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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

It is customary for Indian Finance, in the first issue of each year, to publish a series of annual reviews.

There is a new head covered this year, with an article by M. Sur on industrial relations during 1958.

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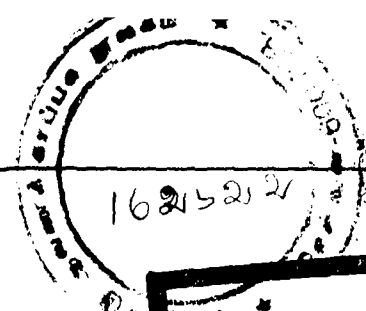
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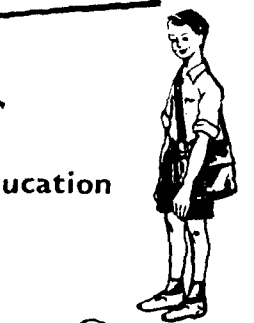
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January 10, 1959

Calcutta Stock Exchange

Overall Performance Encouraging

THE overall performance of the Calcutta Stock Exchange was encouraging last year. The upward trend in prices became more pronounced since June and, except for temporary setbacks on technical considerations, the bullish tone was maintained, although confidence was somewhat shaken towards the close of the year. The only exception to the general trend were Textile scrips, which did not follow fully the inspired lead given by other sections. The market finished the year on a cautious note.

In general, the year just ended was a memorable one in several respects. The remarkable transformation of market sentiment, which was the most outstanding feature, was difficult to express in satisfactory terms. To say, for example, that Indian Irons rose from Rs 18.70 at the end of December 1957 to Rs 27.70 in the first week of November was striking enough for those who were aware of the excitement caused by even Re 1 change in the price of this cell-weather of the market. Such a change in sentiment was brought about by a somewhat realistic approach of the Government towards the economic problems of the country, better prospects of foreign aid, the most comfortable conditions in the money market and expectations of bonus issues by some of the leading companies. Again, as a result of very tight import control, funds were directed, to some extent, to the stock exchange. Thus, frustration, which had taken deep roots during the preceding year, gave place to an air of confidence, resulting in a broadening of activity and a consequent improvement in prices.

But, the investment psychology, which had thus been created during the greater part of the year, gave way to gloomy forebodings about the shape of things to come. The extent of the damage to confidence could be gauged from the course of the market leader, Indian Irons, which slumped down to Rs 24.75 on December 15. That was the day when the market heard of the Congress Working Committee's proposal for a restriction of profits. Again, that was the culminating point in a succession of developments, which were interpreted as a worsening of the investment climate. But for a general feeling that the Government might not give serious consideration to the proposal to control profits and the sizable buying by the LIC, the market would have finished the year on a subdued note.

The main issue, that confronted the capital market at the beginning of the year, was how to revive

investment enquiry. The uncertain policy of the LIC following the muddle in the commitments of the Mundhra group of shares scared away the investors, who met with heavy depreciation in their portfolios. Apart from the anxiety to await the outcome of the findings of the Chagla Commission, Budget fears dominated operations. However, in view of the absence of any fresh tax proposals and generally bright prospects for foreign aid, operators were inclined to take a more favourable view of the future. But, the main fillip to the market came from the reduction in the excise duty on cloth and the suspension of the compulsory deposit scheme. These measures were interpreted as indicative of a welcome change in Government's attitude towards the private sector. Thus, the general downward trend in prices, that began as long as September 1958, was halted and reversed from March-end.

The upward movement in prices gathered further momentum in April following the drastic cut in imports and the consequent hope that it would give fillip to domestic industries, the major concessions granted to the coal industry in respect of royalty rates and mine leases and the relaxation of proposals regarding the grant of development rebate. Although a temporary setback to the recovery movement appeared in May due to reports of labour trouble strike at the TISCO Works, the threatened strike in West Bengal and Bihar coalfields and by the Port and Dockworkers from the 16th June, there were no signs of any nervousness on the part of operators, who were inclined to judge things in their proper perspective.

As a matter of fact, conditions akin to a boom witnessed from the beginning of July to the middle of November despite profit-taking at bulges, thanks to various favourable factors. Mainly amongst these were, the long-wanted announcement of a reduction in the rates of excise duties on coarse and medium cloth, the increase in cement prices, the removal of the export duties on castor and groundnut oils the Select Committee's recommendation to reduce the Estate Duty, the prospects of the country being able to resolve its foreign exchange difficulties with large-scale aid from abroad, the proposal by the Indian Iron & Steel Company to issue bonus shares in the ratio of 1:5 the announcement of a further increase of Rs 14 per ton in steel retention price and the continued easy conditions in the money market. With the result, operators succeeded in pushing up the rates to the highest levels for the year in the first week of November.

However, a number of new factors combined brought about a restriction of business, a gradual recession of prices and a state of uncertainty in the market from the middle of November. While the main damper was provided by the Finance Minister's statement that no relief in taxation was possible in the 1959-60 Budget, the decision by the National Development Council to maintain the financial outlay of

the Plan at Rs 4,500 crores gave rise to a fear that there might be a possible addition to the existing tax burden. Uncertainties hanging round the political situation in Pakistan, the unloading of a big block of Indian Iron shares by the Dalhousie Holding Company and the consequent difficulties experienced by a few prominent parties in the matter of payments at the settlement dates, the Finance Minister's speech at the ASSOCHAM meeting and ceilings on land holdings—all these factors added to the feeling of shakiness in the market. Above all, the Congress Working Committee's resolution for the controlling of profits in the private sector had a disastrous effect on sentiment during the last two weeks of the year. But for the LIC who came to the rescue by making fair purchases, prices would have recorded steep declines from the best levels attained in November.

Sectionwise, Engineering shares maintained their popularity throughout the year, although price movements were mostly influenced by the speculative activity in Indian Irons. The atmosphere of buoyancy in this scrip was maintained during the major part of the year, being influenced by the prospects of increased earnings for the company in the coming years after the completion of the expansion programme and the hope of the dividend being maintained on the enlarged capital resulting from the recent bonus issue.

After a dull start, Jute shares gave an excellent performance despite the demand for gunnies being at a low ebb. There was a growing confidence that, with the progressive modernisation and rationalisation carried out from 1957, the consequent hope of a reduction in manufacturing costs, the improved statistical position and the prospect of getting adequate supply

Annual Reviews

of raw material at reasonable prices, the industry had passed the worst phase and might be able to pay handsome dividends for 1958.

Thanks to an increase in the selling price of the commodity, the expectations of the Plan targets set for the private sector being likely to be fulfilled according to schedule, the Government decision to permit the export of metallurgical coal to the extent of 5 lakh tons in 1959, Coal shares fared better during the major part of the year. Even investors showed sustained interest in the section on the belief that increased coal production was essential for the success of the Second Plan if the target for industrialisation was to be achieved.

Except for some activity noticed during the third quarter of the year following the announcement of reductions in excise and export duties, turnover in the Tea section was generally disappointing in view of the obscure outlook for Common grades, the supply of which remained excessive.

Sugar shares, after ruling generally quiet till the end of June, displayed a firmer tendency from July when the announcement of the sugar policy was made. The news of the increase in the export quota from 50,000 tons to one lakh tons for the current season, the consequent rise in internal prices and hopes of increased profitability, were the main contributory factors.

Textile scrips struck a bad patch amidst better conditions prevailing in most other sections, mainly due to the obscure outlook for the industry.

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The Miscellaneous section provided several bright spots and scrips of those companies, having expansion schemes, came in for substantial investment demand at every setback in prices.

Thanks to continued easy conditions in the money market, activity in the gilt-edged section remained better. There was an expansion in the volume of business, although trading was, at times, curtailed by the paucity of offer-

But, the only encouraging factor is that the LIC, in its newly defined role of market stabiliser, may be relied upon to bring its massive support to bear, should any pronounced weakness appear in the market, as was done by the Corporation when the market experienced a near nose-dive in mid-December. Although it is difficult to say whether the purchases made by LIC were intended to halt the

Following were the price trends of a few selected scrips:

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.				
	Year's Opening Rs.	Year's High Rs.	Year's Low Rs.	Year's Closing Rs.
Gilt-edged:				
3% 1986 Conversion	71.00	74.50	70.70	73.50
Banks:				
UCO Bank	58.75	69.50	58.50	67.09
Punjab National	46.50	66.00	46.50	22.75*
Textiles:				
Cawnpore Textile	4.50	5.28	3.75	4.03
Kesoram	10.12	12.06	7.75	12.00
Coals:				
Bengal Coal	228.00	298.00	201.00	260.00
Burrakur	22.00	23.31	16.12	16.25
Jutes:				
Anglo-India Jute	131.50	232.00	127.00	200.00
Howrah	12.94	22.65	12.75	18.44
National	22.05	26.65	21.00	25.25
Birlas	14.37	21.25	12.94	18.75
Teas:				
Brooke Bond	14.00	20.00	14.00	17.50
Hasimara	22.50	26.25	19.87	20.25
Jayshree	9.12	12.44	9.12	11.50
Sugars:				
Carew Sugar	5.69	9.06	5.31	8.37
Cawnpore	12.12	12.25	9.19	12.00
Engineering:				
Indian Iron	18.54	27.70	18.47	24.72
TEXMACO	15.60	23.25	15.42	20.30
G. K. Williams	28.44	39.37	28.25	38.00
Miscellaneous:				
Orient Paper	24.40	36.10	22.75	29.20
Titaghar	31.62	44.31	31.62	40.25xd
Rohitas	15.81	25.40	15.25	20.37*
NICCO	22.69	35.00	22.62	32.12
India Cable	24.87	35.00	24.81	27.37
Indian Aluminium	12.62	16.87	12.31	15.87
India Copper	2.81	4.04	2.74	3.42
India Steamship	10.93	14.94	10.75	13.69†

*Shares sub-divided from Rs 25 to Rs 10 per share with effect from 29th October, 1958.

†Turned ex-right on 19th November, 1957.

*Turned ex-right on 21st March, 1958.

ings. Large-scale enquiries had to be satisfied even by purchases from the Reserve Bank and, as a result, authorities were able to assist the rise in the market through their operations.

In sympathy, Bank shares showed a good recovery, although prices showed a slightly easier tendency towards the close of the year on fears of lower profits for 1958 in view of the slack demand for funds and the easy conditions prevailing in the money market.

The general outlook for stock markets in the New Year is considered to be one of cautious optimism. The reactionary tendency in share prices from the middle of December has set investors wondering whether the bull phase is over and a downswing is on the way. No doubt apprehensions about a reversal of the change in the Government's attitude towards the private sector have created defeatist is the risk of capital loss which frightens the investor when sentimentality in the investor minds. It ment changes. It remains to be seen as to how confidence can be revived, especially when confidence is a sensitive plant which can grow and flourish only on congenial soil.

decline in prices or were being made with a view of taking advantage of the attractive yields now available, hopes can be entertained that there will not be any serious setback in prices, especially when there are indications that the current level of industrial development will be maintained. It is also hoped that the Nagpur Congress will not recommend any disastrous policy to the Government, as the present tax system already act as a drastic restriction on profits.

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1958—1959

1958 has proved to be a transitional year for the world as such and more particularly for this country. In America, the recession with which 1958 started was, before it could wreak much havoc, tamed into submission by the middle of the year. In the West European countries, the fore-warning of recessionary trends in America and the beginnings of a softening in the economy induced a quick institution of measures intended to prevent any depression of the economy. In India, 1958 has been a testing time, the first half of the year causing anxiety and concern. As 1958 ended, recession had quite clearly been shrugged off, and, in the rocket race, America appeared to have caught up with the Soviet Union with its attempts to hit the moon. It does not belong properly in this article, or at any rate at this juncture, to point to the success achieved last week by Russia in this regard as juxtaposed against the failure of the American attempts. But this, too, has a significance attached to it as far as the short term future of India is concerned.

In India, crisis was heaped on crisis as, with an all too swift depletion of foreign exchange reserves, and the second failure of foodgrain crops in succession, the price situation appeared to have got out of hand. It had generally been argued that, if, in the first two years of the Plan, the Indian economy had been able to withstand deficit financing on a substantial scale, it was because the import surplus which this country experienced had a contractionist effect on currency circulation. But, during 1958, India did not possess the foreign exchange reserves and was unable therefore to rely upon an import surplus as a safety valve against created money. It was in such a situation that there occurred the failure in the agricultural front, which, while causing a rise in foodgrain prices, seemed to throw up irrefutable evidence of the tightening grip of inflationary pressures. Against such a background, with the difficult balance of payment situation, and in view of the poor agricultural crop, there then began a heated discussion of whether or not the Second Plan had been correctly drawn up, and whether the Second Plan now stood in need of substantial revision.

But, if the first half of 1958 witnessed a mounting sense of crisis, the last six months have hearteningly produced the solution for most of our difficulties. In the first place, it soon became clear that what India was experiencing was not a general inflation in the sense that all prices tended to rise, but that there were merely some areas of shortages. With the effective steps taken by the Reserve Bank, and notwithstanding a substantial moderation of the balance of payment deficit, the price situation slowly came to be controllable by the end of the year, a very satisfactory decline in prices had been registered and there no longer was any apprehension of undue inflationary pressures remaining to be experienced. Thus, the first gain for 1958 was the holding of the price line.

In the second place, the foreign exchange situation, bleak as it had appeared, suddenly became more hopeful. Friendly foreign coun-

tries were conscious of the needs of Indian development, and responded spontaneously to India's cry, voiced and unvoiced, for assistance. In particular the World Bank convened a conference in Washington where were represented countries that were anxious to help India, and the second gain of 1958 for this country was that that conference decided to vouchsafe the foreign exchange requirements of India for seeing the Second Plan through.

Nevertheless, reappraisal of the Plan was essential, and second thoughts indicated that the resources available would not finance a Rs 4800 crores Plan. The target of expenditure was reduced to Rs 4500 crores, but, more importantly, and here lies the third gain during 1958, there came the realisation that much greater attention had to be paid to agriculture than had been set down in the Second Plan. By the end of the year, fortuitously, India was in sight of a bumper crop.

Then, there were the historic annual meetings of the International Monetary Fund, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Finance Corporation. India played host to the member countries, and there could be discerned in the speeches made on the floor of the Vigyan Bhavan a realisation of what the need for development is in the under-privileged countries. Indeed, Mr Eugene Black of the World Bank was constrained to say that, after seeing the conditions in India, he wondered whether the Bank in its assessment of a loan application should not have regard for what he called the human element. The 1958 session could claim to be historic because decisions were taken to augment the resources of the world credit institutions.

As already remarked, there were areas of shortages in the Indian economy, but what is significant about 1958 is also the emergence of areas of surpluses. Chiefly, cotton textiles, cement and sugar were industries which experienced a level of production that was higher than indigenous demand. Meantime, owing to the difficult foreign exchange situation, the raw material position was tight, and the light engineering industries especially felt the pinch. The level of industrial production, which had risen so satisfactorily during the period of the First Plan, now showed signs of levelling off. Thus it was that, in 1958, a plateau both of production and consumption appeared to have been reached.

But the most noteworthy economic fact about 1958 is the metamorphosis of the money market. Conditions which had been stringent since the beginning of the Second Plan suddenly turned easy. The Deposit resources of Scheduled Banks rose steadily, but, by dint both of the import restrictions and the pleatoux of demand and production, the level of Advances tended to be static. In the result, the Advances-Deposits ratio, which had been uncomfortably high since 1956, fell steadily and week by week.

This improvement in the position of Scheduled Banks had an immediate significance for

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Government. The borrowing programme in respect of the Second Plan had till then achieved lukewarm success, but, as from the middle of the year just ended, there was a tremendous increase in the interest shown in gilt-edged. Banks began to enlarge substantially their gilt-edged portfolio. Prices of gilt-edged rose spectacularly. The Central and State Governments were able to raise considerable sums from the open market.

Side by side with the improved tone of the gilt-edged market, the Stock Exchanges generally and for most of the year displayed a firm trend. The Budget did not contain any concessions, but, thereafter some of the anticipated reliefs did materialise. As such, the atmosphere in the stock markets was fairly cheerful until, toward the end of the year, with the framing of the draft resolution on planning for consideration at the Congress session now being held at Nagpur, some reaction occurred. While, lately, authority has deemed it necessary to reiterate the role of the public sector in industrial development, a factor helping investment sentiment is the implied desirability of Government welcoming private foreign capital.

Such, then, was the state of the Indian economy during 1958. It would be pertinent here to peer some way into the future and see what 1959 may have in store.

We believe that the most important development during the year just started will be a revival of the upward trend in demand for consumer goods. This would be because the current agricultural crop should release primary purchasing power, and this should seek cotton textiles, etc., as a consumption outlet. Thus, the cotton textile industry should, this year, steer clear of its two years' becalming in the doldrums.

Then, raw material availability should improve. It would follow that, with the raw material position more comfortable and with resurgence of demand, industrial production should again resume its upward trend.

As against the anticipated higher level of demand, indigenous supplies should also be better. Especially because of the bumper agricultural crops, the price situation during 1959 is unlikely to get out of hand.

The outlook for gilt-edged absorption should be cheerful, and demand from banks is likely to be sustained, although at perhaps a somewhat lower level.

The stock markets should evidence firmness, and, if the Budget for 1959-60 is "conciliatory", some significant gains may be recorded.

Summing up, it may be stated that, though 1958 appeared to be a year of crisis, it really represented a period during which there was general consolidation. Difficulties were overcome and problems solved. On the other hand, 1959 should be a year of achievement, with production and demand rising during a period of stable prices.

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Annual Reviews

Sterling Convertibility, Franc Devaluation

By Paul Einzig

1958 will long be remembered as having witnessed two events of first-rate importance in the international monetary sphere—the restoration of the convertibility of sterling and the devaluation of the French franc. On the face of it, neither step appears to be very dramatic. Sterling's approach to convertibility has been very gradual, and the announcement made on December 27, 1958, does not complete the process. For sterling is only convertible for non-residents and only for current requirements. British residents remain subject to exchange restrictions, and overseas residents remain restricted in respect of investment transfers. As for the franc, it was devalued a number of times since the end of the war. Nevertheless, both events are of outstanding importance.

For all practical purposes sterling was already convertible before this latest move, ever since the Government decided to support the market quotations of transferable sterling in the close vicinity of the official parities. As a result of this policy foreign holders were able to sell their sterling at rates which differed only slightly from the London market rates. The difference is that until now the Government would have been in a position to discontinue supporting the "unofficial" rates at a moment's notice. But now the "unofficial" rates have been unified with the "official" rates, and the Government is under obligation to support the unified rates between \$2.78 and \$2.82 in relation to the dollar. Until now the unofficial rates could only be allowed to decline as a matter of routine.

Now the unified rates could only be allowed to decline as a matter of major policy decision amounting to an admission of defeat. The Government committed to the sup-

port of the unified rate as a gesture indicating strength. It indicated its confidence not only in the strength of sterling but also in the prospects of a Conservative victory at the general election. For the anticipation of a Socialist victory would produce a landslide in the foreign exchange market during the period between the announcement of the election date and the announcement of the election result. It is doubtful whether the Treasury's gold and dollar reserves, reinforced as they are, would be sufficient to withstand a flight from sterling if there should be a widespread anticipation of the advent of a Labour Government which would revert to exchange restrictions and would embark on inflationary policies.

A few months ago this confidence in Conservative victory might have been considered foolhardy. Today it is considered reasonable. Likewise, the Government's confidence in the economic soundness of sterling now appears to have a great deal of justification—even though the correct conclusion is reached on the basis of the wrong reason.

Prospects of wage inflation are as gloomy as ever, and in the long run the future of sterling will depend on the relative extent of wage inflation in Britain and other major industrial countries. But during the course of 1959 the adverse effect of excessive wage increases in Britain is likely to be offset by the continued pressure on the dollar. From this point of view the circumstances of the devaluation of the franc are of considerable significance, because it is likely to cause substantial repatriations of French capital from the United States.

Previous devaluations of the franc failed to produce such effect on a really noteworthy scale because even at its devalued level the franc failed to command confidence. This was largely the result of the political instability inherent in the constitution of the Fourth Republic, as a result of which no French Government was in a position politically to resort to drastic steps to ensure the stability of the franc. Today General de Gaulle's position is strong enough to enable him to take the necessary measures.

For this reason a relatively moderate devaluation of the franc is likely to induce many French holders of dollar balances or dollar securities to repatriate their capital. The extent of the devaluation is incomparably more moderate than was that of 1928, so that there is no reason for expecting such a spectacular reflux of Franc funds as was witnessed during the late 'twenties and the early 'thirties. Moreover, the political situation in Europe and in North Africa is such as to discourage many French holders to realise their dollars. On the other hand, given the higher degree of domestic political stability in France, and the resulting prospects of sounder financial policies, many French holders will repatriate their funds, and this is bound to result in persistent pressure on the dollar. The extent of this pressure is not likely to cause major embarrassment to the United States. On the other hand, it will be sufficient to assist sterling during the initial period of its convertibility.

If convertibility had been restored earlier, its immediate effect might have been a large scale transfer of funds from London to New York, owing to the prevailing world-wide scarcity of dollars. During 1959, however, dollars are not likely to be scarce, owing to French selling. So the dollar's poison is likely to be sterling's meat. Indeed, provided that convertible sterling will inspire confidence abroad it will attract funds to London. Geographically London is a more convenient financial centre for Europeans wishing to keep balances abroad, and it seems probable that after a Conservative victory continental sterling balances will increase.

Taking a long view, however, the prospect of sterling will depend on the Government's ability to resist inflation. The Leader of the Labour Party, Mr. Gaitskill, was right in pointing out that as a result of the return to convertibility sterling has become more vulnerable, and that in consequence there will be increased pressure in favour of disinflationary measures. At the moment such measures will not be called for, as sterling is likely to remain reasonably firm.

But another financial or political crisis would be followed by an even more sweeping flight from the point than those witnessed on repeated occasions since the end of the war, and would call for even more drastic measures than those taken in September 1957. Much will depend, of course, on the degree of inflation in the United States and other industrial countries.

As far as the United States are concerned, any weakening of the dollar as a result of withdrawals of French capital and of London's competition as a world banking centre would make it more important than before to resist inflation. The Washington authorities can no longer afford to disregard the up and downs of the balance of payments in determining their monetary policy. If the pressure on the dollar should reinforce disinflation in the United States Britain too

would feel impelled to adopt a similar policy. Otherwise sterling would come under strong pressure. In the changed situation the need for a strong British gold reserve has become more imperative than ever. British experts and the public must acquire the habit of comparing the gold figures with the figures of short-term external liabilities, to avoid dangerous unwarranted optimism. —Copyright.

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Bombay Stock Exchange

1958—A Memorable Year

1958 was a memorable year for the Bombay Stock Exchange in several respects. Sustained buoyancy on a widespread scale prevailed for some months throughout the year, indicating new strength in the market. The marked revival in investors' confidence reached its climax in the latter part of October; but since then, the tendency of the market, especially during the last two months of the year, remained generally downward. This acceleration of the lower tendency gathered momentum following the Finance Minister's observations on taxation at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce on the 5th December. Talks of land reforms, putting ceiling on urban incomes and the Congress Working Committee's resolution for controlling the profits in the private sector broke the backbone of the market.

During the start of the year, the market staged a moderate rally on the feeling that the worst was over. The Pedestrian Budget dispelled fears of additional taxation. Hopes for any relief in the corporate taxation structure could not materialise. However, a psychological change for the better took place in view of the promises made by the USA, UK, West Germany, Russia and Japan to grant loans to meet the foreign exchange gap for the remaining period of the Second Five-Year Plan. The main impetus for the market, during the latter half of the year, was furnished by the very comfortable conditions in the money market and the change in the ideas of yield pattern.

Section-wise, the Gilt-edged market, after ruling quiet during the first half of the year, staged a sharp rebound during the months of July and August, reflecting plethora of funds in the money market. The institutional investors remained active buyers.

Bank shares were dull during the initial stages; but subsequently made steady headway. Appreciation in the value of the investment portfolio of government securities had a healthy effect and most of the shares touched new high levels.

Insurance shares were also better off.

Shipping shares remained in limelight on encouraging corporate news. Chemical shares fared generally well.

Paper shares were in good demand.

Rayon shares, after early subdued tone, were in good demand.

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sequently reacted on the Tariff Commission's recommendations for additional excise to mop up the extra profits.

Interest in Sugar shares broadened due to hopes of higher earnings and better dividends.

Steel shares remained favourites with the professionals as well as the investors, in view of the inducements offered on account of expansion programmes.

Cement shares were generally in doldrums on over-production, while offtake was slow.

Although Engineering and Automobile shares were in good form, they reacted sharply during the closing months of the year.

Textile scrips gained some ground in sympathy with the buoyant conditions elsewhere. But, there was little inclination to follow the rise on account of the depressed condi-

tions prevailing in the cloth market and accumulation of stocks with the mills.

On the whole, the general tendency of the market, during the year just ended, remained diffident with about 50 per cent of the gains having been wiped off. The outlook for the market depends on the new economic policies, which are being moulded and the investment climate. It cannot be said that all industries have done uniformly well. On the contrary, the cost of production has gone up almost in all industries due to higher raw material costs as well as productivity of labour remaining relatively low despite higher emoluments and other amenities. It is to be seen as to how confidence can be revived in the market.

The following table shows the price trends of a few active scrips during the year:—

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

	Shares	Year Opening Rs nP	Highest Rs nP	Lowest Rs nP	Year Closing Rs nP
Steels:					
Tata (Ord.) ...	...	161.75	189.50	159.50	173.00
Indian Iron ...	...	18.52	27.80	18.24	25.30
Textiles:					
Bombay Dyeing ...	...	50.10	63.60	49.40	55.40
Century ...	...	382.00	480.00	373.00	418.50
Simplex ...	...	158.00	186.00	150.00	170.00
Svadeshi ...	...	166.50	207.00	160.00	204.00
Sugars:					
Belapur ...	...	252.50	324.00	231.25	295.50
Phalton ...	...	148.50	186.50	137.00	159.00
Walchandnagar ...	...	267.50	296.25	261.00	270.00
Cements:					
A.C.C. ...	...	150.50	167.00	140.00	150.25
Digvijay ...	...	133.25	162.25	129.00	128.00
Banks:					
Central ...	...	52.00	59.30	49.50	58.50
Bank of India ...	...	132.00	141.00	130.50	137.00
Insurance:					
New India ...	...	48.25	54.30	40.00	52.30
Miscellaneous:					
Bombay Burmah (Old) ...	...	521.00	628.00	484.00	476.50
National Rayon ...	...	211.50	268.00	206.00	233.25
Premier Construction ...	...	154.75	260.75	147.25	230.75
Shivrajpur ...	...	83.00	121.00	76.80	85.50
Tata Chemical ...	...	12.76	18.25	12.72	14.40
TELCO ...	...	138.00	208.50	131.00	157.00
WIMCO ...	...	161.25	203.50	159.00	186.50
Scindia Steamship ...	...	17.12	22.96	16.56	21.04

Madras Stock Exchange

Impressive Rise in Cash Shares

SO far as the Madras Stock Exchange was concerned, the rise in cash shares was quite impressive last year. With the impediments in the export trade removed, prospects of foreign aid definitely encouraging and extremely comfortable money conditions, the stage was set for a smart upswing in gilt-edged and equity prices. Since September, however, a corrective phase had been in progress. The position worsened in December on talks of ceiling on unearned income and curb on profits in the private sector. The worsening Indo-Pakistani relations also added to the misgivings of the investor. The year ended on an uncertain note.

At the beginning of the year, the market was bidding time with inconsequential trading, awaiting the Union Budget and the budgets of the Southern States. But the Budget came as a disappointment to the market, not for what it con-

tained, but for what it failed to contain by way of tax reliefs. But, soon after, the market responded to gestures from New Delhi. The reduction in the excise duty on cloth was received with enthusiasm and this was followed by the news that the compulsory deposit scheme would be suspended during the year. Thus, the market was cheerful with an improvement in prices and turnover, also with the budgets of the Southern States containing nothing to upset the market.

Towards the middle of the year, however, the market became slightly weak with prices going down. It was only after the lapse of some more weeks that a buoyant tone was established. This was short-lived, as the niggardly relief to the tea industry affected trading sentiment. Also, the strike wave in plantations in Kerala added to the despondency. Towards the close of the year, the statement by the Union Finance Minister that increased taxation was inevitable and the Congress Working Committee's six-point programme of austerity touched off panicky conditions and landslide in values. The closing of

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Jute

Irregular Trends in Prices

ALTHOUGH price movement of Jute Goods market were irregular, Hessians ruled comparatively steadier, while Sacs remained weak with prices rallying developing a sagging tendency from the very beginning of the year under review. Except a temporary firmness during third quarter, conditions in Raw Jute section remained tolerably good year.

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ing the lowest levels towards the close.

In general, the Indian jute industry passed through one of the depressing periods in many years. Signs of recession came to be felt and the demand from overseas buyers was not aggressive, as there was an inclination to test the market for further decline in prices noticed towards the end of 1957. The setback in business activity and the rising trend of unemployment in the U.S.A. had their impact on burlap consumption. Even enquiries from Australia slackened due to the partial failure of the wheat crop in that country. Again, with no marked expansion in internal consumption, stocks with the mills had accumulated. Although stocks were still lower than those a year ago, the uncertainty about the business recession was exploited by the speculators and prices were depressed to unduly low levels. At this stage, it will be of interest to study the market trends during the past year.

The weakness in the market, that was noticed towards the end of 1957, persisted during the first quarter of the year when prices did nothing to encourage operators to indulge in active dealings in view of the little or no interest shown by overseas buyers, who were on the belief that there would be a prospect of a recession in world commodity prices and a consequent contraction in demand for packing materials. Anxiety was also expressed over the programme of expansion of the jute industry in Pakistan and the nervousness displayed in the raw jute section.

Although the announcement of the decision made by the I.J.M.A. to fix up minimum prices (Rs 39.50 for 100 yards 40" x 10 Ozs hessian; Rs 29.75 for 100 yards of 40" x 7½

ozs hessian and Rs 100 for 100 bags of B. Twills) helped the market to recover sizably in March, confidence among operators was not restored. This was due to the fact that overseas buyers, who had already been showing limited interest at the low levels prevailing before the announcement, withdrew completely from the market. As a matter of fact, the market developed signs of weakness with the rates falling back to below the I.J.M.A.'s minima. Genuine operators were, therefore, unable to obtain a clear picture of the future trend of the market.

Following were the price trends:				
	Year's Opening Rs.	Year's High Rs.	Year's Low Rs.	Year's Closing Rs.
Hessian:				
40" x 10 Ozs. ...	39.50	44.60	37.80	41.75
40" x 8 Ozs. ...	32.50	35.40	30.75	32.37
40" x 7½ Ozs. ...	30.50	33.10	28.62	30.35
Sackings:				
B. Twills ...	106.50	107.00	92.70	94.25
Heavy Ceers (Green) ...	105.50	105.75	95.00	96.50
Cornsacks ...	106.50	108.00	93.50	95.00
Cubans ...	132.00	132.00	114.50	116.00
A. Twills ...	129.50	129.50	114.25	115.00
L. Twills ...	122.25	123.00	106.75	109.00
D. W. Flours ...	127.50	127.50	110.00	112.50
Sugar Twills ...	122.00	122.00	107.00	109.00
Raw Jute, Bottoms Basis:				
Assam ...	27.00	28.00	20.50	20.50
Indian Northern ...	26.75	28.00	20.00	20.00
Daisee Mesta ...	23.75	26.75	16.25	16.25
Bimli ...	22.00	24.50	17.50	17.50

Thanks to the inauguration of the futures market, conditions took a turn for the better from April when the smooth working of the East India Jute & Hessian Exchange restrained gambling to a considerable extent, resulting in a steady upward trend in prices. Even the reports of a threatened strike by the All-India Port and Dockworkers' Federation from the 16th June had no effect on sentiment, which was aided by the news of the Argentine Government having lifted the ban on imports.

The main feature of trading, during the third quarter, was the remarkable firmness in hessians,

which touched the year's highest levels in July. As the demand for Sackings was poor, prices ruling for this category were still below the minima. As a matter of fact, the market, during this period, was maintained by the strength of hessians, stocks of which were only half of the monthly production. However, overseas buyers refrained from displaying any large interest as they were content to keep away from the market following the heavy purchases made after the Middle East crisis. Thus, the general undertone contained an air of expectancy with prices developing

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Cubans ...	132.00	132.00	114.50	116.00
A. Twills ...	129.50	129.50	114.25	115.00
L. Twills ...	122.25	123.00	106.75	109.00
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Bimli ...	22.00	24.50	17.50	17.50

a steady downward trend towards the end of September.

The steady decline in prices would not have been halted in October, but for the I.J.M.A. Committee reaffirming their decision to maintain the minimum prices and the declaration of emergency by the E.I.J.H.E. Although overseas buyers continued to operate on a hand-to-mouth basis following the political events in Pakistan, the market staged a gradual recovery till the end of November. However, prices displayed a reactionary tendency in December following the slump in raw jute prices, although there was a slight recovery towards the close, thanks to the reports of

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some business done with the U.S.A., Australia and Egypt.

Conditions in the Raw Jute section remained generally dull during the first quarter of the year when prices showed an easier tendency. Mills were practically out of the market due to lack of demand for finished goods, while sellers became anxious to liquidate their stocks with a view to cut their losses as a large part of their funds was blocked in stocks brought at higher levels.

Weather played a dominant part in keeping the price movements during the second quarter. The news of scanty rains in most of jute-growing areas, poor arrivals and higher upcountry advices enabled sellers to adopt a reserved attitude on the feeling that the mills would have to enter the market, irrespective of the price, to maintain their stock position. They were also influenced by the news of the sealing of the Tripura border by Pakistan and the expectation of a general rush for raw jute.

With the result, prices maintained a firmer tendency in July when the highest levels for the year were touched. However, the market turned quiet from August due to lack of sustained interest from the mills, who held the belief that there would be a bumper crop and that the Indian supply would be nearly adequate for their requirements. Sellers, therefore, started their offerings more freely, while buyers continued to sit out.

As a result, the market developed a gradual weakness from the beginning of October and the decline in prices was much more rapid and appreciable—not seen in the last 10 years. Various factors contributed to this state of affair. Mainly amongst these were, the expectation of the highest production of 5.2 million bales in 1958 as against 4.1 million bales in the previous year, reports of heavy arrivals at most of the upcountry centres and the consequent accumulation of stocks with the stockists. As mills were not inclined to build up stocks at the declining levels, offers were even made at still reduced rates without attracting buyers. Even the imposition of heavy margins by the E.I.J.H.E. on sales below certain specified levels and the news of the Government sanction for exporting raw jute, had little effect on sentiment. To make matters worse, came the news of the possibility of competition from China and Thailand in the export market. For obvious reasons, the market finished the year on a weak note.

The present decline in jute goods prices, which is quite unwarranted by the statistical position, is a direct result of the persistent activity on the part of speculators. Apart from the fact that such a steady decline in prices is causing grave embarrassment to genuine traders, the confidence of overseas buyers is being completely undermined. An immediate action is, therefore, necessary to restore a measure of stability to the market; because one of the prime factors governing exports, is that

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prices, besides being competitive, should be stable. Unless prices are competitive, any large expansion in offtake by overseas buyers cannot be expected.

Then there is the allied question of raw jute prices. The present low level of prices may be attractive to mills; but they are not so for jute-growers. Unless prices improve, cultivators will be tempted to divert their lands to growing more remunerative crops. It will be interesting to watch further developments in the coming year following the measures now taken by the Government and the industry to bring stability to both the raw jute and gunny markets.

Following are the vital statistics relating to production, exports, internal consumption, total despatches from mills, stocks and US burlap consumption for the 11 months ended November 1958 as compared to the corresponding period of 1957 (figures in Tons):—

PRODUCTION			
	Hessian	Sackings	*Total
1958	367,000	533,200	965,300
1957	382,200	494,000	937,100

EXPORTS			
	Hessian	Sackings	*Total
1958	356,200	360,700	746,000
1957	353,800	404,200	795,200

INTERNAL CONSUMPTION			
	Hessian	Sackings	*Total
1958	18,700	137,600	183,200
1957	21,300	120,300	160,300

TOTAL DESPATCHES FROM MILLS			
	Hessian	Sackings	*Total
1958	374,900	498,300	929,200
1957	375,100	524,500	955,500

STOCKS			
	Novr-end	Novr-end	Novr-end
1958	17,300	75,500	105,400
1957	26,000	35,200	71,300

BURLAP CONSUMPTION			
	Til Nov. 1958	Til Nov. 1957	
In USA	761m yds	760m yds	
*Includes also Other Varieties.			

Tea

A Satisfactory Season for Tea

DESPITE generally gloomy prospects for Common teas, conditions in the Tea market presented a cheerful picture last year. Prices of all grades, after touching the highest levels in July, showed a steady decline till the end of the year, the weakness of the market being more pronounced from mid-November. The market for Export teas finished at the lowest levels, and that for Dusts and Leaf grades at slightly above the lowest levels for the year.

It is true that Indian tea had a satisfactory season last year, with an expansion of exports and a rise in prices. But, this should not lead one to take a complacent view of the outlook, as the fore-said trends conceal some basic facts, which have an important bearing on the future of the industry. While it is estimated that the volume of exports, so far, has risen

by more than 65 million pounds as compared to the corresponding period of 1957, the value realised is appreciably less.

Even if one assumes that the present trend of exports will be maintained during the coming months, it must be remembered that it is not the only factor on which the fortunes of the industry has to be judged. While the prices obtained in the export auctions held in India have been higher, prices in London have recorded a downward trend in recent months. Moreover, in view of the prospect of larger supplies, the demand from blenders has slackened. Again, the peak quality season for North Indian teas is over and it is only the exceptionally good quality teas that are able to obtain higher prices.

Another important factor on which the fortunes of Indian tea depend is the competition from other producing countries. Of the total production in India, nearly 60 per cent is accounted for Common tea and most of this goes for export. Consequently, the effect of competition from East Africa, which also produces common tea, is more keenly felt. There are also reports that Chinese black teas have been pouring into the London market. Fears are, therefore, entertained that producers of Common tea in this country cannot compete with producers elsewhere in world markets, because of the rise in formers' production costs.

With the result, during the current season, prices of tea, except for the Common grades had, despite production costs, been maintained. However, teas of certain areas fared worse than in 1957, while prices fetched by Common grades grown in other areas were hardly remunerative. It was, in this context, that the Government of India introduced certain modifications in the excise and export duties. They decided to replace the present uniform excise duty by differential excise duties, to be imposed according to areas of output; but there would be no refund of the excise duty except in the case of package tea. But, these changes in duties did not show promise of any material benefits for producers of Common teas. The reason was that, in formulating the complicated new structure of duties, no attention was given to the basic problem of higher production costs, especially of low-grade producers.

Naturally, the general behaviour of the market was fully reflected in the trend of prices. The first sale of the year opened on a strong note and prices of all descriptions moved in sellers' favour. In February, the demand for Common tea was surprisingly good and the re-entry of the USSR after a lapse of some months, caused even medium and low medium BOPs to appreciate. As a matter of fact, there was a comparative shortage of Common teas in the market and, as a consequence, "teas for price" were keenly competed for. In March and April, the demand con-

tinued to be strong and well-sustained.

The first export auction for the 1958-59 season, held in May, got off to a good start, as was expected. There was good support from foreign countries, especially the UK and Russia, thanks to the interruption of supplies from Ceylon due to disturbed labour situation there and the political upheaval in Indonesia. However, subsequent developments, viz., the declaration of strike in five major ports from the 16th June and the persistence of the dock strike in London, somewhat obscured the outlook, as buyers in London were not much concerned about any interruption of supplies. They were inclined to buy cautiously and live on stocks on hand in the expectation that prices were unlikely to rise further and, when the strike was settled, supplies would begin to press on the market.

As a result, prices did not show much improvement in June. Although keen bidding for quality teas continued to be in evidence, buyers were not particularly anxious to chase rising prices. What was worrying the trade was the possibility of excessive supplies of Common grades. Even the Government announcement with regard to the reduction in export cess from Rs 4 to Rs 2 per 100 lbs and a cut in excise duty on tea in packages exceeding 60 lbs, had no

effect on sentiment. It was felt that the reduction in export cess would contribute very little towards rendering Indian tea competitive in foreign markets.

In July, the market was unsettled and, in consequence, there were fairly heavy withdrawals. The month of August did not turn out to be as good a cropping month as was generally anticipated. With the result, sale offerings became heavier, the rate for Common and low medium teas declining steadily to Rs 1.70 from Rs 1.85 quoted at the beginning of the season. However, the general trend of prices was firm in September and there was a further recovery during October when there was little tea on the market below Rs 1.75 as compared to Rs 1.60 in 1957. But, depressed conditions set in from mid-November. The substantial increase in North Indian crop figures, both for October and November, gave rise to a fear that there would be little prospect of any material decline in the final crop for the year.

At this stage, it will be interesting to study the production trends of the major producing countries. Following are the latest available figures (in million pounds):—

Countries:	Upto	1958.	1957.
North India ...	November	539.3	516.5
South India ...	October	135.3	125.6
Pakistan ...	November	50.5	43.6
Ceylon ...	October	341.3	333.5
Indonesia ...	September	73.6	73.5
East Africa ...	September	46.0	43.1
Total ...	...	1,186.0	1,135.8

It is clear that the world crop figure shows an increased of more than 50 million pounds over that of 1957. In addition, the London "stock and afloat" figure is at the highest level since the war. Naturally, everything, therefore, points to a surplus of tea from the producing countries and buyers will be cautious, especially in taking Common grades. As prices are not expected to improve much, a considerable amount of Indian tea may have to be sold at unremunerative prices. India will, therefore, have to rely on her internal market to absorb the large quantity of

Common tea that will inevitably be offered during the next few months. Again, it is obvious that, if Indian tea is to be marketed on competitive terms with output of other countries, steps will have to be taken to reduce costs substantially. Considering that a large proportion of the production costs is statutorily determined, a substantial reduction in both export and excise duties can be of great help to the industry. However, against the depressing background, there is one bright light on the horizon, and this is the increase in exports. Following were the price trends.

Year				
	Opening Rs. n.P.	Highest Rs. n.P.	Lowest Rs. n.P.	Closing Rs. n.P.
Export Sale:				
Clean Black Pekoe ...	2.30	2.50	1.95	1.98
Plain Broken Pekoe ...	1.58	1.88	1.38	1.60
Plain Fannings ...	1.68	2.10	1.52	1.72
Medium B.P. ...	1.64	2.50	1.52	1.62
Medium Fannings ...	1.78	2.70	1.70	1.78
Best Assam CTC B.P. ...	2.60	5.00	2.00	2.20
Best Assam CTC Fannings ...	2.50	5.50	2.40	2.30
Internal Sale:				
Medium Doars Dust ...	1.60	1.88	1.48	1.70
Medium Assam Grainy ...	1.82	1.90	1.52	1.76
Medium Assam CTC ...	1.90	2.60	1.70	2.10
Best Assam CTC ...	2.50	3.30	2.40	3.00



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Annual Reviews

Sugar

Control Imposed: Little Headway in Exports

AN important feature of trading in Sugar markets last year was the imposition of control on ex-mill prices of the commodity in Northern India in a bid to curb the rising trend in prices. D-29 quality sugar price was fixed at Rs 36 per maund. Besides this, the Government of India announced a scheme, offering as much sugar as would be necessary to traders against tenders. Within two weeks of the commencement of the tender system, sugar prices started moving down and were below controlled prices since the second week of September. The price control was applicable to factories of North Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab. Units in the rest of India were exempt from this order.

The crushing season for 1957-58 started on a promising note on renewed export prospects. After considering the trends of production, consumption and supply position, the Government decided to release a quantity of 50,000 tons for export during the season ending 31st October, 1958. All sugar factories in the country were required to deliver their export quotas to the Indian Sugar Mills Association, which was appointed as the export agency for the purpose. Any factory, which failed to deliver its quota in whole or part, would have to pay an additional excise duty of Rs 17 per maund on the quantity of sugar in respect of which default took place before it was released for sale in the internal market. Moreover, the ISMA warned all factories not to raise prices and also to obtain an undertaking from their respective dealers not to charge higher prices to consumers.

But, sentiment in the sugar markets remained depressed since the imposition of control on prices. No deals in ex-factory section took place due to a state of suspense over the control. The main

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grouse of the factories in North India was against the fixation of low rates for their sugar and the millowners wanted the control to be removed. The Government's policy in regard to sugar exports, out of the production for the 1958-59 season, was also anxiously awaited.

But, the Government's decision to release one lakh tons for export, during the current season, imparted strength to the market towards the close of the year, when prices rose by nearly a rupee per bag. However, a section of the industry received the Government's bid to double the country's exports with a feeling of caution, since it was feared that increased exports would tend to push up internal prices.

The total supply, during the current season, is estimated at about 24 lakh tons, including a carryover of about 3.5 lakh tons. The domestic consumption is expected to be somewhat higher around 20.5 lakh tons. With exports of one lakh tons, the balance, at the end of the season, will thus be smaller at about 2.5 lakh tons. This quantity is not considered sufficiently large for a country of India's size and there are apprehensions that it may render the market more sensitive to any changes that may take place with the progress of the season.

Moreover, it is felt that the industry will suffer unbearable losses if it is compelled to export such a large quantity of one lakh tons. The Government would have done better to release a smaller quota to start with, especially as there still remains a balance of 10,000 tons to be exported out of the last season's quota of 50,000 tons. It is also too early to assess the current season's likely output. It is, therefore, not advisable to commit the country to a big quota like this. Any export now will necessarily have to be made out of the carryover from the previous season.

As a matter of fact, there are reports of lower production in some mills in Northern India in view of their difficulty in getting adequate cane supplies following the recent price controversy; but the Centre has eventually refused to raise sugarcane prices. Meanwhile, the industry continues to agitate for raising the control prices, which have been enforced six months ago. The ISMA has already put up the case before the Tariff Commission on behalf of the factories, while the Tariff Commission is still to go through the enquiry before interim recommendations can be submitted to the Government.

Total production for the 1957-58 season was only 19.74 lakh tons as against as much as 20.25 lakh tons in the previous season. The fall in production was partly due to the irregular monsoon in the North. Total despatches from factories, up to the 15th October 1958, amounted to only 19.74 lakh tons as against 20.27 lakh tons during the corresponding period of the previous year.

Production, during the current season, which has recently started,

is not expected to be more than that of the 1957-58 season. In this connection, the Chairman of the Belapur Company Limited has expressed the view that there may be a further fall in White sugar output in Uttar Pradesh, unless the Government rectify the undue advantage which Khandasari has been enjoying; but this fall may be offset by an improvement in production in the Bombay-Deccan and South India.

Foodgrains

Rise in Prices Checked

PRICES of Foodgrains rose faster than "all commodities" last year, which showed how the farmer were out of the step with the general trend of prices. What made the rise in prices particularly disturbing was, that it occurred despite the fact that arrangements for large imports of foodgrains had been successfully completed and the Government of India took several measures to check the upward trend in prices, including imposition of restrictions on movement of foodgrains, credit squeeze by banks on advances against foodgrains stocks, opening of fair price shops and, above all, imposition of ban on forward trading in coarse grains and pulses. Though these steps helped curb speculative activity and hoarding, prices continued to rise. More than anything else, the rise in prices, following smaller crop of rice and wheat in 1957-58, proved to be a most disquieting feature and cause of much worry to the Government.

Production figures (in thousand tons) of individual crops for 1957-58 as compared with the revised estimate for 1956-57 are as follows: Rice 24,821 (28,282); Jowar 8,056 (7,429); Bajra 3,565 (2,885); Maize 3,064 (3,009) and Ragi 1,716 (1,715). The rice crop accounts for a decrease of 3.5 million tons and is almost equal to the average for the first Five-Year Plan period; but the shortfall has been made up partially by the increase in production of other kharif cereals, especially of the two major millets, jowar and bajra. These two millets account for an increase of 1.5 million tons.

It has been computed by the experts of the Union Food Ministry that India's food requirements may go up by a million tons per annum, because of an increase of about 5 million per year in its population. As against this, production of foodgrains in 1957-58 at 62.03 million tons is 6.63 million tons less than in 1953-54. Actually, it ought to have been more by 4 million tons, that is, at 72.70 million tons, to cover the increase of 20 million in population since then. The Union Food Minister has also proposed to intensify internal procurement to supplement imports, so that he may be in a better position to ensure equitable distribution of available supplies among all the States and to thwart the attempts of speculators and hoarders.

A modest rise in food prices is not necessarily a matter for alarm. But the increase, that has now taken place, is certainly not modest. The Index Number of Wholesale

Prices of Food Articles (Base: 1952-53=100) was 115.1 for the week ended 29th November 1958 as against 106.7 a year ago, the corresponding index numbers for cereals and pulses being 107.1 and 112.1 against 101.0 and 82.4 respectively. Thus, over a period of one year, the cost of food has gone up by 10 per cent. The situation, therefore, deserves to be watched in order that it may not deteriorate further. At this stage, the recent trends in Rice and Wheat markets in North India make an interesting study.

With the new marketing season in full swing, the customary fall in foodgrains prices was reported from all over the country till the end of April when there was a tendency on the part of growers to dispose of their stocks as early as possible. However, the market developed a firmer tendency from May when the wheat crop all over Uttar Pradesh was admitted to be lower than the previous year. Producers, therefore, retained their stocks in anticipation of getting better prices later. Moreover, the advance in wheat prices was helped by higher advices from Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. The rise in prices was also aided by the sharp decline in arrivals. Another contributory factor was the increased holding power of farmers, who showed no hurry to dispose of their stocks.

Conditions in the market, however, turned quiet from the middle of June following the Food Minister's warning to traders that the Government would seize grain stocks under the Essential Commodities Act, the opening of more fair-price shops and the stopping of bulk purchases by flour mills. Another factor, that had a stabilising effect on prices, was the satisfactory progress of the "kharif" crop. The third factor was that the Government took steps to supply foodgrains to counteract shortage in various parts of the country by rushing supplies to deficit regions. Above all, with their intervention in the form of a ban on forward contracts on coarse grains and pulses, the market sentiment turned easy.

The effect of the import measures taken by the Government to check undue rise in the prices of commodities was fully reflected in food grains prices in August. The immediate result of the ban on forward trading in coarse grains and pulses was a break in the prices of these cereals. The fact, that the Government had banned the purchase of wheat by flour mills in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Bombay, was responsible for bringing about a steady decline in prices, as millers were far the biggest purchasers of wheat in the open market. Again, the decision of the Reserve Bank to direct all scheduled banks to limit their advances against wheat and other foodgrains to 80 2/3 and 1 per cent respectively of the average credit arrested the upward trend in prices. Except for a slight steadier tendency in prices in October due to dwindling stocks and poor supply position, prices generally displayed a downward trend; the decline in that total. But it during the rest of the year.

Indian Finance

January 10, 1959

Cotton

Comfortable Supply Position

TRADING conditions in the Bombay Cotton market remained generally depressed last year, reflecting the absence of any improvement in the textile trade. Higher production along with lower consumption, the apathetic attitude of the mills in buying their requirements due to difficulties of financial accommodation, withholding of export quotas during the crop movement, the slow movement of exports and a large carry-over in the new season with prospects of bumper crop this year—all these factors had a depressing effect on sentiment.

If raw cotton prices could not advance, it was because of the general behaviour of the world prices. Compared to average holdings in recent years, stocks were on the high side and there were prospects of a marked increase in production. Against this, free world consumption had declined distinctly during the last two seasons.

Cotton consumption in Indian mills, during the 1957-58 season, was lower at 4,998,889 bales as compared to 5,233,049 bales in the previous season. The carry-over into the new season, as on the 1st September 1958, amounted to 22.54 lakh bales as against 20.15 lakh bales on the 1st September, 1957. Cotton crop in 1957-58 was estimated at 51.5 lakh bales and imports at 4.29 lakh bales. Thus, the total supply came to 75.94 lakh bales in 1957-58. With consumption at 49.38 lakh bales and exports of 2.92 lakh bales, the carryover, as on the 1st September 1958, amounted to 22.54 lakh bales. With crop estimate revised downward to 52.5 lakh bales and possible imports of 4 lakh bales, the total supply for the 1958-59 season will come to about 79 lakh bales.

The mill consumption during the 1957-58 season was estimated around 49.50 lakh bales, while the offtake by the Khadi Board was placed at 50,000 bales. Estimated shipments, out of the total export quotas, aggregating 646,500 bales (146,500 bales of the 1957-58 crop and 5 lakh bales of the 1958-59 crop) would, according to present indications, work out to 3.50 lakh bales, leaving a likely surplus of 25.43 lakh bales at the season-end.

The far-reaching world trends in cotton and textiles have left an indelible mark on the Indian cotton market, with prices of raw cotton wobbling steadily downward—ICC Jharilla March 1959 contract touching a low level of Rs 593 towards the end of October. The trend in the other three expired contracts was no better. ICC May 1958 contract touched a high of Rs 691.25 and a low of Rs 648; August contract a high of Rs 694.50 and a low of Rs 649 and the March 1958 contract a high of Rs 693 and a low of Rs 652, to finish at Rs 649; Rs 647.25 and Rs 688 respectively.

In contrast to previous year, there was a marked change in the official attitude towards cotton and textiles. In their anxiety to earn the much-needed foreign exchange,

the Government practically abolished the export duty on raw cotton and allowed liberal export quotas even in the beginning of the season, so that the trade might plan its export programme ahead.

Exporters, however, found it difficult to sell abroad, mainly because of increasing competition from other countries. Another major difficulty was the availability of foreign exchange with the importing countries.

The outlook for cotton, in the New Year, is largely dependent on mill consumption. An increase in the offtake is likely following the bumper crop this year, which means that the offtake of cloth should improve in the long run.

Bullion

Record Rise in 7 Years

THE year 1958 proved eventful for the bullion trade. Except for a short period earlier in the year, the market ruled buoyant and touched peak level, not witnessed since 1951. On balance over the year, Gold gained about Rs 5 per tola and Silver Rs 6 per 100 tolas.

The sustained firmness in the market was attributed to small floating stocks of both the metals and sustained spot demand. Thanks to the strict vigilance by the Customs authorities with a view to check the smuggling activity, bulls had, for almost all the time, an upper hand. As a result, arrivals in the market were affected and the prices soared higher in April and May. However, they developed a reactionary tendency and touched the bottom levels in July. This setback was attributed to several factors. Mainly amongst these were

the reports of increased arrivals of Tibetan silver coins, imposition of heavy margins by the bullion authorities with a view to curbing bullish enthusiasm and the fixation of a margin of Rs 500 per bar of silver and Rs 7 per tola of gold, if the rates crossed the fixed limit. With the steady flow of Tibetan coins, floating stocks of silver began to mount up, while the gold receipts were also higher.

During the third quarter, the market showed an irregular tendency, reflecting the growing impact of the slack season. After July, the recovery set in with gold and silver moving up to new high levels every month, mainly due to reports that the Tibetan authorities would ban the export of silver. There were also reports that the Government would take strong measures to curb smuggling. Consequently, both the metals were lifted up by prominent Calcutta and local operators.

Bears were so badly bitten in the process that the Bullion Association had to step in and enforced stricter margin on silver at the rate of Rs 1,000 per bar if the carry-forward charges exceeded one rupee and Rs 2,500 per bar if "buddi" exceeded Rs 2. Similarly in gold, a margin of Rs 10 per tola was payable whenever either backwardation charge or cantango charge varied from 50 nP to Re 1.

Yet, the prices did not look like coming down. For, it was at this stage that reports gained currency that the Government were considering the proposal to mobilise hoarded gold and issue gold bonds, which had a bullish effect on the market during the last quarter of the year.

The following table shows the price trends of both gold and silver during the years:—

		Gold		Silver	
		High Rs. nP.	Low Rs. nP.	High Rs. nP.	Low Rs. nP.
1958:					
January	...	111.62	107.56	190.19	186.31
February	...	113.06	110.62	192.87	187.56
March	...	113.12	111.00	196.00	189.00
April	...	113.00	109.91	199.87	193.12
May	...	113.50	106.06	197.37	182.44
June	...	109.19	106.12	187.12	181.31
July	...	108.25	103.69	185.12	179.50
August	...	108.31	105.53	186.44	183.00
September	...	108.50	106.58	188.87	185.56
October	...	111.41	107.00	190.87	187.37
November	...	114.87	110.37	190.81	186.75
December	...	115.19	112.25	194.75	191.06

Oilseeds

Groundnut Firm: Castor Lacked Demand

THE markets for Oils and Oilseeds began the year 1958 on an easy note. Under the leadership of castor futures, all the rest of the seeds saw lower levels. Later, however, the trend on the whole, appeared to have changed for the better with groundnut and cottonseed futures closing with fair gains. Castor and Linseed were, however, subdued.

In general, prices movements remained irregular, depending mainly on the export performance of the individual commodity. The Government was determined in not allowing exports of groundnut

oil or even HPS groundnut during the first six months of the year, bearing in mind the interests of the domestic consumers. When the quotas were announced and export duties were removed, foreign buyers were not willing to oblige our produce in view of the relatively higher levels. Thus, the all-out export offensive in vegetable oils and oilseeds by the Government came too late in the day during the year, as overseas buyers adopted an apathetic attitude.

In Castor seeds, US continued to be reserved buyers, while the Indian shippers continued to meet with Brazilian competition even after the entire abolition of export duty on castor oil. In view of lower world export of linseed, export of linseed oil received some fillip on the whole. Cottonseed oil exports

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suffered a setback during the latter part of the year. On the whole, past year's experience provided a lesson that, if India wanted to maintain her traditional export markets, the export policy had to be somewhat consistent as well as based on long-range.

Commodity-wise, a downward trend in prices was evident in the groundnut section early in the year due to larger arrivals of seeds and oils; slack demand from crushers and the wait-and-see attitude of vanaspathi manufacturers. A reversal in the trend was, however, observed from March onwards when the authorities announced an export quota for oilcake. The firm trend continued until the first half of the year. The main factors, which aided sentiment, were the scarcity of rains in Saurashtra, lowering of the crop estimate to 21.50 lakh tons as against the earlier estimate of 24.50 lakh tons and the abolition of the export duty of Rs 230 per ton on groundnut oilcake. But, towards the year-end, prices sagged due to liquidation following reports of a higher crop of about 24 lakh tons for 1958-59.

In the Castorseed section, the trend, during the major part of the first half of the year, was easy. The demand for Indian castor oil from the USA was practically nil. Later, however, in sympathy with the firm trend in groundnut and following good demand from Communist countries, prices moved up. The abolition of the export duty

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on all the oils gave a further fillip to the market and prices advanced steadily up to the end of August. Thereafter, due to the imposition of margins, operators turned cautious and prices gradually declined towards the close of the year.

The trend in the Linseed section was mainly influenced by internal consumption early in the year and, later, by the very satisfactory export demand. Thereafter, sentiment was subdued.

Cottonseed prices ruled higher during the year, mainly due to firm advices from Gujarat and the Punjab. With more demand for seeds in the interior for cattle feed and increased purchases by vanaspathi manufacturers, prices rose gradually.

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Yarn

Restricted Business Due to Import Policy

TRADING conditions in the Bombay Yarn market, during the past year, were largely influenced by the restrictive import policy for Art Silk and Staple-fibre yarns, the system of fair distribution of indigenous rayon yarn and the complete control on the production, supply and price of staple-fibre yarn. The market for Cotton yarns remained depressed throughout the year due to stiff foreign competition.

Starting the year on a quiet note, the market for Art Silk Yarn developed a slightly hardening tendency, thanks to the Government policy not to grant import licences to established importers and the tight supply position. The recovery in prices, however, proved shortlived due to fears of heavy arrivals of yarn against the licences issued to actual users. There was therefore, a slackening in demand from weavers. There were also reports of heavy arrivals of imported yarn, while the tendency on the part of the upcountry consumers was to postpone purchases on expectations of a further fall in prices.

In the case of Staple-Fibre Yarn, the Government announcement of

an export quota of 1.5 million pounds of staple-fibre yarn, at the beginning of the year, pushed up the prices and the consumer demand from important places also helped sustain the recovery. Bills, therefore, rigged up the prices to their advantage and this resulted in the prices reaching dizzy heights. Even the imposition of a margin of Rs 100 per case by the Exchange failed to bring down the prices. The Exchange again fixed up a ceiling of Rs 715 for June and Rs 730 for August contracts. Besides, a penalty of Rs 10 per bale was fixed for non-delivery.

To some extent, the market reacted to these measures. But, the announcement of free exports of staple-fibre yarn within a ceiling of 1.5 million pounds during the six months ending 31st December 1958 on a first-come-first-served basis coupled with the reported cut in power supply in the South caused a sharp upswing in prices. The Exchange again raised the ceiling to Rs 800 per bale and imposed a margin of Rs 50 per bale on the net outstanding purchases or sales exceeding 100 lbs of any trader on any day with a penalty of Rs 10 per bale for non-delivery.

Prices, however, turned easy after some time on reports that the Government would issue licences to the indigenous producers to increase the output of staple-fibre from 40 to 60 tons per day. This resulted in substantial selling pressure from stockists.

The Government decision to export Cotton Yarn freely up to 70s with a ceiling of 60,000 bales, at the beginning of the year, had no effect on the market, because of poor foreign and domestic enquiries. With the growing competition from Pakistan, Japan, Italy and France, the outlook for exports appeared bleak. However, with the improvement noticed in the piecegoods section and some enquiry from overseas buyers, there was some recovery in prices. But, this trend was again halted following the decision of some of the spinning mills to revise downward the prices of yarn and the distress sales made by a few mills to the handlooms caused a setback. Thus, the trend continued bearish till the close of the year.

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Coffee

Outlook Getting Dimmer

COFFEE is one of the very few commodities, which have suffered from over-production in recent years. World output of coffee, which was 42.2 million bags (of 132.276 lbs each) in 1954-55, rose to 51.9 million bags in 1957-58, representing an increase of 9.7 million bags within a short span of three years. This is not all. The 1958-59 crop, according to the US Department of Agriculture, bids fair to be yet another bumper one, at 58.6 million bags. If this estimate proves correct, the expansion in world output, during 1958-59, will be equal to that in the previous year.

Existing coffee stocks now equal about one year's world consumption. The latest production figures suggest that the position is worsening. Brazilian output in 1957-58 amounted to 24 million bags, an increase of 6 million bags over the previous year. A further addition of 5 million to 29 million bags is expected in 1958-59. Rumours are even circulating that the Brazilian Government intends to lower their minimum price levels for the proper qualities of exportable coffees. If this move materialises, the effect will be to release greater quantities of the cheaper coffees on the market, further reducing the prices after six months of decline.

Against this background of world coffee situation, the outlook for Indian coffee is getting dimmer, particularly in view of the rising output in this country, too. Despite unfavourable weather during November and December, the estimate of the current season's crop of 44.810 tons is expected to be fully maintained. The picking of the next crop (1958-59) has also started in several estates. If the planters' ideas are any guide, the 1958-59 season will see yet another bumper crop of over 50,000 tons—the highest on record.

Two things happened in cultivation to lift production to such a high level. One was the adoption of progressive practices and manuring. The other was the progressive selection of high-yielding strains. Planters, who were considered reckless in their spending on spraying and cultivation and manuring, have become production heroes in the coffee world and some of the estates have chalked up average yields of very nearly one ton per acre. The planters hold the view that, for the next few years, the crop will continue to show similar spectacular increases, as the new plantings of high-yielding strains are getting matured. It will, therefore, be no wonder if the Indian production of coffee reaches the 60,000 tons-mark within the next five years.

No doubt, India possesses a large internal market; but the exportable surplus is, at the same time, growing. The coffee growers have, therefore, to depend on the external markets, which fetch a higher price than the internal market. They have been demanding a re-orientation of the coffee Board's marketing policy in view of the steady increase in production, as the present policy was adopted at a time when crops were low and hardly sufficient for the internal market and when various expedients had to be resorted to in an effort to control prices in the internal market. The present requirement is to export the maximum possible to earn the much-needed foreign exchange.

An emergent point, arising from the fall in world coffee prices, is of considerable importance to growers and consumers alike. For the past ten years, it was generally possible to hold down internal prices well below the world level. It was made possible by the extra earnings from the exports of our surplus. Now, we have ever-in-

creasing surplus with the margin vanishing as a result of the steep fall in world prices. Thus, with an ever-increasing surplus, the chances of Indian coffee establishing a foothold in the export market depends on quality, regularity and supply, competitive prices and good trade connections.

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Rubber

Growing Demand for Rubber

INDIA is one of the very few countries having a plantation industry co-existing with modern rubber manufacturing industry. Even though the rubber producing industry has been expanding, production has not been able to catch up with

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(ii) Tender No. CON[COS]49[P&M]596[HA]58 for supply of 2 Nos. Horizontal type high pressure Dressing Sterilizer as per specification to be obtained in the tender schedule. Tenders will be opened on 30-1-59 at 12 noon. Earnest money is Rs 480/-.

(iii) Tender No. CON[COS]50[P&M]518[B]58 for supply of 2 Nos. pump capacity 11,000 G.P.H. with suitable diesel engine as per specification to be obtained in the tender schedule. Tenders will be opened on 31-1-59 at 12 noon. Earnest money is Rs 480/-.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipts from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipts for depositing earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

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S158

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consumption and there has been deficit year after year and, every year, the deficit is being covered by imports of both natural and synthetic rubber. Considering the progress of industrialisation, there is bound to be large deficit in the country as years go by, unless measures are taken to step up production rapidly.

The main problem is, therefore, one of ensuring adequate raw rubber supplies to manufacturers, who have to rely on larger imports. The Dunlop factory in Calcutta is expanding production capacity by 22,800 units per annum. The same company's Madras factory, now under construction, will increase production by 134,000 units. The Firestone factory at Bombay has already gone into production for an additional 252,000 units. These three factories will begin to absorb at least another 8,000 tons from the second quarter of 1959 over and above the normal expansion from the other sections of the expanding industry. Again, consumption of rubber has been steadily moving up. It is also feared that the recent strike in Kerala has further affected the level of production. The process of rehabilitating the estates has also been impeded by procedural delays in regard to the import of high-yield rubber seeds from Malaya.

The gap between production and consumption is expected to widen considerably in the next three years, the estimated consumption requirements for 1961 being placed at 60,000 tons, whereas output may be just 36,000. Such a huge gap has to be filled in by large imports from abroad. But every ton of rubber bought overseas, entails a foreign exchange of about Rs 3000. It is, therefore, clear that larger imports will mean a drain on the foreign exchange which India can ill afford at the present moment.

It may be added here, that India had to step up its imports of rubber last year by 50 per cent i.e. from 6,463 tons to 9,671 tons, as the domestic output did not go up very much. During the current year also, imports have been stepped up further, as the pace of increase in consumption is higher than that in production. If a contingency arises, India will have to import a much larger quantity of raw rubber and that too at a higher price than it paid during the past few months. For, the price of natural rubber abroad has considerably gone up, consequently on the widespread buying of all grades in the Malayan market by the USA, Russia, the UK, China and the Continental countries.

Although the outlook for Indian rubber is rosy in the context of the rising demand for rubber in a developing economy, the increasing costs have told upon the profitability of the industry since the price of rubber, fixed by the Government, is only Rs 155.75 per 100 lbs, which has been in force for some years now. There is urgent need, therefore, for revising this price to enable the industry to stand on its own feet. It is felt that, even after the establishment of the proposed synthetic rubber plant in the

near future, the production of natural rubber products will still fall short of the country's requirements. Planters are emphatic that a re-examination of the industry's cost structure by the Tariff Commission and an increase in the price of rubber cannot be postponed any further. They feel that, unless an economic price for the produce is assured, rubber-growers may not be interested in stepping up production. Such a stagnation in the industry will naturally aggravate the current shortage of the raw material.

Every effort must, therefore, be made to ensure a progressive rise in the production of natural rubber. Prices should be fixed at a reasonable level so as to give an incentive to producers to augment output to do extensive replanting and to establish new plantations with a view to meeting the vast expanding requirements of the rubber manufacturing industry in the country.

It is true that the entire gap between production and consumption cannot be closed by stepping up production of natural rubber. It is also true that the capacity of the Indian raw rubber industry is not large and cannot be expanded overnight. For it takes at least a decade from the date of planting for a rubber tree, to yield latex. Unless an appropriate price policy is followed from now onwards, the situation will become more and more difficult in the years to come.

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Hides and Skins

Competition in Kips

THE year 1958 opened with a firm market for Hides and Skins in Madras, accompanied by a shortage of stock and high raw hide prices. Buyers in the UK were, however, resisting the upturn in prices, due to the fact that they were unable to get the boot manufacturers to pay higher prices. Moreover, the E. I. Kip market was badly affected by the large quantities of full-chrome leathers available at very competitive prices. A further unsettling factor was the large stock of Kips held by the UK Government, which were being sold at very low prices.

The worst feature of the market was 10/12 lbs average with the exception of fifths. Buyers were generally committing themselves against specific requirements and were in no mood to speculate. The difficult conditions on either side with shortage of supplies, firmness of raw hides, restriction of slaughter in Madras and the dressers in Britain finding it unworkable to accept business at Madras-asking prices, continued well into July.

The position improved in the latter part of July following a strike in the tanneries and frantic covet-er by shippers against their previous commitments. With the result, enquiries from the UK improved in nearly all weights and grades. In medium and heavy weights, the demand was more for market quality. Inferior fifths were in good request with supplies

insufficient to meet demand. In tanned Buff Calf and Cow calf, the demand was more for thirds and fourths. Although the arrivals of Kips improved in September, the demand from the UK slackened and enquiries were mostly confined to lower grades.

The dull conditions continued well in October and attempts by the UK buyers to depress prices proved futile as arrivals in Madras were restricted on account of the monsoonish weather and the local prices being steadily held. Arrivals of Kips continued to be restricted in November and December.

Inferior fifths were again in keen demand from North Indian dealers, who were paying prices higher than the UK limits. Cow Calf and Buff Calf skins, too, ruled firmer. With the result, the UK buyers were compelled to buy their requirements at higher levels. At the close of the year, prices advanced further due to the continued shortage of supplies and fair offtake by shippers. In the export section, too, there were increased enquiries.

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Labour Relations in Retrospect—1958

M. SUR

THE year 1958 saw no major changes in central labour legislation. The accent, as frequently reiterated by the Central Labour Minister, has been on implementation and consolidation of the existing machinery. Model Rules under the amended Industrial Disputes Act of 1956 have been drawn up by the Centre and by some States also, but on the whole the implementation of the new clauses regarding Notice of Change and Protected Persons has been slow. The Ministry of Labour first set up a cell, and later a tripartite Central Implementation and Evaluation Committee to assess the progress made in the implementation of labour enactments, awards and agreements, and for putting into effect the Code of Discipline in Industry agreed the previous year by the Indian Labour Conference. The States have been asked to establish similar bodies.

There has been a fair amount of State legislation on labour matters, for instance on hours and other conditions in shops and establishments, and Madras State has introduced a Catering Establishment Act. In Madras also an obligation has been imposed on employers of more than 1,000 workers to provide housing for 4% of their employees each year, and at a recent conference of Housing Ministers it was urged that similar compulsion should be applied in other States. In Assam the Tea Plantation Provident Fund scheme has been extended to include clerical and medical staff in gardens of 50 acres or more. In Bombay State the Payment of Wages Act has been applied to shops and establishments in the main cities, and in Madras State a Bill has been intro-

Annual Reviews

duced to provide for 7 paid holidays each year in industrial establishments.

In Kerala a comprehensive Industrial Relations Bill is being drawn up, on the basis of the report of a special State committee, and will make provision for a minimum wage, an annual guaranteed bonus

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for tender No. PB[33]58[COS] 1186[EB]1(58) for supply of 160 Nos. of Enhanced Screw Coupling as per IRS Drg. No. WA-2.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned, S. E. Rly., Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 (PB Section) on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms. Closing date of the tender is 27th January, 1959 at 12 noon. Firms not on the Railway's list of approved contractors must deposit Rs 325/- as earnest money with this Rly's Chief Cashier, and enclose his deposit receipt together with a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate along with the tender.

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S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for tender No. PB[25]COS[IP] 480[A]EA1(58) for supply of 1 No. of Plate Wrapper Fire Box Copper blank N & NM Class 22'-0"×11'-0"×½" to IRSS R4/50.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned, South Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 (PB Section) on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms. Closing date of the tender is 22nd January, 1959 at 12 noon. Firms not on the Railway's list of approved contractors must deposit in cash Rs 400/- as earnest money with this Rly's Chief Cashier, Garden Reach and enclose his deposit receipt together with a valid Income Tax Clearance certificate along with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
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For Service & Security
PANDYAN BANK LTD.
Central Office: MADURAI
Madras Office: 121, ARMENIAN STREET
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 10,25,000
Working Funds as on 31-12-1957 ... Rs. 3,68,56,343
64 Convenient Offices in Southern Districts
Banking Business of every description transacted
S. N. K. SUNDARAM, Mg. Director.

Annual Reviews

of 6½% of total annual earnings, and a profit-sharing bonus also. A compulsory gratuity in addition to provident fund is also contemplated.

On the social security side, the Employees' State Insurance scheme has been extended to further industrial areas, and in certain areas in Mysore, Bihar, Punjab, Assam and Orissa medical benefit is being extended to the families of insured persons. Old age pensions for certain destitute persons is an innovation which has been introduced in U.P. The Standing Labour Committee have recently suggested that Government should consider converting provident funds into pension schemes, and that all social security measures (i.e. provident fund and ESI schemes) should be brought under one agency, with a consolidated contribution of about 13% of wages in the case of employers and 10% in the case of employees. The Provident Fund Act is to be applied shortly to the public sector.

Reviewing the work of the industrial courts during 1958, the number of appeals to High Court and the Supreme Court seem as great as ever. Although the trade unions usually blame the employers for taking cases on appeal, roughly

25% of the recent appeals seem to have been preferred by the unions themselves. It is also noticeable that a large number of appeals were set in motion by Government Departments as the employer. Many people agree with Shri V. V. Giri that the present system of compulsory adjudication is a hindrance to the development of sound trade union leadership and to collective bargaining, but few would go as far as he does in demanding the total abolition of the industrial courts. Shri Gulzarilal Nanda, Central Labour Minister, made an offer to suspend adjudication for a given period as an experiment, but the State Labour Ministers' Conference would not hear of it, and at the tripartite Indian Labour Conference the consensus of opinion was that the time was not appropriate for such an experiment. It seems, therefore, that—whatever they may say against the present system—the unions still lean heavily on adjudication. This is at once an admission of weakness on their part and a recognition of the cause of their weakness. Their assessment of the situation is probably correct, for until employers recognise representative unions and are prepared to negotiate with them, they cannot develop into responsible bodies, and as the weaker party they naturally look to the State for support.

One or two outstanding decisions on industrial cases may be briefly commented on here. The Supreme

Court, in its judgment in the Crown Aluminium Co. case, has nailed a further plank in the coffin of the common law conception of master and servant, by declaring that no industry has right to exist if the employer cannot pay at least a basic minimum wage to his employees. And the Bombay High Court has declared that an employer cannot deprive employees of the benefits of past service merely by transferring his business to another. A major award covering the engineering industry in the Calcutta area has introduced a new form of incremental scales, which is a compromise between the unions' demands for automatic increments and the employers' claim that increments should lie in the discretion of the management. Who is a 'workman' under various labour laws continues to agitate the courts, but it has now been declared that professional firms such as solicitors are not an 'industry' according to the Industrial Disputes Act and that an industrial doctor is not a workman (though it is not clear if he might be so considered if he earned less than Rs 500).

Although the number of references to adjudication does not seem to be appreciably less, there are changes in the kind of reference. There are, for instance, fewer references of disputes on bonus, as the principles on which the courts will award bonus have now become fairly well established. Companies and unions alike have in many cases become disgusted with the long delays involved in adjudication, and there is a growing opinion in favour of settlement by negotiation, often through the intervention of the labour adviser or one of the employers' associations. That this has not yet noticeably affected the total number of references may be due to the fact that new cases have been coming up from companies hitherto not affected by industrial disputes.

The pattern of industrial unrest also seems to be changing. Recently the two most serious causes of unrest have been closures or retrenchment, and inter-union rivalry. The problem of closures and retrenchment has been exercising the mind of Government, and the Labour Minister at the last Indian Labour Conference expressed his dismay at the shrinkage in the volume of employment. A Working Group was set up to study closures and recommend measures to be taken, and now a Committee has been formed to review employment data and assess trends with a view to recommending measures to expand employment opportunities. Government has taken powers to run textile mills closed down by private employers in order to keep the workers in employment. In the jute industry a tripartite committee made unanimous recommendations regarding rationalization leading to closure of mills and transfer of loom hours. The Minister threw out the suggestion at the Indian Labour Conference that an unemployment relief fund should be built up with a levy from in-

dustry, but this idea was not taken up at the time. More recently however, the Standing Labour Committee have recommended further consideration of unemployment relief.

Inter-union rivalry, as the Labour Minister put it, has continued to be "the bane of the labour movement", and the "major factor in the disturbed condition of industrial relations in many places." It was clearly the major cause of the disturbances both in Jamshedpur and in the Kerala plantations, and played a considerable part in the docks strike and the Calcutta tramway strike. The Indian Labour Conference in May 1958 agreed that inter-union rivalry was at the bottom of many disputes, but was against the compulsory recognition of representative unions. In pursuance of the Labour Minister's policy of dealing with industrial relations problems by the establishment of tripartite conventions, the Indian Labour Conference drew up two important declarations: Criteria for Recognition of Trade Unions, and Code of Inter-Union Harmony. So far there is little evidence of the effect of these conventions, but it is at least a step in the right direction that the national bodies should agree as to how the problem should be tackled. The Standing Labour Committee is now considering how the parties should discipline the constituent members to observe the agreed codes, including that on discipline in industry.

Increasing unrest in the public sector has also been causing anxiety to Government, and an Inter-Departmental Standing Committee to co-ordinate policy on labour disputes has been set up. In U.P. special Conciliation Board for State undertakings has been formed. The demand for increased pay to meet the increasing cost of living led the Government to set up a further Pay Commission, whose report is expected in May 1959. In the meantime certain concessions have been made in the matter of pensions, leave and medical facilities to bring Class IV Central staff on a par with other classes of Government employees.

It is encouraging to note the increasing number of long-term collective agreements reached by bipartite negotiation. Some cover wide range of conditions of employment and lay down the principle for management-labour co-operation. Others deal with some specific problem, such as bonus. Agreements to set up joint councils for workers' participation in management have also been reached in number of industries, including the public sector, but at the last meeting of the Standing Labour Committee disappointment was expressed at the slow development of workers' participation in management. It is probably too early to express any opinion as to the effectiveness of this latest attempt to bring about joint consultation and co-operation in industry.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Conservative Opposition

Rajaji has again drawn attention to the importance of a 'strong and efficient opposition' for the efficient functioning of a democracy. He has recognized that the Communist party is already there in opposition to the Congress. But most persons would readily agree that the Communist party hardly fills the bill, though not for the same reasons as those advanced by Rajaji. The hope that the PSP would develop into a strong opposition as only led to disappointment and frustration. The non-emergence of a national opposition will bear investigation.

Approaching the problem from a new angle, Rajaji has made out a plausible case that only a party of the Right has any chance of functioning as opposition to the Congress, for the latter has moved so far in the opposite direction as to leave hardly any room for other parties on its left. An opposition, as Rajaji recognizes, cannot be made to order. The success that will attend efforts to form a conservative party of the sort that Rajaji desires will obviously depend on the objective factors of population and distribution of wealth and power. Rajaji pleads for the formation of a Conservative party—"a party that openly and boldly stands for and is guided by the principle of conserving what we have and what is good, before proceeding to change the status

quo." This was just the role that the Congress was expected to play after the attainment of independence and, especially, after the Congress Socialists had felt obliged to leave the fold. And if the massive national organization, with a tradition of seventy years, was obliged to shift its ground, doubt naturally arises whether the territory vacated by it is at all a suitable camping site for new political parties. In this context it is relevant to point out that the election manifesto of even the Jan Sangh had a distinct leftist flavour. The conservative party favoured by Rajaji cannot serve as anything more than a pressure group and pressure groups invariably tend to split on parochial issues.

A political party which desires to function on the national plane must have a platform whose appeal is not limited by sectional or regional considerations. Its programme must be such as will appeal to the politically active section of the population in all parts of the country. With their eyes fixed on the future, the Congress and the leftist parties have been able to draw up programmes which satisfy this condition. But the programme of a conservative party, when one comes to brass tacks, will be inspired by the past and will naturally reflect the obstacles to unity which are the consequences of our chequered history. The attempt to form political parties of the Right, we fear, will only help to reinforce fissiparous forces that threaten national unity.

Dynamic Concept of Law

The rule of law, which through long habit is almost taken for granted, has come under expert scrutiny. The International Congress of Jurists, which opened in Delhi last week, is expected to make the first attempt to draw up a Declaration on the Rule of Law which will offer guidance to some of the major problems of modern Government. The formulation of the Declaration will involve a definition of the concept and the respective roles of the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary in maintaining it.

The very fact that a definition has become necessary draws attention to the changes that have taken place in society since concept was embedded in the political thought of democratic peoples. A working paper prepared for the Congress by the former Secretary General of the International Commission of Jurists, points out that acceptance of the spiritual and political freedom of the individual will not meet the requirements of the rule of law in the modern age. Respect for human personality which is the basis of the rule of law requires, in addition, that attention should also be paid to the provision of minimum standards of education and economic security.

The significance of social change and the need for renewal of legal concepts to keep them up-to-date was emphasised by the Prime Mi-

nister in his inaugural address to the conference. Nothing undermines respect for law so much as a system that serves as a bulwark of ancient injustices. But, on the other hand, too rapid a pace of reform can also weaken the basis of the rule of law. The main purpose of the rule of law is to restrain the exercise of arbitrary power, so that the citizen knows what are his rights and duties. It makes little difference whether the power is exercised by the Executive acting under the orders of an absolute monarch or dictator, or in the name of a sovereign legislature. Modern law-making involves a considerable volume of delegated legislation. The extension of the sphere of governmental activity has led to the creation of administrative tribunals. Both increase the scope for arbitrary exercise of power.

A Delegation with a Difference

With so many delegations going abroad on a variety of missions, it is a pleasant surprise to come across a state delegation that has been formed on the assumption that something useful can be learned by visiting other parts of the country. A delegation from Assam led by Capt. Williamson A. Sangma, Minister for Tribal Areas, Transport and Publicity, and including a batch of Assamese cultivators, are currently in South India, visiting research stations and farms in the area, and collecting information on cash crops. The delegation is interested in the techniques of growing cash crops like coffee, pepper, cashewnut etc. as well as in the industrial and commercial use of tapioca. The delegation's itinerary in Coimbatore included a visit to a local Sago factory. The delegation has visited the coffee and cardamom growing areas in Mysore as well as the research station of the Coffee Board. In Kerala they visited the Pepper Research station at Tali-paramba and the Tapioca station at Trivandrum. The party also saw fruit research stations, potato cultivation and soil conservation work in the Nilgiris. Such delegations from one part of the country to another can be of great value in disseminating techniques and information especially in the field of agriculture. There is little mobility in agricultural labour so that useful processes and techniques of cultivation developed in one part of the country remain almost unknown even in neighbouring States. Climatic differences and soil conditions impose an obvious limit to interchange of crops and cultivation methods. In this field research can be of help in indicating scope and limitations.

Supply of Steel

Addressing a press conference in Madras, Sardar Swaran Singh, Union Minister for Steel, Mines, and Fuel,

declared that from the point of view of supply, the position of steel in 1959 is likely to be better. The Minister's optimism is based on what is claimed to be the satisfactory pace of progress in the erection of blast furnaces at Bhilai, Rourekela, etc. The two blast furnaces in these steel centres are expected to start production of pig iron in 1959, both plants being expected to be ready for test production by the end of January.

Production of pig iron would further be augmented when the first blast furnace at Durgapur becomes ready, as is now expected, before 1959. With the addition to pig iron production that could now be expected from all these sources, the supply position with regard to steel to Indian industries should be less a matter of concern than it was last year. On the contrary, the Government seem to be thinking in terms of exports of pig iron and with this object have invited foreign quotations. This is a measure of the improvement in the supply position that would follow the inauguration of the production programmes for pig iron at the steel townships.

Though the prospect of easier supply position for steel should be a matter for gratification, one cannot at the same time, get over the feeling of uncertainty about the scheduled implementation of the steel projects. It has in this place to be pointed out that the commissioning of the first blast furnace at Bhilai, and Rourekela had been long awaited and their completion after the lapse of so much of delay naturally gives cause for doubts about the further progress of these steel projects. However, with respect to the Bhilai steel plant, the Union Minister has cleared doubts about anticipated difficulties with regard to technical personnel and other matters. This naturally should augur well for the timely implementation of the project.

S. E. RLY. TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. CON/COS/1/178-HE(b)/58-59 for supply of 4 Nos. Generating Plant Petrol or Diesel driven, 10 KVA, 230 Volts, single Phase A. C. 50 cycle and 16 V at 20 amp. D.C. as per specification to be obtained in the tender schedule. Tenders will be opened on 27-1-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the undermentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs. 2/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipt for depositing earnest money of Rs. 500/- from this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs. 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance certificate with the tender.

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S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. CON/GM/41/F2/58 for supply of (a) 15 Nos. Signal Bracket channel type 2 doll with signal fittings type A as per Drg. No. SA-5537 A(Adv) and (b) 32 Nos. Signal Bracket channel type 3 Doll with signal fittings type A as per Drg. No. SA-5538A (Adv). Tenders will be opened on 29-1-59 at 3 P.M.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 5/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipt for depositing earnest money of Rs 1000/- with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the Controller of Stores are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

S159 GENERAL MANAGER

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. PA/1291/WS/17453/GB10 for supply of 17,97,708 Nos. Seals Lead complete with wire 15" long for meters and Rly. Wagons as per specification.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores, S. E. Rly., Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 (PA Section) on remittance of Rs 5/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms. Earnest money against the tender is Rs 800/-. Closing date of the tender is 28-1-59 at 3 P.M. Firms not on the Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid income tax clearance certificate along with the earnest money deposit receipt with the tender.

GENERAL MANAGER
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The Minister also disclosed the Government's decision to send a team to China to study the production of pig iron and steel in that country. The decentralised basis on which the flourishing Chinese steel industry is organised and the tremendous success that had attended the Chinese Government's efforts at increasing steel production has naturally attracted world-wide attention. Whether the Chinese method would lend itself to adoption in this country would depend on a variety of factors, technical as well as others such as the extent of raw material dispersal. Sardar Swaran Singh has in this connection pointed to one difference between India and China. Against the concentration of such raw material sources in this country, in China, the coal and iron ore deposits are dispersed, besides being found in close proximity to each other.

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Small Savings

The inauguration of the National Savings Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme all over the country, marks

an important step in the drive to intensify small savings. The new scheme is mainly intended for the needs of small investors, who would be enabled to save in small sums instead of lump sums for investment.

The scheme consists of two types of accounts—five year and ten year, and permits a maximum monthly deposit of Rs 100 for ten year period or Rs 200 per month for five year period. The total deposit that could thus be accumulated at the end of the period could not exceed Rs 12,000. Deposits are of various denominations ranging from Rs 5 with a maximum of Rs 200 per month. The income-tax free interest on the deposit works out to 3.3 per cent on the five year account and 3.8 per cent on the ten year account.

Inaugurating the scheme in Madras, Mr R. Venketaraman Minister for Industries and Labour, pointed to the need for increased savings from the middle-income people to sustain the development plans in various spheres. The fact that there has in recent years been a considerable dispersal of incomes among the middle class people, brought about by various de-

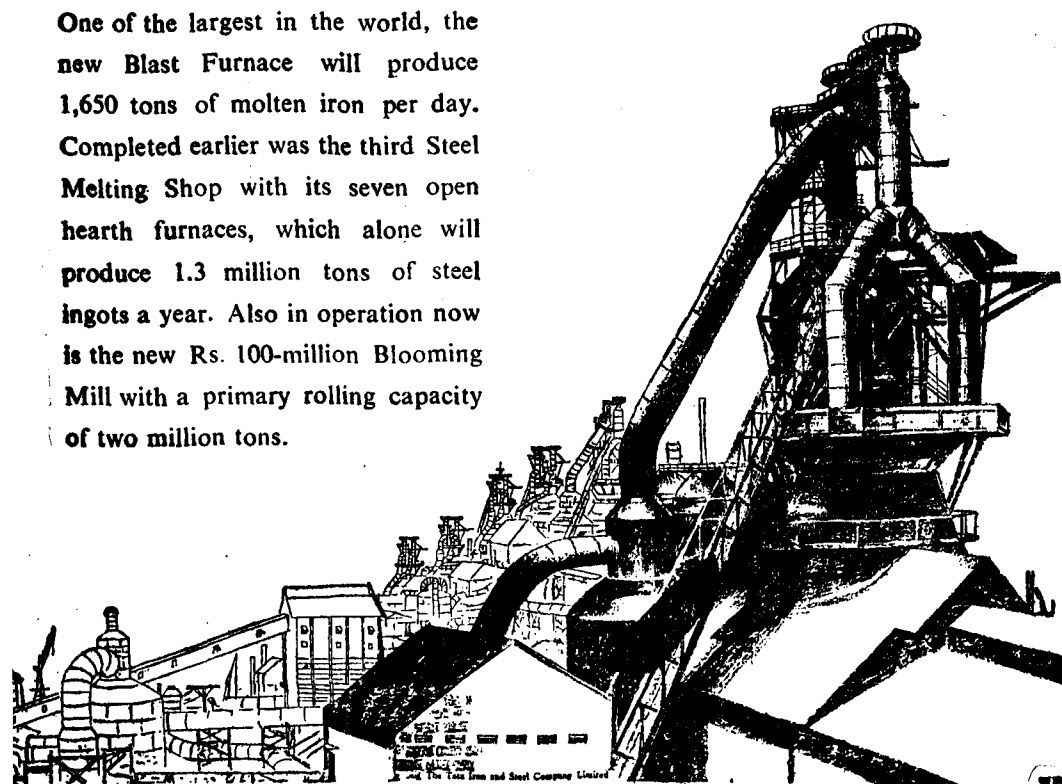
velopment schemes undertaken by the Government, points to great scope for tapping the savings potential of these classes of people. On the other hand, the traditional sources of capital for industries have been dried up with the introduction of newfangled tax measures. Scope for increasing internal resources for financing the Plan therefore lies in stepping up the small-savings collections from the rural as well as the urban middle income classes.

In the present estimates of resources for the Plan outlay of Rs 4,500 crores there is an uncovered gap of Rs 280 crores. Means have therefore have to be found to acquire additional internal resources for maintaining the total financial outlay on the Second Plan at Rs 4,500 crores. With taxation having already reached the point of diminishing returns, attention would have to be directed towards stepping up collections from small savings which in the past have failed mainly for lack of proper devices which would appeal to the small investors. The new scheme therefore fills up a vital gap in the small savings machinery

Covering every phase of operation from the winning of ore to the rolling of finished steel, the expansion will be virtually completed by the end of 1958. The capital investment on expansion and annual replacements by Tata Steel over the five years 1955-60 is estimated at Rs. 1,330 million—more than one-fifth of the total outlay by organised industries in the private sector.

TATA STEEL

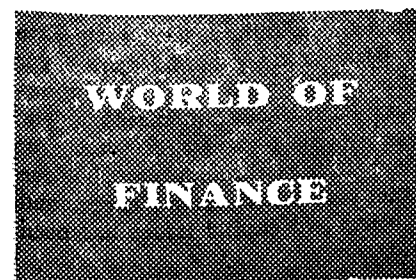
ON TO TWO MILLION TONS



THE COMMISSIONING OF THE NEW Rs. 70-million Blast Furnace in Jamshedpur in October marks the beginning of the end of the expansion programme started in December 1955 to double Tata Steel's capacity to two million tons a year.

One of the largest in the world, the new Blast Furnace will produce 1,650 tons of molten iron per day. Completed earlier was the third Steel Melting Shop with its seven open hearth furnaces, which alone will produce 1.3 million tons of steel ingots a year. Also in operation now is the new Rs. 100-million Blooming Mill with a primary rolling capacity of two million tons.

January 10, 1959



Interest Rates Still Maintained

THE annual review of the money market has had to be held over to the next week due to limitations of space, but a few general remarks on the state of the money market as the new year has begun will be in order. Press releases relating to banking profits in 1958 appear to be delayed. Indeed, the only results to hand are those of the Devkaran Nanjee Banking Company Limited, whose expeditious publication of results for 1958 can be attributed to the fact that, with a smart rise of nearly Rs 7 crores, its total Deposits have passed the Rs 25 crore mark, to be placed at Rs 30 crores. But the profit experienced, as was to be expected, is somewhat disappointing. However, none of the appropriations has been adversely affected, since the provision for taxation could be reduced to Rs 5 lakhs from Rs 8 lakhs. The dividend has been maintained at 6 per cent, the transfer to Reserve Fund is half a lakh higher at Rs 6 lakhs, the carry forward is placed at Rs 3.02 lakhs against Rs 2.80 lakhs brought in, and bonus to staff absorbs Rs 1.80 lakhs against Rs 1.60 lakhs. Thus, in Dena Bank's case, the reduction in profit has been offset by a lower tax provision.

It is, we suggest, because of the delay in the release of the accounts that interest rates continue to be firm. The break in interest rates that we had anticipated has not so far materialised, because the warning constituted by poor bank results for 1958 is yet, as it were, to be made public. While, therefore, a downward adjustment in interest rates has been delayed, we may expect such decline to take place in the course of the next few weeks.

The returns of the Reserve Bank for January 2 reflect the demand generated by month early disbursements, with Active Note circulation rising by Rs 12.57 crores to Rs 1602.00 crores. There has also been an outflow of Rupee Coin for Rs 0.74 crores. Currency has been expanded against Rupee Securities by transfer from the Banking Department, and, in the result, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till is lower by Rs 3.31 crores at Rs 11.08 crores. The Central Government's balances are lower by Rs 2.89 crores at Rs 52.99 crores. On the other hand, balances of State Governments showed an improvement of Rs 1.30 crores, but, then, their borrowings from the Reserve Bank are also higher by Rs 1.28 crores. Reserve Balances of member banks have, in order

that the banking system might be enabled to meet the demand for month early disbursements, been drawn down by Rs 4.36 crores to Rs 76.56 crores. Side by side, there has been a sharp increase of over Rs 12 crores to Rs 77.43 crores in the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank. Balances Held Abroad show a rise for the fifth week in succession in being marked up by Rs 0.35 crores at Rs 24.52 crores. Finally, by dint of transfer to Issue Department, Investments are lower by Rs 11.36 crores at Rs 265.67 crores.

The return of the State Bank for January 2 indicates the demand of month early disbursements and the busy season pressure being experienced by banks. In spite of an improvement of Rs 4.46 crores to Rs 476.84 crores in Deposits, the State Bank has been compelled to increase its borrowings from Rs 0.64 crores to Rs 2.85 crores. This is partly because of a decline of nearly Rs 11 crores to Rs 4.54 crores in Other Liabilities, a head under which the accrued profit of the State Bank might have figured. In any case, with a rise of nearly Rs 4 crores in Advances to Rs 174.23 crores, and even with disinvestment in gilt-edged for Rs 1.56 crores, notwithstanding the increase in borrowings, the State Bank's cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank is lower by Rs 4.41 crores at Rs 30.85 crores. This suggests that the drawing down in the Reserve Balances of member banks, as shown in the Reserve Bank statement, is to be attributed to the State Bank.

In the return of the Scheduled Banks for December 26, there is evidence of the onward march of the busy season with a rise of Rs 5.73 crores to Rs 865.78 crores in the total of Advances. Investments have dropped by Rs 5.22 crores to Rs 637.57 crores; this is at least partly due to the fact that, during the week, no Treasury Bill auctions were held, and the maturing bills stood cancelled. Deposits are more or less unchanged at Rs 1628 crores, but there has been a switch back of fairly large dimensions from Time Liabilities to Demand Liabilities. In the result, cash balances have improved by Rs 8.37 crores to Rs 175.54 crores.

+

Monetary Changes By Paul Einzig

The first reaction to the important monetary changes announced during the Christmas weekend was unfavourable to sterling. Before very long, however, second thoughts prevailed on the foreign exchange market. Sterling recovered from its initial weakness and remained steady during the first week of its new status. Indeed, quite unexpectedly security sterling rose above parity for the first time in its existence. This type of sterling is not affected by the convertibility decision because the proceeds of foreign investments remain technically inconvertible. Since however, it is now possible

to sell these proceeds at a shade above par and only a shade under the market rate for sterling, for all practical purposes security sterling is also convertible.

December 29, 1958 was a red letter day for the London foreign exchange market. Convertibility made arbitrage much easier and even though it is premature to judge by the experience gained since the change, it is reasonable to expect that the result will be a permanent increase in the turnover of the London foreign exchange market. There are already indications that London's influence in determining international exchange rates has increased to the detriment of New York, Zurich, Frankfurt, Amsterdam and other centres.

In London banking circles it is widely assumed that the change in the status of sterling will attract an increased volume of deposits from abroad, Continental and other overseas banks and business firms may now hold sterling as an alternative to holding dollars on the safe assumption that they can switch into dollars at a moment's notice.

As for the effect of the franc devaluation it would be premature to form a very definite opinion. There were some repatriations of French funds not only from New York but also from London where French holders sold South Africa gold mining shares. But most French holders of funds abroad prefer to sit on the fence and await the effect of the devaluation on the industrial situation.

There is an outcry against the effect of the devaluation on the cost of living and against the removal of food subsidies. On the other hand, the Government has also adopted measures against the middle classes and the wealthier

classes so that the industrial workers have no genuine grievance. In France, as in Britain and the United States, they have been thoroughly pampered and spoiled during the post-war period. They consider it to be their privilege to be exempted from any sacrifice however necessary in the national interest. It remains to be seen whether under the pressure of public opinion, which is behind General de Gaulle, the French trade unions will adopt a reasonable attitude. If not, a series of strikes and enforced wage demands might nullify the beneficial effects of the changes and might weaken the prospects of the franc.

As far as sterling is concerned the effect of convertibility is likely to be delayed by uncertainty of election prospects. It is true, the leader of the Opposition, Mr Gait-skell while criticising the return to convertibility, disclaimed any intention to reverse the change if a Labour Government should assume office. This undertaking is however, in conflict with the frequently repeated declaration of Socialist intention to strengthen exchange restrictions.

Many quarters view with misgivings the prospects of an inflow of foreign balances as a result of convertibility. It is realised that the strength of sterling resulting from such influx of "hot money" is liable to become reversed and is therefore an additional source of potential weakness. While the influx continues it will obviate the necessity for resisting inflation because the demand for sterling resulting from the influx will tend to offset the adverse effect of inflation on the balance of payments. Taking the long view, it is therefore probable that Britain stands to lose rather than gain through such influx of funds.

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Britain

The prospects for the United Kingdom economy in 1959 are soundly based on the achievements of the previous year. Externally, the strength of sterling has been restored, the reserves have risen every month since October, 1957, and the balance-of-payments surplus on current account during the first half of 1958 was larger than in any full year since the war. At home, inflation has been checked, and there are good prospects for continuing price stability in the months ahead.

Admittedly, there was a temporary pause in the expansion of the British economy, because of the strong measures taken in September 1957

to restore foreign confidence in sterling and halt domestic inflation and to the recession in world trade, which for a time curbed the demand for United Kingdom exports. But investment has further increased in 1958, and since March the Government has been able gradually to relax the restrictions imposed earlier, thereby creating the conditions for a renewed expansion of demand and production.

NEED FOR PRICE STABILITY.

If renewed expansion is to proceed on a firm basis, price stability must be maintained. It augurs well that wage increases were limited to 3 to 4 per cent this year. As the general public is now more aware of the inflationary effects of excessive rises in costs (of which wages, of course, form an important part), there is good reason to hope that future wage increases will correspond more closely to the rise in productivity than did the wage settlements of earlier years.

During 1958, investment, the basis of economic progress, has continued to rise. Changes in consumption were of little significance in the first

three quarters of the year before the removal of the restrictions on hire-purchase, but exports showed a moderate decline up to September. The decline in exports was reflected in a fall in total industrial production, which led to some increase in unemployment. This now stands at 2.4 per cent of the working population—and the Government estimates that with the adverse seasonal trend it may rise to 2.8 per cent before the improvement begins in the spring.

RELAXATION.

Thus 1958 has been a year of adjustments for the United Kingdom economy rather than one of "recession". In these circumstances, the Government rightly decided that there was no need for dramatic action to provide a stimulus for renewed expansion since such action might have led to a revival of inflation and endangered the regained strength of sterling.

Throughout the year, the Government followed (as the Chancellor of Exchequer called it) a policy of "cautious reflation"—relaxing restraints step by step. These relaxations have been designed to stimulate investment, consumption, and exports.

With what results? The Bank Rate has been brought down from 7 per cent to 4 per cent. Investment allocations have been increased. The banks have regained freedom of their activities through the abolition of the restrictions on advances, and the control of capital issues has been eased.

The banks have shown a spirit of enterprise not expected by some people since the end of the "squeeze", especially by introducing new facilities to small borrowers (personal loans, to be repaid in fixed instalments) and by forming close connections with hire-purchase companies. Hire-purchase controls have been completely removed.

As I mentioned earlier, investment has continued to rise—a sure sign of the confidence prevailing in British business community. After the last expansion of investment during the "boom" of 1954-57 a decline in private investment would not have been surprising, and public programmes were kept down to the level of the previous year as part of the anti-inflationary measures of September 1957. In fact, total fixed investment rose by 3 per cent in the first half of the year.

There was a slight fall in the investment of manufacturing industry alone, mainly because the motor industry had completed its large expansion programmes. These programmes have been a complete success, as the record output and record exports of cars in recent months amply demonstrate.

Although at present no clear indications of the investment programmes of private industry for 1959 are available, there is no doubt that investment as a whole will be kept up since public investment is now being increased again. (The crease will be £125,000,000, £150,000,000 from a level of £1,100 million in 1957-58).

INDUSTRY FULLY COMPETITIVE

In spite of the recession in world trade and the continuing low level of commodity prices, which reduce the buying power of its customers among the underdeveloped countries inside and outside the Commonwealth, the United Kingdom maintained its share in the world trade of manufactured goods. The continued rise of its exports, especially of cars, to the United States proves that British industry is fully competitive in the markets of the world.

The new special loans to Commonwealth countries, announced at the Montreal conference, will provide stimulus to exports to the underdeveloped countries of the Commonwealth. The measures to encourage credit and increase international lending (through the increase of quotas of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank) agreed upon at the New Delhi conference will promote international trade on an even wider scale.

Thus fortified by the knowledge that the Government places strength of sterling first in its economic policies, British industry confidently looks forward to renewed expansion without inflation—in 1959.

Indian Finan

January 10, 1959

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

FOR some reason, the 64th annual session of the Indian National Congress now taking place at Nagpur is sought to be invested by some with a climacteric significance. This is being done as much by some Congressmen as by those opposed to the policies of Congress. It is said that Abhyankar will go down in history as an even more significant turning point than Avadi. While Avadi merely avowed Socialism, Abhyankar will put teeth into it. Colour is being lent to this reading by certain recent controversial exchanges between the public and private sectors. The somewhat frenzied effort to catch up with land reforms by fixing deadlines for fixation of ceilings and so forth has also revived fresh hopes and fears.

To my mind, these attempts at dramatics are a measure of the failure to grasp firmly the roots of present discontents. The Congress Party has been acutely uncomfortable at the pervasive air of frustration in the country. Instead of setting about analysing its causes, some Congressmen try to break through the emotional impasse by dramatising the present situation as the approach of an ideological climax. There is wide-spread cynicism about the Congressmen's public spirit: nothing that he does seems to make any difference to the rather casual (often unverified) assumption of the man in the street that the Congressman has his eye on the main chance. Meantime, standing on the side lines, the communists are queering the pitch. With a lot of distress around, they find the wherewithal to feed their political fortune. In such a predicament, to many Congressmen it seems a logical thing to profess a more strident socialism and a more uncompromising commitment to ideological solutions. They feel, instead, that they should, if they are at all to cut any ice with the public, steal the communists' thunder.

It seems to me that Congressmen who fall for this way out are being short-sighted. It would be far more sensible to analyse the various strands of present frustration and then attempt to deal with them. In the first place, it is important to realise that not all of the current frustration has a basis in any genuine sense of deprivation or hurt. Some of it at least is just reaction against an earlier exhilaration. It is not unlike the so-called "seven-year itch" that is supposed to embarrass a happily married man. After several years of unclouded felicity, he gets restless. He is still deeply loyal to his wife, but the first fine careless rapture is gone for ever. Secondly, there is the fact that the nation is trying to readjust itself to a whole

series of transvaluation of values. Try to "comprehend" the profound changes in social and communal attitudes that have taken place in the last ten years; you would be amazed at the resilience and adaptability that our people have shown. Everywhere around you, you find the debris of the old and the new structures are only half-finished. No wonder that the whole place is very untidy. But that does not mean that the outlook is bleak. Again, it is important to realise that our present discontents are the sum of often contradictory grouses that ought in theory to cancel each other out, but which, paradoxically, add to the shrillness of the protest. The urban middle class, for example, is vociferous in its indignation at soaring prices. And when, in an effort to keep them in check, some form of regulation of wholesale trade is attempted, there is a hue and cry from another class. The private sector, so called, is loud in its complaints and yet there are others who think that this class is especially pampered. The agriculturist, for instance, is annoyed that Government should want to fix a ceiling to agricultural holdings without apparently wanting to fix a similar ceiling to urban wealth. Since disenchantment is not palpable and opposite grouses are not

capable of being confronted with each other and eliminated, the general atmosphere is depressing.

In a situation like this, the first requisite of a mature attitude is not to be too susceptible to the vagaries of public feeling. Personally, I have always found that public enthusiasm is fickle, and not often a suspect. Whenever I read of popular enthusiasm in totalitarian countries, I am slightly sceptical both of its performance and its spontaneity. In all democracies, it is the public's privilege to grouse and it does it with spirit. "That blunt monster with uncounted head", as Shakespeare once bitterly complained, is an unpredictable and ungrateful creature. While it is necessary to work up public enthusiasm for desirable social aims, he would be a poor public servant who gets too easily daunted by lack of public enthusiasm or is too easily intimidated by public opposition. This does not mean that we can carry through any programme of amelioration without cooperation from the people, but to expect everything to be smooth-sailing is Utopian.

Having developed a certain detachment about the reaction of the public, it is necessary to pursue

a policy that is well considered and designed to promote the general welfare of the public. This way, you have the approbation of your own good sense and eventually of the public. Indeed, that is what the Congress, acting through the various Governments in the country, is, by and large, doing.

At the moment of writing, I do not have the address of the Congress President and, therefore, am unable to indicate precisely whether kite flying references to a change in Congress policy have a basis in fact. But, if deductions of a more overt commitment to doctrinaire socialism are being made from the resolutions of the Working Committee, I must say that they are fallacious. In my view, it is entirely gratuitous to assume any abandonment of gradualism or any snapping of continuity with previous policy by the Congress. Those who argue that the Congress is abandoning its previous empirical approach and is getting more rigid in its approach to socialism cannot have read the resolutions in their entirety. I discussed these resolutions in their draft form some weeks ago and showed that there was nothing in them which would make them in their broad outlines unacceptable. The one clause in it which caused a flutter was that relating to "control of profit", which was rendered by many as a "ceiling on profit". This, as I said on the last occasion, was a gloss that was wholly unwarranted. Indeed, in a different context, Mr Nehru ruled out a ceiling on urban income for the time being. And in the context in which it occurred in the resolution, it was clear that it was linked

When Dunlop first opened an office in Bombay at the end of 1898, there was no fanfare, no handouts, no headlines.

Just about 10 years earlier, John Boyd Dunlop, a veterinary surgeon, had invented the first practicable pneumatic tyre. With the opening of the Dunlop office in Bombay the pneumatic tyre had come to India.

The old century was about to say its quiet farewell. Tagore had not yet started work on "Gitanjali" and Jamssetji Tata was yet to launch his epic search for iron ore. There was nothing, then, of the furious bustle that marks our days.

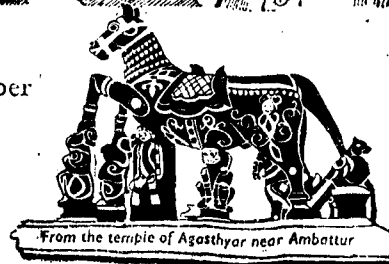
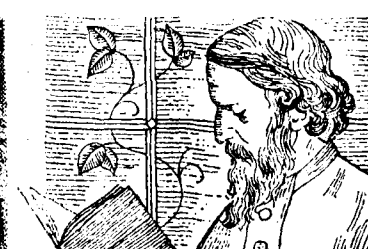
Soon, very soon, all these were to change as India was caught up in the swift currents of 20th-century history.

Dunlop has moved with the times and in 60 years it has become a familiar and intimate name throughout the country. The Dunlop factory at Sahaganj has grown to become Asia's largest rubber manufacturing enterprise, and this sixtieth year of Dunlop in India is marked by the setting up of a new tyre factory at Ambattur.

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with wages and salaries being dependent on work done and on production. Indeed, control of profit in the private sector was added almost as an after-thought. Reading it in the way it was drafted, it seemed nothing but a version of "Butskellism". Playing off "wage restraint" against "curb on dividends and capital gains" is by now a hoary item in any Finance Minister's bag of tactical tricks.

Another clause that is supposed to have brought nearer the day of doctrinaire socialism is a recent addition made to the draft. The last paragraph of its resolution, as adopted by the Working Committee in Nagpur the other day, says: "The creation of a democratic and socialist state should be clearly and unambiguously placed before the nation as the objective of planning and all the implications of socialism in terms of individual and co-operative effort it requires should be explained to the people". The change is supposed to consist in the

fact that the objective of socialist pattern of society has yielded place to the objective of "socialist society". It passes one's comprehension how a society can be of a socialistic pattern without being socialist in its essentials. Nor is it very clear what calamitous potentiality is smuggled in by the dropping of the word "pattern". And if one is going to treat the whole thing as a matter turning on words, surely, the references to the "democratic and socialist society" as also the "individual and cooperative implications" referred to in the resolution deserve as much attention as the dropping of the word "pattern". To infer from the addition of this sentence a basic departure in policy is rather naive.

The truth seems to be that a series of recent events have given rise among non-Congress circles to renewed speculation about the possible changes in Congress policy. In my view, the coming together of these circumstances is entirely fortuitous. Take, for instance, the sud-

den spurt of interest in some of the more controversial measures relating to land reform. Now, urgency was lent to these measures because of the comparative failure on the food front of the Second Plan. One of the main reasons for the wobble that the Second Plan developed was this failure. It was, therefore, inevitable that the party should have been exercised deeply over it. And in the context of formulating its basic ideas for the Third Plan, it should have wanted to bestow particular attention on this question. There were a number of reasons why the target of food production was not reached. These include failure of monsoon, non-utilisation of resources and facilities and so on. It may be arguable whether fixation of ceiling on holdings is the best method of increasing production. But what is not arguable is that this quarrel is not something new. The Congress has been committed to it for a long time and, what is more important, the Planning Commission of the various State Governments have

been committed to it too. This was the position not only when the objective was a socialistic pattern of society, but even before. But, because a section of the people (and Congressmen) has suddenly realised that there are objections to the idea of a ceiling (including the objection that it involves a certain amount of iniquity vis-a-vis other kinds of wealth), it does not mean that the Congress is suddenly speaking with a new voice. I can understand arguments, on pragmatic grounds, against the idea of ceiling and a dead line for its implementation. Doubtless, as a recent convention of agriculturists in Bangalore argued, there is a case for the creation of land party and for fighting the very idea of ceiling. But that would be pitting idea against idea and not quarrelling about labels.

Likewise, the quarrel about the squeezing of the private sector out of existence has been given a fresh lease of life by the decision of Government over licensing wholesale trade in foodgrains. This was an expedient that has been resorted to, rightly or wrongly, because of soaring prices in foodgrains. This as Mr Nehru tartly remarked some time ago, is a step that had nothing to do with socialism. Any Government with an elementary sense of its obligations to the public would have taken it. Here again there is room for argument about the inevitability of such a policy but what is not worth arguing whether it is a socialistic act or whether its adoption signifies more strident socialism.

The truth is that there is very little in the statement of policy of the Working Committee that either new or objectionable. In sense, it is easy to draw our pla since the alternatives available us are so few. The basic facts of our economy even today are an increasing population at a very low level of subsistence. For political and moral reasons, it is unthinkable that this state of affairs should be allowed to continue. As it is such increase in prosperity as have been able to wrest out of the economy, is neutralised by an ever increasing population. As the Queen told Alice, it takes all the running we can do to stay in the same place. If we want to go somewhere else, we must run at least twice as fast. This is the grim logic behind the need for increasing the rate of investment. It is also undeniable that a greater proportion of the investment must have to be in the public sector. Various modes of finding the necessary resources mentioned in the Working Committee's resolution, such as any one, whatever his political or ideological affiliation, would have been obliged to list. If these compulsions add up to the pursuit of a policy that can properly be described only as "socialist", I for one have no objection to its being called so.

EAVESDROPPER

GATEWAY GOSSIP

INAUGURATING the Bombay State businessmen's Convention, Mr Y. B. Chavan, has noted that in a growing economy there is scope for both public and private sectors to expand simultaneously. This view of the role of the two sectors, however, does not seem to tally with what the Prime Minister has to say on the matter a few days later in his monthly press conference. From Mr Nehru's declaration it is clear that he does not think in terms of "an interpenetration of the public and private sectors" but treats them as two separate and mutually opposing sectors. Elaborating his point he has averred that the Government's policy of a socialist pattern of society has necessitated priority being given to the public sector and goes on to add that "private enterprise may come in the way and does come in the way of the functioning of the democratic apparatus". In other words private enterprise is just being tolerated because it is useful for the time being. As matters stand at present there is a large field left to the private sector and it is the policy of Government not to impede it but to encourage it to function in its own field.

It is rather surprising that such an assessment of the private sector has come from the Prime Minister himself. For, his view is bound to be reflected in Government's attitude toward private enterprise. Moreover, this is not in conformity with the spirit of the Industrial Policy Resolution. The question also arises whether Government will be able to take up all the tasks that are now entrusted to the private sector. Even with the great fillip given to the public sector in the past one decade, a major part of the national activities is still being carried on by private enterprise and it is yet to be proved that it is not doing the job entrusted to it efficiently and economically. There are, however, indications in the statements of the Prime Minister to show that his remarks about private enterprise at the press conference refer largely to those who attempt to belittle the importance of the public sector or try to propagate the view that only private enterprise can deliver the goods.

But, private enterprise complains that in actual practice, it has found that Government's policies are far from helpful in enabling it to work smoothly and to shoulder the responsibilities given to it. In the first place the continuous addition to taxation has rendered it impossible for private enterprise to obtain enough resources even to carry on its day to day working let alone its expansion programme. Furthermore the numerous controls and regulations that have been imposed in the past few years have reduced the freedom of action of private enterprise. That the effects of the

Private Sector and Democracy

restrictive measures have been detrimental to the growth of the private enterprise has been brought prominently to the attention of the people in the shape of slowing down of the tempo of industrial activity in the country in recent months.

If, therefore, Government are sincere in their contention that private enterprise should play a big role in the economic development of the country, they should take immediate steps to remove the impediments that are in its way now. It cannot be said that if Government have deemed it necessary to place the emphasis on the growth of the public sector it is because they have found that private enterprise has not been able to discharge its responsibilities in the past. It is common knowledge that it is private enterprise that has been responsible for the establishment of most of our major industries. And more recently during the First Five Year Plan its record has been quite impressive. Though the two Five Year Plans gave special attention to the public sector, the private sector has demonstrated without a shadow of doubt that it is capable of undertaking big tasks. As a matter of fact during the First Plan private enterprise has bettered the performance of the public sector.

It would appear that the difficulty in recognising the proper role of private enterprise has stemmed from some preconceived notions. One such notion is that the motive force for private enterprise is profit and that such a body of people have no place in a socialistic pattern of society. Therefore, it is necessary for businessmen to bring home to the people at large that the nation has accepted the concept of "mixed economy" which means the existence of the public and private sectors side by side. But the importance of the private sector arises from its admittedly vital role and that is that, unless it is fostered and enabled to work efficiently the planned development as envisaged in the Five Year Plans will not be possible.

The main line of education of the public about private enterprise should be to emphasise that private enterprise of the right type is by no means contradictory to the concept of a socialistic pattern of society. The public must be told that private enterprise is in fact the people's own sector where large numbers of people join together to utilise their savings and talents to the good of the community at large. But it must be noted that due to the irresponsible behaviour of a few amongst this section, private enterprise as a whole has come to be regarded with distrust. So it is the primary responsibility of each and every businessman in the country to keep the affairs of the concern under his

control above suspicion. He has responsibilities not only to the people who have put their money in his venture but also to the consumer of his products and the State. By carefully husbanding the concern's resources he can win the confidence of the shareholders. He must take steps to convince the consumer that the products he gives him are of good quality and are fairly priced. He can demonstrate his patriotism by honestly paying all the taxes due to the State. Of course he has every right to criticise the Government but such criticism must be constructive. A businessman who satisfies these conditions cannot but win the support of the public and Government.

On their part Government should realise that if private enterprise is complaining about hardships it is not because it is worried about its profits only but largely because its difficulties are genuine. Enlightened Private Enterprise wants to play its part efficiently in the patriotic endeavour to build a prosperous India. It wants the fullest scope within the framework designed for it under the national policies to work without let or hindrance so that the nation can progress rapidly towards its goal.

Government should take careful note of the fact that many able businessmen whose honesty and

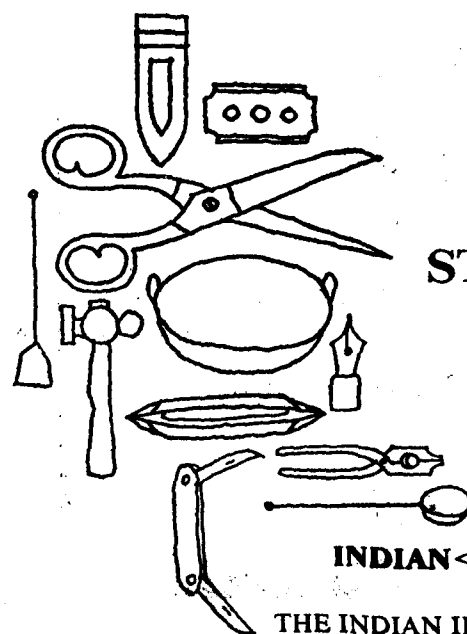
patriotism are unquestionable sincerely believe that the restrictive policies toward private enterprise are detrimental to the very interests that Government so loudly proclaim that they are wedded to. By lessening the tax burden and going back on some of the restrictions Government can restore the confidence of the investor in the private sector and capital formation which is now at such a low level will be brought to the pace to which it should be. The force of this argument is bound to appeal to Government sooner or later. But in the meantime private enterprise has to show by practice that it has nothing to hide and that it is in tune with the changed situation in the country.

It is, therefore, gratifying to note that Mr G. P. Kapadia, President, General Committee of the Businessmen's Convention has made it clear that the business community has taken firm note of the fact that the nation has set before it the objective of a socialist pattern of society. But it must be remembered by the powers that be in the country that it has also been declared in unambiguous terms that the goal is to be attained through "an efficient and proper functioning of a mixed economy in which both the public and the private sectors would be complementary parts".

BOMBAY REVIEW

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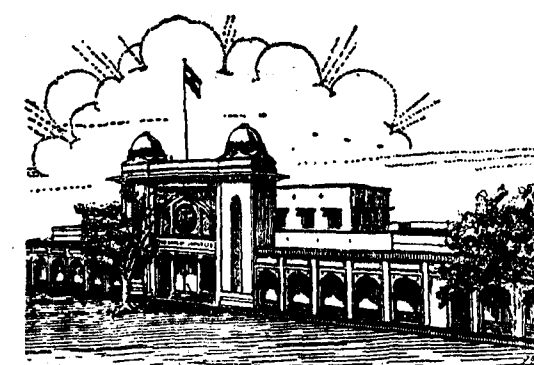
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DELHI REVIEW

THOUGH domestic issues dominated Mr Nehru's Press Conference on Saturday last, the question that elicited a lot of interest was the one that tried to draw Mr Nehru out about certain animadversions in communist journals abroad about his views on Socialism. Mr Nehru himself did not seem to attach much importance to these criticisms, but it cannot be denied that observers in India have been concerned to note a certain amount of peevishness in Soviet and communist comment, especially in ideological contexts on India. Of course, as practising democrats, it would be odd if we were, in turn, peeved at criticism of our attitude by any one. But one's relation to the Soviet Union and the communist world is so peculiar that even supposedly academic discussion in a journal assumes political significance. It was not unnoticed by observers here that the most important of these articles was written by Mr Yudin, the Soviet Ambassador in Peking. A variety of tangled motives operate, or are assumed to operate in the communist world's attitude to the neutral world and especially India. There is the cold war, which makes it necessary to be friendly to neutrals. As against this, there is supposed rivalry between India and China. Since everyone in the West has

Communist Criticism of Mr Nehru

endowed this competition with ideological interest, it is not unlikely that communists with Chinese background would be more inclined to fall foul of the Indian brand of socialism than those who are not identified with a direct and immediate comparison. Secondly, it is now no secret that communist orthodoxy has now firmly entrenched itself in Peking and in some respects the Chinese consider the Russians as too dangerously liberal in their attitude. Indeed, it is the general view that Mr Khrushchev is manfully trying to soften the rigours of ideology and is impeded in this endeavour by Chinese inflexibility. It was even rumoured that Mao wanted Molotov and others rehabilitated. It was also said that Mao has become alarmed at the ideological casualness of Mr Khrushchev. Mao's enthusiasm for a hundred flowers blooming simultaneously in the communist garden was short-lived. Even if one discounts the theory that it was cynically designed for making the liberals put their necks out, it is clear that Mao was frightened of the implications of his own sudden enthusiasm. It would seem that this perplexing alternation between liberalism and ideological rigidity is due to the uneasy adjustments between the rival groups in the Soviet Union as also in the

whole of the communist world. These adjustments were not only ideological but also personal and national. For instance, until Stalin died, there never was any question about who was the big brother in the communist family. Once Stalin died, the very stresses of power politics inter se among the Soviet leaders led to their letting up their automatic seniority in the communist family. And Mao's prestige, built up with only less assiduity than that of Stalin, was far higher than that of the second line of leadership in the Soviet Union itself. Indeed, in the interest of Stalin's own aura, lesser leaders in the Soviet Union must have been kept in the background. Therefore, one of the reasons for the zig zag of communist policy since Stalin's death is the uncertainty about who was the elder brother. Seeming contradictions both in Chinese and Russian attitudes may stem from natural attitudes alternating with those that are adopted as a concession to the opposite point of view. For instance, the Soviet attitude to Yugoslavia has had a chequered career. And it is no secret that, left to himself, Mr Khrushchev would be more friendly to Marshal Tito and it is only the Chinese that are forcing him to get tough with Marshal Tito. Similarly, the pressure of Chinese communists is held by many competent observers to be responsible for the Soviet Union deciding to deal firmly with the Hungarian rising after being conciliatory in Poland.

It is only the unquestioned technological supremacy that has made it possible for Mr Khrushchev to keep the Chinese in their place. It is evident that communist orthodoxy stemming from China would have been more strident and harshly assertive, if China was not so dependent for its development on the Soviet Union. As against this, Mr Khrushchev has to be careful not to seem too cavalier about ideology, for that would give a handle to the old guard who may overthrow him any moment. This is the explanation of the rather curious phenomenon of a deep freeze following a thaw in the Soviet Union.

It is in this context that the criticism of Mr Nehru in the Soviet and other communist journals should be viewed. Moreover, cold war invests what ought to be a somewhat unimportant academic argument with overtones that are foreign to such arguments. In point of fact, Mr Nehru's article was a series of disjointed reflections originally intended for private circulation among the members of the party. These reflections were printed in the AICC's Economic Review. Of course, the AICC's Economic Review has come to enjoy a certain official status as the fortnightly journal of the rul-

ing party. But unlike in communist countries, discussion of ideology is not taken too seriously in India, as in other democracies. Mr Nehru was not discussing specifically communism or even ideology in this article. Among other things, he also discussed the need for evolving our own economic ideology. He pointed out the shortcomings of capitalism and then suggested that communism too had its shortcomings. He referred to "the growing contradictions within the rigid framework of communism itself" and reiterated his familiar objection to its "association with violence." He, therefore, pleaded that it will not do for us to adopt uncritically any particular ideology. It was necessary that we should find our own solutions for our special problems.

Now, these somewhat general reflections gained a publicity quite disproportionate to their immediate political or ideological relevance. It was printed in full in the US and from there travelled across to Europe and, finally, a Hungarian paper printed it. (In the same article, Mr Nehru had repeated his familiar thesis about Hungary, viz., the desire for freedom is something that no ideology can succeed in suppressing forever). It is not unlikely that this ostentatious playing up in the West of Mr Nehru's supposed objections to communism was what riled the communist ideologists. It may also be the oblique support of the Hungarian revolution in the article made it even more than usually galling. And they felt called upon to subject Mr Nehru's observations to severe critical scrutiny.

It is very likely that we in India may be making heavy weather of nothing. But then we have bitter memories of the days of communism. The fact that the criticism appeared in the pages of "Problems of Peace and Socialism" has lent some plausibility to the fear that this may be the beginning of an ideological offensive. For, this journal is supposed to be the successor to the old cominform journal called "Towards a lasting peace and democracy in the World" (of some such name). In a sense, it is good that a communist journal should discuss in temperate, though critical language, what it considers to be ideological aberrations. And when the man criticised is one to whom the common people of the Soviet Union have an immense admiration, then, it may well be that the article may be the beginning of silent revolution in the Soviet scene itself. For, the common man may conceivably start wondering whether Mr Nehru whom he has always considered (and been taught to consider) his friend is not right about communist ideology as he is about co-existence.

OLYMPUS

THE PENINSULA

PROGRESS in housing construction is one of the important indices of improvement in the welfare of the poorer sections of the population. Judged by this standard, the improvement in the status of the lower income classes could not be said to have been material. Progress that has so far been attained would seem to have only touched the fringe of the total demand for housing from the lower income classes. This only points to the intractability, in the short run, of the problem which, in its varied aspects, is of a magnitude calling for colossal sums for a final and ultimate solution. Speaking at a press conference at Bangalore, last week, Mr. K. C. Reddi, Union Minister for Works, Housing and Supply pointed out that all resources in the country, would have to be mobilised, in order to make a worthwhile advance in respect of housing during the years ahead.

The problem is complicated by its diversity. There is for instance the demand for sufficient accommodation from the industrial workers, which with the consciousness of industrial labour of their rights for decent living conditions has become more urgent than ever before. Besides, considerations of productivity of labour, demand prior attention to this aspect of labour welfare. The widespread existence of slums in all the major industrial centres in the country has evoked concern from the Government. However, plans drawn for gradual elimination of slums, have been even more gradual than anticipated in their execution. The report of the team appointed by the Government to study the progress of work in the clearance of slums has revealed a uniform state of neglect in all the big centres.

Rural housing, is, by virtue of its magnitude, the most important aspect of housing in the country, and for this very reason, progress in this field has been far slower than even in industrial housing. So much so that rural housing, in spite of the attention it had claimed from the Government, wears, almost, a picture of neglect.

For reasons of lack of sufficient internal resources and the colossal size of the problem, progress in housing has necessarily to be slow. Mr K. C. Reddi, has, in the course of his press conference, pointed out that even to make what would be called a decent beginning in rural housing alone, a sum of Rs 2,000 crores would be required. Against this the allocation for housing under the First Plan was a meagre Rs 35 crores. What was even worse, expenditure in the course of the First Plan on housing fell short of the sum allocated by about 50 per cent. The progress that could have been made under such conditions, could well be imagined.

Under the Second Plan, however, housing has claimed a larger outlay at Rs 120 crores. At the rate of progress in expenditure that has

so far been maintained, the story of the First Plan bids fair to be repeated. It has been estimated that, so far, only about Rs 40 crores had been spent by both the Centre and the State Governments in the first three years of the Second Plan on housing schemes. A shortfall of a major dimension has, however, been saved by the scaling down of the total allocation for housing at the recent meeting of the National Development Council. Against an original allocation of Rs 120 crores, consequent on the general revision of the Plan outlay, it is, now, not considered possible to reach more than a target of Rs 84 crores for housing at the end of the Second Plan. Even, with outlay at this level, the balance of expenditure remains, on an average, at a higher level than the average for the preceding three years.

It would but be trite to point out that headway in housing could be made only if more resources could be found for it. Housing is being sought to be encouraged on the basis of loans granted by the Government to private individuals in the lower income classes. Co-operative efforts have also come for strong emphasis as the key for more rapid progress. But, at all levels, progress is restricted by limited financial resources. The decision of the Government to tap institutional sources for providing finance for housing schemes is, in such context, to be hailed as an important step which would not fail to have favourable effects on the pace of housing construction in the country. Funds for housing schemes are now expected to be available from the Reserve Bank, State Bank, private Banks and finally the Life Insurance Corporation. It is further learnt that the Life Insurance Corporation would, by itself, provide a sum of Rs 3 crores every year, from out of its funds, for the middle class income people for house construction. In addition, a sum of Rs 1 crore is expected to be available from the Life Insurance Corporation's funds for granting loans to housebuilding co-operative societies.

Private finance had not, so far, had any conspicuous role in housing construction. Reluctance to lock up their money in long term schemes such as housing has been reinforced by the lack of adequate securities for the loans and funds that would have been available from such private sources. Mr K. C. Reddi has in this connection, pointed out that such private and bank funds could not be properly canalised unless the Governments both at the Centre and the States, guarantee the loans and debentures that might be issued. An early decision on this, therefore, might enable more funds being available for financing housing schemes by private individuals or co-operative institutions.

Mr Reddi, also, referred to the housing schemes that fall under

Housing

the responsibility of the other Ministries such as Ministry for Home Affairs, Commerce Ministry, Labour Ministry, etc. While the Ministry for home affairs undertakes housing schemes for the benefit of the scheduled classes and tribes, the Labour Ministry has to look after the needs of the miners and mine workers. The functions of some of the other Ministries, also, at some point or other, overlap with that of the Ministry for Works, Housing and Supply in that they have to spend on housing. A higher rate of progress could therefore be sustained if, in addition to what the Ministry for Works, Housing and Supply could set apart for housing, these other Ministries could find it possible to spend more on housing.

Mr Reddi himself confessed that the subsidised industrial housing scheme of the Government has made satisfactory progress only in a few States like Bombay, Mysore, West Bengal etc. The reason for the shortfall in expenditure under the First Plan and in the first three years of the Second Plan thus becomes clear. To avoid further shortfall in expenditure would, therefore, call for higher rate of expenditure in these other States. Concern at the meagre progress, has been evident in some of the States. In Madras for example the Government have in view the

MADRAS REVIEW

extension of the jurisdiction of the State Housing Board to all the areas in the State which are looked after, at present, by the municipalities. Mr Reddi has, besides, called upon the State Governments to give priority in their State budgets as well as in their Plan budgets, on housing schemes.

In the pre-occupation with ambitious plans in the sphere of rural housing, the immediate needs of the rural areas seem to have been neglected. According to Mr Reddi himself, the ambitious nature of the rural housing plans undertaken precluded any effective attention being given to the problems of environmental hygiene. Mr Reddi, has, in this connection pointed out that the present scheme involved the rebuilding of the whole village after a socio-economic survey which necessarily involve time and delay.

In regard to slum clearance, the Government have moved ahead by raising the subsidy for slum clearance schemes from 25 per cent to 37½ per cent. The idea of the Government is not only the clearance of slums, but also their improvement and work in connection with the latter is expected to be taken up vigorously in all important areas. It is further gratifying that slum clearance work is to proceed on the basis of a system of priorities.

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for the office
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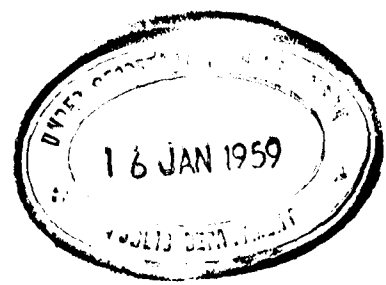


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PSY 213



Calcutta Tramways Company

A Year Beset by Difficulties

Problems of Fares & Wages

Mr David Webb on the Position

The annual general meeting of The Calcutta Tramways Co., Ltd., was held on December 18 at 30, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, London, E.C., Mr. D. E. Webb, F.C.A. (chairman of the company) presiding.

Mr. B. H. Clark, representing the secretaries (Messrs Hays, Akers & Hays) read the notice convening the meeting and the report of the auditors.

The chairman said:

Gentlemen, the accounts before you are in respect of the year ended 31st December, 1957, and your Board regrets that it has not been possible to present them to you earlier. The current year has been one beset with difficulties and it was not until the end of October that a decision could be arrived at as to the payment of a dividend.

RESULT OF YEAR'S WORKING

There is little to comment on the accounts, and they are by now purely of historical interest. On Revenue Account, receipts increased by £61,000 and expenditure by £63,000. Once more, the bulk of the increase in expenditure was in payments to the staff amounting to £44,000. The balance on trading account was £255,313 compared with £257,451 last year. After charging London office expenditure, placing £80,000 to Renewals and Replacements Account and charging £21,859 to Development Account against £6,892 last year, there is a surplus carried to Revenue Appropriation Account of £137,041 against £157,196 last year.

In the Appropriation Account, there is a new heading of Wealth Tax. This will be referred to again later. Otherwise, after making the usual appropriation and transferring £87,457 to shareholders account, there is a deficit of £22,622 transferred to Special Reserve Account. In the shareholder's account, Debenture Stock redemption allocations have been made, the Preference Share Dividend has been charged and an ordinary share dividend has been recommended. This again will be referred to later.

BALANCE SHEET ITEMS

Turning to the Balance Sheet, there is little that calls for comment. Fixed Assets remain where they were, and Liquid Assets show a further contraction. There is one new heading, Expenditure on realignment of Dalhousie Square

£12,757. This is represented on the liabilities side of the Balance Sheet by a loan from Government of £15,000.

This expenditure will eventually amount to about £75,000 and will, of course, have to be repaid. The period of repayment suggested by Government is 3 years from 1959, but this will clearly depend on our resources.

THE CURRENT YEAR

The opening of the current year was inauspicious, in addition to a full year's charge for Wealth Tax which had been introduced during 1957 and which is a tax based on the net assets of the Company every year, an electricity tax was introduced. These two together, in 1958, will cost the Company a further £40,000. Normal increases in wages and the cost of raw materials will account for a further £40,000 this year and, when the maintenance and upkeep of the undertaking as a whole were considered, it became apparent that the question of increasing the fares was becoming of paramount importance if the system was to continue for any length of time.

In April, 1958, the findings of the Tribunal set up to enquire into our fare structure were published. These recommended an increase in fares although not by the amount which was necessary, and a minority report recommended a further increase. In spite of this, Government, influenced by opposition politicians, still refused to give their support to any increases.

FARES INCREASE AND WAGE DEMANDS

In May, therefore, the board decided that, in accordance with their powers defined in the Tramways Act, the fares would be increased in the autumn, whether support for this was received from Government or not. Two members of the board were to join Mr. Poddar in Calcutta at that time. In addition to the fare increase, the wages structure of the men and their provident fund contributions were also to be reviewed and increases agreed. There were, at the time, the usual list of demands made by the unions, and a number of these had been referred to an industrial tribunal.

Unfortunately, the union leaders, backed by opposition political interests, persuaded the men to come out on strike in August. This confused the whole situation from the point of view of the fare increase,

but nevertheless, it was decided that Sir Percival Griffiths and I should still proceed to Calcutta early in September with the additional object of endeavouring to end the strike. It soon became apparent that the leaders of the strike were acting far more in the interests of the opposition politicians than in the interests of the men, and, from the beginning they were adamant that their wage demands should be met without an increase in fares. Accordingly, when deadlock had been reached with Government and the Unions, an increase in all fares by one Naya Paisa was announced. At the same time, increases in wages and provident fund contributions for the men were announced amounting to approximately £100,000 per annum as and when they decided to return and work the new fare structure.

A letter was sent to Government, informing them of the increase and the reasons which necessitated it. In addition I stated, "We would direct your earnest consideration to the suggestion made to you that, in view of the many political aspects which from time to time arise in connection with the running of Public Utility Undertakings, it might be a propitious time for your Government to consider taking over the undertaking. We make this suggestion not from any desire to hand over to you a Company for which we have a great affection, nor to escape our obligation to that Company, but simply that we appreciate that in running a Public Utility Concern, considerations arise which are in conflict with the normal running of a Limited Company."

ATTITUDE OF UNIONS

Meanwhile, the Unions still refused to recommend a resumption of work as long as the increase in fares remained. Their stated grounds for this were that their men would be unpopular with the public if it was thought that the fares had been increased in order to pay the men more and that, in fact, the Company had sufficient funds. It was pointed out that the increase in fares had been decided upon by the Board long before the Unions had brought their members out on strike, but they remained adamant.

Another deadlock having been reached, it was agreed with the Unions that both the increases in fares and in emoluments to the men should be postponed until the

matters in dispute had been referred to an independent Court of Inquiry. Regrettably, terms of reference which had previously been agreed with Government were disputed, and finally a tribunal under the Industrial Disputes Act was appointed by Government to investigate the whole position. That tribunal is now sitting, and we await the results.

NEW AGREEMENT WITH GOVERNMENT

It is interesting to look back into the history of the present opposition to an increase in fares. In October 1951 the Company had entered into a new agreement with Government, under the terms of which:—

- The shareholders in any one year could not receive more than 4% on their capital employed in the undertaking after payment of all taxes.
- The Government could take over the undertaking in 1972 at a price agreed in 1951, so that any improvements or extensions to the undertaking in those twenty years would accrue to the benefit of Government and the travelling public without payment.
- Any surplus earned in any year, over and above the 4% payable to the shareholders, would be placed in a special reserve which would also accrue to the benefit of Government in 1972.

SHAREHOLDERS' BENEFIT FIXED

One of the main objects of this agreement was to stop once and for all the idea that fares would be increased for the benefit of shareholders. Whatever surplus or trading was made, the amount due to the shareholders could not exceed the figure laid down by the Act. Further, any improvements, extensions, or schemes of modernisation could only accrue to the benefit of the people of Calcutta and their Government. It was felt with some justification I think, that these terms should enable the Company, the travelling public and the Government to work in close harmony. The opposition of certain political leaders, however, prevented the fulfilment of this hope. With what result. In July 1953, we endeavoured to increase fares of which the second class were still at the same level as 1922, in order to provide funds for a long term programme of

equipment and modernisation. The increase, approved originally by Government, was met by physical resistance organised by the self-styled Tram Fare Enhancement Resistance Committee. After fourteen days of civil disturbances, our employees were persuaded to strike by picketing, intimidation and assault. During all this period no adequate assistance was forthcoming from the authorities. At the end of July, Government withdrew their support and insisted on referring the matter to arbitration. As I said in November, 1953, in my statement to you, it was an instance of a few persons seizing power for political ends and with a view to creating trouble and embarrassing the Government.

TRIBUNAL FINDINGS NOT PUBLISHED

The Tribunal sat, and its findings were never published by Government. It is understood that it recommended no increase at that time, and in 1954 I said, "As a result we have had to postpone for the time being our plans for further modernising and extending the undertaking." And again, "With the least delay, this Company must be restored to a position when it will be possible once more to place sums to reserve. Only by this means can the normal development of the system be maintained and only from that source can the necessary funds be provided for ensuring that the efficiency of the undertaking continues unimpaired and progressive."

In November 1954, I returned to Calcutta to try once more to obtain Government's support to an increase in fares. Once more that support was lacking and in September 1955, after commenting on the lack of funds to place to reserve, I said "Any increase in these figures can only come from an increase in fares. And yet, we are still unable to propose such an increase because the political extremists in Calcutta still take any opportunity to stir up trouble and civil disturbances." In October 1958, there was included in my remarks the following. "Once more I would reiterate how badly we need an increase in fares... Even the smaller projects for realignment of tracks to conform with the city's all important traffic problems, and the provision of cars of an improved design affording greater comfort and travelling facilities for the public, cost sums vastly in excess of the present scale of fares."

Finally, in 1957, yet another tribunal was set up to examine the whole question of the fare structures, not only of the Trams, but of the State-run and privately owned buses. This was the Tribunal mentioned earlier, whose findings were published in April 1958.

A SEVEN YEARS' FIGHT

And so, for seven long years in spite of adverse political considerations, we have been fighting to get the fares increased not for the benefit of the shareholders but for the benefit of Calcutta and its travelling public. The majority of the Press are on our side and the public are sick and tired of periodically being made to walk to work all for the sake of 1 Naya Paisa, less than 1-5th of a penny. As for our own employees, they are always the losers. Already this year they have been denied an increase in wages since the middle of September because certain politicians considered that a controversy over an increase in fares was a good rod with which to belabour the Government.

One thing, however, is certain. Either a substantial increase in fares is agreed to within the very near future or, within a very few years the city of Calcutta will have no trams. The attitude of the opposition may be summed up in that they would rather have a deteriorating tramway system which would be an embarrassment to Government than a flourishing concern which would be a benefit to all the travelling public.

TRIBUTE TO EXECUTIVE STAFF

One can well imagine that, during times such as these, extra burdens are thrown on to the shoulders of our senior executive staff. We are fortunate indeed in having a first class team who are well able to look after the interests of the Company. From the Agent, Mr. Blease, downwards, our thanks are due to them for their loyalty and hard work, and I know that shareholders would like me personally to carry their expression of thanks with me when I return to Calcutta in January.

The report and accounts were adopted and the dividend, as recommended, was approved.

The retiring directors, Mr. B. H. Clark and Mr. Harold Hobson, B.Sc., M. Inst. C.C., M.I.E.E., were re-elected.

The above statement is published for information and does not purport to be a report of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting referred to.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. PB/28/COS/798-Hb(58) for supply of 14 sets of Turbo Generator Sets, Compact, Self contained unit, Weather proof totally enclosed except for ventilation ducts and with sealing provision to prevent unauthorised interference, with adjustments. It should be of robust design so as to meet the severe conditions encountered in Locomotive operation and should be rated for a continuous output of 500 Watts, at 32 volts. The Complete unit should be suitable for mounting on a standard platform as per C.S.L. Drawing No. 702 and generally conforming to I.R.S. specification No. E9-53.

Tender forms are obtainable from the Office of the undermentioned, Garden Reach, South Eastern Railway, Calcutta-23 (PB Section) on remittance of Rs. 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt form this Railway's Chief Cashier by local firms. Closing date of the tender is 20th January 1959 at 12 Noon. Firms not on the Railway's list of approved contractors must deposit in cash Rs. 425/- as Earnest money with this Railway's Chief Cashier, and enclose his deposit receipt together with a valid income tax clearance certificate along with the Tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
S148

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for tender No. PB/27/COS/IP/717/EDS/HB(58) for supply of 14448 Nos. of Glass for J. Stone & Co. No. 6 Fittings.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the undermentioned, South Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 (PB Section) on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms. Closing date of the tender is 21st January, 1959 at 12 noon. Firms not on the Railway's list of approved contractors must deposit in cash Rs 400/- as earnest money with the Chief Cashier, S. E. Rly., Garden Reach, and enclose his deposit receipt together with a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate along with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
S154

THE TINGAMIRA TEA SEED COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of The Tingamira Tea Seed Company, Limited, will be held at McLeod House, No. 3, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the Registered Office of the Company, on Thursday, the 29th January, 1959, at 12-15 P.M. for the following purposes:—

- To receive and consider the Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st March 1958, the Balance Sheet as at that date, and the Reports of the Directors and the Auditors.
- To declare a Dividend.
- To appoint a Director in place of Mr. S. M. Smith, the Director retiring by rotation at the Meeting.
- To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

AS SPECIAL BUSINESS:

- To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution:—

"That Mr. J. R. Hollander be and is hereby appointed a Director of the Company liable to retirement by rotation."

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 20th January, 1959 to 29th January, 1959 both days inclusive.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
McLEOD & CO. LTD.,
C. Hockley,
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

3, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta,
29th December, 1958.

NOTE: Payment of the proposed Dividend, if declared, will be made on or after 7th February, 1959, only to those members whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on 29th January, 1959, or to their Mandatees.

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

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT

Mr. J. R. Hollander was appointed by the Board as an Additional Director in March 1958 and vacates office at this Annual General Meeting under Article 112 of the Company's Articles of Association and Section 260 of the Companies Act, 1956. The resolution mentioned in Item No. 5 of the above Notice is intended to effect the appointment of Mr. Hollander as a Director of the Company liable to retirement by rotation.

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World of Bank:

Proposed Increase of Capital

THE Executive Directors have submitted to the Board of Governors of the World Bank a Report recommending a major increase in the Bank's capital in order to strengthen its capacity to borrow funds for financing economic development in its member countries.

Under the proposal, authorized capital would be increased by \$11 billion, from \$10 billion to \$21 billion, provided that members subscribe \$7 billion of new capital by September 15, 1959. This increase would permit member governments to double their present capital subscriptions and would still leave a margin of unsubscribed capital for admission of new members and for possible subsequent increases in individual subscriptions.

No cash payments on the new subscriptions would be made to the Bank as an addition to its lendable funds. The new subscriptions would be left subject to call, and the Report recommends that the Board of Governors decide that calls shall be made only when needed to meet obligations arising from the Bank's borrowings, by sales of its bonds and other securities, and from its guarantees of loans made by other investors.

In addition, certain further increases in subscriptions are proposed for three countries, Canada, Germany and Japan, whose economic strength has grown markedly in the post-war period.

The Report was submitted in response to a resolution adopted by the Board of Governors at its Annual Meeting held last October in New Delhi, which called on the Executive Directors to consider the question of enlarging the Bank's resources through an increase in the Bank's capital.

In considering the Delhi resolution, the Directors weighed the adequacy of the Bank's present capitalization against borrowing and lending prospects. Current authorised capital is \$10,000,000,000 of which \$9,521,500,000 has been subscribed by the 68 member countries.

In accordance with the Bank's Articles of Agreement, 20% of subscribed capital has been paid in. The remaining 80% can be called only to meet obligations arising from the Bank's borrowings or from its guarantees of loans. This 80%—amounting to \$7,617,200,000—is in effect a guarantee fund securing the investors holding the Bank's bonds and guarantees. It has always been contemplated, the Report points out, that the Bank would raise the bulk of its lendable funds through borrowings. The 80% portion of the capital, says the Report, "is an essential factor in the Bank's ability to borrow."

To date, the Bank has undertaken loan commitments in 49 countries equivalent to \$4,250,000,000, and it has sold the equivalent of \$2,300,000,000 of its bonds and other obligations in leading capital markets, in order to finance a part of these loan commitments. Currently outstanding bonds and notes

amount to the equipment of \$1,800,000,000, and are held by investors in at least 35 countries.

After expressing satisfaction with this record the Executive Directors express the opinion "that in today's conditions the present capital structure does not give the Bank the borrowing capacity needed to enable it to meet the reasonable requirements of its lending operations in the near future."

To support this view, the Report cites the 75% increase in lending in the last fiscal year and a continuing high rate of lending in the current year. The Report also holds it prudent to assume that Bank lending will continue at or above recent levels in the foreseeable future. To finance continued lending at the current rate, the Bank will have to borrow on a greater scale than before.

While the Bank has raised about half of its borrowed funds from investors in other countries, the United States is the principal market for Bank obligations, and institutional investors in that country are the main source of its long-term funds. The Report notes that the soundness of the Bank's loans and the guarantees of members other than the United States have been of great importance in marketing the Bank's obligations. Nevertheless, in the opinion of the Executive Directors, "most . . . U.S. institutional investors and many of the non-U.S. investors in the Bank's dollar securities have been willing to take up, at reasonable rates of interest, the increasingly large and frequent offerings of the Bank's bonds chiefly because the bonds have the backing of the \$2,540,000,000 guarantee of the United States."

The Executive Directors express the belief that investors may in future attach increasing importance to the guarantees of members other than the United States. But to take no action now to increase the Bank's capital, they conclude, would be to run the risk of a curtailment of lending.

The Executive Directors concluded that the proposed increase should be sufficiently large to avoid the necessity of seeking frequent changes in the Bank's capital structure in the future, and emphasized that the responsibility for strengthening the Bank's resources should be shared generally by the members. Accordingly, they recommended that authorized capital should be increased by 100 per cent, conditional on the actual subscription of at least \$7 billion. The Directors also recommended a further increase of \$1 billion, as a margin of authorized but unsubscribed capital for future members or possible later individual increases or subscriptions.

The recommendation for special additions to the capital subscriptions of Canada, Germany and Japan would provide for increases, over and above the general 100 per cent increase, of \$100 million for Canada, \$390 million for Germany and \$166 million for Japan. Half of these special increases would be left uncalled, on the same basis as the subscriptions under the general increase; of the other half, 20 per

cent would be paid in on subscription.

The recommendations of the Executive Directors are embodied in a series of resolutions submitted to the Board of Governors for a vote without a meeting. The Report sets September 1, 1959, as the date for completion of voting.

EXPORT QUOTA 1959-60

TEA PRODUCERS IN INDIA ARE HEREBY reminded that in terms of Rule 23(1) of the Tea Rules 1954, Tea Estates desiring to be allotted an export quota for the years 1st April 1959 to 31st March 1960 are required to submit an application therefor, which must be filed with the Tea Board not later than the 1st February 1959. No export quota will be allotted unless an application under this rule is duly filed. Application forms have already been issued to all registered estates, but the Tea Board will not hold themselves responsible for any omission in this respect, and Proprietors, Agents, Managing Agents or Secretaries who have not received the application forms are requested to apply for these, in the case of estates situated in North India, to the Controller of Licensing, Tea Board, 1-A, Vansittart Row, Calcutta-1, and in the case of estates situated in South India, to the Joint Controller of Licensing, Tea Board, Church Road, Fort Cochin, Cochin-1, South India.

P. V. Govindan.
Controller of Licensing.

HOWRAH MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of this Company have today declared the following interim dividends payable to those Members whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on the 31st January, 1959 or to their mandatories.

An Interim Dividend on the Preference Shares @ Rs. 3.50 nP (Rupees three and naye Paisa fifty only) per share for the year ending 31st March, 1959.

An Interim Dividend on the 'A' Preference Shares @ Rs. 3.5 nP. (Rupees three and naye Paisa fifty only) per share for the year ending 31st March, 1959.

An Interim Dividend on the Ordinary Shares @ Rs. 0.50 nP (Fifty naye Paisa only) per share for the year ending 31st March, 1959.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 31st January, 1959.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE HENDERSON, LIMITED.

D. SMALEY,
Chief Accountant,
Managing Agents.

4, Clive Row,
Calcutta-1
29th December, 1958.

Indian Finance

January 10, 1959

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
(In 000's of Rupees)

ISSUE DEPARTMENT:	2-1-59	26-12-58	3-1-59
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	11,07,53	14,38,70	9,12,65
Notes in Circulation	1601,99,73	1589,42,49	1523,05,54
	1613,07,26	1603,81,19	1532,18,39
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76,03	117,76,03	117,76,03
(b) Outside India	...	...	...
Sterling Securities	164,67,56	164,67,56	275,22,56
Total of A	282,43,59	282,43,59	392,98,59
(B) Rupee Coin	135,84,86	136,59,09	132,00,02
Rupee Securities	1194,78,81	1184,78,51	1007,19,78
	1613,07,26	1603,81,19	1532,18,39

BANKING DEPARTMENT:	2-1-59	26-12-58	3-1-59
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
Reserve Fund	80,00,00	80,00,00	80,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term)	25,00,00	25,00,00	20,00,00
Operations Fund	...	...	...
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation)	3,00,00	3,00,00	2,00,00
Fund	...	...	...
Deposits:			
(a) Central Govt.	52,98,93	55,87,55	52,59,01
(b) Other Govt.	18,51,82	17,21,76	8,09,81
(c) Banks	76,56,03	80,92,47	66,37,34
(d) Others	118,14,32	116,69,35	115,69,63
(e) Others	18,41,98	16,40,33	17,37,04
Bills Payable	29,73,44	28,80,33	25,33,93
Other Liabilities	...	...	...
	427,35,54	428,91,79	392,37,76
ASSETS:			
Notes	11,07,53	14,38,70	9,12,65
Rupee Coin	3,96	3,19	3,16
Subsidiary Coin	4,20	3,97	2,71
BILLS DISCOUNTED:			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	22,24,55	24,17,36	17,95,92
Balances held abroad*	24,82,38	23,97,34	34,60,01
Loans & adv. to Govt.	25,25,34	23,97,34	67,40,84
Other Loans & Adv.	77,43,35	65,37,28	243,73,83
Investments	265,47,15	277,03,15	16,32,48
Other Assets	11,07,09	11,07,58	...
	427,35,54	428,91,79	392,37,76

Week Ended	2-1-59	26-12-58	3-1-59
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,62,50	5,62,50	5,62,50
Reserve Funds	6,62,50	6,62,50	6,37,50
Deposits and other Accounts	476,84,07	472,38,96	366,47,21
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc.	2,85,25	64,25	3,49,50
Bills Payable	6,24,40	6,33,20	4,74,92
Bills for Collection as per contra	2,51,38	2,53,53	1,06,44
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra	1,18,59	1,17,53	20,41
Other Liabilities Including Inter-office Adjustments	4,54,30	15,51,73	5,17,71
Total	506,43,19	510,84,20	393,16,19
ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I.	30,84,87	35,29,36	18,74,87
Balances with other Banks	2,98,45	2,59,86	2,50,80
Money at call and short notice	2,30,66	2,40,00	2,86,67
Government and other Trustee Securities	271,68,92	273,24,76	173,72,88
Other Authorised Investments	11,70,98	11,70,98	10,12,98
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts	159,47,82	156,09,67	153,43,06
Bills Discounted and Purchased	14,74,86	14,21,74	21,50,31
Bills for collection as per contra	2,51,38	2,53,53	1,06,44
Constituents' Liabilities, etc., as per contra	1,18,59	1,17,53	20,41
Dead Stock	2,16,07	2,17,67	1,91,50
Other Assets	6,30,59	9,39,10	7,06,27
Total	506,43,19	510,84,20	393,16,19

STATE BANK OF INDIA
(In 000's of Rupees)

Week Ended	2-1-59	26-12-58	3-1-59
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,62,50	5,62,50	5,62,50
Reserve Funds	6,62,50	6,62,50	6,37,50
Deposits and other Accounts	476,84,07	472,38,96	366,47,21
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc.	2,85,25	64,25	3,49,50
Bills Payable	6,24,40	6,33,20	4,74,92
Bills for Collection as per contra	2,51,38	2,53,53	1,06,44
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra	1,18,59	1,17,53	20,41
Other Liabilities Including Inter-office Adjustments	4,54,30	15,51,73	5,17,71
Total	506,43,19	510,84,20	393,16,19
ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I.	30,84,87	35,29,36	18,74,87
Balances with other Banks	2,98,45	2,59,86	2,50,80
Money at call and short notice	2,30,66	2,40,00	2,86,67
Government and other Trustee Securities	271,68,92	273,24,76	173,72,88
Other Authorised Investments	11,70,98	11,70,98	10,12,98
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts	159,47,82	156,09,67	153,43,06
Bills Discounted and Purchased	14,74,86	14,21,74	21,50,31
Bills for collection as per contra	2,51,38	2,53,53	1,06,44
Constituents' Liabilities, etc., as per contra	1,18,59	1,17,53	20,41
Dead Stock	2,16,07	2,17,67	1,91,50
Other Assets	6,30,59	9,39,10	7,06,27
Total	506,43,19	510,84,20	393,16,19

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended 2nd January 1959	No.	Amount
Clearing House	No.	Ru. nP
Madras	76109	9,51,27,719 00
Dalhi	28141	4,97,72,198 75
Kanpur	16948	3,29,04,598 00
Bombay	261489	69,45,85,000 00

BANK OF ENGLAND
(In Million £)

Week ended	10-12-58	3-12-58	11-12-57
Notes in Circulation	2,121.6	2,078.5	2,080.9
Notes in Banking Department	28.8	31.8	19.5
Govt. debt and securities	2,146.5	2,096.5	2,096.2
Other securities	0.8	0.7	0.3
Gold Coin and Bullion	0.4	0.4	0.4
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
DEPOSITS:			
Public Accounts	12.2	13.8	16.0
Treasury Special Account	207.0	215.4	199.2
Bankers	69.4	71.2	76.0
Other	288.6	300.4	291.2
SECURITIES:			
Government	245.5	264.0	242.4
Discount and Advances	9.6	10.5	21.9
Other	21.8	21.1	23.0
Total	276.9	295.6	287.3
Banking Department reserves	29.7	23.8	21.9
"Proportion" %	10.2	7.5	7.5
Government debt is £11,015,100 capital £14,553,000			
Fiduciary issue reduced by £20 million to £2,050 million on September 3, 1958.			

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN
ISSUE DEPARTMENT:
(In 000's of Rupees)

Week Ended	19-12-58	12-12-58	20-12-57
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	7,92,38	7,58,95	10,38,45
Notes in circulation	352,15,72	352,34,84	333,40,89
	360,08,10	359,93,79	343,79,34
ASSETS:			
(A) Gold Coin & Bullion	23,07,35	23,07,35	11,33,41
Approved Foreign Exchange	50,76,07	50,76,07	66,35,51
India Notes receivable from Reserve Bank	43,02,30	43,02,30	43,02,30
(B) Rupee Coin	4,54,90	4,40,59	4,56,36
Govt. of P. Securities Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer of India pending transfer	232,77,42	232,77,42	212,61,70
Cold coin & Bullion	19,02	19,02	19,02
Sterling Securities	4,40,63	4,40,63	4,40,63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00,90	1,00,90	1,00,90
Rupee coin	29,51	29,51	29,51
Total	360,08,10	359,93,79	343,79,34

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

Week Ended	19-12-58	12-12-58	20-12-57
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
Reserve Fund	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
Deposits:			
(a) Central Govt.	81,90,37	82,64,10	73,69,56
(b) Provincial Govts.	50,86	15,06	14,81,61
(c) Banks	13,99,96	14,37,61	8,95,32
(d) Others	5,63,13	5,62,96	34,10
Bills payable	71,08	22,85	8,13,08
Other Liabilities	10,34,93	9,62,46	...
	119,10,33	118,65,04	111,93,19
ASSETS:			
Notes	7,92,38	7,58,95	10,38,45
Rupee Coin	45	45	32
Subsidiary Coin	30	30	24
Bills purchased & disc'd.	...	...	...
(a) Internal	...	...	...
(b) External	14,66	14,86	14,04
(c) Govt. Treasury Bills	9,91,49	8,86,98	...
Balances held outside Pk.	8,63,00	9,50,00	3,16,00
Loans & Adv. to Govts.	4,04,53	4,17,71	6,60,85
Debtor Balances	20,16,87	19,88,53	12,94,65
Other Loans & Advances	59,27,30	59,34,23	68,59,28
Investments	8,99,35	9,13,03	10,09,36
Other Assets	...	...	...
Total	119,10,33	118,65,04	111,93,19

Ratio of Gold Coin and Bullion, Silver Bullion, Sterling securities and approved Foreign Exchange to Banks' notes issued, 34.01 per cent.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN PAKISTAN
(In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended		
	19-12-58	12-12-58	20-12-57
DEMAND LIABILITIES :			
(a) General	168,27,30	171,72,57	157,04,99
(b)(i) Deposits from Banks	9,31,33	7,91,37	9,23,99
(ii) Borrowings from Banks	5,67,37	5,98,30	3,99,82
TIME LIABILITIES:			
(a) General	70,13,42	69,77,07	61,18,73
(b)(i) Deposits from Banks	3,53,03	3,54,53	4,03,94
(ii) Borrowings from Banks	50,00	50,00	1,55,00
Borrowings from the state Bk			
(a) Against Usance Bills	14,45,00	14,40,65	12,76,75
(b) Other Borrowing	5,34,00	4,93,00	5,34,00
CASH IN PAKISTAN:			
(a) Pakistan Notes	4,72,52	4,95,02	4,38,12
(b) Pakistan Rupee Coins	23,65	21,50	21,02
(c) Pak. Subsidiary Coins	13,65	14,27	5,59
BALANCE WITH THE STATE:			
BANK:			
(a) Principal Office	7,40,22	7,64,27	8,05,46
(b) Other Offices and Branches	5,48,51	5,57,13	5,55,52
Balances with other banks in Current Account in Paktn.			
Money at call & short notice in Pakistan	10,05,12	9,51,07	14,17,04
INVESTMENT (AT BOOK VALUE):			
(a) In Central Govt. Securities including Treasury Bills	88,64,05	88,74,24	80,64,05
(b) In Provincial Govt. Securities including Treasury Bills	13,41,45	13,41,45	10,22,61
(c) In Others	8,12,61	3,12,61	2,12,61
ADVANCES IN PAKISTAN			
BILLS DISCOUNTED IN PAK.	124,59,64	125,55,54	111,59,64
FOREIGN BILLS DISTD. IN P.	2,98,07	2,73,81	14,17,04
	16,24,16	17,63,39	

Market Listless in December

Listless conditions prevailed on the Calcutta Stock Exchange during December. After a steady opening the market developed an easier trend on heavy selling pressure. Though in later dealings the downtrend in prices was halted, equities closed the month generally lower on balance.

There have been a number of factors to disturb the even tenor of trading. In the first place the early part of the month was spent in speculation over the probable trend of the Finance Minister's speech at the important annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta. In view of Mr Morarji Desai's earlier reference to taxation in Bombay, market-men expected that he would say something definite about Government's attitude toward the private sector's plea for a tax reduction. Though the eagerly awaited speech disclosed nothing new on the all important question of taxation, it contained many a disturbing hint. In the first place Mr Desai made it clear that there would be no relief in taxation and went on to add that in a developing economy there would be increasing need for resources to implement development plans. His reference to the inevitability of a bigger Third Plan was also interpreted to mean that the day of any sizable relief in taxation was far off. Though second thoughts on the Finance Minister's speech seemed to have allayed earlier apprehensions, some of the gloomy thoughts generated by it continued to persist. This was largely due to the fact that the speech lent itself to varied interpretations when set in the context of current developments in the country.

The Finance Minister's rambling remarks on the nature of a Welfare State inevitably reminded one of what the Prime Minister had to say about a section of Private enterprise some time earlier. The Government's decision on State Trading in foodgrains and the Defence Ministry's decision to put up its own automobile plants revived the fears about back door nationalisation. An idea of the strength of the reactionary forces at work in the investment situation could be had from the manner in which the market treated the very encouraging information that Government had approved the issue of bonus share by the Indian Iron and Steel Company.

With the publication of the draft resolutions of the Congress Working Committee there was a sharp decline in equity prices. The reactionary tendency seemed to have stemmed from indications of a radical change in Government's attitude toward private enterprise as the draft resolutions were taken to foreshadow coming changes in Government's industrial policy. One of the proposals put forward by the Committee for mopping up

internal resources was a ceiling on profits in the private sector. After the first shock which resulted in a sharp decline in prices, values tended to stabilise at the lower levels; operators, however, continued to be reluctant about extending commitments.

The slight improvement in sentiment might have been due to the expectation that Government could not possibly accept a proposal for imposing a ceiling on profits because of its serious implications. In the first place it is common knowledge that already profits in the private sector are limited to a very low level by heavy taxation and other regulations. Moreover, the Congress Working Committee had also pointed to the need

Government's policy toward private enterprise. Moreover, there was also the Central Budget just about two months away. The Budget is awaited with considerable anxiety because of Government's need for further funds to fill the gap in internal resources.

Toward the close of the month sentiment showed some slight improvement again on reports of further LIC interest in selected equities; but with the intervention of Christmas and New Year holidays the market closed the month on a dull note.

Sectionwise, jute shares were quietly steady. In earlier dealings profit taking was in evidence in sympathy with the general trend of the market. As a consequence

delay in the publication of the report of the Coal Prices Revision Committee kept interest at a meagre level. Toward close sentiment was further adversely affected by rumours that Government was considering a proposal to fix a uniform price for industrial coal throughout the country. Amalgamated was a steady feature during most part of the month.

Interest in tea shares continued to be at a low ebb during the month as operators were reluctant to extend commitments in the section in view of the obscure outlook for common grades which obtained low prices at the auctions. News of a further increase in Northern Indian tea output was an additional depressing factor. It was also expected that the tea market would show a further decline in the coming months due to increase in offerings.

Sugar shares ruled dull most of the time as marketmen were awaiting the Tariff Commission's recommendations with regard to fixation of a fair price for the commodity. Toward close, however, selected shares came in for some enquiry on expectations of better working results of sugar companies for the season just ended.

Engineering shares were irregular as price movements in the section were largely influenced by fluctuations in Indian Irons. This scrip benefited only slightly when news of the Government's sanction for the issue of bonus share was received. A probable reason for the lack of sustained interest in the scrip after bonus issue news was the report that the company had to wait for the sanction of the Reserve Bank of India for the issue of bonus shares to the non-residential shareholders. In their announcement pertaining to the bonus issue the Company stated that a further notification covering procedural arrangements in connection with the bonus issue would be issued. The scrip suffered a severe setback about the middle of the month on the publication of the Congress Working Committee's draft resolutions in which a proposal has been made for placing a ceiling on profits in the private sector. Though there had been a tendency for the price to stabilise at the lower levels in later dealings on the hope that there would be no major change in the industrial policy of Government, sentiment at close of the month was rather listless as trading had been interrupted by holidays.

Textile shares came in for some support toward the close of month on encouraging advices from the cloth market. A broadening of interest, however, did not materialise in view of the continued uncertain outlook for the industry.

Bank shares were a quiet market on reports of lower profits for the year.

PRICE TRENDS DURING 1958.

	Opening Rs nP	High Rs nP	Low Rs nP	Closing Rs. nP
GILTEDGED				
3 1/2 1986	71.00	74.50	70.70	73.50
BANK				
United Commercial Bank	58.50	69.50	58.50	67.00
TEXTILE				
Elgin Mills	13.00	13.75	11.37	11.37
COAL				
Bengal Coal	228.00	298.00	201.00	258.00
Burrakur	22.00	23.31	16.12	16.25
JUTE				
Anglo-India Jute	139.50	232.00	127.00	198.00
Howrah Jute	13.44	22.65	12.75	18.44
National Jute	22.05	26.65	21.00	25.25
SUGAR				
Cawnpore Sugar	14.06	12.25	9.19	12.00
TEA				
Brooke Bond Tea	14.75	20.00	14.00	17.50
STEEL				
Indian Iron	18.54	27.70	18.47	24.72
TEXMACO	15.60	23.25	15.14	20.30
PAPER				
Orient Paper	22.75*	36.10	22.75	29.20
Titagur Paper	31.62*	44.31	31.62	40.25*
MISCELLANEOUS				
India Steamship†	10.93	14.94	10.75	13.69*
Rohast	15.81	25.40	15.25	20.37
National Carbon	24.00	28.87	23.75	28.44
NICCO	22.75*	35.00	22.62	32.12
Indian Aluminium	12.62	16.87	12.31	15.87
Indian Copper	2.81	4.04	2.74	3.42

*=X.D.

†Turned ex-rights on 21st March, 1958.

‡Turned ex-rights on 19th November, 1958.

for stepping up the rate of capital formation in the country. It was argued that if Government were serious about increasing the rate of investment they could not accept the proposal pertaining to a ceiling on profits in the private sector; for a ceiling on profits would further slow down the rate of investment. In this view the draft resolution by the time they are finalised, would lose all their stings. As pointed out above the listlessness of the market was also partly due to some other developments that had taken place during the month. Those developments lent themselves to be pieced together to make a plausible story about an impending radical change in Gov-

price levels at the close of the month were lower on balance. However, there was no indication of selling pressure and this was probably due to expectations of profitable working of jute companies during the current year. The recent decline in gunny prices was no doubt a disturbing factor but it was generally expected that in view of the keen interest taken by Government in the jute situation, mills would be enabled to obtain an equitable price for their manufactures.

Coal shares were a listless market throughout the month. In earlier dealings apart from the general disturbed condition of the rest of the market, the inordinate

Men and Oil . . . 4

The Rigbuilder

The frameworks of steel that rise above the jungle landmark the sites where oilmen are at work. These towering derricks, which are used to lower and raise the drill pipe and drilling tools in the hole of a new well, are put up and taken down by rigbuilders. A rigbuilder and his crew can erect a 136-foot-high derrick, weighing 45 tons, in a few days, and the finished framework will be strong enough to support a load of 350 tons. A rig of this capacity, equipped with powerful engines and pumps to match, is used for deep drilling (over two miles) but lighter rigs are employed where the oil deposits are expected to be nearer the surface. When a new well strikes oil, the rigbuilder replaces the drilling derrick with a production derrick. And if the well is a failure, he dismantles the rig and re-erects it elsewhere for another attempt to be made. Indian rigbuilders and their crews play an important part in the operation of the Assam Oil Company.



ASSAM OIL a full-scale petroleum industry

a member of the Burmah Group of Oil Companies



(a) After transferring Rs 3,00,000 from Development Rebate Reserve, Rs 1,65,000 from Reserve for Taxation Contingencies and Rs 63,186 from Jute Stock Reserve. (b) After writing back Rs 107,889 being excess provision for taxation and including Rs 26,890 being refund of taxes. (c) After writing back Rs 1,26,328 from provision made for loss on stock of jute at mill. Afloat and forward jute purchases, etc. (d) After transferring Rs 1,14,000 from Reserve for taxation contingencies and Rs 70,000 from Jute Stock Reserve. (e) After writing back Rs 172,315 being provision against anticipated loss on raw jute stock and work in progress; and after transferring Rs 5,65,000 from General Reserve and Rs 63,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve. (f) After transferring Rs 3,45,000 being the balance at credit of Machinery Renewal Account on completion of the Mill Modernisation Programme. (g) After transferring Rs 3,00,000 from Reserve for Machinery Renewal and Replacement. (h) After transferring Rs 573,255 from General Reserve. (i) After writing back Rs 38,000 being excess provision for taxation; and after transferring Rs 3,90,000	from General Reserve and Rs 32,500 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve. (j) After transferring Rs 525,000 from Reserve and writing back Rs 30,000 from Workers' Provident Fund shown in excess in previous half-year and Rs 61,000 from provision for possible loss on forward contracts. (k) After writing back Rs 1,21,392 being provision against anticipated loss on raw jute stock and work in progress; Rs 29,161 being provision against anticipated loss on jute contracted for; Rs 14,000 being excess provision for taxation and Rs 1,95,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund. (m) After transferring Rs 103,000 from General Reserve and Rs 70,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve. (n) After transferring Rs 120,000 from General Reserve. (o) After writing back Rs 59,017 from Taxation Reserve. (p) After transferring Rs 1,06,985 from Jute Stock Reserve; Rs 62,400 from Reserve for Tax contingencies; Rs 21,000 from Development Rebate Reserve; and writing back Rs 52,371 from provision for taxation and Rs 10,000 from Ild liability. (q) After transferring Rs 7,50,000 from General Reserve.	(r) After transferring Rs 5,00,000 from provision for contingencies and Rs 1,00,000 from provision for taxation. (s) After transferring Rs 8,23,000 from Reserve for Tax contingencies; Rs 2,30,000 from Jute Stock Reserve; and Rs 1,47,000 from Development Rebate Reserve and including Rs 1,89,365 being Requisition claim realised. (t) Preference shares carry a dividend of 10 per cent of which only 5 per cent is cumulative. (u) After transferring Rs 38,026 from Jute Stock Reserve. (v) After transferring Rs 3,28,000 from Tax contingencies reserve; Rs 2,50,000 from Jute Stock Reserve and Rs 5,000 from Development Rebate Reserve. (w) After transferring Rs 425,000 from General Reserve; Rs 85,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve; and Rs 19,500 from provision for taxation. (x) After transferring Rs 2,80,000 from General Reserve and Rs 25,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve. (z) After transferring Rs 2,70,000 from General Reserve; Rs 25,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 34,500 from Investment Realisation Surplus.
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31% Debenture

(a1) After transferring Rs 77,558 from provision against anticipated loss on raw jute stock and work-in-progress; Rs 5,25,000 from General Reserve and Rs 27,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 27,000 from provision for taxation.

(a2) After writing back Rs 78,896 being provision against anticipated loss on raw jute and work in progress and Rs 40,894 being excess provision for gross and Rs 4,00,000 from General Reserve.

(a3) After writing back Rs 1,00,000 from provision for taxation and Rs 36,889 from over provision of liability and Rs 6,470 from provision for doubtful debts.

(a6) After writing back Rs 66,357 from provision for possible loss on forward contracts; Rs 19,373 from Excess provision for taxation; and after including Rs 94,805 being recoveries of sales tax; Rs 48,365 being income-tax on dividends refundable and Rs 34,781 being dividends forfeited.

(a7) After writing back Rs 125,000 from Reserve to meet loss in jute

(a8) After writing back Rs 1,32,433 from provision for loss on forward contracts; Rs 67,446 being excess provision for taxation; Rs 3,00,000 from Contingency suspense and after including Rs 1,73,892 being recoveries of sale tax and Rs 12,609 being dividends forfeited.

(a10) After transferring Rs 1,66,000 from Reserve for Tax contingencies and Rs 80,000 from Jute Stock

(a11) After transferring Rs 299,129 from General Reserve and Rs 72,729 from provision for Sales Tax Contingencies.

(a12) After transferring Rs 52,500 from General Reserve and Rs 27,834 from provision for Sales Tax Contingencies.

(a13) After transferring Rs 215,000 from Plant Renovation Reserve; Rs 986,129 from General Reserve; Rs 84,000 from Welfare Reserve; and Rs 21,145 from provision for Sales Tax Contingencies.

(a14) After transferring Rs 9,50,000 from General Reserve,

(a15) Includes Rs 1,932,513 being profit on sale of Assets; Rs 42,474 being profit on sale of stores and Rs 205,345 being scrap sale.

(a17) After transferring Rs 75,000 from General Reserve.

(a18) After transferring Rs 29,000 from General Reserve and Rs 64,393 from provision against anticipated loss on jute contracted for.

(a19) After transferring Rs 8,000 from General Reserve and Rs 63,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(20) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund and Rs 78,000 being Inv. Realisation surplus.

(a21) After transferring Rs 72,000 from General Reserve.

(a22) After transferring Rs 2,50,000 from General Reserve and Rs 2,30,000 from General and Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(a23) After transferring Rs 3,00,000 from Machinery Replacement Reserve.

(a24) After transferring Rs 18,00,000 from General Reserve.

(a25) After transferring Rs 50,000 from General Reserve and Rs 7,530 being over provision of liabilities in previous year.

(a26) After transferring Rs 100,000 from General Reserve and including Rs 25,000 being Surplus of Investment Realisation.

(a27) After transferring Rs 1,62,000 from Reserve for Tax contingencies; Rs 33,365 from General Reserve; and Rs 75,000 from Jute Stock Reserve; and including Rs 17,100 being excess depreciation and Rs 1,78,325 being excess depreciation and Rs 1,78,325 being refund of Income Tax and after providing Rs 1,60,366 for Income Tax for 1952-53.

(a28) After transferring Rs 1,60,000 from Jute Stock Reserve; Rs 1,10,000 from Development Rebate Reserve; Rs 50,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and writing back Rs 10,494 from provision for taxation.

(a29) After transferring Rs 11,33,438 from General Reserve; Rs 65,000 from Welfare Reserve; Rs 7,000 from Tax contingency Reserve; Rs 28,864 from Jute Stock Reserve and including Rs 8,379 being refund of Income Tax.

(a30) After transferring Rs 750,000 from General Reserve.

(a31) After writing back Rs 191,298 being over provision of Sales Tax liabilities.

(a32) After transferring Rs 82,000 from General Reserve.

(a33) Includes Rs 678,542 being profit on sale of Assets; Rs 127,834 being profit on sale of stores; Rs 494,165 being Scrap sales and Rs 4,500 being profit on Redemption of debentures.

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Salaries	Other Major	Sales	Stocks	Managing	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		and Wages	Expenses			Agents allowance and Commission		Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Second Pre- vious
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA												
Alembic Chemical	Bhailal Amin & Sona Private Ltd. 64% 1st Cum. Pref. 5% 2nd. R. C. P. 6% 3rd. Cum. Pref. 5% C. P.	1,889	7,866	13,866	2,292	408	12-56	1,515	1,120	10	8	8
Anil Starch Products	Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co. 5% C. P.	...	92,01	145,51	3,78	61	12-56	(v)11,04	(c)9,25	10	10	10
Associated Cement Cos.	Cement Agencies	36,267	102,545	226,279	9,200	3,606	7-57	46,365	50,402	5	5	5
Associated Stoned Industries.	Rajaputana Mining Agen. Pri.Ltd. 6% C. P. Deferred	139	...	39,24	14,82	102	9-56	7,09	4,23	30	10	10
Atul Products	Lalbahai Sons & Co.	758	111,24	183,41	...	9	12-56	30,96	20,62	62½	28½	28½
Automobile Products	5% R. C. P.	11,52	126,92	134,73	41,00	...	7-56	8,39	5,90	5	5	5
Bharat Line	Dinshaw Private	29,23	149,86	233,71	...	107	12-55	30,88	35,25	5	5	5
Bombay Burma Trading	Wallace & Co. ... Old Shares New shares	753	...	...	...	...	5-56	102,70	74,32	32	30	16
Bombay Gas	Directors	616	5,436	9,405	...	...	12-57	1,261	(a)141,006	4	12½	...
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	Directors 61% C. P. 41% C. P.	391	439	...	...	...	9-56	400	414	6	6	6
Bombay Safe Deposit	F. F. Campbell & Co. Ltd. Directors	42	...	134	924	9	9-56	68	68	15	16	16
Bombay Uganda Co.	Directors	2,561	19,193	25,741	6,522	...	12-56	(m)141	242	15	15	20
W. H. Brady & Co.	Directors	1,021	3,114	3,114	129	30	12-57	2,730	2,202	16½	15	58
G Claridge & Co.	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd. Gandekar Engineers	186	3,33	844	1,66	26	6-56	1,59	1,62	15	15	16½
G G. Dandekar Machine Works	Partly Paid Ordinary 5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8
Dharamsi M. Chemical	D. Morarji & Co. Shree Laxmi Agents Ltd. 5% R. C. P.	122	37,91	49,24	58,62	18	12-55	51	2,03	nil	6	6
Digvijay Cement	...	1,798	16,373	24,647	972	241	12-57	4,755	3,795	9	8½	8
Eastern Shipping Corp.	Scindia Steam Navigation Chunilal Manilal Ltd. 5% R. C. P.	26,54	129,00	220,84	...	3,54	3-56	45,68	(r)25,36	5	5	5
Estrela Batteries	...	14,19	23,27	57,54	18,84	33	3-56	4,79	2,70	nil	4	6
Great Eastern Shipping	A. H. Bhiwandiwala & Co. Privt. 54% R. C. P.	28,28	...	372,29	...	8,31	6-57	(n)97,87	(0)81,81	15	15	(q)
Greaves Cotton & Co.	Directors 5% C. P. 6% R. C. P.	2,902	33,374	45,336	9,869	...	3-58	3,309	2,237	5½	7½	5
Hindustan Electric Co.	Dharamsinh & Co. 6% C. P.	476	99,20	127,74	31,58	75	4-56	9,42	4,89	10	7½	5
Hindustan Lever	Director's	21,637	282,814	331,924	63,091	...	12-57	28,385	24,971	6	6	8
Indian Cement	Director's	3	...	...	...	...	3-56	1,64	1,24	6	6	...
Indian Plastics	Directors 54% Cum. preference	875	27,88	49,52	13,73	...	3-56	4,02	3,28	14	12½	20
Indian Vegetable Products...	F. F. Campbell & Co. Pri. Directors	578	141,29	206,29	721	1,31	9-56	6,29	3,18	2½	5½	5
Indust. Cr & Invest. Corp.	Directors	386	41,75	...	...	...	12-56	34,48	22,81	10	5	5
Industrial Investment	Premchand Roychand & Sons	23	716	...	...	50	12-57	637	603	3½	5	4½
Kemp & Co.	Directors	537	47,70	55,40	9,65	...	3-56	2,02	1,44	7½	6	6
Killick Industries	Managing Director	669	...	...	...	...	6-56	26,27	27,63	11	11	11
Machinery Manfra. Corp.	Mahindra & M-hindra 4% Cum. preference 44% C. P.	22,84	37,82	69,86	40,16	40	3-57	8,72	10,62	nil	nil	nil
Malwa Vanaspati & Chem.	Loan from I. F. Corp. Mohatta Bros. 6% Debentures	...	96,34	110,33	6,71	15	12-53	4,60	-6,02	nil	nil	ni
National Elect. Industries	Navin Kumar Hanaraj Pri. Ltd. 44% C. P.	10,15	44,38	56,93	24,05	83	3-56	5,56	5,37	9	9	9
National Machinery Manfra.	Directors	37,64	75,06	152,62	81,06	...	12-55	26,23	10,80	4	4	4
National Newsprints & Paper	Directors	206	...	...	...	...	3-55	-4,42	-39	nil	nil	nil
National Rayon Corp.	Chinai & Co. Private Ltd. 5% Cum. preference 5% Debentures	...	53,265	3,817	...	...	12-57	13,674	14,294	14	14	12
Palampur Veg. Products	Investa Industrial Corp. 54% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-55	-1,13	-1,59	5	5	5
Pioneer Magnesia Works	N. Pestonjee & Co. Ordry. Partly Paid	78	...	984	26	38	12-54	1,78	1,71	nil	3½	3½
Polson Ltd.	Polson Agencies Private Ltd. 6% C. P. T.	783	47,32	92,12	11,44	1,47	12-56	10,75	13,29	5	3½	10
Sanitex Chem. Industries	M. B. Amin & Co. 5% C. P.	342	978	18,76	9,69	24	12-55	0	36	6	6	6
Sathe Biscuits	Sathe Food Industries pri. Ltd. Partly Paid 7% R. C. P.	145	2,375	4,043	651	41	3-58	408	352	nil	nil	nil
Scindia Steam	Directors 44% Debentures	146,51	664,63	127,751	...	...	6-57	356,81	(b)265,89	6	6	5
Shangrilla Food Products	Directors 5% C. P.	141	754	12,27	1,49	...	3-56	-3,80	-3,30	7	5	2
Shivrajpur Syndicate	Killick Industries Ltd. Mody & Co.	45,00	163,08	34,46	5,74	...	11-56	43,17	31,73	nil	nil	nil
Supreme Industries	64% Cum. Pref. 5% Debentures	...	7,33	498	7,63	...	3-56	64	65	80	80	80
Tata Chemicals	Tata Industries Private 5% Cum. preference 5% Debentures	5,121	10,126	34,923	...	287	6-58	(a)124,557	5,148	6	6	6
Tata Oil Mills	Tata Industries Private 44% Cum. preference Salt & Industry Agency Pr. Lt.	8,500	34,615	61,670	...	268	3-58	3,147	3,029	5	5	5
United Salt Works & Indus.	Volta Ltd. Directors	11,24	33,81	...	9,93	48	9-55	4,16	4,49	10	10	12
Volta Ltd.	...	14,941	178,376	206,040	...	...	8-57	7,821	4,141	4½	4½	10
Western India Match	Swedish Match Co.	125,95	728,67	1016,87	22,84	13,06	12-55	78,54	78,38	10	10	10

(a) Traffic Revenue.

(b) Dividends and Interest, etc.

(c) Profits on contracts.

(d) Revenue Income. *Income by freight, etc.

January 17, 1959

INDUSTRIALS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1958 Rs. np.	December 1957 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstand- ings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA															
Alembic Chemicals ...	152 00	136 25	100	3,500	1,916	2,060	98	4,990	9,338	4,531	2,385	4,125	2,731	14	...
4% 1st C. P. ...	83 50	88 50	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 2nd R. C. P. ...	85 00 N	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 3rd C. P. ...	72 00 N	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anil Starch Products ...	...	...	100	2,926	13.02	7.38	14	3.79	91.88	23.35	6	22.65	25.08	2.27	...
5% C. P. ...	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Cement ...	150 25	151 00	100	157,912	20,000	84,276	259	143,328	308,175	112,918	8,017	140,858	32,271	13,885	15,488
Associated Stones Indust ...	16 00 N	...	10	850	3.15	...	10.98	7.26	10.30	5.10	20	16.15	12.48	2.86	...
6% C. P. ...	100 00 N	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	...	5	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atul Products ...	...	...	100	189,00	...	...	24	220.38	261.72	45.19	62.42	93.72	33.06	3.85	...
Automobile Products ...	...	...	10	28,00	...	1.13	4	74.66	59.72	10.24	62.42	93.72	13.06	8	...
5% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Line ...	13 08	...	10	100,00	...	15.37	1.55	219.38	441.66	185.09	3.79	19.02	47.25	71	8.98
Bombay Burma Trading...	...	...	2500	250	70.98	349.16	40	270.42	398.85	171.93	113.38	108.33	149.34	153.51	34.81
Old Shares ...	476 50	520 00	125	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Shares ...	175 00	200 00	50	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Gas ...	...	...	100	1,418	665	2,375	1	3,329	8,328	3,930	2,945	1,358	1,439	238	...
Bombay Potteries & Tiles ...	116 25	64 00	100	113	15	262	5	518	2,678	1,130	10	703	129	865	...
61% C. P. ...	76 00	65 00	100	863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P. ...	60 50	50 00 N	100	240	71	...	...	1.72	5.68	4.23	2.70	...	...	...	...
Bombay Safe Deposit ...	500 00 N	500 00	200	240	...	20	94	230	255	125	106	1,034	57	429	...
Bombay Uganda Co. ...	47 00	47 50	80	1,596	...	4,002	75	6,414	865	525	3,171	7,355	4,434	1,642	...
W. H. Brady & Co. ...	297 50	278 75	150	4,500	...	600	...	682	19	795	2,088	1,540	1,152	1,161	21
G. Claridge & Co. ...	170 00	...	100	900	1.00	67	8	4.65	10.06	5.33	4.74	1.68	2.63	9	...
G.G. Dandekar Mce. Works ...	...	...	50	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partly Paid Ordry ...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharamsi M. Chemical ...	80 00	46 25	50	1,369	1.70	1.00	1	33.12	41.22	21.00	18	17.44	9.66	7	1.94
Digvijay Cement ...	128 07	133 25	100	13,410	4,300	1,382	224	17,212	35,578	12,917	5,234	8,558	4,934	161	2,885
5% R. C. P. ...	84 50	82 00	100	7,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Shipping Corp.	...	...	100	550,00	...	39,99	24	223,60	467,35	7,118	68,40	98	37,53	166,30	144,46
Estrela Batteries ...	36 50	36 50	50	1,497	3.15	7	22	15,50	28,61	1,941	3	17,66	12,81	70	3,50
5% C. P. ...	33 50	35 50	50	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Eastern Shipping ...	25 25	19 24	10	9,000	76,00	61,60	1,84	367,08	490,84	86,21	2,74	36	72,77	140,71	...
54% R. C. P. ...	95 50sd	96 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greaves Cotton & Co. ...	110 00	...	100	8,840	2,100	1,597	22	19,462	1,515	514	13,857	9,872	11,040	1,252	...
5% C. P. ...	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R.C.P. ...	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Electric Co. ...	96 58	95 00	100	3,585	2,60	...	18	111,50	78,77	7,27	2,53	28,65	51,22	2,20	7,50
6% C. P. ...	81 00	82 00	100	807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Lever ...	26 50	19 76	10	55,700	4,000	7,177	8,994	47,194	47,960	13,562	103	70,465	13,987	4,110	...
Indian Cement ...	26 60	28 75	10	152	1.00	50	4	1.43	1.42	...	1,30	...	53	1.23	...
Indian Plastics ...	...	...	10	2,988	...	...	5	20,54	44,45	10,95	...	27,83	11,05	65	...
5% Cum. preference ...	...	...	100	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Vegetable Products ...	114 00	...	100	2,117	2.53	1,95	...	16,10	25,35	20,52	69	9,18	10,92	16,21	...
Indus. Cr. & Invest. Corp. ...	78 00	69 80	109	500,00	10,00	...	6,31	792,34	98	35	652,58	...	77,86	577,59	...
Industrial Investment ...	82 00	66 00	100	9,999	1,623	390	175	853	20	16	12,561	...	163	312	...
Kemp & Co. ...	210 00	177 50	200	1,200	3,50	2,86	15	14,86	24,75	11,68	78	9,90	8,25	1,33	...
Killick Industries ...	146 00	155 00	100	10,000	7,50	27,58	5	52,50	35,47	8,04	144,36	4,90	8,82	1,88	22
Machinery Manfra. Corp.	...	...	100	3,924	14,42	...	23,18	90,45	129,21	36,37	21	53,70	10,89	1,16	1,08
4% Cum. preference ...	...	...	100	1,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P. ...	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loan from I. F. Corp.	...	...	...	4,909	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malwa Vanaspati Chems. ...	...	...	10	3,128	...	30	5,10	29,60	51,07	6,00	...	11,97	14,22	17	84
6% Debentures ...	...	...	50	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Elec. Industries ...	75 80	70 00	50	585	...	7,25	18	31,90	24,76	9,46	89	24,05	9,95	51	...
44% C. P. ...	80 00 N	80 00 N	100	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Machy. Manfra. ...	...	...	100	252,40	...	12,36	61	115,89	245,11	99	...	95,13	30,54	90	58
National Newspaper & Paper ...	...	...	10	131,53	...	...	6,60	429,81	413,25	...	3	15,06	28,74	57,26	40,40
National Rayon Corp.	233 25	211 25	100	16,064	4,600	9,615	124	29,488	105,36	34,000	110	15,707	4,231	669	...
3% Cum. Preference ...	72 50	66 70	100	174,28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures ...	101 05	98 00	...	150,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palanpur Veg. Products...	...	...	10	1,500	...	...	23,90	28,59	27,37	...	10	1,84	9	1	28
54% C. P. ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer Magnesia Works...	...	...	100	1,179	18	66	2	4,74	9,55	6,26	4,63	3,05	2,88	86	2,75
Ordry. Partly Paid ...	...	...	75	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polson Ltd. ...	155 00	160 00	100	2,160	14,50	11,45	46	25,66	58,81	12,53	1	16,93	20,19	10,27	...
6% C. P. T. ...	80 00	84 70	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitex chem Indus. ...	...	...	50	1,301	...	...	1	8,29	13,12	60	...	8,20	2,07	38	2,63
5% C. P. ...	...	...	50	449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sathe Biscuits ...	100 00 N	...	180	473	...	181	40	1,598	3,083	864	1	657	351	74	...
Partly Paid ...	50 00 N	...	50	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P. ...	90 00 N	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scindia Steam ...	21 04	17 08	20	939,98	80,00	1016,23	5,84	119,95	249,665	57,900	58,497	25,65	405,59	357,79	343,62
44% Debentures ...	96 50	93 00	100	401,28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shangrila Food Products ...	...	...	100	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. ...	...	...	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shivra pur Syndicate ...	85 50	83 00	10	700	20,00	50,25	9	57,68	56,73	24,46	10,02	49,96	18,84	19,54	4,38
Sironia Industries ...	120 00	74 00	100	622	3,45	31	25	4,48	10,60	2,28	1,95	7,63	1,26	18	...
64% C. P. ...	72 80	70 00	10	19,596	...	1,400	4	22,887	45,735	17,148	691	17,255	5,473	701	...
Tata Chemical ...	14 40	12 80	100	5,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference ...	90 30	90 00	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures ...	99 00%	99 00	25	7,007	1,035	1,553	6	29,994	22,259	13,740	911	22,135	9,232	2,551	246
Tata Oil Mills ...	43 00	35 00	100	2,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P. ...	58 70	...	250	1,335	13,00	22,31	7,74	10,92	65,62	32,00	5,05	14,75	5,77	8,0	2
United Salt Works Indus. ...	132 00	112 75	100	25,500	925	174	139	97,609	6,655	1,096	172	61,681	49,910	2,629	476
Volta ...	...	...	100	275,80	6,100	19,25	5,62	303,67	303,67	157,21	45	163,96	207,20	150,2	...
Western India Match ...	186 50	161 25	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages Rs. 000	Other Major Expenses Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents' Cowances and salaries Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT	
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous
								Rs. 000	Rs. 000		
NORTHERN INDIA											
Alkali & Chemical	Imp. Ch. Industries Private ... 5% Cum. preference	1,527	91.72	22,546	4,666	...	9-57	5,111	4,020	8	8
All India Finance & Commerce	Kayell Sival & Co. Ordinary 7 1/2% G. P.	30	...	1,69	...	20	5-56	96	88	7 1/2	8
Aluminium Corpn.	J. K. Industries Private Ltd. ... 6% Cum. preference 5% Cum. preference Deferred 5% Debentures 5 1/2% Debentures	3,258	3,735	9,625	4,150	204	3-58	2,720	2,729	9	9
Amrit Banaspati	Amrit Agency Ltd. 6% C. P. 5% R. C. P. Deferred	2,06	354.43	367.26	66.68	18	3-55	22.07	19.54	nil	nil
Anderson Wright	Directors 4 1/2% Cum. preference 4% Debentures	4.04	...	10.26	...	...	12-55	(2)1.67	5.02	nil	nil
Angelo Brothers	Turner Morrison & Co, Pri. ... Directors Partly Paid	6.78	221.12	248.43	...	1.82	8-57 9-55	15.99 (a5)	16.24	18	20
Ashoka Cement	Eastern Corporation Deferred	8.64	37.04	72.61	4.13	87	3-55	15.96	17.65	nil	nil
Assam Bengal Cement	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
Assam Match Co.	Directors	15.63	94.59	124.89	5.98	...	12-55	9.52	7.93	12 1/2	12 1/2
Assam Saw Mills	Bird & Co. Private	521	...	3,125	791	...	9-57	172	174	nil	nil
Associated Hotels	Oberoi Hotels (India) Private Ltd. 7% Cum. preference Tax 4 1/2% Debentures 6 1/2% Debentures	12.88	40.36	71.62	...	2.16	3-56	14.21	8.83	12	7
Associated Mining	Ramkumar Agarwala 5% Cum. preference Deferred	13	7.37	6.16	1.59	44	12-52	1.90	2.32	6	5
Ballarpar Paper	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Ltd. ... 5% R. C. P. P.	10.45	53.71	120.61	4.41	89	6-55	39.50	...	nil	nil
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	Directors	7,832	107,618	128,230	7,539	...	12-57	3,054	(a4)4,287	15	15
Bararce coke	Jardine Henderson	385	640	20.61	3.29	17	9-56 HY	2.03	2.40	5	6
Bathgate & Co.	Directors 4 1/2% Cum. preference	2.74	9.13	16.21	8.86	...	12-53	-6.31	-11.87	nil	nil
Behar Rice Mills	H. V. Low & Co. Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	6-54	36	33	nil	nil
Bengal Assam Steamship	7% Cum. preference	...	...	3,119	...	73	10-57	(a6)240	798	5	7 1/2
Bengal Chemicals	Directors 7 1/2% Cum. preference 4 1/2% Cum. preference 5% Debentures	28.02	82.42	145.99	38.70	...	4-54	15.12	14.44	6	6
Bengal Elec. Lamp	P. C. Datta Deferred	1.27	18.69	33.71	...	...	3-54	4.12	4.86	6 1/2	6 1/2
Bengal Flour	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	381	17,516	21,351	609	225	12-57	2,178	1,278	25	25
Bengal Paper	Directors 7% Cum. preference 7 1/2% 'A' Cum. preference 6% 'B' R. C. P. T. 4 1/2% Debentures	3,331	7,274	20,781	214	...	12-57	2,156	1,337	12 1/2	10
Bengal Potteries	B. R. Bhagat & Co. Ord. P. Paid	27.09	13.26	91.13	10.48	...	12-56	14.93	11.13	10	10
Bengal Timber	Jardine Henderson 8% Cum. preference	1.34	13.66	24.68	6.48	...	6-55	-81	1.01	nil	nil
Bhagwati Pressing	Ramdukt Ramkisandass 5% Cum. preference	7	...	1.57	...	17	12-55	1.04	1.13	5	5
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon	Murari Lal Batra & Co. B. Ordinary 6 1/2% C. P.	1.63	14.71	19.61	4.03	11	12-55	1.12	1.06	7 1/2	7 1/2
Bharat Commers	Directors 5% C. P.	584	3,298	3,718	479	...	12-57	(a1)138	130	nil	nil
Bharat Starch & Chemical	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Directors	1.65	38.41	37.48	12.65	67	1-55	-6.10	5.37	nil	nil
Bhartia Company	Lovelock & Lewes 5 1/2% Cum. preference	...	...	5.71	...	12	9-56	3.49	4.73	10	12 1/2
Birds Investments	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. Directors	4,684	6,612	5,021	218	102	3-58	1,130	982	17 1/2	17 1/2
Biara Stone Lime	8% Cum. preference 5 1/2% Debentures	2,980	...	18,463	...	...	3-58	2,904	1,874	12	10
Br. Burma Petroleum & Br. Ceylon Corpn.	A. T. C. Inv. Co. Directors 6% Cum. Part preference	...	...	...	...	...	3-56	37	34	5	5
British India Corpn.	Directors 8% Cum. preference	178.72	428.71	761.45	399.76	...	12-56	(0)95.42	(a8)11	15	10
Brushware	Begg Sutherland & Co. Pri. Ltd. S. C. Chunder & Co. Partly Paid	...	70	499	245	2	11-57	23	38	8	7 1/2
Burma Lime	6% Debentures	18	...	2.44	24	...	9-54	31	30	nil	nil
Calcutta Gas Co	Soorejmul Nagarmull 5 1/2% R.C.P.T. 4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	1.49	9-55	6.38	7.06	6	5
Calcutta Hydraulic	Andrew Yule & Co. Ramdukt Ramkisandass	...	...	3.45	...	3	6-57	47	(0)2.18	3	nil
Calcutta Investment Co.	Cladstone Lyall	3.39	...	6.75	...	30	12-54	7.11	3.95	2	nil
Calcutta Landing & Shipping	Amritlal Oha & Co.	51	...	3.02	...	16	10-55 HY	1.18	50	5	3 1/2
Calcutta Safe Deposit	4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	3-55	1.19	1.42	5	5

January 17, 1959

INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital Rs. 000	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities Rs. 000	Gross Block Rs. 000	Depreciation Rs. 000	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1958 Rs. np.	December 1957 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Other Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments Rs. 000	Stock & Stores Rs. 000	Out Standing Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
	NORTHERN INDIA														
Alkali & Chemical	17 62	13 37	10	24,842	28.00	70.65	1.20	122.91	249.14	60.65	...	106.21	35.81	145.29	26.39
5% Cum. Preference	101 00	97 00	100	3,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All India Finance & Com. Ord.	...	...	10	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2% C. P.	...	...	110	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aluminium Corpn.	10 19	9 75	10	5,750	2,400	17,980	92	6,319	38,576	10,055	614	6,216	1,830	1,184	...
5% Cum. preference	81 75	88 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference	63 50	69 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	5 25	4 56	2 1/2	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	920 00	920 00	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debenture	...	...	10	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrit Banaspati	...	...	10	5,325	19.25	3.83	-14.14	152.86	160.85	53.32	36.36	85.91	25.33	1.40	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	10	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anderson Wright	...	...	10	2,000	3.50	8.50	18	74.03	1.02	58	54.74	3.08	35.77	24	41.94
4 1/2% C. P.	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angelo Brothers	19 25	18 38	10	3,000	25.21	14.00	3.61	31.73	34.83	23.40	4.81	43.29	30.51	14.56	14
Ashoka Cement	6 78	8 00	10	1,500	...	...	...	71.64	92.94	...	...	38	2.09	1.25	1.22
Partly Paid	...	...	2 1/2	1,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Bengal Cement	3 22	4 00	10	4,314	10.54	2.59	4.59	95.35	164.36	73.18	5.34	25.44	35.17	37.09	...
Deferred	0 50	0 95	1	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	500	2,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Match Co.	17 00	15 31	10	3,000	...	2.75	1.18	27.46	38.39	20.85	6	19.69	24.66	5.44	10
Assam Saw Mills	3 47	1 87	3	1,400	720	2,059	-4.90	1,430	3,279	1,361	...	2,107	1,010	60	24
Associated Hotels	9 25	5 31	10	2,000	10.00	23.50	2.45	556.6	102.58	36.88	46.41	8.31	30.80	12.17	8
7% C. P. T.	53 50	57 00	100	2,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures	850 00	850 00	1000	2,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures	920 00	920 00	1000	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Mining	8 75	9 00	10	892	...	...	33	3.33	2.77	94	9.90	3.05	3.15	3.01	...
5% C. P.	29 75	31 00	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	5 22	5 25	5	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ballarpur Paper	25 50	...	25	5,708	...	38	-47.41	147.09	219.74	97.20	...	32.08	16.08	1.66	3.03
5% R.C.P.P.	...	...	100	1,809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	138 00xd	149 00	100	8,001	6.350	1,190	501	22.871	7,446	4,046	9,784	9,559	14,901	1,230	...
Bararce coke	11 81	11 50	10	1,200	8.60	...	90	9.21	37.37	35.08	6	10.30	12.69	5.28	...
Bathgate & Co.	0 64	0 91	10	4,000	...	...	...	22.19	5.98	1.24	...	6.65	4.61	62	...
Behar Rice Mills	21 00	40 50	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% C. P.	1 50	1 50	10	1,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Assam Steamship.	100 00	107 00	100	2,000	825	9,106	36	2,297	12,259	1,944	255	13	1,812	2,170	...
7% C. P.	58 00	61 50	60	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	96 00	68 75	100	4,513	19.50	21.55	11.46	54.56	104.59	47.91	16.62	46.92	63.31	4.79	...
Bengal Chemicals	11 25	11 00	10	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2% C. P.	76 50	77 50	100	1,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Elec. Lamp	...	...	10	1,552	8.00	97	15	11.50	23.00	11.62	...	13.68	12.0	24	...
Deferred	...	...	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Flour	30 45xd	27 62xd	10	1,207	1,500	1,902	202	2,325	3,456	2,725	35	8.14	2,202	101	...
Bengal Paper	91 00xd	80 00	25	4,500	1,800	...	67	6,734	21,470	16,065	1,28	6,690	4,282	162	1.03
7% C. P.	46 75xd	60 75	50	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% A. C. P.	103 50xd	106 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% B. R. C. P. T.	62 00xd	75 69	500	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	2 1/2	3,170	5.15	...	11	54.34	70.66	33.38	2	29.13	36.06	27	...
Bengal Potteries	3 87	3 25	1	941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordry. P. Paid	...	...	100	600	...	...	-5.56	19.06	7.35	7.22	1.00	6.52	14.12	43	...
Bengal Timber	10 00	33 50	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	30 60	7 00	10	400	1.10	...	2	2.62	10.18	2.28	75	...	93	1.16	...
Bhagwati Pressing	4 80	45 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	40 00	...	10	250	2.00	45	5	20.88	7.35	3.30	63	12.79	13.06	74	...
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon	...	...	100	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Ordry.	...	...	100	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% C. P.	...	...	10	5,000	...	...	-4,119	1,774	4,171	86	...	769	739	62	...
Bhavar Commerce	4 75	...	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% c. p.	...	...	10	1,000	...	1.60	-1,340	46.44	33.48	12.26	12	21.59	5.01	10	98
Bharat Starch & Chemical	8 06	54 75	100	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Corporation	44 75	13 00	100	2,000	...	3.00	5.05	38	52.17	...	...	66.28	12.92	8.59	69
Bharat Company	11 25	61 00	100	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birds Investment	53 00	26 50	10	1,600	...	2,962	13	4,117	6,882	3,638	5	1,669	3,070	177	226
5 1/2% C. P.	27 00xd	12 56	10	4,597	2,250	1,662	218	3,936	11,502	4,292	...	2,665	2,116	1,122	6
Bisra Stone Lime	17 25	10 90	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Britannia Biscuits	10 10	96 00	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% Cum. preference	96 0%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	4ab	750	...	1.82	35	1.85	9.35	...	2	...	1.52	63	...
Br. Burma Petroleum (£).	2 06	9 37	10	3,500	23.50	23.19	1.40	30.90	60.95	47.46	26.19	63.70	17.03	11.07	...
Br. Ceylon Corporation	7 44	8 50	10	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Part Pref.	8 20	3 97	...	32,500	40.00	115.56	-1.23	461.72	300.58	233.80	182.52	492.27	240.47	36.05	...
British India Corporation.	3 47	...	100	8,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% Cum. preference	100 50	102 00	10	100	...	200	121	6	140	243	239	130	291	139	1
8% Cum. preference	...	...	10	200	...	10	...	6	96	4.81	1.09	2	66	63	7
Brushware	7 50	8 00	5	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma Lime	...	...	1000	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	10	6,500	1.00	...	22	19.29	1	...	116.16	...	26.77	47	2.10
Calcutta Gas Co.	8 25	6 25	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% R. C. P. T.	46 50	50 50	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	810 00N	810 00N	100	800	175	152	21	57	14	14	1,150	...	34	27	...
Calcutta Hydraulic	40 00	70 00	100	5,500	19.00	4.12	9	24.40	17.50	4.10	...	45.95	43.91	22	...
Calcutta Investment Co.	50 00N	50 00	10	625	30	1.75	3	5.16	18.47	12.32	99	30	4.64	1.4	...
Cal. Landing & Shipping	13 87	15 87	10	742	20	1.43	3	4.82	13.41	1.73	38	1	2.55	34	...
Calcutta Sale Depot	7 81	8 19	1000	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	MARKET QUOTATIONS AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1958	December 1957			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standing	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.													
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Calcutta Steam Navigation	12 62	14 06	10	1.60	524	648	73	1,303	6,589	3,915		212	918	4	...
Camperdown Pressing	118 00	121 00	100	430	85	15	...	45	212	...	287	...	...	76	...
Central Hydraulic	119 00	129 00	100	500	30	217	35	131	843	6,98	6,98	...	35	35	...
Cherra Chhatk Ropeway	4 94	5 00	5	475	475	...	...	87	1252	978	15	257	399	47	...
Chrestien Mics Indus	10 25	10 25	10	3,000	14,08	8,70	164	57,78	66,99	21,17	23,11	55,86	37,19	10,21	...
5 1/2% Cum. preference	56 50	55 00	103	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred share	6 00	6 94	5	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures	830 00	830 00	1000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clive Building	...	...	150	15	...	209	883	142	344	4,887	779	414	...	57	442
Management Shares	...	...	500	1,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures	410 00	410 00	10	13,880	1,000	734	810	5,435	...	...	20,595	...	1,250	16	...
Clive Row Invt.	11 19	8 31	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalmia Cement	9 06	9 75	10	14,407	2,595	2,741	739	16,574	11,234	4,361	19,426	7,601	5,231	3,362	1,240
Ordinary	2 44	2 44	2 1/2	8,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	83 50	84 00	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	31 50	30 06	40	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. p-reference	...	...	10	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. p-reference	...	2 02	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	2 44	1 00	10	532	...	7	33	16	5,38	27	1	4	36	1	2
Darjeeling Properties	1 00	4 00	10	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% preference	4 00	6 50	10	248	2	43	1	41	4,01	1,08	...	36	47	59	...
Darjeeling Ropeway	6 62	...	500	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	16 00	10	560	8,00	...	1,51	14,36	37,96	22,97	4,94	9,15	10,21	1 09	...
Dalhi Flour Mills	16 00	...	100	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Cum. preference	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	103 00	112 00	100	2,150	40,00	18,68	1,11	79,77	140,07	37,67	...	27,61	24,95	58,94	...
Drangadine Chem. Works	...	...	50	2,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary P. Paid	...	...	100	3,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P.	122 00	88 00	100	9,000	6,500	3,159	539	10,293	2,892	1,085	17,751	314	11,192	2,926	...
Dancon Brothers	55 75	55 00	10	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Cum. preference	29 87	19 75	10	30,000	23,883	20,146	12,223	27,256	65,049	26,824	574	48,684	33,002	544	...
Danlop Rubber Co.	118 00	115 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	81 50	86 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Pref. Tax	105 00	97 75	100	10,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	100	5,126	54,82	...	2,42	30,66	...	...	164,13	...	3	...	...
Eastern Investments	75 00	77 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference	...	...	100	850	5,00	3,70	10	16,10	28,71	19,24	1	17,29	5,21	1,09	35
Eastern Manufacturing Co.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	...	...	100	7,500	3,00	1,27	4,02	29,56	12,65	1,73	20,13	51,41	50,01	1,81	3,56
F & C. Osler	41 50	41 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Cum. preference	1 75	2 19	6	495	...	55	1	637	199	125	...	1,012	350	38	...
Frank Ross	36 50	41 00	100	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Cum. preference	11 81	16 25	10	605	200	291	321	935	1,597	4 6	1	581	...	6	...
Fraser & Co.	25 26	22 50	20	3,000	4,00	11,28	19	6,912	2,645	1,373	1,308	1,695	3,975	139	...
French Motor	165 06	138 00	100	1,400	100	875	33	3,728	3 672	2,075	...	2,646	1,887	5	...
Ganges Rope	...	...	75	225	18	38	10	74	...	...	547	...	10	7	...
General Invt. & Trust	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Pref. Tax	1 81xd	11 00	10	6,500	1,800	1,800	146	22,371	2,951	1,241	10,757	3,264	15,811	1,975	1,800
Gillanders Arbuthnot	54 50	56 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P. T.	...	...	10	3,827	3,80	...	7	53,51	10,57	4,44	30,96	14,19	39,44	4,42	17 80
Gladstone Lyall & Co.	...	...	100	1,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. T.	19 25	24 50	100	4,000	...	9,44	1,090	6,989	6,389	3,243	...	8,549	4,150	11	63
Godfrey Phillips	57 75	61 00	100	3,000	10,00	5,17	74	16,50	83,08	36,24	...	7,24	7 02	1,29	...
5 1/2% C. P. T.	250 00	255 00	250	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Eastern Hotel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Building	4 62	4 25	10	1,500	1,00	...	5	3,65	7	2	14,54	...	6,90	30	7,91
4% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Gas	11 50	7 63xd	7	1,049	5,50	...	10	8,01	23,93	11,43	7	10,69	2,66	17	...
4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	1000	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan C. E. Corp.	...	...	100	1,900	...	...	...	3,658	8,897	4,905	879	3,731	742	48	732
5% c. p. p.	...	...	5	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	75	1,500	...	...	2	6,38	23,87	1	2,50	...	4,67	38	...
Hindustan Housing	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	0 90	0 94	5	1,000	45	1,00	3,57	1,73	22 57	10 00	...	31	1,33	...	13
Hindustan Ice	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	10	3,497	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woolen	...	...	10	3,520	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hoare Miller	6 12	6 68	10	600	5,65	1,00	188	11,759	2,162	1 14	2,238	1,101	10,342	31	1 766
Hooghly Flour	36 37xd	17 25xd	10	800	54	86	7	8,50	15,30	12,31	...	6,56	11,28	7	...
Hooghly & Ganges Hyd.	5 87	5 40	100	400	...	...	...	1 62	15,50	4,70	5,92	10	1,21	6	...
4% R. C. P.	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Tobacco	11 85	11 75	10	151,600	4,50,00	338,87	24,94	318,12	415,59	143,29	95,49	921,00	429,00	452,57	490,36
India Genl. Navigation	52 00	52 50	£ 10	656	170	959	193	2,213	5,811	3,519	28	697	991	59	2
6% C. P.	88 25	64 00	£ 10	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Linnoleum	19 25	18 87xd	10	2,500	1,055	5,097	94	19,38	31 15	3,31	...	10,15	5,15	29	...
Inda Paper Pulp	13 67xd	10 87	100	6,300	14,000	14,386	809	5,967	19,427	8,879	...	3,110	3 24	10	1,423
India Steamship	85 50xd	81 00	100	22,500	...	...	720	111,051	151,011	32,397	283	47	17,730	30,404	...
5% R. C. P.	15 87	15 50	100	38,459	1,500	10,144	...	...	31,094	71,890	22,177	18	24,425	9,116	1,853
Indian Aluminium	71 00	55 50	10	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T.	27 17xd	25 12	10	15,289	7,375	8,525	4,130	25,008	25,009	10,347	66	28,834	25,267	2,187	...
Indian Cable	29 00	21 57xd	10	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. P.	101 50	94 00N	2ab	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	3 42	2 82	...	1,371	1,348	...	120	1,001	2,621	1,503	1 113	1,154	412	134	...
Indian Copper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Orissa Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	2,878	752	8,877	1,305	179	6-57	1,720	(a) 1994	20	20	20
Port Shipping Publicity Society	Andrew Yule & Co.	1,930	1,982	4,294		21	12-57	(a2) 394	678	12	15	15
Punjab Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	5	73	1,080		1	9-57	210	233	371	50	25
				90				1	-57	nil	nil	nil
Rallis India	Directors	5,182	241,935	249,633	26,185		8-57	(b) 2,120	(b) 2,752	nil	nil	nil
Reliance Firebrick	6% C. P. T.									nil	nil	nil
Rohtas Industries	Directors	15,84	12,77	41,76	1,40		2-56	7,43	3,61	20	10	24
	Sahu Jan Ltd.	16,482	118,209	148,963	25,120	734	3-58	(a) 524,529	120,61	20	15	15
	7 to 9% C. P.									9	9	9
	44% C. P.									44	44	44
	4% Debentures											
	6% Debentures											
Scientific Instrument Co.	Directors			38,20	5,77		3-55	1,91		8	8	
Shaw Wallace & Co.	Directors	4,546	50,715	68,274	9,581		12-57	4,274	3,003	10	10	10
	6% C. P. T.									6	6	6
Shree Jute Press	Kedarnath Mohanlal	50				6	6-55	Rs. 3,07	40	nil	1	nil
Shree Gopal Paper	K. Ch. Thapar & Bros. pri.	3,663	15,860	31,039	1,410	528	12-57	5,494	4,933	12-40	12-40	12-40
	6% C. P. P.									8	8	8
	7% R. C. P.											
	54% Debentures											
	6% Debentures											
Smith Stanistreet	Directors	11,89	97,60	113,82	40,30		6-56	7,51	5,29	20	20	10
Sonakunda Baling	10% Pref. Cum. as to 7%	3,44	186,39	200,88	52,00	6	2-55	-2,50	-2,32	10	10	74
	Bird & Co. (Pak) Ltd.									nil	nil	8
	8% C. P.									nil	nil	5
	5% C. P.									nil	nil	6
Sone Valley Port Cement	Directors			14,618	1,040		12-57	1,038	(a) 798	6	3	2
Star Co.	Directors	7		1,12				-49	-44	nil	nil	5
Star Paper Mills	Bejoria & Co.	3,35	19,83	35,24	11,10	52	9-55 H	3,59	3,47	24	24	24
	5% C. P.									24	24	24
	5% Debentures											
Star Trading & Inv.	Bejoria & Co.	7		26		3	6-53	-32	-14	nil	nil	nil
Straw Products	I. K. Agents Private Ltd.	744	1,313	3,484	755	119	12-57	1,161	1,437	124	124	10
Sutna Stone & Lime	Directors	476	429	1,557	45		12-57	334	197	171	132	114
Tide Water Oil	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	716	4,969	5,749	2,549	32	10-57	279	243	124	124	10
Titagbur Paper Mills	F. W. Heilgers & Co. Private	12,3 6	37,320	81,457	670	908	3-58	11,664	14,524	23-80	23-75	21-25
	Preld. Ordinary									10	10	10
	8% C. P.									8	8	8
	44% C. P.									44	44	44
Tungbhadra Industries	Cotton Agents	684	23,130	24,450	1,613		9-57	520	203	44	44	44
	Debentures											
Union Co.	Directors	6		1,58			3-54	12	-1,31	nil	nil	5
United Flour	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	3,66	68,20	85,69	5,67	44	11-56	4,07	3,41	45	35	174
Walford Transport	Directors	10,59	176,67	199,11	20,06		12-56	8,54	4,89	14	14	12
	Preld. Ordinary									12	12	11
SOUTHERN INDIA												
Aluminium Industries	Seshasayee Brothers Pri.	1,814	35,776	37,585	3,403	274	3-58	3,239	2,255	124	124	124
Andhra Cement	Andhra Engineering Co. Pri.	1,199	4,272	7,637	43	19	12-57	(a) 31,698	1,264	10	10	10
	6% C. P.									6	6	6
Andhra Scientific Co.	Srinivasa Industrial Pri. Ltd.	530	693	1,752	769	29	6-57	293	179	6	6	nil
	5% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.)	Directors	793	3,027	6,660	977		12-57	10	148	8	8	
Aspinwall & Co.	Directors			11,368	1,895		12-57	684	828	6	10	
	6% c. p.									6	6	
Bangalore Printing	Directors	171	180	459	231		12-57	79	84	10	10	10
	Second Ordinary											
Binny & Co.	Directors			11,398	940		12-57	2,840	3,065	10	10	10
Central Scientifics	Guru Agencies Private	81	607	1,026	202	9	3-58	100	88	10	10	10
Coimbatore Chem. & Fert.	Venus & Co.			6,92		5	3-55	11	15	5	8	8
										74	74	nil
East Coast Food Products	Sudarsanam S. Murthy Ltd.	82	39,71	57,52	5,59	21	3-54	1,65	2,40	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
	Deferred									nil	nil	nil
Enfield India	Directors	294	3,745	4,126	1,527		12-57	55	1	nil	nil	
	6% C. P.									6	6	
Fertilisers & Chemicals	Seshasayee Bros. Private	3,303	10,105	17,400	1,731	80	12-57	(a) 163,634	3,461	nil	nil	nil
Forest Industries	Seshasayee Bros.			8,55	1,59		3-56	3,80	6,00	nil	nil	nil
General Papers Ltd.	Gany & Co.					19	3-55	67	37	64	64	121
Hyderabad Inv. Synd.	M. Amolakchand Bros. Ltd.			1,58			17	54	67	24	24	nil
India Cements	Essen Pri. Ltd.	1,551	6,552	14,334	2,303	313	3-58	3,591	2,643	9	04	84
	Ordinary									5	5	5
	5% C. P.									5	5	5
Investment Trust of India	Kothari Moha & Co., Pri. Ltd.			83		7	9-58	60	65	5	5	41
Jeyapore Mining	R. S. Indus'l Corpn.	64	1,14	5,76	7,17	9	6-55	1,08	1,00	10	6	51

INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1958 Rs. np.	December 1957 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 00	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Out Standings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Orissa Minerals	26 25	19 50	10	2,000	603	3,046	116	5,322	4,910	2,787	2,511	2,152	3,220	724	358
Port Shipping	13 25	15 75	10	1,408	625	1,867	20	994	4,486	924	150	127	794	282	...
Publicity Society	9 19	10 00	4	191	107	208	29	1,629	194	175	126	...	1,913	106	...
Punjab Minerals	...	...	10	300	...	...	-134	31	164	2	...	...	26	1	9
Rallis India	40 00	28 75	100	22,500	...	483	-4,413	29,550	12,226	6,008	1,127	27,442	19,478	1,356	...
6% C. P. T.	67 00	61 50	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reliance Firebrick	24 62	20 00	10	600	3,19	7,43	51	15,93	33,79	23,63	...	7,92	13,09	1,89	...
Rohtas Industries	20 37	16 00xd	10	22,800	16,300	1,620	94	88,930	138,495	46,668	5,600	36,705	15,605	915	1,768
7 to 9 C. P.	119 00	106 00xd	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	63 00	56 75xd	100	6,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	910 00	910 00	1000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scientific Instrument Co.	...	...	100	999	1,45	1,29	4	14,91	1,71	...	72	5,80	18,27	1,16	...
Shaw Wallace & Co.	15 00	10 00	10	7,500	500	1,600	365	34,886	7,193	1,163	15,793	10,272	24,828	3,26	162
6% C. P. T.	67 00	66 00	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Jute Press	65 00	65 00N	100	450	1,10	10	42	50	9,69	4,96	32	...	1,53	3	...
Shree Gopal Paper	15 25xd	14 69xd	10	12,449	3,775	3,648	20	12,501	18,524	11,142	5,032	10,360	7,044	2,109	10,602
6% C. P. P.	91 00xd	108 00xd	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% R. C. P.	...	...	100	5,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	950 00	950 00	1000	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	950 00	950 00	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith Stanistreet	12 31	13 12	5	500	3,00	8,00	1,18	36,86	18,54	13,94	...	43,80	7,60	3,06	...
10% Pref. cum. as to 7%	62 60	64 50	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonakunda Baling	...	...	100	600	5,02	16,73	-5,67	60,25	38,53	13,27	...	54,01	7,79	77	...
8% C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sone Valley Port Cement	4 78	4 37	5	7,500	1,455	305	19	5,389	21,892	15,489	426	4,621	2,743	240	214
Star Co.	81 00	81 00	100	1,040	7,25	2,38	-85	7,26	14	...	16,74	28	6,21	3,41	...
Star Paper Mill	12 69	11 00	10	3,000	3,00	3,50	14	37,07	65,85	31,03	28	32,25	25,57	89	...
5% C. P.	73 00	75 00	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Star Trading & Inv't	8 00	8 00	25	500	40	...	-57	6,14	2	1	9,39	...	1,54	2	...
Straw Products	15 25	16 00	10	1,500	2,800	6,715	3	3,036	11,344	1,656	1,875	1,209	989	572	...
Sutna Stone & Lime	19 25	20 12	10	323	22	140	31	586	1,143	545	16	86	321	80	...
Tide Water Oil	13 69	12 19	10	600	450	492	69	3,964	225	162	...	2,961	1,969	381	2,900
Titaghur Paper Mills	40 25xd	31 69xd	10	11,205	4,748	33,818	117	28,532	66,900	37,383	792	24,346	22,661	663	11,548
Prfed. Ordinary	3 87xd	3 31xd	2½	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	134 00xd	131 50xd	100	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Cum. preference	75 50xd	76 75xd	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tungabhadra Industries	...	...	10	3,059	...	17	-659	7,533	6,800	695	25	2,345	2,738	239	...
Debentures	...	...	10	1,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union Co.	75 00	75 00	100	1,250	7,50	4,62	-93	25,16	14	10	23,15	...	25,64	...	...
United Flour Mills	29 87xd	20 00xd	10	250	4,70	3,35	17	7,31	7,87	5,35	18	5,97	7,19	2,18	...
Walford Transport	1 94	1 62	1	841	10,00	8,00	1,67	27,60	12,00	7,87	41	31,44	16,56	4,75	47
Prfed. Ordinary	1 44	1 25	1	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH INDIA															
Aluminium Industries	17 50	13 00	10	7,996	2,000	1,425	50	16,873	7,407	3,438	...	10,124	10,709	409	3,133
Andhra Cement	10 30	10 85	10	7,102	300	328	50	8,043	15,341	5,219	601	3,898	1,354	135	...
6% Cum. preference	109 00	106 00	100	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra Scientific Co.	4 85	3 70	10	800	...	...	-487	1,588	926	534	...	838	842	28	...
5% C. P.	6 00	5 12	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aspinwell & Co. (Trav.)	6 50	8 75	10	1,000	...	...	-9	705	625	337	95	1,128	519	38	...
Aspinwall & Co.	7 70	8 50	10	3,588	44	1,045	16	4,813	3,200	1,712	596	2,178	5,262	196	...
6% c. p.	8 80	9 40	10	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore Printing	9 80	10 80	10	316	208	98	6	165	702	425	124	232	151	8	...
Second Ordinary	...	...	10	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binny & Co.	170 00	159 00	100	10,000	3,600	753	420	6,221	3,947	1,964	12,755	1,070	4,724	363	...
Central Scientifics	6 00	5 60	5	150	150	60	5	270	219	53	...	205	264	151	...
6% C. P. P.	5 15	4 90	5	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Chem & Fert	...	...	25	139	...	...	...	3,39	1,45	29	1	3,11	21	30	...
East Coast Food Products	...	...	10	1,454	...	...	-2,77	9,94	16,64	4,28	...	9,56	4,66	2	1,53
6% C. P.	...	...	100	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	5	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enfield Industries	...	...	...	797	...	...	5	3,276	12,265	92	...	1,848	110	107	37
6% C. P.	...	...	...	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fertilisers & Chemicals	7 20	3 90	10	34,598	...	...	-708	13,316	42,969	23,820	2,575	9,736	7,781	1,357	6,615
Forest Industries	2 90	...	2½	2,491	13,28	...	-14,85	7,13	14,11	4,70	...	3,50	10,78	6,78	...
General Papers Limited	12 33½rts	8 20	10	500	1,85	33	...	7,57	87	53	1	8,81	5,04	55	...
Hyderabad Inv't. Synd.	...	...	50	2,142	1,00	...	1	2,65	...	...	11,52	...	9,65	3,91	...
Indica Cements	5 10xd	4 70	5	750	...	3,020	71	10,311	21,827	7,339	1,391	7,002	3,941	432	111
Ord.	...	...	25	10,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7½ Cum. preference	95 00xd	86 25	100	2,985	40	188	4	114	...	...	1,138	...	7	...	...
Inv't. Trust of India	65 00xd	69 00xd	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaypore Mining	...	...	100	400	2,40	31	46	10,94	6,35	1,63	36	8,83	4,10	4	...

Indian FinanceMISCELLANEOUS

January 17, 1959
INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages Rs. 000	Other Major Expenses Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended Rs. 000	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Second previous
								Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
SOUTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Madras Indust. Invt. Corpn	Directors	...	...	6,37	...	...	6-54	5,43	5,29	3	3	3
Madras Safe Deposit	Kothari & Sons	...	...	49	...	2	6-57	23	22	5	4 1/2	4 1/2
Madras Vanaspathi	Kubera Vanaspathi	...	...	...	...	...	4-55	-1,52	-2,01	nil	nil	nil
	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
	5 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Marikar (Motors)	H. O. L. Marikar & Sons Pri.	1,82	...	55,77	8,87	25	3-56	1,21	86	10	9	9
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
McDowell & Co.	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	12-55	51	1,03	6	6	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Mettur Chem & Indus. Corp.	Seshasayee Bros. private Ltd.	1,150	6,557	11,702	488	218	3-58	2,068	1,918	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Modern Housing	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	6-56	-18	-1,12	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Mysore Chem & Fert	Directors	458	11,702	2,617	407	...	3-58	451	438	5	5	5
Mysore Chem. Manfrs.	Directors	...	13,300	2,335	666	...	3-58	303	457	20	20	20
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Mysore Chrome	Directors	...	...	5,14	1,91	...	6-56	-13	-50	6	6	6
Mysore Coffee Curing	Directors	65	221	76	18	...	12-57	144	137	10	10	10
Mysore Indus. & Test Ltd.	Directors	304	523	1,536	185	...	3-58	325	244	12	11	8 1/2
Mysore Lamp	Directors	225	860	1,424	345	...	3-58	297	258	15	12 1/2	9
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Mysore Match	Directors	...	...	1,20	8	...	6-56	3	10	4	4	4
Mysore Paper	Directors	1,526	6,185	10,853	315	...	3-58	1,901	1,825	10	10	10
Mysore Stone Ware Pipes	Mysore Indust'l Develop. Co.	228	444	1,130	98	35	3-58	348	324	10	10	10
Mysore Veg. Oil	Directors	1,13	6,41	30,75	2,10	...	6-56	1,19	-21	nil	nil	nil
National Chemicals	Murthy & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	6-54	-89	-95	nil	nil	nil
	5% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Ogale Glass Works	S. P. Ogale & Co.	...	...	35,48	3,72	18	12-53	5	-2,78	nil	nil	ni
Parry & Co.	Directors	6,774	72,542	74,389	19,577	...	9-57	2,413	2,415	nil	15	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parry's Confectionary	Parry & Co.	1,030	4,265	7,824	1,813	92	3-58	897	744	20	20	15
Punalur Paper	A. & F. Harvey	11,92	50,34	78,07	7,50	47	6-56	8,49	4,58	5	5	5
Radio & Electricals	Directors	59	2,582	3,020	2,246	...	12-57	306	260	9	9	9
Radio & Electricals Manfrs.	Directors	2,57	...	5,03	2,24	...	3-56	9,07	3,10	6	6	6
Rane (Madras)	Iyer & Co. Ltd.	174	6,009	6,739	1,287	25	3-57	291	280	18	24	20
	7% 'A' C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simpson & Co.	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	5-56	49,12	70,46	6	6	6
Spencer & Co.	Directors	39,18	218,93	296,56	...	...	6-56	25,04	19,85	15	15	15
	6 1/2% 'A' C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6
	8 1/2% 'B' C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1/2	8 1/2	8
Thomas & Co. A. V.	Directors	1,89	...	7,50	...	...	12-55	2,48	2,94	10	10	10
	"B" Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
A.V. Thomas & Co., (India) Ltd.	6% Cum. Preference	32	...	3,10	1,69	...	6-56	54	1,23	6	6	6
	5% Cum. Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore Cements	Easel Ltd.	822	2,065	4,129	533	54	12-57	963	953	6	6	6
Trav. Chem. & Manfr. Co.	Directors	31	77	3,07	18	...	3-56	1,37	51	20	5	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore Ogale Glass	Ogale Bros. Private Ltd.	12	5,74	7,23	16	10	12-55	1,70	-60	nil	nil	nil
United Coffee Supply	T. Stanes & Co.	88	...	...	...	59	6-55	3,24	2,68	17 1/2	13 1/2	8 1/2
United Elec. Industries	Asso. Engg. Corp. Private Lth.	119	2,439	2,047	105	4	12-56	29	159	5	10	5
	5% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanjinad Matches	Directors	85	4,24	5,43	1,36	...	12-54	18	31	nil	nil	nil
	6 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Vasant Soap Works	Ramkrishna & Sons	...	...	1,40	20	6	12-55	-26	-28	nil	nil	nil
	5 1/2% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS					
	December 1958	December 1957			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others	
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 0				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
SOUTHERN INDIA (Continued)																
Madras Indust. Invt. Corp.			1000	12,756	...	2,75	7	5,98	...	...	36,48	9	93,58	6,22	...	
Madras Safe Deposit	50 00	48 75	80	158	...	...	3	113	...	...	101	...	4	62	...	
Madras Vanaspathi (a.z.)	15 00	15 00	100	1,500	...	...	-7,64	24,42	38,80	...	...	1,19	99	5	60	
Ordinary			10	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5 1/2% C. P.	33 00	33 00	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Marikar (Motor)	40 50	40 50	50	400	4,00	...	6	12,83	1,79	8	76	8,90	7,62	2,89	...	
6% C. P.	42 50	47 00cd	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
McDowell & Co.	...	...	100	324	3,24	...	...	6,08	8,17	2,17	70	5,57	3,19	39	...	
6% C. P.	...	...	100	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	...	
Mettur Chem. & Indl. Corp.	11 20	9 70cd	10	4,050	1,31	1,451	30	2,509	11,262	6,022	1,392	2,470	2,436	7,65	...	
6% C. P.	93 50	90 50cd	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% Debentures	83 00	85 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Modern Housing	...	...	10	1,792	...	...	-12,63	1,42	5,53	2,35	2,48	2,17	7,33	2,11	2,21	
6% C. P.	...	...	100	1,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mysore Chem & Fert.	8 30cd	6 70	10	2,481	623	96	17	2,168	5,470	3,443	310	1,783	1,022	196	...	
Mysore Chem. Manfr.	21 60	15 50	10	600	400	152	25	485	802	499	24	925	577	32	...	
6% C. P.	9 60	8 78	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mysore Chroma	...	...	10	454	90	...	-1,30	4,46	6,38	1,71	33	3,38	55	7	...	
Mysore Coffee curing	11 00cd	11 60	10	400	...	69	1	1,491	644	412	54	393	1,238	114	...	
Mysore Indus. & Test. Lab	6 90	6 57	5	936	60	257	4	800	653	437	436	576	819	188	...	
Mysore Lamp	16 85	15 25	10	556	535	384	12	489	1,164	640	...	1,252	530	19	...	
4% C. P.	6 50	5 60	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mysore Match Co.	...	...	10	499	...	...	-1,30	77	3,65	84	16	97	20	30	...	2
Mysore Paper	17 30	15 50	10	2,500	900	1,795	27	7,142	14,962	8,738	55	3,104	1,566	1,323	...	
Mysore Stoneware Pipes	13 00	10 80	10	606	285	114	6	624	1,039	671	159	206	482	444	...	
Mysore Veg. Oil	...	...	10	1,350	2,12	74	2	3,78	14,10	8,72	2,70	5,19	1,97	4,92	...	
National Chemicals	...	...	10	670	...	...	-4,68	6,44	7,97	54	10	1,91	67	2	40	
5% C. P.	...	...	10	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ogale Glass Works	...	...	5	1,487	3,60	3,05	-2,95	37,10	45,10	12,92	2,81	9,75	9,21	1,74	...	
Parry & Co.	...	...	2	4,000	4,000	1,873	194	36,238	4,641	2,310	1,554	19,728	22,782	3,117	...	
5% C. P.	8 32	7 50cd	10	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	1	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Parry's Confectionery	...	...	25	500	350	22	75	13,039	1,045	384	12	2,107	1,014	91	...	
Punalur Paper	...	...	25	1,505	5 00	14,00	2	52,93	85,73	31,91	6	22,63	9,47	1,02	...	
Radio & Electricals	5 60	5 00	5	1,500	125	1	10	2,160	769	214	1	2,253	984	2	...	
Radio & Electricals Manfr.	18 00cd	11 95cd	10	2,445	...	...	21	22,17	24,12	8,56	...	7,31	22,14	90	86	
Rane (Madras)	6 00	5 25	5	460	186	152	4	1,537	728	351	36	1,287	986	87	...	
7% 'A' C. P.	4 90	4 90	5	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% C. P.	4 70	4 70	5	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Debentures	1000 00	1000 00	1000	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Simpson & Co.	...	...	10	5,500	35,50	...	18,83	214,71	109,02	50,94	12,05	112,22	138,29	3,40	...	
Spencer & Co.	19 50	16 60	10	4,000	56,09	40,19	6,32	52,77	118,97	70,39	24,08	71,57	50,44	60,69	...	
6 1/2% 'A' C. P.	8 00	8 05cd	10	2,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8 1/2% 'B' C. P.	11 00	10 20cd	10	3,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Thomas & Co. A. V. (Allep.)	15 50	13 37	10	200	3,56	1,70	19	8,65	6,52	3,34	2,61	1,67	9,28	92	...	
d. Ordinary	...	...	100	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% Cum Preference	75 00	79 00	100	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
A. V. Thomas & Co India	3 62	3 62	10	300	...	...	-73	3,63	34	24	19	2,11	4,45	1,04	...	
5% Cum Pref.	6 50	6 12	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Travancore Cements	9 00	7 00	10	5,000	...	...	325	6,048	10,482	4,831	...	2,662	560	627	...	
Trav. Chem. & Manfg. Co.	12 00	14 12	10	300	...	...	2	1,28	4,39	2,25	25	70	13	1,11	...	
6 1/2% R. C. P.	9 00	9 37	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Travancore Ogale Glass	4 10	2 70	10	998	...	...	-80	4,07	14,96	3,85	...	81	99	33	...	
United Coffee Supply	...	...	15	600	3,00	1,85	18	9,31	6,42	4,20	3,44	10,21	3,95	54	...	
United Elec. Industries	9 50	10 00	10	436	20	...	3	2,359	503	75	...	2,063	299	34	...	8
5% C. P.	10 00	10 00	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vanjinad Matches	...	...	6	270	...	...	-14	2,43	7,72	3,94	9	3,66	1,63	23	9	
6 1/2% Cum. preference	...	...	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vasant Soap Works	...	...	100	225	...	...	-3,61	3,36	4,49	1,69	...	62	10	1	...	8
5 1/2% C. P.	...	...	100	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

COAL

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Colliery responses	COAL		Sales	Stock	Managing Agents' Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend %		
			Raisings	Despatches					Latest	Previous period	Latest	Pre- vious	Second previous
			Ra. 000	(000) Tons	(000) Tons	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000			
Amalgamated Associated Karanpura	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	14,542	861	859	16,788	66	147	3-58	1,659	(p)1,343	12½	12½	12½
Associated Laikdi	K. L. Dutt & Co. Private	...	30	27	467	5	8	3-57	79	70	Nil	Nil	Nil
	44% R. C. Preference	...	21	22	377	1	2	3-57	46	17	Nil	Nil	Nil
	K. L. Dutt & Company Pri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagdigi Kujana Bengal	Purshotam Co.	2,94	58	60	10,14	39	10	9-53	2,31	2,03	5	4	5
	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	14,487	2,801	3,101	61,802	1,779	642	10-57	9,705	(b)7,325	17½	17½	17½
	44% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Bhatdee	Kalyanji Mavji & Co.	...	43	46	8,10	47	10	12-56H	75	93	14	6½	5
Bengal Nagpur	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhargora	H. V. Low & Co. Privt.	6,85	...	...	11,60	1.43	30	...	-1,20	-1,15	nil	nil	1½
Bharat	Sahu Jain Ltd.	...	4,69	4,62	87,69	4,91	...	6-57	7,57	7,65	6	6½	6½
	54% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhulanbararee	Directors	...	136	147	2,455	42	...	12-56	-259	150	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bhuranga	Ram Saran Das & Rathor Pri	665	54	52	904	13	...	3-57	42	-29	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bokaro and Ramgur	Anderson Wright	3,98	38	47	6,93	5,84	29	12-52 H	1,47	35	Nil	Nil	Nil
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borra	F. W. Heilgers Private	2,476	152	151	3,081	67	20	12-57	220	(m)259	7½	15	20
	64% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burrakur	Bird & Co. Privt	...	4,66	4,72	121,62	7,54	1,70	12-56 H	(o)17,31	12,39	3½	3½	3½
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% 2nd C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	Hindustan Inv. Corporation	4,195	310	297	5,728	190	75	3-58	950	771	5	5	5
Central Kurkend	Directors	1,301	135	147	2,772	186	...	12-57	167	61	7	5	5
Churulia	F. W. Heilgers Pri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-57	46	11	5	1½	1½
Dhemo Main	Macneill & Barry	...	2,74	2,71	5,351	1,57	31	12-57	3,65	-40	Nil	Nil	Nil
East Indian (E)	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	...	561	562	...	...	...	4-57	50	109	11½	18½	22½
Equitable	Macneill & Barry	...	1,801	1,810	34,624	1,006	1,36	12-57	2,334	2,278	15	15	15
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghusick and Muslia	Bhatia's Agency	13,88	1,52	1,48	21,21	4,10	36	3-54	1,04	1,65	5	7½	5
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gourangdi	Bhatia's Agency	45	14	8	1,00	1,85	...	3-54	-12	-8	Nil	Nil	Nil
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guzdar Kajora	Otha Brothers	311	39	35	553	26	12	12-56	17	59	nil	nil	nil
Hurriladih	Macneill & Barry	...	112	100	1,865	299	30	12-57	(e)41	216	nil	5	25
Jainty Central	Villiers	...	3	2	24	15	...	12-54	56	-23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jogta	Bajpai Trust Private	...	1,31	1,16	...	...	...	12-56	1,12	1,24	Nil	Nil	Nil
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalapahari	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	360	86	79	1,432	150	15	2-58	163	-81	nil	nil	Nil
Karanpura Collieries	Bird & Co. Private	167	164	3,121	100	50	50	2-58	569	271	5	nil	5
	54% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katras Jheriah	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	1,289	348	369	7,304	173	139	1-58	1,373	(r)1,170	65	65	5½
Khas Kajora	Directors	3,53	35	36	5,54	76	...	12-55 H	1,25	...	nil	nil	nil
Kuardi	H. V. Low & Co.	...	3,66	33	28	4,45	1,06	6-56	65	94	14	14	14
Lakurka	H. V. Low & Co.	6,84	61	56	7,96	1,35	33	4-56	42	(i)24	11	11	21
Mahabir	Daulat Rawatmull	...	...	...	6,21	40	13	12-55	1,65	1,36	7½	10	10
	44% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mundulpoor	Directors	464	...	...	5,05	1,41	...	6-54 H	-79	...	4½	4½	4½
Nazira	Jantia Brothers Private	481	22	22	761	555	...	12-57	166	174	nil	nil	nil
New Beerbhoom	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	531	530	10,232	196	...	...	10-57	906	554	7-50	7-45	8-75
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Business Development	93	...	...	10	2,41	...	9-53	-1,21	-79	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Huntodih	Daulatram Rawat Mull	3,42	...	...	4,95	1,30	12	3-55	25	11	Nil	Nil	Nil
	5% Cumulative Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Joyrampore	R. S. Das & Rathor Private	...	nil	nil	...	...	...	6-57	-17	-119	Nil	Nil	Nil
New Manbhoom	Octavius Steel	1,483	126	108	2,236	226	...	3-58	100	188	5	5	Nil
North Damuda	Directors	861	78	69	961	46	...	1-56	63	-172	Nil	Nil	Nil
North West	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	2,235	130	131	2,676	...	11	3-58	119	137	15	15	15
	Partly Paid Ord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ondal	F. W. Heilgers Private	...	...	...	...	...	11	12-57	108	105	5	7½	10
	64% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Private	950	205	193	4,287	84	...	12-57	453	256	6½	6½	6½
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
P. asasa	Despachand Kishenall	1,285	101	89	1,463	74	2	12-56	133	355	5	10	7½
	54% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pench Valley	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	...	486	475	9,263	109	111	3-58	(a)1,208	1,653	20	20	14½
Pure Sitalpur	Amritlal Oha	1,69	22	16	2,50	37	5	6-55 H	36	36	2½	2½	Nil
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raneegunge	B. N. Elias & Co. Privt. Ltd.	18,50	1,87	1,93	29,80	2,79	19	3-56 H	5,53	3,52	3½	3½	2½
Rewa	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	...	373	374	6,482	139	62	12-57	(e)579	(a)753	10	15	21½
Samla	Directors	4,389	361	344	6,505	149	...	12-57	795	734	9	12½	10
Searsole	Directors	5,04	51	49	7,26	50	...	1-56	1,04	1,44	15	30	25
Seepore	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	272	79	76	1,431	66	35	12-57	383	(d) 426	25	32-21	35½
	5% Cum. Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sendra	F. W. Heilgers & Co. Pri. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	3	12-57	(k)53	(j)18	24	24	1½
Shree Mahakali	Amritlal Oha & Co. Pri.	362	36	33	595	2	...	12-56	37	18	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singarami	Indus. Dept. Govt. of Andhra	36,665	1,919	1,815	45,542	870	299	12-57	3,912	5,090	15	10	7½
South Karanpura	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	2,001	188	186	3,288	31	25	8-57	(f)386	239	7½	3½	1½
Standard	F. W. Heilgers Private	...	...	...	244	...	...	12-57	(g)107	(h) 111	10	10	10
Talcher	Villiers	4,92	55	56	8,44	5	...	9-55	15	23	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union	Directors	1,245	84	82	1,514	58	16	12-57	163	110	3½	3½	Nil
United Collieries	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	10,7	2,15	2,13	31,60	62	1,45	12-54	10,38	9,98	Nil	Nil	Nil
	5% C. B. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Ghusick	Bhatia's Agency	1,11	19	13	1,83	1,76	...	3-54	-21	-5	nil	5	5
West Jamuria	Macneill & Barry & Co. Ltd.	...	254	248	4,701	160	24	12-57	150	24	Nil	Nil	Nil
West Laidih	K. L. Dutt & Co. Private	142	26	24	441	7	5	12-57	69	44	Nil	Nil	Nil
Western Bengal	Hindustan Inv. Corporation	2,304	227	214	4,004	83	59	3-58	673	548	4	5	5

(a) After writing back Rs 162,341 from provision for liabilities, Rs 87,838 being items relating to previous years, Rs 18,095 from provision for taxation and after providing Rs 134,136 for Labour Award.
(b) After writing back Rs 15,43,998 from provision for liabilities no longer required and Rs 7,37,826 being coal stock reserve.
(c) After transferring Rs 4,00,000 from General Reserve; and Rs 75,000 from Reserve for Reduction in valuation of Stores.
(d) After writing back Rs 1,07,867 being provision for liabilities and Rs 15,000 from provision for taxation.

(e) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from General Reserve.

(f) Includes Rs 60,190 being Refund of Income-tax.

(g) After transferring Rs 25,000 from General Reserve.

January 17, 1959

COMPANIES—(All India)

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1958	December 1957			Reserves	Other	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standing	Cash	Others
	Ra. n.p.	Ra. n.p.			Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000				Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
	Ra. n.p.	Ra. n.p.			Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000				Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
Amalgamated	21 00	14 75	10	2,550	2,200	380	41	5,184	10,416	7,558	113	2,311	4,543	284	245
Asso. Karanpura	3 75	3 00	10	900	...	...	-87	294	1,079	71	...	21	199	5	24
44% R. C. preference	55 00	24 50	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asso. Laikdi	2 75	1 44	10	800	...	...	-49	184	1,108	206	...	50	154	25	15
5% Debenture	...	...	500	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagdigi Kujana	3 51	4 11	10	2,000	...	90	1	3,21	21,72	4,51	...	68	3,94	2,29	...
Bengal	261 00	228 00	100	10,000	10,700	5,513	1,148	24,575	63,812	44,160	1,310	13,334	16,177	3,463	...
44% C. P. T.	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Bhatdee	4 08	5 88	10	449	...	88	1	4,31	9,25	5,69	...	...	314	285	...
Bengal Nagpur	12 75	15 00	10	225	383	132	-139	191	2,482	2,249	354	...	...	41	165
Bengal Bhagpur	7 37	6 31	10	1,597	1,00	3,73	-2,42	14,28	47,74	22,98	...	2,86	4,88	6	...
Bhalgora	6 31	6 00	10	4,000	2,75	...	2	5,185	14,483	7,759	2,063	1,646	4,972	57	...
Bharat	47 25	49 75	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% C. P. T.	900 00	900 00	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debenture	7 75	13 25	10	715	662	764	-492	1,078	5,276	3,784	64	166	999	...	5
Bhulanbararee	2 00	2 00	10	1,000	...	...	-1,130	1,422	1,761	715	31	48	138	12	18
Bhuranga	14 00	13 00	10	1,600	4	16,84	-79	19,35	68,15	40,00	...	9,42	23,23	7	...
Bokaro & Ramgur	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures	17 50xd	15 69	10	750	636	1,814	27	87	4,670	2,771	1,100	218	1,173	62	36
Borra	83 50xd	95 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% C. P.	16 25	22 00	100	9,092	17,94	151,21	93	88,54	425,18	195,93	29,69	37,83	90,95	1,19	8,13
Burrakur	98 50	99 25	100	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	6 88	7 47	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 2nd C. P. T.	870 00	870 30	1000	2,060	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures	6 94xd	5 94	10	4,997	...	82	11	1,421	5,520	1,760	170	766	1,566	249	...
Central India	11 30	12 69	10	800	6	1,285	9	1,178	5,076	3,404	...	340	864	376	25
Central Kurkenl	2 44	1 94	4	606	149	...	11	227	...	...	728	...	150	93	...
Churulia	8 87	7 50	10	1,600	...	...	-68	3,013	5,447	3,185	...	5,22	1,696	66	...
Dhemo Main	23 37	20 87	£ 1	240	100	263	27	238	1,002	764	...	92	236	71	...
East Indian (2)	28 87	24 06	10	2,964	3,400	5,925	60	20,131	43,455	31,210	1,571	7,562	15,235	8,26	...
Equitable	100 00	92 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% C. P.	1000 00	970 00	...	4,83	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	17 00	15 06	100	1,000	2,00	16	11	13,03	10,77	...	3,00	8,17	11,52	22	...
Ghuazick & Musial	100 00	100 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	7 00	5 12	100	375	...	...	-1,63	2,55	6,71	...	...	2,31	41	6	...
Gourangdi	40 00	40 00	100	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	8 25	1 50	10	650	...	...	-25	170	811	368	2	53	287	9	...
Guzdar Kajor	14 87	20 75	10	800	2,50	...	...	6,44	2,458	1,967	49	3,94	3,88	3,72	...
Hurriladih	2 00	1 00	24	242	...	...	-2,60	5,03	16,24	12,08	...	51	19	...	...
Jainity Central	1 56	0 94	10	2,200	...	500	...	400	3,053	1,117	19	1	616	467	10
Jogta	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C.P.R.	22 00	20 00	10	350	431	135	-179	526	1,476	756	...	215	298	28	...
Kalapahari	115 00	103 60	100	2,000	...	280	11	1,178	3,512	718	3	290	798	435	140
Karanpura	55 00	44 50xd	100	990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% C. P. T.	71 00	51 00	10	1,860	106	169	...	2,613	4,973	3,904	729	793	1,958	697	...
Katras Jheriah	9 87	3 75	10	138	...	...	-1,83	11,03	13,53	6,93	...	2,35	3,55	1	...
Khas Kajora	...	...	10	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% Preference (q)	...	...	10	1,100	63	...	14	1,94	16,87	10,94	2,95	1,58	3,26	5	...
Kuardi	2 75	10 00	10	990	6,82	4,50	5	7,72	28,37	22,65	...	1,89	11,65	49	...
Lakurka	15 50	10 00	10	400	1,80	...	9	4,30	6,18	3,88	1,36	51	6,81	21	...
Mahabir	12 25	10 00	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% R. C. P.	1 05	1 50	10	566	85	...	-11,29	23,13	18,81	7,96	...	2,67	4,73	10	...
Mundalpoor	7 56	5 50	10	748	225	...	55	481	1,343	990	649	99	269	1,18	...
Nazira	18 81	13 50	10	1,776	...	1,958	83	3,386	13,010	9,497	4	1,422	2,273	1,91	...
New Beerbhoom	10 00	10 69	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	2 00	1 56	10	710	...	...	-4,20	5,52	11,76	3,92	...	3,40	87	30	2
New Churulia	2 50	2 50	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures	4 00	2 06	10	400	...	...	-2,09	6,02	7,54	1,96	...	1,39	2,57	25	13
New Huntodi	60 00	60 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum Preference	3 50	3 50	10	455	...	...	-266	16	454	273	...	3	19	2	...
New Jayrampoor	11 12xd	10 56	10	600	75	1	134	1,190	3,317	2,281	37	532	340	54	...
New Manbhoom	1 30	0 94	24	250	...	76	-274	2,043	2,080	812	2	372	420	33	...
North Damuda	24 62	19 75	74	158	...	310	76	26	250	1,306	924	...	56	307	187
North West	19 12	16 75	10	750	624	946	42	176	398	278	2,250	...	247	121	...
Partly Paid Ord	12 00	95 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Onal	90 00	8 00	10	1,009	110	25	49	3,771	5,393	2,397	2	594	1,506	44	312
64% C. P.	8 00	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	10	834	20	...	3	1,419	1,938	9,36	753	154	749	8	...
5% Debentures	15 00	13 87	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parasea	42 50	50 75	100	1,575	1,500	205	36	3,339	5,995	4,269	407	1,497	2,758	1,65	102
54% R. C. P.	24 37	17 25xd	10	250	10	...	2	2,00	7,80	2,80	60	64	1,51	7	...
Pench Valley	£ 25	7 00	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pure Sitalpur	...	...	10	2,400	7,32	12,85	23	19,09	124,35	87,36	8	7,96	17,86	60	...
Debentures	14 31	9 12	10	1,350	635	343	25	3,362	4,217	3,252	370	1,225	2,073	1,062	...
Raneegunge	16 25	15 00	10	1,350	350	3,362	21	4,131	9,506	2,638	163	650	3,722	209	...
Rewa	12 94	12 00	24	250	...	...	11	3,92	13,93	12,37	...	86	4,70	11	...
Samla	6 00	...	7	280	770	155	48	407	2,924	1,999	327	107	295	406	...
Seasole	26 25	21 75xd	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seebore	...	...	10	800	473	18	1	111	52	29	719	...	355	305	...
5% Cum. preference	9 44	7 56	10	550	...	...	-315	156	862	399	...	79	135	15	...
Sendra	4 15	3 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sree Mahakali	...	...	10	6,321	5,153	4,344	17	36,875	55,810	26,162	823	14,946	6,896	425	...
Debentures	13 44	9 50	10	1,750	332	716	9	993	3,902	1,700	6	192	928	155	265
Singareni	11 31	8 94	10	800	657	720	18	307	1,69	28	2,02	17	305	...	...
South Karanpura	11 31	17 80	24	1,000	...	13	-3,70	8,34	31,30	15,44	1	1,60	2,25	4	...
Standard	1 62	1 56	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talcher	...	...	10	350	230	50	178	338	1,915	1,479	...	80	393	37	...
Debentures	14 87	13 75	10	2,758	75	...	39	11,63	55,42	22,01	...	4,32	4,50	9,73	95
Union	9 00	10 00	100	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Collieries	83 00	88 00	10	800	...	...	-85	6,82	10,82	...	...	2,14	90	9	...
5% C. P.	13 50	12 25	10	700	...	...	-3,49	4,466	5,861	2,758	...	2,89	1,412	14	2
West Ghuzick	7 75	6 55	10	600	...	6	-35	472	1,033	303	...	27	263	23	...
West Jamsira	2 25	1 55	10	4,998	...	89	8	2,018	7,081	2,721	150	551	1,680	372	...
West Lakshmi	5 79xd	5 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Indian Finance COTTON

NAME	Managing Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Previous	Second Previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA													
Ahmed Advance	Tata Industries Private ...	49,144	1,016	6,650	15,345	5,162	...	6-58	(a)10529	(a3)394	5	5	
	5% Cum. preference												
	5% Debentures												
Ahmed Mfg. & Calico	Karamchand Premchand Pri.	139,120	2,372	290,40	852,56	266,99	14,87	3-57	151,25	125,47	5	5	5
	4 1/2% 1st Cum. preference										24	24	14 1/2
	4 1/2% 2nd Cum. preference										4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
	4 1/2% 3rd Cum. preference										4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Aia Mills	Chimubhai Naranbhai	25,376	513	55,23	123,57	22,95	4,81	12-56	8,15	7,94	16	14	14
	4 1/2% 'B' R. C. preference										4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
	5% 'C' R. C. preference										5	5	5
	4 1/2% 'D' R. C. preference										4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Apollo Mills	Rajputana Textiles Privt & Co.	56,468	898	97,14	226,67	30,51	1,62	12-55	11,83	1,07	9 1/2	6 1/2	12 1/2
Arvind Mills	Narottam Lalbahai	66,412	1,216	130,50	348,30	48,29	9,61	12-56	87,82	58,21	35	35	25
	5% Cum. preference T.										5	5	5
	4 1/2% Cum. preference T.										4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
	4 1/2% R. C. preference T.										4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Asoka Mills	Lalbahai Dalpatbhai	37,368	914	94,39	207,19	...	7,06	12-55	30,51	13,38	30	22	22
	5% C. P. T.										5	5	5
	4 1/2% R. C. P. T.										4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Azam Jahi Mills	Government of Andhra	36,136	716	11,297	15,013	6,727	...	9-57	807	1,512	3 1/2	5	4 1/2
B. R. Cotton	Directors	50,596	1,021	9,982	17,706	2,382	...	3-58	-624	890	Nil	Nil	Nil
	6% Cum. preference										Nil	Nil	Nil
	4 1/2% Debentures										Nil	Nil	Nil
Binod Mills	B. Ram. Balchand	60,640	1,338	141,15	203,58	28,53	6,69	12-55	24,54	6,30	10 1/2	6	6
Bombay Dyeing	Nowrojee Wadia & Sons Private	223,552	3,984	19,269	80,222	24,245	818	12-57	(a9)13,178	9,938	10	10	10
Central India	Tata Industries Private	115,188	2,062	...	248,66	66,67	...	6-57	-20,79	(x)6,38	Nil	Nil	3
	5% Cumulative preference										Nil	5	5
Century Spg. & Mfg.	Birla Brothers Ltd.	126,752	2,752	339,45	655,73	182,22	6,45	12-56	80,10	22	22	22	
Coorla Spg. & Wvg.	Cowasjee Jehangir & Co.	24,848	680	52,96	126,03	3,51	1,76	3-56	(a) 114,26	4,50	22	22	7 1/2
Dawn Mills	Ramnarain Sons Ltd.	40,962	...	90,98	134,77	10,42	1,65	12-55	15,22	6,01	30	12	12
											30	12	12
Edward Textiles	P. Buba Sons	48,718	928	13,563	25,419	4,987	36	12-57	(a7)-201	10,24	7 1/2	8	9
Elphinstone Spg.	Director	41,300	886	9,297	17,313	6,672	...	12-57	1,278	Nil	10	10	
	7% C. P.										Nil	7	7
Empire Dyeing & Mfg.	W. H. Bady & Co. Ltd.	...	951	3,490	88	...	30	12-57	317	322	20	20	20
Finlay	James Finlay & Co. Ltd.	49,528	784	88,93	171,14	35,79	2,35	12-55	21,72	15,23	20	16	16
Gokak Mills	F. F. Campbell & Co. pri.	74,286	...	161,4	246,67	56,37	2,16	12-56	18,84	21,72	13	15	13
Gold Mohur	James Finlay & Co.	45,268	1,108	95,78	174,59	41,32	2,04	12-55	16,48	7,33	15	12 1/2	12 1/2
Hind Mills	Hind Agents Private	71,596	1,387	185,72	324,27	115,33	2,80	6-56	22,77	15,63	6	4	4
	5% C. P.										6	5	5
Hindustan Spg.	Thackeray Mooljee	49,448	1,122	86,88	198,01	...	2,75	3-56	23,15	13,94	32 1/2	30	22 1/2
	4 1/2% R. C. P. T.										4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
India United	Agarwal & Company	244,300	6,278	452,71	785,13	198,47	5,03	12-55	62,06	2,43	9 1/2	Nil	6 1/2
	Deferred										18 1/2	11	6 1/2
Indore Malwa	Directors	51,180	1,420	14,401	25,920	9,217	...	12-57	-289	2,268	6	11	9
Khatav Makani	Khatav Makani & Co. Private	92,852	1,489	14,999	47,049	7,511	155	6-58	2,758	4,698	10	10	10
Kohinoor Mills	4% Cum. Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
	Killick Industries Limited	120,504	1,846	27,904	52,725	13,687	180	12-57	253	5,250	18	18	18
Lakshmi Cotton	Directors	48,996	1,219	11,599	24,752	4,531	...	12-57	(1)418	2,702	6	17	17
	5% Cum. preference T.										5	5	5
Mafatlal Fine Spg.	N. C. Parahotamdas	51,996	896	70,69	210,30	20,35	4,49	12-56	43,17	28,08	15	15	15
	4 1/2% 1st R. C. P.										4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
	4 1/2% 2nd R. C. P.										4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Marsden Spg. & Mfg.	Marsden Bros.	23,508	482	67,15	157,67	...	3,44	12-55	14,20	8,08	7	5	6
Minerva Mills	N. Sirur & Company Private	39,896	704	...	13,024	4,984	...	12-57	(w) 4	5,39	Nil	6	6
Model Mills	B. A. Dadabhoy & Co.	52,408	952	89,83	141,66	36,34	54	6-55	4,85	-7,72	Nil	Nil	3
Modern Mills	N. Sirur & Company Private	49,000	644	9,110	16,281	6,529	54	10-57	801	1,097	10	16	16
	5% Debentures										...	...	...
Monogram Mills	M. Bakubhai & Sons. Private	27,460	528	92,11	171,70	44,74	...	12-56	13,46	14,58	7	7	...
Morarjee Goudas	Piramal Sons Privt. Ltd.	70,416	1,652	15,910	36,606	12,196	265	6-58	(3)3,466	(n)2,843	15	14	15
	4 1/2% Cum. preference										4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Mysore Spinning	N. Sirur & Company Private	50,488	500	12,150	18,030	6,835	42	2-58	(a8)724	9,05	10	18	18
	4 1/2% Cum. preference T.										4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
New City of Bombay	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	45,944	432	7,941	13,919	1,813	...	12-57	(e) 136	(m) 620	5	10	10
New Commercial	Tricunlal Bhogilal	45,836	866	89,91	201,16	...	7,56	12-55	21,03	8,94	8	7	9 1/2
	4% 2nd R. C. P.										4	4	4
New Great Eastern	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	49,012	1,018	9,716	19,744	4,046	...	12-57	(f) 225	(p) 514	Nil	10	10
	5 1/2% Cum. preference T.										5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
New Kaiser-I-Hind	Directors	54,052	1,267	136,28	217,08	85,26	...	3-56	19,54	(a4) 9,44	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
	5% C. P.										5	5	5
New Shorrock Spg.	Mafatlal Chandulal & Co.	51,106	907	100,29	223,53	12,50	6,48	12-55	32,57	28,35	28	28	28
Osmanshahi Mills	Government of Andhra	37,788	902	9,475	11,070	5,901	...	9-57	(j) 13	538	Nil	3	2 1/2
Podar Mills	Podar Sons Private	32,600	930	93,70	143,31	18,75	1,12	12-56	11,25	10,99	12	12	10
	4% Cum. preference										4	4	4
Rohit Mills	L. Gordhandas	33,156	648	82,01	214,57	...	8,77	12-55	29,33	11,43	Nil	9	9
	5 1/2% Cum. preference T.										5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	4% R. C. P. (2nd)										...	...	...
	4% R. C. P. (5th)										...	...	...
Sassoon & Alliance	David Sassoon	9,520	277	11,06	17,91	1	10	12-54	(x)-1,48	(k)40	5	7 1/2	12 1/2
Sassoon Spinning	M. G. Inv. Corporation Pri.	94,884	2,127	252,67	488,68	30,71	3,29	12-56	39,91	17,71	20	17 1/2	7 1/2

January 17, 1959

MILLS

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	Liquid Assets				
	December 1958 Rs. np	December 1957 Rs. no.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rk. 000	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Out- standings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 0
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA															
Ahmed Advance ...	145 00	130 00	100	4,000	1,679	1,318	11	13,480	18,993	6,955	839	9,612	1,509	463	
5% cum. preference ...	83 50	98 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ahmed Mfg. & Calico ...	...	...	125	137.50	132.27	217.38	1.18	200.19	514.70	256.08	3.65	268.26	95.10	30.55	61.1
4 1/2% 1st. cum. preference ...	...	...	125	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 1/2% 2nd. cum. preference ...	...	...	50	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 1/2% 3rd. cum. preference ...	...	...	50	1,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ajit Mills ...	...	...	200	1,100	18.68	9.65	8	51.91	56.22	33.29	2.75	39.98	22.88	8.03	
4 1/2% 'B' R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% 'C' R. cum. pref. ...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 1/2% 'D' R. cum. pref. ...	...	...	25	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Apollo Mills ...	1 24	2 04	2	5,000	38	107.84	97	46.63	90.11	43.05	9.32	36.35	4.08	1.17	
Arvind Mills ...	...	...	100	4,000	190.00	...	15	88.03	195.82	92.29	107.40	79.38	59.29	107.68	
5% cum. preference T. ...	...	...	100	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 1/2% cum. preference T. ...	...	...	100	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 1/2% R. cum. pref. T. ...	...	...	100	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Asoka Mills ...	...	...	100	1,200	57.00	61.39	70	39.54	84.57	69.65*	24.18	46.97	28.67	67.89	
5% Cum. preference T. ...	...	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 1/2% R. C. P. T. ...	...	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Azam Jahi Mills ...	60 00	62 00	100	7,200	1,205	577	75	17,097	18,765	6,845	2,379	10,614	1,086	88	
B. R. Cotton ...	25 00	25 00	100	4,000	1,606	800	-607	4,145	11,799	7,724	456	4,068	3,130	10	
5% C. P. ...	37 50	80 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 1/2% Debenture ...	...	...	...	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Binod Mills ...	...	...	100	60,000	12.60	22.34	1.81	103.12	150.46	61.57	8.25	69.20	28.38	5.16	
Bombay Dyeing ...	55 40	49 80	25	25,098	5,750	28,538	86	24,776	79,531	39,340	3,847	26,217	12,633	1,370	
Central India ...	88 00	75 50	100	4,687	1,407	1,318	...	23,359	24,210	486	3,352	17,538	1,438	456	4,26
5% cum. preference ...	340 40	335 00	500	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Century Spg. & Mfg. ...	416 50	382 00	100	109.43	219.96	65.35	7.62	327.90	606.67	232.92	11.29	272.81	64.86	7.54	
Coorla Spg. & Wvg. ...	137 50	134 50	100	2,600	7.48	5.55	18	34.17	90.16	57.80*	74	30.79	9.10	39	
Dawn Mills. ...	81 00	82 00	50	1,600	12.63	13.31	2.17	37.92	69.11	52.46*	90	28.73	19.18	16.57	
Edward Textiles ...	220 00	222 50	200	3,400	3,751	...	-1,115	7,859	11,299	6,928	1,368	6,680	1,409	63	
Elphinstone Spg. ...	32 00	48 00	50	3,000	1,000	671	-99	7,331	13,315	8,121	50	9,791	1,739	72	
7% C. P. ...	65 50	72 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Empire Dyeing & Mfg. ...	...	...	15	900	510	447	1	857	2,114	1,535	219	171	483	1,292	
Finlay ...	255 00	251 50	100	5,000	37.04	33.08	1.67	61 30	123.38	74.17	7.63	79.15	21.12	25.98	
Gokak Mills ...	127 00	156 50	100	4,881	779	29.80	2	31.69	106.45	73.45	2.00	59.93	12.56	42	
Guld Mohur ...	178 50	169 50	100	5,000	22.74	28.45	36	41.01	87.77	52.92	81	69.02	15.73	22.15	
Hind Mills ...	...	...	10	5,000	4.27	3.46	25	127.39	144.07	82.06*	10	124.26	20.36	65	
5% C. P. ...	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hindustan Spg. ...	4800 00	5275 00	1000	1,200	16.33	60.31	1	49.45	152.35	121.07	4.86	68.49	36.08	9.39	
P. Ord. ...	992 50	992 50	1250	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
India United ...	8 52	9 24	10	200.00	58.19	6.08	-1.93	196.03	468.16	359.00*	2.84	282.78	85.65	8.80	
Deferred ...	1 10	1 28	1	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Indore Malwa ...	98 50	115 50	100	5,000	116	1,755	-1,177	15,990	15,976	12,132	2,605	11,164	4,618	4.83	
Khatrau Makanji ...	155 00	140 00	100	5,985	2,848	1,937	30	20,851	33,260	23,944	1,670	17,197	6,023	439	
4% Cum. preference ...	74 00	75 00	100	2,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kohinoor Mills ...	233 50	259 50	100	10,000	1,700	10,975	53	19,875	36,776	28,494	720	29,419	4,088	89	
Lakshmi Cotton ...	405 00	435 00	250	3,200	3,118	3,222	2	9,477	18,450	12,578	771	9,499	3,197	27	1,153
5% cum. preference T. ...	160 00	187 50	250	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Mafatlal Fine Spg. ...	405 00	345 00	100	5,800	40.66	82.28	1.53	47.59	169.85	120.85	74.45	45.26	50.94	38.29	
4 1/2% 1st. R. C. P. ...	86 00	86 00	100	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 1/2% 2nd. R. C. P. ...	92 00	92 00	100	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Marsden Spg. & Mfg. ...	64 08	71 00	100	2,960	1,149	1.39	20	10,030	9,311	5,189	936	7,724	1,428	86	
Minerva Mills ...	175 00	180 00	250	9,334	392	21.99	-2.59	84.32	169.26	78.82*	25	99.68	7.89	2.72	
Model Mills ...	46 00	...	50	3,318	2,100	2,527	43	6,776	12,884	6,799	124	8,847	876	35	
Modern Mills ...	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% Debenture ...	...	...	200	2,600	30.00	3.08	12	77.14	70.12	46.70	75	81.54	28.11	2.53	
Monogram Mills ...	235 00	202.50	100	5,175	2,150	2,090	22	14,751	27,533	20,042	14	16,993	1,372	43	
Morarjee Goudidas ...	...	...	100	1,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 1/2% cum. preference ...	85 00	95 00	50	2,484	3,177	822	28	11,427	11,365	7,250	2,795	9,935	1,767	70	
Mysore Spinning ...	28 00	30 50	50	745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 1/2% cum. preference ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New City of Bombay ...	93 00	127 50	100	2,400	1,680	882	1	2,992	8,211	4,870	8	3,086	427	1,094	
New Commercial ...	...	...	...	6,300	11,20	12.43	3	72.15	121.07	89.25*	10,16	56.73	47.48	17.87	
4% 2nd. R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New Great ...	218 00	215 00	100	3,000	1,061	410	299	4,038	10,183	6,337	10	5,633	569	147	
5 1/2% C. P. ...	130 00	143 75	200	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New Kaiser-I-Hind ...	60 50	90 00	100	4,500	6.54	3.92	20	92.04	113.66	98.08*	11.64	92.11	39.69	2.36	
5% C. P. ...	74 50	82 50	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New Shorrock Spg. ...	...	...	125	3,900	33.15	39.38	19	57.32	132.09	98.35*	35.64	50.73	45.11	3.62	
Osmanshahi Mills ...	42 25	53 50	100	8,773	3,884	46	...	9,683	17,383	6,786	718	9,960	934	78	
Podar Mills ...	127 00	142 50	100	4,000	35.00	10.65	4.72	47.20	48.70	24.25	32.60	28.60	22.77	39.16	
4% Cum. Preference ...	72 00	72 00	100	1,000	10.23	4.55	17.35	86.27	107.01	71.43*	73	86.83	30.58	1.66	
Rohit Mills ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% C. P. T. ...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 1/2% R. C. P. [2nd.] ...	...	...	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4 1/2% R. C. P. [5th.] ...	...	7 48	10	500	3.95	3.68	-1.72	4.57	21.22	19.01	...	6.93	4.35	1.97	
Sassoon & Alliance ...	9 76	30 00	10	3,770	66.37	52.27	1.66	57.24	198.86	120.29	1.89	92.48	24.35	17.19	
Sassoon Spinning ...	40 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

COTTON

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Pre- vious	Seco- nd Pre- vious
				Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000		Ra. 000	Ra. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)													
Sholapur Spinning	Morarka & Co.	95,332	2,234	106.34	127.51	92.34	28	3-55	-23.04	-60.15	nil	nil	nil
	Half. Ord.										nil	nil	nil
	3% R. Cum. preference										nil	nil	nil
Shorrock Spinning	Mafatlal Chandulal Ahmed...	36,648	720	68.34	177.74	15.37	3.41	12-56	35.11	19.66	30	25	25
	Founders										nil	nil	nil
Shree Niwas Cotton	Marwar Textiles (Agency)...	69,070	1,640	21,120	28,994	10,235	50	12-57	964	2,923	8	12	12
	4% R. Cum. preference										4	4	4
Shree Sajjan Mills	G. Liladhar & Co.	17,880	440	25.75	60.56	13.77	22	3-55	1.81	42	nil	nil	nil
Shri Ambica	H. Kalidas & Company	94,128	1,733	204.31	435.05	88.22	9.39	12-56	95.42	79.42	30	54	40
	5% Cum. preference										5	5	5
	4% Cum. preference (2nd)...										4	4	4
Simplex	F. F. Campbell & Co.	34,846	1,274	150.05	237.11	29.25	5.65	3-56	24.38	13.19	24	20	22
Standard	Mafatlal Gopalbhai & Sons...	97,588	2,409	226.85	570.41	63.64	10.26	12-56	111.25	86.16	22	20	20
	4% 1st R. C. P.										4	4	4
	4% 2nd R. C. P.										4	4	4
Swadeshi Mills	Tata Industries pri. Ltd.	72,236	2,000	15,219	28,689	8,113	89	12-57	2,298	4,476	9	14	12
	5% Cum. preference										5	5	5
Swan Mills	James Finlay & Co. Ltd.	39,328	551	188.77	266.61	39.03	3.32	12-55	28.46	23.34	25	20	20
Tata Mills	Tata Industries Pri. Ltd.	65,448	1,800	15,201	34,643	7,323	50	12-57	1,246	2,880	8	14	16
	5% Debentures										8	14	16
Victoria Mills	Mangaldas Mehta	50,056	958	88.44	186.54	9.83	6.08	12-55	12.96	10.44	20	15	15
	4% R. Cum. preference										4	4	4
Vijaya Mills	H. Acharya & Co.	36,176	780	72.46	167.72			12-54	8.51	8.22	8	8	8
	4% 2nd Cum. Preference T.										4	4	4
Vishnu Cotton	4% 3rd R. Cum. Pref. T.										4	4	4
	Directors										4	4	4
	7% Cum. preference T.										4	4	4
									(a) 19.10	(b) 18.16	7	7	7
NORTHERN INDIA													
Basanti Cotton	Calcutta Agency	13,044	356	26,320	7,418		47	12-57	543	613	6	6	5
	64% C. P.										6	6	5
	54% Debentures										6	6	5
Bengal Luxmi Cotton	Directors	6,601			12,553	3,635	19	3-57	570	977	10	10	10
	Ordinary Partly Paid												
	Ordinary Partly Paid												
	5% R. C. P.												
Bengal Nagpur	Directors	29,936	818		9,023	2,737		12-56	(w) 171	(b) 882	nil	nil	nil
	7% C. P.										nil	nil	nil
Birla Cotton	Birla Brothers Private	39,896	1,088	26,910	38,434	5,821	99	3-58	1,312	2,859	7	15	15
Bowreah Cotton	Kettlewell Bullen & Co. Ltd.	42,960	841		18,108	5,655		12-57	116	(a) 2,348	nil	nil	nil
	8% 'A' C. P.										nil	nil	nil
	7% 'B' Pref.										nil	nil	nil
Cawnpore Textiles	Begg Sutherland & Co. Private		591	3,426	6,640	3,232	18	12-57	412	1,007	nil	5	5
Delhi Cloth	Bharat Ram Ch. Ram & Co. Pri.	141,180	2,352	1224.47	2361.13	778.94	15.34	6-56	236.49	247.41	10	9	9
	Ordinary										4		
	44% 1st 2nd C. P.										4		
	44% 3rd C. P.										5		
	54% 4th C. P.										5		
Dunbar Mills	Kettlewell Bullen & Co.	42,944	518		17,383	6,449		12-57	-537	754	nil	6	2
	Debentures												
Elgin Mills	Begg Sutherland	48,452	1,198	18,000	36,147	4,577	4.11	9-57	5,486	(a) 5,432	10	12	10
	8% C. P.										8	8	8
	5% C. P.										5	5	5
Jagatjit Cotton	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Pri.	26,560	530		24,927	2,045	405	1-58	4,450	4,120	11	5	5
	5% C. p. p.										6	5	5
Jay Shree Textiles	Debentures										6	5	5
	Birla Brothers Private Ltd.			4,846	8,835	2,368		12-57	1,150	1,037	5	3	nil
	54% Debentures												
Kesoram Cotton	Birla Brothers Ltd.	74,672	1,992	270.78	556.63	120.44	12.62	3-55	48.92	46.23	8	8	11
	7% C. P.										7	7	7
Mohini Mills	Chakravarti Sons & Co.	23,484	435	84.24	230.24	46.29	9.21	12-56	30.52	45.01	12	12	12
	Ordinary										12	12	12
	5% R. C. P.										5	5	5
Muir Mills	Indian Tex. Syndicate	88,640	1,834	145.19	218.04		60	12-55	-5.06	-10.24	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.										nil	nil	nil
New Victoria	J. P. Srivastava & Sons	70,072	1,333	127.27	224.66	41.04	67	12-55	(a) 37.64	-3.91	nil	nil	nil
	Deferred										nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.										nil	nil	nil
Orissa Textiles	B. Patnaik & Co.	47,728	864	129.13	208.46	47.53	36	3-53	(a) 12.58	31.12	nil	nil	3
	5% R. C. P.										nil	nil	5
Raza Textiles	J. P. Srivastava & Sons.	34,532	600	6,617	11,409	7,736		12-57	-440	401	nil	nil	nil
	64% 'A' C. P.										nil	nil	nil
	64% 'B' C. P.										nil	nil	nil
Sutlej Cotton	Birla Brothers Private	27,340	992	120.18	302.89	62.55	6.59	3-57	72.63	105.28	60	60	60
Swadeshi Cotton	Jaipuria Brothers Ltd.	112,216	2,081	400.01	811.72	208.72	6.52	12-56	64.23	33.72	7	7	7
	Prefd. Ord.										11	11	11
	6% C. P.										6	6	6

Includes Stock on hand.

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocation			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	Liquid Assets				
	December 1958 Rs. np.	December 1957 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)															
Sholapur Spinning ...	425 00	700 00	1000	1,590	126.86	29.53	-1,70.07	253.16	293.66	204.66	19.76	118.88	55.09	1.72	...
Half. Ordinary ...	...	...	500	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	3,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shorrock Spinning ...	...	...	100	1,950	67.41	13.53	1.11	36.35	94.66	66.97	5.69	37.09	31.01	36.90	...
Founders ...	...	...	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Niwas Cotton ...	135 00	143 25	100	8,000	3,870	600	59	19,627	12,766	6,773	7,211	14,719	3,974	36	631
4% R. C. P. ...	67 00	68 00	100	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Sajjan Mills ...	...	...	100	2,615	...	27	-66	34.83	36.43	17.73*	94	38.81	1.85	27	...
Shri Ambica ...	...	...	100	5,796	218.28	63.96	2.63	106.68	192.48	105.24	48.18	177.90	92.54	56.27	...
... cum. preference ...	...	...	100	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% cum. preference [2nd]	...	...	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simplex ...	170 00	154 00	50	4,200	1.14	35.44	96	49.26	98.78	73.64*	1.10	51.99	26.47	24.09	...
Standard ...	405 00	390 50	100	8,780	57.97	192.85	2.93	117.97	277.89	162.09	5.57	123.93	62.71	159.60	...
4% 1st. R. C. P. ...	70 00N	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% 2nd. R. C. pref. ...	70 00N	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swadeshi Mills ...	204 00	165 00	100	10,000	9,504	...	29	11,761	27,630	14,486	678	12,698	4,529	7.56	9.90
5% Cum. preference ...	85 00	99 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swan Mills ...	345 00	305 00	100	3,600	39.06	26.27	1.51	91.30	129.00	81.53	72	107.01	38.92	3	...
Tata Mills ...	35 50	38 00	25	6,558	3,796	1,525	18	13,372	21,817	9,054	343	11,805	2,689	7.11	9.09
5% Debentures ...	93 25	100 00	1000	3,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria Mills ...	245 00	230 00	100	1,600	19.90	9.68	57	50.93	67.57	46.04*	5.56	34.01	25.26	18.74	...
4% R. Cum. preference ...	...	...	25	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vijaya Mills ...	...	...	500	2,800	19.90	75.32	33	68.41	103.76	68.35*	7.59	53.94	30.74	1.68	55
4% 2nd C. P. T. ...	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% 3rd R. C. P. T. ...	...	...	100	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vishnu Cotton ...	98 00	101 00	100	3,200	13.96	15.26	17	111.23	174.27	117.95	7.66	107.08	39.02	23	7.98
7% Cum. preference T. ...	422 50	520 00	500	1,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	96 00%	96 00%	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN INDIA															
Bazanti Cotton ...	6 31	5 50	10	1,500	115	296	115	2,361	3,828	2,404	1,155	2,563	219	115	...
6 1/2% C. P. ...	8 06	7 56	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	425 00	425 30	500	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Luxmi Cotton ...	32 00	27 00xd	40	711	1,008	...	49	4,478	8,004	5,558	25	4,143	415	41	...
Ordry. partly paid ...	...	...	30	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordry. partly paid ...	...	...	20	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% R. C. P. ...	...	...	40	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Nagpur ...	3 50	4 50	10	2,700	400	...	28	4,010	7,963	5,855	37	4,582	1,097	15	...
7% C. P. ...	75 00	75 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11% Debentures ...	89 00	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birla Cotton ...	12 75	34 50	10	3,500	5,923	1,557	104	14,393	14,125	11,021	2,051	12,830	5,945	596	...
Bowreah Cotton ...	105 00	110 00	100	2,400	150	...	117	12,980	12,071	4,968	53	7,548	2,013	131	...
30% 'A' C. P. ...	126 00	130 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 'B' Pref. ...	65 00	65 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore Textiles ...	4 63	4 00	5	3,000	600	2,743	11	4,213	7,605	5,957	963	6,328	1,553	76	...
Delhi Cloth... ..	28 62xd	34 25	25	338.30	97.00	209.82	1.29	831.43	1116.22	581.67	36.56	888.98	155.73	36.37	...
Ordinary ...	...	...	25	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11% 1st & 2nd C. P. ...	16 63xd	17 75N	25	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11% 3rd C. P. ...	16 63xd	17 75N	25	3,732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22% 4th C. P. ...	...	...	10	1,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12% Debentures ...	129 00	124 00	100	1,900	26.17	...	1186	10,195	13,979	7,314	56	8,013	2,028	211	54
Jumbar Mills ...	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures ...	11 50	18 06	10	6,300	3,800	6,756	76	11,000	16,841	14,194	7,319	10,805	8,548	61	...
Elgin Mills ...	101 50	109 25	100	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% C. P. ...	8 25	7 25	10	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. ...	8 88	9 00	10	3,855	250	1,613	87	15,343	17,815	10,919	1,724	11,651	3,734	890	7.99
Jagatjit Cotton ...	43 75	50 00	100	1,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. P. ...	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures ...	7 94	5 87	10	4,917	...	86	82	3,618	7,697	2,197	14	3,284	1,279	64	24
Jayshree Textiles ...	...	...	1000	1,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12% Debentures ...	12 00	10 25	10	160.00	45.00	160.54	2.18	103.25	359.23	120.23	37.32	131.13	70.55	9.97	88
Kesoram Cotton ...	101 50	91 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P. ...	...	...	25	600	5.00	28.25	77	102.85	100.87	91.69	15.57	47.07	48.16	76.81	...
Mohini Mills ...	...	...	10	3,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary ...	...	...	10	1,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.40
3% R. C. P. ...	50 00	70 00	100	3,008	25.00	25.00	-51.31	105.33	164.51	115.59	1.05	105.64	7.36	1.05	...
Muir Mills ...	66 00	63 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. ...	...	...	2 1/2	2,290	...	46	-11.99	91.69	107.21	65.01	1.21	66.29	21.62	87	...
New Victoria ...	...	...	1	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	...	5	2,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. ...	3 12	3 69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Textiles ...	5 00	...	10	4,710	...	6.50	-3.45	210.47	188.56	50.00*	38	130.91	14.07	1.69	...
5% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	2,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raza Textiles ...	...	...	10	6,000	...	661	-954	8,979	11,019	5,139	1,778	9,790	2,487	146	...
5 1/2% 'A' C. P. ...	...	...	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% 'B' C. P. ...	...	...	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Sutlej Cotton ...	81 50	74 05xd	10	1,500	282.00	80.61	29.40	93.18	102.21	75.33	183.59	166.91	76.53	52.08	...
Swadeshi Cotton ...	10 25	11 94	10	1,750	60.00	175.23	8.36	440.81	513.52	181.84	182.31	258.04	187.33	14.65	...
Prefrd Ordry. ...	10 44	11 37	10	157.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. ...	76 00	86 00	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	Liquid Assets					
	December 1958 Rs. p.p.	December 1957 Rs. p.p.			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others	
																Rs.
SOUTH INDIA (Contd.)																
Adoni Spinning	7 10	8 00	13	2,984	...	...	9	1,325	3,840	261	...	1,252	569	608	...	...
6% c. p.	9 80	10 00	10	1,984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alagappa Textiles	...	...	10	1,500	6.00	4.55	-11.13	40.00	60.86	29.09	3.30	22.19	21.88	28	...	...
74% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	...	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asher Textiles	...	...	100	1,199	5.00	...	4	25.72	31.37	15.64	1.08	23.45	3.38	13	...	...
Bangalore Woollen	155 50	165 00	100	12,150	2.700	12,074	290	9,648	36,084	27,679	2,829	21,875	3,534	69	751	...
6% C	113 00	120 00cd	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckingham & Carnatic	174 00	155 00	100	17,848	7,000	22,929	192	21,108	69,330	41,959	1,002	37,359	6,381	304	5,992	...
71% C. ...	122 50cd	139 00cd	100	2,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	980 00	990 00	...	7,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Spg	135 00	160 00	100	1,500	511	...	108	2,921	5,388	2,991	22	2,177	407	37	...	...
Cambodia	7 90	10 00	10	2,600	500	1,400	-362	969	5,023	2,618	31	1,511	613	47	...	...
7% C. P.	110 00	111 50	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cauvery Spg.	10 80	11 87	10	937	...	511	21	2,521	6,081	2,597	71	1,927	243	156	...	...
61% C. P.	85 75	95 00	100	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	100	1,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Cotton	135 00	162 00	100	1,200	9.00	11 60	5	17.23	30.86	24.66	18.37	15.34	7.96	2.00	...	...
Coimbatore Murugan	92 00	141 00	100	1,210	4.15	3 07	...	24.30	33.96	20.61	2.49	17.31	10.89	31	...	...
6% C. P.	88 00	94 00	100	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Kamala	106 00	103 50	100	341	3.00	...	-326	3,520	2,820	1,481	3	1,630	1,022	14	...	...
Party Paid	50 00	50 00	50	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Pioneer	273 00	235 00	100	2,000	...	1,828	1	6,464	8,021	4,409	2,410	2,917	1,320	134	...	...
61% C. P.	91 75	98 25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Spinning	45 00	67 00	50	2,077	...	5	-730	12,410	13,790	8,853	14	6,469	2,309	34	...	...
Davangere Cotton	...	...	100	2,440	12.00	33	18	44.09	67.23	34.91	13.16	34.68	13.81	20	...	...
Dhanalakshmi Mills	167 00	216 00	100	4,798	1,700	875	2	4,045	8,428	4,984	600	3,211	2,305	260	...	...
Gnanambikai Mills	...	...	100	927	2.76	...	...	11.70	16.99	8.06	...	11.49	3.04	48	...	...
64% Cum Preference	...	...	100	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janardana Mills	50 00	74 50	50	890	8.56	2.10	...	10.75	31.40	19.97	1.20	8.21	4.12	5.35	...	...
Jawahar Mills	12 00	13 40	5	940	1,296	737	-230	4,737	7,478	3,427	33	2,285	1,064	47	...	...
Ordinary	...	...	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kencle Textile Mills	...	...	10	2,699	...	...	...	27.88	43.67	1.24	...	15.65	2.05	16	3.51	...
6% C. P.	...	...	100	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74% R. C. P.	...	...	10	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	2	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasturi Mills	24 75	25 00	25	760	...	311	-251	1,170	3,206	1,937	18	611	104	9	...	...
Kothari Textiles	9 90	10 50	10	4,200	8.00	11.25	92	61.62	105.81	38.28	3.56	57.69	79.1	1.17	3.93	...
6% Cum. Preference	8 65	8 45	10	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 'B' Cum Preference	...	...	5	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Mills	93 00	100 00	50	7,100	1,400	5,286	86	7,707	22,547	12,971	580	5,491	5,903	2,458	...	...
A. Class Ordinary	44 50	49 00	25	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loyal Textile Mills	28 00	37 50	50	3,152	...	289	4	4,351	7,300	2,719	25	3,656	1,290	143	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	66 50	66 75	100	1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	5	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Mills	28 55	33 75	15	17,502	17,000	24,382	692	33,124	59,089	39,611	5,117	59,190	8,222	693	...	...
Malabar Spinning	...	...	200	1,200	3.50	17	...	9.28	29.03	18.77	60	12.94	1.13	3	...	...
Mettur Industries	331 00	352 00	100	6,000	3,800	3,100	1	4,446	6,600	4,760	2,811	4,702	2,468	5,465	...	...
Mysore Silk Filature	...	...	10	972	...	3.32	-8.27	22.24	21.76	2.59	...	4.38	3.36	8	...	...
Mysore Spun Silk	...	...	10	1,362	...	...	4	14.13	29.12	17.83	8	15.22	7.8	41	...	...
Palamalai Ranganathar	103 00	109 00	100	240	2.45	35	...	13.33	13.26	3.11	50	4.63	1.16	9	...	...
Partly Paid	...	...	50	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palani Andavar Mills	126 00	135 00	50	400	100	1,200	9	5,319	7,180	2,866	16	2,856	588	55	...	...
'B' Ordinary	180 00	197 50	75	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	55 00	58 50	50	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pankaja Mills	33 00	44 50	100	1,500	...	...	-1,317	4,174	3,552	1,972	8	2,222	510	37	...	...
Radha Krishna Mills	135 00	244 00	100	1,681	11.00	9.00	29	20.99	65.88	31.39	3.10	23.77	5.20	2.01	...	...
'B' Ordinary	67 00	120 00	50	847	...	900	...	3,757	5,440	2,095	31	2,229	696	72	...	...
Rajapalayam Mills	117 00	135 00	100	1,614	...	1.89	3	12.55	22.90	7.74	2.00	4.63	1.96	1.68	...	...
Rajeswari Mills	...	...	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary	...	...	10	1,502	6.70	9.59	21	27.14	44.80	25.54	8.17	19.90	4.96	6.22	...	...
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning.	49 50	64 00	50	2,232	750	409	5	2,382	5,373	2,316	98	1,764	835	23	...	...
Ravalloona Mills	105 00	112 00	60	780	42	1.70	3	19.97	21.50	16.08	2.41	18.64	3.20	25	...	...
Sitaram Spinning	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Preference	...	...	50	3,670	775	1,416	38	6,350	9,670	61.66	741	6,669	12.18	117	...	...
Sri Kr. Rajendra	61 50	83 00	100	635	...	...	1	25.15	27.24	9.11	11	13.60	3.44	19	...	...
Sri Sarada Mills	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	10	10,000	3,000	3,007	178	9,208	38,881	19,513	...	8,465	1,684	101	2674	...
Travancore Rayons	16 00	7 15	10	5,001	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	7 80	...	5000	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debenture	...	...	10	1,399	250	696	1	603	1,958	1,360	102	1,140	952	156	...	...
Trichinopoly Mills	11 62	278 00	100	2,100	1,800	1,987	12	5,565	8,631	5,176	637	6,191	1,586	23	...	...
Vasanta Mills	201 00	104 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% C. P.	101 00	92 00	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	90 00	128 00	50	2,815	1.50	10.00	17	40.12	87.59	58.50	2.04	18.08	5.19	26.03	...	...
Sri Venkatesh Mills	116 00	53 00	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	50 00	105 00	100	1,009	2.00	1.00	5	20.71	39.37	17.65	33	14.72	3.06	22	...	...
Vijayalakshmi Mills	86 00	26 50	50	1,213	...	54	-483	1,053	2,567	1,327	...	93.2	186	24	...	...
Vishakhapatnam Textile	30 00	60 00	1	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	55 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred (P. P.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
As at 31.12.58																
(x) After transferring Rs 500,000 from Rehabilitation Fund to Reserve																
(as) After transferring Rs 4 lakhs from Reserve to ...																

(d) After transferring Rs 50,000 from General Reserve.

(a4) After transferring Rs 400,000 from General Reserve. (a12) After transferring Rs 320,000 from Contingencies Reserve.

(a12) After transferring Rs 320,000 from Contingencies Reserve.

COMPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1958	December 1957			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
	Rs. n.p.	Rs. n.p.													
Amulchick	28 62	24 00	10	446	671	397	...	1,119	1,889	645	16	949	289	207	3
7% C. P.	42 00	35 00	100	77	300	270	22	1,232	1,120	390	8	1,194	113	55	...
Ananda (Assam)	20 00xd	27 00	10	700	225	415	56	1,157	1,261	351	...	861	463	320	...
Anandabag	18 00xd	20 50	10	300	1,75	...	-3.98	6.32	5.07	1.79	...	3.09	46	26	...
Arcuttipore	7 00	9 00	10	450	...	7	-2.30	5.68	12.63	2.59	...	2.42	1.49	1	...
Atal	5 25	6 50	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% C. P.	5 00	6 12	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghmara	20 69	20 06	10	550	861	510	50	771	1,967	820	54	720	259	335	...
Baitakhal	5 25	8 75	10	400	2,25	...	56	2.58	7.48	2.52	50	1.94	1.14	2.35	...
6% Debentures	950 00	100 00	1000	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banarhat	280 00	296 00	100	2,700	2,856	...	137	3,364	5,180	2,319	79	3,279	1,418	1,820	...
Banarhat	105 50	112 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% C. P.	20 50	19 25	10	1,200	1,200	425	86	1,079	4,261	2,394	2	1,518	345	236	21
Bardighi	28 25	25 12	10	510	1,025	...	45	657	1,389	589	77	874	186	281	...
Basmatia	19 87	19 04xrt	5	495	215	144	64	877	1,460	926	...	791	291	132	...
Bateli	48 00	59 50	10	250	225	190	35	791	413	224	925	331	29	16	...
Belgachia	20 12xd	21 25xd	10	640	4,20	420	113	1,616	1,170	412	...	1,299	417	736	...
Belayan	22 50	19 31xd	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Blankawa	...	...	25	869	1,575	845	198	1,090	2,864	852	488	1,449	348	290	...
Bhokrahar	141 00	100 00	100	900	575	906	48	1,216	2,585	820	...	1,499	317	164	...
8% C. P.	105 00	112 30	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bishnauth	18 25	17 00xd	10	3,300	700	600	320	6,550	7,193	2,833	326	5,194	907	683	...
Bloomfield	3 06	2 19	10	400	...	...	-31.4	494	788	92	9	129	33	12	...
Debentures	...	...	1000	300	200	50	47	593	1,311	281	1	401	57	2	...
Bokakhat	15 00	15 00	10	750	453	275	-112	666	1,084	357	53	701	461	74	117
Bormahjan	74 00	80 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	14 00	18 25	10	450	150	33	28	999	1,242	494	2	712	165	32	...
Borpukhuri	16 87xd	14 75	10	3,500	535	721	430	2,619	8,703	3,079	2,083	1,957	803	829	9
Brooke Bond	66 00xd	78 00	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Caron	116 00	141 00	100	600	480	352	19	356	1,373	420	15	597	110	131	...
Central Cachar	57 50	72 00xd	100	1,000	525	240	-195	1,891	2,785	1,017	3	1,103	423	149	14
Chamong	9 69	10 45	10	280	75	50	22	214	399	75	1	250	59	7	...
Chandypore	124 00	67 00	100	250	...	1	47	47	58	...	2	...	9	277	...
Chooanabutti	261 00	265 00	100	900	1,260	21	118	1,450	1,946	882	599	668	705	713	...
6 1/2% C. P.	106 50	113 50	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chundeecherra	27 50	27 50	10	300	4,50	3,45	1,18	22,74	10,31	3,98	2	11,71	3,41	12,26	1,14
Cleveland	...	...	10	400	375	293	39	864	868	245	1	450	167	730	...
Dauracherra	9 93	9 37	10	600	560	385	34	556	955	233	107	342	215	752	...
Dejoo Valley	72 00	50 00	10	120	225	375	27	476	915	311	2	384	120	58	56
Desai & Furbuttia	151 00	270 00	100	840	650	127	-118	2,187	4,104	1,856	...	1,013	1,365	18	42
Dhalakhat	21 00	20 19	10	1,753	975	83	30	2,032	2,678	692	872	776	741	498	...
Dhamsari	15 25	13 37	10	469	300	158	25	659	1,249	465	138	658	102	58	...
7% C. P.	3 02	2 44	3	120	...	424	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibrugarh	25 25	24 12	10	450	531	62	-1	1,043	1,136	309	53	727	494	272	132
Dilaram	95 00	149 50	100	200	107	135	136	54	390	170	1	136	43	23	...
Dinabadi	28 37	20 25	10	473	500	...	...	873	1,506	649	149	913	178	92	...
8% C. P.	9 70	11 50	10	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duffieghur	33 50	31 50	10	701	900	150	450	1,616	2,348	1,352	207	1,311	183	1,120	...
East India	20 75	19 62xd	10	1,000	500	200	107	2,410	2,979	1,151	117	1,688	508	77	...
Eastern Cachar	4 00	4 62	10	700	...	...	-3,49	970	766	103	1	444	139	63	...
Ellenbarrie	155 00	150 00	100	300	100	276	13	492	953	415	...	498	105	41	...
Engo	400 00	400 00	100	120	264	...	-63	208	439	271	2	241	63	35	...
Ethelbarrie	10 81xd	11 00xd	10	490	33	28	3	920	952	269	290	449	51	2	...
Coirkata	140 00	150 00xd	100	750	270	350	-43	1,457	1,859	1,054	2	1,425	408	144	...
Cielle	8 25	17 50	10	200	176	124	-58	220	800	298	48	196	100	16	...
6% C. P.	75 00	60 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillapukri	30 25	27 12	10	504	482	77	16	1,604	1,330	528	868	454	464	95	...
Gohpur	21 00	19 12	10	676	300	175	105	944	1,945	905	146	816	154	44	...
Gopalpur	20 00	19 75	25	1,050	5,00	4,98	1,32	7,66	17,66	7,49	3,12	8,26	3,94	3,96	...
Grob 'A'	26 12	20 94	10	742	900	1,133	97	2,763	4,229	1,040	5	1,855	741	141	...
Grob 'B'	19 00	11 50	5	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gungaram	147 00	108 00	100	1,344	860	1,291	81	851	2,682	942	448	1,350	366	512	...
Hansua	18 00	23 75	10	500	510	534	16	286	1,374	397	121	635	103	...	...
Hantapara	109 00	113 00	100	3,600	1,350	2,109	116	2,035	6,482	2,030	508	3,096	763	442	...
8% C. P.	103 00	114 00	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hastimera	20 75	21 12	10	3,200	24,50	35,76	3,75	31,54	100,18	47,34	5,80	41,30	9,92	21,10	...
7% C. P.	101 00	116 75	100	300	...	...	-107	521	3,019	1,269	1	830	202	41	...
Hatikihira	11 00	10 62	10	1,260	950	200	6	477	985	403	52	569	92	...	...
Hoojrauli	28 75	27 50	10	500	576	73	75	1,009	2,553	1,351	9	1,329	620	264	...
Hoolungorie	170 00	176 00	100	875	700	1,282	111	668	2,213	984	167	1,458	205	626	...
Huldibari	20 00	18 75	10	700	512	...	-62	363	1,038	489	2	547	340	74	...
Jaybirpara	18 12	15 62	10	700	512	...	-62	363	1,038	489	2	547	340	74	...
Jayshree	11 50	9 19	100	5,857	4,400	604	93	6,449	15,363	4,503	345	4,175	1,919	155	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	10	600	741	400	176	1,015	1,276	784	273	688	140	1,274	...
Joonitallee	...	...	10	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C.P.	18 49xd	15 55xd	10	990	475	260	52	1,659	1,611	4,49	...	1,628	225	330	...
Kaliti	8 18	6 00	10	246	...	...	25	9,81	3,03	24	2	2,93	3,18	3,11	49
Kallinugger & Khoreel	96 00	87 50	100	450	200	169	36	759	307	6	406	328	497	84	...
Killcott	17 75	12 19	100	900	750	872	51	1,024	2,172	644	307	1,241	294	227	...
Kingsley Colaghat	100 00xd	125 00	100	360	930	280	80	2,070	1,371	738	1,136	1,693	450	58	...
6% Preference	86 00xd	92 00	100	240	...	...	-264	3,578	2,363	263	2	1,167	179	255	50
Kotamullai (m)	11 69	12 50	5	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Pref.	16 50	16 50	25	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10 82	11 00	10	500	225	25	19	501	1,099	213	2	323	55	3	...

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Total Crop in maunds	Average price per pound	Total Crop in maunds previous year	Average price per pound previous year	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PERCENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Secor Pre- vious
		Mds.	Ra. s. p.	Mds.	Ra. s. p.	Ra. 000		Ra. '00	Ra. 000			
Kunchanpore	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	3,602	1.68	3,810	2.05	10	12-57	(h)8	8	nil	nil	ni
Kyang Tea Seeds	Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd.	12,612	1.92	12,139	2.23	2	12-56	22	7	7	5	7
Lackatooah	Directors	5,641	2.03	5,452	2.33	15	12-57	881	1,130	30	30	10
Ledo	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	8,096	2.79	7,986	3.07	15	12-57	(n)50	120	20	7	10
Lingia	Williamson Magor & Co.	9,568	1.58	9,536	1.59	39	12-56	186	120	6	6	6
Longview	D. C. Ghose & Co. Private	4,229	1.66	3,834	2.04	14	12-57	23	2	nil	nil	nil
Loobah	Directors	11,447	1.66	13,306	2.04	14	12-57	2,20	656	5	20	20
Manabbarie	Gill, Arbutnot and Co. Ltd.	7,062	1.13	6,872	1.00	25	12-57	141	142	15	20	10
Manipur	McLeod and Co. Ltd.	4,958	3.06	4,059	2.95	20	12-57	2,06	-4.94	nil	nil	nil
Margareta Hope	Lohia Bros Private Ltd.	4,83	3.06	4,059	2.95	20	12-57	141	142	15	20	10
Marionbarie	Lohia Bros Private Ltd.	2,126	2.54	2,016	2.66	3	12-56	26	22	nil	nil	nil
Maud	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	5,818	2.54	5,484	2.66	16	12-56	1,96	215	12	25	40
Methoni	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	10,54	3.45	10,570	3.44	50	12-57	507	603	15	20	17
Mim	Directors	2,062	2.58	2,092	3.44	5	12-57	20	32	nil	10	15
Moheema	6% C. P.	4,628	2.58	4,560	2.52	10	12-56	36	(n)11	nil	nil	nil
Mothola	Kettlewell Bullen & Co.	6,620	2.12	7,042	2.52	25	12-57	81	329	40	60	50
Murphulani (Assam)	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	5,544	2.45	5,244	2.45	28	12-57	2,75	443	17	20	12
Naga Hills	Directors	8,344	1.11	7,310	2.13	9	12-55	1,27	8,04	20	100	30
Nagaisuree	Duncan Bros.	10,565	1.82	11,299	2.02	24	12-57	(v)165	(a)343	7	15	7
Nagri Farm	Williamson Magor	4,991	3.01	5,416	2.29	19	12-57	218	344	25	35	15
Namburnadi	Directors	7,565	1.9	7,380	2.29	19	12-57	171	184	15	15	10
New Assam Valley	Macneill Barry	8,042	2.10	7,602	3.5	3,08	12-55	5,29	9,12	40	50	17
New Chumta	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	6,085	1.77	7,050	1.86	14	12-57	91	297	12	25	15
New Cinnatollah	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	5,209	2.17	5,930	2.30	10	12-57	(j)-24	46	nil	nil	nil
New Doora	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	19,432	1.84	19,230	1.84	44	12-57	(a)10	552	1,175	20	35
New Samanbagh	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	12,168	2.05	12,503	1.93	48	12-57	482	(b)554	30	573	25
Nilpur Tea	8% C. P.	3,010	1.88	3,035	2.23	6	12-57	86	159	20	30	40
N. W. Cachar	Williamson Magor & Co. Ltd.	8,829	1.71	8,832	1.95	14	12-57	158	288	15	15	15
Okayti	Directors	1,867	3.90	2,289	3.06	11	12-57	11	24	nil	nil	7
Oodlabari	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	8,321	1.11	7,865	2.12	31	12-55	1.29	8.38	12	75	20
Pathamara	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	5,815	1.66	5,100	1.75	20	12-57	-46	-97	nil	nil	nil
Patrakola	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	41,375	1.75	47,759	2.23	10	12-57	2,022	2,997	10	25	35
Phakowa	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	3,130	2.86	3,021	2.35	10	12-57	10	72	nil	7	15
Poobong	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1,419	2.58	1,948	2.56	10	12-57	(l)14	(a)15	nil	nil	15
Pussimbing	Directors	1,656	1.806	1,806	2.56	10	12-57	-69	-4	nil	nil	nil
Putinbaroe	7% C. P.	2,733	1.12	2,102	1.9	6	12-56	96	267	8	6	45
Rajabhat	Directors	6,235	1.99	10,071	2.14	25	12-57	-284	267	11	124	12
Rajgarh	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	5,597	2.16	6,013	2.65	10	12-57	135	366	25	40	25
Rajnagar	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	4,701	1.97	5,127	1.77	20	12-57	101	48	11	10	nil
Ranicherra	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	11,606	1.91	11,813	2.32	30	12-57	209	586	5	20	15
Roopacherra	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	6,795	1.83	7,105	1.94	20	12-57	-66	343	24	20	20
Rungamattie	Duncan Bros. & Co.	8,715	1.72	8,414	2.09	20	12-57	51	118	25	35	20
Runglee Rungliot	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1,962	3.49	2,629	3.66	10	12-57	867	1,365	20	30	50
Rydale	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	26,144	...	25,416	...	77	12-57	432	710	15	25	25
Sapoi	Directors	15,981	2.24	16,218	1.85	...	12-56	362	116	30	40	110
Sarugaon	Directors	8,004	2.24	8,194	3.09	20	12-56	218	159	22	15	15
Sasuli	Williamson Magor & Co.	5,253	2.91	4,372	2.82	10	12-57	131	51	10	nil	5
Seyok	Directors	2,403	2.91	2,470	3.78	10	12-57	-31	146	nil	nil	nil
Salimbong	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	2,283	3.33	2,532	2.68	6	12-57	-116	-74	nil	nil	nil
Singell	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	2,680	2.75	2,727	2.68	6	12-57	1.25	63	5	13	6
Singtom	Goenka & Co. Ltd.	3,330	2.12	3,097	2.3	12	12-56	...	...	5	5	5
Soani River	5% C. P.	4,967	1.15	4,521	1.9	3	12-56	50	-1.38	nil	nil	2
Soom	Directors	3,768	3.26	3,723	3.41	29	12-57	282	359	35	43	30
Sungma	Williamson Magor & Co.	4,418	3.49	4,725	3.60	23	12-57	246	408	7	15	15
Taipoo	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	5,208	1.82	5,205	2.18	17	12-57	40	121	nil	5	20
Tea Ali	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	8,020	2.42	7,735	2.60	39	12-57	397	474	25	30	15
Teneta Valley	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	4,321	2.83	4,828	3.17	15	12-57	90	323	10	25	55
Teliapara	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	97,53	2.04	13,726	2.06	30	12-57	(f)361	888	6	15	25
Telojan	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	10,300	2.25	9,653	2.53	45	12-57	449	583	30	35	7
Tengpani	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	7,494	2.76	7,619	3.07	20	12-57	214	593	15	10	7
Tespore	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	30,308	1.81	31,709	2.22	25	12-57	178	971	nil	12	15
Tilish	8% pref. cum as to 5	...	...	...	...	...	12-55	-1.40	5.80	nil	nil	nil
Tirihannah	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	8,010	1.89	8,084	2.22	25	12-57	218	512	30	25	30
Tongani	10% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	12-56	67	173	10	10	10
Tukvar	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	9,186	2.9	8,867	2.2	4	12-56	-25	2.93	nil	nil	10
Tycoon	Williamson Magor & Co.	16,082	2.16	15,118	2.90	48	12-57	423	1,239	30	45	30

(a) After writing back Rs 60,000 from provision for Taxation.

(b) After transferring Rs 1,08,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 19,068 from Provision for taxation.

(c) After transferring Rs 3,80,000 from General Reserve.

(d) After transferring Rs 125,000 from Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 50,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(f) After transferring Rs 35,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 72,597 from Depreciation Reserve and Rs 46,794 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(g) After transferring Rs 25,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 121,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve and Rs 15,000 from Hall Reserve.

(h) After transferring Rs 77,795 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(i) After writing back Rs 2,75,000 from provision for taxation.

(j) After transferring Rs 55,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 96,181 from Depreciation Reserve and Rs 23,386 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(k) The Indian Estates of The Patrakola Tea Co. Ltd. were transferred to this company at book value as on 1-12-1954.

(l) After transferring Rs 30,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 71,898 from Building and Machinery Reserve; Rs 27,445 from Replanting Reserve and Rs 10,000 from provision for taxation.

(m) After writing back Rs 20,000 from excess provision for taxation and Rs 84,250 from excess provision for liabilities.

(n) After transferring Rs 68,450 from General Reserve and Rs 50,000 from Tax provision.

(o) After transferring Rs 40,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(p) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from Revenue Reserve and Rs 1,20,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(q) After transferring Rs 53,223 from Building and Machinery Reserve and Rs 18,000 from provision for taxation.

(r) After transferring Rs 298,782 from Building and Machinery Reserve and Rs 175,000 from Revenue Reserve.

COMPANIES

COMPANIES																			
NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATENT ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS								
	December 1958 Rs. np.	December 1957 Rs. A.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Investments	Stocks & Stores Ra. 000	Outstandings Ra. 000	Cash Ra. 000	Ra. 000
Kunchanpore	7 75	5 80	10	360	115	55	1	284	634	251	...	289	84	58	...				
Kyang Tea Seeds	5 12	5 00	10	200	35	...	1	38	183	2	42	8	39	4	...				
Lackatooah	19 00	20 00	10	400	500	296	192	2,181	1,157	393	5	883	540	1,576	...				
Ledo	18 31	17 12	10	650	160	934	...	208	1,208	354	377	455	196	70	...				
Lingia	19 00	16 75xd	10	700	150	61	35	573	1,488	656	387	626	133	442	...				
6% C. P.	7 00	9 50	10	1,032	600	568	32	1,032	2,623	623	209	871	165	18	...				
Longview	3 12	5 19	10	469	1,456	502	137	718	664	107	2	232	247	189	...				
Loobah	15 00	21 00	10	900	469	107	16	736	611	422	1,048	185	320	...	...				
Malhati	66 50	68 00	10	200	469	107	-6.20	965	731	1,80	309	417	507	319	2,12				
Manabbarie	...	...	100	420	210	40	22	8,82	743	382	3	389	237	196	...				
Manipur	13 62	9 87	10	400	200	200	-1.93	370	1,049	163	2	110	55	3	6				
Margareta Hope	...	...	10	154	90	100	7	1,094	1,384	388	194	540	137	160	...				
Marionbarrie	14 75	16 75	10	800	708	430	42	1,031	2,123	659	2,10	904	302	255	...				
Maud	18 44	15 50	10	1,000	335	15	-27	962	457	207	1	185	164	18	...				
Methoni	226 00	201 00	100	159	335	15	2	135	1,004	232	...	4.74	30	16	...				
Mim	12 87	24 00	10	480	...	30	...	5,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Moheema	8 19	8 31	10	320	820	...	67	483	969	517	...	610	97	276	...				
6% C. P.	395 00	450 00	100	150	698	...	40	609	1,097	608	2	515	328	389	...				
Mothola	27 87	30 00	10	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Murphulami (Assam)	28 62	31 00	10	200	...	52	6	7.15	6.68	3.90	3.93	5.95	1.26	1.14	...				
Prof. Ord.	29 50	34 00	10	400	3.36	855	37	583	2,512	856	422	955	297	120	...				
Naga Hills	122 00	145 00	100	960	250	75	102	492	623	190	85	345	60	295	...				
Nagajures	24 87	18 62xd	100	300	175	30	3	691	1,169	509	...	493	275	5	...				
Nagri Farm	12 37	16 00	10	535	4.50	1.00	63	12.56	9.62	3.71	53	12.62	57	5.81	...				
Namburnadi	...	...	225	675	603	78	74	236	714	282	187	448	105	244	...				
New Assam Valley	38 00	33 50	10	300	200	...	38	609	772	291	...	582	29	78	...				
New Chumta	10 00	112 00	100	500	...	40	74	1,623	2,435	1,048	652	1,667	623	1,006	...				
New Cinnatollah	271 50	267 00	100	1,400	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
New Doosar	139 00	115 00	100	200	...	508	78	1,441	1,231	527	1	507	299	1,416	...				
64% C. P.	19 62	19 00	10	400	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
New Samanbagh	92 00	100 00	100	100	...	60	50	264	292	132	1	262	18	83	...				
8% C. P.	94 00	90 00	100	149	...	150	88	835	1,133	308	13	591	617	27	...				
Nilpur Tea	500 00	440 00	100	700	...	98	2	148	460	240	...	118	65	4	...				
North Western Cachar	93 00	93 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Okayti	...	...	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
7% C. P.	15 00	22 00	10	320	6.50	2.30	8	6.45	7.95	1.68	5.95	4.50	1.26	55	...				
Oodlabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Pathemara	7 19	5 44	10	259	...	1,735	-157	975	492	69	1	569	82	2	...				
Patrakola	132 00xd	132 00	100	3,600	3,900	147	7,701	6,280	2,444	100	3,119	2,877	7,152	...	...				
Phaskowa	115 00	82 50	100	250	185	189	1	119	553	188	...	280	63	35	...				
Peobong	7 00	7 43	10	300	50	45	4	124	640	249	...	104	26	2	...				
Passimbong	10 25	9 87	10	205	113	95	-83	181	524	91	48	186	39	9	...				
7% C. P.	95 00	95 00	100	205	...	135	13	164	362	152	...	20	27	8	...				
Patinbarree	50 00	48 90	10	100	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Rajabhat	17 50	18 25	10	600	576	525	-301	589	1,367	599	54	482	223	404	...				
Rajgarh	42 25	38 75	10	200	8.46	...	41	476	977	464	2	460	217	373	...				
Rajnagar	9 56	11 00	10	320	1,00	40	118	492	783	424	1	351	199	160	...				
Ranicherra	15 75	15 19	10	765	700	643	28	994	2,592	1,367	55	974	513	308	55				
Roopacherra	12 37	14 50	10	260	281	115	88	1,050	934	276	2	778	133	22	5				
Rungamattae	68 00	62 00	50	525	6.00	5.73	29	412	1,413	385	99	604	209	199	...				
Runglee Rungliet	385 00	360 00	100	140	270	232	10	289	458	195	314	139	90	152	...				
Rydak	28 62	27 75	10	1,493	1,804	881	50	2,619	5,520	3,112	4	2,225	396	1,775	...				
Sapai	24 00	26 37	10	900	129	126	22	2,704	2,087	1,088	634	1,117	3,26	5	40				
Sarugaon	32 25	32 25	10	346	525	232	24	1,041	1,183	553	18	1,015	442	63	...				
Seajuli	26 60	25 50	10	249	300	55	88	647	1,149	661	2	1,52	64	28	...				
Seoyok	11 00	12 00	10	300	125	181	4	93	555	182	...	152	24	154	...				
Selimbong	...	...	100	300	105	10	26	275	600	221	1	223	82	31	...				
Singell	22 00	20 00	100	625	...	1	-8.54	1,148	691	103	...	168	164	6	...				
Singtom	5 00	5 00	10	900	65	...	7	2,90	11,20	2,39	2,12	2,41	1,20	62	...				
5% C. P.	6 62	7 12	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Senai River	12 50	12 00	10	400	32	304	31	257	1,068	369	3	370	37	17	...				
8% C. P.	93 00	98 00	100	100	...	110	169	512	734	372	150	297	...	...	...				
Seom	34 37	27 00	10	300	300	349	27	418	1,647	439	4	349	45	539	...				
Sungma	14 12	10 56xd	10	625	425	50	8	634	1,082	418	1	594	107	43	49				
Teapoo	...	...	10	500	205	250	72	924	1,311	517	197	836	256	31	...				
Teen Ali	26 00	26 31	10	450	600	520	55	321	753	255	215	260	131	...	...				
Teesta Valley	22 90	21 37	10	320	400	574	37	1,374	1,920	618	49	816	139	2,079	...				
Tehapara	131 00	125 00	100	900	1,500	395	78	1,539	495	...	...	858	483	...	...				
Telojan	29 12	22 94	10	598	854	285	49	1,271	1,211	386	...	985	343	615	40				
Tengpani	37 37xd	39 00xd	10	800	250	...	36	2,191	4,608	1,946	80	2,350	471	91	...				
Tenzore	15 87	18 75	10	1,982	1,275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
6% Pref. Cum. as to 5	9 95	11 12	10	205	3.75	56	-30	17.50	16.15	1.94	1	8.77	1.70	85	...				
Tukah	10 00	9 00	10	375	400	575	34	858	1,361	552	2	720	216	440	...				
Turhannah	32 75	27 50	10	220	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
10% C. P.	13 00	15 03	10	100	390	...	6	11,170	1,520	307	...	734	114	16	81				
Tongani	7 56	9 00	10	600	2.50	11	-2.94	11,91	16.71	4.43	2	5.44	1.33	35	...				
Tukvar	8 50	11 00	10	801	1,050	1,100	37	1,748	3,338	1,436	60	1,501	222	265	504				

SUGAR

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Cane Crushed	Sugar Produced	Sales	Stock	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year-ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds. 000	Mds. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Balrampur	Directors	6,95	631	14,934	8,172	...	6-57	(1)766	136	5	nil	12
Basti	Narang Bros.	59,89	...	85,92	106,65	1,55	4-55	12,99	13,81	10	10	10
Balpur Co.	Ord. B. Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
Balsund	W. H. Brady & Co.	...	...	147,07	47,68	7,44	9-57	70,43	52,24	10	10	10
Bharat	Bongur Bros. Ltd.	3,412	331	11,768	1,527	83	9-57	796	1,077	13	13	10
Bhopal	Cotton Agents Private	2,256	...	7,331	3,233	49	6-57	5,02	(1)3,14	15	15	15
Bhopal	5% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Buland	Bhiwandiwala & Co.	12,29	1,11	24,98	12,13	43	9-55	4,40	(8)7,21	10	10	6
Buland	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Buland	Govan Bros. (Rampur)	36,39	3,48	131,65	25,27	1,70	10-53	22,84	6,97	10	7	10
Corew	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	6,833	...	33,269	8,551	...	6-57	318	1,001	nil	nil	2
Corew	61% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	6	6
Corew	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	6	6
Cawnpore	Beggs Sutherland & Co. Private	11,370	963	28,945	4,833	...	10-57	—53	(a) 1,315	nil	7	7
Chemparan	8% C. P.	6,293	560	17,803	9,222	...	6-57	(m) 52	(e) 1,075	nil	10	15
Deccan	Parry & Co. Ltd.	...	...	228,07	...	2,34	5-56	26,57	17,17	15	10	nil
Deoria	7% preference	...	...	62,44	2,50	80	8-54	2,18	2,92	7	7	5
Deoria	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	10,69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	5
Darbhanga	5% Debentures	...	...	70,36	18,31	...	8-54	9,94	16,78	15	15	7
Dyer Meakin Breweries	Directors	26,65	2,99	93,27	...	...	3-55	7,71	5,90	11	10	10
East India Distillery (E)	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	10	10
East India Distillery (E)	Parry's Holding Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	9-56	5,79	3,60	7	7	7
East India Distillery (E)	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
Ganesh	Jajpur & Sons Ltd.	27,02	2,80	72,64	15,88	...	10-56	4,10	4,59	10	12	15
Ganga Sugar	Directors	39,44	...	100,78	85,23	...	3-55	19,05	...	20	15	15
Gwalior	Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons Pri.	26,91	...	43,70	38,46	1,01	6-56	9,71	...	6	nil	nil
Gwalior	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Harinagar	Narayana Lal Bunsilae	...	...	126,91	38,01	1,07	9-53	9,36	7,28	7	7	7
Harinagar	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	India Sugar Agencies	Tons 121	...	8,223	2,562	30	9-57	(n) nil	12,04	10	11	14
India	74% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Jagatjit Sugar	Narang Bros & Co.	...	...	31,28	54,99	60	4-55	4,28	4,25	16	10	10
Jagatjit Sugar	R. S. Indus. Corp.	28,18	...	...	...	21	6-55	3,06	4,98	10	10	10
Jagatjit Sugar	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
K. C. P.	V. Ramakrishna Sons Pri. Ltd.	2,15	20	...	...	...	6-56	29,01	14,73	7	7	7
K. C. P.	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
K. C. P.	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	10
Kirlampudi	Kubera Sugar Managers Private	...	...	69,31	54,18	10	6-56	6,51	5,68	nil	nil	nil
Kirlampudi	54% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Kirlampudi	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Sugar	Pandian Rajan & Co. Private	53	...	30,20	1,389	...	7-57	5,51	6,44	nil	nil	nil
Modi Sugar	R. B. Multanilal & Sons	41,73	...	231,48	...	1,62	10-55	9,27	10,94	6	6	10
Mohini	Ord. Share	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohini	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	...	...	21,43	6,83	6	11-54	—1,50	1	nil	nil	nil
Mohini	Founders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Mohini	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Murree Brewery	Debitures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Murree Brewery	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree Brewery	Directors	...	...	24,123	3,245	...	6-57	1,095	1,479	20	20	20
Nawabganj	Narang Bros.	14,92	...	58,93	86	45	10-54	1,84	4,20	6	10	6
Nawabganj	'B' Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	6
Nawabganj	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India	Cotton Agents Private	5,153	...	14,749	5,883	1,38	6-57	1,484	8,24	25	25	25
New India	54% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
New India	7% C. R. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Savan	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	23,69	3,31	...	...	6	5-55	2,47	96	2	2	2
Nizam Sugar	Hyd. Govt. Indust. Trust Fund	...	...	305,40	173,61	3,59	6-55	43,11	61,84	18	18	16
Nizam Sugar	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Nizam Sugar	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phaltan Sugar	Mafatlal Apte & Kantilal	1,25	...	90,77	34,80	3,50	9-56	27,30	25,95	18	16	16
Punjab Sugar	Narang Bros	18,43	...	71,47	73	58	10-54	3,59	...	10	10	10
Punjab Sugar	Beggs Sutherland & Co. Private	2,475	232	7,515	1,829	6	10-57	(h)185	(b)670	10	10	7
Rannugger Cane	10% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	7	7
Rannugger Cane	Anderson Wright Ltd.	23,45	...	128,63	9,48	2,65	8-55	21,12	7,24	20	15	20
Rannugger Cane	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Rannugger Cane	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rannugger Cane	Ratna Agents	...	...	43,29	27,18	52	6-55	3,12	1,17	3	nil	3
Rannugger Cane	9% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rannugger Cane	Walchand & Co. Private	...	...	132,56	42,66	3,01	9-56	26,46	13,26	24	18	9
Rannugger Cane	54% Cum Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Rannugger Cane	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Rannugger Cane	Debitures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rannugger Cane	Govan Bros. (Rampur)	35,67	3,37	137,40	23,65	1,29	10-53	11,59	3,28	15	7	12
Rannugger Cane	Directors	25,77	2,69	43,82	52,31	...	6-56	6,74	...	17	17	12
Rannugger Cane	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rannugger Cane	Beggs Sutherland & Co Private	2,952	263	11,614	986	...	6-57	(c) 74	(i) 215	6	6	6
Rannugger Cane	H. R. Swarup & Bros	8,798	888	27,398	7,423	...	9-57	2,389	2,120	18	8	20
Rannugger Cane	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rannugger Cane	Directors	15,55	1,52	46,37	17,31	...	9-56	1,56	2,63	2	8	5
Rannugger Cane	Debitures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rannugger Cane	A. H. Bhiwandewalla & Co.	19,04	73	57,51	22,28	11	9-56	13,24	11,49	40	16	8
Rannugger Cane	Sahu Jain Ltd.	7,715	7,59	26,540	11,987	101	7-57	1,468	...	10	10	17
Rannugger Cane	6% 'A' Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rannugger Cane	5% 'B' Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rannugger Cane	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MILLS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATENT ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1958 Rs. np.	December 1957 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Balrampur	7 40	6 56	5	1,400	120	1,400	58	9,040	4,184	3,112	21,85	9,138	1,309	400	108
Basti	120 50	120 50	100	1,200	9,50	19,47	25,30	105,69	52,26	34,74	...	117,42	15,36	2,43	...
Ordinary 'B' Class	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belapur	295 50	252 50	50	7,050	75,19	43,24	3,00	90 14	150,48	138,77	22,79	116,52	14,02	87,02	...
Balsund	11 75	10 19	7	1,949	675	100	75	2,491	3,384	2,368	36	2,304	1,959	175	...
Bharat	17 00	13 50	10	1,500	6,50	7,01	8	3,146	1,929	1,341	1,285	3,608	9,57	67	...
5% R. C. P. T.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	26 50	19 20	10	1,750	8,87	37	5	8,22	33,04	21,37	3,34	20,58	9,89	1,96	...
5% C. P.	85 00	94 00	100	1,250	36,00	5,36	3	28,08	41,33	19,37	34,22	3,19	8,85	47	...
Buland	...	...	10	3,357	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carew	8 37	5 87	10	3,200	1,600	1,146	—223	13,652	14,522	9,894	45	13,781	3,849	226	54
61% R. C. P.	86 00	81 50	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	920 00	920 00	1000	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	900 00	900 00	100	400	2,050	4,225	—836	11,310	16,294	9,352	354	8,383	4,385	441	244
Cawnpore	12 90	14 06	10	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	104 00	108 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	18 12	20 44	10	1,800	1,440	2,359	—343	10,460	8,472	5,913	37	10,482	2,400	237	...
Deccan	10 82cd	7 85cd	5	1,992	15,00	10,48	1,23	130,78	112,48	57,89	1,34	108,14	12,90	6,36	1,09
7% Preference	6 11cd	5 84cd	5	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deccan	9 56	10 00	10	599	5,04	1,15	48	15,77	24,59	15,34	10,23	9,08	2,94	18	1,75
5% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhang	19 12	19 25	5	2,600	31,00	2,36	1,12	19,18	57,53	37,24	2,58	36,93	12,89	6,97	...
Dyer Meakin	15 25	8 00	5	1,620	13,47	4,73	8	19,43	27,27	14,69	1,24	27,49	7,15	5,09	34
E. I. D. (£)	29 80	23 37	£1	550	7,90	1,74	47	12,03	13,25	6,33	52	9,48	13,35	24	...
7% C. P.	16 50cd	16 40cd	£1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganesh Sugar	19 75	19 75	10	2,000	1,50	34,68	5	43,50	67,25	21,37*	25,73	22,57	5,38	16	...
Ganga Sugar	8 75	10 00	10	3,600	16,00	38	23	125,48	29,43	16,81*	26,12	91,24	40,49	42	1,20
Gwalior	80 00	69 25	100	1,594	...	3,09	15	48,95	40,71	23,65	1,75	46,70	12,79	1,58	...
7% R. C. P.	65 00	65 00	100	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harinagar	...	...	10	500	10,00	1,50	14	63,39	37,63	30,49*	4,86	44,81	27,49	74	...
Ordinary	...	...	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	12 30	12 25	10	6,042	1,012	90	46	10,069	7,871	1,888	2,919	3,329	5,533	93	...
7½% C. P. T.	98 00	98 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jagatjit Sugar	...	...	100	1,109	11,54	5,37	9,81	50,08	16,18	15,41	13,75	59,97	2,81	58	...
Jeyapore	15 00	13 00	10	1,063	10,79	1,35	6	28,27	30,05	9,80	5,35	15,16	10,68	1,27	...
6% C. P.	90 00	99 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
K. C. P.	120 00	120 00	100	1,052	57,50	23,00	27	195,11	179,03	35,20	25,90	95,18	24,95	2,70	...
5% R. C. P.	100 00	100 00	100	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	134 00	130 00	10	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirlampudi	49 00	39 50	100	1,159	...	9,58	—19,96	76,56	58,82	19,08	6,02	57,89	13,21	74	...
5½% C. P.	98 00	87 50	100	590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	101 50	101 50	100	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Sugars	...	...	10	2,000	...	...	—5,16	1,280	2,769	1,649	...	1,567	56	19	...
Modi Sugar	...	...	100	4,800	12,40	80	41	65,32	85,86	39,20	3,70	68,18	18,95	3,84	...
Ord. Share	7 40 N	9 00 N	10	1,440	...	...	—3,87	65,57	42,61	8,39	...	36,66	7,09	21	77
Mohini	2 56	3 37	1	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Founders	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	70 00	70 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	10	2,400	6,13	2,00	—7,88	5,52	7,56	39	4,84	6,87	4,28	4,56	2,05
Murree Brewery	...	...	10	2,179	6,250	2,374	210	11,020	15,214	8,926	3,497	7,344	4,932	248	275
Mysore	43 25	38 50	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabganj	60 00	60 00	100	1,200	6,50	6,00	4,65	22,66	51,02	27,68	15,63	13,97	8,40	5,30	17
'B' Class	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	50	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India	28 62	23 00	10	789	16,50	6,00	80	78,60	48,70	2,691	1,684	6,539	1,300	3,26	...
5½% R. C. P. T.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7½% C. R. P. P.	101 00	110 00	100	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Savan	5 81	4 62	10	1,100	2,50	1,70	25	4,06	43,92	25,89	1,07	...	36	5	...
Nizam Sugar	...	...	25	10,988	25,02	42,42	4	334,54	258,10	138,88	32,83	211,46	109,71	5,80	68,67
5% C. P.	...	...	25	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% C. P.	...	...	25	2,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phaltan Sugar	159 00	146 50	50	5,000	40,51	16,00	94	76,01	109,71	63,85	2,03	78,99	40,62	15,50	52
Punjab Sugar	80 00	80 00	100	1,200	7,00	5,65	4,55	20,20	29,22	20,41	11,51	7,35	12,87	6,86	...
Purtapore	15 75	10 19	10	900	200	1,764	16	2,414	4,388	3,294	35	2,711	1,703	39	312
10% C. P.	13 00	13 62	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rammugger Cane	18 25	19 00	10	1,660	13,00	22,00	20	29,70	56,12	29,77	...	41,09	5,61	4,84	13,56
6% C. P.	89 50	94 50	100	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	...	...	500	1,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratna Sugar	3 00	3 00	10	39	4,08	9	—8,40	35,89	31,34	20,21	10	30,97	1,37	23	...
9% C. P.	...	...	100	2,000	11,00	25,27	68	41,30	95,61	56,01	14,35	84,28	2,71	1,21	...
Ravalgaon Sugar	137 00	...	50	2,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Cum Pref.	70 00	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	30 00 N	...	500	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debenture	625 00	...	10	2,000	39,50	5,52	3	25,49	45,46	19,83	21,72	34,37	8,30	43	...
Raza	12 75	21 75	10	800	1,50	4,61	13	49,17	28,73	22,67	3,54	58,25	2,80	24	...
Ryam	17 06	8 50	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	8 44	12 06	10	1,199	570	1,283	—721	2,489	4,454	2,513	1	1,642	1,259	209	270
Samastipur	12 37	...	100	857	1,100	1,319	228	14,901	12,580	5,354	816	8,749	1,986	58	513
Shadilal	...	...	100	641	...	...	1	20,89	47,23	16,15	19,10	13,95	3,79	28	...
8% C. preference	10 25	10 25	10	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Anand	...	...	12	500	25,79	11,29	33	41,45	69,56	43,15	8,77	43,69	11,71	6	3,24
Debentures	32 00	29 00	100	3,989	1,900	368	48	17,460	14,799	7,310	60	14,416	4,548	40	511
Shree Chandgo	9 37	9 25	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Krishna Gyanoday	81 00	85 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 'A' Pref.	65 00	75 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 'B' Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUGAR

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Cane Crushed	Sugar Produced	Sales	Stock	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Second Previous
		Mds. 000	Mds. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Shree Sitaram	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	2,618	...	8,827	3,410	...	8-57	2.57	0.81	5	10	10
Sitalpur	Directors	23.98	...	43.06	34.35	...	6-56	2.03	72	...	...	...
South Behar	N. K. Jain & Co.	...	...	27.45	1.00	12	10-54	-24	...	...	...	...
Standard Refinery & Distill.	Deferred 6% Debentures K. C. Thapar & Bros. 5% C. P.	6.15	...	65.83	7.13	18	12-54	1.54	3.39	5	10	10
Travancore	Parry & Co Ltd. 5% C. P.	87	8	58.76	26.70	77	4-56	9.78	8.68	10	7 1/2	nil
United Breweries	Directors	...	...	3,642	97	...	3-58	1,482	(b)886	60	20	20
United Provinces	James Finlay & Co.	23.33	2.36	72.60	...	...	9-52	6.33	9.17	15	20	3
Upper Doab Sugar	R. Lal Debi Prasad & Bros.	...	...	168.22	37.97	1.50	9-55	14.86	22.22	12	15	2
Upper Ganges	Cotton Agents Private 5% C. P.	10,833	...	35,910	13,190	3.84	6-57	41.42	2,349	50	30	25
Upper India	5% C. P. T. Mitra Mandal 'B' Class Ord.	50.54	...	106.06	108.63	1.87	4-55	18.45	1,420	20	15	10
Vizagapatam	Kantilal & Sheth	...	...	...	...	...	6-54	-2.06	-2.30	nil	nil	5
Walchandnagar Industries	Walchand & Co. private 7% C. P. 6% Debentures 4 1/2% Debentures	1,904	...	214.63	66.69	6.64	9-56	60.40	55.45	21	18	16

Tons.

(a) After writing back Rs 1,65,000 from Taxation; Rs 37,982 from Gratuity; Rs 17,423 from Equipment Depreciation Rs 15,000 from contingencies and including Rs 30,000 being profit on realisation of Investments. (b) After writing back Rs 1,80,000 from taxation, Rs 50,000 from contingencies and Rs 36,539 from Gratuity. (c) After writing back Rs 85,000 from contingencies for stock realisation Rs 12,596 from provision for taxation. (d) After writing back Rs 2,90,018 being provision for liabilities no longer required. (e) Includes Rs 1,02,626 being profit on sale of machinery; Rs 1,25,000 being provision for taxation no longer required written back and Rs 49.52 being adjustment of stores in respect of previous years.

ELECTRIC

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	LATEST		PREVIOUS		Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Units sold	Revenue	Units sold	Revenue			Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Second Previous
		000's	Rs. 000	000's	Rs. 000			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		
Agra Electric Supply	Martin Burn Ltd. 4½% Debentures	36,283	4,229	31,513	3,876	115	3-58	(f)1,083	(a)1,123	10	10	10
Ahmedabad Electricity Co.	Killick Industries Ltd. 4½% Debentures	548,693	326.45	485,981	269.18	6.60	9-56	(b)113.46	77.54	6½	5	6½
Aligarh	Jain & Co.	...	...	...	...	31	3-54	1.70	1.68	9½	10	9½
Amalgamated Elec'ty Co.	N. C. Javeri & Co. 5½% C. P.	43,588	7,211	40,481	6,435	263	3-58	1,664	1,548	8½	8	7½
Andhra Valley Power	5% C. P. Tata Hydro Elec. Agencies Pri. 7% C. P. 4% Debentures	...	17,432	...	10,648	341	3-58	(h)7.153	42.99	5½	5½	5½
										5	5.62	7-50
										7	5.25	7
Bareilly Elec'ty Supply	Martin Burn Ltd. 4½% Debentures	12,787	2,142	13,482	2,420	61	3-58	413	(d)590	10	12½	10
Banaras Electric	Martin Burn Ltd. 4½% Debentures	38,063	4,414	38,063	4,912	115	3-58	(i)1,048	1,234	10	12½	12½
Berhampur Electric Supply	Directors 6% C. P.	...	2.22	...	1.68	...	12-51	1.03	68	5	...	...
Bhagalpur Elec. Supply	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Bombay Suburban Elec.	Octavius Steel & Co. Killick Industries Ltd.	4,833 60,471	1,253 70.66	4,316 50,381	1,316 61.40	32 ...	3-58 3-56	189 25.96	269 23.90	5 7	8½ 7	6½ 7
Broach Elec. Supply	Rajputana Textiles Agencies 6% Debentures	16.69 ...	4.85 ...	14.72 ...	4.84 ...	28 ...	12-55 ...	1.62 ...	1.80 ...	7½ ...	7½ ...	7½ ...
Calcutta Elec. Supply	Directors 5% C. P.	1,899,400 ...	5,292 ...	13,027 ...	4,996 ...	...	12-54 ...	19.00 ...	16.17 ...	6 5	6 5	6 5
Cochin State Power	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack Elec. Supply	Chandrie & Co. Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	45.12 4,695	5.71 1,203	44.20 4,246	5.49 1,352	46 ...	3-54 3-58	1.83 276	1.99 274	10 6½	10 8	5½ 6½
Dharwar	Associated Electric Co. 5% C. P.	3.58 ...	... ...	... ...	3.25 ...	16 ...	3-55 ...	86 ...	80 ...	6½ 5	6½ 5	6½ 5

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1958 Rs. np.	December 1957 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstand- ings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Shree Sitaram	9 30	11 00	10	1,589	854	499	41	6,340	3,559	2,058	3,006	4,234	385	32	165
5% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitalpur	2 37	4 37	10	1,000	...	27	-4.25	51.11	28.21	13.52	23	36.39	5.21	53	...
South Behar	1 37	1 37	10	650	46	...	-16.14	24.66	27.42	11.47	10	6.90	18.88	52	...
9% Pref. Cum. a to 7	20 50	20 50	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	0 25	0 25	2 1/2	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	10	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard Refinery	...	...	10	964	4.33	39	12	44.27	8.36	3.34	91	17.17	36.89	3.73	4
5% C. P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	10 15	8 90	10	3,000	2.50	12.70	45	23.87	59.87	22.11	10	34.54	10.61	68	82
5% C. P.	7 10	6 90	10	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Breweries	270 00cd	176 00cd	75	600	960	...	9	1,820	3,085	2,685	1,562	1,246	171	31	...
United Provinces	14 44	12 87	10	1,600	6.18	3.02	37	28.55	30.29	24.58	...	28.81	16.77	1.18	1.65
Upper Doab Sugar	...	...	100	2,000	12.50	...	1.26	68.91	66.46	40.07	5.36	48.93	21.59	41	...
Upper Ganges	60 50	30 00	10	800	18.00	1,674	10	173.46	127.46	80.58	7.08	147.50	39.58	2.26	...
5% C. P.	64 00	70 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T.	64 00	70 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper India	127 00	127 00	100	1,400	11.50	8.65	86	120.05	39.41	25.16*	10.20	118.47	18.66	48	4
'B' Class Ordinary	15 00	15 00	25	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	10	747	42	...	-4.83	39.40	29.22	8.99	25	14.44	7.00	55	...
Walchandnagar Indus.	270 00	265 00	100	10,100	40.00	68.46	1.76	93.54	228.81	99.18	9.01	166.80	13.12	15.44	...
7% C. P.	118 75	135 00	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures	94 00	92 00	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(f) After transferring Rs 50,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve. (g) After transferring Rs 1,78,125 Div. Equal. Fund. (h) After writing back Rs 56,578 from provision for taxation. (i) After writing back Rs 61,519 being provision for taxation no longer required. (j) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from Renovation and Renewals Reserve. (k) After transferring Rs 1,07,098 from provision for taxation. (l) After writing back Rs 1,75,000 from Contingencies Reserve and Rs 34,720 being adjustment of Stores, etc. (m) The entire loss of Rs 388,405 has been wiped off by transfer from Reserve Fund. (n) After writing back Rs 150,000 from provision for contingencies no longer required; Rs 55,000 from provision for taxation and including Rs 56,887 being Railway claims recovered.

COMPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1958 Rs. np.	December 1957 Rs. np.			General	Other	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Outstand- ings	Cash	Others
Agra Elec. Supply. ...	144 00	119 00	100	1,999	1,857	2,563	49	5,669	11,231	3,325	455	2,146	2,031	239	362
4 1/2% Debentures	90 00	90 00	100	1,000											
Ahmedabad Elec'ty Co	94 80	94 20	100	87,472	9,39	65.65	...	94.83	1343.66	248.28	15.41	54.00	59.33	6.88	13.59
4 1/2% Debentures	1000 00N	100 00N	1000	20,000											
Aligarh	10 00N	10 00N	10	459	53	72	1	6.17	11.30	5.68	68	2.13	3.39	21	...
Amalgamated Elec'ty Co.	11 32	10 52	10	7,250	56	1,411	1,526	4,743	19,894	4,521	170	1,649	1,521	221	499
5 1/2% C. P.	88 20	91 50	100	2,415											
5% C. P.	82 50	82 50	100	2,031											
Andhra Valley Power	1197 50	1117 50	1000	30,276	4,085	4,286	31	30,158	90,896	24,171	1,974	3,040	5,527	1,098	5,234
7% C. P.	1076 25	1025 00	1000	4,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	995 00	970 00	1000	9,828											
Bareilly Elec'ty Supply ...	14 50	12 69	10	800	550	910	17	2,056	5,097	1,872	190	612	253	535	18
4 1/2% Debentures	86 00	86 00	100	500											
Banaras Elec'ty	14 19	13 87	10	1,700	1,650	2,366	41	7,464	13,323	4,012	338	1,398	1,860	710	805
4 1/2% Debentures	90 00	90 00	100	1,200		25	43	2.33	11.83	2.88	1.98	64	1.74	9	...
Berhampur Elec. Supply	7 30cd	6 40	10	738	...										
6% C. P.	9 25cd	8 37	100	200											
5% Debentures			20,000	591											
Bhagalpur Elec. Supply		8 12	8	258	382		24	1,216	2,201	1,040	60	608	232	464	8
Bombay Suburban Elec'ty	7 60cd	8 12	100	36,32				49,50	262,21	58,57	4,44	24,03	17,12	1,32	13,21
	110 25	105 75		17,500											
Broach Elec. Supply			10	707	2	1.29	...	2.76	15,11	6,93	27	88	97	1.83	51
6% Debentures	8 12	7 52	...	151	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Elec. Supply & ..						47,32									
5% Com Preference	14 87	13 25	£ 1	4,262	19,00		1.53	32,91	279.88	91.58	2.43	7.03	5.25	33	2,51
5% Debentures	10 78	9 87	...	1,900		12									
Cochin State Power	98 00	97 00	10	4,445	1.33	4.60	1.66	4.30	13.37	3.31	8	1.95	1.72	1.77	...
Cattack Elec. Supply	10 60	9 00	10	787	426	86	61	1,781	2,905	833	34	435	252	129	91
	8 06	7 50		660											
Dharwar															
5% C. P.	51 00	51 00	50	494	3,56	3,15	47	3,04	12,77	2,57	9	1,47	1,00	1,08	...
	...	...	100	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COMPANIES—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1958	December 1957			General	Other	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Outstand- ings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Dishengarh Power ...	74 50	81 50	100	4,320	1,500	140	817	1,985	9,693	3,380	3,584	911	721	30	1
5% A.C.P. ...	69 50	74 50	100	1,600											
4½% B.C.P. ...	79 50	84 00	100	1,200											
Ellore Electric Supply ...	11 60	11 00	10	300	...	37	4	2,33	6,26	1,73	18	75	61	67	1
Gourepore Electric Supply ...	...	...	100	5,000	1,500	1,180	64	3,919	17,473	5,455	264	710	1,105	65	...
4% Debenture	840 00	840 00	1000	2,500											
Gudivada Electric Supply ...	...	...	100	118	...	3	3	1.03	2.01	62	6	23	38	18	
Jhansi Electric Supply ...	7 85	8 50	10	535	...	29	3	9,71	21,44	9,16	5	2,98	4,18	25	...
5% Debentures	850 00 N	850 00 N	1000	380											
Jorhat Electric Supply ...	11 62	8 00 N	10	250	...	8	—17	1,48	5,88	2,44		32	82	17	1
3% Cum Preference	105 00	90 00 N	100	50											
6% Debenture	...	...	...	35											
Jubbulpore Electric Supply ...	14 12	12 00	10	2,250	1,175	1,352	29	4,085	9,831	3,584	169	890	1,312	145	127
Kanadukathan ...	...	...	500	500	...	1	10	2,14	8,92	4,35	57	81	62	11	56
Karaiikkal Electric Supply ...	9 50	9 30	10	210	...	35	68	79	3,12	97	...	42	57	71	8
Kumbakonam Elec. Supply	12 17	10 70	10	1,249	12	2,05	5	16,05	36,34	9,60	61	2,49	2,24	1,19	
6% Cum. Pref.	9 00	9 02	10	250	...						...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore Electric Supply	...	...	10	560	28	3,09	57	5,49	20,16	8,99	56	1,92	1,35	1,41	...
5% Debentures	...	...	500	137											
Mirapur Electric Supply	8 10	9 00	9	495	125	97	22	444	1,278	602	20	255	126	105	...
Mozufferpore Elec. Supply	10 10xd	9 12	10	582	183	152	39	2,140	3,264	1,147	28	350	343	168	91
Muttra Electric Supply	9 14	8 81	10	700	60	1,06	15	5,92	14,28	6,97	1,33	1,62	1,63	2,77	
Nasik Deolali ...	...	...	100	1,168	...	5,37	...	8,17	37,33	11,24	1,41	3,93	2,25	2,12	...
7% Cum Pref.	...	...	100	100	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debenture	...	...	...	1,000	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagapatam Electric Supply	10 50	10 00	10	398	...	52	2	3,02	11,15	3,61	22	86	1,13	80	...
6% C. P.	9 60	8 65	10	100	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	...	...	100	200	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna Electric Supply ...	12 25	10 81	10	3,507	2,300	1,451	191	3,362	13,215	5,166	763	1,798	1,793	407	...
5% Debentures	450 00	450 00	500	2,000											
Poona Electric ...	110 00	118 75	100	4,889	51	28,66	1	39,51	128,62	48,22	22,92	5,96	9,78	8,97	...
7% Cum Pref.	101 00	103 00	100	400	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	800	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur ...	105 00 N	105 00 N	100	362	...	31	1	4,23	7,87	3,94	1,57	86	1,23	53	19
Partly Paid	...	...	10	14											
Salem Erode Electricity ...	14 00cd	13 75	10	880	580	511	24	2,040	4,705	1,572	237	493	357	207	...
64% R. C. P.	9 92cd	10 60	10	400	...										
Saugor Electric Supply ...	...	...	10	300	142	69	2	971	1,431	329	24	248	51	52	7
Shahjahanpur Elec. Supply	9 31	6 31	10	910	165	29	41	624	1,190	511	154	418	368	134	140
Shillong Hydraulic	5 50	4 84	2	773	1,66	1,56	60	9 11	21,61	9,00	21	53	3,02	88	3,40
Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sijua (Jheriah) Elec. supply	10 62	10 75	10	1,680	221	801	2	1,158	6,426	4,104	207	725	681	1,045	144
3% Debentures	910 00	910 00	1000	1,260											
South Arcot Electricity ...	...	...	100	1,674	1,10	88	15	36,27	53,94	13,65	3,19	5,57	2,91	1,01	6,15
6% Cum Preference	...	...	100	200											
54% Cum Preference	...	...	100	200											
South Madras Electric ...	11 90xd	12 35xd	10	5,600	2,00	2,07	8	79,05	163,34	46,76	17,23	14,51	29,00	1,62	4,32
54% 1st Cum Preference	9 04	9 37	10	2,200											
54% 2nd Cum Preference	8 89	9 47	10	800	...										
4% Debentures	90 00	90 00	100	200	...										
4½% Debentures	...	...	100	464	...										
5% Debentures	93 50	93 50	100	100	...										
5½% Debentures	95 00	95 00	100	200	...										
5½% Debentures	114 50	106 50	100	5,124	4,00	10,16	3	33,51	102,68	30,46	1,25	18,56	8,60	2,23	1,09
Surat Electric Co. ...	109 50	109 50	100	508	...										
64% Cum Preference	...	...	...	...	...										
Tata Hydro Electric	122 50	115 00	100	23,999	4,574	2,845	29	25,329	66,396	16,114	4,139	2,639	4,04	6,60	3,944
7% C. P. T.	107 50	103 00	100	8,928											
Tata Power Company ...	1220 00	1155 00	1000	51,531	9,590	11,715	30	49,251	161,584	31,531	3,471	6,348	10,356	2,710	7,660
74% C. P. T.	1130 00	1115 00	1000	8,697	...										
4% Debentures	862 50	851 00	...	4,773	...										
5% Debentures	1000 00	1000 00	...	25,000	...										
Tunnevelly Tuticorin Elec.	13 50cd	13 65cd	10	970	268	457	21	1,743	4,129	1,462	231	472	373	145	...
6% R. C. P.	9 35cd	10 00	10	450	...										
United Provinces Electric	137 00	116 00	100	5,600	2,190	4,898	83	12,375	32,303	12,897	974	3,665	2,972	813	316
4½% Debentures	90 00	90 00	100	3,000	243	224	9	1,800	2,109	936	92	464	522	415	20
Upper Ganges Valley ...	12 12	12 31	10	598	500	489	34	2,080	3,055	986	115	463	590	341	
Upper Jumna Valley ...	16 75	16 87	10	500											
Vellore Elec. Corporation	13 60	14 00	10	400	48	1,57	1,45	16,94	24,17	6,57	63	2,46	2,16	2,76	9
6% Cum Preference	7 04xd	7 55	10	125	...										
West Coast Electric ...	14 60xd	13 37	10	1,000	...	1,67	52	15,16	26,59	6,42	45	3,25	2,68	1,41	1,90
54% Cum Preference	6 80xd	7 37	10	250											

(e) After transferring Rs 190,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 189,298 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve. (f) After transferring Rs 69,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve; Rs 56,718 from Tariff and Dividends Control Reserve and Rs 11,705 from provision and taxation.	(g) After writing back Rs 44,000 from Deferred Income Taxation Reserve and Rs 17,300 from provision for taxation. (h) Includes Rs 445,158 being Revenue of previous years and Rs 95,000 transferred from General Reserve. (i) After transferring Rs 75,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 17,662 from provision for taxation.	(j) After transferring Rs 200,000 from General Reserve and including Rs 146,772 being Revenue of previous years and Rs 4,889 being excess debits in previous periods. (k) Includes Rs 741,929 being Revenue of previous years and Rs 65,444 being excess debits in previous years.
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Indian Finance
SOUTH INDIA

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVESTED			Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Tea 000 lbs.	Coffee 000 Cwts.	Rubber 000 lbs.					Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest %	Previous %	2nd Previous %
Alageswar Amalgamated Office	Ramani & Co. Parkins Private Ltd. 6% Cum. Pref. 5 1/2% Debentures	450 ... ... ...	... ... ... ...	... ... ... 2,15	... 6,71 ... 2,08	... 4,62 ... 1,07	8 3 ... 11	6-58 3-56 ... 12-52	130 3,22 ... 1,69	202 -24 ... 1,09	10 nil (a) 15	10 nil ... 15	15 nil ... 7
Anandam	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P. 6% Debentures	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... 9	 993	 1,341	 66	 6-57	 621	 364	 40	 25	 1 1/2
Anapara	Associated Planters Private 6% Debentures	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 9,25	... 70	... 18	... 6-55	... 1,69	... 50	... nil	... nil	... nil
Arthala	R. N. Kapur & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	3,40 ...	... ...	... ...	... 89	... 3	... ...	... 2-56	... 34	... 24	... 5	... 3 1/2	... 3 1/2
Athimattam	M. Sebastian 6% Debentures	... ...	... ...	62 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
Kababudin	A.V. Thomas & Co. (Mysore) 6% C. P.	... ...	3 ...	... ...	... 474	... 356	2 16	6-57 5-58	2,50 155	1,69 215	25 17 1/2	25 17 1/2	15 15
Badra	Young India Agencies Private 7 1/2% R. C. P.	... ...	3 ...	... ...	... 1,116	... 483	... 31	... 3-58	... 322	... 454	... 7 1/2	... 17 1/2	... 7 1/2
Balanoor	Young India Agencies Private 7 1/2% C. P.	456 ...	2 ...	36 ...	... 2,87	... ...	... ...	... 5-56	... 73	... 58	... 10	... 15	... 12 1/2
Balmadies	Planting Agencies Pri 6% C. P.	... ...	2 ...	... ...	... 5,67	... 30	... ...	... 3-56	... 1,35	... 94	... 6	... 7 1/2	... 6 1/2
Be Be	Mg. Director 6 1/2% C. P. T. 6 1/2% R. C. P. T.	... ... ...	... ... ...	3,17 ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... 6 1/2	... 6 1/2	... 6 1/2
Blue Mountain	Kohli & Sons Agencies Pri...	1,615	14	...	7,030	...	210	6-58	2,026	1,307	12 1/2	12 1/2	15
Chandramalai	Directors	2,83	1	...	...	...	...	6-56	1,30	4,21	15	45	20
Chembra Peak	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	1,619	...	...	3,091	722	25	3-58	(e) 428	873	10	20	10
Cochin Malabar	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	...	...	1,999	3,779	...	86	2-58	1,076	1,107	10	15	25
Coffee Lands	7% C. P. Consol Coffee Estates 5% C. P.	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... 31,21 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... 6-56 ...	... 17,67 ...	... 9,21 ...	... 25 5	... 18 5	... 25 5
Consolidated Coffee	5% Debentures Mg. Director 6% C. P.	... ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... 69,31 ...	... 2,91 ...	... ... ...	... 6-56 ...	... 35,42 ...	... 25,39 ...	... 20 6	... 22 1/2 6	... 17 1/2 6
Coonoor Tea	54% Debentures Matheson Bosanquet & Pvt. Co. 6% C. P.	... 3,22 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... 7,90 ...	... 1,53 ...	... 12 ...	... 9-56 ...	... 1,37 ...	... 1,55 ...	... 17 1/2 6	... 25 6	... 45 6
Coorg Tea	6% C. P. Parkins Private Ltd. 6 1/2% R. C. P.	... 3,09 ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	... 6,83 ...	... 95 ...	... 32 ...	... 3-55 ...	... 3,34 ...	... 2,03 ...	... 25 6 1/2	... 15 6 1/2	... 10 6 1/2
Cottanad Plantations	Directors 7 1/2% C. P. P.	123 ...	... ...	47 ...	... 614	... ...	... 15	... 3-58 ...	... 137 ...	... 200 ...	... 15 12	... 17 1/2 12	... 15 12
Cowcoody	Peirce Leslie & Co.	...	4	...	733	280	38	6-58	475	271	65	50	50
Devanahola	Mg. Director	3,39	...	...	6,84	...	...	12-55	2,86	5,15	25	40	25
Devon	Young India Agencies Private 7 1/2% C. P.	303 ...	1 ...	... ...	620 ...	249 ...	13 ...	3-58 ...	147 ...	209 ...	17 1/2 7 1/2	17 1/2 7 1/2	25 7 1/2
Emerald Valley	Parkins Private Ltd	1,18	...	...	2,57	60	11	12-54	1,67	1,02	30	25	15
Gokul Rubber	Young India Agencies	...	...	68	1,22	23	8	12-55	65	61	10	9	5 1/2
Haileybury	Parkins Private Ltd. 5% C. P. 5 1/2% Debentures	16,04 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	21,42	12,59	94	12-55	9,07	14,89	25 5	25 5	25 5
Highland	A. V. Thomas & Co. 6% C. P.	10,18 ...	... ...	... ...	21,08 ...	2,44 ...	68 ...	12-55 ...	6,57 ...	11,76 ...	20 6	25 6	12 1/2 6
Kadur	Young India Agencies Private 6 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	108	100	4	5-58	41	33	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Kailas	A. V. George & Co. 6% Debentures	...	...	4,86	...	...	32	2-53	3,20	3,30	25	12 1/2	7 1/2
Kalasa	Peirce Leslie & Co. 7% Debentures	465 ...	... ...	... ...	883 ...	120 ...	12 ...	3-58 ...	(d) 208 ...	275 ...	12 1/2 10	...	15
Kalpetta	A. V. Thomas & Co. E. I. Agencies Private	2,63 ...	... ...	3,19 1,42	10,98 1,97	1,81 78	32 7	4-56 12-55	2,66 97	2,84 12	20 9	27 1/2 9	25 9
Karikode Rubber	6% Cum Pref 5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	6 6
Kil Kotagiri	Peirce Leslie & Co. 6% C. P.	760 ...	... ...	... ...	2,403 ...	331 ...	55 ...	10-57 ...	(e) 833 ...	921 ...	15 6	20 6	20 6
Kumerode	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd. 7 1/2% Debentures	... ...	3 ...	... ...	554 ...	... ...	22 ...	10-57 ...	277 ...	88 ...	25 20	20 20	20 20
Kurchimala	Ipe Oommen & Co. Pr. Ltd. 6 1/2% Cum Pref.	213 ...	72 ...	... ...	395 ...	63 ...	11 ...	3-58 ...	111 ...	134 ...	6 1/2 6 1/2	7 1/2 6 1/2	6 1/2 6 1/2
Malabar Agricultural Co.	Vinsons Ltd. 6% C. P. 5% Debentures	3,65 ... ...	... ... ...	... ... ...	7,37	1,75 ... ...	... ... ...	12-55	1,39	2,88	10 6	7 1/2 6	5 6
Malabar Industrial	Mg. Director	...	...	3,09	5,60	38	...	2-56	2,22	...	...	...	...
Malankara	Johnson's Estates & Agencies	...	...	6,86	11,16	60	46	3-56	5,95	3,89	25	20	30
Manar	Vasantha & Co.	88	...	...	55	1,56	14	3-56	1,23	45	15	15	22 1/2
Marcara	Associated Planters Private 6% Preference	...	...	266	437	104	12	6-58	116	62	20	15	22 1/2
Midland	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	12,47 ...	... ...	11,30 ...	38,28 ...	2,69 ...	60 ...	3-56 ...	12,52 ...	21,88 ...	20 6	25 6	17 1/2 6

(a) Arrears of Preference dividend from 1-8-1947 to 31-3-1956 at the rate of Rs. 5.25 per preference share amounting to Rs. 2,14,000, will be paid by the issue of one new preference share for every two preference shares already held, and the balance of Rs. 14,000 remaining after the issue of new shares will be paid in cash.

January 17, 1959

PLANTINGS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1958 Rs. np.	December 1957 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry- forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
Alageswar	2 65	2 58	2	606	550	9	7	685	1,471	351	60	236	290	145	...
Amalgamated Office	12 40	10 75cd	10	450	...	8	49	4,11	12,85	1,11	...	5,77	41	...	...
6% C. P.	8 20	8 00cd	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	500 00	500 60	500	475	...	35	28	1,36	6,31	26	72	1,18	1	24	...
Anandam	14 77	14 00	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	9 00	9 90	100	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	5 80xarts	4 75	2	906	530	...	50	1,617	1,668	151	259	1,411	477	24	...
Anapara	97 00	97 50	100	384	...	11	1,20	44	8,55	7,70	98	6,03	1,06	1,34	16
6% Debentures	4 00	4 00	5	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthala	9 20	9 20	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	0 97cd	1 02	2	325	...	50	3	55	3,70	17	...	5	49	27	...
Athimattam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bababuddin	12 75	11 50	5	200	2,10	1,85	7	2,44	6,49	71	...	4,45	11	1,52	...
6% C. P.	8 65cd	8 86	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badra	4 40	3 00	2	425	200	102	35	380	778	61	12	427	36	100	...
7 1/2% C. P.	9 62	10 12	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balanoor	17 62	14 50	10	1,099	376	160	8	584	1,584	270	21	592	199	550	...
7 1/2% C. P.	10 75	11 00	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmadies	3 30	2 90	2	300	75	85	23	93	3,92	31	24	10	1,67	89	...
6% C. P.	7 90	9 00	10	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Be Be	3 87cd	2 65	5	866	...	2,87	2	2,34	12,66	...	4,56	51	44	...	...
61% C. P. T.	3 13cd	3 13	5	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% R. C. P. T.	6 13cd	6 60	10	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blue Mountain	3 35cd	2 94	2	5,250	1,100	1,047	279	2,132	7,346	1,086	13	580	1,744	1,211	...
Chandramala	3 20cd	2 67	2	550	6,00	80	30	2,38	11,37	1,88	52	1,93	1,29	1,65	...
Chembara Peak	3 33	2 78	2	933	1,300	9	75	437	2,356	713	1	907	156	39	...
Cochin Malabar	5 46	4 25	3	2,691	1,700	...	30	2,522	5,638	678	...	1,711	328	58	...
7% C. P.	46 70	50 00	50	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee Lands	20 60cd	32 75cd	10	1,800	16,00	5,50	1,87	18,87	36,05	7,12	56	24,14	13,02	6,97	...
5% C. P.	78 00	83 00	100	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	500	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consolidated Coffee	26 60cd	28 00cd	25	1,875	36,25	9,63	1,12	41,96	116,23	25,14	13,11	53,79	15,20	15,81	...
6% C. P.	26 00	23 75	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	...	18 50	10	378	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coonor Tea	25 75cd	103 87	100	150	3,10	1,35	7	4,71	20,59	91	3	2,06	50	20	...
6% C. P.	98 00	10 00	2	400	1,00	4,25	1,02	2,32	7,84	1,43	11	1,81	3,40	3,37	...
Coorg Tea	4 80xarts	4 50	5	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% R. P.	4 45	13 75	10	400	100	487	8	300	370	54	1	255	118	32	...
Cottanad Plantation	15 25	11 75	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2% C. P. P.	10 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow Coody	6 80	7 10	2	409	150	...	72	593	230	45	15	337	8	678	...
Devashola	24 25	19 00	10	600	375	1,41	12	4,15	10,41	2,16	106	93	17	4,75	...
Devon	16 62	17 25	10	449	250	105	45	289	983	185	10	320	115	96	...
7 1/2% C. P	104 09	105 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emerald Valley	6 65	6 50	5	175	175	1,65	62	92	3,35	49	1,00	78	19	1,82	...
Gokul Rubber	1 50	1 75	2	450	20	...	1	1,04	3,23	11	1,30	25	15	92	...
Haileyburia	16 75	15 75	10	1,250	8,50	9,00	37	14,40	31,56	4,96	4	14,81	1,65	6,46	...
4% C. P.	73 00	75 00	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	1000 00	1000 00	1000	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highland	11 37	11 90	10	1,800	4,81	5,15	47	8,45	25,80	4,94	2,61	4,25	1,85	10,30	...
6% C. P.	9 00	9 57	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	2 85	2 85	2	120	25	10	8	84	155	3	...	122	5	18	...
6 1/2% C. P.	7 17	7 16	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kailas	4 84cd	3 94	2	600	6,00	...	30	324	12,44	46	...	2,08	10	1,38	...
4% Debentures	500 00	500 00	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalasa	3 35	515 00	2	540	618	109	77	205	1,371	227	40	257	60	270	...
7% Debentures	502 50	20 25	500	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalpetta	11 90cd	10 25	10	400	9,33	1,41	5	4,65	18,32	2,21	23	2,57	46	25	...
Karikode Rubber	10 50	10 25	10	200	...	1,27	7	1,38	5,07	25	...	87	6	1,32	...
5% Cum Pref	8 00cd	8 00cd	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	100 00	100 00	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kil Kotagiri	6 65	4 90	2	859	1,125	248	31	739	2,833	369	25	473	107	183	...
4% C. P.	8 97	9 57	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumerode	6 65	6 55	2	200	250	90	46	215	758	82	...	206	4	115	10
7 1/2% Debentures	502 50	502 50	500	210	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurchimala	6 00	6 25	10	345	...	...	5	236	980	71	1	69	30	56	...
6 1/2% Cum Pref.	7 12	7 75	10	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar Agricultural Co.	8 55	9 00	10	500	1,80	1,00	1	5,20	16,81	1,41	2	2,36	1,13	2	...
6% C. P.	16 36	16 55	20	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar Industrial	14 56cd	15 00	10	450	61	1,96	4	4,84	6,05	17	56	73	1,80	2,98	...
Malankara	18 12	15 10	10	900	4,75	2,89	37	6,63	19,20	2,78	...	1,18	2	5,64	...
Manar	2 90	2 67	2	350	40	...	41	1,42	3,27	12	...	1,03	95	97	...
Mercara Rubber	9 00cd	7 85	5	325	250	...	9	1,78	733	7	...	132	50	104	...
6% Preference	8 31cd	8 91	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midlands	10 78cd	14 50	10	2,700	16,60	14,51	1,07	15,47	77,71	8,84	3,47	7,18	2,81	9,52	...
6% C. P.	8 21	8 12	10	1,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

January 17, 1959

PLANTINGS—Contd.

SOUTH INDIA

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVESTED			Sales	Stock	Managing Agents Allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Tea	Coffee	Rubber					Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	2nd Previous
		000 lbs.	000 Cwts.	000 lbs.					Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	2nd Previous
Miamallay ...	Directors 7 1/4% C. P.	4.02	...	...	7.36	89	...	3-57	2.26	2.38	18	25	75
Mysore Coffee	Pavan & Co. 7% Debentures	...	...	...	3.58	...	12	6-55	42	1.20	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Mysore Plantations	Mg. Director 6% C. P.	1.29	...	...	3.37	1.51	...	3-56	1.18	1.49	6	7 1/2	6
Neelumalai	A. V. Thomas & Co. 5% C. P.	12.65	...	...	28.55	9.23	89	6-55	13.30	19.58	17 1/2	17 1/2	12
Nelliampathy	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	7.60	...	75	16.07	2.28	48	6-56	3.63	8.96	10	25	12 1/2
Nellithanam	Directors 7% C. P.	22 1/2	5*	67	...	...	...	3-52	57	65	6	6	6
Nemmeny ...	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P.	...	...	4.66	5.70	2.30	22	12-52	1.69	2.21	6 1/2	7	6 1/2
New Glen Morgan	Ramu & Co. Private Associated Planters (Private)	4.15	...	202	5.86	78	23	12-55	94	2.21	15	15	15
Nilambur	6% C. P. Debentures	...	...	...	303	97	8	12-57	80	85	6	6	6
Nilgiri Tea	A. V. George & Co. 6 1/4% C. P.	3.45	...	...	7.87	1.29	12	3-53	1.49	2.58	12 1/2	15	15
Nonsuch Tea	Harrisons & Crosfield	8.20	...	...	16.90	...	...	6-53	7.38	7.85	33	35	49 1/2
Ouchterlony	Peirce Leslie & Co.	9.30	6	...	36.94	7.19	50	10-56	(b)3.62	10.07	10	20	30
Panchura	Directors	2.05	6 1/2	...	...	...	...	6-56	1.13	1.08	30	40	30
Parkside	Math. Bosanquet & Co.	5.61	...	...	16.07	2.28	48	6-56	6.00	6.27	15	25	25
Peermade	Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.) Ltd. 6% C. P.	2.255	...	...	3.795	...	...	12-57	9.01	1.177	25	37 1/2	35
Peninsular	Directors	...	31*	2.26	5.66	2.97	...	2-56	3.55	2.16	30	15	20
Periakaramalai	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	41.27	...	...	94.65	8.55	2.68	3-57	33.42	40.11	35	45	45
Periyar & Pareekanni	E. I. Agencies Private Ltd. 7 1/4% R. C. P.	...	...	3.23	5.11	1.46	15	12-56	1.64	...	12	...	...
Pullangode	6 1/4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1/2	...	...
Puthuthottam	Aspinwall & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	...	...	6.12	9.33	1.32	16	3-57	3.23	3.49	5	15	17 1/2
Rajagiri	Ruby & Co. Private	1.77	13*	...	15.35	...	72	3-56	6.86	7.62	10	15	10
Rajendra Coffee	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	...	...	13.70	21.01	1.39	1.11	6-56	10.20	8.88	25	20	17 1/2
Savamaiai	Associated Planters Private 6% Cum. Pref.	...	2	...	...	...	17	3-58	1.66	1.21	40	25	20
Shavay	5 1/4% Redeem Cum. Pref. 6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Stanes Amalgamated	Peirce Leslie & Co. A. V. Thomas & Co. (India) Ltd.	...	3	...	6.27	209	10	11-57	137	137	15	15	10
Takayar Tea	T. Stanes & Co. Ltd. 5 1/4% Debentures	6.05	...	...	1.17	8.36	28	6-56	3.27	1.20	10	7 1/2	7 1/2
Tekoy	...	...	...	...	8.64	1.29	57	6-56	4.99	3.98	13 1/2	18 1/2	15
Thamarapally	Parkins (Private) Ltd. 6% C. P.	8.08	...	...	14.48	4.67	48	3-56	4.56	7.36	12 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2
Thirumbadi	East India Agencies Private 6% C. P.	...	...	...	5.32	97	16	3-57	1.72	2.30	6	9	9
Tyresore Rubber	5 1/4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Trav. Rubber & Tea	A. V. George & Co. 6 1/4% C. P.	...	...	2.29	2.14	1.14	18	12-52	1.39	1.41	25	15	6 1/2
Tropical Plantations	Peirce Leslie & Co. 7 1/4% Debentures	...	...	8.14	11.10	1.86	11	9-56	3.63	1.79	12 1/2	12 1/2	10
Twiyford	Directors Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.)	1.002	...	5.43	5.55	1.57	9	12-54	2.69	2.60	20	20	20
Udayagiri	6% C. P.	...	...	938	3.031	...	...	12-57	(a)261	809	4	7 1/2	12 1/2
United Nilgiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Vaikundam	Directors Parkins Private Ltd.	4.57	...	6.42	17.93	2.40	36	12-56	5.48	5.46	12	16	20
Vayitri	...	9.70	...	...	14.44	6.59	...	12-55	2.90	9.83	20	25	15
Velimalai	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P.	...	...	1.56	2.87	62	3	12-52	—7	64	nil	nil	2
Waterfall	6 1/4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Woodcote	T. Stanes & Co.	12.95	...	...	27.73	2.40	91	3-56	10.88	13.90	20	35	23
Woodlands	Harrisons & Crosfield Young India Agencies Private	...	...	4.14	5.07	1.32	11	12-52	2.87	2.89	20	20	12 1/2
	5 1/4% Debentures	...	...	...	1.60	9	10	3-56	53	1.05	9	9	6
	Ooppottil Kurian & Co. (Pri.) 7% C. P.	...	...	458	...	...	25	2-58	246	241	10	12 1/2	15
	6% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	Kothari Mehta & Co. Private 6% R. C. P.	1,200	...	...	4,563	253	147	6-58	1,420	2,146	12 1/2	12 1/2	15
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	Goodall & Co. 6 1/4% C. P.	88	...	...	1.79	15	8	6-57	30	18	9	6	12 1/2
	6% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
	Directors 6 1/4% C. P.	48	...	2.89	7.69	1.54	...	3-57	2.73	66	10	12 1/2	20
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	December 1958	December 1957			General	Others	Carry- forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
	Ra. np.	Ra. np.													
Miamallay	36 00	31 00	25	300	...	1.44	4	2.32	6.77	2.05	77	1.06	73	2.52	...
7 1/4% C. P.	24 50	25 87	25	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Coffee	3 50	2 83	2	600	75	...	54	1.99	7.81	43	...	1.80	6	5	...
7% Debentures	...	...	500	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Plantations	1 55	1 50	2	500	95	40	3	2.44	9.26	1.15	...	1.70	1.42	8	...
6% C. P.	7 85	7 91	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neelamalai	5 02	4 90	5	3,600	6.75	12.70	47	17.61	61.65	9.71	1.48	9.74	5.07	23.31	...
5% C. P.	7 05	6 30cd	10	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelliampathy	3 05cd	2 95	2	1,200	2.30	2.30	5	8.83	23.43	4.22	11	4.19	1.74	4.71	...
6% C. P.	8 55	9 15cd	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellithanam	13 25	13 00	10	190	...	...	19	4.42	4.40	11	1.03	24	50	54	...
7% C. P.	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nemmeny	15 65	14 50	10	335	50	1.00	31	3.09	13.49	1.12	...	2.61	21	6	...
7% C. P.	9 25	9 60	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Glen Morgan	...	...	2	650	2.80	3.02	4	3.8	11.68	1.30	82	1.09	1.51	1.11	...
Nilambur	15 00	13 75	10	200	120	187	2	183	896	66	...	110	40	13	...
6% C. P.	7 46	8 06	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	98 00	98 00	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri Tea	7 40	8 35	10	563	1.50	1.50	13	2.14	15.16	1.96	1	1.86	71	2.90	...
6 1/4% C. P.	4 25	4 50	5	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	497 50	495 00	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonsuch Tea	23 25	19 00	10	1,650	...	10.90	19	6.35	24.18	3.64	4.68	5.05	55	3.12	...
Ouchterlony	5 48	4 85	2	1,946	17.05	5.00	—76	9.03	43.87	14.24	3.49	10.06	78	5.82	...
Panchura	3 75	3 20	1	150	1.50	...	23	1.12	2.09	12	1.03	84	11	40	...
Parkside	19 50cd	13 87	10	1,354	3.50	11.82	1.16	6.73	27.87	2.43	...	4.95	43	5.93	...
Peermade	19 62	20 25cd	10	1,700	...	882	102	1,639	3,619	1,179	712	935	186	2,50	...
6% C. P.	...	...	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsular	93 50cd	100 50cd	100	600	2.40	...	61	3.93	7.41	29	1.28	3.10	21	1.28	...
Periakaramalai	13 80	19 50	10	3,477	45.46	...	1.22	29.38	91.59	25.94	2.19	17.24	3.02	20.81	...
Periyar & Pareekanni	3 85	4 05	2	500	...	40	4	2.99	10.09	33	15	1.55	9	2.86	...
7 1/4% R. C. P.	...	...	5	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/4% Debeniu	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pullangode	1 57	1 65	2	1,650	2.00	27	89	3.85	18.91	3.80	2.02	2.08	35	5.47	...
6% C. P.	8 65	9 25	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puthuthottam	2 65	2 65	2	2,100	9.50	3.50	65	9.65	29.98	1.80	1.94	9.62	1.47	3.09	...
Rajagiri	18 40cd	15 12	10	1,350	3.00	6.90	8	9.93	42.16	3.72	10	2.12	1.17	14.18	...
6% C. P.	8 15	8 15cd	10	2,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajendra Coffee	14 70cd	9 25	5	200	190	12	35	303	501	34	100	283	76	13	...
6% Cum. Pref.	8 46	8 46	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/4% Redeem Cum. Prof.	7 00	7 32	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savamalai	3 47	4 05	2	367	350	50	1	227	379	92	4	240	20	16	498
Shervaroy	2 06	1 85	2	1,350	1.70	2.00	5	3.63	9.80	75	3.22	5.11	1.65	1.84	...
Stanes Amalgamated	14 60cd	16 37	10	900	2.00	9.25	25	6.25	23.66	5.01	3.21	3.89	1.62	1.37	...
5 1/4% Debentures	460 00	492 50	500	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talayar Tea	8 30	8 40	10	1,250	6.50	6.75	25	6.67	29.40	2.35	2	7.99	3.09	3.03	...
6% C. P.	7 90	8 50	10	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teekoy	7 25cd	7 25	10	1,000	26	2.76	10	3.95	22.44	1.59	11	1.13	29	2.34	...
6% C. P.	7 35	8 45	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/4% Debentures	100 00	100 00	100	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thamarapally	27 00	20 40	19	250	75	1.25	42	1.44	5.30	24	...	1.22	1	1.56	...
6 1/4% C. P.	4 62	4 75	5 1/2	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thirumbadi	1 62	1 36	1	915	4.00	...	27	5.17	14.40	96	...	2.57	1.11	86	6.59
7 1/4% Debentura	495 25	495 00	500	500	...	46	4	3.29	6.38	...	...	1.99	23	1.18	...
Travancore Rubber	17 25	14 00	10	600	...	529	107	1,307	8,425	1,457	477	716	50	182	...
T. R. T. & Co.	6 70	6 03	10	1,600	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	8 05cd	7 80cd	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tropical Plantations	21 75	25 65	25	2,000	...	...	66	7.39	29.29	7.04	...	3.30	5	2.46	...
Twyford	16 10	12 50	10	900	15.50	1.00	21	6.96	21.34	1.76	1	7.87	1.45	3.77	...
Udayagiri	...	...	10	220	40	2.95	20	87	...	9	...	97	58	1.25	...
7% C. P.	11 15	11 00	10	80	...	...	...	...	7.71	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	10 30	11 00	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Nilgiris	...	...	10	1,371	11.18	6.00	1.13	13.46	38.09	10.40	5.10	4.03	3.52	5.14	...
Vaikundam	17 30	15 70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vayitri	...	...	10	629	1.52	1.19	33	2.40	23.46	11	...	1.42	9	3.25	...
5 1/4% Debentures	23 35	26 00cd	2	400	75	30	20	73	5.29	44	2	16	48	47	...
Velimalai	1 56	1 27	...	32	...	...	...	...	5.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	5	600	375	41	21	435	1,720	80	1	218	100	100	...
6% Debentures	5 82	4 83	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterfalls	8 90	9 10	500	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	500 90	515 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodcote	...	...	2	3,150	1,800	1,054	134	2,232	5,772	669	27	608	1,205	1,928	...
6 1/4% C. P.	3 47	3 33	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodlands	8 00	8 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1	100	...	53	17	58	3.51	82	5	15	21	2	...
Woodlands	1 50	1 65	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/4% C. P.	3 79	4 12cd	500	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	500 00	500 00	10	695	42	1.05	10	3.09	13.88	40	...	2.66	1.09	1.67	...
Woodlands	8 62cd	7 80	10	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	8 80	8 80	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	502 50	502 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ENGINEERING COMPANIES

N A M E	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Year Ended	Net Profit	Dividend %		Market Quotation as on Last Day of		Paid-up per Share	Reserves including Latest Allocation			Gross Block	Depreciation	Investments		Liquid Assets			
				Latest	Previous	December 1956	December 1957		Paid-up Capital	Reserve	Other			Sundry Liability	Stocks and Bonds	Overhangings	Cash	Other	
							Rs.												Paise
C A L C U L A T A																			
Arthur Butler	N. Bhat, Trading Co.	10-54	3,45	1,71	nil	8 44	4 85	10	4,30	15	12,75	9,37	6	11,99	4,68	5	6,29	82	
Barclay Engineering	W. C. Thapar & Brothers	3-55	—5	—15	nil	7 75	—	9000	—	—	3,66	2,61	—	1,74	1,49	10	1,58	1,85	
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	12-57	4,025	2,827	124	16 06	13 87	10	1,900	100	12,229	7,969	35	6,762	4,512	252	—		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	12-57	4,372	(e) 4,263	20	31 00	23 87	10	2,500	4,142	10,164	5,974	701	1,861	1,297	1,375	273		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	12-57	1,733	1,404	20	27 00	29 00	10	2,250	255	8,695	4,919	93	2,224	5,517	257	2,353		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	3-55	2,94	2,23	10	5 99	5 94	10	10,00	5,00	32,72	8,02	2,20	13,63	19,91	15	18,32		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	12-57	5,593	4,806	6	11 00	12 19	10	2,100	1,842	14,850	8,314	2	10,753	8,059	50	254		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	12-57	713	390	20	21 25	13 81	10	300	78	3,905	1,916	2	2,119	1,218	5	695		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	4-58	12,845	13,778	7	123 00	109 50	100	1,700	18,245	130 72,360	44,287	856	12,551	22,079	11,234	38,032		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	3-58	8,354	3,852	6	6 52	5 69	10	—	1,141	939	13,469	22,548	1,448	33,654	14,032	5,955		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	12-57	552	618	10	118 00	108 00	10	1,250	1,100	6 6,037	3,890	—	1,065	2,581	27	2,591		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	6-54	95	1,01	nil	23 00N	23 00N	100	—	—	21 12,01	12,86	88	7,15	11,34	29	—		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	12-57	645	(b) 393	nil	16 50	15 00	10	435	—	422 5,574	4,809	2,814	11	5,267	2,953	183		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	3-58	2,07,735	96,704	5	24 72	18 70	10	101,674	26,400	443,884	339,458	18,953	122,270	192,683	15,905	150,331		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	3-55	1,38	57	8	4 14ad	4 47	10	—	—	6 13,18	14,22	5,70	7,16	5,45	14	—		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	3-58	5,214	5,869	20	87 50	93 00ad	100	—	—	43 52,751	10,040	6,495	303	16,282	13,134	1,050		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	3-58	6,888	8,663	40	83 25	61 00	100	10,445	20,658	1,495	10,921	21,550	5,135	6,677	9,135	17,964		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	3-55	28,60	23,76	12	174 00	127 00	100	20,25	39,10	15,35	20 118,66	147,89	48,03*	79,53	51,50	4,67		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	10-57	7,657	(b) 7,663	5	24 81	22 12	10	10,199	5,183	242	52 41,014	17,218	6,269	7,516	10,213	16,409		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	11-57	1,658	1,855	15	8 00	8 19	10	1,843	2,84	5,173	23 7,262	7,253	188	4,395	4,378	69		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	6-57	681	506	20	410 00	420 00	100	1,850	528	136 17,001	1,320	959	172	12,197	7,435	268		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	3-57	1,784	1,681	61	8 75	6 62	10	4,996	116	492	8,28	6,639	10,847	6,310	108	3,424		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	6-55	(b) 11,13	(m) 81	511	13 75	9 34ad	10	22,500	2,500	40 55,09	82,62	17,56	3	26,19	4,07	14		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	12-56	90	2,31	nil	100 00	95 00ad	100	10,000	10,000	23 42,96	11,64	5,47	84	11,27	34,57	34		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	6-55	33,02	31,91	51	3 19	7 81	10	10,000	10,000	10 118,52	50,38	13,59	52,73	85,06	1,78	24,64		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	3-58	635	593	10	6 50	4 16	10	30	787	22 2,503	2,883	1,601	50	1,574	801	114		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	9-56	2,12	16,75	5	15 12	10 25	10	350	1,416	66 16,419	15,993	3,447	1,381	9,106	1,147	1,264		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	4-52	49	17	Nil	1 50	1 06	10	—	1,00	—6,16	9,56	4,76	2,47	6,71	4	—		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	12-57	10,252	7,239	15	20 30	15 60	10	1,523	2,419	54 37,336	35,599	14,761	66	27,590	11,587	181		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	—	—	—	51	86 50	60 00	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	—	—	—	51	64 00	60 00	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Elec. Co. Ltd.	—	—	—	51	960 00	970 00	1000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		

Indian Finance

January 17, 1959

B O M B A Y

Acme Manfg.	Walchand & Co. Private 6% C.P. 4% C.P.	6-56	3.51	1.81	nil	nil	121	10	24 50	22 25	10	240	18	—9.29	32.57	22.34	7.80	9	14.72	6.42	10	...																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
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M A D R A S

Ashok Leyland	Directors	12-56	14.92	3.22	6	nil	5	5.80	4.45	5	85.6	300	3.97	136.60	63.72	23.43	1	141.07	36.51	4.70	6.66
Brundage & Co.	A. V. Thomas & Co.	12-55	23	87	6	nil	6	4.75	4.75	10	7.57	36	5.78	9.93	3.76	...	...	6.23	1.76	11	...
Indian Steel Rolling	6% C. P.	12-55	2.22	2.93	74	74	6	14.20	7.00	10	3.70	1.00	1.30	4.92	20.13	12.43	...	3	18.08	6.23	...
Standard Motor P. a.	Directors	12-55	7.86	6.07	5	5	7	16.20	11.03	10	18.75	1.00	1.30	1.04	4.92	20.13	...	3	18.08	6.23	...
	2 1/2% C. P.	12-55	7.86	6.07	5	5	7	16.20	8.48	10	5.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Standard Motor Co.	12-55	7.86	6.07	5	5	7	16.20	8.48	10	5.08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% C. P.	12-55	7.86	6.07	5	5	7	16.20	11.62	10	24.47	4.00	1.45	28	66.55	48.58	11.39	...	64.13	4.91	44
	Deferred	12-55	...	...	...	...	...	97.50	88.75	100	9.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Directors	12-55	...	...	...	...	...	97.50	88.75	100	9.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
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		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
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		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277
		6-58	7.299	2.616	10	10	6	...	...	100	7.00	2,450	5,997	64	10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349	3,340	277

GILT-EDGED SECURITIES

Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 30-12-58	Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 30-12-58
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS						GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS					
Rupce Loans						Rupce Loans					
NON-TERMINABLE LOANS						NON-TERMINABLE LOANS					
6,93,34,000	3	1896-97	3 Months' notice	34 4/31-12	71.90	6,93,34,000	3	1896-97	3 Months' notice	34 4/31-12	71.90
TERMINABLE LOANS						TERMINABLE LOANS					
57,00,69,000	2 1/2	1946	1961	1-2/1-8	97.20	57,00,69,000	2 1/2	1946	1961	1-2/1-8	97.20
45,63,07,000	2 1/2	1946	1960	15-1/15-7	94.97	45,63,07,000	2 1/2	1946	1960	15-1/15-7	94.97
75,86,72,000	2 1/2	1947-48	1962	15-5/15-11	97.00	75,86,72,000	2 1/2	1947-48	1962	15-5/15-11	97.00
14,77,48,000	2 1/2	1946	1976	16-3/16-8	95.20	14,77,48,000	2 1/2	1946	1976	16-3/16-8	95.20
113,65,64,000	3	1945	1959-61	16-2/16-8	96.83	113,65,64,000	3	1945	1959-61	16-2/16-8	96.83
116,17,46,000	3	1938	1963-65	1-6/1-12	96.83	116,17,46,000	3	1938	1963-65	1-6/1-12	96.83
30,33,10,000	3	1950	1964	15-6/15-12	96.90	30,33,10,000	3	1950	1964	15-6/15-12	96.90
110,11,78,000	3	1943	1966-68	1-4/1-10	94.03	110,11,78,000	3	1943	1966-68	1-4/1-10	94.03
115,05,83,000	3	1945	1970-75	15-4/15-10	90.50	115,05,83,000	3	1945	1970-75	15-4/15-10	90.50
248,91,37,000	3	1946	1986	16-3/16-7	73.50	248,91,37,000	3	1946	1986	16-3/16-7	73.50
57,27,36,000	3 1/2	1956	1962	16-1/16-7	99.30	57,27,36,000	3 1/2	1956	1962	16-1/16-7	99.30
75,29,00,000	3 1/2	1953	1961	1-6/1-1	100.10	75,29,00,000	3 1/2	1953	1961	1-6/1-1	100.10
58,06,00,000	3 1/2	1958	1967	12-5/12-11	100.05	58,06,00,000	3 1/2	1958	1967	12-5/12-11	100.05
158,17,90,000	3 1/2	1954	1964	19-4/19-10	99.80	158,17,90,000	3 1/2	1954	1964	19-4/19-10	99.80
103,67,92,000	3 1/2	1955	1965	1-1/1-7	99.85	103,67,92,000	3 1/2	1955	1965	1-1/1-7	99.85
33,81,83,000	3 1/2	1956	1967	16-1/16-7	98.95	33,81,83,000	3 1/2	1956	1967	16-1/16-7	98.95
30,00,00,000	3 1/2	1958	1968	16-2/16-8	98.47	30,00,00,000	3 1/2	1958	1968	16-2/16-8	98.47
66,63,54,000	3 1/2	1956	1974	16-1/16-7	98.95	66,63,54,000	3 1/2	1956	1974	16-1/16-7	98.95
56,86,08,000	3 1/2	1957	1967	1-2/1-8	99.15	56,86,08,000	3 1/2	1957	1967	1-2/1-8	99.15
34,31,00,000	3 1/2	1958	1968	12-5/12-11	100.83	34,31,00,000	3 1/2	1958	1968	12-5/12-11	100.83
49,16,87,000	4	1957	1972	1-2/1-8	101.23	49,16,87,000	4	1957	1972	1-2/1-8	101.23
63,30,26,000	4	1926	1960-70	15-3/15-9	100.70	63,30,26,000	4	1926	1960-70	15-3/15-9	100.70
40,47,00,000	4	1958	1973	12-5/12-11	100.95	40,47,00,000	4	1958	1973	12-5/12-11	100.95
STATE GOVERNMENT LOANS						STATE GOVERNMENT LOANS					
WEST BENGAL						WEST BENGAL					
1,75,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	93.25	1,75,00,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	93.25
3,60,23,300	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100.30	3,60,23,300	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100.30
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	100.05	2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	100.05
7,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	99.70	7,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	99.70
7,00,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	99.35	7,00,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	99.35
5,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100.85	5,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100.85
BOMBAY						BOMBAY					
2,92,30,300	3	1950	1960	31-1/31-7	98.75	2,92,30,300	3	1950	1960	31-1/31-7	98.75
5,63,12,000	3	1949	1962	1-2/1-8	96.50	5,63,12,000	3	1949	1962	1-2/1-8	96.50
2,97,80,900	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-9/17-3	93.10	2,97,80,900	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-9/17-3	93.10
5,50,35,400	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100.40	5,50,35,400	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100.40
3,61,30,900	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	100.25	3,61,30,900	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	100.25
9,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	100.50	9,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	100.50
7,50,00,000	4	1956	1970	3-3/3-9	99.60	7,50,00,000	4	1956	1970	3-3/3-9	99.60
6,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	101.25	6,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	101.25
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	101.10	10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	101.10
10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100.95	10,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100.95
MADHYA PRADESH						MADHYA PRADESH					
1,01,44,700	3	1950	1960	31-1/31-7	98.60	1,01,44,700	3	1950	1960	31-1/31-7	98.60
2,01,28,800	3	1948	1964	1-3/1-9	93.75	2,01,28,800	3	1948	1964	1-3/1-9	93.75
1,02,18,100	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	98.20	1,02,18,100	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	98.20
1,02,18,100	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100.20	1,02,18,100	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100.20
1,50,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	99.60	1,50,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	99.60
1,50,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	99.50	1,50,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	99.50
2,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100.80	2,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100.80
UTTAR PRADESH						UTTAR PRADESH					
2,20,93,600	2 1/2	1946	1961-66	1-3/1-9	97.60	2,20,93,600	2 1/2	1946	1961-66	1-3/1-9	97.60
2,17,89,700	3	1945	1960	14-3/14-9	98.80	2,17,89,700	3	1945	1960	14-3/14-9	98.80
1,57,42,600	3	1936	1961-66	15-3/15-9	97.00	1,57,42,600	3	1936	1961-66	15-3/15-9	97.00
1,94,11,700	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	98.35	1,94,11,700	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	98.35
5,65,15,500	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100.30	5,65,15,500	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100.30
5,11,45,200	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	100.10	5,11,45,200	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	100.10
3,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	99.85	3,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	99.85
8,00,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	99.75	8,00,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	99.75
7,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100.90	7,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100.90
MADRAS						MADRAS					
3,81,77,200	2 1/2	1946	1961	1-3/1-9	97.60	3,81,77,200	2 1/2	1946	1961	1-3/1-9	97.60
1,25,95,600	3	1939	1959	21-6/21-12	99.35	1,25,95,600	3	1939	1959	21-6/21-12	99.35
2,78,44,000	3	1945	1960	14-3/14-9	98.85	2,78,44,000	3	1945	1960	14-3/14-9	98.85
4,39,25,400	3	1950	1960	31-1/31-7	98.85	4,39,25,400	3	1950	1960	31-1/31-7	98.85
3,01,49,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	98.75	3,01,49,000	3 1/2	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	98.75
1,03,30,100	4	1952	1963	15-1/15-7	100.25	1,03,30,100	4	1952	1963	15-1/15-7	100.25
5,24,81,200	4	1953	1964	1-2/1-8	100.10	5,24,81,200	4	1953	1964	1-2/1-8	100.10
7,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	100.00	7,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	100.00
12,50,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	99.90	12,50,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	99.90
5,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100.75	5,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100.75
MYSORE GOVERNMENT						MYSORE GOVERNMENT					
5,99,72,900	3	1936	1956-61	20-10/20-4	99.40	5,99,72,900	3	1936	1956-61	20-10/20-4	99.40
2,95,65,200	4	1933	1953-63	1-1/1-12	101.35	2,95,65,200	4	1933	1953-63	1-1/1-12	101.35
3,32,47,200	4	1933	1963	15-1/15-7	100.10	3,32,47,200	4	1933	1963	15-1/15-7	100.10
3,25,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	93.85	3,25,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	93.85
4,00,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-3	99.80	4,00,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-3	99.80
3,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100.75	3,00,00,000	4 1/2	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	100.75
5,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100.45	5,00,00,000	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100.45
COCHIN						COCHIN					
30,00,000	3 1/2	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98.00	30,00,000	3 1/2	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98.00
TRAVANCORE						TRAVANCORE					
300,00,000	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99.50	300,00,000	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99.50
	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	99.10		4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	99.10
	4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	99.80		4 1/2	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	99.80
MUNICIPAL LOAN						MUNICIPAL LOAN					
BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LOAN						BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LOAN					
25,00,000	5	1928	1958	1-1/1-7		25,00,000	5	1928	1958	1-1/1-7	
26,21,000	5	1929	1959	1-2/1-8		26,21,000	5	1929	1959	1-2/1-8	
17,97,000	3	1950	1960	1-6/1-12		17,97,000	3	1950	1960	1-6/1-12	
110,00,000	4	...	1963	1-3/1-9		110,00,000	4	...	1963	1-3/1-9	
215,00,000	4	...	1964	1-3/1-9							

THE CHARTERED BANK

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853).

(Liability of Stockholders Limited).

Affiliated Institution:—
THE ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.

Head Office:
38, BISHOPSGATE LONDON,
E.C.2

West End Branch, London:
28, CHARLES II ST., S.W.1.
and at
MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, NEW
YORK and HAMBURG.

Branches of the Bank are established
at most centres of commercial
importance throughout Southern
and South-Eastern Asia and the
Far East.

Branches of The Eastern Bank
Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary
of The Chartered Bank, are estab-
lished in Iraq, Bahrain, in the
Persian Gulf at Qatar and Sharjah,
Lebanon and Hadramaut and in
India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Aden,
Singapore and Malaya.

Calcutta Office:
4, Netaji Subhas Road.

Sub-Branch: I. G. THOMSON,
31, Chowringhee Road, Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Established 7th September, 1906)

Capital Authorised, Issued & Subscribed Rs. 5,50,00,000

Capital Paid-up - - - Rs. 3,00,00,000

Reserve Fund - - - Rs. 3,10,00,000

Head Office: MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Branches in the principal cities of India

BRANCHES OUTSIDE INDIA:

LONDON—17, Moorgate, London E.C. 2.
ADEN. DAR-ES-SALAAM. JINJA. KAMPALA. KARACHI.
MOMBASA. NAIROBI. OSAKA. SINGAPORE. TOKYO.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Baronet, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., Chairman.
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Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka.

Every Description of Banking Business Undertaken.

T. R. LALWANI,
General Manager.

For Service & Security PANDYAN BANK LTD.

Central Office: MADURAI

Madras Office: 121, ARMENIAN STREET

Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 10,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 10,25,000

Working Funds as
on 31-12-1957 ... Rs. 3,68,56,343

64 Convenient Offices in
Southern Districts

Banking Business of every
description transacted

S. N. K. SUNDARAM, Mg., Director.

A Great Sound of Machines...

When Balbir Singh came to Jamshedpur from Bahrain in 1957, the site for the new Rs. 100-million Blooming Mill—a key unit of Tata Steel's Two Million Ton expansion programme—had just been cleared after levelling a large hillock.

Today this new 46" Blooming Mill, the largest of its kind in India, with a rolling capacity of two million tons, is all set to produce the blooms and slabs from which rails, structurals, plates, sheets and many other products will be rolled.

Despite the Suez Crisis which delayed vital supplies and other difficulties, the

rapid completion of the Blooming Mill was made possible by the devoted service of men like Balbir Singh. He and hundreds of other Indians, assisted by American and German technicians, worked round-the-clock on this major expansion project to produce more steel to strengthen India's economy.

TATA STEEL
ON TO TWO MILLION TONS



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5,000,000 and an area of
over 150 sq. miles, you
have a regular problem
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both from the point of
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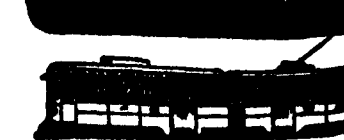
The CALCUTTA TRAMS

which cover almost all
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over 1,000,000 passengers
present a satisfactory solution
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COVERAGE AT
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FOR THE INVESTOR

Green Signal

Investment Gossip:

CONTRARY to expectations, the lull in the Stock Market had been broken even before the Nagpur Congress was in session. It was generally believed that the feeling of uncertainty engendered by the draft resolutions of the Congress Working Committee could be resolved one way or the other only when the resolutions were given a final shape at the Annual Session of the Congress at Nagpur.

Presumably Prime Minister Nehru has not been immune to the reactions of the investors to the draft resolutions. For in his press conference almost on the eve of the Congress Session he has chosen to refer to the matter that has been uppermost in the mind of every stock-market operator and investor. Referring to the proposal for a ceiling on profits in the private sector, Mr. Nehru has pointed out that such a measure at the present juncture will be detrimental to the larger interests of the nation. With such a statement from the Prime Minister himself market men can no longer stay their hands. Once again the green signal for the forward move of equities is given and the result is what we are seeing in the Stock Market now.

As anticipated Mr. Nehru's view has been duly echoed by the Congress and now nothing is farthest from the operators' mind as apprehensions about a ceiling on profits.

It is amazing how the stock market fraternity is capable of transforming what has been dubbed only the other day as a bear factor into a highly encouraging development when it is in a buoyant mood. Till yesterday the market was full of people mourning over Government's decision on state trading in foodgrains. Today the same set of people go about telling whomever they meet that this very same decision is a blessing in disguise to the stock market. Some one has already calculated that with the grain-trade taken away from the private sector there will be Rs 30 to Rs 40 crores seeking new lines of investment. It is their contention that a sizeable part of it will have to find its way to the stock market.

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Investment Notes:

THE Managing Director of the Indian Aluminium Company has announced the start-up of operations at the new smelter at Hirakud in Orissa. The smelter has an installed production capacity of 10,000

tons of aluminium ingots per annum which, at a stroke, more than doubles India's production of the metal. Production at the company's Alupuram smelter in Kerala is about 5,500 tons of ingots per annum. The company plans to further increase its production of aluminium by expanding the Hirakud smelter to 20,000 tons annual capacity; and construction of the additional capacity is expected to be taken in hand as soon as negotiations with the Orissa Government for the additional power requirements are completed. Shares are presently quoted around Rs 16.37.

The Board of Directors of the National Carbon Company have decided to defer the question of issuing bonus shares until completion and consolidation of the company's current expansion projects have taken place and a more accurate picture of growth and earning capacity is available.

It is understood that the Caltex Oil Refinery (India) Limited, Vizagapatam, has proposed to raise Rs 1.5 crores by issuing 1,50,000 Cumulative Preference shares of Rs 100 each, at par. The shares are taxable and will carry interest at 6½ per cent per annum. The company has applied to the Controller of Capital Issues for necessary action.

The Coimbatore Kamala Mills have proposed to issue, at par, 5,000—8½ per cent (subject to tax) Redeemable Preference shares of Rs 100 each to the existing holders of equity shares in the proportion of one for one. The last date for the receipt of application is 26th January, 1959.

Indian Bank Limited has decided to issue bonus shares in the ratio of one for every four shares of Rs 100 paid and one for every five shares of Rs 80 paid, to those shareholders whose names are registered as on the 2nd February, 1959.

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Balance-Sheet Reviews:

Sugar Mill Results

THREE Sugar mills—Champarun of the Begg, Sutherland group and Oudh and New Swadeshi of the Birla group—have presented their latest reports and accounts. The working of the Champarun Sugar Company is encouraging and the improved financial results for the year 30th June 1958 have been largely due to the improved quality of sugarcane supplies to the Barrah and Chanpatia factories. Although the Oudh Sugar Mills Limited and the New Swadeshi Sugar Mills Limited have reported lower earnings, the dividends have been maintained.

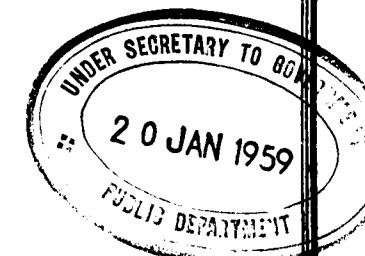
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Champarun Sugar

The Champarun Sugar Company Limited has reported excellent results, thanks to the efforts made under the company's Cane Development scheme. The total quantity of cane crushed amounts to 54.17 lakh maunds against 52.93 lakh maunds in the previous year,

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while the quantity of sugar manufactured is shown at 5.33 lakh maunds against 5.60 lakh maunds. Sales have, however, increased to Rs 2.13 crores from Rs 1.78 crores, mainly due to the improved quality of cane supplies to the factories.

The net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to Rs 5.70 lakhs as against a loss of Rs 5.88 lakhs incurred in the previous year. Apart from providing a sum of Rs 40,000 for Rehabilitation Reserve, the Taxation provision is raised to Rs 1.00 lakh from Rs 55,000. The Depreciation amount is reduced to Rs 3.25 lakhs from Rs 3.70 lakhs. The directors have recommended a dividend of Re 1 per share against nil.

According to the director's report, the efficiency of the company's factories is well maintained and, in the season under review, a considerable increase in the crushing capacity, at the expense of technical efficiency, was introduced.

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Oudh Sugar

After providing Rs 5.22 lakhs (Rs 5.56 lakhs) for managing agents' commission; Rs 9.41 lakhs (Rs 12.75 lakhs) for Depreciation; Rs 2.39 lakhs (nil) for Development Rebate; Rs 25.85 lakhs (Rs 25.58 lakhs) for Taxation and Rs 42,581 (nil) for Contingency Reserve, the net profit of the Oudh Sugar Mills Limited has turned out to be lower at Rs 14.90 lakhs as against Rs 19.75 lakhs. Out of this, the directors have transferred Rs 5 lakhs to Ge-

neral Reserve against Rs 9.52 lakhs. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is, however, maintained at Rs 12.50 per share.

The directors have, in their report, stated that, due to short supply of cane by reason of inadequate rains and diversion of cane to gur and Khandasari, the cane crushing season, during the year under review, was poor. The coverage recovery was, however, better. The production of the distillery suffered as a result of the poor off-take, while the working of the Vanaspathi factory was on the whole satisfactory.

₹₹₹

New Swadeshi Sugar

Sales by the New Swadeshi Sugar Mills Limited amount to only Rs 1.11 crores against Rs 1.34 crores in the previous year. The profit in this concern is also slightly lower. After providing for managing agents' remuneration at Rs 1.80 lakhs (Rs 2.39 lakhs) and for Development Rebate Rs 24,281 (nil), the profit works out to only Rs 7.55 lakhs as against Rs 8.87 lakhs in the previous year. The directors have provided for Taxation Rs 4.25 lakhs (Rs 5.81 lakhs) and for Welfare & Charities Rs 41,000 (Rs 34,000). Dividend is maintained at Rs 20 per share.

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Sirpur Paper

The outlook for the Sirpur Paper Mills Limited is reported to be encouraging. Although the results of the company, for the year end-

Indian Finance

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ed 30th June 1958, have not yet been announced, reliable reports indicate that the company's working will be better on account of an all-round improvement in production.

The output of paper, during 1957-58, is expected to be of the order of 20,000 tons against 17,406 tons in the preceding year. The output, during the current year, is likely to reach still higher levels in view of the recent increase in the productive capacity from 60 to 110 tons per day. When the expansion targets are fully achieved, the production will be in the neighbourhood of 30,000 to 38,000 tons a year.

£ R S

Associated Cement

The Associated Cement Companies Limited was able to produce as well as despatch higher quantum of cement during the year ended 31st July 1958; but its net profit showed considerable decline. Despatches of cement, during the year, increased to 34.62 lakh tons as against 32.05 lakh tons, while sales fetched Rs 24.34 crores against Rs 22.62 crores.

The net profit, after providing for Depreciation, Taxation and Development Rebate, dropped down to Rs 1.81 crores from Rs 1.90 crores. The net profit would have shown a further decline to the tune of Rs 48 lakhs, but for the fact that the directors have drawn Rs 29.38 lakhs from Deferred Taxation Reserve as well as Rs 21 lakhs from excess provision made in the previous year to meet the taxation liability of Rs 1.36 crores for the year under review against Rs 1.17 crores. The directors attribute the drop in net profit to further increase in the various elements of costs coupled with the very high incidence of taxation.

The directors have provided Rs 1.80 crores (Rs 1.56 crores) for Depreciation; Rs 1.47 crores (Rs 1.17 crores) for Taxation; Rs 21 lakhs (nil) for Development Rebate Reserve and Rs 34 lakhs (Rs 55 lakhs) for Plant Reinstatement Reserve. Taxation, in fact, has been made at Rs 1.96 crores; but this has been reduced to Rs 1.47 crores as Rs 29.38 lakhs have been transferred from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 19.40 lakhs from excess provision made in the previous year. The dividend in the old shares has been reduced to Rs 8.50 from Rs 9 from per share, while the dividend on the new shares is Rs 6.375 as they became fully paid from 1st February, 1958.

£ R S

Structural Engineering

The Structural Engineering Works Limited has shown a profit of Rs 6.82 lakhs for the year ended 30th June 1958 as against Rs 6.48 lakhs in the previous year. The profit has been arrived at after providing Rs 1.71 lakhs (Rs 1.77 lakhs) for managing agents' remuneration; Rs 4.22 lakhs (Rs 3.78 lakhs) for Depreciation; Rs 8.80 lakhs (Rs 9.50 lakhs) for Taxation and Rs 1.156 (nil) for Development Rebate Reserve. The directors

have recommended a dividend of Rs 18 per share.

The company has proposed to increase its authorised capital from Rs 50 lakhs to Rs 1 crore by the creation of additional 5,000 new Ordinary shares of Rs 100 each and 45,000 unclassified shares of Rs 100 each. The company has, at present, 20,000 unclassified shares of Rs 100 each, which are proposed to be issued as Redeemable Preference shares. The company has applied to the Government for their consent to the issue of 20,000 Redeemable Preference shares of Rs 100 each. The new shares will carry a fixed cumulative preferential dividend of 6½ per cent per annum. The shares are to be redeemed at the end of 10 years from the date of allotment.

£ R S

Shevroy Estates

The net profit of Shevroy Estates Limited, for the year ended 30th June 1958, has increased to Rs 3.03 lakhs from Rs 2.11 lakhs for the previous year. The amount set aside to Depreciation is Rs 17,364 (Rs 14,663) and Taxation Rs 1.3 lakhs (Rs 95,000). The dividend is maintained at 7½ per cent.

The coffee crop harvested is much larger at 4,373 cwt against 2,116 cwt. The estimate for 1958-59 provides for a crop of 2,800 cwt. The subsidiary company, the Yercaud Coffee Curing Works Limited, is reported to be making steady progress.

£ R S

Textool Company

The Textool Company Limited has reported a considerably lower level of earnings for the year ended 30th April 1958 due to an increase in working expenses and interruption to production on account of a shortage of raw materials. It is, however, satisfactory to note that sales are higher at Rs 1.41 crores against Rs 1.32 crores. The net profit, before providing for Depreciation and Taxation, works out to Rs 7.53 lakhs against as much as Rs 21.62 lakhs for 1956-57. The amount provided for Depreciation is lower at Rs 3.03 lakhs against Rs 4.67 lakhs. A sum of Rs 30,750 is transferred to Development Rebate Reserve. The provision for Taxation is very much lower at Rs 2 lakhs against Rs 10.50 lakhs. The dividend is, however, maintained at 12 per cent.

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An Ambassador's Duty

IF cordiality in Indo-American relations has survived many a situation wherein there seemed to be a complete lack of understanding between the two countries, we owe this fact not a little to the dedicated work done by a succession of Ambassadors at Washington and in New Delhi. Each diplomat has brought to his job an eagerness to interpret his own people to the country to which he is accredited; more than this, each ambassador has sought to explain to his Government actions of the other, which, not properly understood or seen in its proper perspective, might have been misunderstood. Last week, Mr Ellsworth Bunker, in an address to the Calcutta Rotary Club, offered proof that India continues to be fortunate in having an Ambassador who reckons his task to be such. There is in him a vibrant recognition of India's own objectives and ideals. This moves him to consider it important that, "for the future of freedom and democratic institutions in the world", it was necessary for Indians and Americans to learn to work closely together. For America's part, and it is essential that we also realise this, the differences that exist are merely "a quality of friendship." The American Ambassador has quoted Mr Chagla as saying that a complete identity of thought and ideas "is not possible between two individuals, much less between two independent nations." What counts, instead, is that the "shared beliefs" are common to America and India: the jealous espousal of democracy, the adherence to the rule of law, the due regard for means as much as ends, and this above all, the vouchsafing of the inalienable rights of man. It is these shared beliefs which have prompted a politically sensitive America not to neglect or overlook an India that avows a strict and honest neutrality.

What could the world's richest democracy do for the world's largest democracy? Mr Bunker uses humble words:

"We of the United States during the past six years have been privileged to participate in the great adventure of India's economic development, one of the great efforts in man's history to raise the lowly and the under-privileged to a place where they can stand erect as free men economically as well as politically."

In the last year alone, the total of US assistance to India has been in the environs of \$600 million. There are, firstly, the agreements under Public Law 480, against which US surplus commodities are made available to us for rupees, and the proceeds whereof are at our disposal in the form of grants or long-term loans. Mr Bunker revealed that another agreement, in an amount of roughly \$50 million, is now under negotiation. Secondly, a credit was given from the Export-Import Bank; the fact that the \$150 million from this source may be disbursed only within the US is not a condition that we can or should cavil against; all that India needs to do is to utilise the credits in capital purchases which, in any case, would have had to be made in America. Thirdly, a sum of \$175 million has been made available from the Development Loan Fund; and this money possesses the advantage that assistance under Public Law 480 has, and it does not have the restrictions imposed on Export-Import Bank credit; Mr Bunker has

emphasised that Development Loan Fund assistance "may be repaid in rupees and can be spent by the Government of India on world-wide tenders and not necessarily in the United States." There were, besides, some other heads of assistance.

The last year provided evidence to the American Ambassador of a quickening in interest among US businessmen in India. It would appear that "an increasing flow of requests" is being received at US consulates about investment potentialities in this country. Then, there was the excitingly successful Small Industries Exhibit which, according to the leader of the mission, has already resulted in over 100 specific proposals for joint enterprises between US and Indian businessmen. Thirdly, Mr Bunker revealed that the eminent American personages in the financial sphere, who had attended the Fund Bank Conferences, had told him that they were "tremendously impressed" by the picture of the India they saw; and they felt that US private capital could play "an important role" toward Indian industrial development. Finally, the American Ambassador suggested that the investment guarantee agreement, recently negotiated, and current negotiations over avoidance of double taxation will both "certainly encourage American venture capital to invest in India's growth."

At this stage, we should like to remark that the utilisation of aids and credits by this country has lagged behind the rate at which assistance is being obtained. For example, it is astonishing that nothing more than a bare start has been made in drawing upon the

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"The Wise Man in His Attitude towards the World has neither Predilections nor Prejudices. He is on the side of what is Right"—The Analects of Confucius.

Export-Import Bank credit. Similarly, the counterpart funds built up against Public Law 480 Agreements are lying idle, and have still to be released to India. Furthermore, so-called Cooley Amendment funds, comprising a portion of Public Law 480 counterpart funds, in a substantial amount are available for joint Indo-US enterprises. We make bold to suggest that this is a state of affairs that calls for the immediate appointment of some administrative-cum-financial expert to expedite aid utilisation.

It is also here that we should like to pay tribute to the generosity that has characterised and activated the American Government programme of economic assistance. But, if US generosity has been unparalleled in the world's history, it is as true that what India is attempting to do is unique. It is therefore fitting that the closest cooperation should typify Indo-US relations. And now, let us leave the last word with Mr Bunker:

"We believe that the aspirations of people for a fuller, more significant life can best be achieved under democratic institutions: That democracy is a force which holds possibilities of unlimited progress for mankind. It is in this belief and in this spirit that we are ready to join hands with other democracies so that we can bring our joint efforts to bear to achieve a better life for their people. It is this which gives to my Government and people a feeling of pleasure and satisfaction that we are able to work as partners with you in this great effort in which you are engaged."

Nagpur Congress

THE Congress session which concluded in Nagpur last week inevitably recalls the momentous session held in the same city thirty-eight years ago. The Congress of 1920 gave the country the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi and blazed the trail of a great movement. In a public speech at Nagpur, Prime Minister Nehru was sure that 1959 would also blaze a similar trail which will lead the country out of the morass of poverty. Certain aspects of similarity between the two sessions may be noted. At the earlier Congress, Mahatma Gandhi gave the call which brought the masses of the people into the struggle for freedom. The 1959 session has drawn up a policy which is designed to harness the energies of the masses more effectively in the fight against poverty. The Gandhian approach to politics is preserved in the resolution on External Affairs. While points of similarity are there, it will not do to labour them too hard. There are also significant points of difference. The Congress of 1920 marked an abrupt break with the old traditions and methods of the Congress. The adoption of a new objective and new methods for its attainment led to furious controversy and the withdrawal of the dissidents, among whom the most prominent was the late Mr Jinnah, from the national organization. The Congress today is a more homogeneous body. Even the most controversial resolutions are unanimously adopted in the open session. While dissent is

permitted so far as is necessary to maintain the debate, the differences are resolved by the time it comes to the point of voting. One cannot be sure that such convenient conformity is a sign of political health.

The resolutions themselves, for all the heat and dust raised over them, only mark the continuation of the policy adopted at Avadi. There is little in the operative part of the resolution on Planning which can be regarded as a radical change of direction. The only new point is the emphasis on the problem of population which makes it essential to step up the rate of investment during the Third Plan period. But for the scare raised on a misreading of the Working Committee's draft last month, the resolution might have passed almost unnoticed by the public. The behaviour of the stock market after the adoption of the resolution confirms the view that the earlier apprehensions were without justification. The suggestion has been made in some quarters that the mention of democratic and socialist society in the last para of the resolution on Planning quietly introduces a radical change of objective. There is little to support this interpretation, for the socialist pattern has been with us for years as the objective of national endeavour. The Planning Commission have incorporated it in the chapter on the approach to the Second Plan. It is now too late in the day to quarrel with this objective

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which has been endorsed by all those in the legislature and outside who have extended support to the Second Plan. What is really significant in the new terminology adopted to define the objective is the emphasis on democracy—an affirmation of faith in democratic values and the resolve to preserve them—which in the context of developments in this part of the world is both timely and necessary.

Similarly, the proposal to relate work to wages, which forms one of the seven points for mobilising resources, is the more significant part of a paragraph which also mentions control of profits. The latter is already there in the form of the integrated system of taxes. On the other hand, the labour policy pursued by the Government will have to register a significant advance before it is able to evolve effective machinery and method for relating wage rates to work done and to the level of production.

The presidential address of Mr U. N. Dhebar has made a pointed reference to the apathy of the people and the conspicuous lack of enthusiasm for the practical tasks necessary to secure economic progress. In this respect, 1959 offers a striking contrast to 1920. In a space of months, the Mahatma was able to mobilise an unarmed people in opposition to a powerful Government. But the circumstances are of course different. The fight for freedom acted for the time being as a solvent of class differences, whereas the programme for economic progress sharpens the mutual antagonism of the economic and social classes. And, perhaps, to a people with their traditional negative attitude to life, the call to non-cooperate with the Government made a more powerful appeal than the injunction to form cooperative societies for joint farming. Moreover, before Mahatma Gandhi presented the Congress and country with a revolutionary policy, he had perfected the appropriate technique and, simultaneously with the adoption of the resolution by the Congress, the programme of action was also ready. What is most disturbing about the policy resolutions adopted by the 1959 Congress is not so much their content, as the lack of concrete evidence of adequate preparation to put them into action. Nowhere is this more clearly apparent than in the resolution on land reform. The resolution provides for (1) ceilings on agricultural holdings (2) Cooperative farming, preceded by service cooperatives (3) vesting of surplus land in village panchayats (4) management of these surplus lands by co-operatives consisting of land-less persons (5) a deadline for land reform legislation.

Since the question of land reform came up before the last AICC meeting, which handed it over to a sub-committee, it has been subject to contrary pulls. The resolution as it has finally emerged at the Congress leaves the impression that the sponsors are being driven by unknown forces to destinations of which they themselves have no clear idea. While the resolution only provides for ceiling and strands of thought have gone into the policy on joint farming, Mr C. Subramaniam, one of its principal architects, is reported to have told the Subjects Committee that, for the present cultivators would enjoy property rights in joint cooperative farms. But he thought that ultimately the ownership of land must vest in the community.

On the question of ceilings, neither Mr Subramaniam, nor Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant who moved the resolution in the plenary session, is very clear regarding its justification. The only argument that Mr Subramaniam advanced in support of the idea was that the Congress was committed to the principle of ceilings. Pandit Pant admitted that, formerly, he had some doubts whether it was advantageous to fix ceilings, but now realised that any

delay in taking this step would prove harmful to the country. To judge by published reports, he has not explained the reasons for his present assessment of the desirability of imposing land ceilings. The resolution has called for early completion of legislation on land reforms in order to end the feeling of uncertainty which interferes with production. But there are good reasons to think that implementation will be delayed until the complicated machinery for the purpose—a system of three types of cooperatives—has been set up and is ready for operation. While legislation for land ceiling has to be completed by the end of this year, three years are allowed for establishment of service cooperatives, described as the first step towards cooperative farming. The surplus land available after fixing ceilings will vest in the panchayats and be managed by cooperatives consisting of landless labourers. No time limit has been mentioned for the formation of these two bodies. We can only hope that the time lag between legislation and its implementation

US Antitrust Laws Found Beneficial to American Industry

THE nation's antitrust laws have helped to maintain both equality of opportunity and a free environment in which new industry can grow, according to a major study just published by the Twentieth Century Fund, a leading nonprofit foundation for economic and social research.

The study, which examines how antitrust laws have worked in leading US industries, is titled "Antitrust Policies: American Experience in Twenty Industries." It was written by Dr Simon N. Whitney, former Chief of the Research Department of the Fund and Professor of Economics at New York University. Since writing the study, Dr Whitney has become Chief Economist and Director of the Bureau of Economics of the Federal Trade Commission.

Dr Whitney said in his study that the antitrust laws, particularly since they were strengthened in 1950, have made significant contributions to the well-being of American industry and have received nearly unanimous support from American industry.

In addition to providing fair business opportunities and a more fertile soil for the establishment and growth of new businesses, the antitrust laws have set up barriers against the cartelization of American industry and have discouraged attempts to create giant monopolies, according to Dr Whitney. In fact, he said one has to go back before 1911 to find attempts at monopolization like those promoted at one time in the steel and harvester industries.

Dr Whitney also noted a paradox in the antitrust field. He stated:

"Three classic examples of government defeat were the failures to break up American Can Company in 1916, US Steel in 1920 and International Harvester in 1927. In each case the share of the industry in the hands of the big firm declined during the ensuing decades, although each of these firms remains the leader of its industry and is recognized as an efficient organization."

From this he drew the following conclusion: "Judging by these three examples, a dominant firm is not likely***to retain its original share of the market even if it is not dissolved by antitrust action. This does not necessarily mean that the smaller concerns are more efficient, although often they may be. It means rather that there are psychological, political and managerial obstacles that prevent

will not create chaos in the countryside. It also not clear how these important organizations, which will have a vital role in the maintenance of food production, will be insulated from the baneful influence of village faction or its bigger brother, party politics. The peasants in the countryside, and certainly the landless labourers, cannot be expected to form cooperatives on their own initiative. Who is to help them in setting up and running the cooperatives? Is this to be an additional responsibility of the officials of the revenue department officials or of the C. D. Blocks?

To conceive of 'cooperatives' as the principal agency of agricultural production in our country calls for a great act of faith. If the success in filling their allotted role, Mr Nehru will be fully justified in claiming that the Nagpur session will stand out as "a mighty peak in our history" and that the resolution passed at the session would change the face of India and "give her people living under the shadow of poverty a new life, a new world."

a giant firm from growing at the same percentage rate as smaller firms."

Dr Whitney expressed the opinion that without the antitrust laws there would doubtless be more attempts to create monopolies, merger or otherwise. He continued: "Competition from outside firms, from new-comers and from substitute products might eventually whittle away the monopolist's share of the market, but this process may be forestalled by quick action of the antitrust agencies."

Dr Whitney points out that one ironic effect of the nation's antitrust laws is that progress often results from attempts to outwit them. The laws, of course, are a barrier against the formation of monopolies and Dr Whitney says:

"While monopolies have been shown to possess grave defects—ranging from uneconomic allocation of productive resources to the endangerment of free private enterprise—a representative government—the hope of winning profits which certain kinds of monopolistic position provide is a driving force for both business firm and individual within which our economy might stagnate."

"The firm or the individual may seek profitable patent, the success that comes from making the most popular product, or the reward of special skill and efficiency; both are inspired to their efforts by something different from the hope of earning a 'normal return' under pure competition. Not competition alone, but the combined force supplied by competition and by ambitions of a non-competitive nature, will make a progress economy."

Structurally, the new study is devoted to case-history examination of how the antitrust laws have worked in eight major fields such as oil, coal, steel, chemicals and meat-packing together with studies of 12 notable cases in other industries.

One great unknown in weighing the effect of US antitrust laws, says the study, is how to evaluate the deterrent effects—how to gauge to what extent the mere existence of the laws was responsible for the failure of an industry to engage in certain actions or practices that it might otherwise have tried.

The Fund study concludes that the antitrust laws "are effective as well as cause of the competitive spirit in the United States. A country without such a spirit would not have passed such laws, or would not enforce them."

Indian Finance

January 17, 1959

EDITORIAL NOTES

Landmark in Industrial Relations

The establishment of the Joint Consultative Council of Management at the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Limited is a landmark in industrial relations in our country. The formation of this Council puts the coping stone on the structure of employees' participation in management, which was initiated with the establishment, in August 1957, of 27 joint councils at departmental levels. This was followed up by the setting up of a Joint Works Council in March 1958 and a Joint Town Council in November, 1958.

The question of labour participation in management has been engaging the attention of the Indian Labour Conference for the last three years. A tripartite body set up by the Conference approved in August 1957 a list of ten industries in the private sector, and eight undertakings in the public sector where the scheme could be introduced. The Committee also drew up the draft of an agreement to be executed by the employers and the trade unions before setting up Councils of management; it also defined the subjects on which the Councils of Management would be consulted. An experiment in employees' participation in management was also initiated in Madras in two undertakings, one in the public and the other in

the private sector. The three-tier structure of Labour participation in management at TISCO has been set up in pursuance of an agreement between the Company and the Tata Workers' Union. It is also likely to have a far greater impact on the general pattern of industrial relations in the country.

The success of any such scheme, as Sir J. J. Ghandy explained in his speech at the inaugural function, will depend on an appreciation on the part of all concerned of the terms of reference within which the Joint Councils have to function. The new pattern of joint consultation in Jamshedpur is however being launched under the most favourable auspices. It has behind it the experience of several years of successful working of orthodox methods of joint consultation. The organisation for the purpose has also been built in stages. The ground for the final stage has been prepared by the successful functioning of the departmental joint councils. One feature which augurs well for the future, is the shift of emphasis from welfare to production in the working of these councils.

Tatas have been pioneers in many fields of enterprise. The great contribution made by the Tata Iron and Steel Works at Jamshedpur to the growth of the engineering industry in our country has been acknowledged on all hands. The step they have now taken of associating Labour in the tasks of management is even more significant as a contribution to the solution of problems of social engineering. Professor J. Henry Richardson was not indulging in hyperbole when he described the occasion as an historic one, marking the launching of a great experiment in industrial democracy.

Employment Trends

The employment exchange statistics do not give an exact estimate of the volume of unemployment in the country. Registration is on a voluntary basis and applicants include both unemployed as well as persons already in employment. Nevertheless, the figures give a measure of the growing volume of unemployment in the country, and have been taken by the Planning Commission as the basis for their estimate of the total number of unemployed in urban areas. An investigation by the National Sample Survey a few years back had suggested a relation between the number unemployed and the number of applicants on the live registers of Employment Exchanges. It was found on the basis of a preliminary sample survey in urban areas that twenty-five per cent of the unemployed register themselves. It is not unlikely that the ratio of the number of persons registering at the Exchanges to the total number unemployed has changed in the interval and it will be necessary to make an independent estimate of the total of unemployed in time for the Third Plan.

The study of different types of applicants for jobs and the openings available to them undertaken by the National Employment Service, however affords additional confirmation of the impression that the growth of employment opportunities under the two Plans has not kept pace with the growth in the size of the labour force. During the period covered by the study, from 1953 to 1957, there was a steady increase in the number of applicants on the live registers which, by September last had topped the one million mark. While the number of vacancies notified by employers has also increased, the number of applicants available per 100 vacancies was throughout this period above 2000.

Nagpur to Hyderabad

The Nagpur Plan, which held the field for the last sixteen years as the last word in planning for roads, is likely to be replaced by a successor, even before its full term is completed. The outlines of a new plan, drawn up by the Indian Roads Congress Council, were indicated by Mr W. X. Mascarenhas, in his presidential address to session of the Indian Roads Congress which met in Hyderabad in the first week of this month. The new plan envisages construction of over three lakhs miles of new roads during four five-year plans beginning with the Third. Of the total mileage of 6,57,000 miles of roads at the end of 1980-81 two-fifths, will be surfaced. And when the plan is completed, every 100 square miles of area would have a network of 52 miles of roads.

The Nagpur Plan in 1943 had proposed a programme of road construction at a cost of Rs 370 crores which, over a period of twenty years, would ensure that no village in a well-developed agricultural area would remain more than five miles from a main road. The slow progress in the implementation of the plan in the early stages has made the Government an easy target of criticism. But when it is considered that implementation of the programme on a comprehensive basis was actually taken up only after the inauguration of the first five-year plan, the actual performance will not appear very unsatisfactory, though even the full realisation of the target will not meet the country's requirements. By the end of the first plan, one-third of the target was achieved. With the completion of the second plan programme, two-thirds of the target of the twenty year plan will be achieved within a period of ten years of actual implementation. The performance will appear even more creditable if rising cost of construction, which has nearly doubled the original estimate, is also taken into account. The targets of the new plan, therefore, which aims to double the road mileage in twenty years cannot be regarded as unreasonable, when set against resources and the requirements of expanding road traffic.

Realisation of the target will be facilitated if the road engineers, in addition to drawing up plans for new roads, will also apply their talents to devise new techniques of economic construction. A study of the costs of building construction in Central Government projects had revealed large scope for economy. Construction of roads as pointed out at the Congress, is only part of the story. Regular and competent maintenance is of equal importance, if the roads, especially those built in a fit of popular enthusiasm in Community Development Blocks, are to serve their purpose. In this connection it may be pointed out that the methods of financing roads also require reconsideration. In view of the undoubted benefits to the economy as a whole from the expansion of roads and road traffic, there is a case for meeting the costs of new construction out of general revenue. In any case, there is little justification for throwing the entire burden on motor transport. The expediency of taxing motor vehicles to the limit is also doubtful, when it is remembered that the heavy traffic overflowing from the railways will have to be carried by motor transport.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (1) Tender No. CON[COS] 51/P&M/521/B/58 for supply of 2 sets Pump Capacity 18,000 G.P.H. with suitable vertical Diesel Engine as per specification to be obtained in the Tender schedule. Tenders will be opened on 3-2-59 at 12 noon. Earnest money is Rs. 500/-. (ii) Tender No. CON[COS] 52/H/58 for supply of 1370 Nos plug 3 pin 5/10 amps type—E outer Socket similar to Reyrolle catalogue Ref. No. 3012. Tenders will be opened on 4-2-59 at 12 noon. Earnest money is Rs. 280/-.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the undermentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs. 2/- (not refundable) per copy tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipts from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipts for depositing earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs. 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

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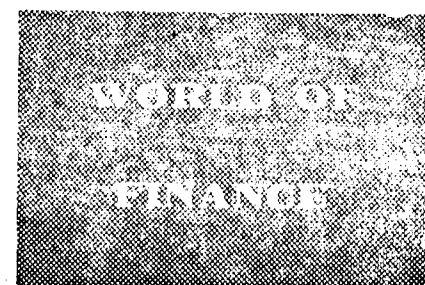
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Deficit Financing touches new high

BANKING results for 1958 are already somewhat overdue, the only major banks to have made public a summary of their performance being, so far, Dena Bank and the Bank of India. (Two more have since followed). An assessment of the money market situation during 1958 indicates why banks are in no hurry about announcing their results. For, what typified the banking situation during 1958 is the continued growth of Deposits, the while that for a variety of reasons, Advances had been contracting. The picture that the money market statistics afford of 1958 suggests that a considerable decline would have been registered in the profits of the banking system. Having stated this, we may now proceed to an analysis of the various monetary indicators.

Taking up, first, the Reserve Bank figures, it is noteworthy that the expansion in Active Note circulation is double the respective figure for 1957. This, of course, is a phenomenon the explanation for which is partly to be found in the trend in the Reserve Bank's holdings of foreign securities. The import surplus, as measured by the decline in the foreign exchange holdings of the Reserve Bank in the two departments, has been

very much smaller in 1958 than was the case in the preceding year. An import surplus, of course, exerts a contractionist pressure on currency circulation and, hence, the moderation in the balance of payments deficit has indirectly had the effect of a much smaller contractionary impact upon Active Note circulation. In this context, it is also noteworthy that, in the three years since 1956, 1958 is the first year in which there has been an outflow of rupee coin into circulation. For, although Rupee Coin figuring as assets in the Issue Department of the Reserve Bank seems to be Rs 3.53 crores higher, we must remember that this portfolio registered a rise of Rs 5 crores in the second week of April 1958 owing to the Government exercising their option to tender rupee coin for Rs 5 crores and receive credit therefor from the Reserve Bank. Then, on the face of it, the extent of deficit financing seems to be much smaller during 1958. The rupee investments of the Reserve Bank have risen only by Rs 219 crores in 1958 against nearly Rs 400 crores in the preceding year and Rs 258 crores in 1956. In other words, because of a considerable decline in the magnitude of deficit financing, the conclusion should normally be that created money as a cause of expansion in currency was a less telling factor in 1958 than in 1957. Such a conclusion would, however, be incorrect. For, the increase in the rupee investments of the Reserve Bank does not necessarily constitute the whole of the deficit financing incurred during the year, since there are other entities which take up ad hoc Treasury Bills. Furthermore, the rise in rupee investments as shown in the table is net of the tap sales made by the Reserve Bank from time to time

during the year. Indeed, a study of the Treasury Bills outstanding suggests that there was larger recourse to deficit financing during 1958 as compared to 1957. Here, too, we cannot take the figures at their face value. As on the last Friday in December 1958, Treasury Bills outstanding amounted to Rs 1144 crores. As at the end of December 1957, the figure was Rs 1049 crores. Thus, deficit financing would appear to have amounted to Rs 95 crores. But this is to forget that, during the year just passed, Rs 300 crores of Treasury Bills were funded by the creation of a special issue of the 4 per cent 1973 Loan, which was turned over to the Reserve Bank in cancellation of ad hoc Treasury Bills for like amount. Thus, the long term obligations of Government increased by Rs 300 crores by the expedient of cancellation of Treasury Bills with a special issue thereagainst. Actually, therefore, the extent of deficit financing during 1958 is Rs 395 crores; this figure is as at the last Friday in December, and also includes the floating debt in respect of Treasury Bills sold through the auctions. It would follow that, with a slightly higher magnitude of created money during 1958, the expansionary bias given to currency circulation would have been slightly stronger than in 1957. At this juncture, another reservation that we must make is that deficit financing during the current fiscal year has been of very much smaller proportions. By the end of March, 1958, Treasury Bills outstanding had risen to Rs 1295 crores; and deficit financing in the first three months of 1958—or the last quarter of the fiscal year 1957-58—amounted to Rs 246 crores. Thus, created money during 1958 is seen to be at its high level mainly because of the considerable recourse to deficit financing during the last quarter of the last fiscal year.

As far as the Deposits of the Central and State Governments are concerned, the changes that have occurred do not require much by way of explanation. On the one hand, the Central Government's balances are higher by only Rs 2 crores, and that after a substantial dose of deficit financing. On the other hand, the balances of State Governments with the Reserve Bank have improved by Rs 4 crores—but that, too, only because, over the year, the Central Government had advanced vast sums of money. The Reserve Balances of member banks are higher by Rs 10 crores, and this is clearly on account of the easy banking conditions. The rise of Rs 5 crores in the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank must not be interpreted as indicative of increased utilisation of central banking credit by Scheduled Banks. Indeed, as we shall see, Scheduled Banks' borrowings from the Reserve Bank are at a very much lower level. Instead, the rise in Other Loans is to be explained as indicative of the rise

being played by the Reserve Bank in granting accommodation to State Cooperative Banks, etc., which are also included under this head. That the Scheduled Banks have not been eager borrowers from the Reserve Bank is confirmed by the fact that outstandings of borrowings against Usance Bills by Scheduled Banks during 1958 fell by Rs 19 crores to a level under Rs 2 crores. Lastly, as regards the Reserve Bank figures, Other Liabilities have been marked higher by Rs 3.62 crores as compared with the figure for the last Friday in 1957. It may be suggested that this increase in Other Liabilities may presumably represent a higher level of Reserve Bank earnings arising from the funding of Rs 300 crores of ad hoc Treasury Bills by the sale to the Reserve Bank of Rs 300 crores of 4 per cent 1973.

In summing up the Reserve Bank figures, there are a few remarks which we should like to make. In the first place, in spite of the fact that 1958 has been known to be a period during which slack monetary conditions predominated, the expansion in Active Note circulation has been comparatively higher. This is due, as we have seen, both to a higher level of deficit financing and to a lower volume of import surplus. Secondly, the moderation of the import surplus is due, we suggest, to a number of causes: the import restrictions imposed in 1956 have at last arrested, or at least reduced, the pace at which foreign exchange reserves were being drained; then, it is also likely that receipts of foreign assistance during 1958 have been fairly considerable; moreover, exports have taken a turn for the better during the last quarter of 1958, when the foreign exchange holdings of the Reserve Bank actually showed a rise for five successive weeks. Thirdly, we have seen that, while deficit financing was of the order of Rs 395 crores, the rupee investments with the Reserve Bank rose only by Rs 219 crores. It is at this point that we must remember that, during the year, two special issues of 3½ per cent 1967 and 3½ per cent 1968 in an amount of Rs 60 crores were created and sold to the Reserve Bank. Thus, apart from this element of Rs 60 crores, the rise in the rupee investments of the Reserve Bank traceable to deficit financing would have scarcely been of the order of Rs 160 crores. It is extremely unlikely that the balance of the deficit financing, amounting to over Rs 230 crores, could have been absorbed by entities which are in a position to take up ad hoc Treasury Bills. The conclusion, thus, is clear that the Reserve Bank must have, during 1958, sold a very considerable volume of Government securities. The open market sales of the Reserve Bank in 1958 may be anywhere in the environs of Rs 200 crores. The significance of this development, whereby the Reserve Bank has been able to place on the market, over and above the securities sold directly at the time of the new loans, gilt-edged for an

RESERVE BANK

	30-12-55	28-12-56	Change	27-12-57	(In Crores of Rs)	Change
Notes held in Banking Dept.	12.04	9.14	- 2.90	16.52	+ 7.38	- 2.13
Notes in Circulation	1361.98	1466.07	+104.09	1506.79	+ 40.72	+ 82.63
Rupee Coin	108.44	124.80	+ 16.36	133.06	+ 8.26	+ 3.53
Foreign Securities	48.30	82.61	+ 34.31	275.23	-172.07	-110.55
Balances held Abroad	735.18	529.91	-205.27	297.65	-232.26	-108.80
Sub-Total	538.67	785.35	+246.68	997.26	+211.91	+187.53
Rupee Securities	50.54	61.82	+ 11.28	245.12	+183.30	+277.03
Investments	589.21	841.17	+251.96	1242.38	+395.21	+219.44
Sub-Total	54.01	57.24	+ 3.23	53.54	- 3.70	- 0.25
Central Government Deposits	10.62	8.00	- 2.62	13.01	+ 5.01	+ 2.41
Other Governments' Deposits	15.81	13.87	- 1.94	113.70	+ 99.83	+ 2.99
Other Deposits	57.87	58.09	+ 0.22	70.69	+ 12.60	+ 10.23
Bank Deposits	44.63	106.04	+ 61.41	60.05	- 45.99	- 5.32
Other Loans and Advances	18.86	57.20	+ 38.34	21.07	- 36.13	- 19.23
Of which against usance bills	3.66	7.27	+ 3.61	35.03	+ 27.76	- 11.06
Loans to Governments	26.75	107.11	+ 80.36	25.18	- 81.93	- 56.75
Other Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATE BANK

Deposits	222.30	242.02	+ 19.72	364.08	+122.96	472.39	+107.41
Borrowings	5.00	9.52	+ 4.52	1.49	- 8.03	0.64	- 0.85
Cash Balances†	22.62	21.07	- 1.55	30.72	+ 9.65	40.29	+ 9.57
Investments in Gilt-edged	109.11	95.51	- 13.60	173.64	+ 78.13	273.25	+ 99.61
Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts	89.10	105.97	+ 16.87	152.01	+ 46.04	156.10	+ 4.09
Bills Purchased and Discounted	14.21	34.15	+ 19.94	18.91	- 15.24	14.22	- 4.69
Sub-Total of Advances	103.31	140.12	+ 36.81	170.92	+ 30.80	170.32	- 0.60

SCHEDULED BANKS

Demand Liabilities	614.48	654.19	+ 39.71	719.49	+ 65.30	718.32	- 1.17
Time Liabilities	418.40	459.50	+ 41.10	686.47	+226.97	909.68	+223.21
Sub-Total of Deposits	1032.88	1113.69	+ 80.81	1405.96	+292.27	1628.00	+222.04
Borrowings from State Bank	7.23	8.11	+ 0.88	6.77	- 1.34	7.35	+ 0.58
Borrowings from Reserve Bank	30.02	79.06	+ 49.04	23.63	- 55.43	10.95	- 12.68
Cash Balances*	123.07	114.60	- 8.47	172.45	+ 57.85	175.54	+ 3.09
Investments in Gilt-edged	385.05	364.75	- 20.30	433.42	+ 68.67	637.57	+204.15
Advances	516.73	622.91	+106.18	712.24	+ 89.33	741.82	+ 29.58
Inland Bills	66.25	111.74	+ 45.49	98.42	- 13.32	83.30	- 15.12
Foreign Bills	48.47	53.81	+ 5.34	46.44	- 7.37	40.66	- 5.78
Sub-Total of Advances	631.45	788.46	+157.01	857.10	+ 68.64	865.78	+ 8.68

*Includes Cash, balances with other banks and money at call.

†Includes Cash, balances with Reserve Bank, balances with other banks and money at call.

amount exceeding Rs 200 crores, is, we suggest, momentous.

We may now turn to a study of the State Bank figures. The rise in Deposits is somewhat lower than in 1957, but we can ascribe this to a somewhat smaller accrual of counterpart funds in respect of the Public Law 480 Agreements with America. What is significant is that the State Bank's Advances at the end of 1958 are slightly lower than the level obtaining on the last Friday in 1957. As a result, the State Bank has been compelled—and we use the word advisedly—to increase its gilt-edged portfolio by almost the same magnitude as the rise in its Deposit resources. This is because the counterpart funds placed with the State Bank are in Fixed Deposit Accounts; and, in order that the interest thereon could be paid, it became necessary for the State Bank correspondingly to improve its earnings from gilt-edged, since Advances tended to be rather slack.

The one conclusion that we may here reiterate about the State Bank figures is that, in the future as in the past, the State Bank is likely to invest in gilt-edged, as a sort of "contra transaction," any special Deposits under the head of counterpart funds.

Turning, finally, to figures relating to Scheduled Banks, we may note that the rise in Deposits is rather smaller at Rs 222 crores against Rs 292 crores in 1957. But, then, as against the net rise over the year of Rs 69 crores in Advances during 1957, the relative figure, in 1958, is marked higher by only Rs 9 crores. The inference is permissible that some element of increase in Deposits has been "camouflaged" in being used to reduce Advances. But, from the view point of the banks, this means that

Advances did not serve as an outlet for the additional Deposits secured by banks during 1958.

What has rendered the banking situation fantastic is the fact that all of the rise in Deposits has, during 1958, taken place under the head of Time Liabilities. That is to say, all of the rise in Deposits during 1958 has been in the form of higher interest bearing Deposits. So, with a very considerable increase in Deposits, and all such increase relating to the higher interest bearing Deposits, and with the very small rise in Advances, it is inevitable that Scheduled Banks' profits during 1958 should have been adversely affected. Recognition of this profit squeeze dawned on the Scheduled Banks only around the middle of 1958. At the end of March 1958, investments in gilt-edged of Scheduled Banks were placed at Rs 444 crores, marking a rise, in the first quarter of 1958, of only Rs 11 crores. In the nine months since then, investments in gilt-edged of Scheduled Banks have risen by a further Rs 193 crores, the total increase in 1958 amounting to Rs 204 crores. Let us briefly go over the figures again. Deposits rose by Rs 222 crores. The increase in Advances amounted to Rs 9 crores. Rs 12 crores were utilised in reducing borrowings from the Reserve Bank. And cash balances increased by Rs 3 crores. The bulk, then, of the additional resources of the Scheduled Banks were utilised in enlarging the gilt-edged portfolio.

It remains to add that the magnitude of the rise in the Deposits of Scheduled Banks during 1958 is equivalent to the level of the State Bank's Deposits at the end of 1955. At the moment, the Scheduled Banks are somewhat over-invested in gilt-edged. At the moment, too,

some busy season pressure has been felt. At the moment, lastly, Deposits appear to be static. But if there should be, as we believe there must be, an upward trend in Deposits once again, then Scheduled Banks will again face the problem of what to do with their money. It is in such conditions that we anticipate the prospects for gilt-edged as being cheerful during 1959—certainly, as cheerful as 1958 has proved to be.

Busy Season Marches Ahead

The progress of the busy season lay evidenced in the following changes in banking statements:

(1) Active Note circulation, during the week ended January 9, rose by Rs 25.36 crores to Rs 1627.36 crores; (2) Rupee Coin went out into circulation for the sizable amount of Rs 1.74 crores; (3) the Reserve Balances of Scheduled Banks declined by Rs 7.17 crores to Rs 69.39 crores; (4) the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank rose sharply by Rs 12.56 crores to Rs 89.99 crores; (5) the Advances of the State Bank rose considerably by Rs 5.68 crores to Rs 179.91 crores; (6) at the same time, the State Bank's Deposits were drawn down by nearly Rs 12 crores to Rs 464.87 crores; (7) as a result, even after increasing its borrowings by Rs 12.83 crores to Rs 15.68 crores, the State Bank's Cash in Hand and with the Reserve Bank fell by Rs 6.81 crores to Rs 24.04 crores; (8) then, during the week ended January 2, the total of Advances of Scheduled Banks rose sharply by Rs 16.36 crores to Rs 883.16 crores; (9) Scheduled Banks' borrowings from

the Reserve Bank more than doubled to Rs 22.82 crores from Rs 10.95 crores; (10) and, finally, Cash Balances of Scheduled Banks fell by over Rs 7 crores to Rs 168.47 crores.

Such, the progress of the busy season. For the rest, Balances Held Abroad in the Reserve Bank returns showed a further rise of Rs 2.52 crores to Rs 27.04 crores. Also discernible in the Reserve Bank returns were inter-governmental transactions which resulted in an increase in the Central Government's Deposits and a decline in the Deposits of the State Governments. Then, in the State Bank return, investments in Government securities, after a lapse of several weeks, showed a rise of Rs 1.58 crores to Rs 273.27 crores. Finally, in the return of Scheduled Banks for January 2, a further fall of Rs 3.56 crores to Rs 634.02 crores in gilt-edged investments was to be noted, this presumably being due to the fact that no Treasury Bill auctions were held during that week and the maturing bills were repaid.

We understand that the State Bank of India, with a view to providing facilities for international passengers, has opened two exchange bureaux at Dum Dum airport. These bureaux will work round the clock on every day of the week. This, one more facet of the increasing banking services being rendered by the State Bank.

Bank Profits

Bank profits are as expected—rather, as apprehended. Bank of India, Central Bank and United Commercial have announced their results; and brief analyses follow.

Bank of India's profit has declined from Rs 93.47 lakhs to Rs 85.77 lakhs, subject to audit. The dividend has been maintained the provision for tax has been cut by Rs 5 lakhs to Rs 25 lakhs; and the carry forward, which is subject to bonus, is placed at Rs 28.71 lakhs against the corresponding figure of Rs 31.02 lakhs.

The balance of profit of Central Bank has fallen from Rs 108.7 lakhs to Rs 101.42 lakhs. The dividend has been maintained; the provision for tax is higher by Rs 3 lakhs at Rs 16.50 lakhs; the amount transferred to Staff Gratuity Fund is sizeably higher by Rs 3½ lakh at Rs 10 lakhs; bonus to staff also absorbs Rs 2 lakhs more at Rs 1 lakhs. The carry forward is little over Rs 1 lakh lower. The provision for investments account (Rs 15 lakhs) has been skipped.

United Commercial's profit has come down to Rs 45.38 lakhs from Rs 59.90 lakhs. The dividend maintained, bonus to staff absorbed slightly more at Rs 7.25 lakhs, transfer to Reserve is Rs 5 lakh lower at Rs 14 lakhs, and the provision for tax is more than halved from Rs 18.50 lakhs to Rs 9 lakhs.

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D. P. PARTHASARATHY

Secretary.

Government Loans vs. Equities

By Paul Einzig

THE rising trend in equities that was proceeding with few interruptions throughout 1958 came to an abrupt halt soon after the turn of the year. There was a surprisingly sharp reaction which could not be explained solely on the ground of profit taking after a prolonged rise. What was even more unexpected simultaneously with the setback in

equities there was a sharp rise in the market for Government Loans especially in long-dated and irredeemable stocks.

Evidently there was a certain amount of investment switching from equities to Government Loans, as a result of the narrowing of the difference in the yield on the two types of securities.

Circumstances might well arise in which the difference could disappear altogether and in which the yield on Government Loans could rise permanently and substantially above the yield on equities. The present assumption that the exist-

ing difference is too narrow would be justified, however, if 1959 proved to be a year of deflation. That would mean a lowering of interest rates causing a rise in the gilt-edged market and a decline in industrial profits causing a fall in equities. Beyond doubt a further decline in short-term interest rates in Britain may safely be anticipated. Following on the successful return to convertibility the authorities may now consider it safe to reduce the bank rate once more.

At the same time, second thoughts about the immediate prospects of equities are not altogether un-

reasonable. Beyond doubt the year 1959 will be a year of inflation and will witness a further rise in prices. During the next few months, however, it is not certain whether industrial firms will be able to pass on to the consumer the increased costs resulting from wage increases.

The influence of wage increases on consumer demand is bound to prevail in due course. Industrial firms will be once more in a position to pass on to the consumer all the increases in their costs and to serve a wider profit margin. This will lead to an increase in the demand for equities and to renewed unpopularity of Government Loans.

In the long run there can be no reprieve for Government Loans and other fixed interest bearing securities. Wage inflation has condemned them to depreciation not only in terms of money but much more in terms of purchasing power. Holders are doomed to be hit both ways. They will have less pounds, dollars etc. to spend and the purchasing power of their monetary unit will decline.

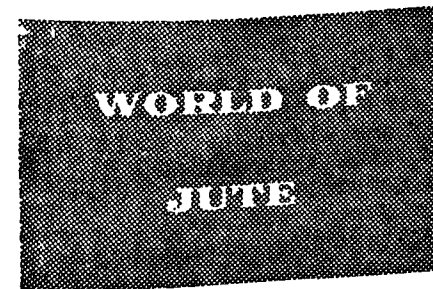
While it may be profitable in the short run to take advantage of temporary rallies in Government loans, investors who are concerned with the long view are gradually switching over to equities. In 1953 the Church Commissioners of England held British Government loans to the amount of £89 million and equities to the amount of £21 million. By 1958 their holding of British Government loans declined to £20 million and their holdings of equities increased to £73 million. If a highly conservative investor such as the Church of England undoubtedly is deemed it advisable to transfer the bulk of its capital into equities there can be little hope for a sufficient permanent demand for Government loans to maintain them at reasonably high prices.

Let us now consider its political aspects. If, as seems possible, the Berlin situation should lead to a crisis during the spring it is bound to affect both equities and Government loans. On the other hand, should the political factor assume the form of a Socialist victory at the General Election the immediate reaction is bound to be more unfavourable to equities. Fears of nationalisation without adequate compensation, additional taxation and other anti-capitalist measures are liable to cause a fall in equities even before the election unless the Gallup Poll and other indications point clearly towards a Conservative victory.

Taking a longer view, however, a change of Government need not necessarily be adverse to equities. Cheap money and the abandonment of the resistance to inflation is liable to increase industrial profits. Moreover, it is the declared intention of the Labour Party to buy up the control of a large number of leading industrial firms and this demand is bound to put up the prices of equities. At the same time the rise in Government loans is likely to be checked as and when Socialist policies lead to payments crises.

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January 17, 1959



Hessian Stocks at New Low

THE jute markets have ruled weak during the past week in the absence of fresh foreign interest. In earlier dealings the hessian section maintained a steady front largely in view of its satisfactory statistical position as disclosed by the figures for stocks of jute goods at the end of December 1958. Total stocks show a rise of 4,500 tons over the previous month at 109,900 tons. But the increase has been shared by sacking goods and other varieties only. Hessian stocks stand at the new low level of 15,800 tons as compared with 17,300 tons at the end of the previous month and 25,200 tons at the end of December 1957. Stocks of sacking have gone up to 80,400 tons from 75,500 tons in the previous month. They compare with 38,400 tons at the corresponding date of the previous year. Other varieties are at 13,700 tons as against 12,600 tons and 11,400 tons respectively.

Now that the figures for production of jute goods for the last month are made available, it is possible to have an approximate idea of the conditions prevailing in the jute goods industry and trade during 1958. Production of jute goods during December has amounted to 96,500 tons as compared with 87,000 tons in the previous month. During December 1957 production amounted to 92,800 tons. The difference in the three figures is to be attributed to the difference in the number of hours worked by mills during the three months in question. The hours worked are 217.5 for December 1958, 197.5 for November 1958 and 209 for December 1957.

Taking the year 1958 as a whole it will be found that production of jute goods has totalled 1061,800 tons as compared with a total of 1029,900 tons recorded during the previous year. Output of hessian has amounted to 407,100 tons as against 414,300 tons while output of sacking has increased from 548,700 tons to 582,400 tons. It is evident, therefore, that the shifting of the emphasis from sacking production to hessian production which has been made by mills during the year has not become quite effective during most part of the year. During the last month the increase in production has been quantitatively equal in both the main sections. For output of hessian has increased to 40,100 tons from 35,800 tons while that of sacking has increased to 49,200 tons from 44,900 tons.

The higher output is, however, not accompanied by a correspond-

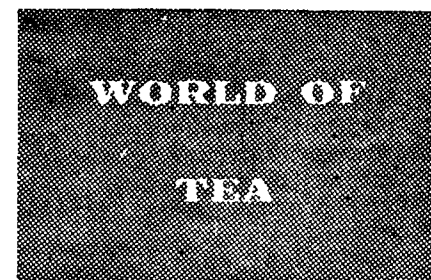
ing trend in despatches. From the two sets of figures for the month of December 1958 it can be deduced that despatches have been in the neighbourhood of 92,000 tons. Adding this to the figures for the 11 months ending November the figure that will be obtained will be 1021,200 tons. This will approximately represent the despatches for the whole year 1958. This compares with the total despatches for 1957 of 1043,500 tons. The lower despatches during the past year are largely due to the fall in the exports of heavy goods. A further analysis of the figures will disclose that despatches of hessian have been at a higher level than in the previous year. It is interesting to note that during December 1958 despatches of hessian have exceeded the month's production.

In marked contrast to hessian, sacking is in a position to cause considerable anxiety to the industry. It may be recalled that stocks of this category of goods have begun to show a rising trend from as early as March 1958. This trend remained unchanged up to the end of July. From August a steady decline has been recorded up to the end of November when stocks stood at 75,500. The trend has again been reversed as at the end of last month stocks have been placed at 80,400 tons. The contrast between the two sections can be better appreciated if it is noted that current stocks of hessian are less than half a month's production while those of sacking are about two months' output.

The jute goods market opened the week last Wednesday on a quietly steady note but the undertone became weaker still in later dealings on the publication of the stock figures. The hessian section, however, continued to rule steady due to the satisfactory statistical position of this category of goods. A contributory factor for the reactionary tendency has been the sales by some mills at the prevailing levels. Hessian Ready was done at Rs 42 while B Twills Ready was placed at Rs 94.55. The fact that demand in the hessian section is still confined largely to ready delivery goods is brought out by the sizable difference in rates between ready and even near delivery positions. For Hessian January was done on the same day at Rs 40.65.

Trading was somewhat active on Friday as there were reports that Government had invited tenders for the supply of a sizable quantity of heavy cees. However, in view of the continued absence of foreign enquiries prices showed little improvement by close. All sections benefited to some extent on Saturday with price levels showing an upward tendency. This trend however proved short-lived as on Monday the market ruled quiet except for the ready position in hessians. The reactionary tendency became well pronounced by Wednesday when reports of a decline in burlap consumption in US during December were added to other adverse factors.

The raw jute market ruled dull and generally unchanged during



Export Types Dearer

THERE has been a substantial improvement in demand at the Tea auctions held in Calcutta during the past two weeks. This is mainly due to a number of favourable developments. Egypt has operated on a larger scale and she is to buy 10 million pounds in the next few weeks. The UK, Russia and Ireland have also bought the usual quantities. The trade thinks that, under the recent trade agreement, Russia will accelerate her purchases. Secondly, there are official indications that Assam Carriage Tax and West Bengal octroi duty might be relaxed for interior grades produced in the Cachar and Tripura areas.

Considering that there is likely to be surplus amounting to over 50 million pounds in 1958 as compared with 1957, no spectacular improvement in the price is expected. But, if indications of an increase in consumption prove correct, it is possible that the longer-term trend will remain steady. In any event, the price of superior grades looks like being maintained by a shortage of supplies.

In this connection, it is encouraging to note that tea consumption in the USA has reached the second highest level in history, in 1958, and is expected to continue to rise next year. The industry's overall optimism for the current stems from stepped-up promotion and advertising plans collectively through the Tea Council and individually by the brander packers.

Meanwhile, in the Export Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 64,367 packages. There was a strong and general demand, plain and Medium BPs and Fannings being fully firm and often dearer. Some of the cleaner sorts were sold above valuations. Medium Assam BOPs and Tippy types were a comparatively weak feature and were 10 to 20 nP per pound easier, while OFs in this category came in for less competition and eased by 10 to 15 nP, a number of lots being withdrawn earlier in the sale.

There was a stronger demand for CTC Assams and, while prices for the best were irregular showing little change on balance, cheaper sorts were generally sold above valuations. Whole Leaf grades were firm

the week under review. In the absence of mill interest prices tended to sag but in view of Government's active interest in the welfare of growers, sellers seemed to be less inclined to discount rates than some time ago.

to dearer, especially the more stylish ones. There was a fair demand for Darjeeling teas. Non-wither legg-cut teas were rapidly absorbed at firm to dearer rates. Following rates were quoted:—Clean Black Pekoe Rs 2.00 to Rs 2.04; Plain Broken Pekoe Rs 1.68; Plain Fannings Rs 1.72 to Rs 1.76; Medium BP Rs 1.58 to Rs 1.62; Medium Fannings Rs 1.76 to Rs 1.84; Best Assom CTC BP Rs 2.15 to Rs 2.20 (nominal) and Best Assam CTC Fannings Rs 2.30 (nominal).

In the Internal Sale offerings consisted of 17,470 packages of Dusts and 1,859 packages of Leaf grades. There was a strong general demand for Dusts. Prices for clean leaf orthodox grades ruled fully firm to dearer with black leaf exportable types and the smaller colour grades fetching up to 10 nP per pound above last rates. The strongest feature of the sale was the enquiry for CTC grades which ruled irregularly dearer. The poorer and medium sorts fetched rates up to 10 nP above last, while the better sorts advanced by up to 20 nP and sometimes more. Following rates were quoted:—Medium Dooars Dust Rs 1.78 to Rs 1.80; Medium Assam Grainy Dust Rs 1.74 to Rs 1.80; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 2.00 to Rs 2.15 and Best CTC Assam Dust Rs 2.50 to Rs 2.90 (nominal). There was a good demand for Leaf grades at dearer rates.

In the Export Quota section, business was reported done at rates varying from 3 to 3½ nP per pound.

In the Cochin market about 1.3 million pounds of Leaf teas were offered for export in the first sale of the New Year. Quality was rather irregular although some few medium and medium teas showed improvement. High-grown were a little disappointing and some of these declined slightly in quality. A feature of the sale was the demand for clean black leaf broken and fannings. Following rates were quoted:—Low Medium Rs 1.50 to Rs 1.60; Medium Rs 1.65 to Rs 1.80; Good Medium Rs 1.90 to Rs 2.25 and Quality Rs 2.10 to Rs 3.65.

In the Colombo market, offerings were 6,440,477 packages. There was a good demand. High-grown teas were lower, particularly the best liquoring kinds, which were considerably lower. Medium teas were about steady, while low-grown teas were slightly dearer.

In the Chittagong market, offerings consisted of 5,734 packages of Dusts and 16,392 package of Leaf grades. The market for Leaf grades opened As 4 to As 6 per pound dearer and, except for Whole Leaf grades, strengthened throughout the sale. Commonest kinds were in keenest demand, while legg-cut teas found ready buyers at around Rs 2-7-0. In the Dust section, prices were quoted As 5 per pound dearer. Plain Sylhet Dust was quoted at Rs 2-3-0.

In Mincing Lane, offerings were 75,000 packages. Buying was selective, because of the indifferent quality of much of the tea catalogued. A lot of "rains" teas are now being marketed from North India, while quality of the Ceylon offerings was generally lower.



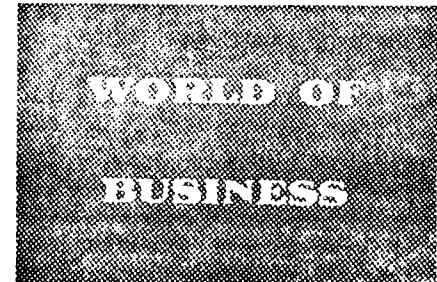
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Exports in September

Tea earned the biggest amount of foreign exchange for India in September last. Its exports during the month were valued at Rs 16.41 crores representing about 28 per cent of the value of total exports.

It was followed by jute fabrics. Rs 6.41 crores worth of which were exported. Exports of bags and sacks of packing, both new and used, and cotton fabrics were estimated at Rs 4.95 crores and Rs 3.84 crores respectively. The value of other principal articles of exports was: Leather Rs 1,66,66,195; raw cotton (other than linters) Rs 1,65,41,066; edible nuts Rs 1,54,09,269 and manganese ore and concentrates Rs 1,05,46,674.

Imports of rice during the month were valued at Rs 2.55 crores, wheat and spelt at Rs 2.17 crores and iron and steel at Rs 1.99 crores. Some of the other main articles of imports were milk and cream, copra, fuel oils, vitamins and antibiotics.

The United Kingdom was the main source of India's imports and was also its best customer. The volume of trade with that country was about 25 per cent of India's total trade—the balance was in India's favour. With Pakistan, India had a favourable balance of Rs 18,11,000.

The following is the break-up of India's foreign trade (merchandise) for September in principal commodities and with principal countries, according to information available with the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta.

EXPORTS	
Principal Articles	Value in Rs.
1. Fish: salted, dried or smoked, but not further prepared	34,52,051
2. Fish: Crustacea & molluscs: fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, dried or simply cooked	16,35,230
3. Edible nuts (including fresh coconuts), other than nuts chiefly used for the extracting of oil	1,64,09,269
4. Cane sugar, refined	31,97,938
5. Coffee not roasted	59,78,502
6. Tea	16,41,10,866
7. Spices, pepper and pimento, whether	

Principal Articles	Value in Rs.
1. Unground, ground or otherwise prepared	40,91,035
8. Spices, except pepper and pimento, whether unground, ground or otherwise prepared	49,94,508
9. Oil-seed cake and meal and other vegetable oil residues	83,87,849
10. Tobacco unmanufactured (including scrap tobacco and tobacco stems)	52,40,633
11. Tobacco manufactured for human consumption (smoking, chewing, snuff)	13,25,272
12. Goat skins and kid skins, undressed	36,42,232
13. Sawlogs and veneer logs non-conifer (hardwood)	16,43,196
14. Sheep's and lamb's wool, greasy or back washed	94,23,411
15. Horse hair and other coarse hair	5,17,795
16. Raw cotton, other than linters	1,65,41,065
17. Cotton mill waste, devilled cotton waste, and cotton shoddy not further manufacture	83,23,588
18. Hemp and hemp tow and waste (cannabis sativa and crotalaria juncea)	3,18,101
19. Waste materials from textile fabrics including rags	1,46,828
20. Mica, uncut or unmanufactured, in sheets or blocks, films and splittings; scrap mica, unground or ground	73,70,822
21. Iron ore and concentrates (except pyrites not roasted)	94,20,115
22. Iron and steel scrap	20,76,322
23. Manganese ore and concentrates	1,05,46,674
24. Bones, ivory, horns, hoofs, claws and similar products	13,72,052
25. Plants and parts of plants for use in dyeing and tanning whether ground or not	6,61,928
26. Natural gums, resins, balsam and lacs	52,82,273
27. Coal (anthracite, bituminous, sub-bituminous, lignite)	60,83,367
28. Mineral jelly and waxes (incl. petroleum)	9,84,779
29. Linseed oil (crude, refined or purified)	23,64,810
30. Cottonseed oil (crude, refined or purified)	7,091
31. Castor oil (crude, refined or purified)	23,67,679

Principal Articles	Value in Rs.
32. Hydrogenated oils and fats	2,82,810
33. Essential vegetable oils	20,01,483
34. Leather	1,66,66,195
35. Cotton yarn and thread, grey (unbleached) not mercerized	27,20,539
36. Cotton yarn and thread, bleached, dyed (coloured) or mercerized	17,93,290
37. Cotton fabrics, grey (unbleached)	1,74,84,162
38. Cotton fabrics, other than grey (bleached, dyed, mercerized, printed, or otherwise finished)	2,09,16,212
39. Fabrics of jute	6,41,25,730
40. Ribbons (other than of silk and of synthetic fibres) trimmings tapes and bindings of all fibres except elastic	8,89,113
41. Cordage, cables, ropes, twines, and manufactures thereof (fishing nets, rope makers wares)	10,19,893
42. Bags and sacks for packing, new or used	4,95,68,975
43. Blankets, travelling rugs and coverlets of all materials	12,97,950
44. Bed-linen, table-linen, toilet-linen, and kitchen-linen	19,42,198
45. Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, mats, matting and tapestries of wool and fine hair, excluding artware	49,47,988
46. Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, mats, matting and tapestries of textile fibres, other than wool and fine hair	12,13,696
47. Bricks, tiles, pipes and other products of brick-earth or ordinary baked clay	40,748
48. Manufactures of mica (built-up mica products and articles made from sheet mica and built-up mica)	6,53,462
49. Jewellery of gold, silver and platinum group metals, and goldsmiths silversmiths wares including set gems (except watch cases) other than artware	45,626
50. Foot-wear, wholly or mainly of leather (not including slippers and house footwear)	9,30,084

IMPORTS	
Principal Articles	Value in Rs.
1. Milk and cream (including butter milk, skim milk and whey)	1,27,01,513
2. Fish: fresh, chilled or frozen	35,93,112
3. Wheat and spelt (including meslin unmilled)	3,17,98,699
4. Rice not in the per and pimento, and broken rice	2,55,11,596
5. Edible nuts (including fresh coconuts), other than nuts chiefly for the extracting of oil	83,06,032
6. Dried fruits, including artificially dehydrated	37,18,077
7. Beet sugar and cane sugar, refined	763
8. Spices, except pepper and pimento, whether unground, ground or otherwise prepared	48,05,673
9. Tobacco unmanufactured (including scrap tobacco stems)	9,41,377
10. Copra	1,48,30,650
11. Natural rubber and similar natural gums	29,36,572
12. Raw silk (not thrown in hanks or in skeins)	2,60,775
13. Wool or fine hair carded or combed, incl. tops	68,41,043
14. Raw cotton other than linters	1,31,17,563
15. Jute (including jute cuttings and waste)	14,12,823
16. Synthetic fibres in staple length suitable for spinning and waste	62,390
17. Fertilizers-Natural phosphate, ground or unground	20,00,049
18. Sulphur	28,10,079
19. Asbestos, crude, washed or ground	8,06,960
20. Non-ferrous metal scrap	6,74,253
21. Natural gums, resins, balsam and lacs	5,82,510
22. Motor spirit (gasoline and other light oils for similar uses) including gasoline blending agents	14,39,921
23. Lamp oil and white spirit (kerosene and illuminating oil)	1,97,39,467
24. Gas oil, diesel oil and other fuel oils	1,96,12,567
25. Lubricating oils and greases including mixtures with animal and vegetable lubricants	55,448,223
26. Coconut (copra) oil	8,38,540

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Principal Articles	Value in Rs.
27. Sodium hydroxide (Caustic soda)	58,85,170
28. Sodium Carbonate (Soda ash)	2,44,741
29. Coal (ar dye stuffs and natural indigo (including artificial colour lakes)	80,17,540
30. Vitamins and Vitamin preparations	18,12,167
31. Penicillin, streptomycin, thyrocidine and other antibiotics	18,48,346
32. Explosives—propellant powders prepared explosives and hunting or sporting ammunition	22,104
33. Synthetic plastic materials in blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder and other primary form	27,51,853
34. Rubber tyres and tubes for vehicles and air-craft	5,83,820
35. Newsprint paper	57,40,184
36. Printing and writing papers in rolls and sheets other than news print	5,12,931
37. Common packing and wrapping paper	2,07,124
38. Yarn and thread of synthetic fibres and spun glass	85,99,518
39. Cotton fabrics other than grey (bleached, dyed, mercerized, printed or otherwise finished)	12,14,954
40. Cement	3,72,025
41. Iron and Steel: Ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, etc.	14,10,500
42. Iron and Steel: Joists, girders, angles, shapes, sections, etc.	80,34,213
43. Iron and Steel: Universals, plates and sheets uncoated	35,84,503
44. Iron and Steel: Plates and sheets, Coated	36,11,264
45. Railway rails	1,26,17,372
46. Railway track construction accessories to rails	19,50,444
47. Iron and Steel: Wire rods and wire, coate or not	33,39,109
48. Steel tubes and fittings, welded or drawn	82,52,810
49. Pipes and fittings, cast whether grey iron or malleable iron	6,56,826
50. Copper and alloys not refined and unwrought	95,88,125
51. Copper and alloys or copper worked (bars, rods, plates, etc.)	8,27,894
52. Aluminium and aluminium alloys	

Principal Articles	Value in Rs.
worked (bars, rods, plates, etc.)	39,61,768
53. Zinc and zinc alloys, unwrought	31,54,470
54. Tin and tin alloys (including tin solder unwrought)	57,99,079
55. Fire arms of war including tanks and self propelled guns, except revolvers and pistols (but including continuous fire pistol)	
56. Finished structural parts made of iron or steel, including assembled structures	25,76,368
57. Nails, bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, screws and similar articles of all base metals	7,18,610
58. Hand tools (including sets of hand tools), tools for machines and hand implements including agricultural	21,45,001
59. Steam generating boilers	36,22,255
60. International combustion, diesel and semi-diesel engine other than aircraft engines	48,42,154
61. Tractors other than steam	14,85,387
62. Machine tools for working metals (e.g. boring, drilling, etc.)	74,58,673
63. Metal working machinery other than machine tools (e.g. rolling mills, forging, wire drawing, etc.)	1,57,19,639
64. Pumps for liquids	18,30,360
65. Conveying, hoisting, excavating, road construction and mining machinery	82,34,634
66. Paper mill and pulp mill machinery and machinery for paper manufactures	10,38,436
67. Textile machinery and accessories (including bobbins, spools, etc.)	1,13,48,586
68. Mining construction and other industrial machinery ball, needle or roller bearings and parts	13,87,616
69. Electric generators and alternative motors and converters, etc.	2,39,73,495
70. Radio apparatus for telegraphy, telephony, television and radar	22,19,286
71. Apparatus for measuring and controlling electric energy, electric signalling, etc.	12,71,327

Principal Articles	Value in Rs.
72. Insulated cables and wire for electricity	47,98,450
73. Railway locomotives, steam (and tenders if shipped separately)	45,69,946
74. Railway and tramway freight and maintenance cars without power equipment	23,348

Principal Articles	Value in Rs.
75. Films (other than cinematographic) plates and paper for photography	13,53,182
76. Cinematographic films, not exposed	16,91,146
77. Watches, watch movements, cases and other parts of watches including marine chronometers, etc.	13,725

Value of Foreign Trade with Principal Countries: (In thousands of Rupees)			
COUNTRIES	Exports	Re-Exports	Imports
United Kingdom	17,06,27	3,63	12,64,32
Cyprus	1,84	2	
Aden	67,32	10,21	1,31
Bahrain Islands	26,64	2,01	18,65
Kuwait	31,77	1,50	52,30
Qatar and Trucial Oman	18,30	2,11	2
Pakistan	76,28	4	58,21
Ceylon	1,72,07	1,36	81,71
Singapore	1,54,82	20,88	93,29
Federation of Malaya	93,02	1,77	1,09,38
Hong Kong	83,72	7,38	5,87
Ghana (Gold Coast)	7,79		4,58
Nigeria	86,82		
Rhodesia, Northern	1,03		6,60
Rhodesia, Southern	5,60	34	7,19
Zanzibar and Pemba	3,90	4	36,62
Kenya	63,14	70	39,71
Uganda	9,73	13	17,82
Tanganyika	23,60	35	1,51
Canada	1,71,16		2,96,87
Australia	3,00,70	22	99,22
New Zealand	64,05		5,27
U.S.S.R.	2,79,91	11	10,92
Finland	3,17		19,44
Sweden	11,82		85,18
Norway	6,71		42,66
Irish Republic	59,45		
Poland	5,65		3,96
Denmark	10,48		8,47
Germany, Western	1,20,75	86	8,16,55
Germany, Eastern	7,22		10,86
Netherlands	64,47	6	78,81
Belgium	36,87	1	98,56
France	35,34	1,83	99,51
Switzerland	8,36	29	81,03
Italy	49,87	18	1,53,35
Austria	2,46		11,41
Hungary	14,15		7,95
Czechoslovakia	61,10	2	37,39
Yugoslavia	1,16		9,26
Turkey	15,88		2
Syria	73		1
Muscat and Oman	4,40	8	12,73
Saudi Arabia	39,97	76	1,70,46
Iraq	7,89		3,92
Iran	83,46	2,53	1,89,47
Afghanistan	35,35	1,24	53,64
Burma	50,87	18	2,76,81
Indonesia	14,34	30	31,98
Thailand	18,66	5	2,03
South Viet Nam	16,35	76	
Philippines	10,23		13
Japan	2,69,78	65	1,94,78
China	53,75	4	44,06
Egypt	79,18	3	47,69
Sudan	58,39	3	36,39
Belgian Congo	1,32		4,19
Mozambique	6,87	5	63,85
Ethiopia	15,96		3
U.S.A.	7,32,98	4,13	8,53,14
Cuba	1,24,67		
Uruguay	11,94		
Argentina	1,28,37		
Chile	2,70		
Peru	20		37
Other countries	1,20,60	1,20	92,35
Grand Total	58,33,95	68,08	58,59,91

N.B. The merchandise import figures are exclusive of the value of certain consignment of Government stores awaiting adjustments.



US Notes

It is not only the manifest economic and defence interdependence of the United States and other free world nations that give this year's presidential state-of-the-union message to the new American Congress unusual meaning for the world at large.

First, it deals with the state of the world as with the state of the union itself.

Second, in its domestic passages it comes to grips with a duality of fundamental problems which many nations face:

How to cope with the demands of a burgeoning population and with the challenges of ever-widening possibilities of economic growth: how to master the continuous social, economic and cultural changes that are part of current history, and yet provide at the same time for adequate national defence.

It goes without saying that these are problems akin to those of many other nations, even nations at a stage of industrial development far different from the United States or with defence problems immeasurably simpler.

Why then is President Eisenhower's prescription for the United States?

As the communist military threat is continuous, Mr Eisenhower expressly rejects feverish planning toward glibly predicted moments of "maximum peril"; he rejects ups and downs, vacillation between extremes, and precipitous utilization of every technological innovation, even at the price of early obsolescence.

As the possibilities of economic growth also are continuous, long term guides, for five or ten years ahead, must be established and goals defined for both private and public policies.

To that end, the President plans to entrust a committee of educators and representatives of labour, management, finance, the professions and other social strata with appraising "national potentials" and setting "national goals".

Much as was a similar committee appointed in 1931 by President Hoover, the new committee would be concerned with living standards, health, education, civil rights and social and civic opportunities for the individual.

The committee would also seek to determine whether and what government action is advisable in any of these fields, and on what level—local, state or federal.

While it is true that federal expenditures for health, education, science, water resources development, urban renewal, highways and other things have been on the rise, it needs to be said—less misunderstandings occur—that the far-reaching governmental planning programme does in no way, foreshadow departure from the basic principle of confidence in private, competitive enterprise.

What Mr Eisenhower has in mind is more clearly indicated in those parts of his message which deal with problems of the day.

Take the rise in living costs with which he deals rather extensively. His fiscal antidote is to submit to Congress (in about a week) a balanced budget for the Fiscal Year 1953-60. Second, he foresees the need for tax revision and asks the treasury to prepare plans for execution "at the proper time". He asks for prompt new legislation, sharply reducing the high cost of farm price supports which, he says, cannot be carried forever.

On a broader scale he proposes amending the Employment Act of 1948 (which charges the government with maintaining conditions of economic prosperity) to the effect that government be obligated to protect the buying power of the dollar—something it has in fact sought to do for several years.

The President also plans to set up a "continuing cabinet group of price stability and economic growth," to study private and governmental policies on costs, prices, wages and productivity. And he calls for private as well as public self-discipline, especially to stop the wage price spiral.

To this must be added the other tasks outlined for the civil leadership committee on social trends. Mr Eisenhower cites as an example the establishment of "national standards" in school curricula, teacher qualification and teacher pay—standards with which, once they are legislated, local school authorities presumably would have to conform.

All told, the message projects a programme that is ambitious as well as reasonable and looks far beyond the constitutional end of Mr Eisenhower's tenure. And it certainly carries the hallmark of the President's philosophy.

It is pertinent to note that there are many proposals in the state-of-the-union message which coincide with some broad ideas mentioned by the democratic majority leader in the Senate, Lyndon Johnson, the other day.

Among these are proposals for new ways of monetary control; tax revision; anti-inflation measures; educational improvements; an appeal to what the Senator called "great minds" of all walks of life to help seek "new solutions" for the next decade.

There is, of course, no telling what timing and details each—the President who heads the Administration and Senator Johnson who has far reaching influence on Capitol Hill—had in mind.

But at the beginning of a new two-year Congressional session, during which the executive branch of government will be in the hands of one party and the legislative branch will be dominated by another party, it is of enormous importance that their respective programmes—far from galloping off in opposite directions—have fundamentally much in common.

A comprehensive analysis of foreign trade trends by the US Department of Commerce confirms what earlier estimates had indicated: US merchandise imports were well maintained during 1953, despite the effects of the August 1957-April 1958 recession, and despite a sharp reduction in US exports.

While both exports and imports reached their recession lows in the first quarter of the year, exports have remained more than \$4,000 million below the \$20,500 million peak annual rate reached in the first quarter of 1957. Imports, however, have regained more than two-thirds of their earlier losses, climbing back by the third quarter of 1958 to a seasonally adjusted annual rate of more than \$12,800 million.

This means that the value of all US merchandise imports during 1958 dipped only moderately below the record \$13,000 million total of 1957. But even more interesting is the fact that after adjustment for 1958's lower prices, the volume of US imports during 1958 actually proved to be about 2 per cent higher than in the record year of 1957.

The Commerce Department analysis points out that exports and imports have played different roles in the 1957-58 recession from the ones they played in the preceding 1953-54 business decline. Slumping exports contributed to the 1957-58 downturn in domestic business activity; nor have foreign sales been a factor in the strong recovery of the past eight months. On the other hand, expanding exports during the 1953-54 recession helped to limit both the extent and the depth of that decline and played an important part in the subsequent upswing.

Imports, for their part, displayed a far lesser sensitivity to the 1957-53 recession than they did to the 1953-54 decline, when they dropped about 10 per cent in value, or well over twice the 1957-53 percentage dip.

In fact, the Commerce Department analysis reveals that substantial increases were recorded during 1958 in imports of food and non-food consumer items, and of materials and equipment associated with farm production. However, as might be expected from their closer sensitivity to business activity, imports of industrial supplies and materials declined in response to the economic downturn, offsetting the advances scored in other major categories.

Imports of materials associated with durable goods production, which comprise about 40 per cent of total imports of industrial materials, accounted for four-fifths of the decline in that total. But it is noteworthy that the drop in imports of these materials from their high point in 1957 to their low point in 1958 was less than the comparable decline in output of domestic industries using them.

The vigorous upsurge in residential construction in the US during 1958, especially in the latter part of the year, provided the impetus for a particularly startling pick-up in imports of lumber. By September, lumber imports were fully 46 per cent ahead of the 1957 pace,

far outrunning the recovery in domestic lumber production.

Paced by automobiles, imports of finished (non-food) consumer goods in 1958 continued their long-term upward movement, but at a diminished rate. For the first time since 1954, this rate is now moving about parallel to the rate of growth in disposable income of all Americans—their income after payment of taxes and certain other obligations, and hence available for spending as they wish. This is in contrast to a much steeper advance in the import rate in preceding years.

This change is not without its compensations, however. For with domestic automobile output in 1958 proceeding at a somewhat lower rate than in many earlier years, European automobile manufacturers were able to carve out a 7.5 per cent share of the total new car market in the US during the year, as against a 3 per cent share in 1957.

In the past year, Moscow has stepped up its economic pressures against other nations through "dumping," withholding trade, and using economic assistance for political purposes.

"Dumping" means the sudden unloading of a commodity on the international market by a nation or combination of nations, at a price under the home market price or under the establishing international market price. Dumping can drastically affect the economies of other nations producing the same commodity—and if those other nations are struggling to develop their economies, the effects may be disastrous.

Yet in 1958, the Soviet Union deliberately dumped enormous quantities of tin on the market, thereby directly endangering the economy of Bolivia and severely affecting the economies of Malaya and Indonesia.

The full implications of the Soviet manoeuvre were not at first realized. In June, it was reported only that Soviet tin exports had increased sharply, but by mid-August it was clear that a deliberate dumping campaign was under way. By mid-September the world price had dropped 12 per cent.

Bolivia, hardest hit, was deprived of most of her foreign exchange income, and saw her monetary reserve drop to a bare minimum. Mines closed down and unemployment in Bolivia spread. In the U.N. General Assembly, Bolivia, Malaya, Indonesia and Thailand called attention to the Soviet dumping, with the Bolivia delegate accusing the Soviet of "economic aggression...designed to bring about the collapse of the international market."

"Only a few weeks ago the world was given a chance to see how the Soviets could employ the device of withholding trade in order to affect the political affairs of another country. The country in this case: Finland.

The Soviets, displeased with the make-up of the Finnish Cabinet which took office in August of 1958, refused to renew trade agreements critical to Finnish economy. They also refused to accept—and pay for—some goods already ordered from Finland.

Indian Finance

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Twenty per cent of Finland's trade is with the Soviet Union, and with the coming of winter unemployment was increasing in Finland. On December 4 the Finnish Cabinet resigned. When the news broke, observers recalled the statement made by Nikita Khrushchev to a visiting group of U.S. Senators in September, 1955, to the effect that "we (Soviets) value trade least for economic reasons and most for political purposes."

Not only trade but economic aid as well are utilized in Soviet strategy to gain political footholds or to enlarge political influence in the country receiving the Soviet aid. The Soviets contribute very little to United Nations assistance organizations, but are willing to contribute to specific countries in which they have political objectives—even to the point of sending commodities which are in short supply in the Soviet-controlled area. Such tactics can be particularly effective in countries which need assistance for economic development.

In October, 1956—not long after Soviet bloc shipments of arms to Egypt had begun—Dr. Citrad Sarka, former Deputy Director in the Czechoslovakia Ministry of Foreign Trade—declared that Soviet economic policy was "aimed at political control of the Middle East."

But, just as the Soviets grant economic assistance for political purposes, so they also withhold it—as they withhold trade—for political purposes. The outstanding example here is Yugoslavia.

In spite of the fact that President Tito's government is also Communist, the Soviets deliberately reduced their economic assistance to Yugoslavia in 1958 because the Yugoslav communists differed from them on "ideological matters." A prominent Indian newspaper, the *Hindustan Times*, remarked on that occasion that Moscow "seems bent on pulling the invisible strings of economic aid to realize its political ambitions in Yugoslavia."

It may be argued that economic manoeuvre of this type—dumping, withholding trade, calculated economic assistance—do not actually increase international tensions. In point of fact, however, their political effect can be far-reaching; economic manoeuvring can cause governments to fall.

This, of course, is one of the basic aims of Soviet economic strategy: to undermine the governments of free countries in the hope that national Communist Parties will be able to gain control.

The more one studies the incoming 1958 statistics, the more interesting—and in some respects, paradoxical—appears the behaviour of the American consumer. Already a matter of note in these columns and elsewhere is the fact that estimated consumer spending has hit a new annual high despite the effects of the recession in the early months and despite the first yearly dip in installment buying since World War II.

Now another trend of similarly paradoxical proportions has emerged. "It is that savings institutions across the United States are closing their books on what also has been the biggest year for individual savings

since World War II. This, of course, represents another contradiction of so-called "normal" expectations, what with 1958 having been a year not only of partial recession but also of having record consumer expenditures.

Beyond that, the savings trend should help allay the concern of some experts over a so-called "flight from the dollar"—a concern that the possible emergence of inflationary pressures in the wake of the current vigorous economic recovery might induce people to convert cash assets into goods, securities, real estate and similar holdings. But so far, at least—there has been no discernible rush from the dollar because of an inflation threat, real or fancied.

Adding up all the money put away in the nation's major savings media—commercial banks, savings and loan associations, mutual savings banks, life insurance, U.S. Government savings bonds, credit unions—one finds total new individual savings for 1958 exceeding \$19,000 million. This is a 50 per cent jump over the total saved in 1957, and easily surpasses the previous postwar record—the \$15,000 million stacked away in 1956, a year of rising prosperity.

As a matter of fact, not since World War II years, when the nation's resources were diverted to the war effort and consumer goods production was severely curtailed, have individual savings approached the 1958 total.

What is behind this public passion for savings is something that puzzles the experts, from bankers to government economists. Many have an explanation for developments in the early part of the year. Then the recession may have led anxious consumers to put money aside until the economic weather cleared. In addition, a drop in the yields of government securities may have caused big investors to shift some holdings to bank deposit, on which higher yields were being offered.

But this explanation obviously cannot be accepted so readily for the latter part of the year, a period of strong business recovery. Even now, with over-all economic activity and consumer spending rising to new highs, the savings flow continues apace.

A survey of major savings institutions throughout the country by the reputable magazine *Business Week Reviews* only a slight slackening of the inflow on new savings in the past few months. In fact, *Business Week* has found a widespread confidence among the experts that the high rate of savings will continue during most of 1959. They expect rising personal incomes, generated by the business upturn, to offset to a considerable degree the anticipated large increase in consumer spending, especially for automobiles and home appliances.

The 1958 savings record already is having a significant effect on the thinking of the nation's economists. They generally agree that more money will be available in the coming year not only for consumer spending, but also for business investment. And this is causing government agencies here to revise some of their forecasts for next year.

The Federal Home Loan Board,

for instance, says that the steep—30 per cent—rising in savings and loan accounts this year (1958) means ample mortgage funds will be on tap almost everywhere in the country, thereby further stimulating the strong residential construction market.

The Securities and Exchange Commission says the savings growth will provide more money for capital spending as well as housing.

The Federal Reserve Board, the nation's chief monetary manager, is heartened by prospect that the increased savings will permit less inflationary financing of new plant and equipment, and also will tend to curb interest rate rises.

Britain

SOME politicians in Britain—and others, too—cannot peer forward into 1959 without having their gaze heavily overshadowed by thoughts of an early General Election. They may be right. They may not.

For the independent, or uncommitted, observer, the safe thing to note is that the Government has proposed a programme for the year that could well keep Parliament busy until the last day of July, 1959. It is true that the Government could break off at any moment that the Prime Minister thought fit; and, no doubt, if he did he would adjust the legislative programme accordingly.

But meanwhile there is the programme, and on that a pretty solid amount of work has been begun already.

The most important parts of it all are social legislation: proposals to increase retirement pensions which have already been published in a White Paper and will shortly be embodied in a Bill. Very broad and promising proposals for secondary and technical education are also announced; and there is important new provision being made to put Government money at the disposal of the building societies, to enable them to make loans that their practice and present resources do not allow for to people without capital for buying their own houses.

In the last parliamentary days before the adjournment, the Government published also the Street Offences Bill to deal with prostitution. This arises from recommendations made by the Wolfenden Committee, which studied homosexual offences as well. The latter are not yet dealt with in proposed legislation.

By now there is a wide range of Bills before Parliament. One would renew for a term of five years only the last five of the wartime Defence Regulations of substance, out of 13 currently in force.

The Opposition claims to have discovered some politics in this. Government spokesmen remark that if any future government wants emergency powers it will have to seek the sanction of Parliament for them. Opposition spokesmen have argued that here is an unnecessary attempt to hinder a new government by dismantling, in advance, financial and other controls that the national inter-

est might require it to use. The Government looks upon the affair as "an exercise in constitutional propriety".

Other Bills to be dealt with over the first weeks and months of the session that is to begin again on January 20 include:

(1) A measure, somewhat controversial, to put an end to compulsory arbitration in industrial disputes, because the system, the Government says, is not in accordance with the general tradition of British industrial relations and because also, it says, the Industrial Disputes Tribunal no longer commands the support of the majority of employers.

(2) A factories Bill, to which the Opposition does not in general object; to develop voluntary co-operation between the Government and industrial organizations in matters of safety, health and welfare in factories, to deal with certain temporary provisions touching the hours of work of women and children and to look to the prevention of fire in factories. It is an odd thing that, hitherto, factory legislation, while it has dealt with the fighting of fires after they have begun, has not dealt with their prevention.

There is another interesting Bill going through Parliament to alter the law touching cases where compensation is needed because an individual interest in real property has to be overridden for the welfare of the community. The proposal is to enable public authorities to pay compensation at market value, instead of at technically computed values which have often been unfair to the owner.

Since the end of World War II, 12 new towns have been built in England and Wales, and three in Scotland, under special legislation. Their future governance has to be considered. If they were handed over to the local authorities, that would mean almost 100 per cent municipalization of them, with all their houses, factories, shops, offices, and amenities. Together they represent between £250,000,000 and £300,000,000 of taxpayers' money. The Government proposes to put the future management of the 12 in England and Wales under a permanent commission, which will delegate much of its work to local committees.

Then there is a Bill to raise from £3,250,000 to £5,000,000 the limit of Government money that can be advanced to the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Ltd., so that, in future it will be able to lend in the region of £70,000,000. The Corporation raises most of its money by issuing debentures on the London stock market. It has advanced some £57,000,000 during its life, more than half of it in the last eight years. Loans average between £4,000 and £5,000, for the purchase of farms, the financing of new buildings and of fixed equipment, and they go to farmers on both small and large scale.

All that is the major part of the domestic matters of the legislative programme. Parliament will be sharp to call for debates on foreign affairs, but that kind of business can scarcely be predicted, any more than foreign affairs themselves can be pre-

dicted. There will be more predictable debates on defence.

These also may well be more illuminating than might be expected. For now, while the Defence Estimates are being made up, the Service departments are able to feel secure about co-operation with the United States and they can plan ahead, on a reasonably economical basis.

In short, there is much work to do. Parliament's winter and early spring show every sign of being among the most interesting of recent years.

★ The British Treasury's recent announcement that all sterling

held or acquired by non-residents of the Sterling Area was to be freely transferable throughout the world and could, therefore, be converted into dollars at the current rate of exchange was fore-shadowed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at last year's Commonwealth Conference in Montreal and International Monetary Fund meeting in New Delhi. Observers of the financial situation, however, had expected that this step would be taken some time in 1959, and the actual date (December 27) of the announcement came, therefore, as a surprise.

The United Kingdom Government has been able to take this step earlier than expected because sterling has regained a position of strength. Three conditions necessary for the introduction of external convertibility (convertibility for non-residents) have been fulfilled.

First, thanks to the drastic measures taken in September 1957, inflation has been checked in the U.K. Restrictions have been progressively eased or removed since last spring and it is confidently expected that economic expansion in the U.K. will be resumed in

1959 without danger of new inflationary pressures. Secondly, after an uninterrupted rise, from October 1957 to November 1958, the reserves of the U.K.—which, in fact, are the reserves of the whole Sterling Area—are now adequate to bear any temporary strain which unpredictable changes in the international situation may impose. Lastly, U.K. exports kept up better during the recession of world trade in 1957 than was expected and, partly as a result of the end of the American recession, the prospects of international trade are now satisfactory.

The new system of external convertibility does not mean an end to exchange control, and the policy regarding capital transfers to countries outside the Sterling Area remains unchanged. There is no immediate relaxation in import restrictions and payments for services. Thus neither the man-in-the-street nor the business man in the U.K. and the rest of the Sterling Area is directly affected by the new move. But indirectly he will benefit from the advantages that foreign holders of sterling now enjoy.

Non-resident convertibility completes the process of amalgamating the different types of non-resident sterling (sterling held by non-residents) which has been going on since the end of the war. These different types arose from the special exigencies of the war and the immediate post-war period. By March 1954, only two main types were left—official sterling and transferable sterling.

Holders of official sterling (U.S. and Canadian account sterling) were permitted to use this sterling for payments to any part of the world, or to convert it into dollars at the official rate. Holders of transferable sterling could use it for payments to all countries outside the dollar area, but were not permitted to convert it into dollars at the official rates. There had developed, however, unofficial markets for transferable sterling, mainly in Zurich and New York, and since 1955, when the U.K. authorities began to support the rates in these markets, the discount at which transferable sterling could be exchanged into dollars was very small.

This "informal" convertibility marked great progress towards formal external convertibility. Under the new system, holders of sterling in all countries outside the Sterling Area (both the former dollar area and the transferable sterling countries) may use their sterling for payments to the Sterling Area and to all "third" countries, or convert it into dollars at the official rate.

This will contribute to the further strengthening of sterling's use as an international trading currency. (It already finances probably about 40 per cent of world trade). If foreigners hold more sterling, they will be inclined to buy more from the sterling countries.

Indian Finance

January 17, 1959

EXCEPT from the extreme left and the extreme right, there will be much sympathy for the Congress party in its agonies of framing an acceptable land policy. No other economic problem confronting us has comparable twists and turns and apparently unresolvable conflicts of interests. No problem of ours has been so bedevilled by cross purposes between long term and short term urgencies, by clashes of interests that are not easily assimilated into a pat opposition of good and evil. Now that Zamindaris have been abolished in most of the States, choice of sides in the dispute is no longer automatic. In no other problem, therefore, has the pursuit of the will-o-the-wisp of ideological solutions been so persistently impeded by practical difficulties that arise at every turn. Humane men shrinking from the horrors of plying ideological steam rollers—the familiar solution of totalitarians in such contexts—have been forced to think of more acceptable alternatives. As against this, the economic and political arguments for speedy reforms are such as no political party, having to face an electorate on adult franchise, can ignore with impunity for long.

★ In its latest resolution on the subject, the Congress makes no bones about its envisaging an entirely new pattern of rural life. But it is a pattern that has become steadily inescapable for historical and other reasons. Rajaji must be among the very few persons of perspicacity who feel that a species of laissez faire is still a possible policy in the matter. (Rajaji's arguments in this regard must read strange to many who were affected by his limited but vigorous interference with contractual relationships between tenants and landlords in his brief tenure as Chief Minister of Madras). In any case, it is clear that, despite the formidable administrative problems that are likely to be thrown up, realignment of the pattern of rural life cannot be indefinitely postponed.

★ The latest Congress resolution is a programme of such a readjustment. Broadly, it conceives the country's future agrarian pattern in largely cooperative terms. The institution of the village economy is to be the village panchayat and the village cooperatives, both of which are to have immensely enlarged powers and resources. Since it is likely that the resources of a single village cooperative may still be insufficient, it provides that several cooperatives may form themselves into a union. Several types of cooperatives are envisaged and the functions of these co-operatives are to be wide and comprehensive, including provision of credit, storage and marketing

facilities; joint farming co-operatives are to be encouraged with villagers retaining ownership in their land and getting return both for their ownership and work done. As a first step toward cooperative farming, service cooperatives are to be organised within the next three years.

★ The resolution also envisages the fixation by various States before the end of 1959 of ceiling on present and future holdings. Wisely, the actual quantum of the maximum holding has been left for decision by local governments. The ceiling, the resolution makes it clear, is on the size of the holding and not on income. This has been done with a view to assuaging misgivings that the Congress is discriminatory in its attitudes to rural and urban wealth.

★ The resolution also recommends the generally acceptable suggestion for the fixation of a floor price for agricultural produce reasonably in advance of the season so that the tiller may be assured of a fair return. The controversial policy of state trading in foodgrains is also given a blessing in passing.

★ But, in my view, the most interesting suggestion in the resolution is with regard to the way in which land in excess of the prescribed ceiling is to be dealt with. There were revealing shifts in emphasis at the various stages the proposals were discussed, and, in its final form, it is significantly different from what it was at the original stage. These amendments at various stages show, by the way, the different pulls to which thinking on the subject has to submit.

★ As it emerged from the agricultural production sub-committee of the party, the ownership of the surplus land was to vest in the panchayat, and its management was to be in the hands of the village cooperative. As many members were not slow to point out, this idea itself was a departure from various election pledges of the party. These pre-election promises had held out land for the landless in terms that implied exclusive and absolute individual ownership. Many delegates argued as though the change implied active bad faith. And, ironically, they actually repeated arguments that opponents of land

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"

—As You Like It.

cooperative to landless labour only.

★ It is interesting to examine the motivation for successive changes and to speculate on the possible effect of the idea in its final form on the shape of the village economy. There can be little doubt that the successive changes were motivated by second and more compassionate thoughts about the "little man". Though, as I shall presently show, some confusion over the overall pattern has been created by these changes, it is clear that the Congress felt that a village cooperative may still be dominated by the comparatively affluent landowners. In fact, in some parts of the UP and the Punjab, the so-called village cooperatives have been scandalously misused by the bigger fry to whom the landless still look up with the same old abjectness. So, it was necessary that a cooperative with no "class friction" (as a member, in commendation of the idea, euphemistically put it) should be formed. But the further change excluding the small landholder from the cooperative for the excess land is rather hard to defend on equitable grounds. The position of a small landowner is hardly different from that of the landless. It is probable that the second amendment was by way of a gesture really intended to assuage the sense of guilt about not having gone far enough in the promises to the landless. There were excellent economic reasons for not taking these pledges literally, and indeed it would be in the interests of the landless themselves to be part of larger cooperatives than to be eking out a miserable pittance on half an acre each. But there is an emotional streak in the Indian National Congress which manifests itself at unexpected moments. And the small landholder has been the vicarious sacrificial goat for the Con-

reforms employ. For instance, they were eloquent on how pride of possession would provide the erstwhile landless an incentive for greater production.

★ There can be no doubt that this particular argument against the change was rightly rejected. Indeed, one of the most serious objections to the election pledges was that their implementation would encourage fragmentation. It would be ironical if a measure of land reform should accentuate further one of the worst features of Indian agriculture—uneconomic holdings. One of the mitigating factors that make expropriation of holdings over an arbitrary maximum acceptable to the country is the possibility that the expropriated land will be efficiently organised and scientific agriculture will be possible on a substantial scale.

★ But this suggestion of the sub-committee underwent further transformations. The vague reference to the surplus land being cultivated by the village cooperative was clarified further by limiting the membership of this cooperative to landless labourers and small landholders. This, again, was changed almost at the last moment at the open session, by an amendment moved by Mr Nehru. The effect of this amendment was to confine the membership of this particular

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Sealed tenders are invited for tender No. CON/COS[2]P & M/15-16/B/59 for supply of 2 Nos. Bore hole deep well turbine pump diesel driven with a capacity of 10,000 G.P.H. Tenders will be opened on 28-1-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 at Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipt for depositing earnest money of Rs 480/- with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Railway's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
S163

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (1) Tender No. PB[24]COS/ IP/716/EDS/EB(58) for supply of 2036 Nos. of Fitting Pressed Steel Duriston No. 18 complete with Glass and Holder. Closing date of the tender is 4-2-59 at 12 noon. Earnest money is Rs 300/-. (2) Tender No. PB/18/COS/414 and 415/A/EA(58) for supply of (a) 2 Nos. of Axle Crank Driving LP (built up Type) N class as per Con. Engineer's Drg. No. 4321: (b) 13 Nos. of Axle straight Tender steel rough CS, H, HS, HSM classes as per item 24 of CME's Drg. 7737A. Closing date of the tender is 16-2-59 at 12 noon. Earnest money is Rs 400/-.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (PB Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must deposit earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier and enclose his deposit receipt together with a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

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gressmen getting rid of their sense of sin.

But, apart from this, the significance to the future agrarian pattern of the emergence of this kind of cooperative farm owned entirely by the erstwhile landless is stupendous. It is true that the picture of the future agricultural pattern is somewhat confusing after the incorporation of these various amendments. For instance, if the surplus land is to be the exclusive preserve of the landless, then, do the others form another cooperative, since the resolution envisages the final adoption of the cooperative principle for all agriculture? But it seems rather unlikely that one village can support two cooperatives; and, even if it did, it is not likely that old class orientations will get more firmly entrenched by this polarisation. If, on the other hand, there is to be only one cooperative in the village and that will be that of the landless, what is to happen to the small landholder who wants to join a cooperative? These and other familiar conundrums will have to be answered and doubtless will be when the details are worked out.

But the truly striking thing about the idea of the landless operating the surplus land is that, overnight, the landless will become, so to speak, the biggest landlord in the village. Of course, I do not have the necessary statistics with me at the moment and conditions are bound to differ from village to village. But even if there is one substantial zamindar in a village, on the basis of current ideas of ceilings, it is clear that the available surplus, after his holding is cut to size, will be far larger than what will be with the rest of the village put together. In that case, for the first time in history, the landless labourer will have come into his own in an unmistakable way.

There is a sense in which there is not only social but poetic justice in this transformation. I am sure that must have been the principal attraction of the idea. Indeed, it is not unlikely that it is the patness of the reversal that might have killed such qualms as might have been felt about the exclusion of the small landowner from the membership of this particular cooperative. Once an owner of land, however pitifully small, is in the picture, then the image of the "meek inheriting the earth" in this strikingly concrete way would be spoiled. I would strongly recommend Congressmen attempting to popularise the programme to remember this aspect of the changeover and present it in this fashion to the public. It is not only the landless but also those about to be expropriated who will see, in this image of an ancient wrong righted, justification of the policy, however personally irksome it may be.

But there is more to it than mere symbol manipulation. Many opponents of reform claim that the so-called idle landowner is far from idle, since he contributes his managerial and scientific skill for pro-

moting good agriculture. This is not universally accepted. But the claims of those who picture the landlord as an idle parasite and the labourer as the true agency of production have now an opportunity of being made good. If their assertion is true, then production in these lands should show a spectacular increase.

If the whole country is to be dotted with cooperatives of the landless successfully cultivating the surplus land, impulses of cooperation on the whole agricultural front will be quickened. Other familiar objections to cooperative farming will also disappear. For instance, one such objection to joint farming has been that it asks for the renunciation of the sense of ownership from those who already own lands. This objection is obviously untenable in the case of a cooperative whose members have never had any lands before and thus have nothing to renounce. (This is an additional reason for not taking the election pledge too literally. If that had been done, it would be well nigh impossible to persuade the erstwhile landless to pool their lands together again. Indeed, older owners may be quicker to renounce their title than these, the members of a new privileged class). A second familiar objection to cooperative farming was difficulties of equitable sharing. Where both criteria of ownership and labour enter in the calculation of one's share in the common produce, there is bound to be heartburn about the precise importance, inter se, of ownership and work. This is eliminated in the cooperation of landless, since the only measure of your due is the work you put in. Indeed, it seems to me that, to begin with, it would be an excellent idea to confine cooperative farming to these cooperatives till the psychological and other barriers between the erstwhile landless and the comparatively privileged disappear by the undoubted increase in the pace of economic amelioration of the former. If the landless make a success of the cooperative idea, they would have served the country and their sympathisers well.

In many ways, these ideas are an act of faith. Those who quarrel with them, fear that such a faith may be misplaced. Certainly, the record of cooperation in this country has not been such as to inspire automatic assent to the idea. The peasants in R K Narayan's novel, *The Financial Expert*, who prefer the informality of the money-lender under the Banyan tree (whose capital is provided by the very cooperative society he prevents them from approaching) are archetypal. Therefore, the administrative tasks involved in making cooperatives are truly staggering. But to argue that the status quo can meet the needs of the time is to be hopelessly out of touch with the larger economic reality. Scientific agriculture, better seeds and implements, fertilisers, cheap electric power, easy credit, a firm price policy and better storage and marketing facilities, it is argued,

will serve agriculture better than tampering with the traditional agencies of agriculture. There are two fallacies in this argument. Firstly, all these aids to better agriculture will be available to the new pattern as well. Their availability does not depend upon the pattern of agriculture, and therefore argumentatively, they neither add anything to the virtues of the old, nor take away anything from the attractions (or, for that matter, the deficiencies) of the new. The second fallacy is more serious because it has a more plausible front. It is said that the imposition of the new pattern may, by diversion of energies, interfere with production. I shall, for argument's sake, accept this position. But the compulsions behind the reforms are not solely those of a desire for increased production as such. The blunt truth is that if the millions of landless labour do not get a square deal and are to live in the squalor in which they live now, it would be an even greater confession of failure than fall in production. The amelioration of their conditions within a reasonable time is no ideological fad but an economic and political necessity. With democracy falling to pieces all around us, and with the attractions of communism so insistently hawked, it would be folly to temporise on this question. This is the real *raison d'être* of the land reform proposals of the Congress.

EAVESDROPPER.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (1) Tender No. PB[35]58/ COS/ IP/986/EB1(58) for supply of 1368 Nos. Washer Buffer as per IRS Drg. No. W. 364, Alt 8 and to IRSS M-5, Class II. Closing date of the tender is 25-2-59 at 12 noon. Earnest money is Rs. 275/-.

(ii) Tender No. PB[34]58/ COS/ IP/302/EB1(58) for supply of 278 Nos. of Rack Brake as per IRS Drg. No. W. 984, Alt. current and to IRSS No. M-5 Steel Class II. Closing date of the tender is 20-2-59 at 12 Noon. Earnest money is Rs. 250/-.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned, (P.B. Section) S. E. Rly., Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs. 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must deposit earnest money in cash as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier and enclose his deposit receipts together with a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
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GATEWAY GOSSIP

SPEAKING at the inaugural session of the Bombay State Businessmen's Convention recently Mr G. F. Kapadia, President, has pointed out that even in a mixed economy, the private sector has to play a very important role over a wide range. It is generally accepted that Government's industrial policy is based on such an assumption. In this view it is to be expected that nothing will be done by Authority to hamper the process of the natural growth of the private sector. On the contrary one would expect Government to do their best to bring about conditions conducive to its efficient working. In their actual working, however, Government's policies pertaining to private industry and trade seem to have laid the emphasis on the regulatory aspect rather than on the main objective of fostering the growth of industry in general.

This tendency on the part of Government to go on increasing the hurdles in the way of private enterprise in the shape of ever increasing rules and regulations has, it is claimed by the business community, contributed in a large measure toward putting the private sector in an unenviable position. It cannot be said that curbing of private enterprise has become inevitable because it is opposed to Government's industrial policy. Mr Kapadia has made it clear that "there is a large measure of agreement between those who guide the destinies of the country and the business community in regard to the ultimate objectives of the economic policy of the country". The main aim of the businessmen's convention is to contribute "to a clear understanding of the position and difficulties of the private sector in industry and trade".

Mr Kapadia thinks that an impartial inquiry into the effects of the industrial policy, the trade policy and the labour policy of Government will go a long way toward bringing about this understanding. The need for such an enquiry arises from the fact that at present these three spheres of policy are operating independently and naturally the main aim is lost. A committee which takes up the three spheres of policy will be in

Businessmen's Convention

a position to know the actual state of affairs in the private sector because these three are the main determinants of growth of the private sector in the country today.

In asking for an enquiry into the working of the three policies Mr Kapadia is not concerned with a reexamination of the basic policy. He has made it clear that his object in referring to them is only to focus attention on the results that have followed the impact of these policies on industrial and economic life in the country. The private sector has accepted a policy of planned development and in this connection Mr Kapadia has pointed out that the first objective plan for industrial development has been drawn up by spokesmen of the private sector. If therefore a reexamination of the effects of the working of the policies of Government pertaining to the private sector is asked for it is only because there are unmistakable indications to show that these policies have retarded instead of helped the growth of industry in general.

There is first of all need for a review of the Industrial Policy Statement in the light of actual performance in the two spheres so far. The idea of keeping a rigid line of demarcation between the two sectors is to be changed allowing more scope for the private sector. Government should also make it a point not to encroach upon the sphere of private enterprise once it has been allotted to it. The various rules under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act have to be so altered as not to retard the smooth growth of the private sector.

The increasing incursion by the State into the trading activities has caused grave concern to the large number of traders in the country who are in the line for quite a long time. Though it was pointed out at the time when the State Trading Corporation came into being that it was only intended to supplement the normal trade channels, its activities have been extended greatly in the course of the past two years. Recently Government have decided to take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains though it is clear that the food shortage in the country has been brought about by the cumulative effect of various factors without conclusive proof to the effect that traders have also contributed toward bringing about the shortage by their unsocial activities.

Government's labour policy is another restraining influence in the sphere of industrial activity and if the pace of industrial development in the country is to be maintained at the present level it is imperative that early steps are taken to bring about a proper relation between the wage bill and labour productivity. This matter is of vital importance to Government also be-

cause by virtue of the rapid expansion of the public sector, Government are themselves emerging into a big employer. Another important point to be noted in regard to labour policy is that due to the sizeable increase in wages in the country without a corresponding increase in productivity, Indian manufactured goods are becoming quite costly. With the cost of production high our goods when they are placed in foreign markets are finding themselves in a disadvantageous position. This is a serious handicap to a country which is now making great efforts to maximise its exports in a bid to increase its foreign exchange earnings.

The enormous increase in the tax burden during the past three four years has depleted the resources of industries to such an extent as to make them helpless even to meet

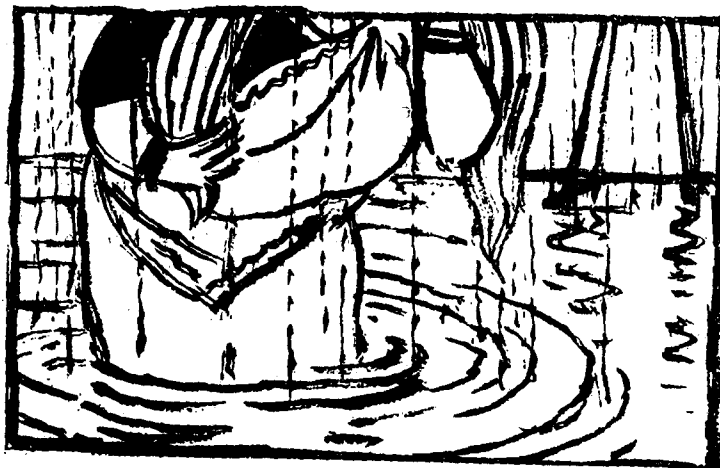
their day to day expenditure. Mr Kapadia has pointed out that a dispassionate examination of the taxation policy of Government as applied to the private sector, will reveal that this sector is being made to bear a burden which is absolutely beyond its capacity.

Mr Kapadia has rightly noted that on their part the business community have also to take energetic measures to regain the confidence of the general public. It cannot be denied that the fair name of the business community has been tarnished by misdeeds of a few unscrupulous elements among them. It is true that the large majority of them have continued to adopt fair trade practices. But this fact will not be clearly seen so long as there are a sizeable number of unscrupulous elements among the business community.

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GATEWAY NOTES

State Financial Corporations

ACCORDING to a study published in the latest bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India, there has been an increase in loans and advances sanctioned by the State Financial Corporations from less than Rs 1 crore by two Corporations in 1953-54 to nearly Rs 5 crores by twelve corporations during 1957-58. Though the rise in the amount sanctioned since 1955-56 is partly attributable to the increase in the number of corporations in that year, it is evident that the spurt in loans sanctioned also reflects the rising tempo of economic activity in the country. During the five-year period 1953-54 to 1957-58 as a whole the amount of loans sanctioned aggregated Rs 16.1 crores, out of which Rs 10.1 crores or over 60 per cent were distributed. Loans outstanding at the end of the period amounted to Rs 9.4 crores.

It is to be noted that the loan facilities made available by the State Financial Corporations are for the benefit of the small and medium scale industries in the private sector. It has long been realised by Authority that if the industrial development of the country is to make rapid progress, adequate credit facilities should be made available for all classes of entrepreneurs. Accordingly several credit institutions have been established during the past few years with their scope of activities clearly marked. The Industrial Financial Corporation together with the State Financial Corporations may be said to constitute one group.

While it is true that the State Financial Corporations have made commendable progress during the past five years in respect of providing facilities to small and medium scale industries, they are yet to reach a stage wherein they can meet their commitments in full from their own earnings. For during the last five years all the Corporations have been compelled to have recourse to subventions from their respective Governments in order to meet their dividend commitments under the State Financial Corporations Act. The Reserve Bank Study, however, notes that the magnitude of recourse to such subventions has been declining in the case of some of the Corporations.

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Import Policy

WHILE it is true that the present import policy has brought some difficulties, it cannot be maintained that there is any suitable alternative to a drastic reduction in imports under the prevailing conditions in the country's economy. It

is, however, to be noted that in applying the policy Government should ensure that enterprises are not denied such of their essential requirements as are not available from indigenous sources. It is also incumbent on Government to see that the established trade channels are allowed to participate to a large extent in the import that is allowed so that unemployment as a result of the closure of import firms may be brought down.

It is, therefore, gratifying to note that Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, has assured the All India Importers' Association that these two factors are receiving due attention at the hands of Government. Mr Shastri has broadly defined the import policy as one with three main considerations. Firstly, it will be the earnest endeavour of Government to reduce imports through indigenous production and increase exports so that there is a favourable trade balance for the country. In the second place it is clear that imports of essential raw materials will have to be continued and not further reduced if the development of the economy has to be maintained. Mr Shastri has noted that it will be most unfortunate if the shortage of raw materials leads to a decline in production. He has also made it clear that such a situation has to be avoided at all costs. The third consideration that is to be borne in mind is that imported goods are properly distributed at reasonable prices.

Elucidating the policy further, Mr Shastri has said that in future it will be the aim of Government to liberalise imports in regard to certain commodities and to restrict imports of others whose indigenous production steadily increases. It is also not to be forgotten that the drastic import cut has been a blessing in disguise to industries having new lines of production. Already there are definite indications that many manufacturers have taken advantage of the present shortage of certain types of goods and have embarked upon their indigenous production with success. As far as industries still dependent on imported raw materials are concerned, it is the policy of Government to remove the handicaps in their way toward full utilisation of installed capacity. In this view it will be incumbent on Government to ensure uninterrupted flow of foreign raw materials wherever required. At the same time indigenous industries should take energetic steps to reduce as much as possible their dependence on foreign raw materials. In this connection Mr Shastri has pointed out that in regard to supplies of two important materials, steel and pig iron, the position has shown much improvement in recent months. The problem of pig iron has been solved more or less fully while there is every indication that the supply of steel from indigenous sources will show sizable improvement in about a year's time.

GATEWAY MARKETS

Groundnut touches new high

PRICES on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange continued to display an upward trend, Groundnut and Castor futures advancing further on bear-covering and speculative support, thanks to reports of business done in groundnut oil with Hong Kong and Burma. Some deals were also reported in groundnut oilcake at higher rates. In the ready section, Groundnut Bold quality was quoted at Rs 33.50 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 17.62.

When news was received that the shipping lines, operating on the India-Atlantic ports, had decided to reduce the freight on FPS groundnut from 305 shillings to 235 shillings, fresh support developed in the groundnut market and the disparity in prices was narrowed down. Then came the export promotion measures from the Government.

The Government decided to grant licences to groundnut oil exporters for the export of oilcake equal to their oil exports. This, however, did not give much cheer to the trade; because the one-to-one ratio failed to offset the loss incurred in oil exports at the current world parity. But, the Government decision to release a further export quota of 20,000 tons of groundnut oilcake for the period ending March 1959, has been greeted by the market by a rise of Rs 15 per ton to Rs 300 for the expeller variety of oilcake.

Shippers are happy as the timely release of the quota will enable them to honour their advance commitments with foreign buyers. London prices for the expeller oilcake have also hardened to £37 per ton. Shippers are optimistic of completing the entire quota within the stipulated period, thanks to sustained overseas demand.

Prices in the Castor futures section developed a hardening tendency in sympathy with groundnut. There were also reports of business done in castor oil with the UK and the USA. Castor ready was quoted at Rs 28.37 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 14.44.

Prices in the Linseed section followed the general trend. To some extent, sentiment was helped by rumours that Australia might enter the Indian market shortly. Ready was quoted at Rs 35.50 and Linseed Oil at Rs 17.94.

Cottonseed futures showed a firm trend owing to paucity of supplies in upcountry centres.

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Gold & Silver

The markets for both Gold and Silver, after ruling initially quiet, developed a firmer tendency towards the close in sympathy with

other commodities. The support for Gold came mainly from the Punjab and Rajasthan on rumours of an imminent demonetisation of 10 rupee notes by Pakistan and a consequent fall in arrivals of smuggled gold from that country. The rumour was, however, contradicted later on. Spot rates moved between Rs 115.62 and Rs 115.94, while Sovereign was quoted at Rs 73.00.

The seasonal demand for Silver appeared to have started in Bengal and Gujerat. There was also a belief that the trade between India and Tibet had considerably declined in recent months and might suffer more on account of the winter season. Speculators were, therefore, trying to take advantage of the situation and pushed up rates. Spot rates moved between Rs 194 and Rs 194.50.

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Yarn

The Government's decision to allow export of Staple-Fibre Yarn on a first-come-first-served basis during the January/June 1959 period within a ceiling of 1.5 million pounds has been generally welcomed by the trade. Doubts are, however, expressed whether it will be possible to export any staple-fibre yarn at the prevailing high prices. At present, the difference between the imported yarn and the indigenous yarn is as much as 8 per pound for 2 x 40s. Presumably, the Government have allowed exports of staple fibre yarn in view of the anticipated increase in the output of indigenous staple-fibre yarn from 40 to 60 tons per day.

It is not known whether the Government will link up the present export of staple-fibre yarn with some incentive scheme, such as the import of art silk yarns. Unless this is done, the concerned interests feel that it will not be possible for the country to achieve any progress in the export of staple-fibre yarn. As there is a shortage of art silk yarn in the country today, the Government can allow exports of staple-fibre yarn against the import of artificial silk yarn or any synthetic fibre not manufactured in India. If this procedure is followed, the trade will be in a position to compensate for the loss sustained in exports of staple-fibre yarn by selling the imported yarn.

It is pointed out that export of staple-fibre yarn will be costlier than the Japanese product by at least six to eight annas per pound. Mills stress the need for extending the export incentive scheme to staple-fibre yarn. The export permission, however, indicates a change in the supply position of yarn in the country. With a rise in production, prices have already come down by about a rupee per pound during the past few months.

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Non-Ferrous Metals

Conditions in the Bombay Non-Ferrous Metal market remained generally quiet in the absence of fresh activity. Copper Sheet Cuttings were quoted at Rs 250 per cwt; Zinc at Rs 102 per cwt; Lead at Rs 99 per cwt and Tin at Rs 153 per quarter.

January 17, 1959

WORLD OF COTTON

BOOM-LIKE conditions were evident on the Bombay Cotton futures market during the week under review. Despite intermittent profit-taking and selling by spot houses, the futures prices made an uninterrupted upward march on heavy and persistent short-covering. A leading speculator, who had sold short in expectation of a reaction, nervously covered his outstandings to the tune of about 20,000 bales. Revised lower cotton crop estimates and encouraging advices from the cloth market were also contributory factors. Jharilla March contract closed higher at Rs 655 as against Rs 638 quoted in the previous week.

The volume of arrivals in up-country markets was also a factor determining the price changes. Reports from Vidarbha indicated that all markets in that region were closed till January 11 on account of the Congress session at Nagpur. Moreover, rumours were current in the market that the Government was considering bilateral payments arrangements with some countries to promote cotton exports.

The impressive recovery in cotton futures is based essentially on the encouraging performance of the spot market. Stocks with the mills are still small. Good quality cot-

tons are not easy to obtain. Arrivals are still below normal for this time of the year, which has led many observers to suspect whether the crop will turn out to be even around 50 lakh bales.

Consumption figures for December are expected to show a big rise over November. Cloth offtake is picking up. Overseas enquiries for cloth have been broadening of late. Stocks with the trade in upcountry centres are said to be small. It is generally believed that increased agricultural production, this season, will lead to a sizable increase in the offtake of cloth.

And, if the demand for cloth revives appreciably, there can be little doubt about the trend in cotton prices, particularly when the crop is now estimated around 50 to 51 lakh bales. Prices realised in the previous week's export sales to Japan and Hong Kong hold out the promise of better business in due course of time.

Increase in the pressure of arrivals by about the middle of February may have a depressing effect on the spot market and also unsettle sentiment in futures. But, it bears repetition that Mogila Jharilla March is quoted substantially below the spot market rates.

The Spot market ruled steady in the absence of fresh support from mills. Spinners' demand for domestic styles was moderate.

In the foreign cotton section, business done was moderate in volume. However, despite higher prices, mills bought Egyptian Karnak for immediate shipment since Gezira Sudan of equivalent spinning value was not available. No business was reported done in US styles.

The quantity of foreign growths, licensed for import from September 1, 1958 to 20th December amounted to 98,991 bales. Actual arrivals, during this period, were 76,890 bales of 400 lbs each, consisting of 19,983 bales from Egypt; 36,610 bales from East Africa and 15,762 bales from the Sudan. Arrivals from the USA were only 4,263 bales.

On the export front, there were no developments.

Shipments of cotton from India, during the first four months of the current season, have amounted to 118,988 bales. About 72,210 bales have gone to Japan and 25,911 bales to Hong Kong. China's share is limited to 6,446 bales and that of the UK to 3,310 bales. Export prospects for the coming months are, however, not bright, as Indian cotton is about 3d per pound higher than that of Pakistan and Burma.

According to provisional figures, Indian mills consumed during November 1958, 362,331 bales of Indian cotton and 30,558 bales of foreign growths as against the October consumption of 394,558 bales of Indian and 41,303 bales of imported cotton.

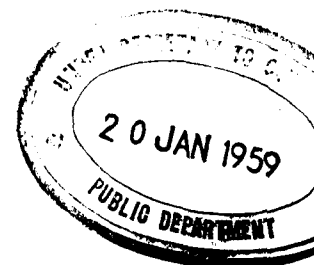
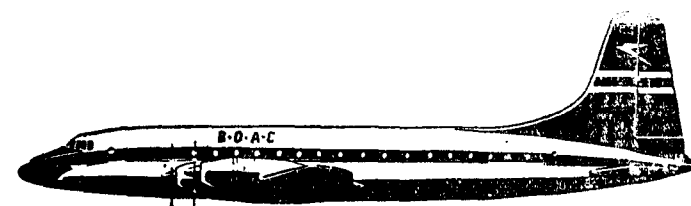
BOMBAY REVIEW

Futures Flare Up

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET:

Conditions in the New York cotton futures market ruled generally steady. There was an early renewal of liquidation in the March contract based on fears of heavy tenders against that position as a result of the steady build-up in the certificated cotton stocks.

Scattered hedging and New Orleans selling added to the pressure. Commission houses, however, supported the new crops and this was attributed to expectations that the mid-January parity price might move up rather sharply. Middling Spot was quoted at 35-70 cents per pound.



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GENERAL MANAGER

DELHI REVIEW

THE sixty-fourth annual session of the Indian National Congress has just ended after nearly a week's deliberations on the state of the nation. Summing up the achievements of the session is rather difficult for various reasons. First of all, except in one case, the policies as finally formulated did not significantly differ from their early tentative shapes, and these early ideas have already been discussed at length by the public. Secondly, the real test of the session is yet to come. It is only in the practical results of the week-long deliberations that one can discern success or failure, as the case may be. Such an assessment will have to await a future occasion. Such an occasion can arise as soon as a few months or as remote as three years from now. The injunction to Congressmen to take a more active part in endeavours of increasing agricultural production is something that will have to be acted upon fairly soon. The nation will have an opportunity of judging how far the Abhyankarnagar session has succeeded in imparting a sense of urgency over this to Congressmen. It is true that exhortation to participate for a week in canal-digging has an embarrassing resemblance to the various "weeks" that Government departments promote as a gesture of public relations. But the week may yet offer a clue to the real success of the present session. It should be possible to judge if this week is just another stunt or if it is observed in the true spirit of its sponsors. If it is a symbol of a continuous concern, it will not fail to make its impact. If, on the other hand, the trumpets and the fanfares are in greater evidence than hoes and ploughs, then we shall all know that it is all a sham. An even truer picture will be provided by watching the activities of the bigwigs in the week after the big event, when the press photographers and the films division men have packed up their kits and disappeared.

A rather more remote test of the success of the present session will arise when 1959 comes to an end. For, one of the most important recommendations of the present session has been the completion of legislation by various States for fixing ceilings on land holdings. The enthusiasm of some members so far ran away with them as to make them suggest that the deadline should be March 1959. This, of course, was an impractical notion, and even the end of 1959 may involve rushing through the measures. But the fixing of a deadline is sure to impart a certain immediacy and we shall know how far the ideas of the present session have been translated into action.

For the most important assessment of the real significance of the

The Congress Session in Retrospect

Nagpur session will come at the end of three years from now and will really be a matter for historic judgment. The resolution on agrarian policy passed in the current session envisages the switchover to cooperative principles in the rural economy. Within the next three years, a large number of service cooperatives will, toward this end, come into being as a first step. The resolution in its final shape has also envisaged a large number of farming cooperatives consisting of wholly landless labour in charge of all the lands in excess of the ceiling. Though fixation of ceiling itself is completed by the end of this year, the administrative tasks of enforcing the ceiling may take some more time. But three years from now, the contemplated farming cooperatives of the landless should be functioning satisfactorily, if Congressmen take the resolution on the subject seriously enough. So, by the time the sixty-seventh session of the Indian National Congress takes place, it should be possible to arrive at a fairly accurate estimate of the real achievements of the sixty-fourth session.

And yet, it is but fair to add that the final formulation of ideas on the shape of rural life of the future is an important gain of the Nagpur session. The picture, as it emerged at the end of various amendments to the original resolution, is not very clear. But the entrusting of the cultivation of excess lands to landless labour is sure to release new forces that might conceivably change the whole structure of the rural economy. The idea of cooperation in farming will get an uninhibited try out in these cooperatives, since complications arising from prior ownership having to be renounced will not arise in these cases. It is interesting that an almost last minute amendment has laid the foundation for a rather interesting new experiment.

On the subject of planning, the Nagpur resolution was substantially the same as the one that the Working Committee had released for public discussion some time ago. The only important addition was to the last paragraph. The addition reads: "The creation of a democratic and socialist state should be clearly and unambiguously placed before the nation as the objective of planning and all the implications of socialism in terms of the individual and cooperative efforts it requires should be explained to the people". A great deal more is being read into this than would seem warranted by the words themselves. It is said that the Congress ideal is no longer a "socialist pattern of society", but a "socialist state". This, it is urged, implied a greater rigidity in any future approach. This interpretation completely ignores Mr

Dhebar's presidential address. Mr Dhebar, if anyone, ought to know. "It is our good fortune," he says, "that the country has at last ceased to think that there is any contradiction between democracy or democratic values and planning.... The shouting against nationalisation, on the one side, and against the existence of the private sector, on the other, is dying out.... The rightists recognise that the State must have a hand not only in planning the industrial future of the country but also in implementing it. Similarly, the communists have also recognised the possibility of the simultaneous existence of a private sector in the conditions of India.... The so-called conflict between a private sector and socialist pattern of society has ceased to confuse our thinking. There is only one economy in India, whether it is financed privately or publicly and that is the planned national economy."

Many may think that Mr Dhebar is being rather optimistic about the confusions and quarrels about the private and public sectors having actually become a thing of the past. Indeed, there has been a recrudescence recently of the old bitterness in this admittedly futile controversy. Mr Nehru himself was sharp in some of his recent utterances on the subject. But there can be no doubt that the proper view to take of our economy is the one admirably rendered by Mr Dhebar. Quarrels about the public and private sectors ought to be, whether they are at the moment or not, a thing of the past. In any case, the Congress thinks through its supreme executive head that the only sensible attitude toward our economy is the one that views it as an integrated economy attempting to "level up" the lives of our people.

What a stupendous enterprise this process of levelling up was, was indicated by Mr Dhebar himself in his address. Giving estimates of the increase in population in the next seven years, he calculated the magnitude of tasks of finding jobs for the increasing labour force, and of providing bare necessities of vast majority of people whose per capita income was as low as Rs 109 a year. In such a context, a massive increase in investment during the Third Plan becomes an inescapable necessity.

On the subject of foreign policy, there was practically nothing new that was said. The really embarrassing questions of our relations with Pakistan and Goa were skirted round with obvious reluctance. Though Bakshi Ghulam Mohamed spoke vehemently about Pakistan's designs—and he was applauded with spontaneity,—there was no inclination to exacerbate relations with Pakistan by wordy warfare. On the question of Goa, Mr Nehru once again

patiently explained the need for practising what one preached. Panch Sheela was as much for practising at home as for broadcasting abroad. You cannot wear the halo of a peace lover abroad without paying the price for it in self-discipline at home.

Organisational matters, too, came up for a half hearted discussion. Dissidents, who came with set faces, relaxed on receiving informal assurances. An attempt by Mr Hanumanthayya of Mysore to make the Working Committee an elected body failed, despite his invoking the practice of the Labour party in Britain. Mr Dhebar himself was more preoccupied with the grass roots of the organisation than with the apex. He spoke about the Mandal Committee with dewy-eyed enthusiasm. There can be no doubt that, unless the Congress recaptures its leadership at the village level, much of the tasks of the next few years it has charted at Nagpur will go completely awry.

One remarkable thing about the session was the complete eclipse of political questions. The accent was almost wholly on economic issues. But the avoidance of one particular political question was remarkable, considering the venue of the session. The question of deliberate bi-lingual Bombay was not so much as mentioned in the Congress session, but elsewhere the question was very much in every body's mind. The near future will provide another opportunity for public opinion declaring itself on the subject. The Congress has put up as its candidate Mr Aney in an ensuing bye-election. Mr Aney's affiliation with the Vidharba Maharashtrais (opposed to Samyukta Maharashtra) is well known. A straight fight between the enthusiasts of linguistic states and their opponents has been made possible by a third candidate withdrawing in favour of the former. In private, Congressmen are not very optimistic about their success.

But, as they rightly point out, the results of a bye-election prove nothing. It is also true that the idea of a bilingual Bombay has not been allowed an honest trial by its opponents. But despite almost continuous harassment, the present Government of Bombay has carried on magnificently. And, if only calm reason prevailed, the Maharashtrais will try to work the idea. But that seems rather a forlorn hope.

And so the curtain was rung down on the 64th session of the Indian National Congress. It may, for reasons I have set out earlier, in history's retrospect prove to be a momentous one. But, to know whether it was really so, it will be necessary for us, albeit with some impatience, to wait for the next three years to unfold themselves.

Indian Finance

OLYMPUS

January 17, 1959

NORTH INDIAN NOTES

Administration of Delhi

Excellent results are reported to have followed the efforts that were launched in December 1957, to clean up the mess that had collected in Delhi's administrative setup and its Secretariat. Rationalisation without tears, cutting of red-tape, avoidance of delay in the day-to-day administration, and decentralisation of powers were some of the important facets of the drive for streamlining the administrative machinery.

The reorganisation drive included the regrouping of various departments for the purpose of achieving economy in administration as well as for improving the efficiency of work done. Already achieved with respect to some departments, the regrouping is being extended to the offices of heads of departments. All the taxation departments including sales tax, excise, stamps, entertainments tax, and registration etc are being integrated under the direction and control of the Sales Tax Commissioner. Apart from efficiency and better co-ordination of work, this step is expected to result in an economy in expenditure to the tune of Rs 40,000 a year. All other important departments are also to be subjected to a scrutiny on similar lines.

As part of the efforts to effect economy in administration, an Economy Board has been constituted in 1957, and the results that have already been achieved have justified the constitution of such a board. Between April 1953 and September 1958 a saving of about Rs 55,000 has been effected while, between September 1957 and March 1958 the saving in economy was of the order of Rs 5,74,000.

One encouraging feature of the administrative expenditure is the growing ratio of expenditure on social welfare which is shown to have gone up from 59 per cent in 1945-46 to 62 per cent in 1957-58. This reflects not only absolute increase in expenditure on social welfare but also the drastic reduction in avoidable expenditure achieved under the economy drive.

Decentralisation of administration is being sought to be achieved by eliminating interposition of secretaries in the matter of sending files to the Chief Commissioner. Cutting of red tape and avoidance of delay in the transaction of business are other incidental benefits claimed for this reform measure.

Vigilance against corruption and professional misconduct is also stressed and efficiency of work is being strenuously sought after. The working of the Vigilance and

Anti-corruption department has revealed the existence of undesirable elements in the administrative organisation and the need to weed out such elements. Action against culpable cases of inefficiency and misconduct has also been prompt.

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Education of Women

Concern at the continuing disparity in the education of girls and boys, has been voiced by the National Committee on Women's Education. With a view to achieving parity, the Committee has urged priority to schemes for the education of women. The Committee has also made a number of recommendations for speeding up women's education and has called upon the Centre to take up additional responsibilities in this connection.

The ways, the Committee has suggested for speeding up women's education, include, besides direct Central responsibility for achieving parity, prescription of targets by the Centre, overall guidance to the States in the matter of preparation of development plans for education of girls and women in their areas, and financial assistance.

Other steps recommended by the Committee are appointment of a senior officer of the rank of Joint Educational Adviser at the Centre to look after the education of women, creation of a separate unit in the Ministry of Education to deal with the problem of women's education, establishment of State Councils by State Governments for the education of girls and women, and appointment of a woman as Joint Director to be placed in charge of the education of girls and women.

The scale of financial outlay that the implementation of these recommendations would entail is necessarily of a larger order than at present provided for women's education. The Committee has itself called for the need to set apart an amount of no less than Rs 10 crores for the remaining two years of the Plan in addition to provisions that already exist under the Plan scheme. The Centre is called upon to assume the entire financial responsibility for the programme for accelerating women's education. The system of matching grant, it is pointed out, should be dropped in the case of the education of girls and women. A special fund of no less than Rs 1 crore for the remaining period of the Second Plan under the University Grants Commission, is also recommended.

The Committee is in favour of a special programme for the development of women's education under the Third Plan and has suggested the outlay of about Rs 100 crores for this. With this object, the Committee has called upon the State Governments to prepare in advance plans for women's education for the Third Plan period.

NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

Firmer Tendency in Grains Prices

FOLLOWING brisk demand from consumers and nearby rural areas, prices of foodgrains have touched new high levels in the Hapur market. Wheat is quoted at a record high level of Rs 26.24 per maund for the dara quality and Rs 27.50 for the farm variety. In retail, the commodity is being sold upto Rs 29 per maund. Arrivals are scanty and sales through the fair-price shops are inadequate.

Rice price have also recorded gains due to restricted supplies following the ban on export from surplus districts of the Uttar Pradesh and Punjab States. Gram has improved by about Re 1 per maund on former Punjab advices, while Barley has sought higher levels. In sympathy, Malze and Bajra have developed a hardening tendency, while Urad and Moong have recorded modest gains.

In the Delhi grains market, too, prices have shown a firmer tendency in response to brisk consumer demand in the face of poor stocks. Rice prices have improved slightly following the Government decision to ban the export of paddy from the Punjab. Gram prices have shown a rise of about 50 nP per maund, while Pulses have been ruling quietly steady.

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Sugar

Conditions in the various Sugar markets remain generally firm; and the recent export announcement has had a bullish effect on sentiment, especially when there is a shortage of supplies due to relatively small arrivals during the past few weeks.

Meanwhile, a section of the industry fears that increased exports will tend to push up internal prices. The total supply, during the current season, is estimated at about 24 lakh tons, including a carryover of about 3.5 lakh tons. The domestic consumption is expected to be somewhat higher around 20.5 lakh tons. With exports of one lakh tons, the balance at the end of the season will, thus, be smaller at about 2.5 lakh tons. This quantity is not considered to be sufficiently large for a country of India's size and there are apprehensions that it may render the market more sensitive to any changes that may take place with the progress of the season.

It is only two months since the crushing season has started. Moreover, due to the sugarcane price controversy for Northern India factories, production in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and the Punjab, so far, is reported to be below normal. It is true that the Government are anxious to earn

foreign exchange; but it would have been better if the Government had waited for some time to gauge correctly the trend of production before declaring such a large quota at one stroke.

*

Gur

Gur markets are ruling steady. At Hapur, arrivals have been modest at an average of 3,000 maunds daily. Crushers have started producing gur in view of the rising trend in ready gur prices and are buying cane up to Rs 1.21 per maund. The rates for khandari are moving between Rs 30 and Rs 34.50 per maund, according to quality.

The Muzaffarnagar market is also ruling steady and arrivals here are on an average of 10,000 maunds daily.

Khandari arrivals average 2,000 maunds daily. Following are the rates quoted (per maund):—Ready Chakku Rs 16.75 to Rs 17.37; Pansera Rs 16.25 to Rs 16.75; Shakkara dara Rs 16.50 to Rs 17.50.

The market for Khandari rules quiet as demand is slack.

In Delhi, a joint meeting of traders, brokers and directors of the local commodity exchanges transacting hedge trading in gur expressed great concern over the persistent rumours of a likely ban on forward trading. Since the ceiling and floor prices in gur have been fixed and ready prices are higher than futures, rumours of ban on forward trading seem to be baseless.

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Shellac

Conditions in the Calcutta Shellac market remained unchanged. Pure TN quality was quoted at Rs 65 per maund.

According to the Indian Lac Cess Committee, India has produced 252,000 maunds of lakki lac last year as compared to 233,000 maunds in 1957. Madhya Pradesh has produced 108,000 maunds; Bihar 80,000 maunds; Bombay 32,000 maunds; West Bengal and Assam 10,000 maunds each; Uttar Pradesh 5,000 maunds; Orissa 2,000 maunds and other Indian States 5,000 maunds. The progress of the crop is reported to be satisfactory and the quality is expected to be good in West Bengal and average in Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.

According to the general preliminary report on the Kusmi lac crop for 1958, the total production is expected to be 27,000 maunds as against 40,500 maunds in 1957 and 64,000 maunds in 1956. It is reported that the Kusmi crop has failed this year.

Out of the total production of 27,000 maunds of the Kusmi crop in the Indian Union, Bihar is expected to account 11,500 maunds; Madhya Pradesh 11,000 maunds; Orissa 2,000 maunds; West Bengal 1,500 maunds and other Indian States 1,000 maunds. The crop is reported to be of average quality in all the States.

THE PENINSULA

THE importance of road transport, and the need to take vigorous measures to promote it were stressed at the Twenty-third session of the Indian Roads Congress which met at Hyderabad, last week. The Conference has further spotlighted the major role that road transport has to play in the development of the country by a long term plan of 20 years duration it has drawn for the development of road transport in the country. When implemented, the Plan drawn by the Roads Congress is expected to increase the total road length from 3,31,000 miles to 6,57,000 miles by the end of 1980-81, giving a network of 52 miles of road for every 100 square miles.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (1) Tender No. CON/COS/3/P&M/497/B/59 for supply of (a) 12 Nos. Rock Drills Pneumatic dry type—piston dia. 2½", stroke 2" approx. Approx. weight 48 lbs./52 lbs. shank size ½" hexagonal×4½". The machine should be capable of drilling 12" deep holes in hard rock. Machine to be similar to consolidated pneumatic tool Coy's model C.P. 32P. (b) 12 Nos. Air line lubricators for above. Earnest money is Rs 360/-. Tenders will be opened on 6-2-59 at 12 noon.

(2) Tender No. CON/COS/4/H/59 for supply of 116 Nos. Dou-flux light fittings pole to mounting (3" dia. pipe) complete with G.E.C. holder suitable for 500 Watt. Lamp, similar to G.E.C.'s Cat. F69001. Earnest money is Rs 360/-. Tenders will be opened on 7-2-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the undermentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipts from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipt for depositing earnest money as stated above from this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
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Road Transport

Whatever might be the view of the Government spokesmen or their explanation for it, the fact cannot be escaped that road transport development has long lain under relative neglect in comparison with other means of transport like, railways and shipping etc. The question is not whether the Government have erred in over-emphasising the importance of railways and shipping, but whether, considering the importance of road transport which is extremely undeveloped, it should not have been given like treatment in point of allocation of funds along with railways and shipping. The transport plan of the Government is sadly lacking in a proper assessment of the role of road transport in the economic development of the country.

Unless amends are made and steps taken to ensure its rapid development, the indifference to the needs of road transport, is bound to recoil on the economy in the years ahead. A shortfall in traffic capacity at the end of the Second Plan period has been already forecast. Mr. W. X. Mascarenhas, Chief Engineer and Executive (Engineering) Director of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, has in the course of his Presidential address to the Roads Congress, pointed out that there would be a shortfall of between 20 to 25 million tons, in railway capacity alone at the end of the Second Plan period. This could have been absorbed by road transport; but there was need for a programme for accelerating road development.

The present undeveloped nature of road transport in the country is to be traced to the policy pursued by the Governments both States and Centre in levying all kinds of taxes on road transport especially on motor transport without consideration for their restrictionist effects on road traffic. But that was not the only aspect of the road policy of the Government, to have detrimental effects on road transport. A matter of more vital concern was the niggardly treatment meted out to road transport in the provision of funds for development. Mr. Mascarenhas has in this connection pointed out that road development in the country has so far been financed solely out of the user taxes collected by the Centre and the States. What was even more distressing, the expenditure so far as the Centre was concerned, was even less than the actual contribution to Central revenues.

The first and essential step for an accelerated road transport development programme, is therefore, the allocation of sufficient funds. If road transport is to meet its share in the anticipated heavy demand that the economic development of the country would make on transport capacity, it is

necessary, funds on a more liberal scale than at present should be found for it. Mr. Mascarenhas has in this connection, suggested that half of the revenue for the development of road transport should be met from the general revenues. It is needless to say that scope for relief for the road operators should also be found in such an arrangement. High taxation of road vehicles is one of the contributory causes for the retarded development of road transport.

In the context of the confusing systems of road taxation that now obtain in the various States, a co-ordinated policy of road finance remains a major desideratum. Mr. Mascarenhas has suggested centralisation of all the taxes at present levied on motor transport, such as licensing or registration fee, customs or excise duties, sales tax on motor lubricants, motor fuel, spare parts, tyres etc. Allocations to States would be on the basis of the existing State taxes distributed according to the number of vehicles operating in the State for expenditure solely on road development. Further, it has been suggested that the States should be required to match the share thus received, by equal allocations, from their general revenues. Taxing of cart traffic is one of the important suggestions that has been made by Mr. Mascarenhas. This according to him would bring in nearly Rs 10 crores annually for expenditure on road transport development.

An improvement in road transport could be conceived only in terms of a new attitude on the part of the Government, which would embody the suggestions made at the Roads Conference for maximising funds as well as for reducing the present high burden on private operators. There have been some developments in recent times which augur well for the future development of road transport. The Centre has for example set up a transport development council, road and inland transport committee and central transport co-ordination committee. This step however only fills the gap at the organisational level.

The striking of oil at Cambay is another event which marks a favourable turn of factors for the development of road transport in the country. Mr. Mascarenhas has in this connection suggested that part of the addition to the Government's revenues that would be made by the commercial exploitation of this source, should be utilised for the development of road transport.

Mr. Mascarenhas has also emphasised the need for a strong cadre of qualified engineers. In view of the expanding field of road transport, technical personnel has also to be turned out in a continuously increasing stream. Mr. Mascarenhas is very critical of the

treatment meted out to the engineers by the Government. The lack of correlation between their professional worth and their service conditions is an anomaly which Mr. Mascarenhas says should be reversed in the interest of road development. What is needed to attract the best engineering talent to the engineering profession is the revival of the now defunct Indian Service of Engineers and putting the engineering branch on a par with other departments of the administration in point of pay scales.

Above all, there is the overriding need for increasing facilities for training engineers in larger numbers. The present facilities are far inadequate to the future needs of the country. A shortage in the supply of engineers is a currently felt bottleneck in various spheres of development.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (1) Tender No. PB/30/GM/WSP/963/A/EA1(58) for supply of 555 Nos. of Element Super Heater Shape I, HSM class as per (Alt.3) of Con. Engineer's Drg. No. 3589/454 and to IRSS R-23-42. Closing date of the tender is 9-2-59 at 3 P.M. Earnest money is Rs 1,000/-.

(2) Tender No. PB/31/GM/WSP/964/A/EA1(58) for supply of 698 Nos. of Element Super Heater Shape II, HSM Class as per (Alt. 3) of Con. Engineer's Drg. No. 3589/45A and to IRSS R-23-42. Closing date of the tender is 9-2-59 at 3 P.M. Earnest money is Rs. 1,000/-.

(3) Tender No. PB/32/GM/WSP/965/A/EA1(58) for supply of 718 Nos. of Element Super Heater Shape III, HSM Class as per (Alt.3) of Con. Engineer's Drg. No. 3589/45A and IRSS Specification R-23-42. Closing date of the tender is 9-2-59 at 3 P.M. Earnest money is Rs. 1,000/-.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores (PB Section) on remittance of Rs 5/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must deposit earnest money in cash as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier and enclose his deposit receipts together with a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

GENERAL MANAGER
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MADRAS REVIEW

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

Arecanut Output

Inaugurating the tenth annual meeting of the Indian Central Arecanut Committee, at Trivandrum, Mr. M. V. Krishnappa, Union Deputy Minister for Agriculture, appealed to the arecanut growers to take to intensive methods of cultivation and increase production of arecanuts. Self-sufficiency in arecanut has become desirable in view of the continuing dependence on imports for part of the country's requirements. Imports in 1955-56 had totalled 11.37 lakh maunds, valued at Rs 4.36 crores. Imports had in the next two years declined and stood at 8.28 lakh maunds valued at Rs 2.98 crores in 1957-58. This fall in imports does not, however, reflect any improvement in internal production, being more the result of restrictions on the import of arecanuts and the imposition of import duty on their imports.

The imposition of the import duty and the restrictions placed on the import of arecanuts had the salutary effect in improving the prospects of the indigenous growers of arecanuts by making the price for arecanuts attractive for the growers. Protection that is thus sought to be given to the growers would lose its justification if it does not, in the final analysis, lead to increase in internal production of arecanuts, for which there is vast scope in the country, notwithstanding slight climatic disadvantage in the growing areas.

If production is to be increased, there is need for both bringing more acreage under arecanut cultivation as well as for adopting intensive methods to raise the acreage yield. The great damage done to arecanut palms by pests, lack of good seedlings and lack of irrigation facilities indicate the methods for approaching the problem of raising the yield per acre. The responsibility of the State Governments concerned is great in this task of rationalising arecanut growing. The conduct of the State Governments in encouraging arecanut growing has however left much to be desired.

Research opens new ways for developing arecanut growing under prosperous conditions. The minimum that is desirable in this regard is the full utilisation of the sums provided for the purpose. The Second Plan has provided a sum of Rs 26.5 lakhs for intensifying research on arecanut.

Existence of intermediaries in the chain of marketing is a factor which tends to deaden the incentive of the grower to improve production. The adoption of co-operative marketing by the growers should be the answer to this. Mr. Krishnappa has urged the State Governments to consider proposals for establishing co-operative marketing centres.

Handloom Industry.

The question of protecting the handloom industry has again been brought to the fore by certain adverse developments which threaten the stability of the industry in the country. A decline in exports that had set in since 1953 had kept the people engaged in the industry in a precarious level of subsistence. Against a quantity exported in 1953 at 63.2 million yards, exports in 1957 amounted to no more than 37.51 million yards. Value of exports has also correspondingly declined from Rs 10 crores in 1953 to Rs 5.56 crores in 1957. Exports for 1958 is expected to be even lower than the figure for 1957 actual exports for the first eight months of the year being placed at 21.3 million yards valued at Rs 3.09 crores.

The industry was on the brink of a near crisis when the Ceylon Government announced the ban into that country of Indian sarongs. However, with the subsequent decision of the Ceylon Government lifting the ban, what would otherwise have been a grave situation, has now been averted. The industry is still not past the critical stage, and there is imperative need for measures to stabilise the industry and assure security of earnings to those engaged in the handloom industry.

Inaugurating a conference of the Madras State Handloom Industry and Trade, Mr. R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries and Labour, has stressed the need for more exports to rehabilitate the industry. In view of the great decline that had occurred in the export of Indian handloom goods, export promotion suggests itself as the obvious solution to the problems faced by the industry. Export promotion, so far as Indian handloom goods are concerned, to be effective, has to concern itself not only with the price factor, but also with the quality of the handloom products. Quality has not been a strong point of the Indian handloom products. Here the difficulties faced by the handloom producers in obtaining quality cotton and other materials have to be recognised and measures taken to ensure adequate supply at reasonable price. In the absence of good cotton produced in the country, imports of Egyptian cotton is a necessity. The decision of the Government to extend facilities for the import of raw materials like cotton yarn, rayon yarn, chemicals, and dyes to exporters of handloom goods outside the co-operative fold is a timely step to encourage production and stimulate exports.

Mr. Venkataraman has discounted the suggestion for limiting the production of mill-made cloth so as to ensure a stable home market for handloom goods. Such a limitation on production in the mill-sector, would stimulate the handloom industry only by making workers at present engaged in the mill sector change place with the handloom workers in their present position and status. Mr. Venkataraman has instead suggested a cess to be levied on mill-made cloth to subsidise the handloom industry.

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

Prospects for Coffee

THE Chairman of the Consolidated Coffee Estates Limited has observed that there is every indication that Coffee production in the country may increase at a pace entirely unanticipated. Already, there are thoughts of a possible 60,000-ton crop within the next few years. The current consumption in India is in the neighbourhood of 30,000 tons per annum. Unless this is increased, it must necessarily mean that a home must be found for the balance in the foreign markets. This, in other words, will mean the doubling of present exports.

But, the export prices have been falling steadily and the margin between export and internal prices is so small that the minimum return to the grower can be ensured only by releasing domestic supplies without subsidy. This will naturally put up coffee prices in the internal market and nobody can be sure how the market may react to it.

Quite apart from the uncertainty of future world prices, one cannot help wondering whether it will, in fact, be possible to find a market which will take this extra quantity of coffee, bearing in mind that Indian coffee is, in modern times, a new entrant to world markets, which are already more than adequately supplied by other producing countries.

A stable and expanding market for the produce in India itself is, therefore, a supreme necessity for the continued existence of the coffee industry. At the same time, it is, of course, of equal importance that the country should acquire a more permanent place in the world markets than it will appear at present to occupy.

The year 1958 has established another record in receipt to the Coffee Pool, the highest so far, namely 44,149 tons. It is stated that, despite the untimely rains last month, the yield for the current year may be at least equal to that of the last year. Total exports out of the 1957-58 crop amounted to 14,281 tons as against 15,472 tons sold out of the 1956-57 crop and 8,081 tons out of the 1955-56 crop. The decline in quantity is due to lack of adequate Arabica Cherry coffee suitable for export.

Rubber

The Natural Rubber Bureau, Washington, forecast that Malaya's programme to expand natural rubber output will result in her output rising to 850,000 to 900,000 tons by 1965—a gain of over 30 per cent in seven years. World rubber production in the current year is estimated at 3,425,000 tons

comprising 1,485,000 tons of synthetic and 1,940,000 tons of natural rubber. The USA will produce 1,185,000 tons of synthetic rubber, while the rest of the world 300,000 tons. The natural rubber output will be 680,000 tons by Malaya; 670,000 tons by Indonesia and 659,000 tons by the rest of the world.

Total consumption in the current year is estimated at 3,405,000 tons, while synthetic rubber use is placed at 1,435,000 tons and natural rubber at 1,970,000 tons. Of synthetic rubber, the USA will require 955,000 tons; Britain 80,000 tons and the rest of the world 400,000 tons.

Pepper

Of late, there has been an increase in demand for Indian Pepper from the USA and Russia. Fresh export business is reported to have been booked with the USA for January and February shipments at 22 to 22½ cents per pound. Italy and some of the European countries have also shown an inclination to purchase further quantities.

The sudden demand for the commodity is attributed to scarcity of pepper in Singapore and Indonesian markets. The new crop in those countries will start arriving only after February. With the result, enquiries for Indian pepper are expected to continue for at least two months more. The reduction in freight rates has also aided the bullish sentiment in the market. In Alleppey, the rate is quoted at Rs 543.75 per candy.

Ginger

According to the trade estimates, India's export trade in dry Ginger has suffered a substantial setback during the past season. The quantity shipped between November 1957 and October 1958 has been estimated at only 115,875 cwts as against as much as 193,875 cwts in the corresponding period of the previous season. The sharp fall is attributed to smaller purchases made by the traditional buyers.

A country-wise analysis of exports shows that Aden is the largest buyer at 31,235 cwts or 26.95 per cent of the entire shipments. Saudi Arabia absorbed 15,178 cwts and the UK 13,014 cwts.

Bangalore Silk

Excepting for nominal variations, there has been no marked change in the prices of Silk and silk products in the Bangalore Silk market during the week ended January 8. In Filatures, all varieties maintained previous week's high levels. Among Charka types, second and third qualities moved up by one point each. Cocoons in general exhibited a declining trend. Prices of Reeling Cocoons ranged between Rs 1.50 and Rs 2.44 as against Rs 1.50 and Rs 2.50, while those of Seed Cocoons moved between Rs 3.50 and Rs 10 against Rs 3.50 and Rs 15 in the previous week.



Cheerful Sentiment

Watch-Dog Writes:

STOCK markets have presented quite a cheerful appearance during the week under report. Operators seem to have disregarded the implications of the A.I.C.C. resolution on control of profits and have pushed up rates, although higher levels are not maintained due to some profit-taking. There is, however, an inclination on their part to await the forthcoming meeting of the LIC Investment Committee, scheduled to be held on the 22nd January.

Although profit-taking erased some of the extreme gains, conditions on the Calcutta Stock Exchange remained generally firm.

In broadening activity, equities on the Bombay Stock Exchange were marked up further; but buyers turned cautious towards the close.

The Madras Stock Exchange ruled fairly steady.

Prices on the London Stock Exchange developed a firmer tendency, being influenced by a number of favourable factors.

Wall Street finished the week on a firm note.

Calcutta

Friday Evening.

AFTER a rather long spell of dullness or weak trend, the local Stock Exchange came into its own with operators gaining confidence in the outlook following the proceedings at the Congress session held at Nagpur. There were distinct signs of broadening interest. With the Prime Minister's speech ruling out any imposition of ceilings on urban incomes at the present stage and with sellers becoming reserved, prices developed a rising tendency. Operators were, however, inclined to book profits at higher levels, mainly due to an anxiety to await the outcome of the forthcoming meeting of the LIC Investment Committee, scheduled to be held on the 22nd instant.

Gilt-edged securities provided an outstanding feature in the week's dealings and prices advanced on a broad front. The main support came from the LIC. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan, after opening at Rs 73.70, developed a hardening tendency, to quote Rs 74 at the close.

In sympathy, Bank shares remained steady with Punjab National changing hands at Rs 23 to Rs 24.25 and United Commercial at Rs 67.50 to Rs 67.75.

In the week's dealings, the Jute section attracted the utmost attention and most of the scrips, despite profit-taking, emerged with handsome gains on balance, thanks to sustained support. It was felt that mills might be making a larger margin of profit in view of the low level of prices ruling for the raw commodity and that the minimum prices, now suggested for exports of jute goods, would help maintain remunerative mill working. In this respect, the announcement of an interim dividend of 50 p.p. share by the Howrah Mills Company for the current year as against nil in the previous year confirmed the view held by the operators. Alliance were taken up to Rs 127 from Rs 123 (Rs 125); Budge-Budge up to Rs 150 from Rs 141 (Rs 150); Champdany up to Rs 131 from Rs 125 (Rs 127); Gourepore up to Rs 375 from Rs 363 (Rs 375); Howrah up to Rs 20.50 from Rs 19.24 (Rs 20.50); India up to Rs 16.25 from Rs 14.75 (Rs 16.25); National up to Rs 26.50 from Rs 25.50 (Rs 26.12); New Central up to Rs 13.25 from Rs 12.94 (Rs 13.19) and Nuddea up to Rs 59.50 from Rs 58 (Rs 58.75). Figures shown within brackets were the closing rates for the week.

Although there was an anxiety on the part of operators to await the release of the Price Revision Committee's report, Coal shares moved up slightly in sympathy with the general trend of the market. Burrakur were pushed up to Rs 17.75 from Rs 16.56 due to speculative activity, while New Beerboom were enquired up to Rs 20.25 from Rs 19.44; Central India up to Rs 7.19 from Rs 7.00 and Western Bengal up to Rs 5.94 from Rs 5.81 Bengal scored Rs 2 at Rs 275.

Textile scrips came in for selective enquiry on the hope that the demand for cloth might improve with a fall in commodity prices. The only two bright spots were Jayshree and Kesoram, having sustained support up to Rs 8.12 and Rs 12.31 from Rs 7.94 and Rs 12.25 respectively. New Victoria moved narrowly between Rs 1.19 and Rs 1.25.

Tea shares were devoid of interest and only a few dealings were recorded. Speculation was, however, rife as to whether the Government of India might relax the Assam Carriage Tax and West Bengal octroi duty in order to provide relief for producers of inferior grades, especially in the Cachar and Tripura areas. Hopes were also entertained that, under the recent trade agreement, Russia might accelerate her purchases. This might probably be the reason that there was absence of any selling pressure. Baghmari changed hands at Rs 17.81 to Rs 18; Bhatkawa at Rs 19.87 to Rs 20; Brooke Bond at Rs 15.75 to Rs 15.87; Hasi-mara at Rs 20.12 to Rs 20.25; Jayshree at Rs 11.37 to Rs 11.50 and New Samanbagh at Rs 19.50 to Rs 19.75.

Sugar shares met with scattered interest in view of the obscure outlook for the sweet commodity. Renewed agitation over higher cane

prices and the fear of competition from Khandasari production were the main depressing factors. Carew were marked back to Rs 19.19 from the recent high of Rs 9.56, while SKG met with good demand up to Rs 10 from Rs 9.37; Darbhanga up to Rs 19.75 from Rs 18.25 and Belsund up to Rs 12 from Rs 11.69.

Engineering shares displayed generally a firmer tendency under the lead of Indian Irons which, in turn, forged ahead despite settlement considerations. Against the week-end closing of Rs 25.76, Indian Irons opened at Rs 25.69 and advanced steadily to Rs 26.33 at which level profit-taking brought down the scrip at the close to Rs 26.34. In sympathy, TEXMACO were taken up to Rs 21.10 from a low of Rs 20.65; Marshalls up to Rs 6.00 from Rs 5.69 and Kumardhubi up to Rs 8.31 from Rs 8.12 Britannia changed hands at Rs 10.25 to Rs 11.12.

The Miscellaneous section provided several bright spots, although higher levels could not be retained till the close due to general profit-taking. Orient Paper advanced at one time to Rs 31.10 from Rs 30.05 (Rs 31.00); Titagur to Rs 41.75 from Rs 40.75 (Rs 41.75); Sirpur to Rs 13.81 from Rs 13.44 (Rs 13.56); Indian Cable to Rs 29.44 from Rs 28.31 (Rs 29.44); Indian Aluminium to Rs 16.87 from Rs 16 (Rs 16.37); Indian Oxygen to Rs 23.75 from Rs 23.44 (Rs 23.56); Sone Valley to Rs 5.44 from Rs 5.23 (Rs 5.44); Indian Copper to Rs 3.65 from Rs 3.52 (Rs 3.64); India Steamship to Rs 14.19 from Rs 14.06 (Rs 14.00); Rohtas to Rs 19.44 from Rs 18.62 (Rs 19.44); Dunlop to Rs 30.81 from Rs 30 (Rs 30.81) and Alkali Chemicals to Rs 17.81 from Rs 17.62 (Rs 17.62).

Bombay

THE stock exchange displayed an irregular trend with the undertone quietly steady. In earlier dealings sentiment brightened up on revival of buying support in selected shares coupled with sustained speculative interest in the pivotal counters. It would appear that operators had shed their apprehensions about a ceiling on profits on the belief that Government would not agree to such a step in view of the felt need for fostering the pace of investment in the country. The immediate incentive for the upswing however seemed to have been derived from indications of LIC interest in equities. In later dealings prices developed an irregular trend on alternate bouts of buying and selling.

In the Steel section Tata Iron which closed rather quiet last Friday at Rs 174 opened on Monday higher on overnight support at Rs 175.25. By close of the day's trading the scrip suffered fractional loss to be finally placed at Rs 175. Tuesday found the scrip on a rising trend and by close a gain of one rupee was recorded which pushed the rate to Rs 176. Another half a point was added to the quotation as a result of trading on Wednesday but by close on Thursday the scrip was back at Rs 175.50 on profit taking. Indian Irons opened at Rs

25.65 and closed higher on balance at Rs 26.

In the textile section sentiment brightened up toward midweek but by close part of the earlier gains was wiped out. However most of the shares closed with an on balance gain. Bombay Dyeing has moved up to Rs 56.30 from Rs 55.90. Century was a bright feature having been finally placed at Rs 431.25 as against Rs 424.50 a week ago. Central was likewise a prominent spot and improved to Rs 91 from Rs 87.80.

In the miscellaneous section ACC was in good request toward close on bonus rumours and closed at Rs 156 as against Rs 151.25 a week ago. Premier Construction after setback made a smart advance but closed quietly steady at Rs 239.

Madras

STEADY conditions characterised trading on the Madras Stock Exchange; but business was rather restricted due to the cautious attitude of the operators.

TEXTILES: Travancore Rayons took the pride of place in this section. With reports of a better performance and anticipations of a higher dividend, the rate for the share was taken up to Rs 16.40 from Rs 16, although there were some sellers at the former level at the

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. CON/COS/5/P&M/544/CME/59 for supply of (a) 4 Nos. 'ALCOSA' British type 2-SP-1½" or similar Motor driven 8" pressure Blower fan as per specification to be obtained in the tender schedule and (b) 2 Nos. 'ALCOSA' British type No. 6 SP-7½" or similar Motor driven 18" pressure Blower fan as per specification to be obtained in the tender schedule. Earnest money is Rs. 240/-. Tenders will be opened on 10-2-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs. 2/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipt for depositing earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs. 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the Tender.

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close. Madras, however, continued to be on offer at Rs 27.90 on reports of unsatisfactory working conditions. Lakshmi met with some business at Rs 94.50, while Krishnarajendras were quoted around Rs 60.50.

PLANTINGS: Activity in this section was confined to a few selected scrips. The uncertainty regarding world prices and record high production were factors contributing to the subdued sentiment. Rubber shares were featureless. Cochin Malabar Rubber met with some enquiry up to Rs 6.80.

Among Coffee shares, Ochterlony declined to Rs 5.37 due to more selling. Consolidated Coffees were on offer at Rs 21.76 against Rs 22.50 and Coffee Lands at Rs 24 against Rs 24.50.

MISCELLANEOUS: In this section, buying interest was shown in a few chemical, sugar, transport and engineering scrips. Aluminium Industries met with support at Rs 18.15. Mettur Chemicals continued to be in good demand at the market rate. Parry's Confectionery were quoted at Rs 3.77 and Ashok Leylands at Rs 6.06.

London

GENERALLY cheerful conditions prevailed on the London Stock Exchange and prices advanced on a broad front. Industrial equities displayed marked strength with all sections participating in the upward movement. Sentiment was influenced by a number of favourable factors including the sharp rally on Wall Street and the news of improving business at home.

Leading Oil shares were mainly lower; but Anglo-Egyptian advanced sharply. Rubber shares ruled firm, while Tea shares were dull. South African Gold shares were quietly firm; but Coppers reacted after a firm opening. Though demand for gilt-edged securities was on a reduced scale, a firm tone was maintained.

New York

PRICES on Wall Street displayed a firmer tendency with gains ranging mostly to a dollar or so. Anaconda Copper was quoted at \$64 7/8; General Motors at \$50 1/2 and US Steel Common at \$38 1/2.

In Briefs

Tractors (India) Limited has raised the dividend from Rs 2 to Rs 2.25 per share for 1957-58. Transfer Books are closed from the 2nd to the 16th March, 1959.

Hindustan Sugar has maintained the dividend at Rs 15 per share for the year ended 30th June, 1958.

A. V. Thomas & Company has again passed over the dividend for the year ended 30th June, 1958.

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INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

House of Godrej

Truly Indian and worthy of India is the service rendered by Godrej who pioneered half a century ago in steel equipment and in vegetable toilet soaps. The variety of goods manufactured by Godrej, without protection and often with patented features, have through self-reliance not only saved many crores of rupees to the country but have brought down prices often to one-third the level prevailing when these goods were imported.

The Godrej service to the nation has been manifold, extending to National Welfare, Working Life, Industry and the Home—besides guarding the nation's wealth. Its culmination is the manufacture of a precision job like the all-Indian Typewriter, Sheet and Plate Metal Working Machinery, now followed by Refrigerator, and of the truly perfect soap CINTEOL.

The most modern and technically efficient plants with flow-production systems, all-India distribution and, of course, enlightened employment to increasing thousands are concomitants of this service.

SECURITY

Godrej started in 1897 with service to SECURITY when the founder, pained by the huge amounts being drained out of the country, felt that it was time for India to stop being dependent on foreign countries. Godrej began manufacturing Locks on systematic lines, experimenting and devising improvements on imported ones. The range was increased and the foundation of a large scale industry was laid. Their newly invented Padlock, fittingly named KILLA—fort—with its fully-protected horizontal shackle, its unique locking system and its solid rivetless construction is another step forward in ingenuity.

In 1900 Godrej turned to the manufacture of Safes which were ultimately to reach the peak of skill in Security Engineering by the construction by Godrej of Safe-Deposit Vaults. It is fact widely acknowledged that Godrej Safes have emerged unscathed from the severest and most unforeseen of trials, as in 1944 when out of the devastation by conflagrations produced by the War-time ammunition explosions in the Bombay docks, which wiped out a vital section of the city, the Godrej safes alone emerged with the contents saved.

The practical study of the behaviour of safes in such catastrophes as dacoities, fire and falls from top storeys inspired Godrej to find means to withstand Man's foul ingenuity and Nature's fitful caprice. In 1935 Godrej built the first

Safe-Deposit Vault. Before the advent of Godrej only 3 Safe-Deposit Vaults were built by foreign makers in our country—since then no more—, though 600 patent Safe Deposits and Vaults have been built by Godrej as routine jobs. This remarkable progress is evidence that given the will and persistent effort, there is in this country skill enough to be harnessed and trained to industrial achievement. Although India is a backward country, Godrej have shown in this highly technical line that Indians are second to none in the design and workmanship and in the initiative and extent of the organisation, as compared to well-known names in the security line in advanced countries. This is one field in which India is entirely self-sufficient and it is not necessary to pay any royalties to foreign manufacturers.

Godrej provided security for the ballot papers by supplying over 16 lakhs of ballot boxes incorporating patented inventions. These steel boxes were turned out by Godrej at an amazingly low price for the various States for free India's General Elections in 1952 and 1957 at the rate of more than 15,000 a day, in less than 4 months, without affecting the normal production.

WORKING LIFE

By the introduction of Steel Shelving in 1923 Godrej extended their service to WORKING LIFE. Godrej made Steel Shelving so superior in quality and so preferable in prices and economy that the outmoded wooden counterparts have almost disappeared.

By 1937, Godrej manufactured a range of steel equipments for the office including Steel Tables, Chairs & Accessories; up-to-date, finger-tip Filing Equipment with ingenious mechanical devices and Systems like Card-index and VISADDEX for easy, quick and accurate reference.

The manufacture of the all-Indian Typewriter in 1955 was a glorious addition. Its birth at a time when even established firms were not in favour of manufacturing typewriters completely here is another proof of Godrej's ability for such high precision jobs. What makes this achievement all the more remarkable is that, in typewriter manufacture, India is the first in Asia.

THE HOME

Although Steel Furniture is now standard equipment in all progressive countries for offices and institutions, Godrej were the first to design and manufacture in 1923 steel cupboards for the home. They are now made in different models to fulfil different purposes and, of them, the STORWEL is the best known and most widely used single piece of furniture in our country.

Godrej service to the HOME today comprises complete suites for living, dining and bedrooms. There is also the cheaper folding furniture like beds, and tables and chairs which can be stacked and re-arranged as and when required. Steel shortage, however, has cut short many such lines.

Godrej in 1958 are rendering a further service to the HOME, as

EXPORT QUOTA 1959-60

TEA PRODUCERS IN INDIA ARE HEREBY reminded that in terms of Rule 23(1) of the Tea Rules 1954, Tea Estates desiring to be allotted an export quota for the years 1st April 1959 to 31st March 1960 are required to submit an application therefor, which must be filed with the Tea Board not later than the 1st February 1959. No export quota will be allotted unless an application under this rule is duly filed. Application forms have already been issued to all registered estates, but the Tea Board will not hold themselves responsible for any omission in this respect, and Proprietors, Agents, Managing Agents or Secretaries who have not received the application forms are requested to apply for these, in the case of estates situated in North India, to the Controller of Licensing, Tea Board, 1-A, Vansittart Row, Calcutta-1, and in the case of estates situated in South India, to the Joint Controller of Licensing, Tea Board, Church Road, Fort Cochin, Cochin-1, South India.

P. V. Govindan.
Controller of Licensing.

BIRDS INVESTMENTS LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-second Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, 4, Lyons Range, Calcutta, at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 18th day of February, 1959, for the following purposes:—

1. To consider and approve the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th September, 1958, and to receive the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon.
2. To declare the dividends recommended by the Directors.
3. To elect Directors in place of Sir Walter Michelmore and Mr. D. N. Kapur who retire at this meeting.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself, and the proxy need not be a member of the Company.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will be closed from 4th February, 1959 to 18th February, 1959, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
LOVELOCK & LEWES,
Secretaries.
NOTE: Dividends, if declared, will be paid to Registered Shareholders or their mandatees only.
Calcutta, 15th January, 1959.

also to Chemists and others, by the manufacture of their Refrigerator—their latest achievement. Designed for convenience and durability and streamlined for beauty, the Godrej Refrigerator incorporates features that make it incomparable to any to-day. Extensive use of stainless steel for inside fittings makes it distinctive.

NATIONAL WELFARE

The manufacture of a range of Hospital Furniture for wards, theatres and other departments and Steel Library Stacks in 1936 designed to keep up with modern library methods, Canteen Equipment made to latest designs in 1951 and Auditorium Chairs in 1954 mark the Godrej contribution to NATIONAL WELFARE.

INDUSTRY

In 1953 Godrej specialised in service to INDUSTRY by manufacturing Tool Cribs and Cabinets for systematic, adaptable, fully-accessible storage.

In the same year Steel Tubing—tested to British Standard Specifications—for bicycles, besides other uses, was manufactured.

To these were added in 1954 Steel Composing Room Equipment. In order to meet the growing needs of industries, Godrej entered another progressive phase in 1957 with the manufacture of Sheet and Plate Metal Working Machinery. For their own use, Godrej have been making machines for well over a decade.

On their current programme of manufacture are: Press Brakes, End Wheel Eccentric Presses and Inclined Eccentric Presses. The designs of these models have been fully tested and proved under actual working conditions over a period of years and have been found preeminently suited for economical manufacture of sheet-metal parts requiring punching, blanking, forming, drawing, perforating and bending operations under the most rigorous conditions of service. Their proven design, coupled with careful selection of materials and workmanship of the highest order, ensure that these indigenous machines can stand comparison with the best of their kind made anywhere in the world.

Another class of Sheet and Plate Metal Working machines, viz. Shearing machines, is shortly to be added to their manufacturing programme.

These few models are but a nucleus around which will be developed a comprehensive range of Sheet and Plate Metal Working Machinery.

In keeping with modern architecture, Godrej also make rust, weather, fire-resisting Steel Windows, Doors and Ventilators, and Steel Partitions, for a variety of projects.

STEEL SHORTAGE

Unfortunately, the steel shortage which the industry is facing today—these Godrej lines depend on steel—makes it difficult for Godrej to continue employing their 5,000 workers. Due to serious national difficulties, any expansion, which would mean further employment, is out of the question for the present.

Useful as they are, Refrigerators or Typewriters can hardly take the place of other mass-produced Godrej products for which there is a large and consistent growing demand from existing concerns as well as from the new projects coming up and without which business cannot function.

Godrej are of course trying to surmount the difficulties and are willing to manufacture anything within their capacity to keep their men employed.

SOAP & TOILETRIES

The first soap ever to be manufactured by Godrej was the Washing Soap Bar in 1918.

In 1920 Godrej had the distinction of producing the first toilet soap to be made wholly from vegetable oils. The experiment succeeded in spite of the doubts of the soap experts and the popular notion that soaps could only be made from animal fats. Economically, it was a sound proposition because plentiful supplies of vegetable oils were than available from within the country. Socially, the experiment was blessed because it respected religious sentiment by displacing animal fats from which foreign soaps were made.

People showered praises of praise on the pioneers. Typical of the sentiments expressed are those from Gandhiji, Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant and Sri Rajagopalachari.

Godrej were the first in India in 1932 to manufacture Shaving Soaps successfully and also the first in 1950 to manufacture pure Washing Soap in powder form.

It was the Godrej enterprise again that gave India in the year 1952 CINTHOL Soap and other toiletries with worldfamous G-11 (Patent Hexachlorophene U.S.P.), a scientific discovery stated to be akin in importance to penicillin.

Godrej manufacture a variety of Chavi (Key) Brand toilet, washing, shaving soaps and toiletries to cater to the taste of as many people as possible, combining high quality with reasonable prices.

For industries requiring soap to be used at high temperature, Godrej made Steam-Washing Soap in 1954.

Godrej also produce vital raw materials for various industries. Textile mills, pharmacies, confectioners, industries like rubber, paint and varnish, ink, cosmetics and cigarettes are a few to which Godrej supply Glycerin (1942) which is manufactured to B. P., U.S.P. and other specifications.

Godrej Stearic Acid (1953) is supplied to textile, rubber, grease, paint, metal polish and metallic stearate industries.

Other Fatty Acids are used for speedy and low-cost manufacture of soap.

Godrej could have served the country much better in these lines were it not for the setback caused by the unequal competition in soap. Full exploitation of the idle soap capacities by firms with good Indian names, would give Indians the opportunity to show that they can run bigger businesses in other lines also. Thus our nationals

could contribute more to the industrialisation of India.

INDUSTRIAL TOWNSHIP

What of the thousands of workers Godrej employ? Considering human relations the first responsibility of management, Godrej were ahead of legislation in labour benefits and introduced such benefits as holidays with pay, provident fund, bonus, gratuities, medical and canteen facilities for factory workers. Modern, well laid-out factories make the work of the Godrej employees less arduous and more rewarding.

In a rural setting at Vikhroli a new Godrej project has taken shape. More and more factories are rising along with comfortable and sanitary houses at subsidised, low rents for the workers. Welfare work is receiving due attention. 'Pragati Kendra' (Educational and Cultural Centre) provides, in addition to adult literacy and child education, training in gainful spare-time occupations.

The construction of the giant factories and housing is being executed by Godrej themselves along with land development and landscaping, including quarrying and drainage. Vikhroli is now more than a mere industrial centre; a new modern township is created where once was a wilderness.

EXPORTS

Godrej started token exports of their products long ago, gradually stepping up to a number of countries, principally to the Middle East, the countries of British East and West Africa, and countries of the Far East.

Godrej are specially manufacturing steel cupboards and filing cabinets in Knocked-down condition for export.

Government are giving several inducements for export, but a prerequisite is that production in India should be maintained or increased. The main limitation today is the non-availability of adequate supplies of raw material.

As for soap, the main difficulties facing Godrej and the Indian soap industry in general are: (1) Factories of giant concerns all over the world, (2) Adverse freight rates, (3) Import restrictions in foreign countries, (4) Lack of effective publicity and (5) Difficulty in having influential and enterprising selling agents.

★

FURTHER MEASURES TO PROTECT INTEREST OF RAW JUTE PRODUCERS

In order to impart strength and steadiness to the jute market and to help the manufacturing and trading sector to so organise themselves as to protect the interests of the raw jute producer, who has succeeded in helping the country to achieve the target of raw jute production, Mr C. S. Ramachandran, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, and Mr D. Sandhya, Managing Director, State Trading Corporation of India, have had a series of discussions with representatives of the jute trade and industry. They have met the

representatives of the Indian Jute Mills Association, the Calcutta Baled Jute Association, Jute Balers' Association, Bengal Jute Dealers' Association and the Bharat Jute Sellers' Association.

As a result of these discussions, the Indian Jute Mills Association have agreed to make a further improvement on their stocks of raw jute by proceeding immediately to buy raw jute so that their total physical stocks will cover four months' requirements of their member mills.

The jute Commissioner will be furnished at stipulated intervals by the member mills with information showing details of their stocks, the purchases effected from time to time etc. The Jute Commissioner is arranging to verify these returns so as to enable the authorities to take appropriate action against mills who fail to carry out the understanding in regard to advance purchases of their requirements of raw material.

FORWARD TRADING

At a meeting of the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange further measures to regulate the futures market were decided upon. The Exchange decided that the minimum prices fixed by the Indian Jute Mills Association should be the level below which a margin will be leviable and such margins have also been increased. At the same time the prices below which margins will be collected have been increased in the case of raw jute.

The Chairman of the East Indian Hessian Exchange has also been assured by Government's representatives that suitable measures will be taken to deal effectively with units responsible for undesirable practices.

GOVERNMENT TO ENTER MARKET

Apart from mill purchases, Government also propose to enter the market to purchase raw jute from the producer and to stock it for mill consumption and also for export.

The State Trading Corporation have discussed this matter with the representatives of State co-operative organisations and have made arrangements to enter primary markets as substantial buyers. These purchases will soon be made in the markets at Forbesganj, Golapbag, Kishanganj and Kathihar in Bihar. Similar action in other markets is also contemplated.

Wherever possible, these purchases will be effected through apex co-operative societies or primary co-operative societies.

JUTE MANUFACTURES

The Government of India are also keen to ensure stability and steadiness in the markets for jute manufactures. It is hoped that the steps already taken or contemplated to be taken by the Indian Jute Mills Association and the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange will help to achieve the desired result. It is considered that stability and steadiness of prices of jute manufactures is essential in the interest of the users of Indian jute products abroad and also of Indian manu-

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facturers and the producers of raw jute.

Government are keeping a close watch on the situation and will not hesitate to take such further measures as will be found necessary to ensure a fair return to the producer and smooth flow of goods to foreign markets.

These measures will, if necessary, be taken in consultation with normal commercial channels and with their help.

EXPORT OF GROUNDNUT OIL CAKE

A further quota of 20,000 tons of groundnut oil cake (Expeller Variety) will be released for export during the period ending March, 1959 to all permissible destinations other than Portuguese possessions in India, says an announcement by the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta.

Established shippers will be given a quota equal to 20 per cent of their basic year exports, subject to a maximum of 400 tons per shipper from all the parts. Shipments will be allowed upto the end of March, 1959.

EXPORT OF MADRAS/MYSORE SILK WASTE

Export of Madras/Mysore silk waste will continue to be licensed freely on shipping bills without quantitative restrictions until further orders to all permissible destinations excluding the Portuguese possession in India, announces the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Calcutta.

Established shippers who have completed shipment of their quotas of groundnut oil allotted to them and who wish to make further shipments, will be granted repeat quotas equal to their entitlement. Such established shippers are advised to submit bill of lading and export invoice along with their application for repeat allotments. Export against the repeat quotas will be valid up to June 30, 1959.

EXPORT OF CRUSHED BONES AND NONE GRIST

Established shippers and bone crushing mills who will fully utilise their allotments before March 30, 1959, and apply for a supplementary quota, will be granted supplementary allotments equal to the quantity originally allotted. If any party utilises the supplementary allotment also, a third allotment equal to the original allotment will be granted on request. The supplementary allotments will be granted provided it is established by production of satisfactory documentary evidence that the previous quotas have been fully utilised.

The licences will be issued by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, on receipt of the recommendations of the port import licensing authorities and the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The machinery and equipment covered by these agreements include weaving machinery, finishing machinery, blow room equipment, carding engines, drawing frames, combing sets, speed frames, ring frames, complete cotton waste spinning plant, winding and warping machines, automatic looms, etc.

The import of this machinery will be subjected to the import trade control regulations current from time to time. The supplies available from these countries through the agreements may cover bulk of the requirements of the textile mills which may require modernization and rehabilitation in pursuance of the public notices issued by the Government of India on October 31, 1958 and November 5, 1958.

For fuller particular, the prospective importers may contact the Regional Manager, State Trading Corporation of India Ltd., 159 Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay-2.

IMPORT OF STAINLESS STEEL

The Government of India have decided to permit import of stainless steel sheets, rods, strips and wires, under the export promotion scheme, against export of utensils, watch straps and other manufactures, predominantly made therefrom.

Manufacturers of such materials, watch straps and other products who, for making these, desire to obtain import licences for stainless steel sheets, rods, strips and wires under the scheme, should get themselves registered with the Joint or Deputy Chief Controllers of Imports and Exports at Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cochin or central licensing area, New Delhi.

Imports licences under the scheme will be issued to the manufacturers duly registered with the port import licensing authorities subject to certain conditions.

One of the conditions is that the registered manufacturer-cum-exporter should undertake to export within six months of the importation of the licensed articles, finished goods and bring foreign exchange to the extent not less than 133 1/3 per cent of the value of raw material or half the value of the finished goods which can be made from the imported material, whichever is higher.

The licences will be issued by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, on receipt of the recommendations of the port import licensing authorities and the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH INDONESIA EXTENDED

Letters have been exchanged in Jakarta between the Ambassador of India to Indonesia on behalf of the Government of India and the Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, on behalf of the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, extending upto June 30, 1959, the validity of the Trade Agreement between the two countries, together with the schedules attached to it.

The principal commodities listed for exports from India to Indonesia under the agreement are cotton textiles and yarn, jute goods, to-acco, linseed oil, hardware, pharmaceutical products and chemical preparations, tea chests, sports goods, rubber tyres and tubes, porcelainware, paper and boards, machinery including agricultural implements, Diesel engines, sugarcane crushers, textile machinery, electrical equipments including motors and batteries, sewing machines, hurricane lanterns and household utensils.

Among the items listed for exports from Indonesia to India are copra and coconut oil, palm kernels and oil, essential oils, spices including betel nuts, timber, tin, rubber hides and skins, tanning materials, sisal fibre and tobacco wrappers.

NUMBER AND TYPES OF EMPLOYMENTS-SEEKERS; STUDY OF TRENDS DURING 1953-57

A study of trends in the number of types of employment-seekers during the period 1953-57 has shown that employment opportunities generated by the Five-Year Plans have helped reduce the volume of unemployment. Although the number of applicants on the live registers of Employment Exchanges had been increasing steadily throughout this period, the rate of increase went down from 8,344 per month in 1955 to 6,012 in 1957.

The findings of the study, however, support the general belief that the number of job opportunities that are occurring is failing to keep pace with the growing labour force of the country. Though the number of vacancies increased, the number of applicants available per 100 vacancies was throughout the period at a level higher than 2,000.

The study was carried out by the National Employment Service of the Ministry of Labour and Employment.

OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

For the purpose of the study, applicants on the live register were classified broadly into seven occupational groups: industrial supervisory, skilled and semi-skilled, educational clerical, domestic service, unskilled and others.

As regards the industrial supervisory groups, the study showed that applicants belonging to this group were absorbed in employment fairly readily, thus preventing the live registers from swelling up. It also brought out the fact that the supply of applicants in this group was limited. During 1957, the percentage of vacancies cancelled due to non-availability of suitable applicants in this category was as high as 40 per cent as against 12 per cent in the case of all other categories of personnel.

The live register in respect of skilled and semi-skilled personnel increased, but the rate of increase slowed down after 1955 until 1957. This indicated a comparatively

high rate of absorption of technical personnel entering the labour market. There was quite a pronounced shortage in respect of this category of applicants, the percentage of vacancies cancelled due to shortage being 40 per cent during 1957. The bulk of the registrants in this group were semi-skilled and often did not answer to the specifications laid down by employers.

TEACHING PROFESSION

The number of persons desirous of taking up teaching and other allied occupations showed a rapid rise during the period under study. The increase was particularly marked during 1957. This rapid growth could be partially attributed to the continuous increase in the out-turn of various institutions imparting training to teachers. In fact, the rate of increase in respect of trained teachers was much greater than in the case of untrained personnel.

A more fundamental reason for the rapid increase in the number of persons wanting to take up teaching seemed to be that the profession was becoming more popular among applicants of the 'white-collar' group. The swelling live register in respect of educational personnel should not therefore lead one to the conclusion that unemployment among these applicants was necessarily on the increase.

Next to the unskilled group, the clerical group formed the largest component of the live register. The size of the clerical group increased steadily except for a short period in the middle of 1956. The study showed that this rate of growth would not change so long as young persons preferred 'white-collar' jobs or until alternative occupations were open to them.

As regards the domestic service group, the live register showed a steady upward trend during the period. The applicants registered for domestic service, however, had in mind work in establishments under public ownership and not under private individuals.

UNSKILLED CATEGORY

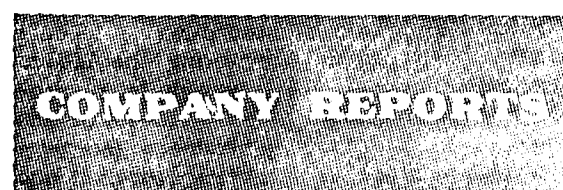
The unskilled category constituted the largest single group on the live register and as such the trend of the total live register was largely governed by variations in the size of this group. The unskilled group constituted about 50 per cent of the total live register.

An interesting finding was that the live register exhibited seasonal fluctuations, January and August being the peak months and April and November the trough.

During the period under study, the rate of increase in placements was greatest in regard to the educational group, followed by the clerical group. There was practically no increase in the level of placements of skilled and semi-skilled personnel through the Employment Service. In regard to unskilled persons, there was a slight fall in the number of persons placed every month.

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ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents: Compt. Agencies (Private), Ltd.

Year ended July	1953	1957	1956
Sales	243,418,324	226,775,730	221,347,055
Interest, Dividends & Mts. Incomes	8,560,137	1,875,704	...
Stocks	10,179,965	9,199,500	5,563,338
Net profit	50,001,258	46,364,500	50,401,738
Taxation	14,757,000	11,715,000	11,699,000
Depreciation	19,024,294	15,602,721	13,563,493
Reserve Fund	...	...	737,500
Res. for Defd. Taxn.	...	...	1,951,000
Development Rebate	2,100,140	...	...
Other Funds	3,490,000	5,500,000	10,200,000
Div. Am't Ord.	14,750,393	13,551,023	12,718,547
Carry Forward	198,252	258,821	293,958
Div. % Ord.	81	9	10

(Annual General Meeting on 29-1-59).

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of July

Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up	199,238,708	157,911,983	127,167,258
Share Application Money	136,690	173,240	...
Share Premium	12,619,638	6,154,282	5,317
Capital Reserve	8,457,537	8,457,537	8,457,537
Reserve Fund	22,700,230	20,600,000	9,500,000
Other Funds	61,441,799	61,588,657	66,929,486
Staff Gratuity and Provident Fund	8,077,804	8,090,600	3,092,083
Loans Secured	46,986,595	33,223,398	17,500,000
Loans Unsecured	...	...	9,811,800
Taxation Provision	18,525,387	14,772,685	20,360,791
Debts	75,721,446	82,330,392	75,721,875
Carry Forward	198,252	258,821	293,958
Total	445,105,656	405,775,459	333,728,313

Assets

G. Block	363,276,342	308,174,705	277,538,613
Depreciation	127,915,052	112,917,763	98,443,675
Block (net)	235,361,290	195,256,942	179,094,938
Cap. Exp. in Progress	8,205,570	15,488,253	5,085,052
Stores	141,044,842	131,658,376	84,077,742
Stocks	10,179,965	9,199,500	5,563,338
Outstandings	16,847,742	18,930,205	22,439,716
Do. More than 3 months	5,860,806	5,804,182	6,616,129
Mis. Deposits and Advances	6,912,379	7,491,495	3,463,883
Investments	7,312,980	8,061,593	7,822,723
Deposits in Banks	6,900,000	4,500,000	9,000,000
Cash	6,480,082	9,384,513	9,565,763
Total	445,105,656	405,775,459	333,728,313

SIJJA (JHERRIAH) ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., LTD.

Secretaries:—Bird & Co. (Private) Ltd.

Period ended	1-4-1957	1-1-1956	1-1-1955
to	to	to	to
31-3-1958	31-3-1957	31-12-1956	...
Sale of Energy	5,927,012	6,711,884	4,575,632
Net profit	565,991	565,051	424,076
Taxation	174,000	125,000	34,000
Depreciation	135,726	166,833	118,645
Development Rebate	...	33,000	60,000
Other Funds	143,654	129,802	107,391
Div. Amount Ord.	114,240	167,500	126,000
Carry Forward	717	2,346	19,430
Div. % Ord.	6.80	74	74

(Annual General Meeting on 29-1-59 at 3-40 p.m.).

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of

Liabilities	March '58	March '57	Dec. '55
Capital Paid-up	1,680,000	1,680,000	1,680,000
Debentures	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,380,000
Capital Reserve	2,000	...	...
Reserve Fund	222,821	221,687	251,241
Other Funds	939,126	801,136	638,333
Taxation Provision	142,019	24,024	119,000
Debts	1,239,047	1,133,850	749,491
Carry Forward	717	2,346	19,430
Total	5,425,530	5,123,043	4,837,685

Assets

G. Block	6,575,314	6,425,948	6,196,767
Depreciation	4,237,273	4,104,387	3,942,092
Block (net)	2,338,041	2,321,561	2,254,765
Cap. Exp. in Progress	131,644	84,594	210,495
Deb. Issue Exp.	54,238	59,357	61,371
Stores	1,010,249	724,623	716,108
Outstandings	676,691	628,568	628,202
Do. More than 3 months	13,245	7,712	26,631
Mis. Deposits and Advances	121,614	44,377	162,201
Investments	236,716	206,716	171,813
Deposits in Banks	550,000	500,000	500,000
Cash	293,092	245,035	105,733
Total	5,425,530	5,123,043	4,837,685

CHUNDEECHERRA TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd.

Year ended Decr.	1957	1956	1955
Outturn (mnds.)	7,835	8,623	8,251
Av. Price per lb.	1.95	2.00	2.06
Net profit	478,828	532,392	663,905
Taxation	250,000	260,000	350,000
Depreciation	31,646	49,904	34,102
Other Funds	...	150,000	165,000
Div. Amount Ord.	...	...	90,000
Carry Forward	311,732	114,550	42,062
Div. % Ord.	Nil	Nil	30

(Annual General Meeting on 30-1-59 at 4 p.m.).

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.

Liabilities	1957	1956	1955
Capital Paid-up	300,000	300,000	300,000
Reserve Fund	450,000	450,000	450,000
Other Funds	345,000	345,000	195,000
Loans Unsecured	76,000	61,000	54,000
Taxation Provision	1,357,004	1,458,436	1,478,369
Debts	644,532	754,528	632,461
Carry Forward	311,732	117,672	40,712
Total	3,484,868	3,486,696	3,150,842

Assets

G. Block	1,051,547	1,031,473	996,669
Depreciation	419,980	398,965	349,061
Block (net)	631,567	632,508	647,608
Cap. Exp. in Progress	314,700	114,159	...
Stores	376,135	216,906	162,349
Stocks	632,028	954,167	400,550
Outstandings	930	2,548	3,189
Mis. Deposits and Advances	483,213	338,204	242,141
Investments	1,940	1,940	1,940
Deposits in Banks	750,000	1,075,000	1,550,000
Cash	298,355	151,264	143,055
Total	3,484,868	3,486,696	3,150,842

KALITI TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Octavius Steel & Co., Ltd.

Year ended Decr.	1957	1956	1955
Net profit	35,935	3,385	166,289
Taxation	...	...	101,200
Depreciation	...	9,715	8,033
Carry Forward	10,631	25,304	38,404
Div. % Ord.	Nil	Nil	Nil

(Annual General Meeting on 30-1-59).

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.

Liabilities	1957	1956	1955
Capital Paid-up	246,050	246,050	246,050
Reserve Fund	381,126	...	...
Loans Unsecured	686,000	686,000	686,000
Taxation Provision	90,000	90,000	90,000
Debts	230,877	204,936	152,004
Carry Forward	...	25,361	38,184
Total	1,634,053	1,252,347	1,212,240

Assets

G. Block	...	303,025	285,137
Depreciation	...	24,151	14,436
Block (net)	...	278,874	270,701
Cap. Exp. in Progress	...	49,190	...
Stores	...	152,862	79,486
Stocks	...	139,992	157,697
Outstandings	...	931,433	636
Mis. Deposits and Advances	...	308,729	317,940
Investments	...	1,730	1,730
Deposits in Banks	...	300,000	300,000
Cash	...	81,530	68,989
Debit Balance	...	10,631	...
Total	...	1,634,053	1,252,347

Note:—The Company's Tea Estate was sold as a going concern as at 1st January, 1957 for Rs. 680,000.

WOODCOTE ESTATES LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Goodall & Co., Ltd.

Year ended June	1958	1957	1956
Salts	175,072	176,780	167,448
Stocks	3,360	14,951	16,013
Net profit	15,761	23,623	18,181
Taxation	8,000	15,000	4,000
Depreciation	7,638	8,874	9,479
Development Rebate	...	2,500	...
Div. Amount Ord.	...	3,000	6,000
Div. Amount Pref.	...	3,900	3,900
Carry Forward	...	10,183	16,960
Div. % Pref.	...	61	61

(Annual General Meeting on 5-2-59 at 11 a.m.).

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of June.

Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up:	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Pref. 6 1/2 % C.P.	60,000	60,000	60,000
(ii) Ord.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Dependents	50,000	50,000	50,000
Other Funds	59,087	52,977	50,385
Taxation Provision	14,330	16,063	18,532
Debts	22,695	42,283	27,639
Carry Forward	10,183	16,960	26,409
Total	310,295	338,273	332,969

Assets

G. Block	339,082	351,549	347,371
Depreciation	89,947	82,300	73,435
Block (net)	249,135	269,240	273,936
Estate Development	...	...	...
Stores	26,464	25,789	21,825
Stocks	3,360	14,934	16,013
Outstandings	7,028	12,071	7,182
Mis. Deposits and Advances	12,109	8,849	3,923
Investments	5,468	5,440	5,260
Cash	6,731	1,950	4,827
Total	310,295	338,273	332,969

BANK PROFITS

DENA BANK.

Profits for the year 1958.

The net profit of Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., Ltd., for the year ended 31st December, 1958, after providing Rs. 1,80,000 for bonus to staff and including Rs. 2,80,319.54 brought forward from last year's account, amounts, subject to audit, to Rs. 17,02,014.77. Out of this, the Directors have made the following appropriations:

To ad-interim dividend paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1958 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent (5 per cent per annum), free of income-tax, i.e. Rs. 1.25 per share on 1,00,000 shares	1,25,000.00
To Reserve Fund	6,00,000.00
(Raising the Reserve Funds to Rs. 46,00,000.)	...
To Provision for Taxation and propose to appropriate the balance as under:	5,00,000.00
To pay a final Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1958, at the rate of 34 per cent free of Income-tax, i.e. Rs. 1.75 per share, on 1,00,000 shares making in all 6 per cent per annum for the whole year	1,75,000.00
To Carry Forward	3,02,014.77
Total	17,02,014.77

THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation announce that the profit for the year ended 31st December, 1958, after providing for taxation, etc. amount to HK-\$2,466,049.97. It is proposed to write off HK-\$4,000,000 off bank premises and to pay a final dividend of £1-17-6 per share leaving a balance to be carried forward of HK-\$2,085,475. These figures are subject to audit.

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED.

The net profit of the United Commercial Bank Limited, for the year ended 31st December, 1958, subject to audit is Rs. 45,37,665.38, and including the sum of Rs. 49,432.18 brought forward from the last year's account, the disposable profit amounts to Rs. 45,87,097.56. The Directors have transferred Rs. 14,00,000 to the Reserve Fund, provided Rs. 9,00,000 as Reserve for Taxation, and Rs. 7,25,000 for bonus to staff, and, in respect of the balance of Rs. 15,62,097.56, propose to recommend to the Shareholders at the next Annual General Meeting payment of a dividend at Rs. 3.75 per share (7 1/2 per cent per annum), free of income-tax, which will absorb Rs. 15,00,000, leaving Rs. 62,097.56 to be carried forward to the next account.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)

	9-1-59	2-1-59	10-1-58
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	8,96,89	11,07,53	10,20,79
Notes in Circulation	1627,36,06	1601,99,73	1540,72,18
	1636,32,95	1613,07,26	1550,92,97
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76,03	117,76,03	117,76,03
(b) Outside India	...	...	...
Sterling Securities	164,67,56	164,67,56	270,25,68
Total A	282,43,59	282,43,59	388,01,71
(B) Rupee Coin	134,10,47	135,84,86	130,80,85
Rupee Securities	1219,78,89	1194,78,81	1032,20,41
	1636,32,95	1613,07,26	1550,92,97

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up ...	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
Reserve Fund ...	80,00,00	80,00,00	80,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund ...	25,00,00	25,00,00	20,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund ...	3,00,00	3,00,00	2,00,00
Deposits:-			
(a) Central Govt. ...	66,14.99	52,98.90	49,68.83
(b) Other Gov't ...	19,87.99	18,51.82	16,15.78
(c) Banks ...	69,39.05	76,56.03	60,28.52
(d) Others ...	116,71.65	118,14.32	115,66.33
Bills Payable ...	18,21.72	18,41.03	15,21.73
Other Liabilities ...	29,55.25	29,73.44	26,28.01
	423,30.65	427,35.54	390,29.20

Registered No. { C1646 (Calcutta)
B6490 (Bombay)

Indian Finance

Indian Finance

Indian Finance

Saturday

January 24, 1959

Volume LXIII No 3

Price: Rs 1.50

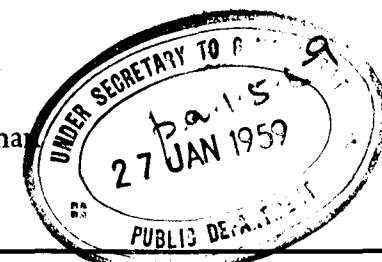
HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

What is happening at Bhilai?

Read

The Special Article by

K. N. Subbarama



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Cash in hand is idle money, and idle money is the devil in the price spiral. Money put in a banking account, like energy harnessed, is actively helping the National Plan, yet all the time remaining yours.

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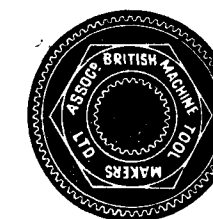
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so long as
tea is there
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I serve
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PST 201



**NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS
BANK LIMITED**

(Amalgamating National Bank of India Ltd., & Grindlays Bank Ltd.)
Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on the
23rd March, 1866. The liability of members is limited.

Bankers to the Government in Aden, Kenya Colony,
Zanzibar, Uganda and Somaliland Protectorate

Capital (Authorised and Subscribed)	£4,562,500
Paid-up Capital	£2,851,563
Reserve Funds	£3,168,579

Head Office:

26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C. 2,
London Branches: 54, Parliament Street, S. W. 1;
13, St. James's Square, S. W. 1.

Shipping, Travel and Insurance Departments:
9, Tufton Street, S. W. 1.

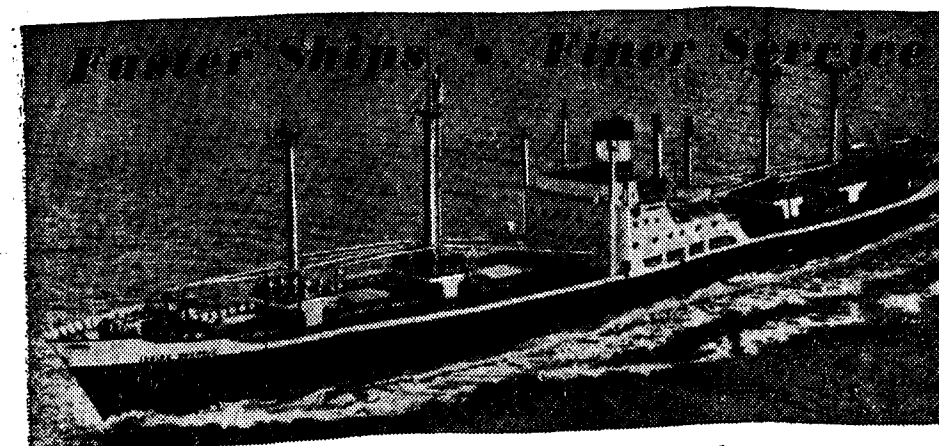
BRANCHES throughout India, Pakistan, Ceylon,
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The Bank conducts all classes of Banking and
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The Bank undertakes the recovery of Income Tax
and preparation of Income Tax returns on behalf of
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General Manager: T. M. TELANG

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Head Office:
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E.C.2

West End Branch, London:
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Branches of the Bank are established
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Established 1865

Affiliated to The Chartered Bank

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA

14, India Exchange Place

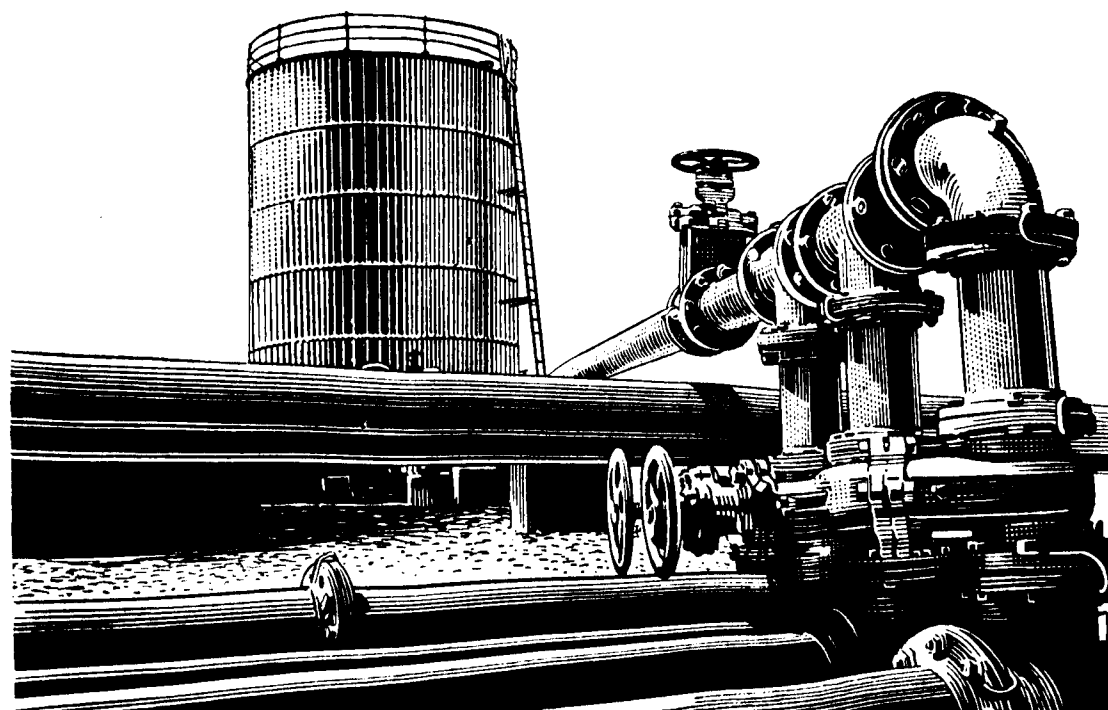
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M. J. MacLaren,
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Reserve Fund ... Rs. 10,25,00

Working Funds as

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Southern Districts

Banking Business of every
description transacted

S. N. K. SUNDARAM, Mg, Director

January 24, 1959

FOR THE INVESTOR

Renewed Doubts

Investment Gossip:

THE main feature of trading in the stock market this past week has been the resistance to higher levels. A probable reason for this is the tendency to await the outcome of the meeting of the investment committee of the Life Insurance Corporation scheduled to take place on Thursday evening. Some special significance seems to have been attached to this meeting as this is the first time that the committee is holding a meeting at Calcutta. The general expectation that the committee would evince interest in the market leader, however, seems to have been responsible for the extra-ordinary interest shown in the meeting.

(From Friday's kerb rate of Rs 25.92 of Indian Irons, it is to be inferred that the expectations about LIC purchase of this scrip have not materialised).

That the investment committee meeting is not the only factor which has been engaging the attention of marketmen cannot have escaped the notice of any careful observer. It is clear that there is a section of people who are not prepared to dismiss the resolutions passed by the Congress at Nagpur as of no immediate consequence to the stock market. These people seem to believe that the coming Central Budget is sure to bear the impress of the Nagpur decisions of the ruling party. In this view the present would be too early a time to rejoice over the Prime Minister's reassuring statement regarding ceiling on urban incomes.

Moreover, this year's Budget deserves to be watched with more than usual caution. For one thing, the working of the taxations measures during the past year or two has not tallied exactly with Authority's expectations. Further, there is the unfilled gap in internal resources which cannot escape the attention of the Finance Minister.

Thus the Budget seems to have begun to cast its shadow on the market this year even when it is full five weeks away. Once the discussion on the shape of things to come in the budget is initiated in the market place, it can provide enough material to keep marketmen fully engaged till Budget Day.

But as I have been saying all along, the investment situation as it obtains at the present juncture does not call for any undue pessimism on the basis of what may be revealed by the Finance Minister in the shape of his Budget proposals. Even as regards these, reason would show that Govern-

ment will not do anything that will retard the growth of industries not excluding those in the private sector. It is true that Government want the public sector to take rapid strides. But as things stand at present the private sector is shouldering great responsibilities in the development of the country. As such it will be incumbent on Government to ensure that they function efficiently. Viewed in this light the coming budget will lose much of its terror.

£R\$

Ruby Rubber (Madras) Ltd.

Investment Special:

I invite the attention of readers to an announcement of Ruby Rubber Works (Madras) Limited, appearing elsewhere in this issue. It is hardly necessary to emphasise that in a country which has embarked on a programme of industrialisation, a company whose range of manufactures include a wide variety of industrial rubber goods will have a ready market for its products. This will be particularly true of Ruby Rubber Works (Madras) Limited as this company is to manufacture various industrial rubber parts for automobiles, motor cycles, railways, sugar factories etc., besides such items from latex foam rubber as seat cushions, mattresses, pillows, etc., and also cycle tubes.

A significant feature of this new company is that it will be in a position to commence production directly it obtains its commencement certificate as it is acquiring a running factory from Ruby Rubber Works Ltd., Changanacherry. Moreover a close link is being established between the new company and Ruby Rubber Works Ltd., Changanacherry who are already well-known as manufacturers of industrial rubber goods, as the latter are subscribing to Rs 1,40,000 of the equity capital of the new company. Ruby Rubber Works Ltd., Changanacherry will also give all the necessary help to the new company. In this connection it may be of interest to note that Ruby Rubber Works Ltd Changanacherry are paying a dividend of 9 per cent tax free to their shareholders.

Ruby Rubber Works (Madras) Ltd is being promoted with a capital of Rs 5,00,000—Rs 2 lakhs 7½ per cent tax free preference shares and Rs 3 lakhs equity shares. The subscription list will open on Monday, 2nd February 1959 and will close on 7th February or later at the discretion of the Directors.

£R\$

Investment Notes:

The Hind Cycles Limited has decided to issue 5 per cent tax-free Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares of Rs 100 each to those shareholders whose names are registered as on the 31st January, 1959, in the ratio of two shares for every three old Ordinary shares or three Preference shares held. The proposed issue is redeemable after 12 years. The Ordinary shares are quoted at Rs 108.75.

National Rayons are now quoted around Rs 240. Preliminary reports indicate that the company has far- ed well last year in view of the

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substantial increase in the gross earnings. It is generally felt that there will be no difficulty in maintaining the dividend at Rs 14 per share.

Full details of the financial structure and the manufacturing programme of the ACC-Vickers-Babcock Limited are now available. The company will have an authorised capital of Rs 10 crores of which Rs 5.4 crores is expected to be issued by the time the company goes into production. The company is also expected to raise Debenture capital to the extent of Rs 4 crores by private negotiations.

BBTC Results Balance-Sheet Reviews:

THE Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation Limited has reported a decline in earnings for the year ended 31st May, 1958. The gross profit for the year is substantially lower at Rs 74.96 lakhs as against as much as Rs 151.38 lakhs in the previous year. It may be mentioned here that a total amount of Rs 13.98 lakhs has been transferred to profit and loss account for the year from the provisions no longer required as against transfer of Rs 1 lakh only in previous year. Otherwise, the profit would have been lower to this extent.

In the timber account, earnings have dropped sharply to Rs 20.07 lakhs from Rs 1.02 crores, while, on plantations account, the profit has gone up from Rs 39.97 lakhs to Rs 49.21 lakhs. Thanks to lower provision of only Rs 9.19 lakhs for Taxation as against Rs 68.87 lakhs, the effect on net profit has not been as much as the drop in gross profit. No provision has been made for Indian income-tax, as it is calculated that there is no taxable profit.

After providing for Depreciation and Taxation, the net profit comes to only Rs 31.88 lakhs as against Rs 52.16 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this, Rs 8.72 lakhs (Rs 16.48 lakhs) has been transferred to various Reserves. Apart from the additional dividends (Rs 7.50 on Old and Rs 3 on new shares) declared on the 8th August 1957, the dividend at the rate of 18 per cent on increased capital (6 per cent interim and final 12 per cent) for the whole year has been recommended.

Madura Mills

In a circular letter addressed to the shareholders, the directors of the Madura Mills Company Limited have indicated that the company has been obliged to suffer a heavy loss of about 56 lakhs in 1958 on account of the difficult conditions in the industry and the trade. It is stated that, as suppliers to the low-priced handloom market, the company has suffered more heavily than composite units.

The loss is mainly due to the need for paying lay-off and retrenchment compensation "in bringing the company's scale of operations into line with current demand". Lay-off compensation amounts to Rs 10.90 lakhs and retrenchment compensation to Rs 21.35 lakhs. It is, therefore, felt that no dividend can be distributed on account of the last accounting period.

It has been pointed out, however, that energetic steps are being taken to improve the working results. A large-scale scheme of rehabilitation and modernisation has been put in hand. Application has been made to the National Industrial Development Corporation for a loan of Rs 1.25 crores to help towards the implementation of this scheme, while a government investigation into the further improvement of mill workloads is nearing completion.

Bhopal Sugar

The working of the Bhopal Sugar Industries Limited, during the year ended 30th September 1958, has resulted in a profit of Rs 11.5 lakhs as against Rs 14.58 lakhs in the previous year, after providing Rs 1.23 lakhs (Rs 1.60 lakhs) for managing agents' commission and Rs 2.98 lakhs (Rs 2.27 lakhs) for Depreciation and Development Rebate. Out of the profits, a sum of Rs 6.50 lakhs (Rs 7.55 lakhs) is provided for Taxation, while there is no transfer to General Reserve against Rs 3 lakhs. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is maintained at Rs 2 per share.

The total quantity of sugarcane crushed is 99,782 tons (98,951 tons) producing 97,086 (95,491 bags) of sugar, which has been the highest figure achieved since the starting of the factory.

The company has applied to the Central Government for permission to expand the crushing capacity of the factory from 750 to 1,250 tons per day which has, however, been refused due to foreign exchange difficulties. Negotiations are going on for securing a foreign exchange loan; but such arrangements will also require the approval of the Centre.

Spencer & Company

The continued restriction on imports is fully reflected in the working results of Spencer & Company Limited for the year ended 30th June, 1958. Sales are lower at Rs 2.97 crores against Rs 3.19 crores, while the net profit, before providing for Depreciation and Taxation, has declined to Rs 23.75 lakhs from Rs 28.65 lakhs in the previous year. The charge on account of Depreciation, including the amount transferred to Fixed Assets Depreciation Reserve, is Rs 3.45 lakhs (Rs 2.99 lakhs). The provision for Taxation is lower at Rs 10.90 lakhs against Rs 13.65 lakhs. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is, however, maintained at 15 per cent.

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Remembrance Week

THIS is a week of commemorations. We honour now the birthday of one who proved to be, in India's new history, an heroic military leader. We pay homage to one that this week made a martyr of. And it is fitting that, between these two dates, we celebrate the anniversary of India as a Republic.

What new heart and courage Indians found in the feats of daring of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, can be a matter only for conjecture. But history is likely to confirm that it was Netaji's influence which prevented war over-running India, and this is our debt to him.

What new morality Mahatma Gandhi taught the world, is, in today's cold war days, obscure. But it was his bloodless revolution that won

us freedom, and it is proper that we again disavow the violence that killed him.

Courage and kindness make of us a respected Republic. Let us dedicate ourselves afresh to the qualities that gained this independence for us.

For our part, with this issue, we complete 31 years of existence. We hope our constant interpretation of what planning endeavours should be will go some little way toward consolidating our political freedom by ensuring our economic independence.

This week, then, belongs to Netaji and the Mahatma, the martyrs who gave their life that India may be free.

What Have We Done at Bhilai?

By K. N. SUBBARAMAN

BETWEEN November 1954 and April 1955 a team of Russian Experts led by the Chief Engineer of Gipromez, their design organisation at national level, toured almost all over India to locate a second Steel Plant, the first having been decided at Rourkela. The region round about the rich iron ore deposits of Dalli-Rajhara in Madhya Pradesh had been a close rival to Rourkela and they saw for themselves that Bhilai, about 530 miles from Calcutta on the Calcutta-Nagpur Railway line was the best suited for the second million ton Steel Plant. The Russian Government was invited to build it and they submitted a detailed Project Report in November 1955. Ore with an average of 63 to 65 per cent iron content was only 60 miles away, limestone within 20 miles, water on the boundary in a thousand cusec canal; the soil was good, hard moorland with 20 per cent iron, capable of taking high foundation pressure. The climate was dry though hot, the area chosen for the works under-populated and reasonably plane. If anything it was too flat and drab without vegetation. Only coal was too far, nearly 500 miles from Bokaro and Jharia which must supply over 80 per cent of the requirements, even Korba caking coal to make up the balance being 150 miles; and coal was yet to be produced there. Electricity had to be found, the Railway lines to the ore and limestone laid, a forest belt between the Works and the Town to shield it from the gas and heat of Steel making plants. The State Government wanted to put up a 90,000 KW Power Station at Korba, feeding its boilers with the coal dust at the pit heads and supply about 50,000 KW of energy to the Steel Plant. Doubts about water resources the State agreed to set at rest by building more tanks connected to the existing one called Tandula lake. This has been done; the Korba thermal station is getting ready. The Railways have laid their lines to Rajhara, the iron ore mines and to Nandini the limestone mines, and ore and limestone are on the move. Washed coal from Bokaro-Kargali the move. Unwashed from Jharia daily strain the works, not yet freed of construction pressure. Other raw materials like manganese, quartzite, sand etc are small in quantity and are no

problem either from the trade or from virgin developments undertaken by the Project. Dolomite is not immediately required, and a mine at Hirri near Bilaspur is being opened up.

The immediate requirements of power are met by the 24,000 KW station incorporated in the works, as a standby supply. The Korba system not yet commissioned, for the immediate production of iron this becomes the main source, the construction power supply station of Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board being the dual supply that cuts in automatically should there be a temporary failure of the present main source. This power house is of Russian design and manufacture—even as the entire Steel Plant is. Like other units, it was built under Russian supervision by Indian hands, assisted wherever needed with their own. For the core of the agreement between the Governments for setting up this million ton plant is that by its completion, Indian technicians should gather the know-how and confidence for similar tasks in future, unaided or with but little aid. All the major equipments are of Russian design and manufacture. They supply about Rs 630 million worth on credit terms carrying 2½ per cent interest, repayable in 12 instalments, one twelfth payments for this year supplies falling due next year. They have supplied over 80 per cent. Correspondingly, nearly 150 million worth of goods from Indian markets have been ordered, though less than thirty per cent have materialised. With Indian goods and Russian, Indian hands and Russian, the most difficult works being always the first have been completed and iron from the first Blast Furnace has come out. The odds were many.

Sudden demands deepen scarcities and lower qualities. It is no surprise in any economy that at the impact of a large scale public expenditure, even common goods should prove difficult to procure. To presume that, overnight, the demands created would spur up production, is a mistake. The anxiety of various trades to grab orders and fill their books is understandable, but to permit them to exert pressures against measures to provision the works in time is disappointing and drives those who are judged by progress in the

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"The Wise Man in His Attitude towards the World has neither Predilections nor Prejudices. He is on the side of what is Right"—The Analects of Confucius.

field to a state of doubt. A worsening foreign exchange position justifies the closest checks on imports, but it is necessary to see if a type of indigenous production has all the variations demanded and is adequate to ensure supplies at the rate required. Sponsors of indigenous growth are apt to derate the importance of these factors and articles like bearings or belts or tyres or cables are denied in time. Though steel of different sections is obtainable only on protracted deliveries, the installed capacity for fabrication of steel structures is allowed to determine the quantum of fabricated imports. Fire resisting bricks are many kinds and for many duties. The totality of production of all kinds restricts initial orders abroad. Later as each field is surveyed in detail, in the course of work, the holes in planning are spot lighted. Time lost initially is hard to make up. As indigenous materials move in'o godowns in wagon loads, after many threats of penalties and pressures of influence, the engineers pray for the day when there would be a powerful standards organisation, whose seal could be accepted as the guarantee of quality. It would be too long to wait for standards imposed by an abundance of production. Heavy industrialisation plans would not be deferred so long and such a production surplus is more likely only to succeed industrialisation not precede it. The stamp of quality on the production lines needs immediate enforcement.

Indian purchases so far for the Bhilai Project have mounted to Rs 150 million excluding cement and steel. The goods range from screws and nails to shovels and pick-axes, from wires and cables to lamps and transformers, sand and fireclay to refractory bricks and glazed ware, emery paper and grinding stone to machines and machine tools. Not one item could be had at the scheduled time and there were constant rounds of improvisations and emergency purchases. Even cotton waste and spun yarn, hinges and bolts, paints and brushes, electric lamps and switches could not escape the scarcity created by the staggering requirements of this colossal project pursued simultaneously with many similar ones. Quantities suppressed the importance of class quality. The choice was between "make do" and "stop".

While with indigenous goods there had to be a constant vigil to ensure timely supply, with the materials and equipment ordered on USSR, the problem was to keep pace with their rapid arrival. Wisely what were clearly not procurable in India had, even in the initial contract for the setting up the Steel Plant in Bhilai, been given to USSR to supply. As more materials were found absent in India, they too were preferably secured from that country so that construction progress would suffer the least. Their industrial might was switched over to fulfil these contracts phased to serve a construction schedule at site on the basis of their past performance, where ready armies of experts and workers in the diverse branches await only marching orders to pound the field with machinery and man power. Clearly such a pace of work in the first Steel Project with so much Indian responsibility was not at least immediately possible. Men had to be gathered, machinery assembled, the various

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rules followed. Whereas the construction should have commenced in August 1956, the detailed information on which tenders could be invited for the work was available from the Soviet consultants only in July 1956 and a contract could nominally be awarded on the last day of October. Working drawings were just arriving for one section after another according to a construction phasing they had drawn. Contractors preparatory work followed and only early in March 1957 did any construction worth naming start. The consultants were long unconvinced about the importance of such detailed information for letting out a work on contract and why it should take 3 months thereafter to build labour camps, procure machines and tools, recruit the man power and open up the building material sources. Inexperience takes longer to reach the tempo, and this too was incomprehensible except to a few who had memories of their first constructions over thirty years back.

It is probably the bane of a contract that it should set a discount on realistic readjustments. A schedule of supplies designed on the immediate usage in the works allowing but only a small cushion in view of the long lines of communication, is clearly unsuitable for adherence when the site proclaims its unpreparedness to receive them in their permanent places, the best storage, to save storing spaces. A three months stock soon grows four times or more and all plans for storage and handling get completely upset by the stampede of arrivals. To sort out from this melee what is immediately required is labour and time consuming and the difficulties increase every day as the materials that move in from Ports outstrip what go for erection three to four times. A contract seems to have only two sides, failure and performance. Postponement is feared as construable later into a failure, and deferment of supplies is considered even unmentionable. Several good reasons are proclaimed against the course, like exposing inconsistencies of emphasis on the supplies performance elsewhere, admission of inability to use goods secured in aid agreements and a range of other factors of the same character, the fact of an impossibility of immediate use and therefore later troubles alone brushed aside. It is then for those on the work amongst their many other problems to devise the best means of tackling the situation. New areas were found, new roads and rail lines laid, more unloading and transporting equipment arranged and in sorting and resorting for weekly needs experience gained.

Trained personnel were as scarce as correct materials and here too, recruitment standards had to be progressively lowered to get a reasonable number of hands. Though among the technicians and engineers there are many who have handled particular aspects of the complex construction with diligence and skill, few have had the practical knowledge of the difficulties that arise in a branch set in the chequer of many others. The ease or difficulty depends on the circumstances in which a work is to be done amidst others, and only familiarity with like context ensures quick and correct performance. Responsibility alone ingrains a past familiarity as knowledge, and seldom had engineers been entrusted with such tasks. Likewise, technicians were wont to carry out instructions and not work out solutions. It was no good lamenting for the skill that did not exist and only in 1957 it was decided to train the men on the work. In 6 months, ordinary masons could be entrusted with refractory masonry work in Coke Oven and Blast Furnace, ordinary welders with strength welds that had to pass isotope tests, Khalasis with chipping welds, helpers with operating tower cranes and heavy diesel machinery. Simultaneously, mechanical and electrical engineers—more correctly engineering graduates fresh from College—learned the principles

of concrete and masonry. An year later civil engineers learnt to erect machines, and steel structures as the pressure of work shifted from foundations and buildings to steelwork and equipment. Other projects will have what Bhilai could not get.

The absence of the requisite skill in integrated works had been covered in the technical agreement with USSR for setting up the million ton Plant. Designers of such works there were many and it was agreed that for Rs 25 million, USSR would provide the design and the drawings after a thorough investigation of the site. With but the theoretical knowledge and intelligence and not the first hand contacts with such construction, the engineers would take considerable time to study and understand the 70,000 drawings in which the experience of over thirty years is put down by the Soviet Steelworks designers. A system of partnership in the daily work was therefore decided on. A large team of Soviet Engineers would be available, at Indian cost, to guide and correct the daily translation of the drawings into concrete works. They would suggest the sequence of constructions, methods of execution envisaged in the designs and ensure these as the necessary base on which they could guarantee the performance of the Steel Plant. These suggestions were not the best suited to our conditions of contract or climate. The variations their engineers and designers on the spot thought necessary to suit the soil exposed and weather conditions encountered could not be so quickly enforced as they involved new materials and new methods of work, not covered in earlier planning. The solution to minimise such troubles theoretically argued by Indian Engineers were not clear to them against the opacity of their intense experience. Correctly experience claimed got the support and won the day and consequent adjustments materials and psychological, followed as best they could. Guidance and correction tended to be controlled, but still remained as education with critical faculties opened up for independent conduct when those who count would show full confidence in the engineering ability in the country.

The volumes of work were of staggering magnitude. Nearly 5 million cubic metres of earth had to be moved and 660 thousand cubic metres of concrete poured. 100 thousand tons of structural work have to be erected, 25 thousand tons fabricated in the country. 100 thousand tons of equipment are to be installed. Electricity is carried to them through 2400 KM of high tension and low tension cables going through 350 KM of conduits in walls and foundations, 5 KM of man size cable tunnels and 35 KM of multicore precast concrete cable blocks. 51 sub-stations sectionalise the feeds to over 8000 motors compressing 290,000 horse power. 45 thousand cubic metres of process water are circulated every hour in pressures ranging from 12 to 60 metres head through 60 KM of cast iron and steel pipes. 1500 million tons of waste and rain water flow through about 80 KM of concrete and ceramic pipes, laid at depths upto 10 metres so that they flow entirely by gravity. This saves pumping costs, which may otherwise add Rs 15 per ton of steel, but increases the construction effort. Within the time available for each facet of work even in a more realistically framed construction time, the daily outputs of work demanded are 30,000 c. metres of earth work, 1000 cm of concrete, mostly in frames and slabs, 500 tons each of structural and equipment erection, 400 metres of pipe-line, 4 KM of cables. During the 2 years, work had to go on simultaneously on all these. The excavations in trenches for pipe lines and cables, in pits for foundation, narrow working areas and cut off approaches and in the monsoons, the ponds and canals they form and the treacherous subsidence that occur on fills convert the works site into an impassable mire and yet

work must go on if the staggering daily demands of outputs are not to swell more. Two monsoons that have passed showed unabated activity.

These physical difficulties were surmounted, else the hot iron would not be flowing out now. But a sense of depression, almost disgust, created by studied slander and calumny is hard to get over. Uninformed criticism is understandable as existent probably in any society, busy bodies pretending to more than that they know being an inherent part; And by the very differentials of knowledge between groups and groups, such criticism pervades above and below and even in the horizontal plane of the group, being an average of the individuals, again, differing to a material extent. But purposive campaigns of vilification stand apart. Such have always a ready reception and to this coarse taste of Society, the interested pander. Thus were tirades of provincial feelings whipped, of corruption and nepotism. Figures were twisted, statistics manufactured torn from their contexts. Tired physically by the exacting daily routine of inspection and execution, strained by the problems of scarcities, the sensitive wondered what they were striving for; it seemed, the harder such strife the deeper they were enmeshed by these tales; for solutions are out of the ordinary, the situations and demands being extraordinary. But steeling their hearts against much damage by seeing only the distant lustre of the molten iron, they have taken the giant works over the first hump. Yet a pain suffered can never be erased because it was of the past, in a plane no longer accessible from any plane of continuing present. The ability that the youth has acquired smarts under this pain, and it would be bad if that creates a neurotic reflex. For men's characters depend above all on the circumstances they are placed in, the understanding they are given. They alone are capable who can sense quickly the variations in the parameters that determine a problem: they are hurt most. Working under such continual harassment, seems too big a price to sustain any illusion.

Against this background of scarcities, inexperience and frustration, the achievements are not mean by any standards. Iron is being produced, 1000 tons a day. This does not mean the mere completion of one Blast Furnace to smelt the iron ore with the coke made in one Coke Oven. The entire water supply system with the storages, pumps and pipe lines, the power house with its full 24000 KW generation, the substation to draw 50,000 KW power from Korba, the coal handling system to receive 2 million tons coal from Jharia, Bokaro and Korba fields and grind them to sizes, the machines to cast the pig iron, the storage to keep them, the many repair shops, all stand complete behind the first Blast Furnace. Iron ore, limestone and quartzite supplies are ensured from the mines and quarries developed by the Steel Works and are growing to meet bigger demands. In volumes of work 400,000 cubic metres of concrete have gone into foundations and buildings after digging and levelling three million cubic metres of earth and covering 100 KM of pipe lines laid deep. 50,000 tons of refractory masonry has been done, 40,000 tons of steel work and equipment erected, 2000 KM of cables laid to energise a dozen substations and a thousand motors and instruments. Physically the tempo has been built up to produce steel billets in 1959 and rolled steel in 1960. Staggering volumes of work remain in the six Open Hearth furnaces, before they can give 1 million tons of steel ingots they promise, and in the Rolling Mills which will give the desired shapes to these in rails, joists, channels, angles, bars and rounds—770,000 tons in all. But the construction lies tamed. The loyal band of engineers and technicians have conquered its fury. Bhilai stands now as a proof of ability.

Indian Finance

January 24, 1959

EDITORIAL NOTES

Scientific Research

THREE important points have been stressed in the presidential address of Dr A Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar to the 46th session of the Indian Science Congress. Dr Mudaliar has administered a timely corrective to the tendency to place exaggerated emphasis on applied science. This is natural in a country anxious to industrialise itself in a hurry, but it can lead to costly neglect of research in fundamental sciences. Scientific progress in India has been handicapped for different reasons at different times. In the past it was lack of well equipped laboratories and incentives for scientific workers. Now, thanks to the vision of the Prime Minister, the country has a chain of magnificent laboratories but there appears to be a shortage of personnel of the requisite calibre to make use of the facilities provided for them. This calls attention to the need for adjustment of the educational pattern of science. In this connexion it is interesting to note Dr Mudaliar's warning, that opportunities for the development of creative talent in science should not be diminished by any limited idea of parochial or provincial patriotism. Dr Mudaliar specifically referred only to parochial and provincial patriotism. Even more blighting is the limitation of opportunities based on communal considerations as Dr Mudaliar has best opportunities of knowing.

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As a very distinguished medical practitioner, Dr Mudaliar can speak with authority on the close connexion between health and nutrition and of the need to eradicate ignorance before it is possible to make progress in public health. The campaign to be effective should start in the schools. The Central Council of Health which met last week in Shillong has expressed the hope that priority would be given to formulation of a scheme for a comprehensive school health service in the Third Five Year Plan.

Religious Approach to Science

The dual aspect of science as an instrument for good as well as for evil, which was touched upon in the presidential address, was dealt with more elaborately in the Prime Minister's inaugural address. Science today has brought humanity to the cross-roads of destiny. Though the choice is not entirely in the hands of the scientists, they cannot disclaim all responsibility for the manner in which the vast forces which they have unleashed are utilized. The choice now made will provide the answer to the question posed by the Prime Minister: "Are we at the dawn of a new civilization or is it the twilight of the Old?" And he urged on the assembled scientists to adopt what can be justly described as the religious approach to the problems of Science. This prescription must have come as a surprise to the chairman of the Reception Committee, who recently berated scientists for imperfect application of the Scientific approach to Religion.

The First Stage

The best news to come out of New Delhi last week was the announcement by Sardar Swaran Singh, Union Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, that the first stage in the programme of steel production in the public sector is almost completed. The blast furnace at Rourkela will be started by President Rajendra Prasad on February 3 and he will perform a similar ceremony at Bhilai the next day. Once the furnaces are started, each will be producing 1000 tons of pig iron every day. By the end of the year, five blast furnaces are expected to be in operation with a daily output of 5000 tons of pig iron. There will be a time lag between the production of pig iron and its conversion into steel. Steel production is expected to commence both in Rourkela and in Bhilai by the middle of the year and the first rolling mills will start producing saleable steel towards the end of the year.

The progress of construction at Bhilai and Rourkela and especially at the latter, has been beset by various difficulties which have upset the time schedule more than once in the past. Transport bottlenecks have been the principal causes of delay. From time to time reports have appeared of essential equipment held up at the

ports, awaiting landing facilities, rail transport, or customs clearance. There will be widespread satisfaction that the interruptions unavoidable in an undertaking of this magnitude have not put out the schedule to any considerable extent. The engineering industry, which has been languishing for over twelve months for lack of material, will have this year as much pig iron as it can utilise. Steel supplies are also expected to be easier, with increased production both at Burnpur and Jamshedpur.

Neutral Round

President Tito's recent visit to this country has provided an opportunity for an authoritative clarification of the principles of coexistence which is of particular relevance to the present context of world affairs. The speeches made at the various receptions to the distinguished visitors have all stressed the common approach of India and Yugoslavia to the problem of the world, and this is being strengthened by close cooperation in the fields of trade, commerce and technical assistance. One of the most welcome features in the growing pattern of trade between the two countries is the market that Yugoslavia provides for India's new engineering products. Recently a direct cargo service between India and Yugoslavia was inaugurated by the JSP line which is controlled by the Government of Yugoslavia.

President Tito's visit this time is an informal one. But he has come to India in the course of a round of the uncommitted nations in this region. Before his arrival in India, he had already visited Egypt, Indonesia, and Burma. The remainder of his itinerary covers Ceylon, Ethiopia, Sudan and again Egypt. The discussions that President Tito had with the leaders of the Government in these countries should be helpful in strengthening the bonds of mutual cooperation in the interests of world peace.

Speaking at the banquet given by President Rajendra Prasad in his honour, President Tito said that, while the situation was still clouded, there were hopeful signs of easing tension, and added: "It is only necessary that all the peace-loving forces strengthen their activity and their persistent efforts for the preservation of peace, for peaceful cooperation among nations on the basis of equality, that they intensify their struggle against colonial oppression and against interference in internal affairs of other nations."

Sorry Sensation

It had been evident for some time that there was a determined group of people out for the scalp of Mr M. O. Mathai, who last week provided the country with its latest sensation. The case of Sherman Adams in the United States was seized upon for dark insinuations before frontal attacks on Mr Mathai were published in a section of the press. The develop-

ments so far have whetted the appetite of the professional scandal-mongers who are licking their chops in greedy anticipation of more juicy morsels. Mr Mathai, according to his statement, has resigned his post in order to be free to take up cudgels against his detractors. He has traced the source and inspiration of the attacks to the communist party on evidence which does not appear to be indubitable. The letter naturally has been written under severe emotional stress. That explains the inclusion of statements of dubious wisdom, which in no way serve to fortify him for the ordeal "under the sun".

The great courage shown by Mr Mathai in stepping down from his official position to meet his critics will be conceded even by his worst enemies. And of these, during his thirteen years with Mr Nehru, he has an assorted collection. But the necessity for resigning, in order to fight out his case in law courts, is not clearly evident from the record. If every Government servant who becomes the target of slanderous attacks is obliged to resign before seeking relief under the law, the administration of the country will be at the mercy of scandal mongers. If a particular pressure group does not like an officer holding a position of trust or influence, all it has to do, in order to get rid of him, will be to start a whispering campaign in drawing rooms and night clubs. Sooner or later it is bound to find its way into columns of the yellow journals.

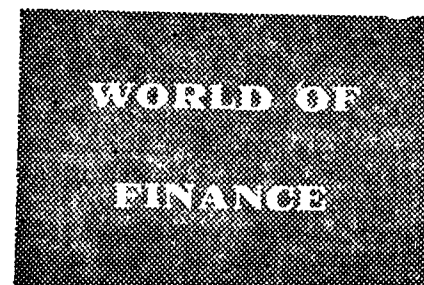
The smear campaign is one of the least savoury developments in the current Indian scene. Perhaps it is not without significance that the victims so far have been individuals on whom the Prime Minister had come to rely for real assistance in carrying out his policies.

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Busy Season Gets into Stride

THE busy season, which by all accounts got off to a late start, appears to have gathered, in the course of recent weeks, a very considerable momentum. Active Note circulation has expanded, Rupee Coin has gone out into circulation, Scheduled Bank borrowings from the Reserve Bank have been very considerable and the total of Advances has, during the week ended January 9, crossed the Rs 900 crore mark. Thus, in a brief space of weeks, the expansion in Scheduled Bank Advances has exceeded Rs 60 crores. Does this mean that the 1958-59 busy season, though off to a late start, is likely to evidence a demand for funds on a par with recent years? For, it has been generally thought that the rigours of the current busy season would have been less severe, because industrial production had appeared to have reached a plateau. Of course, the primary cause of busy season demand stems from crop financing and, in this sense, it is possible that the current bumper crops account for the busy season making its appearance in its present strident form. At the same time, we should like to remark that it is also likely that the upward trend in industrial

production is in process of being resumed.

The onset of the busy season in this wise has caused a measure of stringency in the money market, such that money rates have been fully maintained. The anticipated decline in the structure of interest rates has failed to materialise, partly because of the emergence of the seasonal demand for funds. Nevertheless, while, on the basis of the current money market situation, a firm inter-bank call money rate is defensible and justifiable, we see no reason why banks should continue to pay what 1958 results have clearly shown to be suicidal rates for Deposits. But it is interesting to note that, despite the firming up of inter-bank call money rates, gilt-edged is not presenting a weak front; nor, again, has there occurred any worthwhile disinvestment in gilt-edged. Thus, banks are clearly reluctant to sell their gilt-edged holdings in order to raise resources for meeting busy season needs. This lack of selling pressure presumably accounts for the prevention of any backsliding in gilt-edged prices.

If banks are reluctant to secure additional resources from sale of gilt-edged, they seem to be as reluctant to obtain their needs by borrowings from the Reserve Bank against usance bills. The bulk of Scheduled Bank borrowings are against Government securities. This is partly because the cost of borrowing against usance bills is slightly higher and partly because the total of Inland and Foreign Bills is today much lower than the figure for the corresponding week of last year. Be that as it may, the mechanism of borrowings against usance bills is, at the moment, tending to fall into disuse, and it is therefore we suggest that,

as from the next slack season, the Reserve Bank should quote a lower rate of interest as being chargeable in respect of borrowings against usance bills.

The money market situation is a bit obscure, but we fancy that the busy season pressure for funds will continue to be in evidence until the end of March. Around that time, end of fiscal year disbursements by Governments should relieve the monetary stringency.

Sharp Rise in Bank Advances

The returns of the Reserve Bank for January 16 are notable in that they record the first sizable accretion to Balances Held Abroad. For the rest, the onward march of the busy season is indicated by the rise of Rs 2.34 crores to Rs 1629.70 crores in Active Note circulation. There has been an outflow of Rupee Coin for Rs 0.10 crores, and the Reserve Bank's cash in the till has, as a result, declined by Rs 2.43 crores to Rs 6.54 crores.

Large-scale inter-governmental transactions are also to be discerned, with the Central Government instituting deficit financing for an amount around Rs 30 crores in order to pay monthly and quarterly instalments to the State Governments. Investments in the Banking Department have risen by Rs 29.21 crores to Rs 268.78 crores, this indicating the probable magnitude of ad hoc sold in favour of the Reserve Bank during the week under review, with marketable securities for like amount transferred from the Issue Department to the Banking Department. Despite deficit financing of this size, the Central Government's balances are lower by nearly Rs 14 crores at Rs 52.23 crores against Rs 66.15 crores. That the other Governments have been the beneficiaries is suggested by the rise of Rs 36.26 crores to Rs 47.14 crores in the Deposits of the State Governments. The State Governments have, besides, been able to reduce their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank by Rs 7.54 crores to Rs 24.40 crores. The continued busy season pressure is suggested by the further rise of nearly Rs 5 crores to Rs 94.94 crores from Rs 89.99 crores in the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank. However, the Reserve Balances of Scheduled Banks have improved slightly by just under Rs 3 crores to Rs 72.20 crores.

Finally, Balances Held Abroad have improved considerably by Rs 5.58 crores to Rs 32.60 crores. This we may presume to be the size of the export surplus recorded during the week, since this is the time of the year when exports are at their peak. That, in the course of recent weeks, there has been an upward trend in Foreign Balances

without break is a heartening development.

According to the return of the State Bank for January 16, Advances are slightly lower by Rs 1.38 crores at Rs 178.43 crores. Deposits are practically unchanged at Rs 464.82 crores. Nevertheless, there has been a slight rise of Rs 2.32 crores to Rs 18.00 crores in borrowings, and this is fully reflected in a rise of Rs 3.18 crores to Rs 27.22 crores in the State Bank's cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank.

The return of Scheduled Banks for January 9 shows that Deposits are lower by nearly Rs 10 crores at Rs 1618.23 crores against Rs 1628.04 crores. At this level, Active Note circulation, after a lapse of several months, is again at a figure in excess of the Deposit Liabilities of Scheduled Banks. We are to presume that this drawing down on Deposits and the rise of Rs 18.36 crores to Rs 901.52 crores in the total of Advances are both indicative of busy season pressure being experienced by banks. While there has been no disinvestment in gilt-edged of any magnitude—investments are lower only by Rs 0.36 crores at Rs 633.65 crores—the Scheduled Banks have been compelled to increase further their borrowings from the Reserve Bank by Rs 12.48 crores to Rs 35.29 crores. At this level, Scheduled Bank borrowings are fractionally higher than the figure for the corresponding week of last year. What is interesting, however, is that borrowings against usance bills are placed at only Rs 2.24 crores as compared with Rs 30.29 crores in the corresponding week of last year. In the result, Cash Balances have also been drawn down by nearly Rs 10 crores at Rs 158.55 crores from Rs 168.47 crores.

Hopes and Fears for 1959

By

Paul Einzig

WHILE towards the end of 1958 a revival of trade free of inflationary exaggerations, was widely anticipated, since the beginning of January doubts have developed both about business prospects and about prospects of monetary stability. It is now feared that business revival will be slow this year and that it will be accompanied by a degree of price increases quite out of proportion to its extent. Uncertainty is accentuated also by political influences. There is growing concern about the difficulty of settling the Berlin problem. The outcome of the coming General Election is also considered doubtful. Either of these two factors is liable to bring about a setback in

business recovery, though if all goes well it could create an atmosphere of optimism that would encourage investment and consumption. One of the reasons why the London Stock Exchange has adopted a cautious attitude towards equities since the turn of the year is the anticipation of unfavourable political events.

The revival of pessimism is difficult to understand on purely economic grounds. There are indications of a distinct increase in consumer demand. The removal of restrictions on instalment selling has resulted in a sharp rise in the demand for consumer durable goods. Judging by the occasional increase in the note circulation during the Christmas season, and the annual sales in January also appear to be satisfactory. According to the latest estimates capital expenditure by privately owned industry is only expected to be slightly lower than in 1958 and the difference will be more than offset by the increase in investment in the public sector of the economy. Over and above all hardly a week passes without a major wage increase and the cumulative effect of these increases is bound to stimulate consumer demand.

But because of these wage increases it is feared that a rise in prices will exceed the extent of a business revival. There is no reason why this should be so considering that there is much unused manufacturing capacity, so that it would be possible to increase the output by between 10 and 15 per cent even in the complete absence of any net capital investment. The capacity is there and the output could be increased through the re-employment of the unemployed and the working of longer hours. Most business firms are reluctant, however, to increase their output. This is partly due to the existence of unsold stocks in many industries, though in this respect the situation has improved. It now seems reasonable to assume that the growing consumer demand would be able to absorb an increased output.

Business firms are not sufficiently certain, however, of the prospects to embark on an increase in their production. In fact in many instances the tendency still points in the opposite direction. Dismissals through redundancy continue. The explanation of this attitude lies largely in growing resistance of the trade unions to redundancy dismissals. During the boom this resistance did not matter very much and most firms were quite willing to hoard superfluous labour. The recession induced them, however, to reverse their attitude. They now encounter strong resistance but in existing conditions they are inclined to take a firm line in face of threats of strikes or redundancy dismissals. In one isolated instance a small industrial firm actually dared to turn tough and closed down a sec-

tion of its works affected by such a strike.

Most business firms are afraid of increasing prematurely the number of their employees. What they fear is that should there be a relapse they would encounter once more difficulties in their efforts to reduce their staffs. They will have to be much more certain about prospects before they would feel justified in re-employing labour.

In the absence of a corresponding increase in production the increase of wages alone should be a sufficient cause for further rise in the cost of living. Cost inflation continues and as a result of wage increases and increases in the demand for consumer durable goods on the instalment system there is

also once more some degree of demand inflation.

Very few people are prepared to admit to themselves the facts of this situation. Pressure on the Government to reinforce its reflationary measures continues unabated. The threat of a slump frightened most people into playing for safety by putting up with much inflation to remove the risk of deflation. Apart from bank chairmen who in their annual addresses to their shareholders lay stress on the need for resisting inflation, most public pronouncements point in the opposite direction.

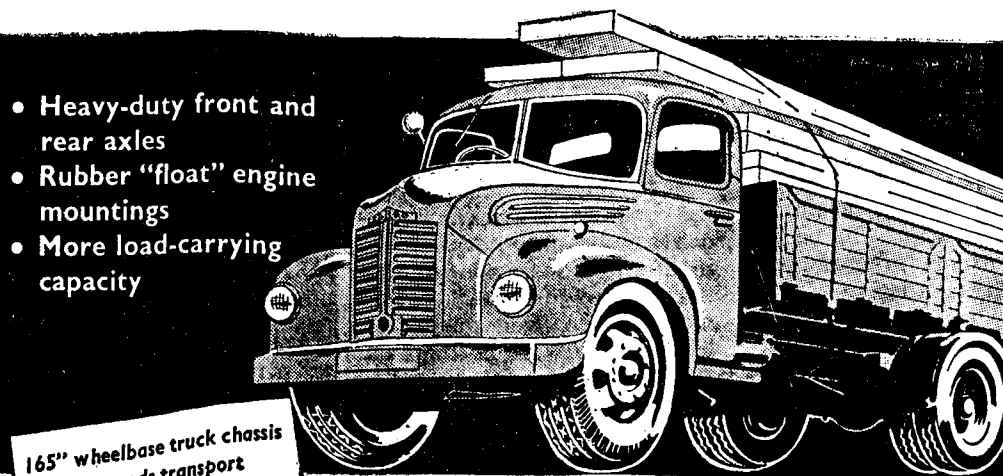
Over and above all, the slowness of the business recovery not only in Britain but also in the United

States and other countries, reinforced the argument of those who believe that unhampered inflation is the smaller of the two evils. The number of people who have come to believe that on the basis of recent experience it is dangerous to resist inflation too firmly on the increase. Moreover, those who still believe that taking a long view inflation is by far the graver danger, are considerably less vocal than they were until recently. There are nowadays hardly any letters in the correspondence columns of newspapers about inflation. Recovery will have to proceed much further before its inflationary aspects will come to be noticed adequately.

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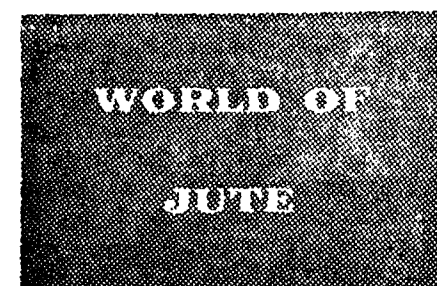
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Price Support for Jute

THE entry of the State Trading Corporation as a buyer of raw jute is a major step by Government in the direction of ensuring an equitable return for the jute grower. It is reported that the STC has already started purchasing jute in quantity in all the jute growing States as a measure of price support. Acting as agents to the Corporation, co-operative societies are said to have lifted a sizable quantity of jute from the primary markets in Bihar and Orissa. A similar procedure is expected to be followed in West Bengal also. It is understood that the STC in its jute purchases will offer slightly higher prices than the current market levels. It would appear that the present policy of the Corporation is to implement the price support scheme in areas where cultivators have been hard hit by the recent slump in jute prices. The Corporation is also said to have initiated negotiations with the Indian Jute Mills Association for the sale of jute to the jute mills as it will be acquiring much more than what will be required for its export programme.

While it is true that the price support scheme will go a long way in bringing much needed stability to the raw jute market, it is not yet clear whether Government have taken adequate precautions to ensure that the emergence of the STC as a buyer of raw jute does not have adverse reactions on other sections of the jute industry and trade. Moreover, it is pointed out that in the absence of adequate warehousing facilities, the STC may find it impracticable to implement its present price support scheme fruitfully for any appreciable length of time.

Except for some earlier steadiness due to speculative support, the jute goods market has ruled quiet during the past week. Even the encouraging news of a smart rise in the burlap consumption in US has largely been ignored. This is rather surprising because rumour had it last week that burlap consumption in US last month had recorded a decline over that of the previous month. It is now announced that US burlap consumption during December 1958 amounted to 74 million yards. This figure compared with 65 million yards in the previous month and 71 million yards during the corresponding month of last year, that is, December 1957. Stocks of burlap at the end of last month are placed at 235 million yards comprising 113 million yards spot and 122 million yards afloat. End of November stocks totalled 223 mil-

lion yards. Stocks at the end of December 1957 were placed at 223 million yards. Presumably the large increase in stocks has largely offset the encouraging effect of the smart rise in consumption.

It will however, be seen that burlap consumption in US during the past year has been on a level with that of the previous year. Consumption totalled 833 million yards in 1957 and it has amounted to 833 million yards during the past year. The outlook for hessian, therefore, is quite bright as the Indian industry is currently having only stocks which are less than half a month's production. In the Calcutta jute goods market sentiment is rather depressed with the little interest that is noticeable being confined to hessian. Even here support is forthcoming for ready delivery goods only.

The market opened on a dull note in the absence of overseas enquiries, but soon firmed up in sympathy with the futures section. At close on Friday prices were quoted as follows: Hessian 40" x 10 oz Jan Rs 41; April-June Rs 39.40. B Twills Jan Rs 94; April-June Rs 95.30. Ey Monday the undertone became easier due to selling pressure in the futures section. The worst affected was B Twills which after having been done down to Rs 92 closed at Rs 92.20. Hessian however was comparatively in a better position with its closing rate for the day placed at Rs 40.75. The undertone continued to be easier in the heavy goods section again on Tuesday due to renewed selling pressure in the futures market. The near delivery hessian however was well maintained on revival of interest.

The raw jute market has ruled almost unchanged during the past week with Assam Bottoms quoted at Rs 20.75 throughout. In earlier trading sentiment was steady though business passing was on a meagre level presumably due to reports of STC purchases of jute. It would appear that the belief that in the absence of adequate storage facilities, the new policy of price support which has already been put into effect by the STC will not be able to achieve its objective has been largely responsible for the continued absence of interest in the market. Later in the week it was reported that the STC had released some jute export quotas but even that news failed to make much impression on the market.

Trading in the futures section was on an irregular trend. On Friday prices showed a steady trend with Hessian Feb at Rs 39.80 and sacking Feb at Rs 94.20. Sentiment was much depressed especially in the heavy goods section on Monday when B Twills Feb was hammered down to Rs 92.35 by close. Hessian Feb however was quietly steady at Rs 39.50. The downtrend gathered further momentum on Tuesday and the closing rates were as follows: Hessian Feb Rs 39.34 and B Twills Feb Rs 92.10. Assam Bottoms March closed better on balance on Friday at Rs 22.72. The rate however was pushed down to Rs 22.40 on Monday and again to Rs 22.28 on Tuesday.



Outlook

ACTIVE demand at the recent export sales in Calcutta has infused some confidence in the tea trade that, despite a larger output this season here and all the world over, foreign demand for quality Indian teas will continue. Competition in superior grades is attributed to fears of shortage of better teas.

Judging from the crop figures released so far, it is certain that there will be an adequate supply. The total crop in Northern India, up to the end of December is 22.71 million pounds higher at 551.07 million pounds as compared with the same period of 1957. Total production in South India, for the eleven months of last year, at 148.1 million pounds compares favourably with 139.4 million pounds for the same period in 1957. Total production in Ceylon, for the same period, is higher by 5.7 million pounds as compared with that for the corresponding period of 1957. Production in East Pakistan, during last year, has established a new record of 54.11 million pounds as against 46.48 million pounds in 1957.

The Indian surplus may not be too big, taken by itself. But, it is worrying if one considers the growing competition from other producing areas. East Africa is not only increasing her output, but also improving quality. China has hopes of becoming a major exporter. Pakistan is planning a major expansion programme.

Meanwhile, stocks in London are expected to reach their peak shortly and a bigger quantity of tea is to be made available to the trade each week during February. It remains to be seen what effect this will have on auction prices. Buyers may feel that there is not much risk in continuing to take up additional supplies at today's prices, especially as world consumption is reported to have increased and the apparent surplus production may not turn out to be so big.

It is, however, clear that India's inferior grades may have to be sold at unremunerative prices, unless vigorous steps are taken to reduce costs of production. In fact, even producers of good teas cannot expect to obtain high prices as at present, if the forecast of a bigger world supplies prove correct.

In this context, the request of the tea trade and industry to abolish the export duty altogether deserves careful consideration, especially to save the Common tea producer from disaster. If quality tea producers in India and Ceylon are having some price advantage now, it is due to the shortage of supplies. This advantage will be diminished if, in the next two or

three seasons, good weather ensures a larger output of better grades.

In this connection, the latest monthly report, issued by Messrs J. Thomas & Company, states that, in the coming month, indications are that prices may show a slightly upward trend. The report adds that offerings will contain teas with improved seasonal characteristics which should receive good support from the UK. Moreover, the entry of Egypt into the Calcutta market appears imminent and this, along with continued support from Russia, Turkey and Iran, should help to sustain prices at relatively satisfactory levels.

In the Export sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings consisted of 66,325 packages. There was a good general demand although prices showed a rather irregular tendency. Plain and Medium BPs were often dearer, particularly the leafy sorts. Similar Pekoe Fannings received rather less enquiry and the better medium kinds were often easier. There was rather more demand for orthodox BOPs; but at often easier rates apart from the few bright liquoring sorts which were sold well. Orange Fannings were a comparatively weak feature of the sale and were generally easier.

CTC Assams were well supported, the best at about valuations and the poor sorts being often dearer. Legg-cut descriptions were sometimes 2 to 4 np per pound easier. Whole Leaf grades received a fair enquiry and those with style and well-made BFPs were often dearer. Darjeeling teas were sold well at generally dearer rates. Following rates were quoted:—Clean Black Pekoe Rs 2 to Rs 2.04; Plain BP Rs 1.80 to Rs 1.82; Plain Fannings Rs 1.72 to Rs 1.78; Medium BP Rs 1.60 to Rs 1.64; Medium Fannings Rs 1.74 to Rs 1.80; Best Assam CTC BP Rs 2.25 (nominal) and Best Assam CTC Fannings Rs 2.30 (nominal).

In the Internal Sale, offerings consisted of 17,456 chests of Dusts for which there was a good general demand. Orthodox types were sold readily, but at rates which were up to 4 np per pound below valuations. The very few lines of Darjeeling teas, on offer, were irregular, while legg-cut manufacture was generally easier. The strongest feature of the sale was again the competition for all CTC grades. The poorer and medium sorts were rather irregular at generally firm to dearer rates, with more interest being shown on medium descriptions and the smaller powdery kinds. Prior sorts were irregular around valuation with the best kinds selling well and often realising prices above last rates. Following rates were quoted:—Medium Dooars Dust Rs 1.74 to Rs 1.78; Medium Assam Grainy Dust Rs 1.74 to Rs 1.78; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 2.0 to Rs 2.20 and Best Assam CTC Dust Rs 2.50 to Rs 3.00 (nominal). There was a good demand for Lea grades which were sold at generally dearer rates.

In the Export Quota section, business was done at 2½ np. At the close, there were buyers at 2½ np with sellers at 2½ np per pound.

Indian Finance

January 24, 1959



US Notes

SALES of imported automobiles which have been rising markedly for several years, last year hit a new high of 383,000—a gain of 9.15 per cent over 1957. As a result, foreign-made cars increased their share of the US market to 8.2 per cent from 3.3 per cent the previous year.

But this interest in foreign-made automobiles is only one manifestation of a trend toward imported merchandise which is sweeping the United States. Indicative is the announcement here last week that the national retail merchants association will encourage European manufacturers to visit the United States, so that they may study the American market and see what the American consumer wants to buy.

A more direct—and a more human than strictly economic—evaluation of the impact made here by merchandise from all parts of the world comes from Sylvia Porter, one of the ablest economic writers in the United States. In a recent article, she observes that "a couple of years ago at Christmas our daughter received a most treasured gift—an American-made bicycle. This past Christmas her best friend received her heart's desire—a Japanese-made bicycle." She notes, too, that her mother now wears a pair of Italian-made walking shoes instead of the American shoes she used to wear.

"Suddenly, this past week," Mrs. Porter continues "the realization hit me that in recent months we have bought or received as gifts glasses made in West Germany, a radio and steak knives made in Japan, a set of breakfast dishes and two sweaters made in England, gloves made in France, a salad bowl made in Holland, ashtrays made in South Africa, and this is only a partial list."

The fact is that finished consumer goods from abroad are no longer considered extravagant or longer considered specialty items, but have found a regular place on retail shelves throughout the United States.

Trade statistics can tell only part of the story. In the past decade, the value of U.S. merchandise imports has nearly doubled. A decade ago, however, about 70 per cent of all U.S. imports represented raw materials, largely essential to the U.S. industrial economy. Another 20 per cent represented purchases of semi-finished products, and only 10 per cent consisted of finished goods.

Today, however, imports of finished merchandise—often items

similar to those manufactured by American companies—have jumped to 20 per cent of the total. This does not mean that purchases of raw materials or semi-finished product have declined; indeed, they have expanded, but not as nearly as fast a rate as have purchases of finished goods.

In assessing this trend, it is not enough to say that Americans are demonstrating a growing interest in foreign goods. Equally, if not more important, is the fact that other free countries have made remarkable economic progress, and to an increasing degree have the factories, the materials and the know-how to turn out products for sale abroad.

The United States, of course, has nurtured these international economic advances. It has done so with thousands of millions of dollars in loans and grants, with a liberal trade programme, with technical co-operation and exchange.

As Mrs. Porter sees it, the "internationalizing of the pantry and closet shelves" of American homes is a notable result of these U.S. policies which have economic progress everywhere as a prime objective.

In her words, it "symbolizes the birth of a new boom, a new cycle of world trade. There is room enough in this boom for all of us."

Britain

LABOUR IN BRITAIN

By JOHN WALTON

IN the bigger trade unions in Britain, officials' pay takes a larger slice of working expenses than in the smaller bodies. But the smaller unions find they have to pay out proportionately more on running their offices and holding committees and conferences.

These findings emerge from a sample survey of union spending by the man who checks the yearly accounts of most British unions. He calculates that in the bigger unions the average cost of salaries and allowances comes to nearly three-fifths of all working expenses; maintaining and running the office, about a fifth; and holding committees and conferences, less than a tenth.

In smaller unions, with less than 100,000 members, only half of working expenses goes on officials' salaries; more than a fifth on running the office; and about an eighth on holding committees and conferences.

Working expenses, however, continue to rise. During 1957 they went up by seven per cent; the year before, the increase was much the same.

The man who produces this pattern of spending by organized labour in Britain is a Government official who, by Act of Parliament, has power to register trade unions. His title is the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

Though no union is bound by law to register, today the Registrar reckons that organizations covering

nine British trade unionists in every 10 are on his books. They are there because they find it helps them to be.

One gain to registered unions is exemption from tax on income from investments used solely in provident funds to finance such benefits as, for example, sickness, accident and death. Another is that a registered union may switch its property from one trustee to another without paying legal fees—a boon to many bodies which hold yearly elections.

In his London office, the Registrar files the detailed accounts which the unions send him every year. On payment of a small fee, anyone can inspect them.

All accounts must reach the Registrar promptly after the close of the year. Every item of income, expenditure, assets and liabilities must appear in detail. If the accounts are late or irregular, the Registrar can take action through the courts; and none of these provisions excuses the unions from making separate auditing arrangements of their own.

Registration also brings another safeguard for union members. The treasurer and other officials must give a full account and deliver to the trustees all property and effects belonging to the union. Should there be deficiencies, the trustees can take court action against offending officials.

A feature of the most recent report from the Registrar was the rise of 10 per cent, in union income—the biggest for years. But bigger spending on union administration and on dispute benefit absorbed the extra revenue.

For one group of unions, registration of at least one of their funds is compulsory. Under the law governing union spending on

party political activities, all unions with political funds must file them with the Registrar, even if they do not become fully registered.

Today he reports 125 trade union organizations with political funds, though three of them still wait to collect their first contributions. Most unions with established political funds back the Labour Party, which in 1958 reported a total affiliation of more than 5,500,000 trade unionists.

Before the Registrar accepts the registration of a political fund, he must satisfy himself that all members have had the chance to vote in a union-wide ballot, and that there has been a clear majority in favour of adopting political objects. Furthermore, he has to ensure that members' political contributions go into a separate account.

Political rules must give any member who wishes it the chance to contract out of paying a political contribution. And the Registrar reports that one in eight of the 8,000,000 members in unions with political funds use this right.

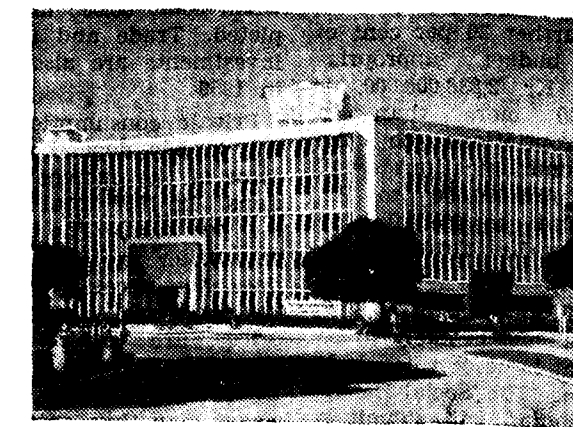
Members who feel aggrieved about the use of their union's political fund can take their complaints to the Registrar, who can give a legal ruling. In 1957 he dealt with three cases.

Contributions to political funds tend to be low; according to the Registrar, they are about 1/25th of the total yearly contribution for all purposes.

Registration has nothing to do with affiliation to the Trades Union Congress (TUC), nor does it affect a union's standing in law. By registration a union gains rights and takes on obligations, but by choosing not to register it loses none which it already has.

Among TUC unions some are not registered, and a number which

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do affiliate are federations in the eyes of the Registrar; he counts their constituent parts separately. Among such organizations are the National Association of Card, Blowing and Ring Room Operatives and the Amalgamated Weavers' Association, both in the cotton industry and both made up of several local bodies.

This difference in counting largely helps to explain why there are 400 registered unions and only 185 affiliated to the TUC. Another reason is that a few registered unions are not affiliated to the TUC. At the end of 1957 the total membership is registered unions was nearly 8,600,000. That affiliated to the TUC was 8,337,000.

Sweden

SWEDEN'S State Budget Estimates for the fiscal year 1959-60, submitted to the Riksdag at the opening of its spring session on January 12, show total revenues of Kr. 12,896,000,000 (£890,000,000; \$2,522,000,000) under the operating budget, while expenditures amount to Kr. 13,495,000,000. Since Kr. 150,000,000 will be covered by the Budget Equalization Fund the deficit under the operating budget will be Kr. 499,000,000 (£34,400,000; \$97,000,000).

The estimated State revenues are Kr. 163,000,000 larger than in the current operating budget, while expenditures show an increase of Kr. 974,000,000.

Expenditures under the capital budget are estimated to call for additional funds of Kr. 1,786,000,000. The deficit in the overall budget would thus amount to Kr. 2,470,000,000 (£170,000,000; \$480,000,000). This compares with an estimated deficit of Kr. 2,219,000,000 in the 1958-59 overall budget.

Social welfare accounts, as in previous years, for the largest share of appropriations under the operating budget, Kr. 3,908,000,000, or close on 30 per cent of the total. The increase compared with the current fiscal year is Kr. 267,000,000, most of which will be used for various ways of fighting unemployment. Defence expenditures account for a further 20 per cent of the operating budget, appropriations totalling Kr. 2,836,000,000, or Kr. 136,000,000 more than in 1958-59. Appropriations to the Ministry of Communications will rise by Kr. 235,000,000 to Kr. 1,136,000,000 and to the Ministry of Education by Kr. 136,000,000 to Kr. 1,697,000,000.

The question of a universal service pension scheme is likely to be the most salient issue of this year's Riksdag session. The Social-Democrat Government will submit a Bill to the effect this spring.

Should not a compromise be reached, the voting in the Second Chamber of the Riksdag will probably result in a stalemate, as the Social-Democrats and the Communists together rally 115 votes against 115 for the Conservatives, the Liberals and the Centre Party.

Economic developments in Sweden in the nearest future are expected

to be about the same as in 1958, according to the preliminary National Budget report for 1959 submitted together with the State Budget. Total production is likely to rise at a relatively slow pace and the average number of employed will remain largely unchanged, while the reduction of the working week—from 47 to 46 hours in 1959—is continuing according to plan.

The stagnation in exports is likely to persist at least during the first half of 1959, whereas private consumption and public activities are estimated to rise at about the same rate as during the past year. Private investments, which rose heavily in 1958, may remain at an almost unchanged level.

The background of the forecast for production and employment is an assessment of the economic climate abroad during the nearest future. While the improvement in the United States is likely to continue it is not believed to proceed at the same rapid pace as in the latter half of 1958. At the same time the economic situation in Western Europe presents a rather diffuse pattern, the report says. The demand for some Swedish engineering products may be affected by a continued decline in investments in Western Europe, whereas an improvement is foreseen for most of Sweden's forest products.

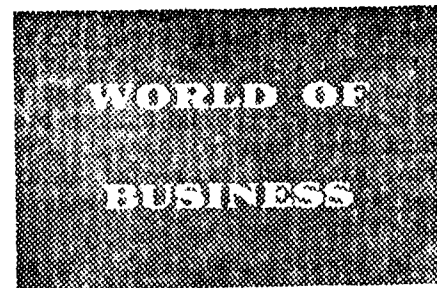
By and large, the economic climate abroad indicates an unchanged volume for Swedish exports in 1959. At the same time, however, imports are expected to rise somewhat, as 1958 was marked by a depletion of stocks and a consequent reduction in imports. Both import and export prices are likely to show some decline in 1959.

Industry's investment plans for 1959 indicate a decline in investments for plant and machinery compared with 1958 when they received a heavy stimulus following the abolition of the investment duty. Investments in housing, on the other hand, are likely to show a continued increase over the high level attained in 1958 when some 65,000 units were completed. Trade and merchant navy investments are also likely to rise in 1959.

Private consumption this year will largely depend on the outcome of the current wage negotiations. In 1958 total wages rose by 3-4 per cent. The increase may be smaller in 1959, although this does not necessarily mean a decrease in real wages, as consumer prices are expected to rise more slowly than between 1957 and 1958. Even a moderate rise in cash wages may thus entail an increase in the volume of private consumption of about 2 per cent, i.e. the same as in 1958.

The gross national product, which rose by 1 per cent in 1958, is likely to show the same rise this year. Most of this increase will probably be accounted for by housing and services, whereas industrial output may remain largely unchanged, the National Budget report underlines.

Indian Finance



ACC-Vickers-Babcock Heavy Engineering Project

The idea of establishing a large Heavy Engineering Works in India for the manufacture of a wide variety of heavy industrial plant including boiler-plant, cement-making and coal mining machinery, was conceived nearly three years ago. Before actually establishing a project of this magnitude, however, detailed consideration of a large number of problems was necessary. This naturally took some time. Thanks, however, to the continued encouragement and guidance received from the Government of India, it has now been made possible to go ahead with the project.

The new Company, ACC-Vickers-Babcock Limited, whose abbreviated name "AVB" is already familiar to many, was incorporated on 16th January 1959, with an Authorised Capital of Rs 10 crores, of which Rs 5.40 crores is expected to be issued by the time the Company goes into production. The Company is also expected to raise Debenture Capital to the extent of Rs 4 crores by private negotiation. The share capital will be held as under:—

The Associated Cement Companies, Ltd.—49.8 per cent, Vickers Ltd., London—24.9 per cent, Babcock & Wilcox Ltd., London—24.9 per cent, Killick Industries Ltd.—0.1 per cent, F. E. Dinshaw Ltd.—0.1 per cent, Tata Sons (Private) Ltd.—0.1 per cent, and Mulraj Khatau & Sons (Private) Ltd.—0.1 per cent.

The Company will be directly controlled by a Board of Directors consisting of:—

(1) Mr Dharamsey M. Khatau, (Chairman); (2) Sir Kenneth Hague; (3) Mr A. H. Hird; (4) Mr E. D. Sheppard; (5) Mr S. Moolgaokar; (6) Mr P. S. Mistry; (7) Mr T. A. H. Harrison; (8) Mr J. Stewart Robertson; (9) Mr John Marks; (Managing Director); (10) Mr G. R. Tongaonkar, (Deputy Managing Director).

In his comments on the State Budget, Finance Minister Gunnar Strang says that additional State revenues of Kr. 500,000,000-1,000,000,000 (approximately £34,500,000-69,000,000; \$100,000,000-200,000,000) may probably be necessary for the 1959-60 fiscal year. However, he does not take a stand on the question how these additional funds are to be secured but finds it more appropriate to wait until the spring when a safer assessment can be made of economic developments.

Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., has also been invited to join the Board.

The first Board Meeting of the Company took place on Tuesday 20th January. Lord Knollys, the Chairman of Vickers Limited, has been visiting Bombay specially for the purpose of being present.

Thanks to the assistance of the Government of West Bengal, arrangements have been completed for acquiring land and other necessary facilities at Durgapur where the Company's Works will be located.

The A.V.B. Project is an outstanding example of collaboration within the Commonwealth not only in finance but also in technical know-how in the field of Heavy Engineering, and is a big step forward in India's industrial development and progress towards self-sufficiency. It is, in fact, one of the largest heavy engineering projects in the private sector to be started in the post-war period. A.V.B. will manufacture machinery for cement-making, general mining and coal-mining, as well as the well known "Babcock" water-tube boilers, pressure-vessels and ancillary items. A.C.C.'s own Engineering Workshops, which have been manufacturing cement-making machinery for the last 15 years, will form an integral part of the new project inasmuch as an appreciable portion of the products envisaged will be manufactured in these Workshops for A.V.B.

The construction of the A.V.B. Works will commence immediately and it is expected they will be completed in 1961. When in full production, the project will provide additional employment for over a thousand workers.

The setting up of the project will involve no expenditure of Foreign Exchange from Indian resources, as all the Foreign Exchange required for this purpose will be covered by the funds provided by the Overseas participants. Apart from this by manufacturing certain items of heavy engineering equipment which are now imported, the project will also save for India a substantial recurring drain of foreign exchange. Furthermore, when the project is in full production, it is hoped that it will be possible to earn foreign exchange for the country by exporting a portion of the production to nearby countries after meeting India's own requirements and so strengthen India's position in international trade.

A.V.B. will have at its disposal the expert 'know-how' and wide experience of three well-known firms, namely, Vickers Ltd., London, who are internationally famous as builders of ships, aircraft and heavy machinery for cement, mining and other industries, Babcock & Wilcox Ltd., London, who are world-renowned as designers at manufacturers of Boiler Plant Nuclear Installations and ancillary equipment, and The Associated Cement Companies Ltd., who are the pioneers in India not only in the manufacture of cement but also of cement machinery.

January 24, 1959

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"

—As You Like It.

I HAVE been watching with lively interest, as students of the Indian economy have no doubt been doing, what seems to be a deliberate attempt by Mr H. V. R. Iengar, Governor of the Reserve Bank, to draw, in a series of speeches spaced out over the past year or so, a word picture of economic conditions as transformed and in process of metamorphosis as a result of developmental endeavours. What seemed at first to be a stray assessment of the foreign exchange situation can now be seen to form a pattern with Mr Iengar's subsequent analyses of such economic phenomena as the price situation and the role of deficit financing. Except that, around the middle of last year, Mr Iengar appeared to be perturbed about the trends in prices, the attitude he has taken has been exemplified by an altogether heartening combination of an ability to see the brighter side, while, at the same, paying due heed to abnormalities that were obtaining. I should like this week to read, if possible, between the lines of the latest in this series, which was a talk early this month in Bombay.

The note on which Mr Iengar starts out is that, as against the parlous state of foreign exchange reserves six months ago when he last talked on the subject, it could now be assumed that, in the light of the friendly assistance that has since been assured to this country, the external payments situation in respect of the Second Plan has been stabilised. This leaves him free conveniently to take stock of the internal economic situation. Even here, it is hardly to be expected that the Reserve Bank Governor would be able, in the course of a brief talk, to deal with all aspects of the internal economy. Thus it is that Mr Iengar has chosen to deal with some aspects of the problem of resources "from the point of view of the functions and responsibilities of the Reserve Bank". It is at this stage that it is necessary for us, before we proceed to study the problem of resources from the standpoint of a central banker, to define for ourselves what the role of the Reserve Bank should be in an economy such as India's and at the present time.

Less than three decades ago, and the Reserve Bank had not come into existence at that time, a central banking institution was, in a manner of speaking, a law unto itself, but, then, its activities were also greatly restricted. As Mr Iengar points out, so long as the era of the gold standard lasted, "the central bankers largely operated as high level technical experts, keeping themselves largely aloof from the problems affecting the common people". For once and for

all when what I may call the gold standard economy collapsed, the pedestal on which central banking had so long perched was suddenly removed. Mr Iengar says that, thereafter, "central banks became increasingly aware of their responsibilities to meet situations posed by business fluctuations and fall in employment levels". I think this will not be denied, but the root cause of such a broadening in the attitude of the central banks is to be sought and found in what Barbara Ward has called the acceptance of governmental responsibility; that is to say, no democratic government can now afford a prolonged recession and, in this realisation, there has perhaps evolved a deliberate policy in which the central banking institution became an instrument whereby correctives to the state of the economy were sought to be implemented. We have seen how, in particular, the mechanism of bank rate has been called upon to reduce or to increase investment, according as inflationary or recessionary trends were discernible in an economy. Then, there is also the fact that, during the Second World War, this aspect of keeping in check inflationary potential as well as of garnering resources for prosecuting the war fashioned a new central banking activity. The borrowing programmes of governments were immense in the period of the Second World War. The technique of borrowings on a scale that till then could not even have been imagined was, thus, perfected. There is the school of thought which maintains that such borrowings were inflationary, since governments which received loan subscriptions in this manner immediately disbursed them again in defence expenditures, and these were not, shall we say, "productive" disbursements. I do not know that I will subscribe to such a view. For, every fresh release of purchasing power in this manner was followed up by a fresh and bigger new loan on the part of governments. I need hardly add that it was a "cheap money" war, and I maintain it was because the rates of interest were kept down that governments succeeded so admirably in their borrowing programmes. In such a reading, I would go so far as to say that, but for the cheap money policy and the vast Government loan programmes, inflationary pressures

during the war would have been even greater than was the case. But I am digressing, and the point that I am trying to drive home is to confirm Mr Iengar's thesis that the great depression of the 1930's revolutionised the character, ambit and scope of central banking. What the Second World War did was to indicate the extent and magnitude to which monetary policy could be made to supplement fiscal policy in the raising of resources for governments. Once the war ended, the needs of rehabilitation and reconstruction necessitated one more new direction in which the central banks had to function. On the one hand, the pent-up demand over the period of the war was clamouring for consumer goods. On the other hand, the war shattered economies had to set about diverting production from munitions to consumer goods. In brief, inflationary pressures had to be kept in abeyance, the while that production and supplies could catch up with the accumulated demand. There is, in this, a parallel between the situation in which war-torn Europe found itself and the conditions in which the under-developed countries today are trying to industrialise their economies. Thus it is that, just as central banking was called upon through monetary policy to aid in the rehabilitation of Europe, so, too, is the central banking

institution required to contribute in the fashioning of an economy of growth. Mr Iengar has aptly stated that, in this manner, a further dimension has been added to the functions of central banks in under-developed economies. But the parallel of which I have just talked is not quite the correct one. After all, in West Europe, the skills were already there, the labour was already experienced and, in many cases, the factories already existed. What, instead, should be the parallel is, may I suggest, between the conditions of war which required a mobilisation of national resources and the conditions of growth wherein, too, we require this effort at securing the necessary resources to maximise the rate of development. Indeed, this parallel is seen to be perfectly appropriate, were we to realise that an under-developed country is today at war—a war against poverty. What, then, should be the role of a central banking institution in an underdeveloped economy?

As Mr Iengar points out, "it is no longer the maintenance of stability in the value of the national currency alone nor even the prevention or correction of economic fluctuations, but also the rendering of positive assistance to the growth process which has assumed importance". Of course, it does not at all follow that the central banking institution, in such conditions, should concentrate on the provision of credit for development without due regard to currency stability. On the contrary, development is a process which has to take place while the economic equilibrium is maintained. It is this fact of simultaneous and paradoxical policies of credit expansion for production and credit restraint in areas of the economy where shortages

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CALCUTTA MADRAS NEW DELHI

are being experienced which renders the task of the central banking institution more arduous than it ever was before. But what Mr Iengar says here is not something new, since he has long been insisting that the objectives of the Reserve Bank are twofold, one of them being to ensure that the effort at increasing production is not hampered and the other being to prevent the additional purchasing power generated thereby from adding to the inflationary pressure. In short, what a grown economy needs from a central banking institution is a species of selective monetary control such that the objective of development is unimpeded, the while that monetary devices are used to reduce inflationary or speculative pressure in scarce commodities. In India, thus, central banking policy, or monetary policy, has to conform to the needs of the Second Plan. The Governor of the Reserve Bank is quick to draw our attention to the fact that this linking of the activity of the central banking institution with the Second Plan does

not mean that "the Reserve Bank has in any sense abdicated or been called upon to abdicate its power and responsibilities in relation to monetary stability". It is the reverse which is true, that the Reserve Bank will have a greater responsibility in its traditional role of vouchsafing economic equilibrium. After all, in India, planning has necessitated a considerable recourse to created money or deficit financing. The Reserve Bank has to mitigate or prevent the inflationary repercussions, if any, of such deficit financing. We have seen sufficiently the Reserve Bank in action to know that the Reserve Bank is expeditious in clamping down restrictions in the matter of bank credit whenever untoward price increases manifest themselves in any sector of the economy. The Reserve Bank Governor does not claim that it has been this selective monetary control alone which has succeeded in imparting a measure of remarkable stability to Indian price trends. But it is, I think, quite clear that the directives issued by the Re-

serve Bank from time to time have been an important factor in preventing any runaway tendencies in prices. The price situation in India, since the First Plan began, bears testimony to the success of both governmental and Reserve Bank measures to keep prices on an even keel. There have been fluctuations in prices, but the two way movements are patently due to shortages or surpluses in supplies of particular commodities. It has to be stressed that the movements have been both ways, and also that it is not as if the purchasing power of the rupee as such has depreciated. After all, with 1952-53 as the base, the index number of wholesale prices is lately at 111; and an upward movement, net of 11 points in six years is by no means an alarming rise.

★ Then again, I am beginning to wonder whether some element of price rise is not inevitable in a developing economy. The Reserve Bank Governor puts forward the idea that, for a time, "a reasonable price increase... may actually be

desirable if it stimulates increased production". If an increase in foodgrains prices arouses an ominous mutter in the press, it is because an articulate section of the people residing in the urban areas is put to hardship. But, if you take the agriculturalist, a price increase in foodgrains it is which brings him greater prosperity. It puts more money in his hands with which he is able to afford more necessities. And it is the agriculturalist who accounts for the bulk of India's population. So, a price increase particularly in foodgrains may be said to indicate an improvement in the standard of living of the masses constituted by the agriculturalists. We have necessarily to draw a line somewhere, and this is why Mr Iengar has emphasised that the price increase should be "reasonable". However, the fixed wage earner or the urban dweller has to be insured against any hardship resulting from a general depreciation in the value of the currency. That would happen if there were a sustained price increase all along the line—it is that which would be inflation. This is not the juncture at which I should bring in the plight of the middle classes who particularly feel the pinch. After all, labour has had its interests solicitously looked after, and legislation of various sorts has brought it new amenities and higher wages. So, it does not lie in the mouth of the industrial worker to complain against an economic phenomenon which benefits even more of a "have-not" than the worker himself ever was. Furthermore, we have to admit that it is the actuality of higher prices obtaining at any given time which provides the incentive for the farmer to sow a larger crop for the next season. Thus, if agricultural production is to go up, and that it must go up is the very basis of our planning endeavours, some element of increase, reasonable increase, in agricultural prices will be seen to be desirable. Such an increase in foodgrain prices will not, I repeat, be tantamount to inflation. At particular times, in particular sectors of the economy, as a spur to the increased production sought, higher prices will necessarily obtain. From the evidence of the recent past, with the rapid decline that has been registered in foodgrain prices, Mr Iengar concludes that it was not inflation, but other than monetary causes which were responsible for oscillations in the price levels. What the Reserve Bank has to guard against is any general tendency for prices to rise; and, says Mr Iengar, the value of the rupee must not be "allowed to be eroded".

★ I am afraid that I shall not be able to finish my interpretation of Mr Iengar's talk, and I have necessarily to hold over to the next week the rather interesting conclusions which have been drawn by Mr Iengar as regards the performance and role of the private sector.

EAVESDROPPER.

GATEWAY GOSSIP

THE importance of small scale industries stems from the fact they are at once capable of reducing the unemployment problem to manageable proportions and of helping to increase production. There are also other good reasons why small industries should be fostered in the underdeveloped areas. It is through the development of small scale industries that Japan has been able to obtain a place among the comity of industrially advanced nations of the world. In recent times China has greatly strengthened its economy through an intensive development of small scale industries. The lack of adequate transport and other facilities render it an uphill task for backward economies to embark upon a programme of industrialisation by setting up large scale industries. In these regions small scale industries can play a vital role as they can be set up easily wherever minimum facilities are available. It is, therefore, no surprise to hear Mr Manubhai Shah Union Minister for Industries, describe the small scale industries as the real highways for the industrialisation and development of the our economy.

The need for giving a fillip to the small scale industries has been well recognised in the Second Plan as will be seen from the sizable provision of Rs 200 crores made in this regard. Mr Manubhai Shah has said that the entire provision for different small scale industries in the Plan will be fully utilised during the plan period. Already the impact of the progress of the programme for the development of small scale industries is visible throughout the length and breadth of the country. Most of the machinery required by small-scale industries are being indigenously manufactured and the industrial spirit is slowly pervading the rural areas. The small industries service institutes are playing an important role in purveying scientific knowledge. There are now only four regional institutes but Mr Shah is confident that all the 14 States will have full-fledged institutes by 1959.

One of the important steps taken by Government toward fostering the growth of small industries is the establishment of industrial estates. Twenty-eight of the 81 industrial estates that are being set up in different parts of the country have already started working. It is expected that the remaining units will start working in the near future. During the rest of the current plan period 70 more such estates are likely to be sanctioned. Mr Shah has revealed that of these more than 20 estates will be in rural areas developing agro-industries. Mr Shah has further pointed out that with its larger industrial bias it may be confidently expected that there may be a three-fold increase in the financial provision for the development

Small Scale Industries

of small-scale industries under the Third Plan.

Industrial estates are generally of two kinds, large estates near big cities and urban areas and small ones in Community Development Blocks. The larger Estates cost roughly Rs 20 to Rs 30 lakhs each while the smaller ones are estimated to cost roughly Rs 2 to Rs 3 lakhs each. The object of setting these estates is to remove small industrial units from crowded urban areas and thus reduce the pressure on the latter. Except for the two estates at Okhla and Allahabad which have been constructed by the National Small Industries Corporation, the rest are all being built by the State Governments. The State Governments acquire and develop land, construct roads, put up factory buildings, arrange for the supply of water and electricity and also set up common service workshops. The factory buildings are then let out at concessional rates or sold on hire-purchase basis to small industrialists. The Central Government advance to the States the entire cost of the estates as loan.

The establishment of the National Small Industries Corporation is yet another important step toward stimulating the growth of small industries. The main functions of the Corporation besides the management of the Industrial Estates at Okhla and Allahabad, are the procurement of Government contracts for execution by small industries, rendering marketing assistance and the supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis to small industries. An important feature of the scheme for technical assistance to small scale industries is practical demonstration of the working of modern machines at places where small units are located.

The total expenditure on village and small industries during the first two years of the current Plan has amounted to Rs 59 crores and by the end of the third year, it will increase to Rs 91 crores. Khadi and village industries account for more than a quarter and handloom and powerlooms for about a fifth. It is stated that for the handloom programme substantially larger annual outlays than were provided in the first three years would be needed if a target of 700 million yards of additional production from mill yarn is to be achieved. In their "Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Plan", the Planning Commission have pointed out that allocations for sericulture and coir are likely to be utilised to the extent of more than 80 per cent. The Commission further observe that altogether, if funds are available, an actual outlay of Rs 170 to Rs 175 crores, could be achieved against Rs 200 crores provided and if commitments are limited to Rs

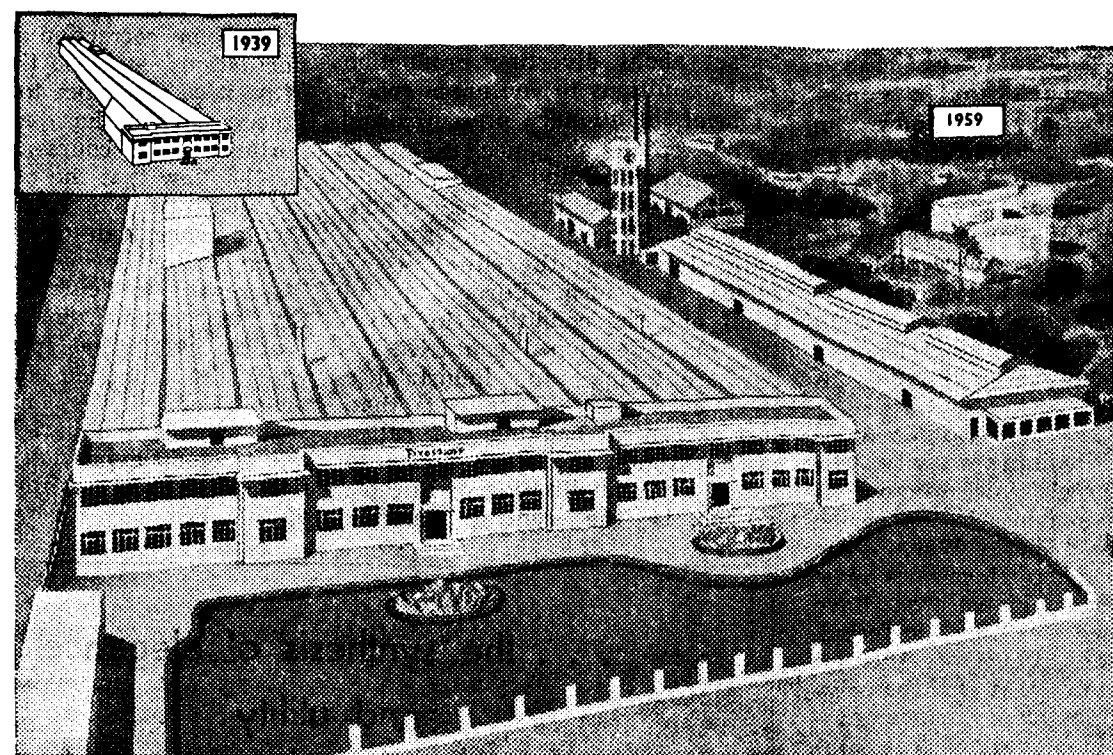
160 crores, the requirements of some programmes such as handloom, small scale industries and industrial estates might not be fully met.

The Planning Commission note that in coming years not only will funds provided in annual plans be utilised more fully but demand will be pressed for an increase in allocations. Programmes like industrial estates are in increasing favour and there are also indications that in respect of other programmes also the tendency will be to accelerate the pace of activity. Commitments in respect of industrial estates are being rapidly made by the States within the existing ceilings. The Commission however, feel that as the funds required for completing all the approved estates within the Second

Plan period may not be available, quite a few estates may have to be carried over to the Third Plan.

Though the Planning Commission have opined that in view of the limited funds which the Centre and the State Governments could make available for the implementation of the programmes under village and small scale industries, the target of expenditure of Rs 200 crores may not be achieved, Mr Manubhai Shah is confident that the target will be achieved. Presumably Mr Shah thinks that it will be incumbent on Government to find the necessary resources for the fulfilment of the original target. One factor that may be expected to weigh heavily with Government in the matter of a rapid development of small industries is their employment potential.

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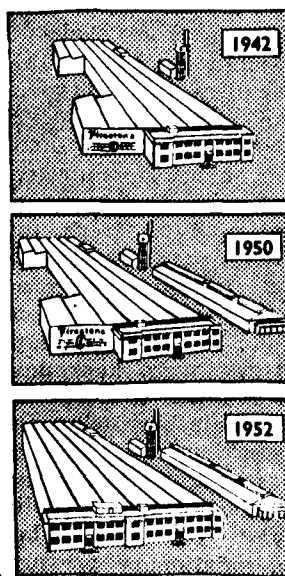
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GATEWAY NOTES

Textile Industry

The present difficulties of the textile industry have been brought about mainly by two factors. While there has been a decline in domestic offtake, exports have also recorded a sharp setback. Referring to the present situation in the industry, the Committee of the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation traces the current predicament to the imposition of a heavy additional excise duty on mill made cloth in September 1956 and the adoption of other restrictive measures along with it. Already the industry was groaning under the heavy burden in the shape of an increase in the wage bill and the high price of other articles used by it. The effect of all the adverse factors was an enormous accumulation of stocks with mills and as exports had also shown a sharp decline, the position became quite untenable for the industry. The Federation points out that exports are not likely to reach even the low figure of 600 million yards in 1958. It is now evident that if exports have to be stepped up Indian textile goods should not only be good in quality but should be competitively priced. This can be achieved only by modernising our mills.

It may be recalled that the Textile Enquiry Committee have pointed out that consumers overseas prefer flawless cloth produced on automatic looms. Most of our competitors in foreign markets are placed in a more advantageous position than our industry as they are already using automatic looms extensively. It is therefore evident that if our textile goods exports are to increase it is imperative that our mills also install automatic looms as quickly as possible. A decision in this regard seems to have been taken now. It is said that at the recent meeting of the representatives of the Textile Enquiry Committee and the trade, it has been decided that 2,500 automatic looms be installed annually in the country's textile mills during the next three years beginning from the current year. The manner in which the rationalisation programme is sought to be implemented seems to be quite realistic. The provision for giving preference to units having established trade connections and sizable exports and to those which will provide evidence that they can show good results in their export programme, if equipped with automatic looms, is clear proof of Government's anxiety to achieve results as quickly as practicable.

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Electricity Industry

It is often complained by private enterprise that Government are giving a preferential treatment to the public sector to the disadvantage of the industries in the corporate sector. Such a tendency will

be indicative of a lack of understanding on the part of Authority regarding the needs of the situation in the country and the nature of the methods devised by themselves to attain the national objective. The Industrial Policy Statement and the innumerable pronouncements of the spokesmen of Government in the past few years have unambiguously shown that the economic development of the country is to be achieved with the two sectors working side by side and in close cooperation with one another. In this view it is incumbent on Government to make no discrimination in meeting the requirements of either sector. Though Government spokesmen do maintain that there is no discrimination, the manner in which the working of the private sector is sought to be controlled has inevitably raised the apprehension that Government may not be as interested in the private sector as in the growth of the public sector.

It is, therefore, gratifying to note that there are sections among private enterprise whose experience shows that there is no such bias in Government's policies. Speaking at the Annual general meeting of the Association of Electrical Undertakings, Bombay Province Mr N. N. Adajania, Vice-President, has pointed out that Government have amply recognised the need for financial assistance to the undertakings in the Licensees' sector in the matter of rural electrification. In this connection he observes that "this trend is evidence of a policy free from doctrinaire considerations, the emphasis being that whichever party is best situated to develop a given area should be permitted to do so."

Referring to the requirements of the Licensees' sector of the industry Mr Adajania has pointed out that there are two factors with which the industry at large has to reckon with. In the first place, the rapid strides in the economy as a whole make it necessary for the nation to embark on schemes to augment the generating capacity as well as the transmission and distribution facilities. Secondly, the industry has to take note of the fact that there is an increasing demand for electrical energy both by industries and homes. While it is true that the industry comes under the regulation of Union Laws, it is with the State Governments that the industry has largely to deal with. In this view it is necessary that there is close understanding between the industry and the regulatory authorities.

Another handicap of the Licensees' sector of the industry stems from the "undue preference" in the matter of tariffs. Though there has been a slight downward revision, the differential as between the rates applicable to the direct high tension consumers of the Bombay State Electricity Board and to the Licensees continues to be appreciable. Mr Adajania rightly contends that there is "little justification for the Licensees' areas being loaded with a burden which should be rightly the responsibility of all the consumers deriving power from the Board's power system".

GATEWAY MARKETS

Bullish Tone in Oilseeds Markets

ON the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange, there was an all-round flare up from the start of trading last week due to buying by Delhi and the Punjab operators and frantic covering by unnerved shorts. The firmness in Groundnut seeds was attributed to reports current in the market that the Government would soon announce further export quota for groundnut oilcake for which there is a good demand overseas. Some business in groundnut oil was also reported done with Burma and Hong Kong. Business for more than 2,000 tons of HPS groundnut has been done with Hong Kong around \$110 per ton. These factors appeared to have favoured bulls to a considerable extent.

The export quota of 20,000 tons of groundnut oilcake (expeller variety) announced last week appears to have been almost exhausted. Prospects for exports of HPS groundnut to Canada have brightened as a result of further reduction in freight rates for groundnut on the India-Atlantic ocean ports run. There are, however, indications that most of the exports will be made through Saurashtra ports, as the commodity is cheaper there by about Rs 30 per ton.

While arrivals of the new crop from Saurashtra and Hyderabad areas have been limited, shippers, vanaspathi interests and Delhi speculators are reported to be supporting the market on hopes of higher export business in cake, oil and HPS groundnut in the coming months.

In the Castorseed section, the rise in prices was helped by the rumours of sizable business in castor oil with the USA. Reports also spread that exports of castorseed might be allowed.

In the Linseed section, whims of the North Indian operators moulded the trading sentiment.

The sharp rise in Cottonseed futures over the past few days gave rise to fears that the Forward Markets Commission might soon use its restrictive power. In fact, a representation has already been made to the Commission by cottonseed crushers that the high prices are stifling the industry. This explained for the quiet tone of the section after initial firmness.

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Gold & Silver

Steady to firm conditions prevailed on the Bombay Bullion Exchange. The underlying tendency in the Silver section continued to be satisfactory on expectations of increased demand for the metal with the progress of the busy season. Supplies, both fine and

unrefined, amounted to 22 bars as compared to an offtake of only 10 bars. Spot rates moved between Rs 193.19 and Rs 193.69.

In the Gold section, the demand for spot remained brisk. With the supply position tight due partly to the vigilance of the authorities to check inflow of smuggling gold, bulls dominated the market throughout the week. Receipts totalled 4,000 tolas against an offtake of only 2,500 tolas. Unrefined metal receipts were 2,500 tolas. Spot rates moved between Rs 116.50 and Rs 116.75, while Sovereign was quoting at Rs 73.25.

Yarn

Listless conditions prevailed on the Bombay Yarn market, with prices moving within a narrow range in the absence of support. Staple-Fibre yarn showed a distinctly easy trend, while Rayon yarns were barely steady. There were little enquiries for Cotton Yarn. Prices were, however, maintained on account of a firm trend in raw cotton prices.

According to the latest figures, all varieties of yarn imports have shown a notable decline during the year 1958. This is mainly due to the tight import policy. The comparative figures for import of various kinds of yarn during the past two years are as follows (in pounds):—

Yarn:	1958	1957
Art Silk ...	27,484,859	36,037,195
Synthetic ...	1,888,591	...
Staple-Fibre ...	16,699	290,481
Spun Silk ...	4,572	32,035
Woollen ...	25,865	2,277,383
Cotton ...	1,463,872	1,498,674

Raw Material:		
Staple-Fibre ...	Nil	8,367,214
Raw Silk ...	50,782	102,288

Imports of raw silk yarn country-wise are as follows (figures in million pounds):—

United Kingdom ...	5.92	6.67
France ...	2.04	4.14
Italy ...	7.06	8.45
Japan ...	4.80	6.03
Germany ...	4.57	7.16
Holland ...	2.24	1.96
Belgium ...	0.55	0.97

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Non-Ferrous Metals

Conditions in the Non-Ferrous Metal market were generally quiet with prices showing a slightly easier tendency. Copper Scrap was quoted lower at Rs 207 on the expectation that the State Trading Corporation might soon be releasing enough imported copper. Zinc was marked down to Rs 99 from a high of Rs 102 on reports that the STC would release the metal by the end of this month. Thanks to the demand of a routine nature and a healthy supply position, Lead prices came down to Rs 88 from Rs 90. Tin was also quoted lower at Rs 152 against Rs 155, as established importers were continuous sellers due to expectations of heavy arrivals.

WORLD OF COTTON

THERE are indications that the Government of India might soon announce an additional import allocation for 1 3/16" staple cotton to the tune of 30,000 to 50,000 bales from the sterling area countries. This probably follows the discussions which the cotton trade had with the Union Minister for Commerce and Industry and the Egyptian trade delegation last week. The import allocation of this staple variety, since the beginning of the current season, amounts to only 75,000 bales of which 55,000 bales were issued on the 13th December, 1958. Fifty per cent of the total allocation has been reserved for imports under the "textile export incentive scheme" and 27,500 bales have been allocated on a quota basis to mills. The balance awaits the finalisation of the textile export incentive scheme.

It will be possible for Indian cotton interests and the mill industry to enter into fresh commitments with Egypt only if a fresh quota is granted by the Government. Out of the total import quota of 3.20 lakh bales announced so far this season, 75,000 bales are for the imports of the Sudanese and Egyptian varieties. In view of the reports that commitments have already been made for the import of the stipulated quantity of Sudanese and Egyptian growths, it is felt that fresh business for cotton with Egypt can be made only if a new quota is granted.

The major hurdle in the way of importing a larger quantity of Egyptian cotton is the higher level of prices. Compared to the Sudanese cotton, the equivalent Egyptian growths are dearer by about 20 per cent per candy. Moreover, till recently, there was no uniform international price for Egyptian cotton as that country was offering varying discounts to different countries. The situation has, however, slightly altered with the enforcement of 15 per cent a few months ago. From the trend of talks held so far, it appears that Egypt is willing to offer cotton at such prices as will enable India to absorb more cotton from that country.

On the export front, no developments are reported. There have been no enquiries for Indian cotton from Japan and Europe at current rates. Shippers have, therefore, preferred to mark time, pending a clearer picture of the Government's

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

Cancellation of Tender Notice

Tender notice for tender No. PC/COS/81983/1P/1002/GB4 for supply of Bar Round Phosphor Bronze (Hollow Cast) 2 1/2" x 1 1/2" x 22" to IRS specification N6-1949 for 2286.1080 kilograms, published in this paper recently, is hereby cancelled.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
S173

Rumours of Additional Import Quota

export incentive scheme for cotton. It is felt that export prospects will not brighten unless Indian cotton is made cheaper to overseas buyers by way of a reduction in duty or by offering other monetary incentive to shippers.

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FUTURES MARKET:

The cotton futures market opened on a very steady note and flared up on firmer advices from the terminal markets. Encouraging advices from the cloth front were also a contributory factor. The bullish fervour was also fanned by rumours of a damage to the crop in some areas on account of the current cold season. Jharilla March delivery touched a new high of Rs 668 against Rs 657 quoted in the previous week.

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SPOT MARKET:

The Spot market was equally buoyant with spinners showing interest in certain quality styles, which were quoted around the ceiling levels fixed by the Government. Ahmedabad mills appeared eager to buy high-spinning count cotton in the ready market, while operators from that centre were going long in Jharilla futures following the downward revision of the crop estimate to 50 lakh bales.

Figures are now available of cotton consumption of textile mills for the first three months of the 1958-59 season. At 1,264,208 bales, it compares with 1,311,446 bales of the corresponding period of the previous year. There has thus been a decline of 51,238 bales. This was, of course, expected in view of the steady decline in cloth and yarn production in the country during these months, especially after September last year. In the coming months, the consumption of American cotton is bound to increase with greater availability of such cotton following the recent allocations.

With regard to the stock position, stocks of 1 3/16" cotton with the mills, at the beginning of the season, stood at 48,132 bales, while the average monthly rate of consumption of this staple variety is a little more than 15,000 bales. In view of the precarious stock position of this cotton with the mills at present, it is now reported to have been agreed to do away with the present arrangement of providing for import of cotton to mills under the "textile export incentive scheme" and to issue import licences for the balance of the allocation remaining in suspense on the usual quota basis.

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NEW YORK COTTON MARKET:

Prices on the New York cotton futures market, after ruling firm, developed a slightly easier tendency towards the close following the disappointment over the latest weekly loan figures, which showed that slightly less than 345,000 bales were impounded during the week ended January 9. A further increase in the certificated cotton stocks to

77,300 bales was an additional unsettling factor. Middling Spot was quoted at 36.55.

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LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET:

Trading on the Liverpool cotton futures market was dull. Business was mostly professional. The Sudan contract closed quiet.

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CLOTH AND PIECEGOODS:

The Bombay Cloth market displayed a perceptible improvement during the week under report. In the domestic sector, demand was particularly noted in certain varieties. It is reported that merchants

have entered into forward contracts even at slightly higher prices. The main consuming centres were Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi and Bihar.

On the export front, trading conditions were better. The spotlight was again on Burma and the UK. Sizable business was reported to have been done with these countries. There were also enquiries from West Africa on a limited scale. Afghanistan was also reported to have done some business. Enquiries were also received from Ethiopia, Saudi Arabia and Persian Gulf.

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DELHI REVIEW

THE seemingly unequal battle of wits between authority and tax evaders continues its wayward course. On Saturday, the 17th of January, the President has promulgated an ordinance seeking to amend further certain sections of the Income Tax Act. The amendments have been necessitated, as the press note accompanying the text of the ordinance confessed, by "certain difficulties arising from Courts and the Supreme Court". It is true that it is not always possible so to legislate as to meet every conceivable situation. For, after all, the livelihood of lawyers depends upon this inability of the legislature to give precise shape to its wishes. Therefore when "judge made" law seems to go against social policy as envisaged by the legislature, the latter is perfectly within its rights to set matters right. But the history of income tax amendments of the last few years has been such as to give the impression that the legislature is very clumsy in its dealing with situations arising out of judicial decisions. To the ordinary citizen, these frequent amendments, almost always as a result of some decision of a High Court or the Supreme Court, give the impression of a continuous attempt to interfere with the spirit of the constitution. And the fact that some of these amendments are, in the first instance, brought about by the instrumentality of an ordinance seems to make matters worse. For, in effect, it is the executive that finds the courts irksome and is initiating the change, the legislatures tamely approving it post facto. As a matter of fact, however, these amendments are, on the whole, such as no reasonable or honest tax payer can quarrel with. And that is why it seems such a pity that the wrong impression should be created in the public mind.

There is another general impression which is equally unfortunate, especially since the impression seems on the whole to be well founded. It is that authority is getting the worse of the legal battle with tax-dodgers, largely as a result of its own ineptness. In the first place, it is generally believed that standards of draftsmanship have gone down deplorably in recent times. Even when the courts expose specific infirmities in the Act, and the amendments are intended to cure them, they are so carelessly worded as to leave them partially cured. For instance, the Supreme Court interpreted Section 10(2)(vii) of the Income Tax Act some four or five years ago. This section dealt with the profits on the sale of a business asset on which depreciation has been allowed over a period of years to the assessee. Normally, this would be capital profit, but the Act

The Income Tax Ordinance

provides for a sort of recouping by revenue of the tax relief as a consequence of the depreciation already allowed. For, by selling the asset at profit, the assessee had set right the intangible loss due to depreciation of the asset. Before amendment, more by accident of wording than by legislative intentment, two conditions had to be satisfied for bringing this notional profit to tax: one was that the sale should take place during the period when the assessee must have carried on the business. The second condition was that the asset must have been used for the purpose of the business during that year in which it is sold. The Supreme Court held against the Income Tax Department in a Bihar case on the ground that the assessee did not carry on any business at the time when the asset was sold and, therefore, the notional excess was not chargeable to tax. The grim potentialities of this decision are obvious enough, since any assessee can close down his business and sell his machinery at a profit. It is not just the loss of revenue that is at stake; the social and economic implications of this particular freedom from taxation are serious. Since profits on sale of old machinery are likely only in a period of stringency of capital equipment, the get-rich-quick businessman—who, alas, is by no means an exception on the Indian scene—will cheerfully destroy a prosperous business merely to rake in this untaxed profit.

Therefore, the legislature was quite justified in wishing to set matters right. But, the amendment seeking to do this has misfired, because it merely said that even if the asset is sold after the business is closed, the profit on the transaction will be taxable. In so doing, it lost sight of the second condition of taxability of this profit—viz. the asset must have been used in the business in the year in which it is sold. The position was, therefore, not improved one bit by the amendment, since with the business closed, the asset is hardly likely to be used for the purposes of the business, and the profit still escaped tax. The amended section is thus applicable only to the extremely exiguous group of assessee who carry on business for some time in a year and sell the assets later in the same year. This, surely, was not the intention of the amendment. And no reasonably careful draftsman could have missed the import of the Supreme Court's decision, which was clear and unambiguous in its exposure of the real infirmities of the section.

There is another aspect of this matter of draftsmanship. Amendments intended to plug loopholes are themselves riddled with lacunae and fresh ambiguities. Amendments intended to get over com-

plaints of discrimination themselves create new forms of discrimination. The consequence is, the section is once again subject to the same pressure and fresh amendments are necessitated. Amendments to Section 34 of the Income Tax Act offer more than one example of this shape of affairs. Indeed, one of the reasons for the ordinance is to deal with such a predicament.

But the most serious complaint against authority is not so much in regard to draftsmanship, but in regard to the larger question of strategy in its war against tax evasion. The fate of the Income Tax Investigation Commission is a woeful example of the naivete of authority in its anticipation of the kind of problems that are likely to arise in this connection. The moment the constitution came into force, all the resources of wealth—much of it untaxed—were mobilised to set at naught the patient but comparatively successful activities of the Investigation Commission. It was sad to watch these efforts succeeding at every step and authority clumsily and unsuccessfully trying to salvage something out of the legal wreckage. First, it was Section 5(4) of the Investigation Commission's act, which dealt with (in effect) comparatively minor fry that was struck down. No one really believed, or could have believed, that it was anything but the beginning of a resolute effort to undo the other more serious work of the Commission. The situation really called for heroic measures for nipping the mischief in the bud. What needed to be done at that stage was to amend the constitution, declaring that the Investigation Commission's activities were immune from attacks on ground of fundamental rights and discrimination. Squeamishness about doing it seems strange when we see how the constitution has, both before and since, been tampered with for much less respectable reasons. The whole series of subsequent litigation would have been rendered impossible and the investigation would still have been functioning effectively much to the advantage of the fund hungry Second Plan, if this had been done. Instead, an attempt was made to bring within the net of the ordinary income tax act, fish which were really too large for it. Section 34 of the Act was amended to take in cases that came under 5(4) of the Investigation Commission's act. It was only a matter of time before the hard core of tax evasion, the primary responsibility of the Commission, came rushing to the Supreme Court complaining of this new discrimination between themselves still dealt under the Investigation Commission Act and the others who had just been released from the embarrassing attention of the Com-

mission. Put this way, of course the Supreme Court was bound to say that there was discrimination. But authority, for some perplexing reason, took the easier course of bringing everybody under the amended Income Tax Act, whose powers were far less extensive and rigorous than those of the investigation Commission Act. The Investigation Commission was thus rendered completely harmless, but its ceremonial internment was still some distance away. And, sure enough, some two months ago, Section 5(1) of the Investigation Commission Act was declared intrinsically bad in the same way in which Section 5(4) was.

The consequence of this decision was more far reaching than would appear at first sight. It was more than the final and complete verdict of the Coroner of the death of the Commission. As a consequence of the recent Supreme Court decision even cases already settled were ripped open. Indeed, in a case that was decided after the Supreme Court's judgment, (Bishwernath Vs. Commissioner of Income Tax, Delhi and Rajasthan), the Court held that taxes due under settlement under Section 8-A of the Investigation Commission act—that is to say taxes that the assessee agreed to pay on his admitted concealed income—could not be recovered. This fantastic state of affairs lent point to the comment of the year that a wit has made—Supreme Court should be considered the biggest gift tax assessee of the year since it has made—albeit without desiring to do so—a gift of crores of rupees to self-confessed tax dodgers. The height of bizarrerie is reached when taxes already collected under the Investigation Commission Act are to be refunded to the assessee. It is from this predicament that the latest ordinance tries to extricate the Government. A new section has been introduced in the Income Tax Act by the ordinance by which no claim for refund of amounts paid under settlement under the Income Tax Act or otherwise shall be entertained on the ground that such settlement is invalid.

The second important change envisaged by the ordinance is directed to remedy the lacunae pointed out by some High Courts regarding the amended section 34. Briefly, the effect of the decisions were to abridge considerably the powers of the income tax department to go as far back as it chose to bring concealed income to tax. The ordinance expressly provides that a notice under Section 34(1A) may be issued at any time notwithstanding that at the time of the notice the period of eight years specified in that sub-section before its amendment had expired in respect of the year to which the notice relates.

OLYMPUS

January 24, 1959

NORTH INDIAN NOTES

Programmes for Health

Addressing the seventh meeting of the Central Council of Health, Shillong, Mr. D. P. Karmarkar, Union Minister for Health, stressed the need for stepping up expenditure on health schemes under the Second Plan. Expenditure on health for the first three years of the Second Plan has revealed shortfalls in almost all the States, from the ceilings fixed by the Planning Commission. According to Mr. Karmarkar, the overall average of utilisation of provision made in the Central Plan for assistance to the States for the various schemes was 49 per cent ranging from 4.5 per cent to 74 per cent. There is great variation in the utilisation of funds by the different States, only one State having incurred an expenditure of over fifty per cent by the end of the first three years. More than half of the States have a balance of expenditure left, which works out to more than 70 per cent for the rest of the plan period. Lower financial allocation than the ceilings fixed by the Planning Commission is supposed to be responsible for the slow progress of expenditure on health schemes in the States. The tempo of activity will necessarily have to be stepped up if the Plan targets were to be reached.

Lack of facilities for the training of personnel is also mentioned as a possible cause for the lag in expenditure. This in turn is the result of inadequate appreciation of the problem of personnel, and the failure to take timely action to provide personnel in the required size.

Set against the Government's programmes for improving health and eradicating diseases, the recent trends towards higher incidence of smallpox and cholera which are diseases which could have been brought under control with proper care and attention, are baffling. In regard to other familiar diseases which take a heavy toll of human lives also, there is a lot remaining to be done to reduce their impact on human lives. Mr. Karmarkar has held out hopes that malaria would be brought to heels, within the next two to three years. The TB control programme has been noted to be lagging and the States have been called upon to take special efforts to keep the disease under check.

Mr. Karmarkar made a special reference to the Primary Health Centre and its place as the corner stone of the health-care activity for the rural population. Such centres are primarily intended for preventive work and the possibility of such centres degenerating to mere dispensing centres is a risk that Mr. Karmarkar says, will have to be guarded against, in the interests of rural health.

Sugar Price

The price of sugar has been the subject of some controversy in both the press and the Parliament, it being sought to be established that the present price is unwarrantably high in relation to the cost of production of sugar per maund. The cane-growers' agitation in Uttar Pradesh for a higher price for sugarcane supplied to the factories has given further currency to this view and, has, further, tended to blur the facts connected with the present price for sugar in the country. In all the criticisms about the present price for sugar there is an insinuation against the mill-owners the high profits appropriated by them being supposed to be at the root of the high price.

At a press conference held at New Delhi, the prominent members of the Indian Sugar Mills Association have sought to refute the criticisms which are inclined to lay the charge of profiteering at the door of the mill-owners. And the facts about the present price of sugar as made out by these people would not support any charge of profiteering by the mills at the expense of the consumers or the cane-growers. In this connection, the President of the Indian Sugar Mills Association, Mr. P. M. Hadfield, has pointed out that out of every rupee which the consumer spends for sugar, 33 per cent went by way of States and Central taxation, 36.5 per cent by way of cane, and 10 per cent by way of transport and retail distribution, leaving the industry with a bare 20 per cent to cover manufacturing charges, reserves and profit. The industry's clean record is a matter of confirmation by the Reserve Bank of India which in one of its studies into the comparative profits earned by different industries, has found the sugar industry to come last in the order of profits earned.

The comparative facts about cane prices, Government taxation, manufacturing charges, for over a period, while they reveal an increasing trend in regard to all these, point to a decline in the gross profit margin of the industry. While between 1946-47 and 1957-58, the percentage increase in Government taxes, Central taxes, and cane cess was as high as 342 per cent, and the increase in manufacturing expenses 61 per cent, the overhead charges, according to the spokesmen of industry, amounted to 0.5 per cent only. In the light of these facts, it would be very difficult to sustain or substantiate any charge of profiteering by the mills. Scope for reduction of price for sugar has to be sought in improving the yield of sugarcane per acre and by reducing the heavy fiscal burden at present levied on the industry.

Mr. Hadfield has also drawn attention to the large-scale growth of khandsari units near factory areas and the resulting shortage of sugarcane supplies to the vacuum pan factories. The Government of India have, after representation made to them by the factory authorities in Uttar Pradesh, issued an order prohibiting the opening of khandsari units near the factory areas.

NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

Prospects for Shellac

SHELLAC prices have been ruling firm during the past many weeks. In the Calcutta market, the rate for Pure TN quality shellac is quoted at Rs 65 per maund with sellers at Rs 70. The firmness in prices is mainly due to increased shipments during the past two months. There is a feeling of optimism that prices may improve further and that the minimum export price scheme, agreed among exporters in November last, might be extended beyond March, even raising the price levels slightly.

Various factors have contributed to a change in market sentiment. First, the supply position of the commodity, this season, is expected to be very tight as the 1958 crop, in some parts of India, is said to have been a complete failure. Secondly, Siam has had another extremely poor crop this time; and this reflected in the huge shipments from India in November.

Despite London stocks at December-end being high at 22,449 packages (against 26,359 packages in November-end) sufficient enough to meet normal consumption in the UK for six months, the trade in India expects the seasonal buying from this country in the immediate future. Already better grades are well above the minimum export prices and, with a smaller Kusmi crop and improved enquiry from abroad due to lack of supplies from Siam, the near-term outlook for the commodity is definitely bright.

The Shellac Export Promotion Council has been collecting an export cess of Rs 2 per maund since November 11 in order to provide funds to publicise shellac and support the minimum price scheme. Although there is no indication of any buffer stock having been formed, there is always the possibility of its being created from out of the export cess funds, which should be sizable enough to make a beginning now.

If London prices have been steady at around £174 per ton during November and December, despite the minimum export price scheme in India, it is probably because much of the stocks held are bought at prices below the minimum. As a result, dealers in the UK can claim that their prices are the cheapest in the world, being 7½ sh below Calcutta parity.

But, with supplies from Siam unsatisfactory this time, London will have to revise its price ideas and come to Calcutta levels when it begins buying. Therefore, if even the minimum export prices are raised, the scheme should work well and London prices will prove proportionately, probably even to the level of about £200 that prevailed in mid-January last year.

Sugar

Steady conditions have been prevailing in Sugar markets. Prices, in some centres, are quoted above the control price fixed by the Government. This is mainly due to fears that the production season will not last long as in previous years due to fall in cane supplies following good prevailing prices of gur and crushing in heavy quantity of cane for gur. Because, production this season, till the 22nd December, is mentioned lower at 3.48 lakh tons as against 3.73 lakh tons in the corresponding period of the previous season.

According to industry sources, Khandsari units, set up in factory areas, have taken off vital supplies of raw materials, while white sugar factories are left with less than enough cane for economic crushing. This reduces the quantity of white sugar produced apart from raising the cost.

In the Kanpur market, prices are well maintained in the ex-mill delivery section, as the share of Uttar Pradesh mills in the last quota has been found short of requirements. Mills have practically exhausted their allotments from the last quota. Sales, therefore, remain poor and buying enquiries are few. The trade is awaiting the release of a new quota for restarting its buying operations. An announcement about its release is expected shortly.

Gur

Sentiment in the Gur market rules easy, and prices have fallen by about 75 nP per pound in the Hapur market.

In the Muzaffarnagar market, conditions remain quiet as demand has fallen due to heavy despatches on previous commitments. Arrivals, from the start of the season, are put at 7.66 lakh maunds as against 5.40 lakh maunds during the corresponding period of last year. The present stocks are estimated at 20,000 maunds against 30,000 maunds last year.

Foodgrains

Firm conditions are witnessed in the Hapur Foodgrains market. Wheat prices have registered further sharp advance, to quote Rs 27.50 per maund for dara quality and Rs 30 for the farm variety. Arrivals are very small and the sales through the fair-price shops are reported to be insufficient to meet demands. Rice prices have also recorded an improvement of about Rs 1.50 per maund in sympathy with wheat. Gram prices have also recorded an advance of Rs 1.50 due to paucity of stocks and firmer advices from the Punjab and Delhi. Barley and Maize prices moved up in sympathy.

Normally this is lean period for wheat and gram, and appreciable advance in prices in the Punjab has also added the bullish trend. The condition of the standing "rabi" crop is fairly good; but the new crop will not be available before the end of March.

MADRAS REVIEW

The coconut industry is largely based in the Kerala State which accounts for about 70 per cent of total production of coconuts as against 70 per cent of the total area under coconut. Further, State accounts solely for most of the copra that is milled in the State, 80 per cent of the power used for crush copra being generated in the State. With the coconut industry being Kerala's exclusive preserve, the concentration is complete in all its aspects. The coconut derives its name from the fact of preponderance of coconut growing in the State. In view of its dominating position of coconut industry in the State, the development of the industry along its lines assumes major importance, if only for the reason that the lives of lakhs and lakhs of people in Kerala are inextricably tied up with the fortunes of coconut industry.

The problems with which the coconut industry is at present confronted came up for discussion at the 26th Annual Session of the Indian Central Coconut Committee which was held at Trivandrum last week.

One of the most important of these, is the development of self-sufficiency in production of coconuts, present production being inadequate to

meet internal demand. The country is importing coconuts and coconut products worth about Rs 15 crores per annum. Increase of internal production with a view to achieving self-sufficiency should therefore be the basic objective before the industry. Considering that consumption is running at a faster rate than production, rate of increase in production has to be proportionately higher to catch up with consumption and achieve self-sufficiency at a dynamic level.

The problem would admit of approach along two lines, namely bringing in more acreage under coconuts and increasing the per acre yield. Outside Kerala, coconut is grown in Madras, Mysore, West Bengal, Assam etc. Though coconut growing is restricted to certain regions with proper climate and rainfall, in these States, if not in Kerala, there should be scope for bringing in more area under coconuts. But immediate prospects for a significant increase in production, lie in the introduction of methods for raising the yield per tree or acre. As Dr B. Ramakrishna Rao, Governor of Kerala, pointed out in the course of his inaugural address to the session, there are a variety of ways for increasing production in the intensive way. These

Coconut Industry

include breeding of better varieties, eradication of pests and diseases, supply of quality seedlings, propaganda regarding better methods of coconut cultivation etc. In the execution of this programme, apart from the technical problems which they give rise to, the main difficulty is that of reaching the small growers, who dominate in the cultivation of coconuts.

Dr M. S. Randhawa, President of the Indian Central Coconut Committee in his address, suggested that the cultivation of coconut gardens and their manuring should be taken up on a campaign basis in the growing States. The planting of glyricidia near coconut gardens is desirable in the interest of assuring a proper supply of green manure. However the practice of planting glyricidia, has only made a beginning and needs to be further popularised. Dr Randhawa, would support compulsory planting of glyricidia by means of legislative enactment. Manuring is the most important aspect of the intensive work that would yield substantial result. However, so far, little attention has been paid to this matter. Though the efficacy of manure and fertilisers is now beyond doubt, it has to be seen that there is adequate supply of them to the small growers. Dr Randhawa has pointed out that in the drive for increasing production, attention would be concentrated on intensifying manuring work in the next fifteen years. A proper machinery for the distribution of manures and fertilisers to the small growers has therefore to be evolved if this manuring campaign is to succeed. Supply of credit is another condition for success.

Dr Randhawa has also urged attention being paid to the question of raising quality seedlings for distribution among cultivators. Selection of mother plants is, according to Dr Randhawa, the most important aspect of the work connected with the raising of good seedlings. Development of progeny gardens and private nurseries, are some of the other suggestions which reflect the importance of good seedlings for raising output of coconuts.

In the control of pests and diseases effective methods have been evolved at the Research Institute at Kayankulam. Further the Government of Kerala have also launched a comprehensive campaign of spraying to combat the leaf disease of coconut which has been noted to be causing great damage. The State Government have already incurred an expenditure of about Rs 20 lakhs on this programme. This spraying campaign has further highlighted the importance of manuring since spraying campaign in the absence of proper manuring is generally considered ineffective in increasing yield.

The plan for increasing coconut production envisages, besides introduction of intensive methods, also the extension of coconut growing to new lands. In this connection Dr

Randhawa pointed out, that in the working plan on coconut development during the Third, Fourth, and Fifth Five Year Plans, a total additional area of more than 50,000 acres would be brought under coconut cultivation. Madras Government have already taken some measures to plant 50,000 seedlings on the banks of canals in the State. If this target for additional acreage is to be attained, waste land suitable for the cultivation of coconuts has to be reclaimed. Dr Randhawa has also referred to the suitability of bunds of paddy fields, banks of irrigation canals and channels for the profitable raising of coconuts. West Bengal and Assam should in this light offer better facilities for extending the cultivation of coconuts than other areas, since these two represent important paddy growing States.

Timely translation of the fruits of research into the field, is another condition that has to be ensured for expediting progress. For this purpose Dr Randhawa has urged close coordination and cooperation between the Central Coconut Committee, and the State Department of Agriculture in Kerala. The holding of the session of the Central Committee in Trivandrum is itself significant and represents the initial first steps in strengthening the ties between the Central Coconut Committee and the State Department of the Agriculture.

More important, so far as the small cultivators are concerned, is the incentive factor which conditions production. 1958 has been, in this respect, a favourable season since the price for coconut and coconut oil, has remained fairly steady at a profitable level to the cultivators. There has of course been, of late, some signs of decline in the price to which Mr C. Achutha Menon, Kerala's Finance Minister referred in the course of his address. With a watchful Government at the Centre, which is sensitive to the needs of the small cultivators, such abnormal deviations which would adversely affect the cultivators could not be expected to be prolonged. Thus the price factor is auspicious for the cultivators to embark upon a programme of expansion of production. The object of the Import policy of the Government, as explained by Dr Randhawa has been to assist the cultivators by giving an incentive element in the price for coconuts and coconut products. However this should not shut the door for looking into the needs of the consumers. For, nearly 80 per cent of the country's production of nuts is being used for edible purposes 54 per cent as fresh nuts, 10 per cent as edible copra, and 16 per cent as edible oil. It is therefore necessary to see that the price for coconut products, while it contains an element of incentive for the growers to increase production, does not at the same time impinge unduly upon the limited means of the consumers.

THE PENINSULA

January 24, 1959

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

Private Sector

Speaking at Madras, Mr G. L. Mehta, Chairman of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation, sought to remove some misconceptions entertained by the business community about the industrial policy of the Government of India. The policy of the Government has generally been understood by the business community to have been restrictive of the role of private sector in the country. This impression has been strengthened by the imposition of new tax measures by the Government on industries, and some of the recent steps taken by the Government in spreading the tentacles of the public sector over fields that had remained free for the private sector. The encroachment made by the State Trading Corporation into a few channels of private trade and the recent decision of the Government to socialise wholesale trading in foodgrains, are in the eyes of the private sector, signs of a shift in the attitude of the Government towards the private sector.

Against such steps which the Government have been constrained to take in the interest of the country as a whole, and which have been adversely interpreted out of context by the private sector, Mr Mehta, has pointed to the general tenor that underlines the industrial policy of the Government as it has been enunciated and put into execution by the Government. In interpreting the industrial policy of the Government, Mr Mehta has drawn particular attention to the policy of the Government in granting protection to a number of industries against foreign competition, as also the direct help rendered by the Government to deserving and needy industries. The Government have for instance, given financial assistance of about Rs 20 crores to two industries in the private sector namely the Tatas and the Indian Iron and Steel Company. The shipping industry is another to have received assistance of a similar order. Again, the Government have guaranteed four world Bank loans to the Private sector. As Mr Mehta points out these are not steps which a Government seeking to restrict the fields of private sector would willingly take.

Mr Mehta further pointed out that for the private industry to grow and expand, it is necessary that businessmen should reconcile themselves to the fundamental objectives of the country's Constitution which aimed at building up a Welfare State, promote social justice and prevent concentration of means of production and wealth in the hands of few people.

In view of the fact that the private sector has been assured a legitimate place in the mixed economy of the country, the fears entertained by the spokesmen of the bu-

siness community about the future of private sector appear exaggerated. However, the utility of the private sector, would be vindicated not by the failures of the public sector but by positive achievements in its own field.

Agricultural Cooperation

Inaugurating the 30th annual conference of representatives of the Central Cooperative Banks in Madras, Mr C. Subramaniam, Madras Minister for Finance and Education, stressed the need for the people to pool local resources for financing various schemes under the cooperative movement including that of extending loan facilities to agriculturists. One of the reasons for the slow progress of the cooperative movement in the country could be said to be the relative failure to attract deposits from the local people. The tendency has, so far, been to look towards the State Governments and the Reserve Bank to come to the help of the cooperative societies for financial accommodation.

Mr Subramaniam has pointed to increasing scope for Governmental assistance to the cooperative societies and has assured that to the extent to which the resources position of the Government and the Reserve Bank allowed, such assistance would be rendered. But considering the enormous amount involved in extending credit facilities to agriculturists through institutional means, no great progress could be made by depending on external sources of help alone. Cooperation already stands discredited as lacking sufficient internal vigour of its own.

However in Madras the success of cooperative credit is of a far higher order than in most other States with perhaps the possible exception of Bombay. In respect of both the number of societies and the amount of loan facilities offered to agriculturists, the State takes the top place. However the problem of replacing usurious credit could, by no means, be said to have been solved notwithstanding the better record of the State in respect of developing cooperative credit. It is to the extent to which local effort could supplement the assistance rendered from outside sources that progress could be accelerated.

In thus mobilising local resources on a cooperative basis, the first essential step is the formation of cooperative societies to reach each and every village. At present cooperative societies serve only a fraction of the agricultural population, the majority being left out because of the absence of cooperative societies to look after the needs of each and every village. This question has in recent times engaged the attention of the National Development Council as well as the Planning Commission and the goal of one society for one village has been set to be achieved with the least possible delay. Large-sized societies serving a number of villages have been found to be unwieldy to manage and operate with efficiency.

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

Coffee Statistics

COFFEE Pool receipts for the year 1958 amounted to 44,149 tons, which is the highest so far. The coffee plants are reported to be in such good shape that the 1959-60 crop is expected to be even bigger, despite untimely rains last month.

With a release of 2,639 tons during December in the internal market, the calendar year 1958 recorded a total release of 27,563 tons as compared with 26,662 tons in 1957 and 24,189 tons in 1956. The total exports, out of the 1957-58 crop, amounted to 14,281 tons as against 15,472 tons sold out of the 1956-57 crop and 8,081 tons out of the 1955-56 crop. Despite the heavier crop in 1957-58, the decline in quantity is due to lack of Arabica Cherry coffee, suitable for export.

The carry-over stock out of the 1957-58 crop, on January 1, 1958, is only 8,218 tons. It should have

been lower still, but for the accumulation of Arabica Cherry, which is not of exportable standard and which normally moves slowly even in the internal market.

Groundnuts

Prices in the Madras Groundnut market developed a firmer tendency during the week, thanks to short-covering and sustained rise in prices in Bombay. Arrivals were small and local crushers took up small quantities. The rate for the new crop moved up to Rs 167 from Rs 160.

In the Groundnut Oil section, small quantities were taken up by Calcutta interests from local and Southern-side mills and the rate for the ready position improved to Rs 324 from Rs 310 per candy. In the forward section, March commanded the greatest attention and a substantial volume of business was reported done at rates varying from Rs 320 and Rs 327 per candy.

Hides and Skins

In the Madras Tanned Hides market, arrivals of Cow hides were on the same level as in the pre-

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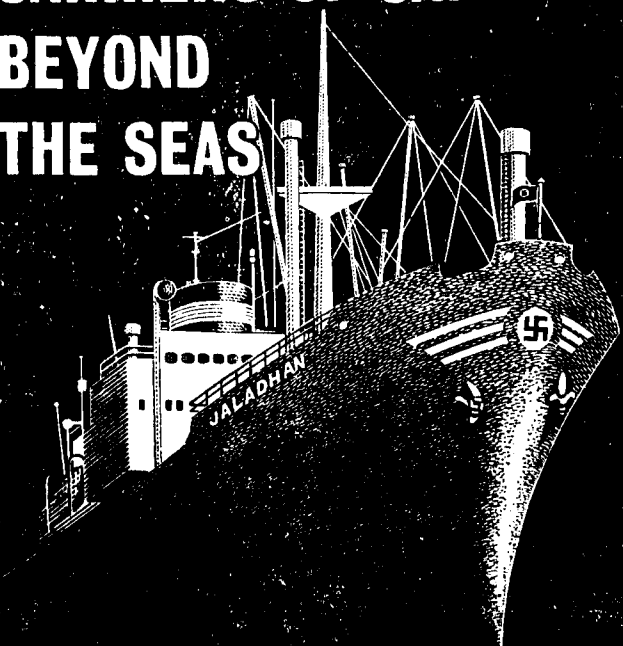
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vicious week and prices were unchanged to a shade easy. Clearances were slow as there was not much support from the UK at the prevailing levels of prices. Arrivals of Buff hides were normal, while those of Cow Calf and Buff Calf were restricted.

In the export section, trading was dull. Enquiries from the UK were confined to only light and medium weight fiftths. Here, too, buyers were bidding 1d to 2d per pound lower compared to last month's closing levels. In the Calf section, prices were stationary with only very small support.

In the Tanned Skins section, arrivals of both goat and sheep skins were on the same level as in the previous week. There was moderate clearance at unchanged prices.

On the export front, business was restricted as overseas buyers were not able to follow the high prices which Madras sellers were asking. On the whole, enquiries were mostly for cheaper lines. There was absence of any enquiry from France and it is felt that future business with this country is difficult in view of the devaluation of currency, which has put up the prices of Madras skins in Paris by about 17½ per cent. German buyers have not shown any interest at current levels of prices.

Conditions in the Sheep section remained stagnant, although some business was reported done in heavier averages at workable levels. In general, buyers were bidding a further reduction of about 3d per pound.

★

Ginger

There has been a steady rise in the price of Ginger during the past few days. In the Calicut market, old quality is quoting around Rs 325 showing a rise of more than Rs 75 per candy within a period of one week. New quality is quoted at Rs 360 per candy. The reason is attributed to active purchases by the USA. Heavy purchases are therefore being made by local exporters in anticipation of further orders, especially in the face of poor arrivals in the market.

★

Bangalore Silk

There has been no change in the prevailing high rates for filatures in the Bangalore Silk market during the week ended 15-1-1959. The price of Kisan has risen to Rs 42 from Rs 41 per pound. Among Charka Silk, however, while Super-fine Quality declined by more than two points, First and Second Qualities quoted Rs 29 to Rs 31.50 and Rs 27 to Rs 28, as against Rs 29 to Rs 29.50 and Rs 26 to Rs 27, respectively.

Prices for Reeling Cocoons for Mugur and Channapatna indicated a rise while the prices for reeling cocoons of Sidlaghatta area remained unchanged. The price range for reeling cocoons of Mugur and Channapatna was from Rs 1.25 to Rs 2.18 and that for Sidlaghatta was from Rs 2 to Rs 2.44 a pound.

This is only an announcement and not a Prospectus.

Applications are invited for shares on the basis of the Prospectus dated the 20th day of January 1959 (a copy whereof has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Madras, with all the necessary documents attached thereto) copies of which can be had from the Registered Office or from the Brokers for the issue.

Application will be made to the Madras Stock Exchange Ltd., for permission to deal in and for an official quotation of the shares of the company.

The subscription list will open at 10 A.M. on Monday 2nd February 1959 and will close at 5 P.M. on Saturday 7th February 1959 or later at the discretion of the Directors.

RUBY RUBBER WORKS (Madras) LIMITED

(Incorporated on 26th December, 1958 under the Companies Act, 1956).

(The liability of members is limited).

REGISTERED OFFICE :

'Agurchand Mansions'—35, Mount Road, Madras-2.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL : Rs. 25,00,000/-
divided into

50,000 7½% tax-free cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 10/- each	Rs. 5,00,000
2,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each	20,00,000

PRESENT ISSUE:

20,000 7½% tax-free cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 10/- each	2,00,000
30,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	3,00,000
	Rs. 5,00,000

Payable as follows:

On Preference Shares:	On application Rs. 5/- per share
	On allotment Rs. 5/- per share
On Equity Shares:	On application Rs. 5/- per share Balance of Rs. 5/- per share in two calls of Rs. 2.50 each at such time as may be determined by the Directors provided however that there shall be an interval of at least 3 months between the two calls.

OUT OF THE ABOVE ISSUE: RUBY RUBBER WORKS LTD., Rubynagar, Changanacherry, Kerala, the Directors and friends have agreed to take up Equity Shares of the face value of Rs. 1,50,000/- and the balance of 20,000 Preference Shares of Rs. 10/- each and 15,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each are offered for public subscription.

DIRECTORS:

- Name and Address
1. Sri P. R. SUBRAMANYAM
(Chairman)

- Partner,
M/s. P. R. Subramanyam,
Stock, Share & Finance Brokers,
Bombay.
70-A, Stock Exchange Building,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
2. Sri JOSE A. KALLIVAYALIL
Planter,
22, Cubbon Road,
Bangalore.
3. Sri V. RANGACHARI
Partner,
M/s. Maconochie & Co.,
Stock & Share Brokers,
Mercantile Bank Buildings,
Madras-1.

4. Sri M. P. CHERYAN
Planter,
Kozhikode.

5. Sri THOMAS T. MARATTU-
KULAM
Managing Director,
Ruby Industries Private Ltd.
Agurchand Mansions,
35, Mount Road,
Madras-2.

*MANAGING AGENTS:

(To be appointed after obtaining Central Govt. sanction).

Ruby Industries Private Ltd.,
Rubynagar P.O.,
Changanacherry,
Kerala State.

BANKERS:

The Indian Overseas Bank Ltd.,
Mount Road, Madras-2.

LEGAL ADVISER:

Sri T. Raghavan, Advocate,
11B, Mowbrays Road,
Madras-18.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. Hariharan & Co.,
70-A, Stock Exchange Building,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay.

MANAGING BROKERS:

1. Messrs. P. R. Subramanyam,
Stock, Share & Finance Brokers,
70-A, Stock Exchange Building,
Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay.
2. Messrs. J. R. Motishaw & Co.,
Stock and Share Brokers,
32, Apollo Street, Fort,
Bombay.
3. Messrs. Maconochie & Co.,
Stock and Share Brokers,
Post Box No. 291,
Mercantile Bank Buildings,
Madras-1.

OBJECTS:

The main objects of the Company as contained in the Company's Memorandum of Association are:—

(1) To produce, manufacture, purchase, refine, prepare, process, import, export, sell and generally to deal in rubber and rubber products and in connection therewith to acquire, erect, construct, establish, operate and maintain rubber factories, workshops and other works and to purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire the undertaking, business and property or any part thereof of any Company or Companies carrying on business as manufacturers of rubber and rubber products in India or elsewhere or any other business which the Company is entitled to carry on.

efficiently serve its various clients in Madras City and Suburbs and the Branch Factory with all its new equipment, moulds, etc. is proposed to be acquired by this Company for Rs. 1,53,000/- which is the value of the assets in the books of the vendor company subject to an encumbrance of Rs. 6,000/- in respect of land and subject to the condition that all stocks and stores shall be paid for separately at their market value as on the date of taking over. The Agreement regarding the purchase of the assets mentioned above is for the purchase of the specified assets of the vendor company and no portion of its business is being acquired.

The Vendor Company is expected to transfer the orders of its Madras Clients to this Company without receiving any consideration. Hence from the date of commencement of business this company may be expected to be in a position to work on a profitable basis. The Tiruvottiyur Factory is about to start production of various Industrial Rubber parts for Automobiles, Motor Cycles, Railways, Sugar Factories etc. The Company also intends the manufacture of items of Latex Foam Rubber like seat-cushions, mattresses, pillows etc. Subject to the grant of licence by Central Government the Directors also contemplate starting manufacture of cycle tubes in the Tiruvottiyur Works. For Starting production of cycle tubes a part of the machinery is already existing and the balance is available in India and hence no import of capital equipment is necessary. Cycle tubes are much in scarcity in India than Cycle tyres as the replacement demand for tubes is more than that of tyres and therefore there is ample scope in the manufacture of tubes. Ruby Rubber Works, Ltd., Changanacherry will lend all the necessary technical assistance and being well experienced in the production of the items of rubber goods mentioned above, with a well equipped laboratory and a team of experienced technicians, will make all the facilities available to this company for reasonable charges to be mutually agreed upon and at the two companies will be under the same management and the said Ruby Rubber Works, Ltd., Changanacherry, are subscribing for a substantial part of the Equity Capital of the company; there will be proper co-ordination in successfully working the Factory and in marketing the products. As the company's manufacturing lines are paying ones, assuming present profit margins to continue, the Company is expected to be in a position to pay reasonable dividends to shareholder after making provision for depreciation, taxation etc.

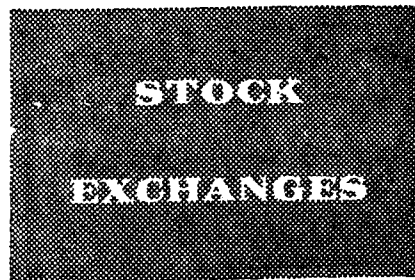
MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION:

The minimum subscription in respect of the present issue on which the Directors will proceed to allotment is shares of the face value of Rs. 2,50,000/-.

BROKERAGE:

The present issue is not underwritten. Brokerage of 2½% will be paid to recognised brokers on share allotted on applications bearing the stamps of such brokers.

January 24, 1959



Demand for Selected Scrips

Watch-Dog Writes:

ALTHOUGH the general rise in prices is less marked than in the previous week, selected equities have continued to enjoy renewed support and to gain fresh ground. Apparently, operators feel that, having done its worst to the private sector, the Congress Party cannot do any more damage to it. Moreover, it was hoped that the LIC would decide to make large-scale purchases at the meeting to be held on Thursday evening. There is, however, a general anxiety to wait till the Budget Day before making fresh commitments.

Apart from a few selected scrips which met with some demand at improved levels, conditions in other counters on the Calcutta Stock Exchange remained generally dull.

Equities on the Bombay Stock Exchange closed generally lower except for a few selected scrips which firmed up on speculative buying.

Activity on the Madras Stock Exchange was restricted; but prices tended to remain steady.

The London Stock Exchange had another good week and finished on a firm note.

Wall Street closed firm with liberally distributed gains extending to a dollar or more.

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Calcutta

Friday Evening.

DULL, but steady conditions were witnessed on the local Stock Exchange during the week under review. The speculative issues, after ruling initially firm, developed a slightly reactionary tendency towards the close due to profit-taking, while the Tea and Miscellaneous sections provided a few bright spots.

In general, sentiment in the market remained better although there was a reluctance to extend commitments, pending the outcome of the Central Budget on fears that the Nagpur resolutions might bring an unpleasant surprise.

Glitged securities continued to rule steady. Although business in the Central loans section was restricted owing to tight money conditions, the underlying tendency remained good. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan opened at Rs 74 and, after improving to Rs 74.50, receded at the close to Rs 74.25.

Bank shares were generally steady on reports of the dividends being maintained by some of the banks despite lower profits. Punjab National changed hands at Rs 23.62 to Rs 24 and United Commercial at Rs 63.25 to Rs 69.00.

Despite profit-taking, Jute shares scored further gains over last

levels due to sustained support. This was mainly due to renewed hopes entertained by operators that the industry would be able to earn reasonable profits in view of the low level of prices prevailing for raw jute. Anglo-India were taken upto Rs 228 (Rs 225); Ganges upto Rs 79.50 (Rs 77.50); Megna upto Rs 14.87 (Rs 14.75); National upto Rs 26.12 (Rs 26.12), Nuddea upto Rs 61.50 (Rs 60); New Central upto Rs 13.50 (Rs 13.50) and Reliance upto Rs 8.06 (Rs 8.06). Figures shown within brackets were the week's closing rates. Howrah were a shade quieter at Rs 20.37 against Rs 20.50.

Coal shares shared the general trend of the market although higher levels could not be retained till the close due to profit-taking. Burrakur closed at Rs 17.50; Central India at Rs 7.31 and Western Bengal at Rs 5.87 after touching new high levels of Rs 17.62; Rs 7.37 and Rs 5.94 respectively. Bengal were Rs 4 lower at Rs 282 with New Beerbhoom having buyers at Rs 19.87 to Rs 20 and South Karanpura at Rs 12.25 to Rs 12.31.

A redeeming feature of the week's trading was the revival of interest shown in Tea shares after a lapse of several weeks. This was mainly due to hopes that the Government might grant relief to the producers of inferior grades, not to speak of an improvement in the prices obtained at the auctions. Baghmari changed hands at Rs 17.81 to Rs 18.19; Birpara at Rs 158 to Rs 160; Bishnauth at Rs 17.75 to Rs 18.50; Brooke Bond at Rs 16 to Rs 16.12. Dufflaghur at Rs 32.50 to Rs 32.62; Hantapara at Rs 120 to Rs 123; Jayshree at Rs 11.87 to Rs 12.06; Methoni at Rs 19.31 to Rs 19.81 and Sungma at Rs 14.31 to Rs 16.37.

Textile scrips came in for selective enquiry, as operators were inclined to await definite signs of improvement in the conditions of the cloth market. Most prominent were Jayshree having sustained support upto Rs 8.19 from Rs 8.06. Dunbar met with some business upto Rs 141 from Rs 139.50 and Kesoram upto Rs 11.87 from Rs 11.81.

Except Darbhanga which met with some buying upto Rs 20 from Rs 19.94 from special quarters, conditions in the Sugar section continued to rule quiet. Growing agitation for higher cane prices, reports of the decision to start strike at certain mills in Uttar Pradesh and the keen competition from khandasari production—all these factors had an adverse effect on sentiment. SKG were on offer at Rs 9.75 against Rs 9.81 and Carew at Rs 8.56 against Rs 9.19.

In the Engineering section, price movements were mostly influenced by the speculative activity in Indian Irons which, in turn, after ruling firm, developed a reactionary tendency towards the close due to some pressure, locally as well as on Bombay account. After starting steady at Rs 26.15, Indian Irons advanced at one time to Rs 26.28 at which level profit-taking brought down the scrip to Rs 26.04, to finish the week better at Rs 26.16. In sympathy, TEXMACO were marked down to Rs 20.75 from a high of

Rs 21.05, to conclude at Rs 21.00. Guest, Keen, Williams changed hands at Rs 37.50 to Rs 38.35; Braithwaite at Rs 31.81 to Rs 32.00; Jessop at Rs 24.62 to Rs 24.75; Marshalls at Rs 5.75 to Rs 5.94 and Kumardhubi at Rs 8.31 to Rs 8.69.

Although the Miscellaneous section moved in sympathy with the general trend of the market, it provided a few firm spots on investment considerations. Most prominent were Alkali Chemical changing hands upto Rs 17.81 from Rs 17.62 (Rs 17.81); Indian Cable upto Rs 29.50 from Rs 28.94 (Rs 29.19); Indian Aluminium upto Rs 16.69 from Rs 16.25 (Rs 16.56); Sirpur upto Rs 13.65 from Rs 13.44 (Rs 13.37); Clive Row upto Rs 11.75 from Rs 11.69 (Rs 11.56); Rohtas upto Rs 19.56 from Rs 19.31 (Rs 19.19) and NICCO upto Rs 29.25 from Rs 29 (Rs 29.25). Figures shown within brackets were the week's closing rates. In the Paper section, Orient turned quiet at Rs 30.10 against Rs 30.80; Titagur at Rs 41.62 against Rs 41.87 and Shree Gopal at Rs 15.44 against Rs 15.81, mainly on lack of follow-up support. Among other scrips, India Steamship changed hands at Rs 13.50 to Rs 14.12; Hindustan Motors at Rs 7.19 to Rs 7.37; Indian Oxygen at Rs 23.50 to Rs 23.81; Indian Copper at Rs 3.59 to Rs 3.64 and Sone Valley at Rs 5.20 to Rs 5.34.

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Bombay

QUIETLY steady conditions prevailed on the Bombay Stock Exchange during the past week in the absence of fresh incentives. After a quiet opening sentiment seemed to have improved a little on Tuesday on higher advices from Calcutta where Indian Irons met with some support. But toward close of the day prices began to drift lower, on lack of follow-through support at higher levels. Trading was on a dull note on Wednesday but on Thursday the undertone showed some improvement with the list showing scattered moderate gains on selective support by inspired reports about the meeting of the investment committee of the LIC at Calcutta. It would appear that the present reluctance of operators to extend commitments has partly to be attributed to the general tendency to await the Budget proposals.

In the steel section Tata Steel displayed an irregular trend with the undertone quietly steady. The scrip showed a loss of one point at the end of the first day's trading at Rs 175.50 as against previous closing of Rs 176.50. The scrip lost ground on Tuesday to be placed at close at Rs 174.75. By close on Wednesday it was further lower at Rs 174.50. By close on Thursday it had regained part of the earlier loss to be finally placed at Rs 175.50. Indian Irons after steadily moving down improved on the closing day to be placed at Rs 26.20.

Textiles were generally subdued and displayed an irregular trend. Bombay Dyeing was drifting lower most of the time but towards close steadied up to Rs 56. Kohnoor was easier in earlier dealings but recovered to close at Rs 239 as against previous week's closing to Rs 243.25. Likewise Central was

STATE BANK OF INDIA

A Meeting of the Central Board of Directors of the State Bank of India was held at Calcutta on Thursday, the 22nd January 1959.

The following is a note of the net profits declared at the Meeting for the year ended the 31st December 1958 and their distribution:—

Net profits for the year	Rs. 190,14,200
Brought forward from last year	Rs. 55,99,200
	Rs. 246,13,400

Dividend to Shareholders at the rate of Rs. 16/- per share (made up of Interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 8/- per share Rs. 45,00,000 and Final Dividend at the rate of Rs. 8/- per share Rs. 45,00,000)	Rs. 90,00,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund	Rs. 37,50,000
Transferred to Pension Funds	Rs. 6,90,200
Bonus to Staff	Rs. 36,00,000
Transferred to Staff Welfare Fund	Rs. 5,00,000
Transferred to Staff Co-operative Housing Fund	Rs. 15,00,000
Carried forward	Rs. 55,73,200
	Rs. 246,13,400

ASHOKA CEMENT LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Third Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company will be held on Tuesday, the 24th February, 1959, at 11.30 a.m. at the Registered Office of the Company at Dalmianagar to consider the Balance Sheet and accounts for the period ended March, 1958, to elect a Director in place of the retiring Director and to appoint the Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from 16th February, 1959 to 24th February, 1959, both days inclusive.

The Board of Directors in their meeting held on the 13th January 1959, have declared an interim dividend of 30 Naye Paise per share for the current year payable to those shareholders whose names stand registered in the books of the Company on 24th February 1959.

By order of the Board,

H. D. BISHNOI,
General Secretary.

Dalmianagar,
17th January 1959.

N.B: A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting of the Company is entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and the proxy need not be a member.

THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION LIMITED

(Incorporated in England)

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have declared payment of an Interim Dividend on the Company's Ordinary Stock at the rate of £3½ per cent net (tax applicable at 8s. 6d. in the £) for the year ending 31st March, 1959. Payment will be made on 16th February, 1959, to those stock-holders whose names are registered in the Company's Stock Register on 31st January, 1959.

Applications for transfers received in this Office before 12 O'Clock noon on Saturday, the 31st January, 1959, will, if otherwise satisfactory, be registered at that date for the purpose of participation in the above Dividend.

By Order of the Board,
D. H. P. HENDERSON,
Agent.

Victoria House,
Calcutta, 15th January, 1959.

NEW CENTRAL JUTE MILLS CO., LTD.

The Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company will be held on Monday, the 23rd February, 1959 and 11.30 A.M. at the Registered Office of the Company at 11, Clive Row, Calcutta to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company for the financial period ended 31st March, 1958.
2. To declare dividends.
3. To elect Directors in places of Shri A. K. Jain and Shri M. L. Shah, who retire by rotation, but being eligible offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The retiring Auditors, Messrs. N. C. Jain & Co., Chartered Accountants, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment.

As special business:

5. Resolved that the appointment of Messrs. Cathie Dempster & Co. Ltd., Nathan's Buildings, Grey Street, Wellington, C. 1., New Zealand, as sole distributors for New Zealand for the sale of Jute Carpet Backing and other jute speciality goods manufactured by the Company, as per draft agreement placed before the meeting and duly approved by the Board of Directors, be and is hereby approved in accordance with Section 294 of the Companies Act, 1956.

finally placed at Rs 90 as against Rs 92, Century at Rs 434.50 against Rs 437.50.

In the Miscellaneous section Tata Chemical met with support to be placed at Rs 15.44 against previous week's level of Rs 15.36. Voltas was a prominent feature on higher dividend expectations and advanced smartly to Rs 144 from Rs 138. TELCO was a steady feature at Rs 161.50.

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Madras

ALTHOUGH activity on the Madras Stock Exchange was generally restricted, prices tended to remain steady.

TEXTILES: The only stronger counter in this section continued to be Travancore Rayons, which forged ahead to Rs 16.86 from Rs 16.40. Maduras turned sellers with the rate declining steeply to Rs 26 on reported loss of working for 1958. Buckingham's, Colmbatore Spinnings and Virudhunagars met with some enquiry at the market rates.

PLANTINGS: There was fair absorption in a few selected scrips. Among Tea shares, Nonsuch was

taken up at a high level of Rs 24.25, while Periakaramalais moved up to Rs 4.03 from Rs 3.88.

In the Rubber section, Valkundams were marked down to Rs 23.12 and Kallas to Rs 4.90 c.d. A small improvement was recorded by Thirumbadis.

In the Coffee group, Mysore, Rajendras, Consolidateds and Ouchterlony met with some enquiries at the market rates. Coffee Lands declined sharply to Rs 23.50.

MISCELLANEOUS: A bright spot in this section were Aluminium Industries which were keenly sought after upto Rs 18.70 against Rs 18 quoted in the previous week. Central Scientific, Rallis and United India Fire remained firm with good enquiry. Travancore Cements were, however, on offer at the market rate. FACTS were quoted around Rs 7.28 and Mysore Tobaccos at Rs 12.15.

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London

SENTIMENT on the London Stock Exchange continued to remain buoyant with Industries establishing new high levels. Company news also helped, especially in the case of Associated Television and Bow-makers, both of which went smartly ahead. Breweries, Textiles, Newspapers and Stores were also supported. However, Oil shares provided disappointing and the leaders drifted to lower levels. Rubber shares were quieter after their recent rise, while Tea shares were dull. There was a revival of interest in Gold shares, being influenced by reported moves in America to secure a higher price for American-produced gold. Gilt-edged securities presented an irregular appearance.

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New York

Conditions on Wall Street remained generally steady with prices changing either way, ranging to a dollar. Encouraging business news included increases in both industrial output and private housing—both key economic indicators. In addition, there was a report that a Bill would be introduced into Congress to double (to 70 dollars per fine ounce) the price which the Treasury must pay for domestically-mined gold. Anaconda Copper was quoted at \$68½; General Motors at \$49 7/8 and US Steel Common at \$97½.

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In Briefs

It is learnt that the resolutions regarding the sale of Manimala Estate of Madras for a sum of not less than Rs 4 lakhs has been passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on the 15th January.

Among Banks, United Commercial has maintained the dividend at Rs 3.75 per share and Union Bank of India at 8½ per cent for 1958.

New Central Jute has maintained the dividend at 15 per cent for the year ended 31st March, 1958.

Ashoka Cement has recommended an interim dividend of 30 nP per share for the current year.

Birds Investment has raised the dividend from 5 to 7 per cent for the year ended 30th September, 1958.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA

The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March 1955 as 100) stood at 110.7 during the week ended January 3, 1959 as compared with 110.8 (revised) for the previous week. The index was lower by 1.2 per cent when compared with the corresponding week of last month but was higher by 4.1 per cent when compared with that of a year ago.

Higher prices of Milk at Bombay (+49%), Onions (+13%), Fish (Pomfret) at Bombay (+12%) Oranges, Bananas at Bombay and Eggs at Delhi (+8% each), Meat at Ludhiana (+7%), Gur at Muzaffarnagar (+6%), Wheat, Jowar, Malze and Gram (+2% each) and Bajra and Barley (+1% each) raised the index for 'Food Articles' by 0.3 per cent to 112.5 as against 112.2 (revised) for the earlier week although the prices of Catfish at Bombay (—16%), Eggs and Meat both at Bombay (—11% each) Chillies (—5%), Masur and Gingelly oil (—3% each), Rice, Coconut oil, Black Pepper and Betelnuts (—2% each) and Potatoes, Groundnut oil, Mustard oil and Coffee (—1% each) showed declines.

The index for 'Tobacco' also rose by 0.7 per cent to 97.1 due to an increase in the price of Tobacco raw-Motilher-medium at Calcutta (+3%).

The index for the 'Fuel, Power Light and Lubricants' group worked out to 115.0 as against 115.1 for the earlier week; Castor oil (—1%) showed a fall.

The index for 'Industrial Raw Materials' receded by 1.0 per cent

THE BRITANNIA BISCUIT CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of 4% on Ordinary Shares and 4% on Preference Shares has been declared by the Directors for the year ending 31st March, 1959. The Dividend will be payable to those shareholder whose names appear on the Register of Members on the 11th February 1959. Warrants will be posted on or after that date to the addresses or in accordance with the instructions recorded in the Company's books.

The Register of Members of the Company will remain closed from the 4th February 1959 to the 11th February 1959 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
A. P. CHANDA,
Secretary

15, Taratola Road,
Calcutta, 27
17th January, 1959.

to 111.1 as compared with 112.2 (revised) for the last week due to a decline in the prices of raw Jute at Barachakia and Cottonseed (—11% each), Bamboos (—9%), Copra (—2%) and Cotton raw, Castorseed and Rapeseed (—1% each). The prices of raw Skins at Delhi (+21%), Silk raw (+2%) and Tanning materials (+1%) however, moved up.

The index for 'Intermediate Products' stood at 110.1 as compared

with 110.2 for the previous week. The prices of Zinc (—2%) and Coir Yarn, Brass and Lead (—1% each) showed variations.

An increase in the prices of Jute manufactures and Silk & Rayon manufactures (+1% each) was neutralised by declines in the prices of Oil cakes and Bricks (Delhi) (—3% each) and the index for 'Finished Products' remained stationary at the previous week's level of 107.6.

Index Number of Wholesale Prices by Group and Sub-Group of Commodities. (Base: 1952-53=100).

Commodities.	WEEK ENDED.			
	3-1-59	27-12-58	6-12-58	4-1-59
Food Articles ...	112.5	112.2†	114.2	102.9
(a) Cereals ...	103.9	104.1	105.9	97.4
(b) Pulses ...	111.1	110.9†	111.7†	81.1
(c) Fruits and Vegetables ...	114.9	112.1†	118.7†	94.5
(d) Milk and Ghee ...	103.9	101.1	104.4	97.2
(e) Edible Oils ...	115.3	116.8†	119.4	121.8
(f) Fish, Eggs and Meat ...	110.1	110.4†	105.4†	98.8
(g) Sugar and Gur ...	122.0	120.8	120.4	111.7
(h) Others ...	149.1*	151.1†	154.8†	130.8*
Liquor and Tobacco ...	98.5	97.8	95.7	96.6
(a) Tobacco ...	97.1	96.4	94.1	95.0
Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants ...	115.0	115.1	115.1	113.7
Industrial Raw Materials ...	111.1	112.2†	112.6	114.1
(a) Fibres ...	104.8	105.4†	104.9	114.3
(b) Oilseeds ...	118.2	120.5	122.5†	116.6
(c) Minerals ...	107.3*	107.3*	107.3*	107.1
(d) Others ...	110.1	109.6	108.6†	109.3
Manufactures ...	107.9	108.0	108.6	107.9
A. Intermediate Products ...	110.1	110.2	110.2†	106.8
B. Finished Products ...	107.6	107.6	108.4	108.0
(a) Textiles ...	101.7	101.5	102.6	106.1
(i) Cotton ...	110.0*	110.0*	111.2*	116.1
(ii) Jute ...	85.3	84.8	86.4	90.6
(iii) Woollen ...	105.9	105.9	105.9	103.0
(iv) Silk and Rayon ...	91.1*	90.2*	90.2*	84.5*
(b) Metal Products ...	143.1	143.1	143.1	99.0
(c) Chemicals ...	111.0	111.0†	110.4†	120.4
(d) Oilcakes ...	136.8*	141.0*	144.5	120.4
(e) Machinery and Transport Equipment ...	104.3	104.3	104.3	102.4
(f) Others ...	113.8	114.0	114.1†	111.6
All Commodities ...	110.7	110.8†	112.0	106.3

* = Estimated.

† = Revised.

DEVELOPMENT AND UTILISATION OF INDIA'S COAL RESOURCES

No industrial progress is possible without the development and proper utilisation of the country's fuel resources, of which coal constitutes a major portion.

Unfortunately, India's resources of coal, particularly of good quality coal, are not commensurate with her requirements. Obviously, investigations of coal resources will have to be pressed forward more intensively than ever, and ways found for a more economic and efficient utilisation of the available resources. In both cases scientific research has to play an important role.

Fuel research, chiefly coal research, is necessary from another point of view as well. Fuel leaves a variety of by-products valuable for the chemical industry. From coal are derived such important products as dyes, drugs, disinfectants, industrial explosives and fertilisers. Research enables us to extract them and other useful commodities from coal.

It was these and similar other considerations that led to the formation of a Fuel Research Committee in 1940. The Committee's chief

recommendation was the formation of a well-equipped Institute for fuel research. In 1946, the foundation of the Fuel Research Institute was laid at Digwadih, about nine miles from Dhanbad, situated in the heart of the Central Indian coal fields area. In April 1950, the Institute was formally declared open by the President of India, Dr Rajendra Prasad.

COAL SURVEY

During the eight years that have followed its establishment, the Fuel Research Institute in Dhanbad has made significant contribution to our knowledge of Indian coals. It is interesting to recall that prior to the physical and chemical survey of Indian coals carried out by the Institute's Coal Survey Organisation, only the most sketchy knowledge existed of the quality of coals in the various coal producing areas in the country. The availability of this type of data is naturally of great importance in plans for raising the production of coal in India to 300 million tons per year by 1975. This figure is ten times the annual production for 1946, the year in which the Institute's foundation was laid.

The Coal Survey Organisation of the Central Fuel Research Institute

consists of six regional Coal Survey Stations situated in the important coal producing areas of the country. These Stations have been collecting data which give a complete quality picture of the coals in each particular area, and from this emerges an overall national picture. This picture is not very attractive owing to the fact that most of the Indian coal reserves are not of the best quality and are also non-coking in nature. These very facts, however, constitute a challenge to the scientists engaged in fuel research. Hence also, the importance of the work being done at the Institute on upgrading and cleaning of coals.

UPGRADING OF COAL

Work done at the Institute and at the Coal Blending and Coking Research Organisation at Jamshedpur has shown that it is possible to obtain good metallurgical coke to meet the requirements of the iron and steel industry which needs coal of superior quality. Special processes have been developed at the Institute for converting ordinary coal into high quality coal. Apart from this, there are extensive fundamental studies in progress at the Dhanbad Institute to obtain a better picture of the nature of coal and what constitutes the essential difference between coking and non-coking coals. Attempts are also being made to devise suitable methods for pre-treating non-coking coals so that they yield metallurgy-grade coke on carbonisation.

The Central Fuel Research Institute has been a pioneer in the field of coal cleaning in India. This fact was amply recognised by the Government of India when it entrusted to the Institute the task of drawing up the specifications for new washeries in the public sector. These washeries are to be located at Kargali, Dugda, Bhojudih, Patherdih and Korba. In addition, the Institute will shortly take up investigations and planning for at least three more Central washeries for the Indian Railways. It is worthwhile here to point out that the Institute has done a lot to dispel the long prevailing notion that Indian coals are not amenable to cleaning.

SMOKELESS DOMESTIC FUEL

Since reserves of natural oil in India are considered insufficient for our needs, extra importance is attached to developing suitable methods for its production synthetically. The production of synthetic diesel oil is intimately connected with the fuel problems of the domestic sector, which still remains the largest consumer of coal. At present the bulk of domestic fuel need is fulfilled with cow-dung and fire-wood, with baneful effects on agriculture. To avoid the use of these fuels it is necessary to find a suitable alternative fuel. The work on the development of soft-coke done at the Fuel Research Institute is of great value in this connection. Research workers at the Institute have succeeded in developing a simple process for the production of soft-coke for domestic use.

This domestic fuel, which is obtained by low-temperature carbonisation of non-coking coal and washery middlings also happens to be smokeless. A wider utilisation of this fuel should help to eliminate smoke nuisance in big cities and coal fields.

Fuel research does not, however, end with the survey and selection of coals for different industrial or domestic uses. It also extends to such needs as utilisation of tars and to find uses for other by-products obtained from coal. Among the important by-products of coal obtained at the Institute are chemicals used in water softening and for the manufacture of glucose from starch; ashless carbon for the manufacture of electrode carbon and other moulded products; certain types of resins from Indian coal tars for paint, varnish, rubber and paper industry, floor coverings, printing inks and adhesives; montan wax from South Arcot lignite and pyrites from the washery rejects from coal. The great value of these products to Indian economy can be judged from the fact that large quantities of some of these materials were until recently imported from foreign countries.

METRIC SURVEYING CHAINS & BUBBLES

The Indian Standards Institution has issued, for eliciting comments, two draft Indian standards for metric surveying chains and bubbles.

The first standard, which is for metric surveying chains, covers the requirements for link type surveying chains of 20 m and 30 m lengths, used in land measurement.

This standard is one of a series of Indian standard specifications for surveying instruments, being prepared by the Institution in connection with the changeover to the metric system.

The other standards under formulation in the series cover levelling staves, prismatic compass, and metric scales.

The second specification, which is for bubbles, covers bubbles, ground, underground and moulded fabricated, either in cylindrical or circular form, intended for use in precision surveying, inspection and general levelling purposes.

The bubble is an instrument that defines a reference horizontal plane in levelling. It consists of a glass tube containing a filling liquid having low viscosity, and which can maintain its fluidity over a fairly wide range of temperature, thereby making its use possible at low temperature as well.

Comments on the draft standards may be sent before February 28, 1959 to the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.

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Indian Finance

LIST OF QUOTED SHARES

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
		16-1-59 Rs nP	16-1-58 Rs nP

Banks			
Allahabad 6% 100	100.00	100.00	
Behar 5% 50	19.75	22.25	

Coal

Asso. K'pura 4 1/2% 100	50.50†	24.50	
B-Nagpur 7% 100	88.00	88.00	
Bharat 5 1/2% 100	47.25	49.50	
Borra 6% 100	83.50	90.00	
Burrakur 7% 100	98.50	99.00	
Burrakur 6% 100	6.88	7.47	
Equitable 6% 100	100.00	88.00	
Ghustick & Musila 100	100.00	95.00†	
Gourangdi 5% 100	40.00	40.00*	
K'pura 5 1/2% 100	56.00	44.50	
Khas Kajora 5% 10	7.25	5.00	
N. Beerbhoom 7% 10	10.00	10.69	
N. Churulia 5% 10	2.50	2.50	
N. Hundodi 5% 100	60.00	60.00	
Ondal 6 1/4% 100	91.50	95.00	
Parasara 5 1/2% 100	42.50	50.75	
Unl. Colliery 5% 100	83.00	88.00	

Cotton

Basanti 5 1/2% 10	8.56	7.56	
B-Nagpur 7% 100	75.00	75.00	
Bowrah 8% 100	126.00	130.00	
Bowrah 7% 100	65.00	65.00	
Delhi Cloth 4 1/2% 25	16.63†	17.75*	
Elgin 8% 100	105.00	109.25	
Elgin 5% 10	8.25	7.25	
Jagatjit 5% 100	43.75	50.00	
Jyajeero 5 1/2% 100	87.00	92.00	
J. K. Cotton 6% 100	90.00	90.00	
Keoram 7% 100	101.50	91.00	
Muir 6% 100	66.00	63.00	
N. Victoria 6% 5	3.00	3.00	
S. Nivas 4% 100	58.00	55.00	
Shree Bhawan 5% 100	100.00	...	
Swadeshi 6% 100	76.00	86.00	

Jute:

Agarpara 7% 100	104.50	91.50†	
Alexandra 7% 100	98.00	83.00†	
Alliance 6% 10	85.00	69.00	
Anglo-India 7% 100	102.00	97.00	
Auckland 5 1/2% 100	77.50	75.00	
Auckland 4 1/2% 100	81.00	82.00	
Bally 7% 100	100.00	91.00	
Barnagore 5% 100	45.50	30.00	
Belvedere 7% 100	101.50	95.50	
Bengal 5 1/2% 100	77.00	65.00	
Birla 7 1/2% 100	87.50	75.00	
Budge-Budge 7% 100	102.00	88.00	
Calcutta 6 1/2% 100	78.00	78.00	
Caledonia 7% 100	77.50	93.00	
Cheviot 7% 100	99.00	93.00	
Chitavalash 7% 100	100.00	91.50†	
Clive 8% 100	87.50	58.75	
Clive 7% 100	78.50	74.00	
Dalhousie 7% 100	79.37	79.00	
Delta 5% 100	72.00	70.00	
Empire 7% 100	100.00	87.00†	
F. Gloster 7% 100	109.00	87.00†	
F. Gloster 5% 100	71.00	64.00	
F. William 7% 100	88.00	98.00	
Ganger Mfg. 8% 100	100.00	100.00	
Gouropore 6% 100	88.00	70.00	
Hastings 6% 100	86.00	87.00	
Hooghly I 10	10.31	7.25	
Howrah A Pref. 100	101.00	90.00	
Howrah 7% 100	102.00	95.00	
H'chand 7% 100	106.00	89.50	
K'hatty 6% 100	95.00	74.00	
K'narrab 6% 100	71.00	77.00	
Kedarnath 6% 100	68.00	68.00	
Kodarnath 7% 100	85.00	85.00	
Kelvin 7% 100	108.00	83.00	
Khardah 6% 100	72.25	73.50	
Kimaleon 7% 100	102.50	85.50	
Lansdowne 7% 100	94.50	87.00	

NAME

Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

16-1-59

16-1-58

Rs nP

Rs nP

NAME

Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

16-1-59

16-1-58

Rs nP

Rs nP

NAME

Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

16-1-59

16-1-58

Rs nP

Rs nP

NAME

Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

16-1-59

16-1-58

Rs nP

Rs nP

NAME

Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

16-1-59

16-1-58

Rs nP

Rs nP

NAME

Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

16-1-59

16-1-58

Rs nP

Rs nP

NAME

Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

16-1-59

16-1-58

Rs nP

Rs nP

NAME

Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

16-1-59

16-1-58

Rs nP

Rs nP

NAME

Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

16-1-59

16-1-58

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NAME

Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

16-1-59

16-1-58

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NAME

Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

16-1-59

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Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

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Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

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Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

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Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

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Paid-up per Share.

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Paid-up per Share.

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Paid-up per Share.

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Paid-up per Share.

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Paid-up per Share.

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Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

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Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

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Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

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Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

16-1-59

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Rs nP

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Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

16-1-59

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NAME

Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

16-1-59

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Rs nP

Rs nP

NAME

Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

16-1-59

16-1-58

Rs nP

Rs nP

NAME

Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

16-1-59

16-1-58

Rs nP

Rs nP

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
		16-1-59 Rs nP	16-1-58 Rs nP

SUGAR

Belampur ...	5	7.40	5.50
Belsund ...	7½	11.69	10.19
Bharat ...	10	17.00	13.50
Basti ...	100	120.50	120.50
Carew ...	10	9.19	5.78
Cawnpore ...	10	12.90	12.06
Champanan ...	10	18.12	20.44
Darbhanga ...	10	19.75	18.06
Deoria ...	10	9.56	10.00
Dyer Meakins ...	5	15.06½	7.45½
Ganesh Sugar ...	10	19.75	19.75
Ganga Sugar ...	10	8.75	13.00
Gwallor ...	100	80.00	69.25
Jaswant ...	10	5.25	6.00
Mohini ...	10	2.56	3.37
Nawabganj ...	100	60.00	60.00
New India ...	10	28.62	23.50
New Sevan ...	10	5.61	4.62
Punjab ...	100	80.00	80.00
Purabpore ...	10	13.00	10.19
Ramnugger Cane ...	10	18.25	18.94
Ratna ...	10	3.00	3.00
Raza ...	10	12.87	15.00
Ryam ...	10	17.06	21.75
Samastipur ...	10	12.00	11.75
Shree Anand ...	10	10.25	10.25
Sitalpur ...	10	2.37	4.37
South Behar ...	10	1.37	1.37
Sri Hanuman ...	10	14.65	15.25
S. K. Gyan ...	10	10.00	8.94
Shree Sitaram ...	10	9.00	11.00
Upper India 'A' ...	100	127.00	127.00
Upper India 'B' ...	25	15.00	15.00
Upper Ganges ...	10	60.50	30.00
United Province ...	10	15.00	12.87

MININGS AND MINERALS

Assam Silimanite ...	10	10.31	10.18
Asoc. Minings ...	10	8.75	9.00
Blara Stone Lime ...	10	27.00	26.50
Burma Mines ...	3½	1.39	1.68
Consol. Tin ...	1s	0.45	0.81
Chrestien Mica ...	10	10.25	10.25
Indian Copper ...	2s	3.84	2.84
Kangra Valley ...	100	95.00	85.00
Karanpura Devel. ...	10	11.50	7.25
Metal Corp. ...	10	9.37	5.12
Orissa Minerals ...	10	26.25	19.75
Sutna Stone Lime ...	10	19.25	20.12
Tavoy Tin ...	2½	0.31	0.48

CEMENT, POTTERY & FIRECLAY

A-B. Cement ...	10	3.31	4.00
Asoka Cement ...	10	6.78	7.75
Bengal Pottery ...	2½	4.00	2.25
Dalmia Bharat ...	10	9.69	10.00
Dalmia Bharat ...	2½	2.44	2.49
Jaipur Udyog ...	10	10.08	12.00
Kalyanpur Lime ...	100	105.00	102.00
K'dhuli Fireclay ...	10	22.75	24.00
Reliance Firebrick ...	10	24.62	20.00
Orissa Cement ...	10	12.56	12.56
Sone Valley ...	5	5.31	4.50

CHEMICALS

Alkali ...	10	17.62	13.25
Bathgate ...	10	0.69	1.00
Bengal Chem. ...	100	96.00	88.75
Bharat Starch ...	10	8.06	8.06
Burma Lime ...	10	7.50	8.00
Calcutta Chem. ...	10	15.12	...
Dharandhara ...	100	103.00	112.00
Frank Rose ...	5	1.75	2.19
Indian Starch ...	10	5.81*	5.81*
Lister Antiseptic ...	100	4.87	4.87
Smith Stanistreet ...	5	10.37	13.12

FLOUR MILLS

Bengal ...	10	30.45	27.62
Delhi ...	10	16.00	16.00
Hooghly ...	10	36.37	17.25
United ...	10	29.87	20.00

OILS

B. B. Petrol ...	5s	2.21	1.77
Coch Behar Oil ...	10	2.00	2.00
I. B. Petrol ...	10	25.19	24.06
Northern India Oil ...	10	1.20	2.31
Tide Water Oil ...	10	13.69	12.25

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
		16-1-59 Rs nP	16-1-58 Rs nP

PAPER MILLS

Ballarpur ...	25	25.50	...
Bengal Paper ...	25	88.00	78.50†
India Paper ...	10	20.31	18.75
Mysore Paper ...	10	17.25	16.50
Orient Paper ...	10	31.00	23.55†
Shree Gopal ...	10	15.69	14.25
Sirpur Paper ...	10	13.69	...
Star Paper ...	10	11.62	11.00
Titaghur ...	10	41.50†	31.87
Titaghur P.O. ...	2½	3.87†	3.31
U. I. Couper ...	100	60.00	60.00
West Coast ...	100	106.00	...

PRESSING

Bhagwati ...	10	4.80	7.00
Cal. Hydraulic ...	100	40.00	70.00
Camperdown ...	100	118.00	121.00
Central Hydraulic ...	100	119.00	129.00
Hooghly Ganges ...	10	5.87	5.40
Shiva Jute ...	100	65.00	65.00

REAL PROPERTY

Bengal Bonded A ...	500	607.00	765.00
Bengal Bonded B ...	62½	81.88	102.88
Bengal Bonded C ...	100	141.00	145.00
Bengal Bonded D ...	12½	16.64	18.38
Comm. Prop. ...	5	0.56	0.31
Darjeeling Prop. ...	10	1.00	1.00
Hindusthan Bldg. ...	10	4.62	4.25
Humayan Prop. ...	10	10.37†	10.00
New India Bldg. ...	5	0.50	0.50
Midnapore Zamin ...	100	19.00	17.25
Regent Estate ...	10	1.00	1.00

SAW MILLS AND TIMBER

Assam Saws ...	5	3.87	1.50
Bengal Timber ...	100	10.00	41.00

SHIPPING

B.A. Steam ...	100	100.00	107.00
Cal. Landing ...	10	13.87	13.87
Cal. Steam ...	10	12.62	14.06
Fraser & Co. ...	10	11.56	16.19
I. G. Navigation ...	210	53.00	55.00
India Steam ...	10	14.09	12.00
Port Shipping ...	10	11.25	15.81
Somalia Steam ...	20	20.39	17.25

MISCELLANEOUS

Airways (India) ...	10	4.08	4.85
Alum. Corp. ...	10	11.06	9.75
Amalgam. Devel. ...	100	50.00	50.00
Angelo Bros. ...	10	19.50	17.75
Asso. Hotel ...	10	7.50	8.31
Assam Match ...	10	17.31	15.31
Balmer Lawrie ...	100	143.00	149.00
Bararee Coke ...	10	11.81	10.58
Bharat Commerce ...	10	5.25	2.56
Bharat Nidhi ...	10	5.37	...
Bharat Vegetable ...	10	5.25	5.25
Bhartia Co. ...	100	44.75	54.75
Bhartia Sons ...	10	2.47	2.37
Birds Invest. ...	10	14.50	13.00
Bihar Rice ...	10	1.50	1.50
Brl. Biscuits ...	10	17.50	12.26†
Br. Ceylon Corp. ...	10	6.12	10.31
B. I. Corp. ...	5	3.69	3.04
Cal. Credit Corp. ...	10	4.12	4.12
Calcutta Gas ...	10	8.26	6.50
Cal. Invest. ...	100	50.00*	50.00*
Calcutta Safe ...	10	7.81	8.19
Calcutta Silk ...	10	4.06	4.06
Cal. Tanneries ...	10	0.50	0.50
Calcutta Trams ...	21	14.75	15.81
Camboy Invest. ...	100	101.00	75.00
Cherra Ohhatak ...	5	6.25	5.00
Clive Row Inv. ...	10	11.87	8.69
Darjeeling Rope ...	10	5.87	5.75
Duncan Bros. ...	100	122.00	88.00
Dunlop ...	10	30.62	21.31
Eastern Invest. ...	100	148.00	104.50
Elec. Const. ...	10	11.19	8.87
F. & C. Oiler ...	10	1.40	2.25
French Motor ...	10	25.00	21.25
Ganges Rope ...	100	165.00	138.00
Gillanders ...	10	11.19	11.25
Godfrey Phillips ...	10	19.25	24.50
G. E. Hotel ...	250	250.00	255.00
Greaves Cotton ...	100	106.50	116.50†
Hall & Anderson ...	10	7.75	7.75
Hindusthan Gas ...	7	12.87	7.63

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
		16-1-59 Rs nP	16-1-58 Rs nP

Hindusthan Ice ...	5	0.90	0.94
Hindusthan Lever ...	10	25.87	19.94
Hindus. Motors ...	10	7.44	5.69
Hind. Nat. Glass ...	10	4.90	3.00
Hindus. Pilkington ...	10	10.12	10.00
Hoare Miller ...	10	6.12	5.75
Ideal Invest. ...	10	7.25	7.25
Impl. Tobacco ...	10	12.37	11.75
Indian Oxygen ...	10	23.31	...
Indian Alum. ...	10	16.37	12.87
Indian Cable ...	10	29.44	25.00†
Indian Plastic ...	10	5.25	5.25†
Indian Rubber ...	10	18.00	15.00
Indian Wood ...	10	44.37	42.50
In. Turpentine A ...	10	11.00*	12.00*
In. Turpentine B ...	5	5.62	6.12
Indust. Inv. ...	100	59.50*	65.00*
Ind. Corp. of Ben ...	10	0.31	0.31
Ivan Jones ...	2	1.95	2.00
James Wright ...	5	2.25	3.00
J. Henderson ...	100	79.00†	57.00†
James Alexander ...	10	8.75	5.06
Jeevanlal ...	10	6.00	6.00
John Paterson ...	10	2.00	2.00
Kalimpong Rope ...	10	3.12	2.50
Kettiewell Bullen ...	100	143.00	150.00
Kishore Trading ...	100	75.00	75.00
Kusum Products ...	10	5.75	5.75
Macfarlane ...	5	3.00	3.25
Martin-Burn ...	10	29.31	25.25
Mahindra and ...	10	17.25	...
Mahindra ...	10	17.25	...
Marwar Trading ...	100	200.00	200.00
McLeod & Co. ...	100	187.50†	...
Metal Box ...	10	32.25	27.50
Moradabad Water ...	10	4.50	4.87
Nat. Carbon ...	10	28.12	24.50
N. I. Cables ...	10	29.06	23.62†
National Pipes ...	10	15.56	...
& Tubes ...	10	13.12†	9.81
Nat. Rolling ...	10	13.69	6.62
Nat. Rubber Mfg. ...	10	0.30	2.40
Nat. Tobacco ...	10	12.00	9.12
Nat. Safe ...	5	3.03	4.00
New I. Invest. ...	75	35.50	53.00
Oiler Elec. Lamp ...	5	1.50	1.94
Pearl Invest. ...	10	1.25	1.25
Phillips India ...	10	16.69	13.94
Phosphate Co. ...	100	190.00	...
Publicity Society ...	4	9.19	10.00
Prem. Trans. ...	10	1.50	1.50
Rallia ...	100	43.50	27.00
R. B. Rodda & Co. ...	10	5.28	4.63
Rohitas ...	10	19.44†	16.06†
Sen Raleigh ...	10	14.87	10.75
Sodepore Glass ...	10	1.58	1.56
Shaw Wallace ...	10	15.00	10.44
Spence's Hotel ...	2	1.06	1.06
Spencer & Co. ...	10	10.00	17.00
Star Co. ...	100	81.00	81.00
Star Trading ...	25	8.00	8.00
Straw Products ...	10	15.25	16.00
Union Co. ...	100	75.00	75.00
Union Tobacco ...	10	9.25	0.25
Walfores ...	1	1.94	1.72
Walfores (Po) ...	1	1.44	1.25
W. Stockholder ...	1sh	1.18	0.75

INSURANCE

Concord of India ...	5	11.87	11.82
General ...	25	18.12	15.00
Hercules ...	10	24.00	20.12
India Trade ...	40	22.25	21.50
National Insee. ...	100	344.00	344.00
New Asiatic ...	5	2.50	3.37
Ruby General ...	8	6.19	5.94
Standard ...	10	4.90	3.50
Triton ...	25	149.00	130.00

RAILWAYS

Ahmedpur-Kutwa ...	100	50.00	50.00
Arrah-Sasaram ...	100	47.96†	60.00
Bankura-Damodar ...	100	49.50	40.00
Baraset-Basirhat ...	100	7.44	8.00
Burdwan-Cuttwa ...	100	51.00	50.00
Bukhtapur ...	100	11.12	10.00
Chapar-Silghat ...	100	37.00†	40.00
Dehri-Rohas ...	10	10.37	10.00
Futwah-Islampur ...	100	37.36†	40.00
Howrah-Amra ...	100	51.96†	50.00
How-Sheakhala ...	100	34.96†	40.00
Kata-Lalabazar ...	100	59.88	65.00
Shahdara (Delhi) ...	100	98.00	120.00

*Nominal. †Ex-Dividend. ‡Cum-Dividend.
§Ex-Rights.

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
		16-1-59 Rs nP	16-1-58 Rs nP

Deferred Shares

Aluminium Cor. ...	2½	
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RESERVE BANK OF INDIA			
ISSUE DEPARTMENT:		(In 000's of Rupees)	
	Week Ended		
	16-1-59	9-1-59	17-1-58
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	6,53,92	8,96,89	10,76,07
Notes in Circulation...	1629,70,37	1627,36,06	1540,25,29
	1636,24,29	1636,32,95	1551,01,36
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India ...	117,76,03	117,76,03	117,76,03
(b) Outside India...	...	...	...
Sterling Securities ...	164,67,56	164,67,56	245,53,81
Total of A ...	282,43,59	282,43,59	363,29,84
(B). Rupee Coin ...	134,00,21	134,10,47	130,89,24
Rupee Securities ...	1219,80,49	1219,78,89	1066,82,28
	1636,24,29	1636,32,95	1551,01,36
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up ...	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
Reserve Fund ...	80,00,00	80,00,00	80,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund ...	25,00,00	25,00,00	20,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund ...	3,00,00	3,00,00	2,00,00
Deposits:			
(a) Central Govt. ...	52,23,19	66,14,99	52,11,22
(b) Other Govt's ...	47,14,01	10,87,99	31,35,02
(c) Banks ...	72,20,13	65,39,05	65,19,70
(d) Others ...	115,86,69	116,11,65	115,83,39
Bills Payable ...	18,90,69	18,21,72	36,03,92
Other Liabilities ...	33,35,69	29,55,25	29,43,07
	452,58,40	423,30,65	436,96,32
ASSETS:			
Notes ...	6,53,92	8,96,89	10,76,07
Rupee Coin ...	2,65	3,31	8,29
Subsidiary Coin ...	3,95	4,51	3,06
BILLS DISCOUNTED:			
Internal ...	...	...	...
External ...	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills ...	14,11,61	14,62,55	4,05,53
Balances held abroad* ...	32,59,75	27,03,77	42,20,39
Loans & adv. to Govt* ...	24,39,02	31,93,72	35,36,65
Other Loans & Adv. ...	94,93,72	89,99,07	72,36,92
Investments ...	268,77,89	239,56,65	255,42,55
Other Assets ...	11,15,29	11,10,78	16,67,76
	452,58,40	423,30,65	436,96,32

(1) The item "Other Loans and Advances" includes Rs. 3,21,01,000 ad-
 vanced to scheduled banks against security bills under section 17 (4) (c) of
 the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA			
(In 000's of Rupees).		Week Ended	
		9-1-59*	2-1-59*
Demand Liabilities in India			10-1-58
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	21,63,74	19,57,35	15,77,65
(ii) Other demand liabilities	692,11,15	705,72,72	686,47,25
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	26,21,18	27,62,08	17,95,00
(ii) Other time liabilities...	874,27,35	875,13,56	674,23,74
Borrowings in India from State Bank and/or a notified Bank			
(i) Demand Liabilities ...	8,89,12	7,84,31	8,67,17
(ii) Time Liabilities ...	5,00	10,50	7,00
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I. ...			
Cash in India ...	35,29,46	22,81,61	35,26,08
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India ...	40,67,24	45,46,70	38,35,54
Balances with other banks in current account in India ...	67,39,70	71,40,40	58,28,21
Money at call and short notice in India ...	13,71,94	14,28,87	11,47,40
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts ...	36,75,71	37,31,34	45,65,75
Advances in India	633,65,22	634,01,51	434,05,59
Inland Bills Purchased and Discounted in India ...	772,08,09	755,69,36	730,52,67
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India ...	89,28,19	87,97,62	108,65,66
	40,15,55	39,48,64	44,49,34

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received Banka.

A—Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

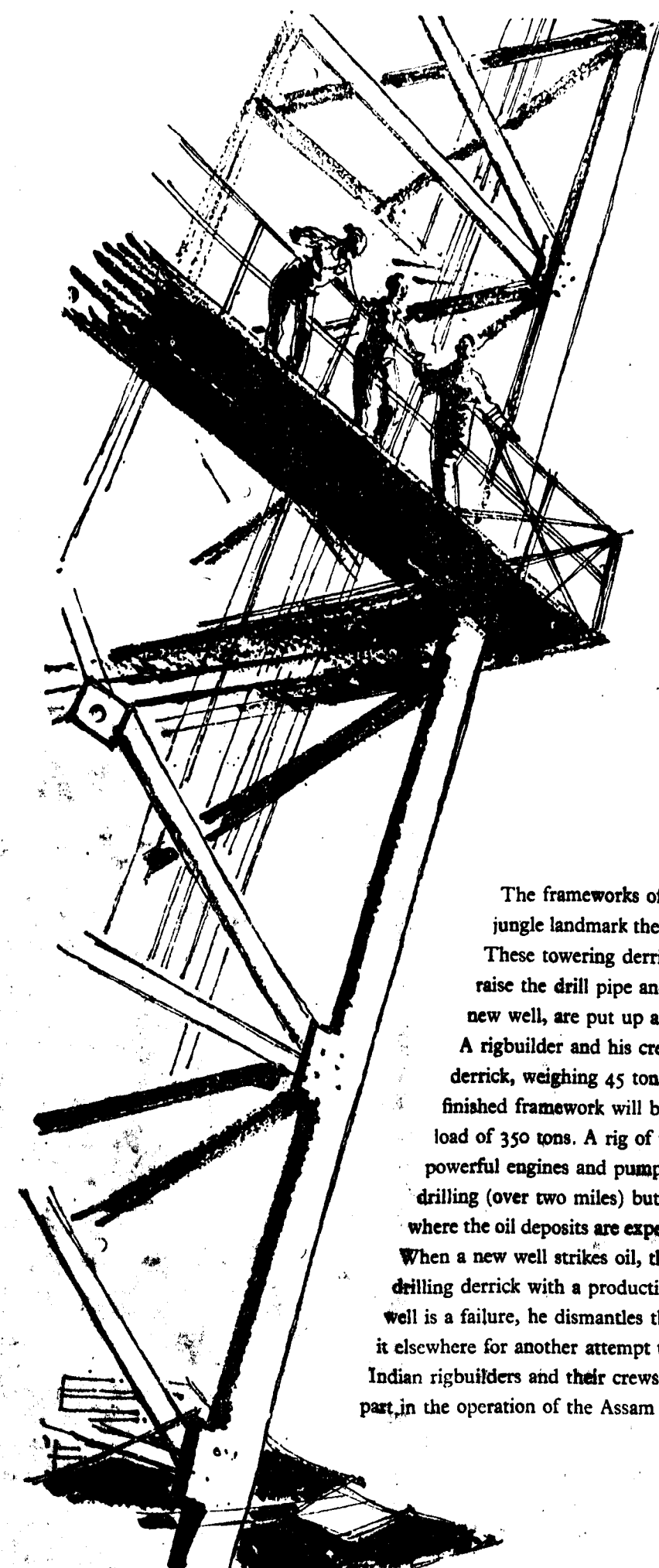
STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	9-1-59	2-1-59	10-1-58
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept. .	11,87,49	9,87,40	10,75,89
Notes in circulation ...	348,04,65	350,19,62	342,76,80
	359,92,14	360,07,02	353,52,69
ASSETS:			
(A) Gold Coin & Bullion	23,07,35	23,07,35	11,36,60
Approved Foreign Exchange	50,76,07	50,76,07	76,55,25
India Notes receivable from Reserve Bank ...	43,02,28	43,02,28	43,02,36
(B) Rupee Coin ...	4,38,96	4,53,94	4,26,52
Govt. of Pak. Securities Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer Gold coin & Bullion ...	232,77,42	232,77,42	212,41,96
Sterling Securities ...	19,02	19,02	19,02
Govt. of India Securities	4,40,63	4,40,63	4,40,63
Rupee coin ...	1,00,90	1,00,90	1,00,90
	29,51	29,51	29,51
Total ...	359,92,14	360,07,02	353,52,69
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up ...	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
Reserve Fund ...	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
DEPOSITS:-			
(a) Central Govt. ...	84,97,49	85,98,43	79,14,70
(b) Provincial Govts. ...	31,64	50,87	...
(c) Banks ...	15,99,00	15,97,33	14,59,03
(d) Others ...	5,62,78	5,62,07	9,60,61
Bill payable ...	16,90	19,94	37,24
Other Liabilities ...	11,15,74	11,65,29	8,64,84
	124,23,55	125,93,93	118,36,42
ASSETS:			
Notes ...	11,87,49	9,87,40	10,75,89
Rupee Coin ...	48	49	30
Subsidiary Coin ...	34	31	21
Bills purchased & discoutd.			
(a) Internal ...	...	...	...
(b) External ...	4,89	3,99	4,67
(c) Govt. Treasury Bills	12,44,50	12,30,90	...
Balances held outside Pk. Loans & Adv. to Govts. Provincial Governments	9,30,00	9,03,00	3,16,00
Debtor Balances ...	3,80,84	4,76,37	10,59,33
Other Loans & Advances	18,32,80	23,53,97	13,10,75
Investments ...	59,26,32	59,31,80	65,87,04
Other Assets ...	8,95,89	9,05,70	2,61,63
Total ...	124,23,55	125,93,93	118,36,42
Ratio of Gold Coin and Bullion, Silver Bullion, Sterling securities and approved Foreign Exchange to Banks' notes issued, 34.02 per cent.			
SCHEDULED BANKS IN PAKISTAN (In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	9-1-59	2-1-59	10-1-58
DEMAND LIABILITIES:			
(a) General ...	173,95,99	171,81,23	158,97,77
(b)(i) Deposits from Banks	12,14,15	13,03,40	6,29,71
(ii) Borrowings from Banks	5,21,16	6,11,63	10,09,92
TIME LIABILITIES:			
(a) General ...	69,41,95	68,87,38	62,63,31
(b)(i) Deposits from Banks	3,54,78	3,52,78	3,72,18
(ii) Borrowings from Banks	50,00	50,00	75,00
Borrowings from the state Bank			
(a) Against Uncane Bills promissory notes ...	14,85,25	19,08,00	17,92,60
(b) Other Borrowing ...	3,37,00	3,65,50	...
CASH IN PAKISTAN:			
(a) Pakistan Notes ...	5,34,94	6,28,01	4,52,95
(b) Pakistan Rupee Coins	22,46	21,97	20,23
(c) Pak. Subsidiary Coins	15,72	15,64	5,68
BALANCE WITH THE STATE:			
BANK:			
(a) Principal Office ...	8,75,75	8,40,36	8,05,05
(b) Other Offices and Branches ...	6,22,02	6,28,80	5,85,00
Balances with other banks in Current Account in Paktn.	4,91,44	5,01,42	4,52,43
Money at call & short notices in Pakistan	12,75,15	14,13,12	12,54,51
INVESTMENT (AT BOOK VALUE):			
(a) In Central Govt. Securities including Treasury Bills ...	88,16,51	88,20,40	80,01,70
(b) In Provincial Govt. Securities including Treasury Bills ...	13,41,97	13,41,97	10,96,51
(c) In Others ...	3,12,71	3,12,71	2,61,81
ADVANCES IN PAKISTAN ...	125,10,14	124,50,25	115,23,00
BILLS DISCOUNTED IN PAK.	4,16,35	4,30,26	16,56,00
FOREIGN BILLS DISCTD. ...	15,64,64	14,45,88	...

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Indian Finance

Men and Oil... 4

The Rigbuilder



The frameworks of steel that rise above the jungle landmark the sites where oilmen are at work. These towering derricks, which are used to lower and raise the drill pipe and drilling tools in the hole of a new well, are put up and taken down by rigbuilders. A rigbuilder and his crew can erect a 136-foot-high derrick, weighing 45 tons, in a few days, and the finished framework will be strong enough to support a load of 350 tons. A rig of this capacity, equipped with powerful engines and pumps to match, is used for deep drilling (over two miles) but lighter rigs are employed where the oil deposits are expected to be nearer the surface. When a new well strikes oil, the rigbuilder replaces the drilling derrick with a production derrick. And if the well is a failure, he dismantles the rig and re-erects it elsewhere for another attempt to be made. Indian rigbuilders and their crews play an important part in the operation of the Assam Oil Company.



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Indian Finance

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3 FEB 1960

Indian Finance

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Saturday

January 31, 1959

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Volume LXIII No 4

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Eavesdropper this week continues his interpretation of a recent speech made by Mr H. V. R. Iengar and comes to the conclusion that, with Indian endeavours for planned development through democratic means, new dimensions have been added to the functions, scope and responsibilities of of the Reserve Bank.

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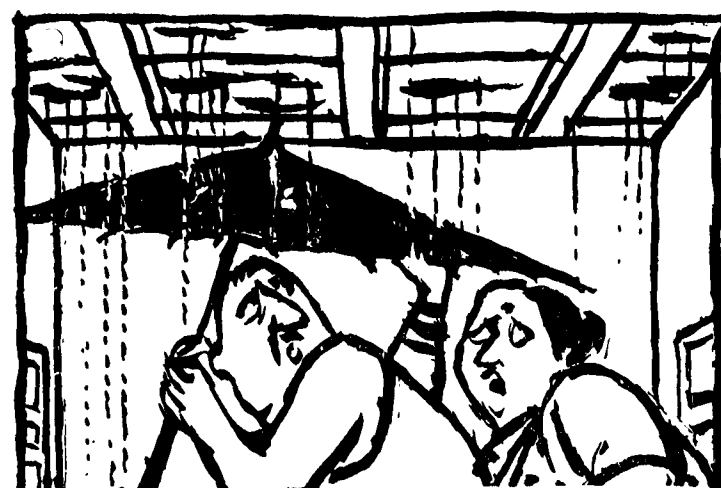
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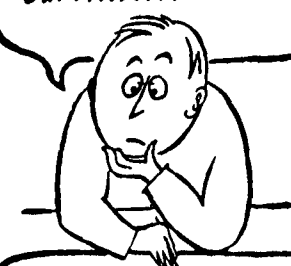
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FOR THE INVESTOR

Steady Trend

Investment Gossip:

AFTER a shaky start the stock market has steadied up in later dealings to close on a cheerful note. The earlier reactionary tendency had stemmed from reports about a rather serious situation at the works of Indian Iron and Steel Company. The fact that the management had deemed it necessary to seal the blast furnaces was indicative of the magnitude of the dislocation caused even though the number of workers involved in the strike was said to be quite small. Operators were also inclined to take note of the management's statement that prior to the sealing of the blast furnace the smelting shop had been idle for seven days. It is no surprise therefore that the price level of Indian Iron fell considerably below the Rs 26 mark on Tuesday.

Good news about the reopening of the blast furnace was, however, not long in coming. When the market heard that the furnace had been unsealed on the afternoon of Tuesday, the scrip began to regain lost ground. In the last two days' trading further headway has been made and at the time of writing the rate is well above the Rs 26 mark.

The rest of the market has also displayed a steady trend with selected shares in the coal, jute and miscellaneous sections recording sizable gains over the week's trading. All this would seem to indicate that operators do not think that recent events have made any radical change in the investment situation.

As I have pointed out last week, it is idle to expect marketmen to lend sustained support to the speculative issues and consequently to the market as a whole till the Central Budget is out of the way. For more reasons than one this year's budget is awaited with anxious concern. Nobody in the country now believes that there will be reduction in taxes. On the contrary many expect that there will be fresh addition to the already heavy tax burden. There are also very many good reasons to believe that Government will deem it necessary notwithstanding their urgent need for augmenting their resources, to give sympathetic consideration to the private sector's plea for relief.

It is however to be expected that a fairly steady trend may prevail for another week or so provided there is no serious adverse development in the meantime.

With the commencement of the Budget session of Lok Sabha the market may develop an irregular tendency as price movements are bound to be swayed both ways by the tone and tenor of speeches that will be made in the Lok Sabha.

Investment Notes:

Full details are now available with regard to the Birla venture for the manufacture of aluminium ingots in collaboration with the American firm of Kaiser Aluminium & Chemical Corporation. The name of the company is the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation and the plant will be at Rihand, Uttar Pradesh. Of the authorised capital of Rs 20 crores, the company has proposed to issue Rs 10 crores in Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each, while Kaisers are investing 26 per cent of the capital. Part of the remaining amount will be taken by Birlas and part will be offered to the public. The first issue from the company is expected in May and the plant is expected to go into production by the end of 1961.

The directors of the Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited have convened a general meeting on the 24th February to consider the bonus issue. They have decided to capitalise a sum of Rs 2,07,34,830 out of the Share Premium Account and issue 20,73,483 Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each as fully paid in the ratio of one for every five Ordinary shares held to those shareholders whose names are registered as on the 22nd January.

The scheme of amalgamation entered into between the shareholders of the Andhra Insurance Company Limited and those of the Hindustan Ideal Insurance Company has been approved by the High Court of Andhra Pradesh. The Andhra Insurance has, therefore, been amalgamated with the Hindustan Ideal, effective from the beginning of this year.

The directors of the Vanguard Fire and General Insurance Company have proposed the reduction of the paid-up capital by refunding of Rs 4 on all issued and fully paid Ordinary and Preference shares, both of Rs 10 each.

Ceat Tyres have asked for the first call, to be paid before the 14th February, 1959.

Investment Briefs:

Bank of Baroda has announced a final dividend of 6 per cent, making a total of 12 per cent for 1958, on the capital increased by the issue of ordinary shares in pursuance of the amalgamation with the Hind Bank Limited. The dividend paid for 1957 was 14 per cent.

Premier Automobiles have recommended a dividend of only Rs 4 per share for the year ended 30th June 1958 as against Rs 6 in the previous year.

Scindia Steam Fares Well

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

THE Scindia Steam Navigation Company Limited has reported satisfactory results for the year ended 30th June, 1958. The gross profit has shown an increase of Rs

28.70 lakhs to Rs 3.99 crores, while freight and passage earnings have risen from Rs 12.26 crores to Rs 13.95 crores. The total cargo lifted has amounted to 20.72 lakh tons against 18.66 lakh tons.

The net profit is, however, less at Rs 91.21 lakhs against Rs 1.04 crores, mainly due to increased provisions made during the year. The amount set aside for Depreciation is higher at Rs 2.34 crores against Rs 1.87 crores. The Debenture Sinking Fund is maintained at Rs 10.00 lakhs. The Dividend Equalisation Reserve claims Rs 20 lakhs against Rs 24 lakhs, while the Special Survey Reserve, which absorbed Rs 10 lakhs in the preceding year, has been skipped. The directors have recommended a dividend of Rs 1.25 per share, the same as in the previous year.

According to the directors' report, the company has now two ships on order with the Lubeck Yard, the keel of one of which is already laid and the ship is to be delivered in the middle of the current year. The other ships are expected to be delivered some-time in April 1960. Out of the two ships on order with the Visakhapatnam Shipyard, one has been delivered to the subsidiary company—the Kamal Shipping Company (Private) Limited—while the other has been delivered to the company.

₹ Rs

B. B. Petrol

The British Burmah Petrol Company Limited has shown a substantial setback for the year ended 31st March 1958, the net profit, subject to taxation, having declined from

₹45,195 to ₹30,805. Of this, taxation absorbs ₹19,619 against ₹7,369. While the provision for South African taxation has declined from ₹1,376 to ₹454, Indian taxation accounts for ₹16,000 against nil. The dividend is reduced to 2 per cent from 5 per cent.

Income from dividends has recorded a fall from ₹53,399 to ₹44,895. The directors have, in this connection, stated that no progress has been made during the year in the claim against the Union Government of Burma for Compensation for the destruction of the company's assets as a war measure.

The balance sheet of the company gives details of the company's investment portfolio. Investments (unquoted) aggregate ₹667,145 against ₹141,620. Holdings in the Burmah Oil Company (1954) Limited remain the same as in the previous year, at ₹141,620. The increase in the investment portfolio is, therefore, fully accounted for by the acquisition of 525 redeemable shares of ₹1 each at cost and redeemable unsecured loan stock for an aggregate amount of ₹525,000, both of the British Burmah Petroleum Company and the South Africa Proprietary Limited. The Capital Reserve stands at ₹182,092, the same as in the previous year, while funds at call balances with bankers and cash on hand have dropped from ₹170,897 to ₹90,149.

₹ Rs

Kharchah Company

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The Hindustan Sugar Mills Limited has reported a setback in its

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The lower profit for the year is attributed to the fact that, in previous year, the company received dividends in specie from Raza/Buland sugar companies as far as 16th January 1952. Total production of rectified spirit from molasses comes to 461,346 bulk gallons. Power alcohol production has decreased this year.

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Mr Shastri agreed that everything possible needed to be done in the cause of increasing exports. But, with utter candour, he suggested that Government were slightly chary of giving incentives, because it had been his experience that a moiety of the concessions intended as they were to imbue products with greater competitiveness, was immediately nullified by abuses such as over-invoicing etc. The

Lala Shri Ram had, we suggest, the "middle" approach; the forum was not the Conference convened by the Federation, but Lala Shri Ram came out with a powerful plea that Indian manufacturers owed it to the country

THE annual meeting of the Science Congress has become an occasion to which the Indian intelligentsia looks forward to gather reassurance regarding the progress of science in this country. For, whatever the differences that divide public opinion and fragment corporate initiative, if there is one point on which there is unanimity, it is on the primary importance of science in regulating the pattern of national development. Fortunately there is nothing in India like the continuing controversy in the West between Science and Theology. On the other hand, the exponents of ancient wisdom regard modern science as an ally, and enlist modern physics to explain the obscure points of metaphysics. We like to believe that it is not merely the dazzling achievement of applied science that is responsible for the respect accorded to science and scientists in our country. On the other hand, it is the single-minded pursuit of truth, the passionate desire to unravel the mysteries of the Universe, that appeals to the national psyche. The nation which paid unreserved homage to the seers who, in their forest hermitages, perfected the technique of introspection which revealed the unity of the world in the realm of the spirit, now look to the seers in their laboratories to fill in the pattern already indicated in outline, with the details of the external world. In India of all countries the principle of Science for its own sake should make an instant appeal as the key to understanding of the universe in which we live.

It would, however, be wrong to take an altogether pessimistic view of export prospects. On the one hand, it needs to be remembered that, during the recent past, recessionary trends in the West were responsible for a diminished offtake of Indian goods and, with Western economies turning the corner, Indian exports during the last six months or so have been satisfactory. On the other hand, we have to look to the engineering industry for a modicum of the increase in export earnings; and it is only at the present time that the raw material position is improving. In brief, incentives are necessary; the national effort is imperative; and the prospect for higher export earnings is by no means bleak.

Calcutta can take a special pride in the growth of the Science Congress for it was in this city the organisation was formed and it was the Asiatic Society, now passing through lean times, that nursed it till the Science Congress came of age and set up house for itself. The first session of the Congress was held in Calcutta in 1934, under the distinguished presidency of Sir Ashutosh Mukherjee. This is a far cry from those days to the present when the Science Congress has grown into a vast organisation with a budget running into six figures. The first meeting, it is reported, was attended by 105 scientists and thirty-five papers were read on the occasion. Over

3000 delegates from all over India besides eighty-five distinguished scientists from foreign lands attended the latest session at which a total of fifteen hundred papers were read. That should give a measure of the progress that has been achieved during this period.

The Science Congress Association has been formed and is functioning on the model of the British Association, by providing opportunities of mutual contact among scientific workers both in their work and in the social sphere. Another important aim of the British Association has been to bring the results of scientific research to the attention of the Common Man. Scientific discovery plays such a large part in shaping the world in which we live, that an understanding of its significance is essential for ordered progress, especially at a time when the latest discoveries hold a threat to the continuance of life on this planet. All scientific discoveries may not be as dramatic in their consequences as the discovery of nuclear fission. But each one of them affects the fabric of human civilisation for good or ill. And it should be part of the functions of an organisation like the Science Congress, which represents the best scientific thought in the country, to bring the results of modern scientific research within the comprehension of ordinary people. The proceedings and papers read at the Congress are of course published in the leading daily papers, but these hardly serve the purpose. In the first place the papers are written by specialists for their colleagues, and when these are summarised for publication in the daily press, the recondite becomes unintelligible, useless alike to the expert and the layman. The Science Congress will be meeting an urgent need of the times, if it will take the opportunity of its annual meeting to publish a concise account, in plain language, of the main lines of scientific progress in the world during the previous year, which will also enable ordinary people, without any scientific background to speak of, to understand the consequences of scientific research. On these occasions it is now the practice to publish brief sketches of the careers of the sectional presidents. This is a necessary item of public relations. But it can be usefully supplemented by a factual report in plain language about the research work carried out in Indian laboratories by Indian scientists during the preceding year, underlining the important break-throughs. Such a publication in English and the principal languages will enable the general public to take a helpful and constructive interest in the activities of the scientific institutions and especially of the National Laboratories.

The Prime Minister referred in his inaugural address to the dual aspect of Science—that of creation and of destruction—and the dilemma in which it has caught the scientists of the Western Countries—whether to give up the pursuit of science or enhance its destructive potential. But thanks to his leadership in the conduct of the country's affairs, scientists in our country have been mercifully spared the ordeal of this difficult choice and can get down to the tasks of research and its application for the promotion of human welfare. Scientists in our country are not asked by the State to develop weapons of mass destruction against the promptings of conscience. All the Government and the people expect of them is that they will utilise their talents to the fullest extent in the hope that the discoveries and the processes developed by them will open the way to a better life for our people.

In former days, scientific research shared the poverty of the country and was hampered at every turn by lack of material facilities and equipment. But all that has been changed by the far-sighted vision of our Prime Minister, who presided over the Science Congress

in 1947. There is now a chain well appointed National Laboratories which challenge Indian scientists to show their mettle. These laboratories are designed not merely for research in fundamental science though that aspect must have its proper place in any programme of research. The laboratories are also designed to cater to the needs of industries by helping them solve their day-to-day problems. What the laboratories have done and can do in this respect should be brought prominently to the notice of industrial and commercial organisations, so that full use may be made of the costly facilities provided in these institutions. It will be a mistake to think that only epoch-making discoveries in pure science deserve publicity. It is true that these alone bring kudos to the individual scientific worker. But the fact remains that routine, unspectacular scientific work makes the most substantial contribution to the growth of scientific practice and a climate of research and inquiry which will make great discoveries possible.

Perhaps the State endowment of Science is not an unmixed blessing. For it leads to questions of what return the country is getting from investment in national laboratories and the personnel required to run them. And charges are made, with what justification it is not clear, that scientists are less interested in research than in cultivating Ministers and Officials and sometimes the Press. The critics

ignore that scientific research by its very nature cannot be carried on to show an accounting profit at the end of every year. The emphasis on profit can also react on the quality of research, for it may infect the scientists to such an extent that they adopt the values of the market place and only engage in work that yields a profit.

The provision of ample facilities of research can only be the beginning. Much more depends on personnel. The president of the Science Congress has drawn attention to the regrettable fact that, despite the liberal facilities provided to enable promising graduates to pursue a career of research, other services prove more attractive to our graduates in science. There is also the complaint that promising scientists who have made their mark in foreign countries prefer to remain there. And those who return, after proving their calibre, feel frustrated and spend their time in mutual denigration. The problem of attracting and retaining the best talent in the service of science is a matter of maintaining the proper atmosphere in research establishments so that every one can have the confidence that, while material rewards may not be lavish, real merit is sure to find recognition and encouragement. This is a matter which calls for the immediate attention of those at the top of the scientific ladder if scientific research in our country is not to end as an experiment in ploughing the sands.

Economic and Technical Cooperation with Free Nations

By GEORGE ADAMS

EACH of the three major Presidential messages to Congress this month has pointed up the importance the US administration attaches to economic and technical cooperation with other free nations.

These were domestic messages—on the State of the Union, the Budget and the Economy. An analysis of their contents, however, reveals points of particular relevance to nations of the Near East, Asia and Africa.

In the first place, President Eisenhower's remarks reflected the fact that US cooperation with developing countries in their efforts to raise living standards has become an accepted concept and a substantial feature of the annual US budget. The principle has long been supported by leaders of both political parties and the American people generally.

The President's messages indicated, too, that US cooperation with these countries will continue to take many forms—encouragement of further reduction in trade barriers, expanded private investment, increased subscriptions to the World Bank and International Monetary Fund.

The year-old US Development Loan Fund came in for special emphasis as a means of providing capital on more flexible terms than are normally available from the World Bank. The Fund already has made loans in substantial numbers, and top US officials made clear during the past year the importance they attach to this type of lending in assisting less developed economies.

The President's requests pointed to a possible increase in expenditures for technical cooperation. In this connection, the Budget Message emphasized expanding programmes in Africa. Also, foreshadowed were expected greater contributions by member nations to the new UN special fund for technical assistance projects.

President Eisenhower's remarks made clear that the United States regards the promotion

of trade and aid to developing countries as the concern of the entire free world. He welcomed the increasing participation of other industrial countries in the effort.

Possible US cooperation with other nations in regional projects was indicated. An Inter-American Development Banking Institution currently is under consideration, and Mr Eisenhower noted US readiness to contribute to an Arab-initiated and supported regional development institution.

The Presidential messages also pointed up what is generally recognized throughout America today. Success of the efforts of the newly-independent and other less developed nations to improve their living standards is vital not only to the people directly concerned but also to the freedom and well-being of the American people. It is of the highest importance to the US from the economic moral and political standpoints that these countries progress economically and at the same time remain free and independent.

It can be assumed that free nation requesting US military assistance in maintaining their freedom will continue to receive it. This part of the US aid programme is being studied by a top-level committee appointed late last year by Mr Eisenhower. The committee is appraising the relative emphasis which the US should place on military and economic aid. Accordingly, as the President noted, his projected mutual security programme is subject to later recommendations.

In any event, there will be no indication for several months of the final figure the US Congress will approve for the next fiscal year. Congressional authorizations and appropriations follow lengthy committee hearings with expression of numerous views, pro and con. Apparently, however, differences of opinion will be largely concerned with amounts and relative emphasis—not with the concept of continued US aid to independent countries requesting assistance.

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EDITORIAL

NOTES

Power Programme

THE symposium on power development, sponsored by the Indian Science Congress, should help to focus attention, and in time, on an aspect of industrial progress which claims high priority in economic planning. The present situation in respect of availability of power for industry is a sharp reminder of the urgency of a revision of the scale of priorities which denied power projects a place in the 'core' of the Second Plan. For this reason, power development, during the Second Plan period, has not made as much progress as the original targets which aimed at doubling installed capacity led one to expect. In the not so distant past, supplementary programmes for the development of facilities for generation of electric power have been blighted by conservative estimates of load prospects. In the anxiety to ensure adequate load for DVC projects, some undertakings in the private sector which served the area in the past were obliged to close down or give up plans of expansion, because of denial of necessary facilities. But, contrary to anticipations, development of load has been consistently ahead of supply, leading to a chronic power famine which affects all parts of the country, not excluding even those areas which are most favourably situated. Industrial activity in Madras has been hamstrung by regular power cuts in the summer months. The relief afforded

by the hydel and thermal stations that have been recently commissioned is not expected to last beyond 1961. Only six weeks ago, the Chairman of the DVC was complaining about the inadequacy of the present programme of power generation in the region to meet the steady growth in demand which exceeded all expectations.

The pattern of power development that is actually adopted must be determined by the availability of natural resources and their distribution. On the basis of resources of low grade coal, estimated at 40,000 million tons, and hydro-electric potential of the order of 40 million kW, power development, as Mr Datta pointed out, would proceed mostly on large pit-head thermal stations and hydel stations, supplemented, in areas remote from coal and hydro electric resources, by nuclear stations. The unequal distribution of power resources among the different States in the Union makes it desirable that development of facilities for power generation should proceed on a regional basis, in order to ensure balanced growth of the national economy. This will be possible to the extent that statesmanship prevails over narrow parochial sentiment. As regards the techniques that might be adopted with advantage, the Union Minister observed that there was no reason why we should not adopt the most up-to-date techniques in our future programme. The choice of techniques in any realistic programme will be limited by the availability of resources, taking that term in its widest sense to include technical manpower. The projects approved should be such as to make fullest use of the available personnel and to minimise the expenditure of foreign exchange, though they may not conform to the latest fashion in more advanced countries.

Turn in the Tide

The Congress in West Bengal can derive legitimate satisfaction from the result of the recent by-election to the State Assembly from Bagnan, which returned the Congress candidate by a big majority of more than 7000 votes over his nearest rival, a communist. The event is more significant in that Congress has wrested a seat won by Communists at the last General Election. It marks a turn in the tide of leftist fortunes which flooded the Calcutta constituencies at the last election and seemed set to swamp a wider area in course of time.

The by-election followed the resignation of the communist sitting member who had to pay the price for his non-conformism by being expelled from the party. Though a rapprochement was effected in time for the polling, this circumstance perhaps contributed to the disillusionment of the electorate with the Party.

The Communist candidate at the General Election was supported by the united front of leftist parties. But leftist unity which led to earlier communist success cracked

up in the by-election, with the Forward bloc setting up its own candidate with the support of the P.S.P.

Apart from the defeat of the communist candidate, the low ranking of the Forward bloc candidate in the polling and the practical elimination of the Jan Sangh and Independent candidates who lost their deposits, are significant pointers to political trends in the country. Making allowance for division in the ranks of the opposition, the Congress has been able to make substantial progress in improving its standing with the electorate. In the 1951 election the Congress candidate won by a narrow head, the opposition being scattered over a number of contestants. In the last General Election the opposition parties by pooling their resources were able to defeat the Congress nominee, who got 14,177 votes out of a total poll of 38,053. This has been improved to 19,877 votes out of total of 40,925 votes polled in the recent by-election, coming very close to an absolute majority.

Friendly Lead

Even as the debate over the Third Plan, its size and objectives, has made a tentative start in this country, it is heartening to find that friends abroad are keenly alive to the importance of the Plan, and are active in enabling it to get off to a good start. Delivering the Mary Keatinge Das address for the year at the Columbia University, former U.S. Ambassador to India, Mr John Sherman Cooper, has stated the plain case for adequate assistance to India to enable it to make a success of its Third Plan. He has indicated certain important facts which augur well for the success of democratic planning in our country. Among these he has listed the leadership of Prime Minister Nehru, the existence of an able cadre of civil servants and an indigenous entrepreneurial class which has experience of modern industry. He has also underlined the fact in the attempt to lift itself by its boot straps, India is doing more than any other democratic country by channelling eleven to twelve per cent of national income to investment. The understanding of the rationale of planning displayed by friends like Senator Cooper should serve to dispose of the bogeys which are raised from time to time by seditious opponents of all sorts of planning in this country.

Kangsabati Project

There will be widespread satisfaction that it has been possible to make significant progress with the Kangsabati project in West Bengal, during the Second Plan period itself. Preliminary work on the project was started in 1956 with the digging of the canals on the left bank, but the main project was hanging fire, and it seemed for some time that further progress might be delayed on account of paucity of resources, both internal and external. The

project is estimated to involve an outlay of over Rs 29 crores which is bound to strain the resources of the State. But the perseverance of the Chief Minister, Dr B. C. Roy, has prevailed over odds and he was able to lay the foundation stone of the main dam on January 24. The project, the biggest of its kind undertaken in the State, is designed to provide irrigation to over eight lakh acres for the kharif and 150,000 acres for the rabi crops, in the arid regions of Bankura, Midnapur and part of Hooghly. The project is also designed for flood control and power generation and envisages the construction of another dam further upstream to serve the needs of Purulia. If all goes well, water for irrigation for one lakh of acres will be available by 1961, with the completion of the first stage of the project. It is eminently satisfactory to note that construction of the canal system serving a substantial area will be ready simultaneously with the completion of the reservoir, thus minimising the usual time lag between the provision of water for irrigation and its utilisation.

In this connexion attention may be drawn to the recent completion of the Valgal project ahead of schedule in Madras, and at substantially lesser cost than originally estimated. Though the Valgal project cannot compare with the Kangsabati in size or irrigation potential, the achievement of the engineers in Madras should put their colleagues in West Bengal on their mettle and spur them to establish a better record with the Kangsabati project.

The Best is Yet to be

Those who have occasion to visit the precincts of the Madras High Court, and even more, those who go there to watch the majestic process of the law, will miss the genial presence of Mr A. S. P. Aiyar. For, by a remarkable coincidence, Independence Day this year brought to Mr Aiyar freedom from the exacting duties of high judicial office—duties all the more arduous to a person like Mr Aiyar who drew inspiration and guidance in his conduct as a Judge from the maxims of Manu. It is not for us to comment on the contribution that Mr Aiyar has made to the corpus of case law. But all are agreed that his personality and human outlook made a profound impact on an establishment with the proud traditions of the Madras High Court, and that is praise enough. Mr Aiyar brought to his judicial task a mind refined by humanist disciplines and enlivened by creative activity in the field of literature. The Advocate General, in his farewell speech on behalf of the Madras Bar, referred with natural regret to the provisions of the Constitution, which oblige a person 'who is hale and hearty' an performing his duties to the satisfaction of every one, to retire from service on a fixed date. We would not have it otherwise. For, brilliant as his career has been, of Mr A. S. P. Aiyar we can say with assurance: "The best is yet to be



Banks and Gilts

The sustained firmness of the gilt-edged market at a time when there is perceptible money market tightness is a phenomenon that has interesting lessons to offer. Gilt-edged has in past years tended to be one of the first "casualties" when the banking system experienced an increased tempo in the demand for funds. Why, then, has it happened, this year that there is neither a selling pressure in gilt-edged nor any evidence of a decline in the prices of Government securities, what though the inter-bank call money rates have risen up? The situation is particularly mystifying if we remember that, during 1958, practically the whole of the increase in Deposit liabilities—and the rise has been considerable—has been invested in Government securities. So, it would have been logical for the Scheduled Banks, in the time of their need, to set about replenishing their cash balances by sale of gilt-edged. A number of factors account for this unswerving refusal on the part of banks to part with their gilt-edged holdings.

In the first place, it is probably reasoned that the inadequacy of resources being felt by them is of an ephemeral nature. The Scheduled Banks expect, possibly, that, in a matter of weeks, they will experience either an increase in deposits or a diminution in the

demand for Advances, or, again, a combination of both. In this view, the money market tightness would be held to be a purely temporary phase. Such a line of reasoning is not incorrect: on the one hand, the heavy governmental disbursements toward the end of the fiscal year have, the last year or two has shown, resulted in an almost immediate and direct accretion to banks' Deposits; on the other hand, the relatively heavy demand for funds can be seen as arising from the bumper agricultural crops, and this should shortly slow down.

In the second place, the level of Scheduled Bank borrowings from the Reserve Bank, as at the eve of the current busy season, were unusually low. There was, therefore, a considerable margin available for drawing upon the Reserve Bank. In the circumstances in which, in 1956-57, there was disinvestment in gilt-edged by banks, banks' borrowings were already pitched at a high level, and there might have been an inclination on the part of banks to mitigate if possible the extent of their reliance on borrowings. This year, there is no such "disincentive" operating to prevent the Scheduled Banks from having recourse to central banking credit or compelling them to raise resources by selling gilt-edged.

In the third place, in 1956-57, it seemed as if the demand for Advances would be sustained; nor was much hope nurtured in banking circles that new Deposits would accrue that would enable them to meet the increased demand for accommodation.

In the fourth place, both the disinvestment and the high level of borrowings that banks started the 1956-57 busy season with inevitably necessitated fresh borrowings being made mainly against

usance bills. Such advances given by the Reserve Bank were slightly costlier, but banks were not worried in this regard because the money could be lent at still more advantageous rates. (The limiting factor of borrowings on the security of usance bills has on previous occasions been discussed in this column). Today, the high level of gilt-edged holdings allows banks to "encumber" part of their portfolio, and there is no "compulsion" to utilise the more costly usance bills mechanism.

In the fifth place, the open market operations of the Reserve Bank have been and are being conducted in such manner as to make the banks believe that any short-term securities that they now might sell may not thereafter be available through the Reserve Bank tap. Banks will not be wishing to dispose of short-dateds which they may not be in a position to replace.

In the sixth place, the character and composition of Deposits with banks have changed. As at the end of 1956, the Deposit Liabilities of Scheduled Banks comprised more of "Demand" deposits than "Time" deposits. That is to say, the larger proportion of Scheduled Bank Deposits was in the form of lower interest bearing Deposits. Today, Time Liabilities—or higher costing Deposits—substantially exceed Demand Liabilities. Thus, banks have to be prepared for the contingency that the present demand for Advances will slacken off; and, in such a situation, banks must necessarily have "hedged" the high-cost Deposits—this precisely being what is accomplished by a high level of gilt-edged investments.

Finally, therefore, the relation that now may exist is between Time Liabilities and gilt-edged holdings.

While, thus, the busy season pressure is responsible for the fact that, for some many weeks now, banks have ceased to add to their gilt-edged portfolio, we are to anticipate that they will be in no hurry to sell any part of the gilt-edged that they so assiduously purchased during 1957.

Foreign assets rise

FOR the first time in some weeks, there has been contraction in currency circulation. According to the returns of the Reserve Bank for January 23, Active Note circulation has been marked down by Rs 5.83 crores at Rs 1623.87 crores. Moreover, there was an inflow of Rupee Coin for Rs 0.62 crores and, in the result, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till has practically doubled from Rs 6.54 crores to Rs 12.59 crores.

In the Banking Department, the one noteworthy feature is that the rise in Balances Held Abroad has continued, with an increase of Rs 0.76 crores to Rs 33.36 crores.

The Deposits of the Central Government are Rs 3 crores higher at Rs 55.23 crores. With Investments practically unchanged at Rs 268.55 crores against Rs 268.78 crores, we

may rule out the possibility of deficit financing. On the other hand, Balances of State Governments are lower by Rs 5.14 crores at Rs 42.00 crores. This, however, is accompanied by a small decline of Rs 0.46 crores to Rs 23.94 crores in the Ways and Means borrowings of State Governments. The Reserve Balances of Scheduled Banks are seen to have been marked down by Rs 4.02 crores at Rs 68.18 crores, and the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank are also sizeably lower by Rs 10.24 crores at Rs 84.70 crores. These are both changes mainly accountable by, as we shall presently see, the State Bank. Lastly, the Reserve Bank's advances against usance bills are higher by Rs 1.62 crores at Rs 4.53 crores.

The return of the State Bank for January 23 appears to have incorporated the allocations made from profits for 1958. The Reserve Fund and Other Reserves, for example, are higher by Rs 37½ lakhs at Rs 7 crores. It is interesting to note that Other Liabilities, the head under which presumably the profit of the State Bank was being kept, has been marked down by Rs 3.28 crores at Rs 1.08 crores. Then, Deposits and other accounts have improved by Rs 8.07 crores to Rs 473.88 crores. Since, at the same time, Advances have risen by the negligible amount of Rs 0.40 crores to Rs 178.93 crores, it was possible for the State Bank to reduce borrowings from Rs 18.00 crores to Rs 10.03 crores. This, then, accounts for the large sized decline in the Reserve Bank's Other Loans and Advances. In the result, however, the State Bank's Cash in Hand and with the Reserve Bank is marked down by Rs 4.34 crores at Rs 22.89 crores and this, too, was reflected in the Reserve Bank statement.

Continued busy season pressure is borne testimony to in the return of Scheduled Banks for January 16. Deposit Liabilities have again declined, this time by Rs 4.40 crores to Rs 1613.83 crores. (The next return of the Scheduled Banks, however, should, in view of the State Bank's accretion during the week, show an increase in Deposits). The total of Advances has again gone up by Rs 3.51 crores to Rs 905.03 crores. Borrowings from the Reserve Bank, in rising by nearly Rs 6 crores to Rs 41.26 crores from Rs 35.29 crores, are roughly Rs 8 crores higher than the figure for the corresponding week of 1958. This is a measure, not so much of a more strenuous busy season being experienced, but, rather, of the fact that the banking system, with its large scale investment in gilt-edged during 1958, is being compelled to have recourse to Reserve Bank credit. The investment portfolio is more or less unchanged at Rs 633.46 crores against Rs 633.65 crores. As an end result, Cash Balances have improved slightly by Rs 1.60 crores to Rs 160.15 crores.

The Treasury Bill auctions continue to be slightly less than

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popular, and applications amount barely to what is on offer. The average rate of allotment has inched upward. No sales of intermediate bills are being effected. This state of affairs in Treasury Bills is, of course, attributable to the firmness in the inter-bank call money market.

Bank Profits

Almost all the major banks have now published their summary of results for 1958. Almost all the results have a dreary tale to tell. We don't doubt there is now a good deal of heart-searching. What surprises us is that no corrective action has as yet been taken. It is perhaps the fact that the busy season has got into stride, and the consequent firmness in the inter-bank call money rates, which has prevented what should have been a normal and automatic reduction in the rates offered on Deposits. And, in any event, it may not perhaps matter too much if, during the period of the rest of the busy season, interest rates continued at their present levels.

But it is certainly time for the Indian Banks Association—under whose auspices the voluntary agreement on interest rates presumably works—to elicit opinion about the desirability—and feasibility—of lowering the maxima that have so far been observed. Indeed, there may be not a few banks who would wish to reduce the rates they have to pay, but who do not have the courage to take unilateral action, although the intrinsic position of the particular banks would dictate such a step being taken.

We would like to emphasise that delay in this regard is suicidal. We would add that, "politically" speaking, a reduction in interest rates for the reason that bank earnings cannot support the present rates being paid, would reinforce what case the banks might have when the question of wages for bank labour, which is shortly to be taken up, is considered.

The profit of the Bank of Baroda, Limited, for the year 1958, subject to audit, including the sum of—Rs 4,10,730=69 nP brought forward, amounts to—Rs 31,53,522=16 nP, which the Directors have disposed of as under:

	Rs.
An ad-interim dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1958 at the rate of 12 per cent per annum, free of income-tax which absorbed	7,50,000-00
Provision for taxation	5,50,000-00
Bonus to staff	8,00,000-00

The Directors now propose to pay final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1958 at the rate of Rs 3 per ordinary share and at Rs 1=50 per "B" ordinary share, free of income tax, amounting to Rs 7,50,000 making in all 12 per cent for the year and to carry forward Rs 3,03,522=16 nP to the next account.

Political Factors in British Situation

By Paul Einzig

PUBLICATION of the latest figures of public opinion surveys provided an explanation of the sudden setback on the London Stock Exchange after the turn of the year. They indicated an unfavourable change in the Government's prospects at the coming General Election. While until recently the advantage was distinctly on the Government's side, according to the almost unanimous findings of three public opinion surveys the chances of Conservatives and Socialists are now more or less even. As a result of this change the optimism that was largely responsible for the rising trend on the Stock Exchange in December gave way to a certain amount of pessimism. There was a great deal of selling by investors and speculators alike, and the turnover on the Stock Exchange reached record figures. The actual decline of prices was not excessive, but it was sufficient to give rise to a widespread feeling that it is now safer to liquidate investments pending the outcome of the General Election. For unless the indications point quite distinctly towards a Conservative victory a large number of people are bound to prefer to be on the safe side between now and the General Election.

The sudden change in sentiments regarding election prospects is difficult to explain. Admittedly, unemployment figures are relatively unfavourable but not more so than was widely anticipated. As for the cost of living index, its increase during December was moderate. There were no major wage increases in recent weeks that would account for an adverse change in the attitude of the middle classes.

It seems possible that the reactions of the public to the return to convertibility may have had something to do with the change. The Labour Party is making the utmost use of the argument that as a result of this move sterling has become more vulnerable and British domestic economy has been placed at the mercy of New York bankers and Zurich speculators. In view of the disastrous consequences of the return to the gold standard in 1925 and of the failure of the convertibility attempt in 1947, the Socialist arguments sound fairly convincing to the public which is already worried about the persistence of the business recession.

Whatever may be the reason the anticipation of a Labour victory is bound to be detrimental from the point of view of the recovery from the recession. Industrial firms are liable to be influenced by this new element of uncertainty in the outlook, which will tend to discourage them from capital expenditure, and even from making full use of their existing productive capacity.

Unless there is a change in sentiment in the near future in favour of the likelihood of a Conservative victory a vicious circle will develop in which pessimism

about Conservative prospects tends to accentuate or at any rate prolong the recession while the accentuation or prolongation of the recession will tend to weaken further the chances of a Conservative victory. Another political factor which appears to be working in the same direction is the deadlock over Germany. Mr Mikoyan's visit to the United States appears to have brought no relief in the situation and the possibility of a severe international political crisis within a few months is now widely anticipated.

These clouds on the domestic and international political horizon are gathering at a moment when in their absence Britain would have attracted considerable amounts of American capital. Ever since the restoration of convertibility there has been a noteworthy increase in American demand for British industrial equities. Even if we disregard the American buying of British Aluminium shares, which was due to special circumstances, it seems evident that American investors had become encouraged by the convertibility position to acquire first-rate British industrial stocks the yield of which is considerably higher than those of the corresponding class of American securities.

The Government naturally welcomes the resulting American demand for sterling which must have been largely responsible for sterling's firm hold tone. British shareholders welcome this moderate buying pressure which tends to raise the value of their investments. On the other hand, leading industrial firms scrutinise the purchases with particular care to ascertain whether there are any indications of American attempts

to secure a controlling interest. In one or two instances indications to that effect are fairly distinct but in the majority of instances the purchases are widely spread.

Fears of the management of industrial firms that they might wake up one day and find themselves under American control are mitigated by hopes that the acquisition of substantial if not controlling American interests in their capital is liable to discourage a Labour Government from nationalising those firms, either by legislation or through acquisition of shares in the open market. It is remembered that, even though the British Ford Company was exactly in the same position as many British firms which came under the iron and steel nationalisation under the last Labour Government, it was left severely alone. It is assumed therefore, that history would repeat itself in respect of companies with substantial American interests in them.

American participation is regarded as a fairly safe insurance against the new form of socialist backdoor nationalisation by means of open market purchases. Such operations would entail a risk to owners who refuse to sell out because a Socialist Government in possession of substantial holdings might devise means to starve or force private holders into surrender. The risk of applying such devices would be materially mitigated if substantial private holdings were held in American hands. Even so, the growing possibility of a Conservative defeat is liable to discourage also American buying. High taxation and other anti-capitalisation measures would affect all firms regardless the nationality of their shareholders. —Copyright.

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(ESTD. 1907)

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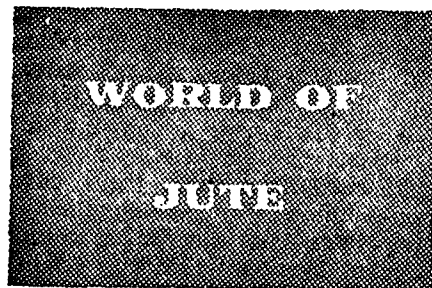
Authorised Capital	-	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Issued and Subscribed Capital	-	Rs. 72,00,000
Paid-up Capital	-	Rs. 66,19,625
Reserve & Other Funds (including Share Premium)	-	Rs. 91,61,883
Deposits as on 30-6-1958	-	Rs. 38,00,96,415
Total Working Funds	-	Rs. 46,05,11,811

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Steady Trend in Raw Jute

A FEATURE of the past week's trading in the jute markets is the steadier tendency noticeable in the raw jute section. Assam Bottoms which was quoting at Rs 20.75 a maund this time last week is now changing hands at around Rs 21.25 with sellers reserved. It would appear that the measures initiated by Government to bring stability to the jute markets have at long last begun to yield the desired results as far as the raw jute section of the market is concerned.

In this connection it may be noted that Mr C. M. Chopra President of the Jute Balers' Association, Calcutta, has welcomed the removal of the ban on export of raw jute. He has further said that the STC after discussion with the representatives of the Association has considered it proper to export raw jute through the balers and that it has already allowed some balers to enter into contracts with foreign buyers. He has pointed out that the export of raw jute has become possible only because there has been a sizable increase in jute production in the country. It is now estimated that the 1958-59 jute crop will be about 70 lakh bales. Referring to the success of jute production programme, he says that the large availability of jute in the country will enable us to regain our position in world markets as exporters of raw jute.

With the rising trend in prices in primary markets brought about by STC purchases and with balers evincing keen interest at the Calcutta market, prices have steadily moved up. Mills have also been showing some interest. Now that export has been allowed, the raw jute situation as far as the mills are concerned cannot be considered to be as advantageous as it had been some time ago. It is of course inconceivable that Government would be as short sighted as not to ensure that firstly our mills are left with adequate supplies and secondly that there is a sizable quantity to be carried over to the next season. Even so mills may find it necessary to step up their purchases.

The goods section has been quite steady in earlier trading but toward close has developed a quiet tendency. The improvement noticeable around midweek, especially in sackings, seemed to have stemmed from rumours about sealing of a portion of sacking looms. The rumour has evidently its origin in the fact that the industry is finding it difficult to dispose of its sacking production. Expectations of a broadening of interest in this connection have not yet materialised, and the industry sooner or later has to tackle this problem of mounting stocks of heavy goods. It is true that mills have already taken steps to reduce production of sackings by steadily switching over sacking looms to the production of hessian. But it would appear that more concerted measures will be required to bring sacking stocks to manageable levels.

As has been noted last week, the industry has little worry regarding its hessian production. The demand for this category of goods is quite satisfactory and indications are that this trend will continue. It is generally believed that the effects of the recession in US on burlap consumption in that country have been left far behind and the demand for burlap is picking up. Moreover, it is not as though the industry is burdened with heavy stocks of hessian. The statistical position of hessian is quite satisfactory and current stocks are less than half a month's production.

Though narrow price movements characterised trading on Thursday the undertone was steady at close in sympathy with the futures market. At close on that day Hessian 40"×10 oz January was done at Rs 40.50 while B Twills January was placed at Rs 93.05. Conditions were almost unchanged on Saturday in the absence of business reopening on Tuesday after the holidays the market developed a steady trend and with rumours about the possibility of the sealing of a portion of sacking looms, prices, especially in the sacking section steadied up. Prices at close of the day were Hessian 40"×10 oz January Rs 41.00, B Twills January Rs 93.60. The recovery in sacking, however, proved to be shortlived as on Wednesday selling pressure pushed down prices again. Wednesday's closing prices were Hessian 40"×10 oz January Rs 40.90, B Twills Rs 93.20.

In the futures section, Hessian 40"×10 oz February opened at Rs 39.44 last Thursday and closed slightly higher at Rs 39.50 on emergence of late support. The trend continued to be steady on Saturday with the day's closing rate placed at Rs 39.68. Prices made further headway on Tuesday to be finally placed at Rs 39.84. Prices remained almost unchanged on Wednesday around Rs 39.82. B Twills February opened at Rs 92.65 and closed at Rs 92.85 on the opening day. The rate made headway to close at Rs 93.20 on Saturday. The upward movement was maintained on Tuesday presumably due to rumours of a sealing of a portion of sacking looms by mills. After opening at Rs 93.20, the rate moved up by close to Rs 93.50. On Wednesday, however, selling pressure pushed down the rate by close to Rs 93.35. Assam Bottoms March opened at Rs 22.40 and moved up slightly to Rs 22.42 by close of the opening day. Saturday found the rate further higher at Rs 22.64. Thereafter the trend became irregular. After closing at Rs 22.64 on Tuesday, the rate was pushed up overnight to open higher at Rs 22.72 on Wednesday but by close it came back to Rs 22.44.



Post-War Record for UK Stocks

ACCORDING to the latest reports, UK warehouse and about to be landed tea stocks have totalled 190.20 million pounds in the week ended January 16 as compared with 187.70 million pounds in the previous week—the highest level in post-war years. British imports of tea from all sources, during 1958, totalled 588.39 million pounds as against 594.69 million pounds in 1957. According to the UK Board of Trade returns, re-exports were higher in 1958 at 32.04 million pounds against 29.39 million pounds in 1957, with India supplying more than half the 1958 imports.

The total afloat was 39.72 million pounds, including 30.52 million pounds from Calcutta; 1.53 million pounds from Chittagong; 1.82 million pounds from Cochin; 4.17 million pounds from Colombo and 1.68 million pounds from other Ports. The average realised at the auction, during the week ended January 16, was 48.52d per pound against 49.14d in the preceding week and 55.58d in the corresponding period of last year.

In the Export Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings consisted of 64,927 packages for which there was a good but less general demand than in the last week. "Teas for price", plain and medium BPs and plain PFs were a strong feature and sold at fully firm to dearer rates. Medium PFs received fair support, but were often 2 to 4 nP per pound easier. Apart from the brighter liquoring sorts which were sold well, orthodox BOPs and OFs were generally easier, particularly the low medium sorts, and there were some withdrawals.

CTC types met with a good but irregular enquiry, the plainer mediums being sometimes easier. Legg-cut teas were sold readily; but prices were irregular and often 2 to 4 nP easier. Whole Leaf grades were well supported and often dearer, particularly those with style. Darjeeling teas met with a fair demand. Although irregular, these were sold at easier rates. Following were the rates:—Clean Black Pekoe Rs 2.00 to Rs 2.04; Plain BP Rs 1.62 to Rs 1.66; Plain Fannings Rs 1.74 to Rs 1.80; Medium BP Rs 1.60 to Rs 1.64; Medium Fannings Rs 1.74 to Rs 1.78; Best Assam CTC BP Rs 2.25 (nominal) and Best Assam CTC Fannings Rs 2.30 (nominal).

In the Internal Sale, offerings were 21,273 packages of Dusts and 2,262 packages of Leaf grades. The market opened with less demand than in recent sales, particularly

for CTC grades; but strengthened as the sale progressed. Orthodox descriptions of the poorer and medium sorts were sold at rates generally 2 to 4 nP per pound easier; but the better grades in this category and the small and powdery types were sold at fully firm and occasionally dearer rates. The poorer Darjeeling met with little competition; but those with quality were keenly sought after and ruled dearer.

CTC grades of the poorer and medium descriptions were sold at rates up to 10 and sometimes 15 nP below last levels, while the best sorts were sold at generally firm to dearer rates. Following rates were quoted:—Medium Doonars Dust Rs 1.72 to Rs 1.76; Medium Assam Grainy Dust Rs 1.72 to Rs 1.76; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 1.95 to Rs 2.15 and Best Assam Dust Rs 2.50 to Rs 3.00 (nominal). There was a good demand for Leaf grades and were sold at rates about valuation. The few lines of Green Tea, on offer, were sold at slightly easier rates.

In the Export Quota section, business was reported done at 2½ to 3 nP per pound.

With all centres operating fairly strong, improved demand prevailed on the Colombo market where offerings totalled 6,582,811 pounds. As the sale progressed, prices for coloury high-grown broken generally fetched firm to dearer rates; but light liquoring sorts were irregular though higher than last week's closing rates. Medium teas were 5 to 10 cents per pound dearer, while low-grown sorts were about steady. Prices for Commons were firm at the close of the sale. Following rates (cents per lb):—High-grown BOP 290; Good Medium BOP 220; Medium liquoring BP 150; Medium liquoring PF 210; Medium liquoring OP 170; Low Medium OP 160 and Low Medium Pekoe 167.

The Ceylon Government have, it is understood, a proposal to replace the existing flat rate of export duty on tea (70 cents per pound) by an ad valorem duty. Trade circles, however, believe that this proposal is not expected to be finalised for several weeks. The delay seems inevitable until the Government are sure that the new proposals will raise as much revenue as the old flat rate. It they do not, the present rates will well be changed.

In the Cochin market, a quantity of 814,533 pounds of Leaf tea was offered for export. Teas from the Anamallais district showed a marked improvement with a number of invoices having very useful quality. Nilgiri teas continued to show a seasonal improvement. The exporters competed strongly for the improved quality teas. Low Medium Broken were fully firm, but equivalent Fannings were dearer. The Medium, good Medium and best liquoring sorts met with useful competition and prices for these teas were higher following quality. Following rates were quoted:—Low Medium Rs 1.55 to Rs 1.65; Medium Rs 1.75 to Rs 1.90; Good Medium Rs 2.10 to Rs 2.40 and Quality Rs 2.35 to Rs 3.75.



Britain

There was some recovery in the closing months of 1958 in United Kingdom overseas trade. This becomes clear from the Board of Trade announcement in London on January 20 of the full trade figures for December. (The provisional figures were issued earlier this month.)

For December, exports are confirmed at £269,400,000, nearly £22,000,000 less than in November, and re-exports also fell by £2,500,000 to £10,400,000. Imports rose sharply by over £40,000,000 to £353,500,000. As a result, the visible trade deficit jumped from the extremely low level of November to an unexpectedly high one of £73,700,000.

For 1958 as a whole, the total value of exports was £3,208 million, 3½ per cent. less than in the previous year, but higher than in any other year. Re-exports rose by £14,000,000—a 10½ per cent increase—to £147,000,000, just higher than the previous record post-war year.

Imports totalled £3,780 million in 1958, seven per cent less than in the previous year. The fall was wholly accounted for by lower prices.

The visible trade deficit for the year was reduced by £189,000,000 to £425,000,000, the lowest figure since the war, apart from 1950.

The area pattern of trade shows that for 1958, exports to the United States were outstandingly successful, and this market was by a comfortable margin the largest one for United Kingdom exports. Total exports, including re-exports, amounted to nearly £300,000,000. More than one-fifth of the total was accounted for by motor-cars, which provided over one-half of the increase compared with the previous year. And in December the figure of exports to the United States was, for the third month running, a record.

★ Britain's great fund of experience in the field of nuclear energy—she has five consortia able and ready to export entire nuclear power stations—will be placed at the disposal of European nations on the threshold of the atom age when their industrial experts meet in Italy in the spring.

The European Nuclear Energy Agency, established within the framework of OEEC last February, is organizing a conference on "Industrial Prospects in Nuclear Energy" at Stresa in May. Sir Ralph Cochrane, of the Federation of British Industries, is a member of the committee organizing the four-day conference, which will bring together 500 industrial managers from Europe, Canada, and the United States.

The object of the conference will be "to evaluate the commercial

prospects for industry which are offered by nuclear energy, the probable markets in this field for material and equipment, the amount of investment required and its probable return".

Many of the problems to be discussed by the conference have already been tackled by British atomic experts. Since they put the world's first nuclear power station to produce commercial electricity into operation at Calder Hall, Cumberland, three years ago, they have had ample opportunity to explore these problems and, to a considerable extent, find solutions.

One of the conference discussions will probe the economics of nuclear power compared with power produced by conventional means. With the rapid advances being made in the development of nuclear power, prospects and plans are constantly changing, but British scientists have already determined that nuclear power stations can produce electricity just as cheaply as, if not cheaper than, conventional stations located in regions where fuel has to be imported.

Britain has 11 nuclear power stations in various stages of construction or planning. Improvements in design and technique as a programme progresses will no doubt cut the cost of electricity production.

Another topic for discussion is the question of financing national and international programmes for the development and production of nuclear energy. Here again, Britain can offer help because of her experience in the international market.

Of the five British consortia which have reduced the complex problems of nuclear power station construction to a commercial proposition, one has already concluded a contract with Italy, and another has a share in a Cuban contract to build the country's first nuclear power station. Three British consortia have tendered to build Japan's first nuclear power station, which will demand extra ingenuity from engineers since it will have to be earthquake-proof.

The delegates, by comparing various studies already made in particular countries in connection with specific projects, hope to arrive at forecasts of markets for materials such as nuclear fuels, for equipment, and for instruments used in the nuclear industry.

This covers a wide field in which the United Kingdom has considerable experience. For example, Britain is now the world's largest exporter of radiosotopes, a by-product of the nuclear energy industry which has vital applications in science, industry, and medicine.

Speakers at the Stresa conference will be drawn from industrial and governmental organizations in OEEC member countries, the United States and Canada, all with direct experience of the subjects treated.

★

Australia

THE promotion of overseas investment in Australian resources and expansion of the nation's overseas trade, both inward and outward, are currently the subject of ener-

getic drives by Government authorities in Australia.

In September, the Prime Minister, Mr R. G. Menzies, announced that the Government was reviewing matters related to co-ordinating, and where necessary, improving facilities and information abroad for prospective investors of private capital.

The Australian Department of Trade, which is expanding its overseas publicity, has been active in sponsoring trade missions to Asian countries, and recently a mission from the Singapore Chinese Chamber of Commerce came to Australia to make firsthand contact with local exporters and importers. The Government's recently established Export Payments Insurance Corporation has also assisted local manufacturers to develop new markets, as its cover facilities on shipments are more extensive than those provided by private underwriters.

This has encouraged manufacturers to experiment with trial shipments to markets that might otherwise be neglected. Under the stimulus of general Government activity exporters themselves chartered the DELOS, which carried a trade mission visiting Asian ports with a floating exhibition of Australian manufactures. The vessel had banking experts abroad to facilitate the business of exporters.

In the field of investment the State of Victoria has its own Promotion Committee, which recently visited the United States and Britain to obtain promises of several new industries. The States of Queensland and Western Australia have also been active in sending delegations abroad. The Premier of South Australia, Sir Thomas Playford, is himself active as an overseas salesman and he recently flew to the United States especially to negotiate for a large American plant in his State.

This competition between the States for industries has been matched by other stimulating factors. The trading banks came into the personal savings business and became linked with hire purchase, and the Melbourne Stock Exchange, perhaps the most conservative of the Australian Exchanges, now permits its members to buy shares for clients who will pay on a time-payment basis.

Recent moves by public companies in Australia indicate the continuing interest on the part of overseas investors in Australian investment. Rheem Australia Industries Ltd., with £A10,000,000 nominal capital, has been registered to replace an older company which makes steel drums, containers and hot water services. The majority of the shares are held by Rheem Manufacturing Co. of California.

The Oliver Corporation of Chicago has invested about £A90,000 in Britstand Industries Ltd., to assist in the distribution of Oliver machinery.

Corning Glass Works, which operates 22 plants in the United States, is also interested in a new branch plant to make television tubes at Liverpool, New South Wales.

The P. and O. shipping group of companies and the Orient and Pacific line expect to bring more than 40,000 British and American tourists a year to Australia in a few years, and P. and O.'s managing director, Mr A. G. Crichton, has urged greater publicity and more accommodation facilities.

He says that the companies have expanded services in the Pacific, where Australia is linked with services to Canada and the United States. A sum of £A30,000,000 is being invested in two additional super liners, the CanBERRA and ORIANA, which will be on the run within two years.

Great Boulder Gold Mines Ltd., one of the big Western Australian gold producers, earned a net profit from all sources of £A272,860 for the year to June, 1958, compared with £A258,812 for the previous twelve months.

The Chairman, Mr A. M. Coulson, commented to shareholders on the rejection by the United States of the proposal for a higher gold price, made at the recent meeting of the International Monetary Fund in New Delhi. Mr Coulson said that an increase would not be inflationary. The purchasing power of the dollar today was less than half it was in 1934, when the price of gold was fixed at \$35 an ounce.

If the price were raised to a reasonable level there is little doubt that the Australian gold industry would show revived activity, which would give impetus to the development of certain regions of Australia, he stated.

Use of fibre glass in industry is becoming more popular in Australia as new applications are found for the product. Latest is its introduction into the field of fluorescent sheet lighting.

Australian Electrical Industries Pty. Ltd. of Sydney is using fibre glass to replace aluminium in the body of lanterns for the lights. Sydney municipalities have ordered several of these lights for street illumination.

Australian plants also use fibre glass for boats, car bodies and electrical parts. It is made by re-inforcing plastic materials such as polyester resins, with glass fibres, and the product is then moulded to the required shape.

A big machine which combines in one operation the cleaning and painting of 18 inch-wide metal strip before it is rolled, pressed and soldered, has been installed in a Sydney factory. The 400-ft long unit is the only one of its kind in Australia, and is one of the most complete of its type in the world.

Its owners, the Hunter Douglas Corporation, had it made in the United States, by Gasway Corporation, of Chicago.

It will make metal strip for manufacture of Venetian blinds and awnings.

Bodies for Fiat motor cars are to be made in Australia by Pressed Metal Corporation, a Sydney company, at a plant at Enfield, one of Sydney's industrial suburbs. The vehicle will have an Australian content of 80 per cent. Manufacture of the Fiat model 600 begins this month and the model 1100 in February.



FRESHER really does mean BETTER



LETTERS TO BHAI SAHIB. This is the sixth in a series of 9 advertisements. Look for the seventh advertisement in this publication next month.

Dear Bhai Sahib,

Your charming letter about your visit to your father's village took me back to my childhood days. We all wish we could visit the places of our early days more often, don't we!

I am particularly pleased that you met our salesman. As you quite rightly say, he is a welcome visitor wherever he goes—and our salesmen serve, Bhai Sahib, not only your own village, but close on 20,000 scattered all over the country.

You may wonder why we distribute tea ourselves. It's because freshness in tea is all-important. A medium tea that's *fresh* tastes far better than the highest grade tea that's stale. You buy tea for its taste; if you don't get fresh tea you get a bad bargain. With Brooke Bond Tea you are guaranteed freshness and hence flavour and good value because our five factories are strategically located in different parts of the country—one in Coimbatore, one close to Secunderabad, another near Nagpur, one in Jamnagar and the fifth in Calcutta. Tea is sent from these factories to over 2,000 depots and sub-depots so that supplies can be made quickly and really fresh to dealers everywhere—there are

no delays in transit, no hold-ups in the middleman's godown—no time lost between our factory and your tea pot.

Since our salesmen sell directly to all dealers, our consumers get their tea almost at their doorsteps, at the same price everywhere, subject to local taxes.

Another important fact, Bhai Sahib—our tea is sold for cash to a dealer and so he never stocks more than he can sell within a few days. Our efficient system of distribution ensures that he is kept regularly supplied with tea that *really* is fresh.

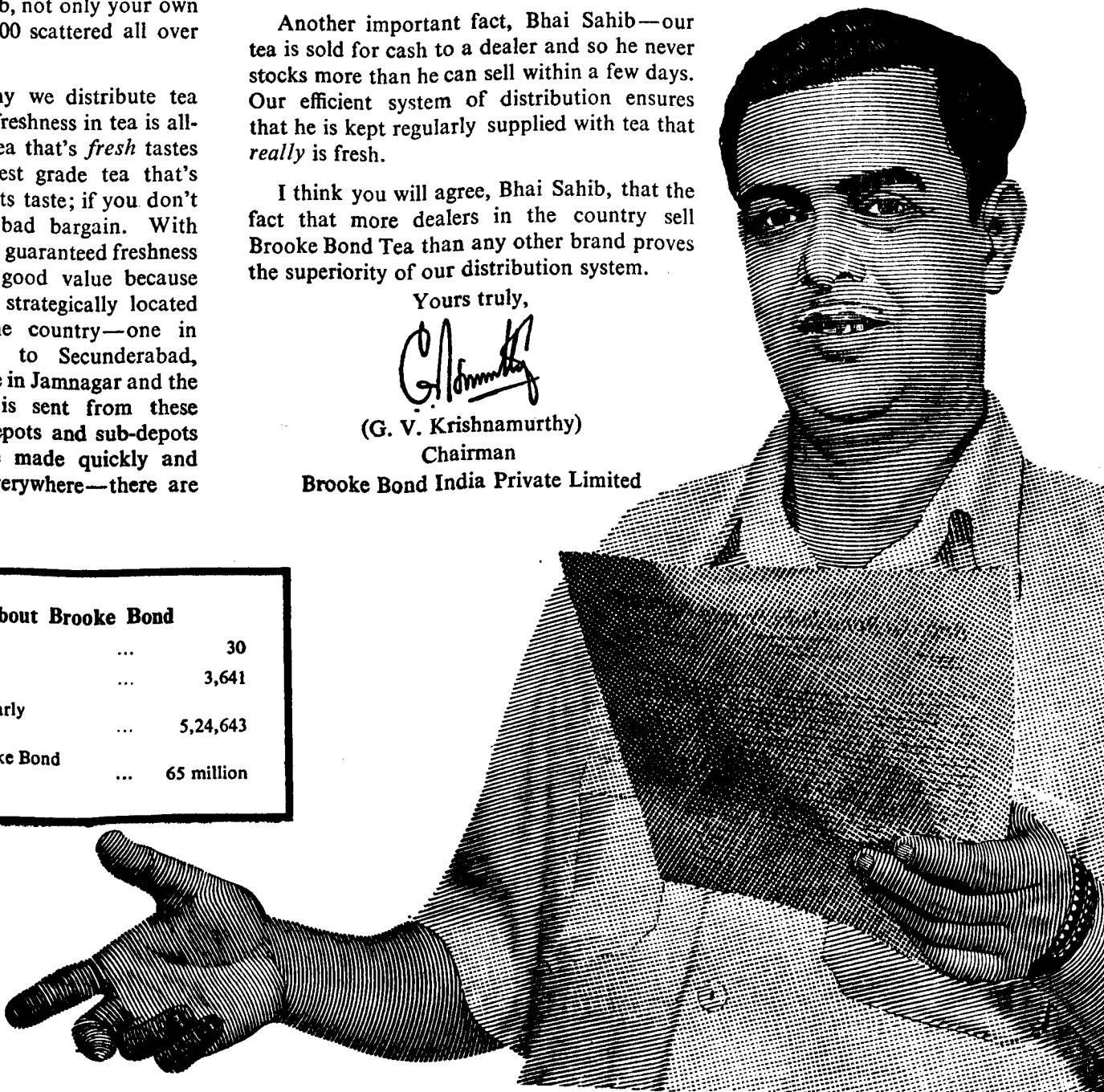
I think you will agree, Bhai Sahib, that the fact that more dealers in the country sell Brooke Bond Tea than any other brand proves the superiority of our distribution system.

Yours truly,

(G. V. Krishnamurthy)
Chairman

Brooke Bond India Private Limited

Bhai Sahib reads out to his friends a letter received from the Chairman.



Some facts about Brooke Bond

Number of branches	...	30
Number of sales staff	...	3,641
Number of dealers regularly selling Brooke Bond Tea	...	5,24,643
Number of cups of Brooke Bond Tea enjoyed every day	...	65 million

WE have seen last week that a new dimension has been added to central banking with the inclusion, among the functions of the Reserve Bank, of the responsibility for ensuring or facilitating the growth process. On the face of it, the growth that the Reserve Bank has so far been able to contribute to lies essentially in the public sector by virtue of the large scale credit it has given to Government against sale of ad hoc Treasury Bills in its favour. Then, there is also the fact that, at the time of the Central Government's new loan floatations, the Reserve Bank had had, until last year, to subscribe in a big way in order to make the programmes a success. Next, during the time of monetary stringency, when there was disinvestment by Scheduled Banks, the Reserve Bank was further compelled to absorb this apparent excess of Government securities in the market. Finally, there is the advisory role of the Reserve Bank in regard to Government borrowings. In all these ways, the Reserve Bank can be seen as having been directly implicated in the raising of resources for Government or, to put it in another way, in finding the wherewithal for putting through public sector projects. Does this mean that, in the past, the Reserve Bank has had a negligible role to play in fostering the growth process in the private sector?

It is at this stage that I would like to draw attention to Mr H.V.R. Iengar's remark that "the scope for credit policy and hence central banking activity is to that extent greater in an economy where the private sector accounts for the largest or substantial part of economic activity". The Reserve Bank Governor has added that the prospect before private enterprise, as to range and scope, is immense. It follows, therefore, that, in the degree to which the private sector has a place in Indian development, correspondingly is there a positive role for central banking to play. But, before we try to delineate the broad pattern of central banking activity vis-a-vis private sector development, we might as well take stock of what, in fact, the Reserve Bank can already claim credit for having done to foster this development in the sphere of the private sector. I would put at the head of this list of achievements already to the Reserve Bank's credit, the activity that it has taken upon itself of providing assistance to agriculture. It may be recalled that the Reserve Bank of India set up two funds, the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund and the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund, some time during 1956. The setting up of these Funds was in pursuance of recommendations to that effect contained in the Gen-

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"

—As You Like It.

ral Report of the Committee of Direction of the All India Rural Credit Survey. These were the measures that were taken to bring about an integrated scheme of rural credit, and the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank, although we are not concerned with it at the moment, also was a step toward this end. But what is interesting is that the Reserve Bank has been an entity which has increasingly been drawn upon by State Co-operative Banks in the manner envisaged so as to give agricultural credit on an extensive basis. As at the end of 1954-55, or prior to the setting up of the two funds, the borrowings of State Co-operative Banks from the Reserve Bank were placed at Rs 9.74 crores. As on the last Friday in November 1958, the relevant figure had multiplied more than fivefold to Rs 51.89 crores. To look at it in another way, advances—as distinct from outstandings—extended by the Reserve Bank to State Co-operative Banks rose from Rs 17.69 crores in 1954-55 to Rs 57.12 crores in 1957-58 and, in the first eight months of the current fiscal year, the relative figure amounts to Rs 50.02 crores. I don't think it will be questioned that the figures tell their own story clearly of expanding utilisation being made of Reserve Bank facilities for the growth of, call it agricultural production or just the rural sphere. If I have dwelt at some length on these figures, it is because we do not realise often that the entire field of agriculture, accounting as it does for, I think, something like 44 per cent of the national income in 1955-56, is, as Mr Iengar has stressed, "in the hands of private enterprise". (The dominant role of private enterprise is, it is interesting to see, confirmed by the fact that 90.9 per cent of the net domestic income in 1954-55 was produced by the private sector.)

Aside from agriculture, there is industry, and we have now to see whether, and, if so, to what extent, the Reserve Bank can be shown as having participated in or contributed to development; and we are, of course, restricting ourselves at the moment to the private sector. There is not much that the Reserve Bank can do about fashioning the investment climate. Particularly during the last few years, it is the fiscal policy of Government which has profoundly affected both the

movement of prices on the stock exchanges and the atmosphere as regards the prospect for new share issues. But, even here, there is an indirect bearing that the activity of the Reserve Bank has on the tenor of prices. What I have in mind here are the open market operations of the Reserve Bank, and though they relate only to Government securities, it is obvious enough that any improvement in the tone of the gilt-edged market does evoke, shall we say, sympathetic improvement in stock exchanges. Of course, it is always open for the thesis to be advanced that it is the state of the equity market which has wrought a change in the conditions of the gilt-edged market. I hope, however, to show that the recent improved tone of stock exchange prices generally was anticipated and preceded by a healthier gilt-edged market; and I have no doubt in my mind that the Reserve Bank's open market operations were responsible for imbuing the gilt-edged market with new life. The index number of Government securities, with 1952-53 as base, was languishing at 98.2 in October 1957. At that time, the index number for variable dividend industrial securities, with the same base, was at 122.7. By the Budget month of March 1958, the index for Government securities rose to 98.6; and the index of variable divi-

dened securities also went up to 126.6, but what is important is that the rise in the index of Government securities was sustained, though gradual, whereas the index for variable dividend securities showed a fair sized drop before it improved to its figure for March. The second reservation is that an improvement in the index for Government securities in the decimal place is much more significant than a rise of, say, four points in the index of variable dividend securities. From its figure of 98.6, the index number of Government securities has risen sizably to 100.7 by the week ended January 17, 1959; and the rise has again been sustained. On the other hand, the index number of variable dividend securities touched a peak of 144.7 in September and, thereafter, with small fluctuations, the figure fell to its present 138.2.

How did this improvement in gilt-edged prices come about? Primarily, of course, it is the fact that the money market, for a variety of reasons, began to witness very much easier conditions which caused the banking system to seek to find an outlet for its surplus resources. In that sense, with the increased interest taken by Scheduled Banks in Government securities, the rise in prices may be said to have been inevitable. But, over and above this, there is the fact that the Reserve Bank is known to have evolved and implemented an open market policy. Some semblance of order has been restored to the list of gilt-edged securities, there is a discernible pattern as to the yields available on the existing issues, the tap prices of the Reserve Bank have from time to time been raised. I submit that it was not enough

mix and move at speed

with

Winget

7 TH/C CONCRETE MIXER

powered by 5 h.p. Kirloskar AV 1
Diesel Engines

Ask Jacks about it

William Jacks & Co. Ltd.

(Incorporated in England. Liability of Members Limited)

CALCUTTA BOMBAY MADRAS NEW DELHI

that there was an increased demand for gilt-edged on the part of the banking system, the entity which was in a position to satisfy this enlarged demand had it in its power by suitable changes in the terms upon which sales would be effected to imbue greater strength to the gilt-edged market. And this is exactly what the Reserve Bank has done. But it is time that we got back to our main point, and that is that the improvement in the tenor of the gilt-edged market, brought about by the open market operations of the Reserve Bank, paved the way for a general improvement in stock exchange prices and, therefore, in the investment climate. This, then, is how the Reserve Bank was able indirectly to influence even such a thing as the investment climate. More directly, during the period from about the time the First Plan ended and until about a year ago, when there was an acute monetary stringency, industrial production in the private sector would have suffered if, owing to this tightness in the money market, credit had become unavailable for prosecuting schemes of expansion or financing additional stocks that a higher level of output would imply. It is in this context that the purchases of gilt-edged made by the Reserve Bank from Scheduled Banks during this period of monetary stringency assume a significance in the sense that industrial production in the private sector would to that degree be unhampered. Indeed, this is the sense in which the Reserve Bank as a central banking institution is expected so to fashion its credit policy as to ensure that, in a growth economy, increased production is not affected. Mr Iengar has been stressing time and again that one aspect of the functions of the Reserve Bank would be to ensure that the process of development did not, for the reason that credit was unavailable, lose its momentum. If, by purchase of securities from Scheduled Banks, the Reserve Bank correspondingly increased the resources with the banking system, there was even greater help to come. In November 1956, when it was known that the ensuing busy season would present great rigours, the Reserve Bank indicated that it would freely extend loans to banks against usance bills. At that time, credit lines for a total of Rs 150 crores were approved. As against a figure of Rs 18.87 crores at the end of 1952-53, Scheduled Bank borrowings from the Reserve Bank rose sharply to Rs 103.16 crores as at the end of 1956-57. These are the two ways in which the availability of credit for productive purposes has been vouchsafed directly by the Reserve Bank.

★ And now, what has been the performance of the private sector and what the prospect before it? As far as the prospect is concerned, Mr Iengar has this to say:

"In the clouds of controversy that sometimes arise over isolated issues, it is not often realised that the range and scope of

private enterprise in India are in fact immense. Thus the entire field of agriculture and small scale industry and the overwhelming proportion of the distributive services are in the hands of private enterprise. In the field of large scale industry, it is true that Government are enlarging the scope of their own enterprise. But if one leaves out enterprises which the private sector is not in a position to undertake either because the finances required are beyond its resources or that the enterprises themselves are not likely to be profitable for several years, the number of enterprises undertaken by the State is in fact small, though they are of basic importance to the country's economy and provide the foundation on which the private sector can build."

★ Why do we have this ceaseless carping about an encroachment by Government upon spheres which allegedly were sacrosanct to the private sector? Let us for the moment take up the broader question of development of the private sector and Government's attitude thereto. Over and above the help rendered by the Reserve Bank, the Government themselves significantly have helped in enabling the private sector to carry through its expansion programmes. The Industrial Finance Corporation and the State Financial Corporations, between them, had, as at the end of November 1958, extended loans for an amount exceeding Rs 40 crores. The steel companies in the private sector have secured special advances from Government—carrying no interest and with no fixed date of repayment. The Refinance Corporation has been set up with the Government's blessings. A number of tax concessions are available which are intended to foster the setting up of new industrial enterprises. The Life Insurance Corporation has from time to time purchased from stock exchanges with a view to stabilising share prices. The LIC has, though not significantly as yet, acted as under-writers. From the foreign exchange loans negotiated with friendly foreign Governments, a portion has been set apart for utilisation by the private sector. The NIDC has assisted the jute, cotton and shipping industries. Does all this indicate that Government are antipathetic to the private sector? Quite to the contrary, I submit that there is an awareness on the part of Government of the role that the private sector will have necessarily to play in India's development, if our planned endeavours are to be successful.

★ If such is the prospect, we can have the confidence that the private sector, for its part, will not fail in the discharge of the important role and responsibility that have been allotted to it. Indeed, part of our foreign exchange difficulties, which we have lately experienced, stems from the accelerated pace at which the private

sector did set about completing its quota of development in terms of the Second Plan. Mr Iengar has stressed this aspect of the private sector's performance. The Reserve Bank Governor has pointed out that gross fixed capital formation in the private sector has risen from less than 6 per cent in 1951 to 16.5 per cent in 1957. If, really, the fiscal policy of Government was such as to leave no room for incentive, we would not have had such development as has manifestly taken place in the private sector in the first three years of the Second Plan. Mr Iengar remarks that, by the end of the third year of the Second Plan, the private sector "would have achieved the investment targets set out at the beginning of the Plan". And so, if new investment in the private sector seems to lag, relative to capital disbursements in the public sector, in the last two years of the Plan, it would be because the private sector, having already completed its programmes of development, must now take pause, for consolidation. This brings me to an interesting point. If the private sector has already put through its programmes of expansion, then, automatically, the last two years of the Plan should witness a greatly increased level of output in the private sector. It is this fact which should stand out, rather than the pause in new investments by the private sector.

★ I shall hark back, if I may, to one point. And that is, the so called encroachment by the public sector has largely been confined to the areas of the industrial economy wherein, in any case, the much-vaunted free enterprise, whether for lack of capital or for the fact that the ventures would be unprofitable for some years to come, would not have been in a position to do much. In this view, what the public sector has done is merely to have taken in hand tasks which might properly have been allocated to the private sector, but which the private sector was unable to go ahead with. In this sense, if Government had not chosen to make good this failing of the private sector, the progress of the private sector would have been adversely affected. For, what Government are turning out, or seek to turn out, are the primary products upon which the private sector can build. If the public sector projects produce an extra 3 million tons of ingot steel, the enlarged output of this basic commodity can be utilised only if the private sector sets up the fabricating and ancillary industries. In this light, the activities of the public and private sectors can be seen to be complementary. There is no encroachment, but a co-operative endeavour at accomplishing the most progress in the shortest possible time. And, in any case, if the private sector can confidently set about increasing production, it is not least because Government disbursements are creating new consumers. It is Government that release the buying

power which can be met by the increased products of the private sector.

★ And now, a word in conclusion about Mr Iengar. What Mr Iengar has been trying to do is to underscore the new dimensions of central banking. This preoccupation with the growth process of the economy makes India the "venue" of yet another experiment in the sphere of monetary policy. I don't know whether the reader realises that, ever since the end of the First World War, India has served as a guinea pig on which could be tried out innovations in international accounting procedure. When, for example, the Hilton-Young Commission had concluded their deliberations, and though the Reserve Bank had not been set up at the time, one of the recommendations was to the effect that the proposed central banking institution should have what then was a radical function to perform. This was around the time when the Gold Standard, which had collapsed during the war, was being replaced by the Gold Bullion Standard. It was decided that the monetary authorities in India would undertake to buy and sell, not bullion, but sterling at the lower and higher points respectively. Then, a little later, the sterling-rupee rate that was sought to be foisted upon India raised a great controversy; and I remember the tumultuous debates in Delhi at that time.

★ All this is by way of suggesting that it is entirely logical that, at the present day, India should again be pioneering what I may call a new branch of central banking. And what Mr Iengar has done, I repeat, is to cause an awareness of this enlarged scope and responsibility of the Reserve Bank. Side by side with the increase in the Reserve Bank's functions, there has occurred an enlargement of Mr Iengar's own stature. If the free world is keenly following the course of the experiment whereby India through democratic means is trying to industrialise its economy, central banking authorities the world over will be, I suggest, as fascinated by the role that the Reserve Bank is playing under Mr Iengar's inspired direction.

★ Are the oil companies making mouth-watering profits? Yes, if you take the absolute figure; but, if you look to the return on capital employed—and that, after all, is the only correct way of going about such an assessment—such an impression will be found to be false. A Burmah-Shell brochure analyses the distribution of the company's gross receipts during 1957. This shows that, apart from the FOB value of oil, the largest item is Government—accounting for 28.84 per cent by way of duties and taxes. After all expenses were met, the earnings after taxes worked out to 2.28 per cent of the gross trading receipts of Rs 131.68 crores; and this represented a return of 4.75 per cent on the total capital employed.

EAVESDROPPER

GATEWAY GOSSIP

IT IS strange that most of our major industries should find themselves burdened with mounting stocks when Government spokesmen are telling the people that if they want to better their lot they must all cooperate to increase production in the factories and the elds. While it is true that in the case of the jute industry the situation is governed largely by extraneous factors as it is principally an export industry, the same argument cannot hold good in the case of cotton textiles. The cotton textile industry is not so much dependent on export markets as the jute industry. It has a large internal market and the point to be noted is that instead of increasing its sales to the domestic market as anticipated, it has lost ground here also with the result that it has been left with a heavy accumulation of unsold stocks. The crisis in the cotton textile industry has been traced among other factors to the imposition of heavy excise duties by the Government. The inhibiting effect of the heavy excise duty has been at long last realised by Government who have now substantially reduced the duty. It is however to be noted that even after three successive reductions in the excise duty, the industry is still finding it difficult to dispose of its unsold stocks. In recent months another industry has joined the ranks of those whose production has run much above demand.

The new entrant is the cement industry, though as yet the situation may not be said to have assumed serious proportions. But with the coming into commission of new cement factories that are in the process of construction the situation, it is feared, may become serious enough to require the taking of remedial measures not excluding curtailment of production. It is significant to note that at the beginning of the Second Plan cement production in the country was some 2 million tons short of demand. The shortfall has been sought to be made up from imports and today the position has radically changed. Not only imports have been discontinued but Government have programmed to export about 1 lakh tons of cement during the current year. It will be evident that our planners have anticipated much higher demand for cement than is now witnessed in the country; for under the Second Plan the target for cement production has been finally fixed at 13 million tons with the installed capacity of the industry rising to 16 million tons by 1960-61. But it would appear that the target is not likely to be reached. In their "Appraisal and Prospects of the Second Five Year Plan", the Planning Commission have estimated that on the basis of schemes in progress a capacity of only 9.3

Problems of Cement Industry

million tons can be reached by the end of the plan period. They however note that with assistance from the US Economic Development Fund a capacity of about 11 million tons could be achieved by taking up fresh schemes. The Commission have further stated that there are two main difficulties confronting the programme of expansion in the industry apart from exchange. The first pertains to transport facilities. The Railway Plan provides for movement of only 9 million tons of cement. In this regard it may be mentioned that it is apprehended that there will be a shortfall in the achievement of target for carrying capacity of the railways. The second refers to the availability of coal for the cement industry. The target of coal production under the Second Plan is 60 million tons and this will allow provision of coal supplies to the cement industry adequate for the production of 10 million tons. Any additional allocation of coal for the cement industry, say the Commission, can only be made at the expense of reducing the quota for other consumers. In the opinion of the Commission, however, production of 10-11 million tons of cement by the end of the Second Plan may be more or less sufficient for the country's requirements. The reason why they think that this lower level of output would suffice is that offtake of cement has been slowed down by the cumulative effect of factors such as increase in price, shortage of steel and slackening of constructional activity due to monetary difficulties.

Referring to the drop in demand for cement since last August Mr Dharamsey M. Khatau, Chairman of the Associated Cement Companies Ltd told the annual general meeting of the company last Thursday that the difficulties of the industry in regard to disposal of production has arisen due to defective planning on the part of Government. The lack of careful estimates in official planning as applied to the industry is brought out by the number of changes made in the target of production for the industry. Originally the target was placed at 10 million tons in 1954. The next year it was raised to 12.5 million tons and then finally to 16 million tons. The industry's plea for fixing the target at 8 million tons made after a careful assessment of the market conditions has not found favour with the authorities. Mr Khatau traces the present imbalance between production and demand in the cement industry to four principal reasons. Firstly, excessive capacity has been licensed both in the form of new factories and expansion of old ones. Secondly, demand has not broadened as anticipated. This is true of industries in both the sectors. Thirdly, the

licensing of expansions at the wrong places has also resulted in accumulation of stocks. Fourthly, the shortage of reinforcement steel has slowed down the offtake of cement. Production on the other hand will continue to rise as more units are in the process of construction. It is estimated that a capacity of 9.3 million tons is likely to be achieved in 1960-61 on the basis of schemes in progress. Though Mr Khatau thinks that the present decline in offtake is temporary, he is of the view that additional production of one million tons or so that will annually accrue will still remain to be accounted for.

It is not unreasonable to expect Government to show the way out of the present difficulty especially when they are largely responsible for bringing about the situation now obtaining in the cement industry. But the remedy suggested does not reveal that the problem has received the attention it deserves at the hands of the authorities. For the set formula that is sought to be applied is that if there is more demand, increase production somehow and if the demand is slack, cut down production. "In fact", says Mr Khatau, "whereas at one time the Government of India was continually pressing us to expand production capacity even more rapidly than we thought either practical or prudent, it has been recently suggesting that we should curtail production. But the stand we have taken is that in the best interests of the country such a desperate remedy should not be resorted to until all other measures have first been tried to correct the imbalance between supply and demand".

The industry in its turn has suggested a four-pronged attack on the problem before thinking of curtailment of production. The steps indicated are (1) diversion of large quantities of cement to road-building (2) rapid promotion of cement exports (3) suspension of further work on licences for the expansion of existing factories and for the establishment of new factories in those cases where no substantial financial commitments had yet been made and (4) reduction in price by reducing the excise duty back to Rs 5 per ton.

If the cement industry is to be enabled to continue unbroken its growth, it is essential that it is not burdened by unsold stocks. It is in this view that the suggestion of the industry to effect a substantial reduction in the excise duty deserves the active consideration of Government. The sharp increase in excise duty from Rs 5 to Rs 24 was decided upon with a view to curtail consumption at a time when indigenous production was lagging behind demand. That position no longer obtains because output of

cement in the country has now outstripped demand. The aim now should, therefore, be to see that production is absorbed as quickly as it is made available. In other words the appropriate thing to do is to stimulate demand. In this connection Government have their experience in regard to the cotton textile industry. The successive reductions in the excise duty on cotton cloth have been made with a view to stimulate demand. There is no reason why a similar step should not be taken with regard to cement also. It is no argument to say that the cement situation is not yet as serious as the textile situation. There is every indication that if no remedial steps are taken the cement situation will show further deterioration.

NOTICE

STATE BANK OF INDIA,
Calcutta,
the 22nd January 1959.

The Fourth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the State Bank of India will be held at the Local Head Office of the Bank, Apollo Street, Bombay, on Friday, the 27th February 1959, at 4 P.M. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

To receive the Central Board's Report, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank made up to the 31st December 1958 and the Auditors' Report on the Balance Sheet and Accounts.

P. C. Bhattacharyya,
CHAIRMAN.

BRITISH INDIA ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that an Interim Dividend on the shares of the above Company of 5%, for the year ended 31st December, 1958, was declared by the Board of Directors on 28th January, 1959, payable on or after 20th February, 1959, to those Members whose names are registered in the Register of Members of the Company on the 20th February, 1959. Dividend Warrants will be despatched to Members and no application to the Company is necessary.

The Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 11th February, 1959 to 20th February, 1959, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD.
D. MANSON.

Secretary,
Managing Agents.
21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta.
28th January, 1959.

BOMBAY REVIEW

GATEWAY NOTES

Industrial Relations

It is being increasingly recognised in our country that if our programme of rapid industrialisation to yield the desired result, there must be a full utilisation of the additional production facilities that are being created. Of the several factors that contribute toward obtaining the optimum production in industry, labour occupies an important position. It follows, therefore, that our programme of industrialisation should ensure the full cooperation of labour.

It cannot be maintained that industrial relations in our country are as they should be. The fact that man-hours lost are still quite considerable underlines the need for concerted action on the part of management and labour. Concerned to improve industrial relations, it is true that various steps have been initiated toward the achievement of this objective. It would appear that a durable formula is yet to be evolved.

Speaking at the conference of Industrial and Welfare Officers in Bombay last week Mr Sri Prakasa, Governor of Bombay, has indicated the correct approach to the problem. It will be too simple an explanation to trace all the unrest among factory workers to wages and amenities. The emoluments received by the industrial workers bear a close relationship to the disputes between managements and workers but a careful examination will reveal that the main troubles stem from the fact that the factory worker does not have an abiding interest in his work. The aim of good industrial relations will be the possible of achievement only when the factory worker is made to feel that his interests are inextricably connected with those of the factory. The experience of the State Government in the running of the Sholapur Mill has clearly demonstrated the truth of this statement. It is evident that once workers realise that the enterprise which they are working is run not merely for bringing profit to the owners but also for assuring the continued prosperity of the workers, the chances of conflicts will be greatly reduced. As Mr Sri Prakasa has pointed out, whether it is a question of achieving a rapid industrialisation of the country or the continued functioning of the private sector, much depends on the way in which enterprises are run. Managements should realise that they have equal responsibilities to the workers and the employers.

The example of the domestic workers cited by the Governor serves to illustrate the point quite clearly. The absence of conflict in this sphere is directly traceable to the close contact that exists between the worker and his employer. While such personal touch

may not be possible in industry, it is all the same necessary for managements to take active interest in the welfare of the workers. In this regard it is also to be remembered that social and political changes that are taking place in the country have radically altered old ideas about employee-employer relationship. It is now generally recognised all over the world that the main emphasis in industrial relations should be on human values.

Panchayats

The directive issued by the Bombay State Government to Community Project Administration to give priority to the setting-up of village panchayats in development areas is clear indication of the recognition of the need for covering all the villages in the State with panchayats as quickly as practicable if the development plans have to yield early results. For in the new scheme evolved for the rehabilitation of the rural population, Panchayats along with cooperatives are to play a major role. The village cooperatives among other activities are to devote attention on measures to utilise to the fullest extent possible, available irrigation facilities, application of improved agricultural techniques and the adoption of such practices as dry farming and contour bunding. It is expected that by the end of the Third Plan all rural families will be brought within the cooperative fold. The movement has made commendable headway in the Bombay State where nearly 30 per cent of the rural population has already been brought under the movement. Under the Second Plan, the movement has received considerable impetus and its extension to a number of spheres is envisaged. The first and foremost objective will of course be the supply of credit to the rural population. In this connection it may be noted that the Reserve Bank of India is taking active interest in the problem of rural credit. The Bank has set up a National Agricultural Credit (Long Operations) Fund and a National Credit (Stabilisation) Fund and has so far contributed Rs. 20 crores and Rs. 2 crores respectively to these funds. As the Rural Credit Survey Committee has pointed out, the supply of credit alone will not help the agriculturist to solve his problems. So the movement is being extended to the related fields such as storage and warehousing, processing and marketing. In their search for a solution of the problem of land reform Government have come to place the emphasis on cooperative farming.

The development of cooperation alone will not, however, ensure the all-round development of the rural areas. The work can be effectively handled only by the panchayats. With the rapid expansion of the cooperative movement and the active steps taken by the State Government to set up panchayats in all the villages it may be expected that in the near future the rural areas of the State will have been provided with the prerequisites for rapid development.

GATEWAY MARKETS

Non-Ferrous Metals React

PRICES of Non-Ferrous Metals have generally developed an easier tendency during the past few days, mainly due to reports that the State Trading Corporation may release fresh stocks to the trade and small-scale industries by the end of the month. Copper Scrap is quoted at Rs 206; Zinc at Rs 93; Lead at Rs 87 and Tin at Rs 151 (per quarter).

Scheduled industries, however, complain that they have not yet been issued enough import licences for non-ferrous metals for the period ending March, 1959. They are reported to have almost exhausted the "ad hoc" quotas, issued to them recently. Meanwhile, reports from Delhi indicate that the Government of India are considering a proposal to hand over the distribution of non-ferrous metals to trade associations and wholesale traders. The State Trading Corporation has already approached these associations for the purpose.

While official sources have categorically stated that imports of sufficient raw materials to maintain the tempo of industrial production will be conceded, rollers in the scheduled group, who principally manufacture industrial sheets for Plan industries, are reported to be facing a serious situation. It is said that, in as much as the quantum of foreign exchange for copper and zinc in the new licensing period should have been fixed, the delay in the issue of further licences for scheduled industries may be to ensure supplies for small industries which are to be supplied from canalised imports.

But, recent reports suggest that some non-scheduled industries have claimed exaggerated consumption figures for Copper. And this has probably confused the distribution policy and even prejudiced, to some extent, the allocation of the metal for the scheduled sector. This means that the authorities will have to devise some fool proof method to assess the actual needs of the non-scheduled sector before making allocations.

Copper and Zinc imports into India have been steadily rising during the past few years. Against 30,000 tons of copper imported in 1956, arrivals in 1957 and 1958 were around 43,400 tons and 49,000 tons respectively. Likewise, Zinc imports also have been larger with arrivals in 1958 mentioned at about 60,000 tons against 35,500 tons and 47,900 tons in 1956 and 1957 respectively. It is, therefore, strange that the major industries should be suffering from the scarcity of these metals despite larger imports.

Indian Finance

Mercury

Of late, Mercury prices have been developing a sagging tendency due to the pressure of arrivals. Following the import policy for 1958 October to March 1959 period, about 150 flasks have already been imported out of the quota of about 450 flasks. It is also reported that Pondicherry interests have made some deliveries of the actual by effecting sales at higher levels. As a result, the supply position has eased and is expected to ease further in the coming weeks.

The rate per flask, which had shot up at one time to Rs 4,200 against the import parity price of Rs 1,150, is now quoted around Rs 2,700.

Oils & Oilseeds

A steady trend in prices was noticed on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange. Apprehensions about lower crop of castor and buying by vanaspati interests in the ready groundnut section were the factors responsible for the firmness of the market, although profit-taking erased some of the extreme gains at the close.

In the Groundnut section, spot situation was tight. With upcountry offerings drying up, Vanaspati producers had to buy at higher prices. Bold quality was quoted at Rs 35.25 and Groundnut Oil ready at Rs 18.50.

More in limelight than groundnut was Castor. Though no export business was done in oil, prospects of exports have brightened up due to a rise in the US rate. Moreover, shippers have also taken heart in the rising prices of castorseed in British East Africa, which may make buying Indian oil cheaper to Britain than milling imported African seeds. In the ready section, the rate was quoted at Rs 29.75 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 15.25.

The market for Linseed was quietly steady with the ready rate quoting Rs 35.50 and Linseed Oil at Rs 17.75.

Gold & Silver

Prices on the Bombay Bullion Exchange remained generally firm despite profit-taking at higher levels. Expectations, that spot demand would increase with the progress of the season and that the import of Tibetan coins would slow down, were stimulants to the Silver section. Ready rates moved between Rs 194.56 and Rs 194.62.

The Gold section displayed remarkable strength and prices scaled a new peak since 1951. Spot demand from Madras and other centres continued to be well maintained. There was a general feeling that the tempo would quicken with the progress of the busy season. Spot rates moved between Rs 118.06 and Rs 118.19, while Sovereign remained firm at Rs 74.

January 31, 1959

WORLD OF COTTON

A HALT was cried to the rising trend in Cotton noticed till the end of last week. Jharilla March delivery, after touching a high of Rs 667.75, receded gradually towards the close to Rs 658 on lack of support. Leading bulls from Ahmedabad and Akola preferred to liquidate their holdings and sold about 50,000 bales. Increasing arrivals of the new crop in Vidarbha and Khandesh also added the easy sentiment in the market.

The spot market, however, reflected active conditions, as spinner demand for domestic staple styles was excellent. There is a general feeling that arrivals are likely to pick up in another week. Nearly 30 lakh bales will be marketed between February and April. Since several varieties are almost at around the ceiling, the trade cannot be expected to show much enthusiasm in financing the crop. Mills, too, will not like to build large stocks when prices offer little scope for further appreciation. It is because of these considerations that the market will not find it easy to absorb arrivals in the coming weeks.

There were no developments on the export front. Shippers showed some interest in old crop Kala Gin and Bengal old and new crops.

In the foreign cotton section, demand was subdued, mainly be-

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. CON/GM/HD/59 for supply of 1,214 Nos. Industrial light fitting RLM dispersive type porcelain enamel finish complete with porcelain lamp holder and tapped 3" E.T. suitable for 300 Watt B.C. lamp 18" dia. Earnest money is Rs 1000/-. Tenders will be opened on 14-2-59 at 3 P.M.

Tender forms are obtainable from the Controller of Stores (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 5/- (not refundable) per copy of tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipt for depositing the earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the Controller of Stores are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

S171 GENERAL MANAGER

Rising Trend Halted

cause most mills had bought fully against the import quotas allocated to them. There are indications that the proposal to import cotton under the "export incentive scheme" will be delayed for some time and mills will be issued import quotas for foreign growths on the basis of their consumption.

The quantity reserved under the above scheme is, at present, estimated at 1.45 lakh bales made up of 27,500 bales of cotton 1 3/16" and above; 48,000 bales of US upland cotton under the PL/480 and 70,000 bales of cotton stapling 1 1/16" and above. But, the response to the scheme is, it is learnt, not very satisfactory. Some mills have found the scheme very cumbersome, while others are unable to produce the necessary evidence of their past exports of cloth, as they themselves were never direct sellers of cloth in overseas markets.

Meanwhile, business on the cotton import front has come to a standstill. The existing import quotas have been already exhausted. With the result, fresh business cannot be put through. Some enquiries are reported for East African varieties, while buying interest in Egyptian growths has been limited on account of higher prices. A section of the trade, however, expects that India and Egypt will soon enter into some agreement by which Egypt will be able to offer larger discounts for its cotton to Indian textile mills.

Imports of foreign cotton in Bombay, for the first four and a half months of the season, i.e. till the 15th January 1959, have amounted to 76,472 bales against 100,455 bales for the corresponding period of last year. Country-wise imports were as follows (figures in bales):—

	1958-59	1957-58
American	4,195	31,124
Sudan	16,709	22,759
Egyptian	19,467	20,531
East African	35,596	26,041
Other sorts	505	Nil
Total	76,472	100,455

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Conditions on the New York Cotton futures market remained barely steady. After extending their recent declines in early dealings, near-by deliveries developed a rallying tendency. The recovery was attributed mainly to technical considerations following recent declines. Certified cotton stocks saw further increase to 83,871 bales, while sales totalled 115,000 bales. Middling Spot was quoted at 35.55 cents per lb.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET:

On the Liverpool cotton futures market, both the contracts opened five points higher on some trade

covering in the near position with the distant mixed contract deliveries supported by commission house bidding. In the Sudan contract, inactive conditions persisted and the close was quiet.

CLOTH AND PIECEGOODS:

Fears, that India's exports of cotton piecegoods during 1958 will not exceed even 600 million yards, have proved correct with the figures now available. Total exports amounted to 543.70 million yards valued at Rs 36.79 crores as compared with the exports of 796.39 million yards valued at Rs 54.61 crores in 1957.

BOMBAY REVIEW

Incidentally, it may be mentioned that the performance, in the past year, was the worst since the establishment of the Cotton Textile Exports Council.

But, it is encouraging to note that India's sale of cotton textiles to Burma have increased appreciably in the last few weeks. There are indications that more sales under the PL/480 agreement will be completed before the expiry of next month, although shipments can be completed by the end of August next. The prices obtained by India, in these transactions, are reported to be encouraging.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the members of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 24th day of February, 1959, at 3 p.m. to consider and, if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification, the following resolutions namely:—

As a Special Resolution:

1. That the authorised capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 16,00,00,000/- by the creation of 20,00,000 further Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each.

As a Special Resolution:

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

Article 5(1) shall be deleted and the following substituted therefor—

"5(1) The capital of the Company is Rs. 16,00,00,000/- divided into 1,30,00,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each and 3,00,000 Five per cent Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each".

As an Ordinary Resolution:

3. That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of Rs. 2,07,34,830/- out of the amount standing to the credit of the Share Premium Account as at the 31st March, 1958, and that such sum be capitalised accordingly and that such sum be applied in paying up in full at par 20,73,483 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each to be allotted and distributed as fully paid bonus shares (hereinafter referred to as "Bonus Shares") to and amongst the holders of Ordinary Shares in the Company whose names appeared on the Company's Register of Members on the 22nd January, 1959, in the proportion of one Bonus Share for every five Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each held on that date and that the Bonus Shares shall rank in all respects pari passu with the existing Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- each except that the Bonus Shares shall

not rank for dividends for any period ending on or before the 31st March, 1959.

4. That the Chairman of this Meeting be and he is hereby authorised on behalf of the holders of the existing Ordinary Shares of the Company on the said 22nd day of January, 1959, to enter into an Agreement with the Company in the form submitted to this meeting and that such Agreement be and is hereby approved.

5. That the said 20,73,483 Bonus Shares be and they are hereby allotted and credited as fully paid up in pursuance of and subject to the provisions of the abovementioned Agreement.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LIMITED,
F. G. LIVERSEDGE
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

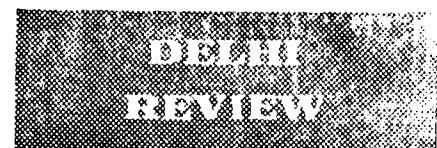
12, Mission Row,
Calcutta,
28th January, 1959.

NOTE: (1) A MEMBER WHO IS ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE AT THE MEETING IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE ON HIS BEHALF AND A PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER OF THE COMPANY.

(2) The Share Transfer Books and Register of Members were closed from the 12th to the 22nd January, 1959, both days inclusive.

(3) Definitive Certificates for Bonus Shares along with cheques in payment for fractional entitlements will be posted to the registered addresses of shareholders who are entitled or to their mandatories promptly after the resolutions are passed at the Meeting.

N.B. Explanatory Statement as required by Section 173 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been sent to all Shareholders.



MEMBERS of the Indian Science Congress now in session in the Capital were not entirely on a busman's holiday. It is true that, at the innumerable sectional meetings, papers were read and discussed, though a good many more were taken as read, for lack of time. Elsewhere, too, it was probably mostly "shop" that was talked. But, despite avowals to the contrary, these annual sessions are more in the nature of a jamboree rather than anything else and this is as it should be. The occasion has its formal aspects, but in so far as serious pursuit of science is concerned, the annual session serves at best a formal pooling of information, which would take place in any case through the pages of the learned journals. So, it is not excited scientists running shouting "eureka! eureka!" that one is likely to encounter here, nor even puzzled frowns cogitating over the mysteries of the universe. After a year of strenuous and (one hopes) successful slogging away, they are "getting away" from it all for a while. And since most of us are slaves of our habits, we do tend to talk, even when we relax, of our particular specialities. It is also likely that they may drift toward discussion of allied or even alien disciplines—whose votaries are also likely to be about the place. An atomic physicist may have barge in on a discussion of his old love, molecular physics, or even drop in on the social anthropological crowd. There is, then, he "politics" of the Congress, which may conceivably occupy a good deal of the time, if not of the minds, of the delegates. Again, here are the sights to be done, and the pleasures of the metropolis to be savoured, not to mention the official engagements to fulfil.

Only the very churlish will rudge the visitors this holiday from their daily tasks which must, necessarily, take a good deal out of them. But if any delegate had hoped for a complete holiday from serious thinking, he must have been disappointed. Though he could have skipped discussions and seminars, he could hardly have ailed to be stirred by the penetrating and closely reasoned presidential address of Dr Lakshmanawami Mudaliar, as also by Mr Nehru's thoughtful preliminary remarks. Scientists are supposed to be averse to generalities and that s (sometimes ingeniously and sometimes disingenuously) advanced as a reason for their shirking moral and political issues. How hollow such pretensions to neutrality sound has been evident for some time now, but none who listened to Mr Nehru and Mr Mudaliar could have failed to be struck by this thought once again. Referring to the "two faces of science, the face of the creator and the face of the destroyer", Mr Nehru

said that the time has come for mankind to make up its mind about which of the two faces it should worship. Linking up scientific achievements with the problem of power, Mr Nehru asked scientists to have a lively awareness of the social and moral consequences of their work. For the first time in human history, science has unleashed powers that can either usher in the golden age or destroy us all completely. This must put an enormous strain on the consciences of the inestimable men who laid bare these mysteries. Oppenheimer is an example of a man whose conscience was harrowed and whose political and moral sense was deeply troubled by the consequences of perfecting a weapon of destruction like the hydrogen bomb. There must be innumerable others who fight such battles almost daily.

Fortunately, there is the other and brighter side to the picture. He should indeed be a dead soul who is not stirred by the steady conquest of space that has taken place in the course of last year. Forgetting for the moment competitive and envious stances, the Russian achievement in successfully launching a rocket to circle round the moon, is an achievement of extraordinary significance. It has, to be sure, its sinister aspects, but, then, lesser follies than missile sites in the moon can put an end to the human race and such follies are a more immediate danger. On a less spectacular scale, there is much beneficence flowing from the quiet endeavours in a million laboratories, some of which Mr Mudaliar listed with justifiable pride. There can, therefore, be no question that scientific research must be encouraged and the resources of mankind should be harnessed to the betterment of human lot by the application of the discoveries of science. But having said that, the familiar question of utility of scientific endeavour in an immediate practical sense arises. There can be no manner of doubt that research of a fundamental nature with no immediate practical ends in view has been responsible for the enormous strides that knowledge has made through the centuries. Mr Mudaliar quotes J. J. Thomson's famous dictum: "Research in applied science leads to reforms: research in pure science leads to revolutions". Mr Mudaliar also argues persuasively how some of the greatest practical benefactors of mankind were people who were engaged in "aimless" research. He quotes the telling conversation between Gladstone and Faraday. When Faraday demonstrated the principles of electro-magnetism, Gladstone asked with a naive strange in so great a man: "After all, what use is it?" Faraday replied in the only language that the Great Man under-

stood. He said: "Why, sir, there is every probability that you will soon be able to tax it". How many entrepreneurs in electricity undertakings have since then sourly recalled the grim accuracy of this piece of clairvoyance on the part of Faraday!

There is perhaps no need at this time of day to labour the point. The quantum and atomic physicists set out to produce neither an atom bomb nor substitute for conventional sources of energy. They were simply bothered by a nagging curiosity about the "how" of things—a prying inquisitiveness that has been both man's blessing and doom. In course of time, they did wrest the secret of at least one of the most obscure of nature's mysteries, and once the heart of the mystery was laid bare, then we had utilitarian science taking over.

Then there is the unpredictability of the source from which illumination may come. Though, as organised today, research is not so much a matter of individual inspiration as a collective project, it is still true that truth is often stumbled upon than discovered according to any set plan. Mr Mudaliar gives a rather interesting list of people whom we would have conventionally considered as the most unlikely sources of scientific wisdom, but who nevertheless made decisive discoveries. "Leonardo da Vinci was an artist. Sir William Herschell was a band leader, Laovoisier a tax collector, Priestley, a clergyman, Marie Curie, a political exile, Joule, a brewer, Einstein a patent office clerk, Faraday, a book binder, Halley, a gourmet and Newton a recluse, and our own Ramanujam, a clerk in the Port Trust".

"Indian science" has problems which are simpler and harder than "world science". We are, for instance, spared the moral and political agonies of some of the scientists elsewhere, where a sensitive individual has often to fight against his natural impulses of exploring truth to its utmost limit for fear of misuse of the results of his explorations. This freedom from moral qualms is only a partially satisfactory predicament. The same can be rendered in much less flattering and much less felicitous terms. The fact that we are spared these moral problems is itself a measure of our general awkwardness in scientific inquiry. We have, to be sure, scientists of the highest calibre in this country, but, by and large, the general level of scientific work in this country is still a long way behind what obtains in the advanced countries in this world. This is of a piece with the rest of our underdevelopment, and some redress of this imbalance has taken place since independence. This is so at least in the matter of provision of facilities for work. The string of national laboratories

and the atomic energy commission, not to mention increased grants to universities and technological institutes, are all part of a pattern that shows a deeper and more continuous concern with the advancement of science. Indeed, as our Prime Minister is never tired of repeating, science is, if possible, a more urgent requisite for underdeveloped countries than for the relatively advanced. Thus, apart from the contextual appositeness, Mr Julian Huxley's recent complaint of "too much science" is legitimate in the case of advanced countries, whereas it is apt to be misleading as a slogan for us. In a sense, we cannot have too much science, both in its tangible form of concrete results and in its intangible form of the spirit of inquiry.

But the urgency of science in our lives is more easily avowed than put into practice. The familiar dilemma of choice between technology and pure science is more agonising in our case than in the case of relatively prosperous nations. The constant cross purposes between long term needs and short term urgencies that bedevil so much of our lives are nowhere more noticeable than in our dilemmas over the relative importance of technology and pure science. It is even more harrowingly evident in the relative allocations between science and other urgencies. Complaints are common, especially from spokesmen of science—the other day, Mr Mahalanobis gave trenchant expression to them—that not enough is being done for education and by extension to scientific studies. Those in charge of the nation's housekeeping can only woefully agree, but add, quite truthfully, that the demands on the slender resources are so many and so insistent that they cannot find more funds for science. Much can be done perhaps even with existing funds by better coordination and a proper charting of the directions in which energies are to be expended. There is a general impression that many of the national laboratories are no more than mere show pieces. It is conceivable that such an impression is erroneous and is the result of the layman's impatience with anything but the most tangible measures. Our problem is still to create a sufficient body of men and women who will find a true vocation in science. This is an educational problem in essence, but the economic implications cannot be overlooked. As in much else in our lives, contradictions abound. With such a lot to be done even in a narrow technological sense, there is a distressingly large amount of unemployment among the technically skilled. Here, again, is work cut out for bodies like the Science Congress, in their less austere academic moments.

Indian Finance



January 31, 1959

NORTH INDIAN NOTES

Export Promotion

The Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has in a note on the export trade of the country, drawn attention to the adverse trend that had set in, in the export trade and has urged the Government to take proper action to arrest the trend.

Though export promotion figures prominently in the trade policy of the Government, the results that had attended the steps taken by the Government are far from flattering. Exports have tended to reveal fluctuations, and even in 1958, when there was feverish thinking by the Government on the question of export promotion, the trend in exports is expected to reveal a shortfall as compared to the previous year.

Against the value of total exports at about Rs 600 crores during 1957, exports during the first 11 months of 1958 have been valued at Rs 533.6 crores only. The decline in exports was of a steep order for the first six months, the monthly average for the first six months being only about Rs 43 crores against an average of Rs 55 crores for the period July to November.

Among individual articles, cotton piecegoods have been the most hit by the decline in its exports, growing competition and lack of wide-width looms, being the factors behind decline in exports. Manganes ore has also witnessed a fall in its exports mainly for reasons of lack of demand and fiscal burdens imposed by the Government. Tea and Jute are other important export goods, which are faced with uncertain prospects, in view of emergence of keen competition from new countries and new products in the case of the latter. At least in regard to tea it can be said that unless some concessions are given by reduction of the present fiscal levies, the competitive position of the Indian tea in foreign markets could never be safe.

The Federation has in the note, urged special consideration to exploiting more fully existing markets for the traditional goods exported from the country, since according to them, even a slight percentage increase in the exports to the existing markets would bring large sums in terms of foreign exchange. While emphasising the importance of keeping the f.o.b. cost of exports as low as possible by all possible means, the Federation has also underlined the need for first hand contact with prospective buyers, in the export market. The Chamber has therefore urged frequent visits on the part of businessmen for exploratory work.

Orissa's Second Plan

The outlay for the fourth year of the Second Plan for Orissa has,

after discussions of the representatives of the State Government with the Central Ministries and the Planning Commission, been fixed at about Rs 19.32 crores. Against this the actual expenditure on the Plan in the course of the third year of the Plan was Rs 16.31 crores.

The original allotment for Orissa under the Second Plan for the whole Plan period was about Rs 99.97 crores. Against this the State is estimated to have spent, in the course of the first three years, about Rs 51.53 crores which works out to about 52 per cent of the total provision. Central allocation during the first two years of the Plan period was about Rs 26.6 crores which works out to more than 50 per cent of the total expenditure incurred in the first three years. With the allocation for the fourth year being fixed at about Rs 19.32 crores, the total expenditure in the first four years would add up to about Rs 70 crores leaving a balance of about Rs 30 crores to be incurred in the last year of the Plan if the originally targeted provision were to be fulfilled. In view of the downward revision of the Plan outlay from Rs 4,800 crores to Rs 4,500 crores, which has affected the Plan outlay of the States also, it is to be doubted whether any individual State would be able to implement its Plan in its original size.

The major head of expenditure for the State under the Second Plan is irrigation and power, the most important of the scheme being the Hirakud dam and power project. Out of the allocation of Rs 19.32 crores for the fourth year, irrigation and power get the highest priority with about Rs 8.20 crores. Among the schemes for which provision has been made are the Hirakud Stage 1 and 2, Delta Irrigation Project, Salandi Project, Salki Project, Machkund Hydro-electric Project, Duduma Transmission Scheme, Hirakud Power Utilisation Scheme and Small Town and Rural Electrification.

Agriculture and Community Development get the next highest share with about Rs 4.93 crores. Development of an agricultural College is one of the important schemes contemplated in this field. Other schemes are establishment of experimental seed farms, construction of seed godowns, and establishment of veterinary dispensaries.

A provision of Rs 3.99 crores has been made for improvement of social services. Expansion of elementary education, improvement in the pay scales of primary school teachers, improvement of housing and medical facilities for the backward classes are the schemes included under this head.

In the field of industry and mining, the important schemes are the starting of co-operative sugar factories, establishment of industrial estates and pilot projects for small-scale industries. The provision for industrial development comes to Rs 0.89 crores. Besides transport and communications get Rs 0.74 crores.

NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

Decline in Sugar Production

SUGAR production in India has totalled only 4.75 lakh tons during November and December—the first two months of the 1958-59 season—as compared with as much as 4.93 lakh tons in the corresponding period of the previous year. The production, during December alone, totalled 3.55 lakh tons as against 3.58 lakh tons in the corresponding month a year ago. State-wise production, in the current season from the start to 22nd November 1958, were as follows (figures in tons):—

State	Production
Uttar Pradesh	1,54,535
Bihar	38,807
West Bengal	843
Punjab	9,478
Rajasthan	771
Madhya Pradesh	922
Madras	3,905
Kerala	6,119
Bombay	73,373
Mysore	38,741
Andhra	20,687

But, the offtake of sugar from factories is higher at 3.06 lakh tons as against 2.95 lakh tons in the corresponding period of last season. The total closing stock of sugar with the factories, as on the 31st December 1958, was 5.01 lakh tons against 6.27 lakhs on the corresponding date of 1957.

In general, the sugar industry, particularly in Northern India, is now facing a critical situation. On the one hand, there is a politically-inspired movement for higher cane prices in Uttar Pradesh in spite of all the arguments about the inadequacy of the present price. The second and the more immediate problem is the tendency to divert cane supply from the mills to new small-scale units springing up for the production of khandsari, as these units now enjoy an advantage in that they are exempted from all taxes. Khandsari manufacture has nearly trebled and there is no sign that it will stop, since the extraction rate in this process is as low as 7 per cent. The growth of these mushroom units is, therefore, expected to lead to a larger loss of the raw material to the mills.

The industry's plea is that the Government should not allow matters to drift. These khandsari units should not be permitted to come up in the areas reserved for the mills. It is also urged that the controlled ex-factory price of sugar should include a sufficient margin for a fair rate of profit and that the units, which have an uneconomic working season due to inadequate cane supplies, should be shifted to other areas and that cane development must be assisted with the funds collected as cess by the State Governments.

Meanwhile, the Government have released a further quantity of 1.65 lakh tons for free sale. In the case

of the factories situated in Uttar Pradesh, North Bihar and the Punjab, the sales are to be effected at prices not higher than the ex-factory price fixed by the Government. For obvious reasons, conditions in the sugar markets have turned quiet. Following rates (per maund) are quoted in the Hapur market:—Old Deoband (C29) Rs 35; New Saharanpur (D29) Rs 37; Mansoorpur (D29) Rs 37; Rohana (D29) Rs 37; Shamli (D29) Rs 36.75 and Shamli (D29) Rs 36.

The market for Khandsari rules quiet, as fresh production is now hampered due to inclement weather. Producers are, it is reported, not able to obtain adequate supplies. Dry superior are quoted at Rs 30 to Rs 35, per maund according to quality.

It is reported that the total world sugar crop is expected to increase by over 3 million tons to 50.6 million tons for the current season, while the Cuban crop is expected to be up by 400,000 tons to 6 million tons. The situation of potential over-supply has considerably lessened the effect of political tension in Cuba on world sugar prices.

★

Gur

Gur markets have been ruling steady. In the Hapur market, the rate has advanced by Re 1 per maund due to a decline in the arrivals, which averaged only 2,250 maunds per day. Stockists are the main buyers. Arrivals, from the beginning of the season, have totalled about 4 lakh maunds, the corresponding figure for the last year being 2.85 lakh maunds. Stocks are estimated at 29,000 maunds. Gur Pansera quality is quoted at Rs 15.87 to Rs 16.12 per maund.

★

Foodgrains

Divergent trends were noticed in the Hapur Foodgrains market. Wheat eased fractionally; Coarse grains remained unchanged and Jowar prices tended to rise. Wheat prices, after touching the peak level of the season at Rs 27.30 to Rs 30 per maund, declined to Rs 28.50 at the close, thanks to better arrivals from outside. Gram prices continued to advance and touched a new high due to paucity of stocks and firmer advices from Delhi and the Punjab. The markets for Barley and Bejher were, however, quiet and trading was limited due to poor demand. Standing crops are reported to have improved, thanks to timely winter rains. Stocks are small and new grains will not be available before March-end. Maize continued to attract consumer demand. As the position was comfortable following fresh arrivals, Peas ruled quiet. Bajra showed a declining trend due to less seasonal demand, while Jowar price tended to go up following poor stocks. Pulses were devoid of any notable activity.

In the Delhi grains market, wheat and Gram prices moved up further following reports of likely ban on wheat exports from the Punjab temporarily. The rise was also due to some damage to the standing crops. Other coarse grains improved by about half a rupee per maund.

MADRAS REVIEW

THE existence of parasitical middle men in the chain of agricultural marketing, eating into the profits of the primary producers, who are, as a result, left hardly even with a pittance, is a long recognised defect of the marketing system for agricultural produce in the country. If agricultural production is devoid of incentive, being merely a hand-to-mouth occupation for the farmer, it is as much the result of the defective marketing structure as of other causes such as low unit of cultivation, lack of credit facilities, etc. The importance of organised and regulated marketing recognised in principle and accepted in the policy of the Government is yet to be reflected in an active policy designed to cover the entire country with regulated markets for all the important agricultural goods. Only some States including Andhra Pradesh, Bombay, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, and Punjab, have passed legislative enactments for the setting up of regulated markets. Even in these States, the range of articles traded in the regulated markets is limited to a few items.

The important need for hastening legislation in the other States that have so far kept out of such activities, was stressed by His Highness Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, Governor of Mysore, while inaugurating the Seminar on Regulated Market held under the auspices of the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India, at Mysore last week. Why progress in the passing of Regulated Markets Act should be so uneven when the benefits of such markets have been, beyond doubt, vindicated remains unknown. In the regulated markets that now function in certain States, the price fluctuations for the agricultural goods dealt in

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. GM-13/PD/60-CS/GB8/58 for supply of 2000 Nos. T. W. Tables for clerks.

Tender forms are obtainable from the Controller of Stores, Garden Reach, South Eastern Railway, Calcutta-23 (PD section) on remittance of Rs. 5/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier, by local firms. Earnest Money against the tender is Rs. 2000/-. Closing date of the tender is 24.2.59 at 15/00 hours. Firms not on the Railway's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid income-tax clearance certificate along with the Earnest Money deposit receipt with the Tender.

GENERAL MANAGER

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Regulated Markets

there, have become a thing of the past. A substantial reduction in the marketing charges varying from 29 per cent to more than 50 per cent is another benefit that the Regulated markets have conferred on the primary producers. The extent of gain to the primary producer as a result of bringing his produce to the regulated markets, is estimated at between 3 to 5 per cent.

The Mysore Governor, has, in his address, drawn attention to the initial difficulties experienced in popularising regulated markets among the primary producers. The opposition from the traders is based on their vested interest in perpetuating the status quo in marketing arrangement the replacement of which by regulated markets would dispense with their need in the marketing functions. But, inertia of the primary producers for whose direct benefit the scheme is conceived and is being executed could be the least propitious factor for the success of regulated markets in the country. The fundamental need to win over the primary producers who should constitute the backbone of the regulated markets is therefore great. In this connection the Mysore Governor has referred to the delay involved in the regulated markets for the primary producers in getting prompt payments for the produce they market there. Considering that such cash payment was one of the advantages which the producers were used to in the old wholesale markets, it is necessary to see whether some interim credit arrangement could not be made for the benefit of the cultivator who would otherwise be inclined to prefer marketing his goods in the old wholesale markets.

As in other fields, where progress has been slow because of delayed action, progress in the setting up of regulated markets in the country has not been spectacular because of inadequate resources to support and sustain a greater measure of progress. Out of a total number of 1,800 wholesale markets in the whole of the country, about 1,300 remain uncovered by provision for regulation according to Governmental acts. It has only been recently, after the initiative taken by the Government and the Planning Commission, that the tempo has been stepped up. Unless the States which have so far not passed regulated markets act fall in line with the other States, a large area would remain outside the scope of regulated markets.

The lack of enthusiasm on the part of the primary producers to join hands with market committees in developing regulated markets, is reflected in the continuing predominance of traders in the market committees set up in certain areas. Referring to this undesirable tendency, Mr Mall Mariappa, Minister for Co-operation in the Mysore Cabinet, who presided over the

conference, pointed out that this was the result of the lack of education and market-consciousness on the part of the producers that they should be so led by the traders even when the producers form a majority in the market committees. The market committees have therefore, a great responsibility in educating the producers and evoking greater enthusiasm in the working of the market committees.

The proper growth of the market committee itself is hindered by lack of adequate resources to support schemes for construction of market yards, and other facilities which would hold out inducements to the producers to bring their produce to the regulated markets. Since according to Mr Mariappa, himself, no help could be expected from either the Central or State Governments, it is necessary that ways and means are found to make the marketing committees self-supporting. The levy of a market cess on an ad valorem basis as obtaining at present in the erstwhile Hyderabad area has been suggested by Mr Mariappa, as a possible way of meeting the financial needs of the market committees. Agreement on a uniform basis of levy for each State would prevent inter-State differences or difficulties. It is necessary that proposals for making the market committees self-supporting, are finalised without delay if development of regulated markets is to spread.

Mr Mariappa also referred to yet another serious defect in the present trend towards marketing reform namely to treat the various aspects of marketing functions in a disjointed manner. In the present system where, in both the Centre and the States, the departments dealing with various aspects of marketing function in watertight compartments, proper co-ordination between the activities of the various departments could not be achieved without conscious efforts towards it.

Above all, such co-ordination is necessary in the development of regulated markets in the various States, where so far it has grown in an isolated manner. An all-India Federation at the Central level, and State Federations at the State level are the suggestions made by Mr Mariappa, for achieving such co-ordinated and uniform growth of regulated markets throughout the country.

Cooperative marketing held out as a panacea for the present evils of disorganised marketing, has also been slow to grow. Here, as in other fields, the tendency has been to look toward the Government to do everything and this explains for the slow pace of the movement. However with the various steps taken by the Government such as setting up warehouses, construction of godowns, and extension of credit facilities it is expected that co-operative marketing would get the required impetus for greater measure of progress.

THE PENINSULA

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (I) Tender No. CON/COS/6/P&M/59 for supply of (a) 3 Nos. MG 14 type or similar Motor Driven Double ended tool grinder with wheels 14" x 5" x 2 1/2" thickness as per specn. to be obtained in the tender schedule. (b) 1 No. "Herbert India" or similar 12" x 2" x 2" hole combined tool grinder generally as illustrated and described in the Makers leaflet No. 31D-Gr.C as per specification to be obtained in the tender schedule. Earnest money is Rs 280/-. Tenders will be opened on 11-2-59 at 12 noon.

(II) Tender No. CON/COS/7/B/59 for supply of 1 No. 4 1/2" dia. Pressure filter capacity 1200 GPH with Test Pressure upto 100 lbs. per sq. inch complete with Chlorinator. Earnest money is Rs 280/-. Tenders will be opened on 13-2-59 at 12 noon.

(III) Tender No. CON/COS/8/P&M/513/B/59 for supply of 2 sets Pump capacity 20,000 GPH with suitable diesel engine as per specification to be obtained in the tender schedule. Earnest money is Rs 500/-. Tenders will be opened on 13-2-59 at 12 noon.

(IV) Tender No. CON/COS/9/F/59 for supply of 2000 Nos. lead in Bend (G.I.) for 3" pipe to CEE's drawing No. Y1300 IRS Specification W3 (current). Earnest money is Rs 340/-. Tenders will be opened on 18-2-59 at 12 noon.

(V) Tender No. CON/COS/10/P&M/596-597/C/59 for supply of Lincoln or similar shield Arc etc. as per specification to be obtained in the tender schedule. Earnest money is Rs 560/-. Tenders will be opened on 19-2-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the undermentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipts for depositing earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
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SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

Vaigai Reservoir Project

The Vaigai Reservoir Project located about forty-five miles from the Madurai City, was inaugurated last week, by Mr K. Kamaraj Nadar, Chief Minister of Madras. The project was conceived with the object of storing the surplus waters of the Periyar river and to impound as much as possible the flood flows of Vaigai that pass down the river and get wasted into the sea.

The most interesting fact about the project is that it has been executed much ahead of schedule sanction for the execution of the reservoir being given only in November 1954 and actual work on the project being started in June 1955. A saving of about Rs 40 lakhs on the construction cost is another achievement that deserves special mention. This speaks volumes for the care and vigilance that has been bestowed in preparing the design work for the project as well as in the implementation of the project itself. The emphasis on utilisation of manpower rather than on machinery is yet another interesting feature of the project.

Referring to this, Mr J. G. Abraham, Chief Engineer, P.W.D. (General) Madras, pointed out that the project has so far obtained 20 lakhs of unskilled labour man-days, with a total disbursement of about Rs 50 lakhs on labour alone. In view of the heavy unemployment in the country, this policy with emphasis on maximum employment potential deserves to be followed in the execution of other projects in the country also.

The project which is estimated to cost about Rs 2.5 crores, is expected to benefit a new area of about 20,000 acres, in addition to stabilising the supplies to the existing ayacut under the Periyar delta and the various channels taking off from the Vaigai river.

Detailing the history of the project, Mr Abraham, referred to the steady progress maintained in the execution of the project. The main dam, which has a total length of about 11,875 feet and involving about 5 million cubic feet of masonry and 51 million cubic feet of earth has been successfully completed. The fabricating of shuttlers of the spillway gates is, also, according to him, proceeding apace and they are expected to be erected in position shortly. The work of excavating a new canal system for irrigating lands in Tirumangalam taluk and the work of improvements to the existing Periyar Canal system, are also expected to be completed shortly. The capacity of the reservoir is estimated at about 6,800 million cubic feet with a catchment area of 870 square miles, while the total

discharging capacity of the spillway and the river sluices is of the order of 75,300 cusecs which is more than the expected maximum flood flow.

Coffee Industry

A difficult period ahead has been predicted for the coffee industry by Mr K. Srinivasan, Chairman of the Coffee Board, in the course of his address to the Board at its meeting at Bangalore last week. The industry throughout the world is confronted with a situation, where, consumption is increasing at a pace lower than the increase in production. Accumulation of stocks with all the problems that this creates, is thus inevitable. Already accumulation has been going on at a high rate, present stocks being estimated at about six to nine months needs. Restriction of production seems therefore to be the only alternative to avoiding the slump that threatens to overtake the industry.

These signs are by no means propitious for the growth of the indigenous coffee industry. The industry operates on a high cost basis with low per acre returns. An increase in production, unless it is the result of improvement in the per acre yield, is not likely to benefit the industry in any way. Already production for 1958-59 is expected to be at a higher level than the previous season, being estimated at 44,810 tons consisting of 27,895 tons of Arabica, and 16,915 tons of Robusta. In such circumstances, the importance of propaganda to step up sales of coffee in the home market cannot be too strongly emphasised. This is equally true of the foreign markets where competition from other countries even more seriously threatens to undermine the place of Indian coffee.

Mr Srinivasan has also drawn attention to the other problems which impede the progress of the coffee industry. Among these, the Governmental levies constitute perhaps the most burdensome. When the prospects for the industry in the foreign markets, are far from being bright, it appears only proper that the problems of the industry are appreciated by the Government and concessions in taxes granted which would help boost the sale of Indian coffee abroad.

Reducing the cost of production is another line that has to be seriously taken up by the plantation owners. Considering the present low yield per acre and the resulting high cost, there is immense scope for reducing cost of production by adopting intensive practices. The quality of coffee has also to be improved in the interests of furthering the prospects for the industry in the foreign markets. Mr Srinivasan in this connection referred to the Committee which has been created to find ways and means of producing quality coffee in the country. Another committee has been set up for studying the cost of curing coffee.

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

Export Prospects For Cashewnuts

EXPORT prospects for Cashewnuts have brightened as a result of Russia's entry into the Indian market. Prices have gone up by about 3 cents per pound to 46 cents during the past few days. It may be added here that the maximum price, recorded last year, was 50 cents.

America still continues to be the main buyer of cashewnuts, her purchases from India, during 1958, being estimated at 10 lakh packages. Russia took about 2.5 lakh packages and the balance was shared by the UK, Australia and the European countries. Total shipments, in 1958, are estimated at 15 lakh packages.

Although the industry has secured the necessary import licences for African raw material, prices of raw cashewnuts have gone up by Rs 50 to Rs 650 per ton on reports of a cut in production in Africa this year. Russia's purchases are likely to increase in the coming months. With the result, shippers are expected to fetch higher prices this year.

Again, India accounts for about 94 per cent of the total cashewnut imports into the USA. The Cashew and Pepper Export Promotion Council has advised the Indian exporters to take advantage of higher indigenous production of cashewnut to enable them to export more to the USA.

In this connection, the Council has suggested superior packing, grading and standardisation of quantities as possible methods of improving the trade. The price factor also, it adds, will have an important bearing on the exports of cashewnuts, as the quantity consumed in the USA depends on its price compared with other units.

Groundnuts

Conditions in the Madras Groundnut market remained steady. Local small crushers and Southern mills were operating for decent quantities. Arrivals in the South Arcot district centres were reported to be declining, except in Virdhachalam. The rate for the new crop has improved to Rs 175 from Rs 168 per candy.

In the Groundnut Oil section, operators were mainly guided by Bombay, as buyers were hesitating due to the violent fluctuations in prices and there was no parity with Calcutta either. The rate, after touching a high of Rs 334, declined at one time to Rs 325, to improve again towards the close to Rs 327 per candy.

In view of the difficult conditions facing the oil-crushing industry and the limited availability of oil-seeds, representations have been made to the Central Government to reduce the excise duty on vegetable oils, refund the full duty on exports, effect changes in the exemption slab so as to check evasion

and linking export quota releases in oil and cake with the excise duty payment of each mill.

Hides and Skins

In the Madras Tanned Hides market, conditions were quiet. Arrivals of Cow hides continued to be as usual; but clearances were rather slow and prices were about 3 nP per pound easier. Arrivals of Buff hides were fair and there was good clearance at steady levels. There was no change in the Calf section and shippers were reported to be buying up the arrivals briskly at steady prices.

On the export front, export trade was still difficult, the only call being for lower selections. Some sales were, however, reported in combinations of runs, fourths and fifths with a large percentage of fifths and business was reported done in 8/8 1/2 lbs on the basis of 45/41 1/2/38 1/2 respectively. Prices of inferior fifths Cow hides were still unworkable for UK business. In the Calf section, Buff Calf was very quiet, while the demand for Cow Calf was patchy and limited to odd selections.

In the Tanned Skins section, arrivals of both goat and skins were moderate, while offtake was slow on account of the London auctions in progress.

In the export section, fresh business was more or less absent. This was mainly due to the fact that Madras asking prices were unworkable for foreign buyers. Rates moved between 15sh 9d and 16sh for 5 1/2/6 lbs runs; 14sh 9d and 15sh 3d for 8/9 lbs runs and 14sh and 14sh 9d for 11 1/2 lbs runs.

In Sheep skins, there was a moderate call for light weights for UK; buyers were not willing to advance their limits to Madras asking prices.

Bangalore Silk

There has been no marked change in the prevailing rates for Filatures in the Bangalore Silk market, during the week ended 22-1-1959, the demand offtake position remaining well-balanced.

Among Charka Silks, Superfine and 3rd Qualities, prices rose up to a Rupee over the week to quote Rs 30.00 to Rs 34.00 and Rs 22.50 to Rs 21.50, respectively. On the other hand, the price of 1st Quality Charka Silk declined by Rs 2.00 over the week to quote Rs 27.00 to Rs 29.50, while 2nd Quality was quoted at Rs 26.00 to Rs 27.00, as against Rs 27.00 to Rs 28.00. Cottage Basin Raw Silk declined by 50 nP to quote Rs 34.50 to Rs 37.00. Shortage in cocoon supply noticed last week continued this week also.

Prices for Reeling Cocoons for Channaptna and Sidlaghatta indicated a rise while the price of Mugur declined a little. The price range for Channaptna was between Rs 1.75 and Rs 2.25 while that for Sidlaghatta area between Rs 2.10 and Rs 2.50.

Mysore Seed Cocoons ruled steady while Foreign Seed Cocoons declined by Rs 2.00 a lb quoting Rs 4.00 to Rs 10.00, as against Rs 4.00 to Rs 12.00.

The prices of Silk waste varieties remained unchanged.



Initial Weakness: Subsequent Recovery

Watch-Dog Writes:

ACTIVITY in stock markets has generally been restricted during the week under report. Although equities suffered a setback under the lead of Indian Irons early in the week on reports of labour trouble at Burnpur, they showed a marked recovery towards the close following the subsequent news of a considerable improvement in the situation. However, with only four weeks left for the Central Budget, there is a general apathy to increase commitments.

Equities on the Calcutta Stock Exchange, after displaying a nervous trend, staged a marked recovery towards the close; but the undertone remained hesitant.

The Bombay Stock Exchange finished the week on a mixed note; but with the declines in prices predominating.

Trading on the Madras Stock Exchange was dull and featureless.

Conditions on the London Stock Exchange were unsettled, being influenced by various factors.

Price movements on Wall Street were irregular.

Calcutta

Friday Evening.

THE local Stock Exchange staged a fresh retreat during the early stages of the week with prices marked down on a wide front under the lead of Indian Irons. This sudden spell of weakness was mainly attributed to reports of labour trouble at Burnpur, resulting the sealing off the blast furnaces of the Indian Iron & Steel Company. Thanks to the subsequent news of a considerable improvement in the situation and of putting the blast furnaces into operation, equities displayed a marked recovery, although higher levels could not be retained till the close due to profit-taking.

Moreover, operators were inclined to be rather cautious in their commitments and, with hardly four weeks left for the Union Budget, the tendency to book profits became more pronounced. There was, however, a general belief that there would be no increase in tax burden. This belief was based on the fact that any increase in taxation might upset the climate for getting foreign assistance, especially when the second meeting of the five Western countries and the World Bank is scheduled to be held in March.

The Glitched market was dull and the volume of business was

small. Institutional enquiry was conspicuous by its absence, due probably to the continued stringency in the short-term money market. There were sellers in evidence in most of the counters with buyers reserved. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan opened lower at Rs 73.95 and, after improving at one time to Rs 75, receded towards the close to Rs 74.15.

In sympathy, Bank shares turned quiet with Punjab National moving narrowly between Rs 23.50 and Rs 23.62.

Lower advices from the Jute goods market and rumours of the possibility of the minimum prices fixed by the IJMA being removed, had an adverse effect on the Jute section where most of the scrips met with realising pressure at the recent high levels. Anglo-India were marked down to Rs 217.50 from Rs 225 quoted in the previous week; Birlas to Rs 19.31 from Rs 20.12; Ganges to Rs 72 from Rs 77.50; Howrah to Rs 20.06 from Rs 20.56; India to Rs 15.50 from Rs 16.25; Kamarhaty to Rs 173 from Rs 181 and Kinnison to Rs 185.50 from Rs 195. The only two exceptions were National and Nuddea having sustained support upto Rs 26.50 and Rs 59.50 from Rs 26 and Rs 59 respectively.

Thanks to a few purchases made by the LIC Investment Committee, Coal shares fared better, although buying support was selective. Bengal were nearly maintained at Rs 285, while East Indian were taken upto Rs 23.62 from Rs 22.62; Equitable upto Rs 30 from Rs 28.75; New Beerbhoom upto Rs 20.37 from Rs 19.87 and South Karanpura upto Rs 12.87 from Rs 12.31. Burrakur moved irregularly between Rs 17.25 and Rs 17.75 on speculative activity, to finish at Rs 17.69.

The improved conditions in the cloth market were fully reflected in a hardening tendency in Textile scrips. Elgins changed hands at Rs 11.50 to Rs 11.75 against Rs 11.62 in the previous week; Cownpore at Rs 4.19 to Rs 4.31 against Rs 4.31 and Jayshree at Rs 8.25 to Rs 8.37 against Rs 8.18. Kesoram were, however, a shade quieter at Rs 11.56 against Rs 11.87 with New Victoria closing better at Rs 1.25 against Rs 1.19.

Although the volume of business was disappointing, Tea shares ruled fairly steady, thanks to the absence of selling pressure. The improvement in sentiment was mainly influenced by the belief that the supplies might not be as excessive as was originally feared in view of the reported increase in consumption. Baghmari were enquired upto Rs 19 from Rs 18.56; Bishnauth upto Rs 18.75 from Rs 18.50; Dhela-khat upto Rs 22.19 from Rs 22; Hasimara upto Rs 20.87 from Rs 20.25; Jayshree upto Rs 12.37 from Rs 12; Methoni upto Rs 20.37 from Rs 19.87 and New Samanbagh upto Rs 20 from Rs 19.75.

The slight setback in the prices of Sugar shares, that was noticed in the previous week, became more pronounced during the week under review. This was mainly due to lower earnings reported so far by some companies, fears of production

being affected by the growing competition from khandsari units and the fears of imposition of agricultural income-tax by the State Governments in their bid to improve their resources position. The only two firm spots were Raza/Buland and SKG, having sustained support upto Rs 12.87 and Rs 10.06 respectively. Carew were offered at Rs 8.37 to Rs 8.87 against Rs 8.62.

Engineering shares, after ruling initially weak, staged a marked recovery towards the close. For reasons mentioned earlier, Indian Irons were pushed down to a fresh lower level of Rs 25.60 from the week-end level of Rs 25.86. Some bear-covering and the emergence of bull support, however, caused the scrip to recover gradually to Rs 26.24 at the close. In sympathy, TEXMACO were marked down at one time to Rs 20.60 from Rs 20.75, to recover at the close to Rs 21.05. G. K. Williams moved between Rs 37.50 and Rs 38.12 and Jessop between Rs 24.69 and Rs 25.19. Britannia were a steady feature at Rs 11 with Marshalls improving to Rs 5.81 from Rs 5.69.

Miscellaneous shares moved with the general trend of the market. Orient Paper recovered at one time to Rs 30.35 from a low of Rs 29.59 (Rs 30.30); Indian Cable to Rs 29.75 from Rs 28.62 (Rs 29.69); India Steamship to Rs 14 from Rs 13.81 (Rs 13.94); Indian Aluminium to Rs 17.37 from Rs 16.44 (Rs 17.25); Hindustan Motor to Rs 7.37 from Rs 7.12 (Rs 7.23) and Rohtas to Rs 19.12 from Rs 18.94 (Rs 19.06). Figures shown within brackets were the week's closing rates. Indian Oxygen changed hands at Rs 23.25 to Rs 23.56; Sirpur Paper at Rs 13.37 to Rs 13.56; Clive Row at Rs 11.44 to Rs 11.62 and Dunlop at Rs 29.44 to Rs 29.75. Indian Copper were a narrow market, moving between Rs 3.54 and Rs 3.60 and closing at Rs 3.57. BIC developed a hardening tendency to Rs 3.90 from Rs 3.69.

Bombay

EQUITIES on the Bombay Stock Exchange, after opening lower, advanced fairly although higher levels were not retained till the close. This was mainly due to profit-taking, as operators were inclined to be rather cautious as a preparatory step before the Central Budget. On the other hand, the speculative elements seemed to have diverted their attention to the commodity markets where the wider fluctuations offered enough scope for speculative enterprise.

Again, some of the operators appeared to have been preoccupied with the corporate results of the textile industry for year just ended, which is not expected to be satisfactory due to lower output. Above all, the reports that the LIC Investment Committee had not accepted offers from brokers in Bombay subdued sentiment.

Steels.—Steel shares failed to make much headway due to realising pressure at bulges on reports of demand for higher wages by the TISCO workers. Tata Ordinary, after touching a low of Rs 173.50, improved to Rs 175.50 at the close.

Textiles.—Shares in this section were selectively supported on reports of improved cloth offtake. Bombay Dyeing changed hands at Rs 56.30 to Rs 56.70; Finlay at Rs 260.50 to Rs 261 and Gokak at Rs 130.50 to Rs 132. Kohinoor were a steady feature at Rs 240 and so also Swar at Rs 350 and New Great at Rs 219. Central India were, however, on offer at Rs 89 against Rs 91 and Century at Rs 434.50 against Rs 437.

Miscellaneous.—Stray and selective support kept some of the scrips in this section in request. National Rayons received good attention upto Rs 245.50 on rumours that stocks were being cleared very enthusiastically. Bombay Burnah were a steady feature at Rs 464.50, while Tata Locomotives moved upto Rs 163.7 on good investment enquiry. Scindia Steam turned rather quiet at Rs 21.40 against Rs 21.52 on lack of support. Premier Construction changed hands at Rs 236.50 to Rs 239. ACC rule steady, hovering narrowly around Rs 154.75. Belapur Sugar firme upto Rs 263 from Rs 261.

Madras

TRADING on the Madras Stock Exchange was dull and featureless. Lack of incentive and a tendency to lighten commitments led to a small decline in prices.

Textiles.—Activity in this section continued to be small and the buying enquiry was confined to only a few scrips. Travancore Rayons were in demand upto Rs 17, while Adoni continued to be in demand at the market rate. However, Maduras receded further to Rs 25.45 on lack of support.

Plantings.—Prices showed a mixed trend. A general decline in the prices of Coffee shares was again noticed this week due to the anxious period ahead of the industry. A gloomy picture drawn by the Chairman of the Coffee Board was also contributory factor. Consolidated Coffees were marked down further to Rs 19.75, while Coffee Lands remained flat. Oucherlonys were offered at Rs 4.60 with Chandramala having sellers at the market rate.

Tea shares, however, showed steady trend due to sporadic buying support. Buying support was visible for Periakaramalais upto Rs 4.03; declined at the close to Rs 3.95 on profit-taking. There was some demand for Nonsuch, being done Rs 24.25.

In Rubber shares, Cochin Malabs were absorbed around Rs 5.41, while TRTs improved to Rs 7.20 from Rs 6.80. Rajagiris were, however, offered at Rs 16.90 and Thirumbadis Rs 1.73.

Miscellaneous.—Shares in this section came in for selective enquiry. Aluminium Industries remain steady at Rs 18.15, while Texton noted sellers at the market rate. Parry's Confectionery, Rallis, And Cements and Spencer Ordinaries 10 n p each, due to modest profit-taking. Among Sugars, Decc were maintained at Rs 9.85 with E.I.D.s. remaining firm at Rs 30.40.

Indian Finance

Reference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	22-1-59 Rs nP	22-1-58 Rs nP
Allahabad	8%	106	111.00	106.50
Behar	5%	50	19.75	22.25
Banks				
Asso. K'pura	4 1/2%	100	50.50†	24.50
B-Nagpur	7%	100	68.00	68.00
Bharat	5 1/2%	100	47.50	49.50
Borra	6%	100	83.50	90.00
Burrakur	7%	100	98.50	99.00
Burrakur	6%	100	6.88	7.47
Equitable	6%	100	100.00	88.00
Ghuselek & Musila	100	100.00	95.00†	95.00†
Gourangdi	5%	100	40.00	40.00*
K'pura	5 1/2%	100	55.00	44.50
Khas Kajora	5%	100	7.25	5.00
N. Beerbhoom	7%	100	10.00	10.69
N. Churulla	5%	100	2.50	2.50
N. Huntodh	5%	100	60.00	60.00
Ondal	6 1/2%	100	91.50	95.00
Parasea	5 1/2%	100	42.50	50.75
Uni. Colliery	5%	100	83.00	88.00
Coal				
Asso. K'pura	4 1/2%	100	50.50†	24.50
B-Nagpur	7%	100	68.00	68.00
Bharat	5 1/2%	100	47.50	49.50
Borra	6%	100	83.50	90.00
Burrakur	7%	100	98.50	99.00
Burrakur	6%	100	6.88	7.47
Equitable	6%	100	100.00	88.00
Ghuselek & Musila	100	100.00	95.00†	95.00†
Gourangdi	5%	100	40.00	40.00*
K'pura	5 1/2%	100	55.00	44.50
Khas Kajora	5%	100	7.25	5.00
N. Beerbhoom	7%	100	10.00	10.69
N. Churulla	5%	100	2.50	2.50
N. Huntodh	5%	100	60.00	60.00
Ondal	6 1/2%	100	91.50	95.00
Parasea	5 1/2%	100	42.50	50.75
Uni. Colliery	5%	100	83.00	88.00
Cotton				
Basanti	6 1/2%	100	8.56	7.56
B-Nagpur	7%	100	75.00	75.00
Bowreah	8%	100	128.00	130.00
Bowreah	7%	100	65.00	65.00
Elgin	5%	100	105.00	109.25
Elgin	5%	100	8.25	7.25
Jagatjit	5%	100	43.75	50.00
Jijeeerao	5 1/2%	100	87.00	92.00
J. K. Cotton	6%	100	90.00	90.00
Kesoram	7%	100	101.50	91.00
Muir	6%	100	66.00	63.00
N. Victoria	6%	100	5.00	8.37
S. Niwas	4%	100	58.00	55.00
Shree Bhawan	5 1/2%	100	100.00	86.00
Swadeshi	6%	100	72.50	86.00
Jute:				
Agarpara	7%	100	104.50	91.50†
Alexandra	7%	100	96.00	83.00
Alliance	6%	100	85.00	69.00
Anglo-India	7%	100	103.00	97.00
Auckland	5 1/2%	100	77.50	75.00
Auckland	4 1/2%	100	61.00	52.00
Bally	7%	100	100.00	91.00
Barnagore	5%	100	40.50	30.00
Belvedere	7%	100	101.50	95.50
Bengal	5 1/2%	100	77.00	72.50
Biria	7 1/2%	100	87.50	76.00
Budge-Budge	7%	100	102.00	88.00
Calcutta	6 1/2%	100	78.00	78.00
Calcuttania	7%	100	77.50	93.00
Cheviot	7%	100	99.00	93.00
Chitavalah	7%	100	100.00	91.50
Clive	6%	100	67.50	53.75
Clive	7%	100	73.50	74.00
Dalhousie	7%	100	73.37	79.00
Delta	5%	100	72.00	70.00
Empire	7%	100	100.00	87.00†
F. Gloster	7%	100	109.00	100.00
F. Gloster	5%	100	71.00	64.00
F. William	7%	100	88.00	91.50†
Ganger Mfg.	8%	100	100.00	100.00
Gourepore	6%	100	88.00	72.00
Hastings	6%	100	86.00	84.00†
Hooghly	1%	100	10.31	7.25
Howrah A. Pref.	100	101.00	90.00	90.00
Howrah	7%	100	102.00	95.00
Howrah	7%	100	100.00	89.00
K'haty	6%	100	95.00	74.00
K'narrah	6%	100	71.00	77.00
Kedarnath	6%	100	68.00	68.00
Kedarnath	7%	100	85.00	85.00
Kelvin	7%	100	103.00	94.50
Khardah	6%	100	72.25	73.50
Kinamon	7%	100	102.50	85.50
Lansdowne	7%	100	94.50	87.00

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Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

22-1-59 Rs nP

22-1-58 Rs nP

NAME

Paid-up per Share.

Quotation as on

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NAME				Paid-up per Share.		Quotation as on		NAME				Paid-up per Share.		Quotation as on	
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NAME				Paid-up per Share.		Quotation as on		NAME				Paid-up per Share.		Quotation as on	
NAME				Paid-up per Share.		Quotation as on		NAME				Paid-up per Share.		Quotation as on	
NAME				Paid-up per Share											

Indian Finance

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 23-1-59	23-1-58	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 23-1-59	23-1-58	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 23-1-59	23-1-58	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 23-1-59	23-1-58
Badra Coffee 7 1/2	10	9.62	10.12	Rane 7 1/2	10	4.90	4.90	Kumargode	2	6.40	6.70	Tirumurti	100	114.00	...
Balanoor 7 1/2	10	11.25	11.00	Ruby 6 1/2	10	9.75	9.75	Kurchimala	10	6.00	6.25	Tirupati	10	9.50	9.75
Bajmadies 6 1/2	10	7.90	9.00	Sen Raleigh 5 1/2	100	100.00	73.00	Lucky Valley	10	12.18	10.80	Trav. Rayon	10	16.60	12.05
Be Be 6 1/2	5	3.03 1/2	3.13	Spencer A 6 1/2	10	8.00 1/2	7.72 1/2	Malabar Agr.	10	8.55	8.75	Trichinopoly	10	11.50	12.50
Be Be 6 1/2 R.	10	6.64 1/2	6.64	Spencer B 6 1/2	10	11.05 1/2	9.77 1/2	Malabar Indust.	10	14.56	14.00	Vasanta	100	201.00	278.00
Chandramalai 7 1/2	2	2.12	...	Stand. Motor 6 1/2	100	97.50	88.75	Manankara	10	18.25	15.00	Venkatesa	50	116.00	124.00
Cochin Malabar 7 1/2	50	46.70	50.00	Trav. Chem. 6 1/2	10	9.00	9.37	Manimala	10	8.75	8.75	Vijayakumar	100	102.00	113.00
Coffee Lands 5 1/2	100	79.00	83.00	T. Stanes 7 1/2	100	95.00	100.00	Mercara	5	7.70	7.85	Vijayalakshmi	100	84.00	105.00
Cons. Coffee 6 1/2	25	26.00	23.75	United Elec. 5 1/2	10	10.00	10.00	Midland	10	10.85	14.85	Vijayeswari	100	79.00	81.00
Coonoor Tea 6 1/2	100	98.00	103.87	Vanguard Fire 6 1/2	10	8.73	9.28	Malamalay	25	36.00	29.50	Virudhunagar	50	30.50	26.50
Coorg Tea 6 1/2	5	4.45	4.50	W. I. Plywoods	100	88.00	94.00	Mysore Amalgam	5	5.33	4.65				
Cottanad 7 1/2	10	10.75	10.55					Mysore Coffee	2	3.65	2.80				
Devon 7 1/2	100	104.00	105.00					Mys. Plantations	2	1.55	1.50				
Helcyburia 5 1/2	100	68.00 1/2	70.00 1/2					Neelamalai	5	5.03 1/2	4.55 1/2				
Highland 6 1/2	10	9.00	9.27					Neelithampathy	2	2.80	2.65				
Kadur Coffee 6 1/2	10	7.17	7.16					Neelithanam	10	13.25 1/2	13.00				
Karikode 6 1/2	10	7.70	8.30					Nemmeny	10	15.65	14.80				
Kil Kotagiri 6 1/2	10	8.97	9.57					Nilambur	10	15.00	13.75				
Kurchimala 6 1/2	10	7.12	7.75					Nilgiri	10	7.15	8.35				
Malabar Agri. 6 1/2	20	16.56	16.56					Nonsuch	10	24.35	19.20				
Manimala 5 1/2	10	9.00	9.50					Oucheriony	2	5.10	5.08				
Mer. Rubber 6 1/2	10	7.71	8.91					Panchura	1	3.55	3.20				
Midlands 6 1/2	10	8.21	8.12					Parkside	10	19.15	15.12				
Malamalay 7 1/2	25	24.50	25.87					Permade	10	19.62	19.40				
Mysore Amal. 6 1/2	10	6.40	6.30					Peninsular	10	18.80	19.50				
Mysore Plan. 6 1/2	10	7.85 1/2	7.91					Periakaramalai	2	3.95	4.15				
Neelamalai 6 1/2	10	7.00	6.12					Ponmudi	2	1.40	1.55				
Neelithampathy 6 1/2	10	8.55	8.85					Pullangode	2	1.57	1.60				
Nemmeny 6 1/2	10	9.25	9.90					Puthuthotta m.	2	2.93	2.70				
Nilambur 6 1/2	10	7.46	8.06					Rajagiri	10	17.15	14.12				
Nilgiri Tea 6 1/2	5	4.20	4.25					Rajendra	5	12.70	9.25				
Peermade 6 1/2	100	95.00	94.50					Sangameswar	2	2.50	2.54				
Ponmudi 6 1/2	10	9.35	10.00					Savamelai	2	3.45	4.05				
Pullangode 6 1/2	10	8.65	9.25					Shevaroy	2	2.05 1/2	1.88 1/2				
Rajagiri 6 1/2	10	8.15	7.75					Stanes Amalgam	10	13.80	15.40				
Rajendra 6 1/2	10	8.46	8.46					Swinton	2	2.40	2.36				
Rajendra 5 1/2	10	7.00	7.22					Talaxar	2	1.58	8.40				
Sangameswar 7 1/2	10	9.90	10.00					Teekoy	10	6.67	6.65				
Talayar Tea 6 1/2	10	7.90	8.50					Thamarpally	10	27.00	20.40				
Teekoy 6 1/2	10	7.35	8.45					Thirumbadi	1	1.82 1/2	1.25 1/2				
Thamarpally 6 1/2	5	4.62	4.75					Trav. Rubber	10	17.25	13.50				
T. R. & T. Co. 6 1/2	10	7.81	7.65					T. R. & T. Co.	10	7.20	6.08				
Udayagiri 7 1/2	10	10.30	11.00					Trojical	25	21.75	25.65				
Velimala 7 1/2	10	8.90	9.10					Twyford	10	15.62	12.60				
Waterfalls 6 1/2	10	8.00	8.75					Udayagiri	10	11.15	11.00				
Woodcote 6 1/2	5	3.79 1/2	3.79					Unai. Nilgiris	10	17.20	15.50				
Woodlands 6 1/2	10	8.15	8.80					Vaikundam	10	23.12	27.50				
Woodlands 6 1/2	10	8.32	8.97					Vayitri	2	1.50	1.27				
								Valmalai	5	5.70	4.83				
								Waterfall	2	3.50	3.40				
								Woodcote	1	1.50 1/2	1.58				
								Woodland	10	8.12	6.80				

Ordinary Shares

MADRAS

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 23-1-59	23-1-58
Andhra	100	106.50	111.75
Andhra	85	88.75	97.00
Bank of Mysore	100	302.00	249.50
Canara Banking	50	77.00	80.00
Canara I. & B. 'A'	100	182.00	176.50
Canara I. & B. 'O'	1	1.71	1.86
Indian Bank	100	225.00	208.00
Indian Bank	80	184.00	178.00
Indian Overseas	100	175.00	149.00
Indian Overseas	80	104.00	...
Indo-Comm. 'A'	100	42.50	42.50
Indo-Comm. 'B'	25	11.00	11.00
Indo-Comm. 'C'	50	18.50	29.00
Pandyan	25	32.00	37.50
Punjab National	10	23.75	...
Travancore	25	25.90	19.12 1/2
Trav. Forward	10	7.00	4.35

ELECTRICS

Berhampore	10	6.70 1/2	6.30
Cochin	10	9.90	9.00
Elore	10	11.00	11.25
Karakkai	10	9.50	9.30
Kumbakonam	10	12.12	11.05
Nagapattinam	10	10.50	10.00
Salem-Erode	10	13.00	12.75 1/2
South Madras	10	11.90	12.50
Tin-Tuticorin	10	12.50	12.75 1/2
Vellore	10	13.80	13.00
West Coast	10	13.50	13.50 1/2

SUGAR

Andhra	10	18.50	17.75
Caueury	100	107.00	87.50
Deccan	5	10.40	8.00
I. I. Distil.	20	30.00	29.12
Caueury Sps. 6 1/2	100	12.25	12.25
Joyde	10	15.00	13.00
K. C. P.	100	120.00	120.00
Kirlianpudi	100	42.50	41.50
Mysore	10	43.25	38.50
Travancore	10	10.30	9.80
United Brew	75	257.50 1/2	169.50

PLANTATION

Alageswar	2	2.45	2.58
Amalgamated	10	12.40	10.50 1/2
Anandam	10	14.77	14.00
Anaparti	2	4.35	5.00
Arthala	5	4.00	4.00
Athimattam	2	0.91	1.02
Bababudin	5	12.75	11.50 1/2
Badra	2	4.40	3.00
Balanoor	10	17.62	14.75
Balmadies	2	3.30	2.90
Be Be	5	3.62 1/2	2.80
Blue Mountain	2	3.23	3.00
Chandramalai	2	2.85	2.70
Chembra	2	3.45	3.00
Cochin Malabar	3	5.41	2.93
Coffee Lands	10	22.75	28.20
Cons. Coffee	10	20.60	23.25
Coonoor	10	25.75	17.50
Coorg	2	5.05	...
Cottanad	10	15.25	12.00
Cowwoody	2	7.08	7.20
Devaehola	10	16.62	19.00
Devon	10	6.65	6.65
Emerald Valley	5	1.54	1.75
Okokul	2	16.54	16.12
Helcyburia	10	11.50	11.82
Highland	2	2.95	2.98 1/2
Kadur	2	4.68	3.98 1/2
Kallias	2	3.35	...
Kalsas	2	11.75	20.25 1/2
Kalpetta	10	10.00	10.25
Karikode	10	6.60	6.20
Kilkotagiri	2	6.60	6.20

TEXTILES

Adoni	10	7.12	8.00
Anglo-French	100	70.50	77.50
Balasubramania	40	50.50	59.00
Balasubramania	70	97.00	106.50
Bangl. Woollen	100	156.00	172.00
Buckingham	100	175.00	157.00
Cambodia	10	7.85	10.15
Cannanore	100	135.00	160.00
Caueury	10	10.80	11.87
Colmb. Cotton	100	134.00	170.00
Colmb. Kamala	50	102.00	106.50
Colmb. Kamala	50	50.00	50.00
Colmb. Murugan	100	91.00	141.00
Colmb. Pioneer	100	263.00	237.00
Colmb. Sptinnag	80	45.00	68.50
Dhanalakshmi	100	170.00	207.00
Hemalathen	10	8.80 1/2	9.50 1/2
Janardana	50	68.50	82.00
Jawahar	5	11.50	13.40
Kadri	100	130.00	162.00
Kadri	10	16.00	16.00
Kaleeswarar	100	252.00	325.00
Kannappan	10	9.40	10.40
Kasthuri	25	24.75	25.00
Kothari	10	9.90	10.60
Kr. Rajendra	50	60.50	83.00
Lakshmi	50	94.50	114.00
Lakshmi A	25	46.50	56.00
Loyal	50	25.00	38.50
Madura	15	25.80	35.00 1/2
Mettur	100	328.00	363.50
Polamalai Rangan	100	103.00	109.00
Palani Andavar A	50	126.00	135.00
Palani Andavar B	75	108.00	197.50
Pankaja	100	38.50	45.50
Premier	100	127.50	149.00
Pullicar	100	121.00	129.00
Radhakrishna	100	135.00	244.00
Radhakrishna B	50	67.00	120.00
Rajalakshmi	50	66.00	82.00
Rajalakshmi	100	117.00	135.00
Ramakrishna	100	155.00	200.00
R. G. Ambikai	100	105.00	163.00
Rangavilas	50	49.00	70.00
Royaleema	100	105.00	112.00
Sivanandha	10	13.00	14.00

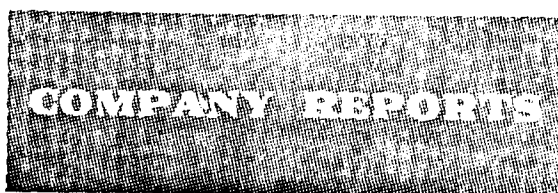
DEFERRED SHARES

Dalmia Cement	1	2.63	2.87
K. C. P.	10	134.00	130.00

Preference Shares

BOMBAY

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
		23-1-59 Rs nP	23-1-58 Rs nP
TEXTILES			
Adoni 6% ... 10		10.00	10.00
Ah. Adv. 5% ... 100		83.50	98.00
B. R. Cotton 6% 100		37.50	80.00
Bhawani Cotton 8% ... 100		100.00*	...
Bradbury 7% ... 50		53.50	59.00
Central India 5% 500		342.50	330.00
Century 5% ... 100		103.50	...
Ephraim 7% ... 100		94.50	72.00
Khyasrao 5 1/2% 100		67.00	62.75
Jatana 4% ... 100		70.00	75.00
Kothari 6% ... 10		10.00*	10.00*
Kothari B 6% 10		10.00*	10.00*
Laxmi 5% ... 250		158.75	187.50
Mahendra 6 1/2% 100		99.00*	90.00*



SPENCER & COMPANY, LIMITED.			
Chairman:—Mr. Z. R. Irani.			
Year ended June	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	29,856,194	31,925,090	29,658,517
Interest, Dividends & Mis. Incomes	751,281	832,067	764,178
Stocks	6,817,100	7,473,922	6,440,510
Raw Materials	751,096	535,494	412,717
Works in Progress	86,660	75,269	47,053
Net profit	2,411,590	2,875,799	2,503,905
Taxation	1,090,000	1,365,000	995,000
Depreciation	245,406	198,892	190,621
Development Rebate	12,000	...	...
Other Funds	136,351	111,405	254,842
Div. Am't. Ord.	600,000	600,000	600,000
Div. Am't. Pref.	317,566	329,736	341,905
Carry Forward	913,245	902,978	632,212
Div. % Ord.	15	15	15
Div. % A Pref.	64	64	64
Div. % B Pref.	84	84	84
(Annual General Meeting on 5-2-59 at 12 noon).			
Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of June			
Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 64% C.P.	2,320,000	2,320,000	2,320,000
(ii) Pref. 84% C.P.	3,680,000	3,680,000	3,680,000
(iii) Ord.	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Share Premium	75,000	75,000	75,000
Capital Reserve	974,301	937,950	926,545
Reserve Fund	5,609,090	5,609,090	5,609,090
Other Funds	2,207,923	2,095,923	1,395,923
Staff Gratuity and Prov. Fund	1,037,941	1,031,870	1,021,540
Taxation Provision	1,602,817	2,088,106	2,037,205
Debts	3,564,999	4,164,507	3,239,598
Carry Fund	913,245	902,978	632,212
Total	26,015,316	26,905,223	25,537,113

Assets			
G. Block	12,883,302	12,342,045	11,897,516
Depreciation	7,361,372	7,361,372	7,038,539
Block (net)	5,521,930	4,980,673	4,858,477
Cap. Exp. in progress	82,730	...	...
Stores	370,321	296,967	257,083
Works in Progress	86,660	75,269	47,053
Raw Materials	751,096	535,494	412,717
Stocks	6,817,100	7,473,922	6,440,510
Outstandings	1,766,024	2,266,465	2,132,304
Do. More than 3 months	211,502	334,246	277,563
Mis. Deposits and Advances	3,352,862	2,605,605	2,633,987
Investments	2,544,595	2,544,595	2,408,145
Deposits in Banks	1,900,000	3,250,000	3,050,000
Cash	2,590,496	2,542,087	3,019,274
Total	26,015,316	26,905,223	25,537,113

CHAMPARUN SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.			
Mg. Agents:—Begg, Sutherland & Co. (Private), Ltd.			
Year ended June	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cane Crushed (mtds.)	5,417,221	6,292,824	5,621,786
Sugar (mtds.)	533,127	559,618	543,614
Sales	21,255,235	17,803,444	10,230,870
Stocks	6,837,778	9,222,010	10,787,246
Net profit	994,865	52,334*	1,075,464*
Taxation	100,000	55,000	200,000
Depreciation	325,000	370,000	325,000
Development Rebate	13,000	...	...
Other Funds	27,000	...	365,000
Div. Am't. Ord.	180,000	...	180,000
Carry Forward	6,822	—343,163	29,503
Div. % Ord.	10	nil	10

(Annual General Meeting on 11-2-59 at 10 a.m.).			
*After writing back Rs 175,000 from contingencies Reserve and Rs 34,720 being adjustment of stores, sales Tax Rebate, etc.			
†Includes Rs 102,625 being profit on sale of machinery; Rs 125,000 provision for taxation no longer required written back and Rs 49,529 being adjustment of stores.			
Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of June			
Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Share Premium	210,000	210,000	210,000
Capital Reserve	1,870,000	1,830,000	1,875,000
Reserve Fund	1,440,000	1,440,000	1,440,000
Other Funds	321,544	319,266	647,380
Loans Secured	4,782,028	6,145,117	9,278,868
Loans Unsecured	98,003	50,630	165,549
Taxation Provision	61,046	112,422	238,980
Debts	1,677,373	2,152,275	2,004,891
Carry Forward	6,822	...	29,503
Total	12,266,816	16,059,710	17,490,171

Assets			
G. Block	8,545,310	8,472,400	8,158,083
Depreciation	6,225,089	5,912,695	5,546,244
Block (net)	2,320,221	2,559,705	2,611,841
Cap. Exp. in progress	3,894	...	35,080
Stores	1,370,656	1,260,440	1,291,928
Stocks	6,637,778	9,222,010	10,787,246
Outstandings	386,659	636,939	866,779
Do. More than 3 months	181,563	181,130	164,663
Mis. Deposits and Advances	917,463	1,582,529	1,490,201
Investments	36,600	36,600	36,600
Cash	211,982	237,194	205,843
Debit Balance	...	343,163	...
Total	12,266,816	16,059,710	17,490,171

BANK PROFITS

ANDHRA BANK LIMITED.
The net profit earned by the Andhra Bank Limited for the year ended 1958 (Subject to Audit) amounted to Rs. 7,98,224/-.

Including a sum of Rs. 1,909/- brought forward from the previous year's account and after deducting the amount of the Ad-Interim dividend at the rate of 5% p.a., free of Income-tax paid for the half-year ended 30-6-1958, which absorbed Rs. 1,02,800/-, the net profit available for final appropriation towards taxes, reserves and final dividend, etc., is Rs. 6,97,333/-.

CANARA BANK LIMITED.

For the year ended 31st December, 1958, the Canara Bank Ltd. has made an audited profit of Rs. 14.45 lakhs, which includes Rs. 44,767-06 p. brought forward from the previous year's profits. After making the necessary provision for contingencies and after transferring Rs. 5 lakhs to Statutory Reserves, the profits available for distribution are Rs. 9.45 lakhs. Out of this amount, Rs. 3.91 lakhs are set apart for Income-tax; Rs. 51,625/- for payment of dividend on 5% Preference Shares, Rs. 2.55 lakhs for payment of dividend at 10% to Equity Shareholders and Rs. 2.10 lakhs as bonus to Staff, leaving a balance of Rs. 37,383-69 p. to be carried forward. The Paid-up Capital stands higher at Rs. 49.8 lakhs and Statutory Reserve at Rs. 45 lakhs. The deposits have increased by Rs. 5.92 Crores. Rs. 23.76 Crores and Advances by about Rs. 2.14 Crores. Investments stood at Rs. 10.07 Crores being almost double the previous year's figure.

IMPROVEMENT IN POSITION

In the case of steel products also, 1959 should see a progressive improvement in the position. In the first half of the year, increased production in Burnpur and Jamshedpur will go some way in increasing supplies of the kind of steel required for ordinary construction. This will be achieved mainly by the supply of billets to re-rollers. But it is only after the rolling mills in Rourkela and Bhilai go into production that the supply position of railway materials and plates and sheets for industries will begin to improve.

The organisation of construction of three large steel projects, all at the same time, has been a very difficult task. These difficulties have naturally been greatest in the earlier stages. In Bhilai, the entire plant and equipment is supplied from the Soviet Union, but the entire responsibility for organising construction in India has been that of the Project. Incoming equipment had also to be moved from the port of Vizag which in the initial stages was not quite ready to receive and handle such large quantities. In the case of Rourkela, plant and equipment from abroad are being supplied by a large number of firms—in fact over fifty. For building foundations and other civil engineering works for various sections of the plant, a number of contractors have had to be engaged. For most of them, the work was new and of an unusually high magnitude. The co-ordination of work has, therefore, presented special problems. In both places, large townships and ore mines have to be constructed simultaneously. But with experience and more intense effort, most of these problems have been successfully sorted out, and generally speaking the organisation is ready to cope with the peak of construction of 1959.

TRAINING OF PERSONNEL

The recruitment and training of personnel required for the construction as well as operation of the plants has been an even more difficult task. Had a large iron and steel industry been in existence, it would have been possible to draw experienced men from those industries. But the scope for doing so has been extremely limited as both the major steel plants in India are themselves engaged on massive schemes of expansion as part of the core of the Plan. This has also limited the use of these plants as training ground for new workers. Reliance has had to be placed, therefore, mainly on young engineers with no experience. Large numbers of them are being trained in the Soviet Union, Germany, the U. K., the U.S.A., Canada and Australia.

Apart from this, large numbers of skilled operatives and workers are being trained in over 50 industrial establishments in India besides the three iron and steel works. About a thousand people have completed their training and new batches will take their place. With the commissioning of several departments in Rourkela and Bhilai, large numbers of workers can hereafter be trained on the spot.

SCHOOL OF EXPERIENCE

Construction of this magnitude at high pressure has been a great school of experience. In the process of working on a tight time-schedule, under great pressure and with very limited resources of trained and experienced manpower at all levels, such valuable experience has been gained.

The steel plants themselves will be the training ground of future operatives and technicians. A large construction organisation with practical experience of the special problems of constructing steel plants would have been established. This organisation will have at its demand a considerable amount of construction equipment. There is already a nucleus of designing organisation which can be progressively strengthened by the deployment of those with this aptitude from among those who have gained actual experience of construction and erection.

These factors, together with the growth and strengthening of supporting industries like steel fabrication and refractories and with the setting up of a heavy machine building plant at Ranchi, should enable the country to face the tasks of the Third Five-Year Plan not only with confidence but with much greater reliance on internal resources in men, material and equipment."

INDIGENOUS MANUFACTURE OF ESSENTIAL INDUSTRIAL MATERIAL

According to a study made by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry of the prospects for indigenous manufacture of tungsten carbide, a material widely used in the metallurgical engineering and mining industries, there is good scope for establishing the industry in the country.

During the last few years, this material has been increasingly used in metal cutting in all branches of engineering industries, in mining operations, involving hard formations, and in wire drawing and steel rope making where tungsten carbide dies have replaced to a considerable extent diamond dies. It has a number of other essential uses also.

At present almost the entire requirements of tungsten carbide tips and tools are being imported. A factory in Calcutta has started manufacturing—although from imported powder—tungsten carbide tips for rockdrills. It has also plans to manufacture coal cutter picks. Another firm in Bombay proposes to manufacture carbide tips in metal working tools.

The combined capacity of these two firms is, however, still below the estimated demand which is expected to rise considerably in the coming years.

A medium-sized plant for an output of 30—40 tons, on two-shift basis, would perhaps be considered appropriate. A factory of this size, when in full production, would have an annual output of about Rs. 1.5 crores. This may go up further when the factory works on three-shift basis. The capital cost of such a project is estimated at Rs. 2 crores, roughly

half of this representing the working capital.

OFFER OF TECHNICAL ADVICE

The Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry would be willing to render advice to any private entrepreneur who is interested in this scheme.

Possibilities of foreign investment, to the extent of at least meeting the cost of the imported plant and equipment, would have to be explored by the entrepreneur. Foreign collaboration may also be advantageous considering the complexity of the techniques involved in the manufacture of carbide tools.

Countries which are specialised in this manufacture are Sweden, the United Kingdom, Germany and Japan among others.

A distinct advantage which an Indian entrepreneur will have is that the principal raw materials for the manufacture of tungsten carbide are indigenously available. Wolframite, of about 60 to 65 per cent purity in the concentrated form, is available in India. Titanium, another raw material containing tungsten carbide, is also believed to be available.

PROGRESS OF ISI DURING 1957-58.

The Certification Marks Scheme of the Indian Standards Institution, which seeks to ensure supply of quality goods to consumers, made appreciable progress during 1957-58, according to the Annual Report of the Institution, just released.

The number of licences granted under the scheme during the year, the third year of its operation, was nearly three times the figure for the previous year.

The Institution has been authorised to issue licences under the ISI Certification Marks Act of 1952 to manufacturers for stamping their products with the ISI Standard Mark. This Mark certifies that the goods conform to the relevant Indian standards and conveys to the consumer a sort of a third party guarantee of the quality of goods. This promotes not only consumer satisfaction, but also export trade.

Seventy-five licences were issued during the year as against 26 in the previous year. The articles covered by the licences included oil of turpentine, gun rosin, plywood panel tea chests, rectified spirit grade B, denatured spirit, naphthalene, pruning knives, copper sulphate technical, BHC technical, and three-phase induction motors for industrial use.

Enquiries received by the Institution show that there is a general desire on the part of manufacturers to have control over the quality of the production and that they are anxious to get licences for use of the ISI Certification Mark. In all 140 firms made enquiries about the Mark and many ultimately sent their applications for the grant of licences.

One hundred and seventy-one Indian standards formulated by ISI were formally adopted by different Government purchasing organisations during the year as basis for placing orders. With this, the total number of Indian standards adopted by these

organisations rose to 838, nearly 96 per cent of the total available standards.

The report records the growing appreciation of the role of standards in the development of industry and trade. During the year, 160 new and revised standards were published thus bringing the total number of these standards to 1079. The Institution also received 198 proposals for formulating new standards.

In regard to the introduction of the metric system in the country, the Institution continued to serve as a clearing house for information and published a number of standards for industry and commerce for the smooth change-over to the metric system. The Institution had also chalked out a programme for revising published standards in terms of the metric system and for preparing standards in future on the new basis.

During the year, the third Indian Standards Conversion was held in Madras. This Convention dealt with many important subjects particularly these relating to food and agriculture.

Another branch office of the Institution was opened in May 1957 in Madras. This was in addition to the two other offices at Bombay and Calcutta.

The Institution continued its activities during the year in international organisations like the International Organisation for Standardisation and the International Electro-technical Commission in the formulation of international recommendations, exchange of technical information and advancement of the standards movement.

The membership of the Institution, which consists of Government departments, manufacturing and trading organisations and technologists, expanded considerably during the year. The total membership rose to 1510 from 1347 in the previous year.

The sale of standards brought a record income of Rs. 4.5 lakhs thus reflecting the increase in the awareness of the role of Indian standards in the country.

TAXATION OF CONCEALED INCOME ORDINANCE ISSUED.

The President has promulgated an Ordinance to-day amending the Indian Income-tax Act in order to meet certain difficulties arising from certain judgments of some High Courts and the Supreme Court.

Section 34 of the Act as it stood prior to 1956 permitted re-assessment of concealed incomes within a period of 8 years, from the assessment year to which the concealed income related. This time limit was removed by an amendment in 1956 which empowered the Income-tax Department to re-open assessments in cases of concealment for any back year without limitation of time, provided that the Department could not reopen any assessment falling beyond 8 years unless the concealed income was Rs. 1 lakh or more. However, it has been held by some High Courts that the amended section could not be applied to assessments which had become more than eight years old by 1st April, 1956, in the absence of express provision to that effect. This ordin-

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

PLANS READY FOR PRODUCTION OF IRON

In two weeks' time, the steel projects at Rourkela and Bhilai will be ready for the production of iron. This will mark a significant step in our industrial history. The President of India will inaugurate this important step by opening the Rourkela plant on February 3, 1959 and the Bhilai plant the next day.

This was stated by Sardar Swaran Singh, Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, Government of India, at a press conference, in New Delhi on January 17.

Production of iron in a blast furnace is a continuous process. Once it is commissioned, production will go on everyday throughout the twenty-four hours. Every day, 1,700 tons of iron ore, 1,000 tons of coke and about 500 tons of limestone will be charged into the furnace. A battery of coke

ovens which has already been commissioned in both Rourkela and Bhilai will be daily converting 1,600 tons of coal into 1,000 tons of coke. The blast of hot air needed to smelt iron in the furnace will be provided by blowers through three giant stoves each about 130 ft. high. The power plants are already tuned up to raise steam and generate power.

Commissioning a blast furnace, put in that simple way, may appear a small matter, said the Minister and added: "But, in reality a number of plants—many of them larger than other large factories—and a complex network of inter-connecting services have to work in unison to produce iron in the blast furnace. The blast furnace complex, therefore, consists of coal and ore handling system, coke ovens, a by-products plant, a power plant, blowers, a gas cleaning plant and provision and distribution of power, gas and water. Thousands of people have been engaged during the last few months to bring all these sections into readiness in a co-ordinated manner. The tempo of construction and erection of plant has been steadily increasing. In Rourkela about 59,000 people are at work and in Bhilai even more—64,000 people are at work.

The commissioning of the blast furnace—significant as it is—is only a first step. To complete the steel works, two more blast furnaces with all their supporting ancillaries, the steel melting shop where the iron will be converted into steel ingots, and the rolling mills where the ingots will be shaped into salable steel products, will all have to be commissioned. A great deal of work has already been done. The bulk of the plant and equipment, which has to come from abroad, has already arrived at site or in India. All blast furnace, coke oven and melting shop foundations have been completed.

The erection of plant is also going on apace. Steel production is, therefore, expected to start both in Rourkela and Bhilai in the middle of the year and the first rolling mills should begin to turn out salable steel before the end of the year. The year 1959 will, therefore, see not only the peak of construction work, but also considerable production going along side by side.

PRODUCTION FROM PLANTS

When all the departments of the steel plant are in commission, Rourkela will produce 200,000 tons of plates, 470,000 tons of hot and cold

rolled sheets of various gauges and 50,000 tons of tinplate, besides about 50,000 tons of foundry iron. The by-products plant will deal with 130 tons of tar per day and produce benzol, creosote, naphthalene and other products. In addition, a fertilizer plant is being put up to use the surplus nitrogen from the oxygen plant. This will produce 580,000 tons of nitro-limestone. The fertilizer plant will, therefore, be as big as Sindri. In Bhilai, the production will be 200,000 tons of rails and sleeper bars, 160,000 tons of heavy structurals and 260,000 tons of medium structurals, besides 150,000 tons of billets for re-rolling industry and 300,000 tons of iron for the foundry industry. The by-products plant in Bhilai will deal with 130 tons of tar per day and produce the same coal tar products as in Rourkela.

The products of Rourkela and Bhilai will go a long way towards removing the steel shortage from which the country has been suffering from a long time. Supplies of pig-iron have already improved after the commissioning of the new blast furnaces in Burnpur and Jamshedpur. The position will further improve with the commissioning of the blast furnace in Rourkela and Bhilai.

ance is intended to make it clear that the provision applies to such cases also. A new provision (Section 49EE) has also been introduced, entitling the Government to retain the moneys already paid by assesses on concealed incomes disclosed by them voluntarily for adjustment against the liability that may be raised by issuing notices under Section 34.

The provisions are necessary in order to deal with cases in which proceedings leading to settlements of tax and penalty on admitted concealed incomes by assesses whose cases were referred to the Income-tax Investigation Commission were invalidated by a recent judgment of the Supreme Court.

Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue).

New Delhi, Pansa 27, 1830 January 17, 1959.

The following is the text of the President's Ordinance No. 1 of 1959: An Ordinance further to amend the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922.

Whereas Parliament is not in session and the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Clause (1) of Article 123 of the Constitution, the President is pleased to promulgate the following Ordinance:—

1. This Ordinance may be called the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959.

2. During the period of operation of this Ordinance, the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), shall have effect subject to the amendments specified in Section 3 and 4.

3. In Section 34 of the principal Act, after Sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

“(4) A notice under Clause (a) of Sub-section (1) may be issued at any time notwithstanding that at the time of the notice the period of eight years specified in that sub-section before its amendment by Clause (a) of Section 18 of the Finance Act, 1956, had expired in respect of the year to which the notice relates”.

4. After Section 49E of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“49EE (1) Where in pursuance of any settlement relating to the assessment, re-assessment or case of any person made or purported to have been made before the commencement of the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959, whether under this Act or otherwise, any sum of money or any security for the payment of any sum of money has been paid or furnished by him, whether on his own behalf or on behalf of any other person, no claim for the refund of any sum so paid or of the return of any security so furnished shall be entertained on the ground that the settlement is invalid in any of the following cases, namely:—

(a) in any case where a notice under Section 34 in respect of the income, profits or gains

relating to the settlement aforesaid has been issued before the commencement of the Indian Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1959; or

(b) in any other case, for a period of two years from such commencement; and accordingly no application, suit or other legal proceeding shall lie for the refund of any such sum of money or the return of any such security—

(i) pending the completion of the assessment, re-assessment or settlement in pursuance of the notice referred to in Clause (a); or

(ii) during the period of two years referred to in Clause (b); or

(iii) pending the completion of the assessment, re-assessment or settlement in pursuance of any notice under Section 34 which may be issued during the period of two years referred to in Clause (b).

(2) The Income-tax Officer, Appellate Assistant Commissioner or the Commissioner, as the case may be may set off the amount referred to in Sub-section (1) or the amount of the security referred to in that sub-section which may be realised for the purpose against the tax, interest, penalty or any other sum which may become payable by reason of any assessment, re-assessment or settlement made in pursuance of the notice referred to in Clause (a) of that sub-section or in pursuance of any such notice which may be issued within the period of two years referred to in Clause (b) of that sub-section.

(3) In computing the period of limitation prescribed for any legal proceeding in relation to any such sum or security aforesaid, the time during which any such proceeding cannot be instituted by reason of the provisions contained in Sub-section (1) shall be excluded.

5. No notice issued under Clause (a) of Sub-section (1) of Section 34 of the principal Act at any time before the commencement of this Ordinance and no assessment, re-assessment or settlement made or other proceeding taken in consequence of such notice shall be called in question by any court, tribunal or other authority merely on the ground that at the time the notice was issued or at the time the assessment or re-assessment was made, the time within which such notice should have been issued or the assessment or re-assessment should have been made under that section as in force before its amendment by Clause (a) of Section 18 of the Finance Act, 1956, had expired.

FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA IN NOVEMBER 1958

The provisional figures of foreign trade of India by all routes (i.e.) sea, air and land, on private and Government accounts during November 1958, according to data so far available in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, are as follows:—

Merchandise, excluding transit trade of Pakistan and other overland foreign countries viz., Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan: Exports Rs 49.24 crores, re-exports Rs 33

lakhs, imports Rs 68.65 crores; total trade Rs 118.22 crores.

Treasure: Exports (including re-exports) of currency notes Rs 1.53 crores, gold nil, current coins (excluding gold coins) negligible. Imports of currency notes Rs 3.61 crores, gold Rs 4 lakhs, current coins (excluding gold coins) negligible.

Balance of Trade: The merchandise import figures are exclusive of the value of certain consignments of Government stores awaiting adjustment. Subject to this deficiency in import figures, the total value of exports (including re-exports) of merchandise and gold fell short of imports by Rs 19.12 crores.

HIGHER PRIORITY FOR RAIL MOVEMENT OF EXPORT GOODS

The Government of India have further relaxed the conditions for movement of goods by rail to the ports for export under higher priority in order to help exports.

The movement of all export goods to ports other than programmed movement of traffic, such as iron ore, manganese ore, etc. has so far been permitted under item 'D' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule, on the consignor supplying to the Station Master of the despatching Station a certificate from the shipping agents that space has been reserved.

Cotton textiles will hereafter be moved under priority 'D' without the production of the shipping agents' certificate if the outer coverings of the bales containing textiles offered for booking bear the mark "For Export Only". This will be subject to verification of particulars to be given at the time of registration with the Station Master concerned for priority movement.

Molasses, power alcohol and raw tobacco will also be moved to ports for exports under the higher priority without the production of the shipping agents' certificate, on the basis of quarterly programmes accepted by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, (Directorate of Export Promotion), in consultation with the Ministry of Railways.

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN INDIA

Births and deaths registered in towns with a population of 30,000 and over during November, 1958, were of the order of 32 and 12 per thousand of population respectively as against 33 and 13 in October.

According to available reports, the country remained free from Plague.

The incidence of smallpox in December was, as usual, higher than that in November but was considerably lower than that during December, 1957. Mild incidence of cholera was reported from some parts of the country.

Based on preliminary data for the last week of December, mild incidence of cholera was reported from the districts of Godavari East, Guntur, Nellore, Godavari West and Krishna in Andhra Pradesh Kamrup district in Assam; Chingletpur district in Madras State and Madras city. The situation has improved in the Ganjam district of Oris-

sa, where considerable incidence was reported during the middle of December, 1958. Mild incidence was reported from Lucknow district of Uttar Pradesh and Calcutta city.

Smallpox: There has been improvement in the situation in the Jhunjhunu district in Rajasthan and Madras city, where epidemic conditions and heavy incidence respectively were reported during the third week of December. Heavy incidence was reported from the Sikar district in Rajasthan, mild incidence from the Alwar and Kota districts of Rajasthan, and considerable incidence from the Kalandi and Koraput districts of Orissa. Mild incidence was also reported from the Baudh, Cuttack, Dhenkanal, Ganjam and Sundergarh districts in Orissa; Anantapur, Chittoor, Godavari East, Guntur, Krishna, Godavari West and Visakhapatnam in Andhra Pradesh; Sorath, Ahmednagar, Nasik, West Khandesh, Yeotmal, Ameli, Kalra, East Khandesh, Poona, Satara-North and Satara South in Bombay State; Trichur and Alleppey districts in Kerala; Coimbatore, Salem and Tiruchirappalli in Madras State; the districts of Kolar, Mysore, Bijapur and Dharwar in Mysore; Rohtak district in Punjab; Agra, Azamgarh, Fatehpur, Ballia, Bijnore, Muzaffarnagar, Saharanpur, Jhansi, Faizabad and Shahjahanpur in Uttar Pradesh; Bankura, Birbhum, Burdwan Hooghly, Calcutta, 24-Paraganas and Malda districts in West Bengal.

Gastro-enteritis in Uttar Pradesh has further declined and during the third week of December, 62 cases and 25 deaths were reported from nine districts of the State. Three attacks from Kysanser Forest disease were reported from the Shimoga district of Mysore State during the fortnight ended December 20, 1958.

Coal tar solvent NAPHTHA LIGHT GRADE 2

The Indian Standards Institution has published an Indian standard specification for coal tar solvent naphtha, light grade 2 (IS: 1272-1958).

The standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for the material commercially known as coal tar solvent naphtha, light, grade 2. A good proportion of the indigenous production of coal tar solvent naphtha, light, falls to meet the requirements of (IS: 213-1956) coal tar solvent naphtha, light, grade 1, but is nevertheless, of use in some industries.

In view of this, the Institution has sponsored the formulation of the standard. It is, however, expected that the entire indigenous production will improve in quality in the course of the next five years when this standard and also the standard (IS: 213-1956) may require review and revision.

This specification is one of a series of Indian standards on materials produced by the carbonization of coal.

Copies of the standard, published in English, are available from the offices of the Indian Standards Institution, at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

January 31, 1959

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA				
ISSUE DEPARTMENT:		(In 000's of Rupees)		
		Week Ended		
		23-1-59	16-1-59	24-1-58
LIABILITIES:				
Notes in Banking Dept.	12,99.13	6,53.92	18,03.72	
Notes in Circulation...	1623,87.19	1629,70.37	1533,63.23	
	1636,86.32	1636,24.29	1551,66.95	
ASSETS:				
A Gold Coin & Bullion:				
(a) In India	117,76.03	117,76.03	117,76.03	
(b) Outside India	...	...	...	
Sterling Securities	164,67.56	164,67.56	245,53.81	
Total of A	282,43.59	282,43.59	363,29.84	
(B) Rupee Coin	134,61.77	134,00.21	131,54.83	
Rupee Securities	1219,80.96	1219,80.49	1056,82.28	
	1636,86.32	1636,24.29	1551,66.95	
BANKING DEPARTMENT:				
LIABILITIES:				
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00	
Reserve Fund	80,00.00	80,00.00	80,00.00	
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	25,00.00	25,00.00	20,00.00	
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00	2,00.00	
Deposits—				
(a) Central Govt.	55,23.12	52,23.19	62,42.73	
(b) Other Govt.	41,99.02	47,14.01	23,85.08	
(c) Banks	68,17.65	72,20.13	73,84.32	
(d) Others	115,44.42	115,86.69	112,62.68	
Bills Payable	19,72.36	18,90.49	20,53.16	
Other Liabilities	32,69.94	33,23.69	29,72.45	
	446,27.31	452,58.40	429,80.42	
ASSETS:				
Notes	12,99.13	6,53.92	18,03.72	
Rupee Coin	1.50	2.65	9.49	
Subsidiary Coin	3.25	3.95	3.02	
Bills Discounted:				
Internal	...	...	...	
External	...	...	...	
Govt. Treasury Bills	11,71.82	14,11.61	1,97.08	
Balances held abroad*	33,35.54	32,59.75	39,89.30	
Loans & adv. to Govt.*	23,93.89	24,39.02	36,30.87	
Other Loans & Adv.	84,70.14	76,77.89	61,63.64	
Investments	268,34.78	11,15.29	16,70.60	
Other Assets	11,16.86	...	...	
	446,27.31	452,58.40	429,80.42	

(1) The item "Other Loans and Advances" (including Rs. 4,83,01,000 ad. vanced to scheduled banks against uncollateralised bills under section 17 (d) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees)			
Week Ended			
	16-1-59*	9-1-59*	17-1-58
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	20,90.22	21,63.74	14,02.23
(ii) other demand liabilities	695,35.82	692,11.15	699,32.93
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	25,50.83	26,21.18	18,00.00
(ii) Other time liabilities...	872,06.01	878,27.35	672,21.14
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank			
(i) Demand Liabilities	8,58.23	8,89.12	8,24.77
(ii) Time Liabilities	40.00	5.00	75.00
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.			
Cash in India	41,26.36	35,29.46	33,47.83
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	41,48.29	40,67.24	39,26.49
Balances with other banks in current account in India	69,18.52	67,39.70	59,96.90
Money at call and short notice in India	13,85.94	13,71.94	11,44.63
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	35,61.98	36,75.71	43,71.99
Advances in India	633,45.71	633,65.22	434,36.37
Island Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	772,82.67	772,08.09	735,65.88
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	91,65.05	89,28.19	109,22.70
	40,54.84	40,15.53	45,19.83

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from R.B.I. also.

A—Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees)			
Week Ended			
	23-1-59	16-1-59	24-1-58
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,62.50	5,62.50	5,62.50
Reserve Funds	7,00.00	6,62.50	6,62.50
Deposits and other Accounts	473,88.42	464,81.74	391,57.94
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc.	10,03.00	18,00.00	1,35.50
Bills Payable	6,55.71	6,01.67	4,37.32
Bills for Collection as per contra	2,35.77	2,41.21	1,02.75
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra	1,06.62	1,06.49	30.65
Other Liabilities including Inter-office Adjustments	1,07.81	4,36.23	97.62
Total	507,59.83	508,92.34	411,86.78
ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I.	22,88.54	27,22.13	27,36.72
Balances with other Banks	3,05.38	2,91.40	2,91.58
Money at call and short Notice	2,26.66	2,66.67	1,33.83
Government and other Trustee Securities	273,35.71	273,77.02	174,01.88
Other Authorised Investments	11,70.96	11,70.96	10,13.04
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts	165,97.94	164,89.26	168,00.69
Bills Discounted and Purchased	13,00.78	13,63.28	19,15.05
Bills for collection as per contra	2,35.77	2,41.21	1,02.75
Constituents' Liabilities, etc., as per contra	1,06.62	1,06.49	30.65
Dead Stock	2,17.62	2,16.90	1,91.82
Other Assets	9,79.85	6,47.02	5,69.27
Total	507,59.83	508,92.34	411,86.78

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended 23th January 1959			
Clearing House	No.	Amount	
		Rs.	p.P.
Madras	61302	6,83,22,108	00
Delhi	50499	15,24,93,164	68
Kanpur	21799	3,88,50,636	00
Bombay	331054	81,02,87,000	00

BANK OF ENGLAND

(In million £)			
Week ended.			
	14-1-59	7-1-59	15-1-58
Notes in Circulation	2,039.2	2,086.6	1,994.8
Notes in Banking Department	611	638	55.6
Govt. debt and securities	2,096.5	2,146.5	2,046.3
Other securities	0.7	0.8	0.7
Gold Coin and Bullion	0.4	0.4	0.4
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
DEPOSITS:			
Public Accounts	12.1	12.0	10.4
Treasury Special Account	208.5	193.7	209.6
Bankers	69.2	67.7	74.5
Other	289.8	273.4	294.5
Total	...	...	...
SECURITIES:			
Government	193.8	179.7	200.5
Discount and Advances	31.0	26.3	32.7
Other	21.2	21.1	21.8
Total	246.0	227.1	255.0
Banking Department reserves	62.0	64.6	59.0
"Proportion" %	21.3	23.6	19.6

Government debt is £11,015,000 capital £14,553,000
Fiduciary issue reduced by £50 million to £2,100 million
on January 14, 1959.

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT:			
(In 000's of Rupees)			
Week Ended			
	9-1-59	2-1-59	10-1-58
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	11,87.49	9,87.40	10,75.89
Notes in circulation	348,04.65	350,19.62	342,76.80
	359,92.14	360,07.02	353,52.69
ASSETS:			
(A) Gold Coin & Bullion	23,07.35	23,07.35	11,36.60
Approved Foreign Exchange	50,76.07	50,76.07	76,55.25
India Notes receivable from Reserve Bank	43,02.28	43,02.28	43,02.30
(B) Rupee Coin	4,38.96	4,53.84	4,26.52
Govt. of Pak. Securities Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer	232,77.42	232,77.42	212,41.90
Gold coin & Bullion	19.02	19.02	19.02
Sterling Securities	4,40.63	4,40.63	4,40.63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00.90	1,00.90	1,00.90
Rupee coin	29.51	29.51	29.51
Total	359,92.14	360,07.02	353,52.69

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

LIABILITIES :			
Capital Paid-up	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
Reserve Fund	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
Deposits :—			
(a) Central Govt.	84,97,49	85,98,43	79,14,70
(b) Provincial Govts.	31,64	50,87	...
(c) Banks	15,90,00	15,97,35	14,59,03
(d) Others	5,62,78	5,62,07	9,60,61
Bill payable	16,90	19,94	37,24
Other Liabilities	11,15,74	11,65,29	8,64,84
	124,23,55	125,93,93	118,36,42
ASSETS:			
Notes	11,87,49	9,87,40	10,75,89
Rupce Coin	48	49	30
Subsidiary Coin	34	31	21
Bills purchased & discotd.	...	...	...
(a) Internal	...	...	...
(b) External	4,89	3,99	4,67
(c) Govt. Treasury Bills	12,44,56	12,30,90	...
Balances held outside Pk.	9,50,00	9,03,00	3,16,00
Loans & Adv. to Govts.	...	...	...
Provincial Governments	13,80,84	14,76,37	10,59,38
Portof Balances	38,20,80	23,59,97	18,10,75
Other Loans & Advances	59,26,32	59,31,80	65,87,04
Investments	8,95,89	9,05,70	9,51,65
Other Assets	...	...	...
Total	124,23,55	125,93,93	118,36,42

Registered No. { C1648 (Calcutta)
B6480 (Bombay)

Indian Finan

Bank with DENA BANK
DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO. LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1938

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. One Crore
SUBSCRIBED & PAID-UP Rs. 50 Lakhs
RESERVE FUNDS Rs. 46 Lakhs
DEPOSITS (31/12/58) EXCEED Rs. 30 Crores
WORKING FUNDS " " Rs. 35 Crores
NO. OF ACCOUNTS " " 1,50,000

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THROUGH DENABANK'S

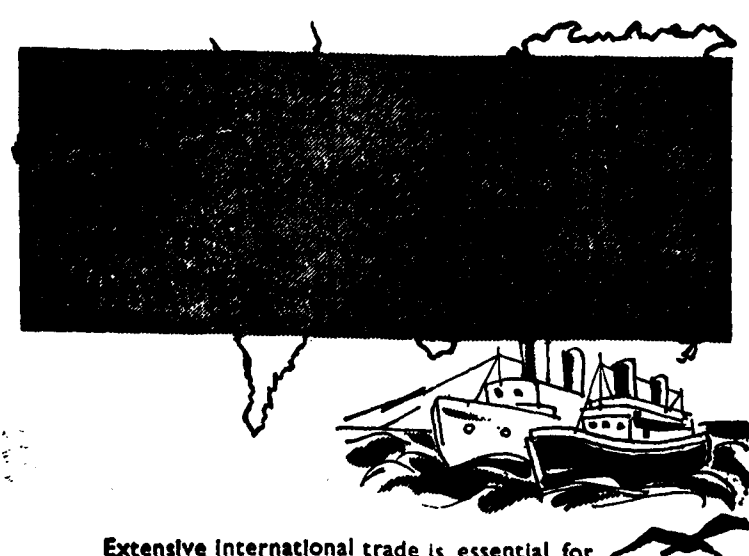
NEW SAVINGS SCHEME INTEREST $2\frac{1}{2}\%$
5-YEAR CASH CERTIFICATES $4\frac{1}{4}\%$ INTEREST

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Reserve Funds £3,168,579

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Indian Finance

INVESTOR'S SUPPLEMENT

Stock Market Closes Steady in January

Though the stock market ruled rather dull during most of the first half of the month, conditions tended to be steady in later dealings. The earlier listlessness was largely due to the apprehensions caused by the reference to ceiling on profits in the private sector in the draft resolutions of the Congress Working Committee drawn up for discussion at the annual session of the Congress in Nagpur. It was generally believed at that time that since the position would not be clarified before the annual conference of the Congress Party the market would continue to display a subdued trend. But thanks to the helpful explanation given by Prime Minister Nehru on the question of ceiling on urban income, the market was able to stage a rally without having to wait for the Congress Session. Referring to the demand in certain quarters of the Congress Party itself for a ceiling on urban income on the lines of those which had been proposed in regard to landholdings, Mr. Nehru had pointed out that a ceiling on incomes at the present juncture would retard the industrial progress of the country. Explaining the point further he had made it clear that a ceiling on landholdings was not the same as ceiling on incomes. For the landholder was free to increase his income from his land by more efficient farming methods. If would, therefore, be wrong to say that since income from land was sought to be controlled, it would only be proper to impose a ceiling on urban income.

Largely because of this clarification the discussions at the Nagpur Congress, though there had been no dearth of discouraging elements in them, did not cause much disturbance in the cause much disturbance in the stock market. Even so all market-men were not equally enthusiastic about extending their commitments, as there was a lurking doubt that the coming Central Budget might bear the impress of some of the discouraging ideas which found expression at the Congress Session. There are also other strong reasons for the general tendency to await the budget. After the two important statements of the Finance Minister, one in Bombay and the other in the course of his address at the Associated Chambers of Commerce in Calcutta, it has become clear that there will not be any reduction in taxation. The question that remains to be settled is whether there will be an increase in taxation. In trying to answer this, one has the Planning Commission's recommendation for a fresh tax effort on the part of both the Central and State Governments for filling the gap in internal resources. Government spokesmen have also been declaring quite frequently that in a growing economy greater and greater efforts are inevitable. On the other side, there are the factors such as the

admittedly high level of taxation on the corporate sector, the difficulties experienced by the private sector to mop up adequate resources for its expansion programme and in some cases even for day to day expenditure, etc. From the point of view of private enterprise it would appear that relief atleast in certain directions seems to be urgently needed if the sector is to continue to keep up its good record during the rest of the current plan period.

From the trend of the market during the past month it is to be inferred that both operators and investors are far from pessimistic about the outlook for equities. But at the same time it is also evident that marketmen are not prepared to ignore completely the

they have been able to expand their activities as well as embark on new lines of production. Investors have also noted the statement of the US Trade Mission to India to the effect that US entrepreneurs find conditions in our country quite favourable for investment. The fact that Government spokesmen have indicated that the next plan will have to be much bigger than the current one also indicates that industrial activity in the country in coming years will show a marked increase. All these factors which are capable of keeping equity prices at quite satisfactory levels.

It may also be remembered that the present stability in the stock market has partly been brought about by the support forthcoming

about the much needed stability to the market toward the close of last year. There have been some notable changes in the method of equity purchases by the corporation. One of the alterations is the decision to hold the meetings of the investment committee of the LIC outside Bombay city also. The committee was scheduled to meet in Calcutta on the afternoon of the 22nd instant and since it was the first time the committee would be meeting in Calcutta the event was considered to be important by operators. Moreover there were rumours that after the meeting it would be known whether there was any basis for the rumour that the LIC would buy Indian Iron shares. The expectations with regard to the market leader were however belied as the Investment Committee gave no indication of its interest in the scrip. Those who expected the scrip to figure prominently in the LIC list of purchases were sorely disappointed and consequently the rate was pushed down.

The last week of the month began rather badly for the market as Indian Irons were found to be under pressure on the opening day of the week. This was due to the reports of the sealing of the blast furnaces at the works of Indian Iron and Steel Company. It was learnt that because of the non-operation of a few men the work all along the line had been delayed for about a week culminating in the management's decision to seal the blast furnaces. With the unsealing of the furnaces the very next day sentiment once again became constructive and the scrip briskly moved up to record a sizable gain over the previous level.

Sectionwise, coals and teas have recorded a broadening of interest. In the case of coals, the immediate incentive seems to have been provided by the LIC which had made some purchases in the coal section. Apart from this, it would appear that operators and investors are now somewhat inclined to extend commitments in coal shares presumably because of the great importance that will be attached to coal production in the country under successive five year plans. It may be recalled that the target for coal production under the Third Plan has been tentatively fixed at 90 million tons. While it is true that the public sector will receive more attention in coal production, it is inconceivable that Government can long ignore the fact that the private sector collieries are in a position to undertake big tasks. However, the fact, that the question of an equitable selling price for coal still remains unsettled as nothing has been heard about the report of the coal prices Committee, has prevented any widespread activity in the section.

After a considerable time marked by dull trading, the tea section has found some support during the month.

PRICE TRENDS DURING JANUARY, 1959.				
	Opening Rs nP	High Rs nP	Low Rs nP	Closing Rs nP
BANKS				
Punjab National	22.94	24.25	22.50	23.50
UCO	67.50	69.00	67.50	68.50
TEXTILES				
Cawnpore Textiles	3.56	4.37	3.56	4.25
Kesoram	12.25	12.75	11.25	11.37
Elgin	11.50	11.75	11.50	11.75
COAL				
Bengal	268.00	285.00	265.00	285.00
Burrakur	16.25	18.00	16.00	18.00
JUTE				
Anglo-India	201.00	228.00	198.00	217.50
Howrah	19.44	20.62	19.25	20.50
National	25.12	26.50	25.12	26.50
TEA				
Brooke Bond	14.94	16.12	14.94	16.00
Hantapara	106.00	123.00	106.00	123.00
Hasimara	20.37	20.87	20.12	20.37
Jayshree	11.44	12.44	11.37	12.37
Methoni	18.25	20.50	18.00	20.25
Tezpur	15.00	15.06	13.75	14.81
SUGAR				
Champaran	17.44	17.50	17.44	17.50
Carew	8.94	9.56	8.31	9.00
ENGINEERING				
Indian Iron	24.95	26.38	24.86	26.21
Jessop	24.19	25.19	24.19	25.19
Guest Keen Williams	37.87	38.50	37.50	38.12
TEXMACO	20.25	21.15	20.20	21.10
MISCELLANEOUS				
Orient Paper	29.10	31.05	29.00	30.80
Titagarh	40.25	41.87	40.25	41.50
Rohas	18.25	19.56	18.25	19.00
Indian Copper	3.45	3.65	3.40	3.58
India Steam	13.75	14.19	13.69	13.94
National Carbon	28.50	28.62	26.87	27.50
Indian Aluminium	15.87	17.37	15.87	17.25
Indian Cable	27.37	29.75	27.37	29.69

adverse effects that will accrue to the private sector in the event of an increase in taxation. Among the stabilising influences that are now at work in the investment situation must be mentioned the considerably strengthened state of our economy due to the implementation of a programme of rapid industrialisation. Moreover the Governor of the Reserve Bank has proved that investment in the private sector is quite ahead of the schedule envisaged in the Second Plan. The import restrictions have been a blessing in disguise for indigenous industries as

from the Life Insurance Corporation. It is now clear that the LIC continue to occupy the position as the largest buyer of equities. By the same token it is generally expected that LIC cannot afford to be a silent spectator when speculation tends to distort price levels either way.

The investment policy of the LIC has therefore considerable influence over the stock market. In recent weeks the Corporation has evinced keen interest in equities and it may be remembered that this support from the LIC has been of much assistance in bringing

NAME	Managing Agents/Secretaries	LOOMS		Purchases Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents Commission and allowances Rs. 000	Year ended Rs. 000	Net Profit Rs. 000	Net Profit for the previous period Rs. 000	DIVIDEND %		
		Hessian	Sacking								Latest	First previous	Second previous
Agarpara ...	B. N. Elias & Co. ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Deb. ...	554	325	154.10	248.66	77.59	50	3-57	(q) 4.69	(a17) 4.15	2 1/2	5 1/2	7 1/2
Alexandra ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Deb. ...	296	150	10.135	15.064	4.115	44	12-57	(a32) 5.61	(a3) 4.38	10	10	10
Alliance ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	797	467	13.010	23.665	1.498	46	5-57	—471	(j) 244	nil	nil	12
Anglo India ...	Duncan Bros. & Co. ... 7% C. P. ...	1,589	972	28.895	59.321	13.589	215	3-58	2,752	(a23) 1,572	10	7	7
Auckland ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 5 1/2% C. P. ... 4 1/2% R. C. P. ... 4% Deb. ...	450	360	10,373	18,062	3,679	55	3-58	(a) 1,658	(a) 314	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Bally ...	Birla Bros. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	659	300	13,247	21,669	3,695	131	3-58	1,257	275	6	2	ni
Barnagore & ...	Jardine Henderson ... 5% C. P. ...	1,124	766	...	...	...	...	3-58	42	—74	nil	nil	5
Belvedere ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	601	219	6,086	11,860	894	50	12-57	(a18) 323	(a1) 205	2 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Bengal Jute ...	Soorajmull Nagarmull ... 5 1/2% R. C. P. ... 4 1/2% Debentures ... 4% Debentures ...	350	250	15,218	20,694	2,584	50	6-57	(b) 24	1,086	10	10	11 1/2
Birla ...	Birla Brothers Private ... 7 1/2% C. P. T. ... 5 1/2% R. C. P. ...	982	391	22,070	49,112	2,550	315	3-58	4,152	2,480	10	10	10
Budge Budge ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	552	439	...	15,688	1,120	50	10-57	(a19) 335	(a) 272	nil	7	7
Caledonian ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	371	245	...	9,965	7,63	50	11-57	(a26) 387	(a2) 4.44	nil	7	6 1/2
Champdany ...	James Finlay & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	761	639	18,596	32,295	3,760	50	3-58	1,045	(a24) 151	nil	2	8
Cheriot ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	480	50	4,907	8,796	683	50	11-57	(m) 198	(w) 218	nil	2	7
Chitavalah ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	124	376	10,672	16,908	948	126	7-57	1,306	1,329	11	12 1/2	12 1/2
Clive ...	S. K. Invt. Co., Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ... 7% C. P. ...	546	423	51.33	9,822	3,513	50	3-57	—3.00	5.33	nil	5	12 1/2
Dalhousie ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ...	496	270	10,796	15,487	3,397	45	3-58	259	(a10) —40	nil	nil	1
Delta ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 5% C. P. ...	458	321	6,476	11,822	955	50	11-57	(a) 184	(i) 220	nil	5	10
Empire ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	295	205	6,721	11,382	986	45	7-57	600	532	7 1/2	10	15
Fort Gloster ...	Kettlewell Bullen & Co. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% 2nd C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ...	1,098	786	...	43,202	8,497	...	3-58	2,313	1,148	20	10	12 1/2
Fort William ...	Bangur Brothers Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	633	381	12,615	21,810	3,893	99	3-58	1,382	969	15	15	17 1/2
Ganges ...	Macneill & Barry ... 8% C. P. ...	1,001	708	15.13	140.34	20.27	2 09	3-56 H	—1.44	(a) 2.86	nil	nil	2 1/2
Gondalpara ...	Directors ... Deb. ...	413	197	18,393	24,113	3,707	...	12-57	(a) 960	(c) 762	20	16 1/2	nil
Gourapore ...	Macneill & Barry ... 6% C. P. ...	962	432	21,659	31,714	2,109	141	3-58	1,874	(a22) 679	20	2 1/2	10
Hastings ...	Bangur Bros. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	661	417	14,482	25,776	4,347	150	3-58	1,957	(r) 1,963	5	5	5
Hooghly ...	Directors ... 10% Pref. (t) ...	466	254	10,499	14,382	375	...	3-57	(a7) 557	—1.81	nil	nil	12 1/2
Howrah ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 7% 'A' C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ...	1,234	706	23,913	40,212	9,193	50	3-58	(f) 5,761	—1,490	nil	nil	5
Hukumchand ...	Ramduitt Ramkissoon ... 7% C. P. ...	1,519	753	32,685	47,610	6,336	255	3-58	2,819	2,376	20	20	20 1/2
India ...	Directors ...	522	554	11,799	21,765	3,423	...	3-58	2,370	(a6) 9.44	12 1/2	7 1/2	5
Kamarhaty ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... B. Ordinary ... 6% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ...	1,250	547	22,806	33,914	7,265	50	12-57	—498	—906	nil	nil	2 1/2

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxation and Dividends	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1959 Rs. np.	January 1958 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash Balances	Others
			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Agarpara ...	11 00	7 06ad	10	6,000	39.23	5.00	19	80.82	120.20	53.26	4.02	92.06	42.65	1 53	6
7% Cum. preference ...	104 50	91 50ad	100	1,000											
5 1/2% Debentures ...	905 00	905 00	1000	1,200											
Alexandra ...	182 00	90 00	100	600	4.00	682	167	5,904	5,983	4,053	70	4,827	1,950	149	326
7% Cum. preference ...	96 00	83 00	100	900											
5 1/2% Debentures ...	455 00	455 00	500	600											
Alliance ...	125 00	79 00	100	3,000	275	250	—574	6,043	12,529	9,579	210	5,669	1,493	172	...
6% Cum. preference ...	85 00	69 00	100	1,500											
Anglo India ...	217 50	136 00	100	4,921	5,900	2,121	237	16,894	30,994	21,504	14,746	4,125	4,480	331	...
7% Cum. preference ...	102 00	97 00	100	4,000											
Auckland ...	183 00	86 00	100	4,000	1,135	2,084	3	4,488	41,982	6,317	332	4,340	2,343	9	21
5 1/2% Cum. preference ...	77 50	75 00	100	1,000											
4 1/2% R. Cum. preference ...	61 00	52 00	100	1,500											
4% Debentures ...	770 00	770 00	1000	1,500											
Bally ...	205 00	131 00	100	2,000	1,800	503	118	2,432	9,860	6,756	579	4,318	808	43	...
7% Cum. preference ...	100 00	91 00	100	2,000											
Barnagore & ...	137 00	75 50	25	275	215	410	—176	781	1,602	949	16	707	314	16	...
5% Cum. preference ...	40 50	30 00	25	200											
Belvedere ...	166 00	72 00	100	2,800	980	1,647	6	1,942	9,766	5,310	72	2,984	561	1	...
7% Cum. preference ...	101 50	95 50	100	700											
Bengal ...	11 62	11 50	10	4,500	1,827	11.45	...	10,319	5,895	3,543	12	6,484	3,800	8,139	4
5 1/2% R. C. P. ...	77 00	72 50	100	1,000											
4 1/2% Debentures ...	900 00	900 00	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	900 00	900 00	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birla ...	19 44	14 25	10	9,126	45.00	18,105	24	15,836	40,960	16,274	7,685	4,168	5,919	660	17,342
7 1/2% C. P. T. ...	67 50	76 00	100	2,364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% R. C. P. ...	150 00	70 00	100	3,600	1,196	74	3	2,834	12,232	7,178	93	3,418	705	4	...
Budge Budge ...	102 00	98 00	100	900											
7% Cum. preference ...	197 00	99 00	100	1,800	2,219	302	1	1,672	8,777	4,641	63	2,566	214	14	...
Caledonian ...	77 50	93 00	100	1,000											
7% Cum. preference ...	127 00	97 50	100	5,916	...	7,585	—546	4,299	23,101	12,728	206	4,776	1,834	40	28
Champdany ...	196 00	102 00	100	1,595	1,324	830	6	680	8,502	5,878	84	2,329	270	130	...
Cheriot ...	99 00	93 00	100	1,000											
7% Cum. preference ...	15 31	12 00	10	3,015	1,800	1,575	73	2,315	7,794	5,154	9.11	4,198	1,909	677	12
Chitavalah ...	100 00	91 50	100	500											
7% Cum. preference ...	442 50	445 00	500	1,069											
5% Debenture ...	14 00	13 75	10	2,400	...	900	—274	2,961	8,149	6,173	6	4,129	1,964	51	...
Clive ...	67 50	53 75	100	800											
6% Cum. preference ...	73 50	74 00	100	800											
7% Cum. preference ...	136 00	55 50	100	3,149	883	3.67	—	5,580	13,975	5,608	522	4,292	2,417	9	38
Dalhousie ...	73 37	79 00	100	1,500											
7% Cum. preference ...	900 00	900 00	1,000	1,948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	170 00	105 00	100	2,800	1,488	2,234	4	690	8,237	4,990	49	3,043	262	91	...
Delta ...	72 00	70 00	100	500											
5% Cum. preference ...	19 44	15 04	10	1,500	2,450	1,106	4	3,580	9,251	6,307	937	3,366	2,924	143	213
Empire ...	100 00	88 00	100	1,000											
7% Cum. preference ...	450 00	450 00	500	886											
5% Debentures ...	257 00ad	297 00	100	2,100	60.70	10.70	254	11,022	27,516	16,559	209	10,289	2,453	304	18
Fort Gloster ...	109 00	100 00	100	1,400											
7% Cum. preference ...	71 00	67 00	100	700											
5% Cum. preference ...	96 00	96 00	100	1,616	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debenture ...	23 75	18 50	10	2,100	1,800	...	196	7,316	12,580	6,351	132	4,443	1,496	112	...
Fort William ...	84 50	91 50ad	100	1,000											
7% Cum. preference ...	72 00	49 00	100	8,432	...	...	—2.67	75.26	211.07	132.89	4.81	59.32	20.46	13	...
Ganges ...	100 00	100 00	100	600											
8% Cum. preference ...	790 00	485 00	300	1,080	2,550	250	39	3,608	7,664	5,599	85	4,250	1,034	95	...
Gondalpara ...	...	...	300	2											
Debentures ...	...	214 00	100	2,400	2,700	460	47	13,116	23,537	16,344	4,409	8,247	922	192	111
Gourapore ...	387 00	72 00	100	2,650											
6% Cum. preference ...	88 00	...	...	...											
Hastings ...	105 00	107 00	100	4,000	2,650	3,793	319	4,665	13,237	6,768	3,350	5,215	2,850	42	...
6% Cum. preference ...	83 00ad	84 00	100	2,500											
10% Cum. preference ...	13 00	12 25	10	1,680	160	1,577	7	1,197	6,657	4,947	83	2,738	1,248	19	...
10% Preference [1]	10 31	7 25	10	1,176											
Hawrah ...	20 50	13 75	100	6,562	2,700	...	33	11,613	23,485	12,424	440	11,434	1,698	237	1,662
7% Cum. preference ...	101 50	95 00	100	875											
7% 'A' C. P. ...	102 00	90 00	100	1,750											
5 1/2% Debentures ...	94 00	94 00	7 1/2	3,000	2,509	545	109	14,360	29,852	15,952	1,385	6,939	4,044	674	...
Hukumchand ...	21 00	16 50	100	5,250											
7% Cum. preference ...	100 00	90 50	100	4,000											
India ...	15 50	...	12 1/2	8,730	...	1,990	85	5,528	14,159	8,784	3,338	3,921	2,759	941	...
Kamarahatty ...	177 00	74 00	100	2,400	1,200	625	—1,802	14,854	19,692	11,405	191	9,433	1,528	160	2,502
B. Ordinary ...	160 00	71 00	100	1,920											
6% Cum. preference ...	95 00	74 00	100	1,600											
5 1/2% Debentures ...	90 00	90 00	...	1,304											

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	LOANS					Managing Agents' Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND %		
		Hessian	Sacking	Purchases	Sales	Stock					Latest	First previous	Second previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000			Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Kankarab...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... B. Ord. ... 6% C. P. ... 4% R. C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ...	1,239	288	22,205	29,582	6,905	50	12-57	—1,021	—2,044	Nil Nil nil nil	nil nil nil nil	1 1 6 6
Kelvin ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	394	309	9,614	15,776	4,177	54	5-57	846	1,176	9 7 7	12 1/2 7 7	20 7 7
Khardah ...	Anderson Wright Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	914	616	219,56	330,90	93,86	56	3-57	8,43	13,30	8 6 6	10 6 6	11 6 6
Kinnison ...	F. W. Hoigers & Co. Pri. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Debentures ...	672	578	20,862	34,063	7,859	50	3-58	(a11)1,400	(a)8,97	5 7 7	nil nil nil	12 7 7
Kanadowne ...	Bird & Co. Private ... 7% C. P. ...	579	352	9,733	16,510	2,861	45	3-58	(a12)569	(d) - 185	nil nil nil	nil nil nil	2 7 7
Lawrence ...	Bird & Co. Private ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/2 % 'B' C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ...	484	356	9,055	14,922	2,326	40	3-58	(a13)619	(p) - 721	nil nil nil nil	nil nil nil nil	1 7 5 1/2 ...
Mahabir Magna ...	Agrawal Brothers & Co. ... Directors ...	28 612	123 396	3,286 22,738	5,494 35,780	997 8,212	30 ...	9-57 3-58	(b)267 3,368	434 (a8)939	nil 17 1/2	nil 5	nil 5
Naihati ...	F. W. Hoigers & Co. Pri. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 4 1/2% R. C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ...	493	322	22,738	162,08	28,63	45	3-57	(u) - 4,37	(a27)6,44	Nil Nil Nil	nil nil nil	nil nil nil
Naskarpara ...	Howrah Trading Co. Private ... 5 1/2% Debentures ...	333	92	34,37	12,29	4,26	3,12	10-56	—7	5,78	nil	12 1/2	11 1/2
National ...	Andrew Yule & Co. ... 7% C. P. ...	573	279	7,921	12,945	837	50	10-57	(a20) 658	(k) 474	7:50 7 7	7:25 7 7	17 1/2 7 7
Nollimarla ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ... 4 1/2% Deb. ...	100	216	...	11,918	3,483	...	7-57	989	981	9 6 6	10 6 6	8 1/2 6 6
New Central ...	Sahu Jain Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	10,39	7,26	314,16	722,36	57,70	3,17	12-56	34,28	46,14	15 7	15 7	22 1/2 5 1/2
Northbrook ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 5 1/2% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Deb. ...	214	353	7,733	14,228	3,920	40	3-58	(a32)385	(a28)497	nil 5 1/2	nil 5 1/2	22 1/2 5 1/2
Nuddea ...	Macneill & Barry ...	644	448	14,185	24,657	938	50	3-58	1,412	(a14)475	5	nil	1
Orient ...	Andrew Yule & Co ...	551	50	4,662	8,767	5,55	50	11-57	(a21)117	(x) 190	nil	3	9
Premchand Presidency ...	R. J. Roy Broe. Private Ltd. ... McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 4% Deb. ...	364 238	240 162	... 7,519	8,850 13,582	1,122 2,155	... 45	4-56 7-57	(a30)358 594	205 458	Nil 6 1/2	Nil 6 1/2	Nil 7 1/2
Rameshwara ...	Birla Bros Private Ltd ... 6% C. P. ...	...	305	5,244	9,916	1,744	...	3-58	260	38	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil
Reliance ...	Jardine Henderson ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	924	352	1,757	9,048	...	50	3-58	—528	—2,201	Nil Nil Nil	nil nil nil	Nil Nil Nil
Shree Ambica ...	Bagaria More ... 7 1/2% C.P. ...	703	208	15,561	23,471	4,037	199	3-57	957	882	5 7 1/2 13	5 1/2 7 1/2 15	10 7 1/2 15
Seerah ...	Hind Inv. Corpn. ... 7% C. P. ...	201	200	6,924	11,020	1,521	86	12-57	1,005	867	7 7	15 7	15 7
Standard ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	367	283	117	3,275	...	40	3-58	(a33)1,531	(a29)1,82	5 6	nil 6	nil 6
Union ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 4 1/2% Deb. ...	758	568	10,380	19,869	2,275	50	3-58	(a16)3,258	(v) - 799	15 7	nil 7	6 7
Waverley ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 5% C. P. P. ... 3 1/2% Debenture ...	306	159	5,105	7,894	1,219	32	5-57	—290	(a25) - 40	nil nil ...	6 1/2 10 ...	37 1/2 10 1/2 ...

- (a) After transferring Rs 3,00,000 from Development Rebate Reserve, Rs 1,55,000 from Reserve for Taxation Contingencies and Rs 63,186 from Jute Stock Reserve.
- (b) After writing back Rs 107,889 being excess provision for taxation and including Rs 26,880 being refund of taxes.
- (c) After writing back Rs 1,26,328 from provision made for loss on stock of jute at mill, Adnat and forward Jute purchases, etc.
- (d) After transferring Rs 1,14,000 from Reserve for taxation contingencies and Rs 70,000 from Jute Stock Reserve.
- (e) After writing back Rs 172,315 being provision against anticipated loss on raw jute stock and work in progress; and after transferring Rs 5,65,000 from General Reserve and Rs 63,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
- (f) After transferring Rs 3,450,000 being the balance at credit of Machinery Renewal Account on completion of the Mill Modernisation Programme.
- (g) After transferring Rs 3,00,000 from Reserve for Machinery Renewal and Replacement.
- (h) After transferring Rs 573,255 from General Reserve.
- (i) After writing back Rs 38,000 being excess provision for taxation; and after transferring Rs 3,90,000 from General Reserve and Rs 32,500 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
- (j) After transferring Rs 525,000 from Reserve and writing back Rs 39,000 from Workers' Provident Fund shown in excess in previous half-year and Rs 61,000 from provision for possible loss on forward contracts.
- (k) After writing back Rs 1,21,392 being provision against anticipated loss on raw jute stock and work in progress; Rs 29,161 being provision against anticipated loss on jute contracted for; Rs 14,000 being excess provision for taxation and Rs 1,95,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.
- (m) After transferring Rs 103,000 from General Reserve and Rs 70,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
- (n) After transferring Rs 120,000 from General Reserve.
- (o) After writing back Rs 59,017 from Taxation Reserve.
- (p) After transferring Rs 1,06,985 from Jute Stock Reserve; Rs 62,400 from Reserve for Tax contingencies; Rs 21,000 from Development Rebate Reserve; and writing back Rs 62,371 from provision for taxation and Rs 10,000 from lid liability.
- (q) After transferring Rs 7,50,000 from General Reserve.
- (r) After transferring Rs 5,00,000 from provision for contingencies and Rs 1,00,000 from provision for taxation.
- (s) After transferring Rs 8,23,000 from Reserve for Tax contingencies; Rs 4,30,000 from Jute Stock Reserve; and Rs 1,47,000 from Development Rebate Reserve and including Rs 1,89,365 being Realisation claim realised.
- (t) Preference shares carry a dividend of 10 per cent of which only 5 per cent is cumulative.
- (u) After transferring Rs 36,036 from Jute Stock Reserve.
- (v) After transferring Rs 3,28,000 from Tax contingencies reserve; Rs 2,50,000 from Jute Stock Reserve and Rs 5,000 from Development Rebate Reserve.
- (w) After transferring Rs 425,000 from General Reserve; Rs 85,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve; and Rs 19,500 from provision for taxation.
- (x) After transferring Rs 2,80,000 from General Reserve and Rs 25,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
- (z) After transferring Rs 2,70,000 from General Reserve; Rs 25,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 54,500 from Investment Realisation Surplus.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up Rs. 000	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxation and Dividends Rs. 000	Gross Block Rs. 000	Deprecia- tion Rs. 000	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1959 Rs. np.	January 1958 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Out- standings Rs. 000	Cash Balance Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Kankarrah ...	91 00	44 00	100	3,000	600	275	—4,159	15,695	17,613	9,733	1.77	8,392	1,422	180	2,451
B. Ordinary ...	84 00	41 00	100	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference ...	71 00	77 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	90 00	99 00	100	1,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kelvin ...	251 00	175 00	100	2,100	4,350	950	87	3,949	13,545	8,878	608	5,325	1,500	354	...
7% Cum. preference ...	103 00	94 50	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardah ...	167 00	110 00	100	5,400	2,333	...	27	133,40	196,61	122,04	1,40	110,88	31,56	1,34	...
6% C. P. ...	71 25	73 50	100	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinnison ...	195 00	113 00	100	4,800	2,500	5,232	26	10,512	23,848	10,851	1,078	9,342	3,640	12	...
7% Cum. preference ...	102 50	85 50	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	900 00	900 00	1000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lansdowne ...	138 00	75 00	100	2,448	1,133	2,576	—932	5,463	12,867	5,840	324	3,899	1,585	27	25
7% C. Preference ...	100 00	87 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence ...	115 00	78 00	100	2,800	...	4,049	—316	5,215	14,898	6,676	526	3,183	1,845	19	1,386
7% Cum. preference ...	94 00	95 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% 'B' cum. preferen & 5½% Debentures ...	74 00 920 00	65 00 920 00	100 1000	1,000 1,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahabir ...	85 00	85 00	100	1,078	...	...	—108	1,944	2,086	1,501	40	2,024	186	79	...
Megna ...	14 75	...	19	8,165	...	2,529	400	10,566	22,229	13,872	26	9,004	3,574	700	...
Naihati ...	77 00	55 50	100	2,999	12.04	22.58	—13.08	52.60	165.26	86.71	2.77	44.81	19.88	16	45
7% cum. preference ...	78 25	82 00	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% R. C. P. ...	64 50	57 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	900 00	900 00	1000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naskarpara ...	14 25	12 00	10	2,000	15.55	...	—1.65	48.88	56.03	21.34	5	28.39	15.35	29.30	...
5½% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National ...	26 50	23 85	10	3,500	2,170	1,781	20	1,577	4,849	1,231	203	3,053	920	1,754	...
7% C. P. ...	102 00	95 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellimaria ...	12 06	11 25	10	2,625	1,725	1,031	43	3,375	3,128	2,193	588	4,052	2,371	570	782
6% Cum. preference ...	86 00	79 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures ...	470 00	440 00	100	8,550	115.00	171.31	3.36	419.40	468.82	106.43	15.90	198.00	83.23	162.03	6.02
New Central ...	13 31	13 56	10	3,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Cum. preference ...	100 50	16 37	10	1,680	1,571	3,011	—244	4,831	13,566	6,141	468	4,798	1,628	6	24
Northbrook ...	74 00	61 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Cum. pref. ...	800 00	800 00	1000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures ...	59 50	34 25	50	6,680	1,650	60	79	9,710	22,600	11,972	437	542	1,501	169	23
Nuddas ...	...	...	100	2,491	1,799	5.05	6	4.68	7,655	5,246	71	2,353	3.04	131	...
Orient ...	179 00	81 00	100	3,996	...	...	—2,623	2,568	5,872	4,426	76	1,933	453	34	...
Premchand ...	...	3 37	5	2,500	500	283	7	2,169	8,618	6,798	2,45	2,494	1,609	111	...
Presidency ...	6 25	...	1000	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debenture ...	...	...	10	2,000	...	10	—708	2,430	2,980	924	72	2,169	94	41	...
Rameshwara ...	5 87	4 37	10	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference ...	9 44	10 19	10	4,950	...	150	—4,627	2,975	12,461	6,663	191	1,139	754	66	...
Reliance ...	7 87	5 69	10	2,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P. ...	70 00	69 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture ...	850 00	850 00	1000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Ambica ...	11 37	15 25	10	3,000	515	1.00	48	9,849	12,172	8,521	958	5,173	4,876	24	...
7½% Cum. preference ...	86 00	81 00	100	1,170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7½% Cum. preference ...	19 50	13 12	10	1,400	10.80	35	40	2,087	6,887	4,750	890	1,902	623	90	...
Soorah ...	95 00	100 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Cum. pref. ...	115 00	49 75	100	2,520	4	3,000	62	407	929	323	292	621	1,236	1,436	...
Standard ...	89 00	74 50	100	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. ...	...	...	100	3,599	1,903	2,930	57	2,901	10,553	4,251	401	3,185	3,232	21	48
Union ...	236 00	93 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P. ...	103 00	900 00	1000	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debenture ...	950 00	...	1	250	300	335	—415	2,999	5,613	4,211	60	2,952	688	116	...
Waverley ...	4 00	2 87	50	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference ...	44 00	30 00	500	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	400 00	400 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

32% Debenture

(a1) After transferring Rs 77,558 from provision against anticipated loss on raw jute stock and work-in-progress; Rs 5,25,000 from General Reserve Rs 49,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 27,000 from provision for taxation.

(a2) After writing back Rs 78,836 being provision against anticipated loss on raw jute and work in progress and Rs 40,894 being excess provision for taxation and Rs 4,00,000 from General Reserve.

(a3) After writing back Rs 1,00,000 from provision for taxation and Rs 36,889 from over provision of liability and Rs 6,470 from provision for doubtful debts.

(a6) After writing back Rs 66,357 from provision for possible loss on forward contracts; Rs 19,873 from Excess provision for taxation; and after including Rs 94,805 being recoveries of sales tax; Rs 48,365 being Income-tax on dividends refundable and Rs 34,781 being dividends forfeited.

(a7) After writing back Rs 125,000 from Reserve to meet loss in jute

(a8) After writinv back Rs 1,32,433 from provision for loss on forward contracts; Rs 67,446 being excess provision for taxation; Rs 3,00,000 from Contingency reserve and after including Rs 1,73,892 being recoveries suspense and after including Rs 12,609 being dividends forfeited.

(a10) After transferring Rs 1,55,000 from Reserve for Tax contingencies and Rs 80,000 from Jute Stock Reserve.

(a11) After transferring Rs 299,129 from General Reserve and Rs 72,729 from provision for Sales Tax Contingencies.

(a12) After transferring Rs 52,500 from General Reserve and Rs 27,834 from provision for Sales Tax Contingencies.

(a13) After transferring Rs 215,000 from Plant Renovation Reserve; Rs 986,129 from General Reserve; Rs 84,000 from Welfare Reserve; and Rs 21,145 from provision for Sales Tax Contingencies.

(a14) After transferring Rs 9,50,000 from General Reserve,

(a16) Includes Rs 1,932,513 being profit on sale of Assets; Rs 42,474 being profit on sale of stores and Rs 205,346 being scrap sale.

(a17) After transferring Rs 75,000 from General Reserve.

(a18) After transferring Rs 29,000 from General Reserve and Rs 64,393 from provision against anticipated loss on jute contracted for.

(a19) After transferring Rs 80,000 from General Reserve and Rs 63,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(20) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund and Rs 78,000 being Inv't. Realisation surplus.

(a21) After transferring Rs 72,000 from General Reserve.

(a22) After transferring Rs 2,50,000 from General Reserve and Rs 2,30,000 from General and Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(a23) After transferring Rs 3,00,000 from Machinery Replacement Reserve.

(a24) After transferring Rs 19,00,000 from General Reserve.

(a25) After transferring Rs 30,000 from General Reserve and Rs 7,530 being over provision of liabilities in previous year.

(a26) After transferring Rs 100,000 from General Reserve and including Rs 25,000 being Surplus of Investment Realisation.

(a27) After transferring Rs 1,52,000 from Reserve for Tax contingencies; Rs 38,385 from General Reserve; and Rs 75,000 from Jute Stock Reserve; and including Rs 17,100 being excess depreciation and Rs 1,78,325 being excess depreciation and Rs 1,78,325 being refund of Income Tax and after providing Rs 1,60,365 for Income Tax for 1952-53.

(a28) After transferring Rs 1,50,000 from Jute Stock Reserve; Rs 1,10,000 from Development Rebate Reserve; Rs 50,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and writing back Rs 10,494 from provision for taxation.

(a29) After transferring Rs 1,13,438 from General Reserve; Rs 65,000 from Welfare Reserve; Rs 1,000 from Tax contingency Reserve; and Rs 28,864 from Jute Stock Reserve and including Rs 8,379 being refund of Income Tax.

(a30) After transferring Rs 750,000 from General Reserve.

(a31) After writing back Rs 191,298 being over provision of Sales Tax liabilities.

(a32) After transferring Rs 82,000 from General Reserve.

(a33) Includes Rs 678,542 being profit on sale of Assets; Rs 127,834 being profit on sale of stores; Rs 494,165 being Scrap sales and Rs 4,500 being profit on Redemption of debentures.

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' Allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA												
Alembic Chemicals	Bhailal Amin & Sons Private Ltd.	1,889	7,866	13,866	2,292	408	12-56	1,515	1,120	10	8	8
	64% 1st Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	5% 2nd R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Anil Starch Products	Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co.	...	92,01	145,51	3,78	61	12-56	(v)11,04	(e)9,25	10	10	10
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Associated Cement Cos.	Cement Agencies Private Ltd.	36,017	117,154	246,809	13,540	4,102	7-58	53,001	46,365	8	5	10
Associated Stoned Industries	Rajputana Mining Agen. Pr. Ltd.	139	39,24	14,82	...	102	9-56	7,09	4,23	30	6	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	62	28	28
Atul Products	Lalhai Sons & Co.	758	111,24	183,41	...	9	12-56	30,96	20,62	5	5	5
Automobile Products	Directors	11,52	126,32	134,73	41,00	...	7-56	8,39	5,90	nil	nil	nil
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Bharat Line	Dinshaw Private	29,23	149,86	233,71	...	107	12-55	30,88	35,25	5	5	5
Bombay Burma Trading	Wallace & Co.	...	...	51,872	48,623	975	7-57	11,974	10,270	32	32	30
	Old Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	New shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Gas	Directors	616	5,436	9,405	...	...	12-57	1,261	(a)141,006	4	12	...
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	Directors	391	439	...	...	...	9-56	400	414	6	6	6
	61% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Bombay Safe Deposit	F. F. Campbell & Co. Ltd.	42	...	134	924	9	9-56	68	68	15	16	16
	Directors	...	...	7,540	...	...	12-56	(m)141	242	nil	nil	5
Bombay Uganda Co.	Directors	2,561	19,193	25,741	6,522	...	12-57	2,730	2,202	16	15	20
W. H. Brady & Co.	Directors	11,406	33,107	142,981	...	...	12-57	75,476	109,127	15	...	...
Barmah Shell	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	1,021	1,321	3,114	129	30	12-57	184	235	15	15	16
G. Claridge & Co.	G. Dandekar Machine Works	186	3,33	844	1,66	26	6-56	1,59	1,62	8	8	8
	Partly Paid Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Dharansi M. Chemical	D. Morarji & Co.	122	37,91	49,24	58,62	18	12-55	51	2,03	nil	6	6
Digvijay Cement	Shree Laxmi Agents Ltd.	1,798	16,373	24,647	972	241	12-57	4,755	3,795	9	8	8
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Eastern Shipping Corp.	Scindia Steam Navigation	26,54	129,03	220,84	...	3,54	3-56	45,68	(r. 25,36	5	5	5
Estrela Batteries	Chunilal Manilal Ltd.	14,19	23,27	57,54	18,84	33	3-56	4,79	2,70	6	4	6
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Great Eastern Shipping	A. H. Bhiwandiwala & Co. Privt.	28,28	...	372,29	...	8,31	6-57	(n)97,87	108,18	15	15	(a)
	51% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Greaves Cotton & Co.	Directors	2,902	33,374	45,336	9,869	...	3-58	3,309	2,237	10	7	5
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Hindustan Electric Co.	Dharmsinh & Co.	476	99,20	127,74	31,58	75	4-56	9,42	4,89	6	6	8
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Hindustan Lever	Director's	21,637	282,814	331,924	63,091	...	12-57	28,385	24,971	14	12	...
Indian Cement	Director's	3	...	...	...	...	3-56	1,64	1,24	30	25	20
Indian Plastics	Directors	875	27,88	49,52	13,73	...	3-56	4,02	3,28	24	24	24
	54% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Indian Vegetable Products	F. F. Campbell & Co. Pri.	578	141,29	206,29	721	1,31	9-56	6,29	3,18	10	5	5
Indus. Cr. & Invst. Corp.	Directors	386	...	41,75	...	...	12-56	34,46	22,81	5	5	5
Industrial Investment	Premchand Roychand & Sons	23	...	716	...	50	12-57	637	603	5	5	4
Kemp & Co.	Directors	537	47,70	55,40	9,65	...	3-56	2,02	1,44	7	6	6
Killick Industries	Managing Director	669	...	...	...	...	6-56	26,27	27,63	11	11	11
Machinery Manfrs. Corp.	Mahindra & M. Indre	22,84	37,82	69,86	40,16	40	3-57	8,72	10,62	10	11	...
	4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Loan from I. F. Corp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malwa Vanaspati & Chem.	Mohatta Bros.	...	96,34	110,33	6,71	15	12-53	4,60	-6,02	nil	nil	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Elect. Industries	Navin Kumar Hansraj Pri. Ltd.	10,15	44,38	56,93	24,05	83	3-56	5,56	5,37	9	9	9
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
National Machinery Manfrs.	Directors	37,64	75,06	152,62	81,06	...	12-55	26,23	10,80	4	4	4
National Newsprints & Paper	Chinai & Co. Private Ltd.	206	...	...	...	...	3-55	-4,42	-39	nil	nil	...
National Rayon Corp.	Directors	...	...	53,265	3,817	...	12-57	13,674	14,294	14	14	12
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palampur Veg. Products	Investa Industrial Corp.	...	...	...	...	...	12-55	-1,13	-1,59	nil	nil	...
	51% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer Magnesia Works	N. Pestonjee & Co.	78	...	984	26	38	12-54	1,78	1,71	5	3	...
	Ordry. Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	...
Polson Ltd.	Polson Agencies Private Ltd.	783	47,32	92,12	11,44	1,47	12-56	10,75	13,29	12	10	10
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Sanitex Chem. Industries	M. B. Amin & Co.	342	978	18,76	9,69	24	12-55	...	36	nil	nil	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sathe Biscuits	Sathe Food Industries pri. Ltd.	145	2,375	4,043	651	41	3-58	408	352	6	6	5
	Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	5
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	5
Scindia Steam	Directors	146,51	664,63	1277,51	...	...	6-57	356,81	(h)265,89	6	5	2
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shangrila Food Products	Directors	141	754	12,27	1,49	...	3-56	-3,80	-3,30	nil	nil	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shivrajpur Syndicate	Killick Industries Ltd.	45,00	163,08	34,46	5,74	11-56	43,17	31,73	80	80	80	...
Supreme Industries	Mody & Co.	...	7,33	498	7,63	8	3-56	64	65	6	(x)	6
	64% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Tata Chemicals	Tata Industries Private	5,121	10,126	34,923	...	287	6-58	(a)24,557	5,148	7	7	7
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Oil Mills	Tata Industries Private	8,500	34,615	61,670	...	268	3-58	3,147	3,029	10	10	12
	44% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
United Salt Works & Indus.	Salt & Industry Agency Pr. Lt.	11,24	...	33,81	9,93	48	9-55	4,16	4,49	10	10	10
Volta Ltd.	Directors	14,941	178,376	206,040	...	...	8-57	7,821	4,141	9	9	...
Western India Match	Swedish Match Co.	125,95	728,67	1016,87	22,84	13,06	12-55	78,54	78,38	11	11	11

(a) Traffic Revenue. (b) Dividends and Interest, etc. (c) Profits on contracts. (d) Revenue Income. *Income by freight, etc.

INDUSTRIALS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS							
	January 1959 Ra. np.	January 1958 Ra. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward				Ra. 0	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Investments Ra. 000	Stocks & Stores Ra. 000	Outstandings Ra. 000	Cash Ra. 000	Others Ra. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA																		
Alembic Chemicals	156 75	120 50	100	3,500	1,916	2,060	98	4,990	9,338	4,531	2,385	4,125	2,731	14	...			
64% 1st C. P.	91 40	85 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5% 2nd R. C. P.	85 50 N	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6% 3rd C. P.	72 00 N	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Anil Starch Products	...	...	100	2,926	13,02	7,38	14	3,79	91,88	23,35	6	22,65	25,08	2,27	...			
5% C. P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Associated Cement	153 75	156 00	100	190,239	22,700	90,596	198	141,372	363,276	127,915	7,313	151,225	29,620	13,380	9,206			
Associated Stones Indust	15 60 N	...	10	850	3,15	...	10,98	7,26	10,30	5,10	20	16,15	12,48	2,86	...			
6% C. P.	100 00 N	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Deferred	...	...	5	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Atul Products	...	...	100	189,00	...	...	24	220,38	261,72	45,19	62,42	93,72	33,06	3,85	...			
Automobile Products	...	...	100	28,00	...	1,13	4	74,66	59,72	10,24	...	48,22	13,06	8	...			
5% R. C. P.	...	...	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bharat Line	12 60	...	10	100,00	...	15,37	1,55	219,38	441,66	185,09	3,79	19,02	47,25	71	8,98			
Bombay Burma Trading...	...	...	2500	250	7,928	29,556	184	40,947	46,048	18,808	8,826	9,679	16,468	23,196	2,737			
Old Shares	464 00	544 00	125	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
New Shanes	170 00	201 25	50	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bombay Gas	...	...	£1	4,000	665	2,375	1	3,329	8,320	3,930	2,945	1,358	1,439	238	...			
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	116 25	64 00	100	1,418	15	262	5	518	2,678	1,130	10	703	129	865	...			
61% C. P.	76 00	65 00	100	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
41% C. P.	60 50	50 00N	100	863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bombay Safe Deposit	500 00 N	500 00	200	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bombay Uganda Co.	47 00	47 00	100	1,596	...	20	94	230	255	4,23	2,70	1,034	57	429	...			
W. H. Brady & Co.	300 80	280 00	150	4,500	2,150	4,002	75	6,414	865	528	3,171	7,355	4,434	1,642	...			
Burn's Shell	...	...	100	138,200	71,800	105,400	4,166	62,213	257,542	44,761	12	35,711	128,555	1,116	3,616			
G. Claridge & Co.	170 00	...	100	800	600	682	19	795	2,088	1,540	12	1,152	1,161	21	...			
G. G. Dandekar Moe. Works	...	...	50	247	...	...	8	4,65	10,06	5,33	4,74	1,68	2,63	9	...			
Partly Paid Ordry	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5% R. C. P.	80 50	49 50	50	1,369	1,70	1,00	1	33,12	41,22	21,00	18	17,44	9,66	7	1,94			
Dharamsi M. Chemical	130 50	135 50	100	13,410	4,300	1,382	224	17,212	37,578	12,917	5,234	8,558	4,934	161	2,885			
Digvijay Cement	84 30	83 00	100	7,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5% R. C. P.	...	...	100	550,00	...	39,99	24	223,60	467,35	7,118	68,40	98	37,53	166,30	144,46			
Eastern Shipping Corpn.	36 50	36 50	50	1,497	3,15	7	22	15,50	28,61	1,941	3	17,66	12,81	70	3,50			
Estrela Batteries	34 50	35 50	50	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5% C. P.	24 08	20 00	10	9,000	76,00	61,60	1,84	367,08	490,84	86,21	2,74	36	72,77	140,71	...			
Great Eastern Shipping	96 00	91 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
53% R. C. P.	100 50	...	100	8,840	2,100	1,597	22	19,462	1,515	514	13,857	9,872	11,040	1,252	...			
Greaves Cotton & Co.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5% C. P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6% R.C.P.	...	92 00	100	3,585	...	2,00	18	111,50	78,77	7,27	2,53	28,65	51,22	2,20	7,50			
Hindustan Electric Co.	105 50	82 00	100	3,307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6% C. P.	81 00	19 84	10	55,700	4,000	7,177	8,994	47,194	47,960	13,562	103	70,465	13,987	4,110	...			
Hindustan Lever	28 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Indian Cement	26 00	28 75	10	152	1,00	50	4	1,43	1,42	...	1,30	...	53	1,23	...			
Indian Plastics	...	...	10	2,988	...	...	5	20,54	44,45	10,95	...	27,83	11,05	65	...			
Indian 2,250	...	...	100	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
54% Cum. preference	...	...	100	2,117	2,53	1,95	8	16,10	25,35	20,52	69	9,18	10,92	16,21	...			
Indian Vegetable Products	114 00	69 80	100	1,395	10,00	...	6,31	792,34	98	35	652,58	...	77,86	577,59	...			
Indus.Cr. & Invest. Corp.	78 00	71 00	100	500,00	1,623	390	175	853	20	16	12,561	...	163	312	...			
Industrial Investment	85 00	...	...	9,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Kamp & Co.	215 00	185 00	200	1,200	3,50	2,86	15	14,86	24,75	11,68	78	9,90	8,25	1,33	...			
Killick Industries	153 00	157 50	100	10,000	7,50	27,58	5	52,50	35,47	8,04	144,36	4,91	8,82	1,88	22			
Machinery Manfrs. Corpn.	...	...	100	3,924	...	14,42	23,18	90,45	129,21	36,37	21	53,70	10,89	1,16	1,08			
4% Cum. preference	...	...	100	1,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
44% C. P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Loan from I. F. Corpn.	...	...	...	4,905	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Malwa Vanaspathi Chems.	...	...	10	3,128	...	30	5,10	29,60	51,07	6,00	...	11,97	14,22	17	84			
6% Debentures	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
National Elec. Industries	75 60	70 00	50	585	...	7,25	18	31,90	24,76	9,46	89	24,05	9,95	51	...			
44% C. P.	80 00 N	80 00 N	100	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
National Machy. Manfrs.	...	...	100	252,40	...	12,36	61	115,89	245,11	99	...	95,13	30,54	90	58			
National Newsprint & Paper	...	...	10	131,53	...	...	6,60	429,81	413,25	...	3	15,06	28,74	57,26	40,40			
National Rayon Corpn.	244 50	224 75	100	16,064	4,600	9,615	124	29,488	105,596	34,000	110	15,707	4,231	669	...			
3% Cum. Preference	73 50	67 00	100	174,28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
54% Debentures	101 50	97 50	...	150,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Palanpur Veg. Products...	...	...	10	1,500	...	...	23,90	28,59	27,37	...	10	1,84	9	1	28			
54% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Pioneer Magnesia Works...	...	...	100	1,179	18	66	2	4,74	9,55	6,26	4,63	3,05	2,88	86	2,75			
Ordry. Partly Paid	...	...	75	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Polson Ld.	152 00	170 00	100	2,160	14,50	11,45	46	25,66	58,81	12,53	1	16,93	20,19	10,27	...			
6% C. F. T.	80 00	84 70	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sanitex chem Indus.	...	...	50	1,301	...	...	1	8,29	13,12	60	...	8,20	2,07	38	2,63			
5% C. P.	...	...	50	449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Satna Biscuits	100 00N	100 00 N	100	473	...	181	40	1,598	3,083	864	1	657	351	74	...			
Partly Paid	50 00N	56,03 N	50	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7% R. C. P.	100 00	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Scindia Steam	21 40	17 44	20	939,98	80,00	1016,23	5,84	119,95	249,665	57,900	58,497	25,65	405,59	357,79	343,62			
44% Debentures	98 00	93 00	...	401,28	...	...	5,79	8,25	39,73	6,16	32	5,52	2,88	16	...			
Shangrilla Food Products	...	...	100	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5% C. P.	...	...	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Shivapur Syndicate	88 00	93 50	10	700	20,00	50,25	9	57,68	56,73	24,46	10,02	49,96	18,84	19,54	4,38			
Synerge Industries	120 00	80 50	100	622	3,45	31	25	4,48	10,60	2,28	1,95	7,63	1,26	18	...			
64% C. P.	72 00	70 50	100	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tata Chemical	15 28	12 72	10	19,596	320	1,400	4	22,887	45,735	17,148	691	17,255	5,473	701	...			
5% Cum. Preference	91 00	90 50	100	5,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5% Debentures	99 00N	99 00	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tata Oil Mills	44 75	37 00	25	7,007	1,035	1,553	6	29,994	22,259	13,740	911	22,135	9,232	2,551	246			
44% C. P.	60 00	...	250	1,335	13,00	22,31	7,74	10,92	65,62	32,00	5,05	14,75	5,77	8,0	2			
United Salt Works Indus.	140 00	113 50	100	25,500	925	174	139	93,609	6,655	1,896	172	61,601	49,910	2,629	476			
Volta	187 00	170 00	100	275,00	6,100	19,25	5,62	387,22	303,67	157,21	45	163,96	207,20	150,2	...			
Western India Match	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' Cowances and miscellaneous	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT	
		Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Latest		Previous	Latest	Previous	
		Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000		Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
NORTHERN INDIA											
Alkali & Chemical	Imp. Ch. Industries Private	1,527	91.72	22,546	4,686	...	9.57	5,111	4,020	8	8
All India Finance & Commerce	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kayell Siyal & Co.	30	...	1,69	...	20	5.56	96	88	7 1/2	7 1/2
Aluminium Corp.	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7 1/2% G. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	J. K. Industries Private Ltd.	3,258	3,735	9,625	4,150	204	3.58	2,720	2,729	9	9
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrit Banaspati	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Amrit Agency Ltd.	2,06	354.43	367.26	66.68	18	3.55	22.07	19.54	...	...
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anderson Wright	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Directors	4.04	...	10.26	...	...	12.55	(a)1.67	5.02	...	...
Angelo Brothers	4 1/2% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ashoka Cement	Turner Morrison & Co, Pri.	6.78	221.12	248.43	...	1.82	8.57	16.99	16.24	18	20
Assam Bengal Cement	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	9.55	(a5)	...	...	...
	Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eastern Corporation	8.64	37.04	72.61	4.13	87	3.55	15.96	17.65	...	...
Assam Match Co.	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Directors	15.63	94.59	124.89	5.98	...	12.55	9.52	7.93	12 1/2	12 1/2
	Assam Saw Mills	521	...	3,125	791	...	9.57	172	174	...	...
	Associated Hotels	12.88	40.36	71.62	...	2.16	3.56	14.21	8.83	12	4
Associated Mining	7% Cum. preference Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramkumar Agarwala	13	7.37	6.16	1.59	44	12.52	1.90	2.32	...	...
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ballarpur Paper	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Ltd.	10.45	53.71	120.61	4.41	89	6.55	39.50	...	...	...
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	5% R. C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Directors	7,832	107,618	128,230	7,539	...	12.57	3,054	(a)4,287	15	15
Barroo coke	Jardine Henderson	385	640	20.61	3.29	17	9.56 HY	2,03	2.40	5	6
Bathgate & Co.	Directors	319	795	1,619	545	...	12.57	31	17	...	...
Behar Rice Mills	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	H. V. Low & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	6.54	36	33	...	...
	Pengal Assam Steamship	...	...	3,119	...	73	10.57	(a6)240	798	5	7 1/2
	7% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bengal Chemicals	Directors	28.02	82.42	145.99	38.70	...	4.54	15.12	14.44	6
Bengal Elec. Lamp	7 1/2% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 1/2% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	P. C. Datta	1.27	18.69	33.71	...	...	3.54	4.12	4.86	6 1/2	6 1/2
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Flour	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	581	17,516	21,351	609	225	12.57	2,178	1,278	6 1/2	6 1/2
	Directors	3,531	7,274	20,781	214	...	12.57	2,156	1,337	12 1/2	10
Bengal Paper	7% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7% 'A' Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% 'B' R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bengal Potteries	B. R. Bhagat & Co.	27.09	13.26	91.13	10.48	...	12.56	14.93	11.13	10
Bengal Timber	Ord. P. Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jardine Henderson	1.34	13.66	24.68	6.48	...	6.55	81	1.01	...	...
Bhagwati Pressing	8% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Ramdutt Ramkissendass	7	...	1.57	...	17	12.55	1.04	1.13	5	5
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Murari Lal Batra & Co.	1.63	14.71	19.61	4.03	11	12.55	1.12	1.06	7 1/2	7 1/2
	'B' Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Commers	6 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Directors	584	3,298	3,318	479	...	12.57	(a1)138	130	...	...
Bharat Starch & Chemical	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	1.65	38.41	37.48	12.65	67	1.55	-6.10	5.37	...	...
Bharati Company	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	3.54	2.68	-3.24	...	...
Birds Investments	Lovelsack & Lewes	...	...	5.71	...	12	9.56	3.49	4.73	10	12 1/2
Bira Stone Lime	5 1/2% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	4,684	...	9,021	218	102	3.58	1,130	982	17 1/2	17 1/2
	Pritanmia Biscuits	2,980	6,612	18,463	...	...	3.58	2,904	1,874	12	10
Br. Burma Petroleum & Br. Ceylon Corpn.	8% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	A. T. C. Inv. Co.	...	...	...	...	...	3.56	37	34	5	5
	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	12.55	15.76	10.78	15	10
	6% Cum. Part preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British India Corpn.	Directors	178.72	428.71	761.45	399.76	...	12.56	(0)95.42	(a8)11	2	8
	8% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brushware	5 1/2% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Begg Sutherland & Co. Pri. Ltd.	...	...	499	245	2	11.57	23	38	7 1/2	10
Burma Lime	S. C. Chunder & Co.	18	70	2.44	24	...	9.54	31	30	...	...
	Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Gas Co.	Soorajmull Nagarmull	...	...	...	...	1.49	9.55	6.38	7.06	6	5
	5 1/2% R.C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Hydraulic	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Andrew Yule & Co.	...	...	3.43	...	3	6.57	47	(i)2.18	3	...
Calcutta Investment Co.	Ramdutt Ramkissendass	...	...	6.75	...	30	12.54	7.11	3.95	2	1
Calcutta Landing & Shipping	Gladstone Lyall	3.39	...	3.02	...	16	10.55 HY	1.18	50	5	3 1/2
Calcutta Safe Deposit	Amritlal Ojha & Co.	51	...	...	...	...	3.55	1.19	1.42	5	5
	4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

February 7, 1959

INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	LIQUID ASSETS					
	January 1959	January 1958			General	Other	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stock & Stores	Out Standing	Cash	Others	
	Ra. np.	Ra. np.			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA																
Alkali & Chemical	18 12	13 25	10	24,842	28.00	70.65	1.20	122.91	249.14	60.65	...	106.21	35.81	145.29	26.39	...
5% Cum. Preference	102 00	97 00	100	3,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All India Finance & Com. Ord.	...	...	100	500	53	18	...	13.21	36	8	73	10.66	7.76	68	...	...
7 1/2% C. P.	...	...	110	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aluminium Corp.	11 12	10 00	10	5,750	2,400	17,980	92	6,319	38,576	10,055	614	6,216	1,830	1,104	...	...
6% Cum. preference	85 00	88 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference	63 00	69 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	5 25	4 56	2 1/2	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	920 00	920 00	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debenture	...	...	1000	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrit Banaspati	...	...	10	5,325	19.25	3.83	-14.14	152.86	160.85	53.32	36.36	85.91	25.33	1.40	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	10	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anderson Wright	...	...	10	2,000	3.50	8.50	18	74.03	1.02	58	54.74	3.08	35.77	24	41.94	...
4 1/2% C. P.	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angelo Brothers	19 37	18 25	10	3,000	25.21	14.00	3.61	31.73	34.83	23.40	4.81	43.29	30.51	14.56	14	...
Ashoka Cement	8 06	8 56	10	1,500	...	...	...	71.64	92.94	...	38	2.09	1.25	1.22	...	...
Partly Paid	...	...	2 1/2	1,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Bengal Cement	3 31	4 37	10	4,314	10.54	2.59	4.59	95.35	164.36	73.18	5.34	25.44	35.17	37.09	...	...
Deferred	0 72	0 84	1	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	500	2,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Match Co.	17 31	15 31	10	3,000	6.10	2.75	1.18	27.46	38.39	20.85	6	19.69	24.66	5.44	10	...
Assam Saw Mills	4 56	1 90	3	1,400	720	2,059	-90	3,279	1,361	2,107	1,010	60	24	24	...	...
Associated Hotels	7 50	5 31	10	2,000	10.00	23.50	2.45	55.66	102.58	36.88	46.41	8.31	30.80	12.17	8	...
7% C. P. T.	53 50	57 00	100	2,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures	850 00	850 00	1000	2,350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures	920 00	920 00	1000	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Mining	8 75	8 4 x d	10	892	...	...	33	3.33	2.77	94	9.90	3.05	3.15	3.01	...	...
5% C. P.	29 75	28 50 x d	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	5 22	5 19 x d	5	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ballarpur Paper	25 58	...	25	5,708	...	38	-47.41	147.09	219.74	97.20	...	32.08	16.08	1.66	3.09	...
5% R.C.P.P.	...	...	100	1,809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	143 00	148 00	100	8,001	6,350	1,190	501	22,871	7,446	4,046	9,784	9,599	14,901	1,230	...	...
Baraoe coke	11 81	10 12	10	1,200	8.00	50	90	9.21	37.37	35.08	6	10.30	12.69	5.28	...	...
Bathgate & Co.	0 69	0 06	10	2,000	...	...	...	820	2,313	169	2	1,047	567	27	...	...
6% C. P.	19 00	40 50	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar Rice Mills	1 50	1 50	10	1,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Assam Steamship	100 00	107 00	100	2,000	825	9,106	36	2,297	12,259	1,944	255	13	1,812	2,170	...	...
7% C. P.	58 00	61 50	60	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Chemicals	96 00	87 50	100	4,533	19.50	21.55	11.46	54.56	104.59	47.91	16.62	46.92	63.31	4.79	...	...
7 1/2% C. P.	11 75	11 00	10	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% C. P.	76 50	77 50	100	1,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Elec. Lamp	...	...	10	1,552	8.00	97	15	11.50	23.00	11.62	...	13.68	12.01	24	...	...
Deferred	...	...	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Flour	30 45	27 62	10	1,201	1,500	256	202	3,235	3,456	2,725	35	8.14	2,202	101	...	...
Bengal Paper	87 50	58 00 x d	25	4,500	1,800	1,902	67	6,754	21,470	16,065	1,28	6,690	4,282	162	1,08	...
7% C. P.	46 75	57 25 x d	50	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% A. C. P.	103 50	103 50 x d	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% B. R. C. P. T.	62 00	72 69 x d	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	500	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Potteries	4 06	2 81	2 1/2	3,170	5.15	...	11	54.34	70.66	33.38	2	29.13	36.06	27	...	...
Ord. P. Paid	...	...	100	941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Timber	30 06	33 50	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	4 80	7 00	10	400	1.10	...	2	2.62	10.18	2.28	75	...	93	1.16	...	...
Bhagwati Pressing	40 00	45 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	181	2.00	45	5	20.88	7.35	3.30	63	12.79	13.06	74	...	...
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon	...	...	100	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Ord.	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% C. P.	5 50	2 81	100	5,000	...	...	-4,119	1,774	4,171	86	...	769	759	62	...	...
Bharat Commerce	...	...	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% c. p.	...	...	100	1,000	...	1.60	-1,340	46.64	33.48	12.26	12	21.59	5.01	10	...	...
Bharat Starch & Chemical	8 06	54 75	100	2,100	50	...	-9	79	...	...	...	12.92	8.59	69	...	...
Bhartha Company	...	...	10	2,000	3.00	5.05	38	52.17	...	...	66.28	...	37.91	40	...	...
Birds Investment	15 08	13 00	100	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% C. P.	53 00	54 00	100	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birs Stone Lime	27 00	26 50	10	1,000	...	2,962	13	4,117	6,882	3,638	5	1,669	3,070	177	...	...
Britannia Biscuits	20 12	12 26 x d	10	4,597	2,250	1,662	218	3,936	11,502	4,292	...	2,665	2,176	1,122	...	...
8% Cum. preference	10 10	10 50 x d	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	96 00	96 00	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Br. Burma Petroleum (B.)	1 81	1 85	4 sh	750	...	1.82	35	1.85	9.35	...	2	...	1.52	63	...	...
Br. Ceylon Corporation	6 12	10 31	10	3,500	23.50	23.19	1,40	30.90	60.95	47.46	26.19	63.70	17.03	11.07	...	...
6% Cum. Part Pref.	8 20	8 50	10	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British India Corporation	4 12	3 85	5	32,500	40.00	115.56	-1.23	461.72	300.58	233.80	182.52	492.27	240.47	36.05	...	...
8% Cum. preference	98 00	102 00	100	8,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brushware	...	...	10	100	200	121	6	140	243	238	130	291	139	1	...	...
Burma Lime	7 50	8 00	10	200	10	...	6	96	4.81	1.09	2	66	63	7	...	...
Partly Paid	...	...	5	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Gas Co.	8 25	6 15	10	6,500	1.00	...	22	19.29	1	...	116.16	...	26.77	47	2.10	...
5 1/2% R. C. P. T.	46 50	50 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	810 00N	810 00N	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Hydraulic	40 35 x d	50 00	100	800	175	152	21	57	14	14	1,150	...	34	27	...	...
Calcutta Investment Co.	47 30	40 00	100	5,500	19.00	4.12	25	24.40	17.50	4.10	...	45.95	43.01	22	...	...
Cal. Landing & Shipping	13 87	13 87	10	625	30	1.75	3	5.16	18.47	12.32	99	30	4.64	1.41	...	...
Calcutta Sale Depot	7 81	8 19	10	742	20	1.43	3	4.82	13.41	1.73	38	1	2.55	34	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	1000	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend per cent		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Calcutta Steam Nav'g'n	Hoare Miller & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	6-57	654	602	13	12½	11½
Camperdown Pressing	Pyne & Co.	...	...	54	...	18	7-54	20	46	4	7	5
Central Hydraulic	Andrew Yule & Co.	...	...	1,12	...	...	6-57	1,37	1,24	10	6	5
Cherra Chhatrak Ropeway	Directors	4,13	7,11	1,12	62	23	3-56	57	57	nil	nil	...
Chrestien Mica Indusa	Ram Kumar Agarwala	16,34	...	159,60	48,75	4,85	12-53	16,23	15,70	64	10	10
	5½% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	54
	Deferred share	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	15	15
	4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	...
Clive Buildings	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	...	...	630	...	...	12-57	243	246	21	34	4
	Management Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264	35	40
	4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clive Row Inv't.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	37	...	1,927	...	12	3-58	1,727	1,061	7½	7½	13½
Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	Hari Brothers Private Ltd.	3,542	13,663	23,015	1,234	535	12-57	6,379	4,651	12½	12½	12½
	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12½	12½	12½
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12½	12½
Darjeeling Properties	Goenka & Co.	7	...	32	...	...	3-54	...	18	nil	nil	...
	6% preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	6
Darjeeling Ropeway	Goenka & Co.	...	...	1,08	...	4	3-54	29	33	2½	1½	nil
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi Flour Mills	R. G. Govan & Co. Ltd.	3,55	193,62	204,92	4,51	41	10-55	3,54	3,20	9	7	6
	7% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	7% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhrangadhra Chem. Works	Sahu Bros. Private	15,62	59,70	115,97	1,95	2,81	3-56	22,73	6,34	9	12	12
	Ordinary Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	12
	8% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	11	11
Duncan Brothers	Directors	1,180	19,668	26,154	315	...	12-57	3,774	4,779	11	11	4
	4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15	15
Dunlop Rubber Co.	Directors	20,137	125,035	170,322	16,991	...	12-57	19,488	13,299	16½	15	6
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	6% Cum. preference Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East India Hotel	Obero Hotel Private	...	...	...	...	...	3-58	15	—19	nil	nil	...
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	6	...
Eastern Investments	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	...	...	12,60	...	6	12-57	11,86	11,20	9	9	...
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Eastern Manfg. Co.	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	19,22	19,19	78,33	3,73	1,10	12-54	10,44	2,25	7½	3	3
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
F. & C. Oster	S. B. Indus. Development	5,44	61,89	91,41	51,41	...	3-53	1,50	8,65	nil	nil	nil
	4½% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½
Frank Ross	Directors	215	3,145	3,699	1,012	...	2-58	64	66	nil	nil	nil
	4½% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	4½
Fraser & Co.	Kilburn & Co.	...	...	1,610	...	20	3-53	—323	174	7½	15	...
French Motor	Mg. Director	21,17	234,20	254,95	46,95	...	3-56	9,52	8,97	12½	12½	12½
Ganges Rope	Macneill & Barry Ltd.	1,410	4,888	8,019	1,969	83	3-58	(a)10,834	4,96	15	12½	11½
General Inv't. & Trust	Bird & Co. Private	...	...	40	...	3	2-58	10	48	24	7½	2½
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	6% Cum. preference Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Gillanders Arbuthnot	Directors	3,524	14,203	24,247	3,017	...	3-58	2,170	(a)2,521	10	10	16
	5% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Gladstone Lysal & Co.	Directors	12,30	7,86	...	...	...	12-54	3,00	3,08	3½	3½	5
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Godfrey Phillips	Directors	1,606	11,753	33,638	620	...	12-57	2,139	2,745	15	20	20
	5½% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
Great Eastern Hotel	B. P. R. Syndicate	...	...	88,48	...	42	3-57	7,48	6,91	6	6	24
Hindusthan Building	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	7-55	1,61	1,33	4	4	5
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Hindusthan Gas	Directors	2,13	6,37	11,45	3,67	...	3-54	3,85	...	6½	nil	6
	4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan G. E. Corpom.	K. C. Thapar & Brothers	...	...	2,849	861	...	7-57	233	—372	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Hindusthan Housing	Jainarayan Ramchander	8	...	...	...	26	3-53	33	49	1½	nil	nil
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Ice	R. N. Jhun Jhun Wale	40	1,21	2,69	...	18	9-54	65	37	nil	nil	nil
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Woollen	Directors	37	...	5,25	73	...	3-55	60	56	1½	1½	1½
Hoare Miller	Directors	1,237	103,748	107,304	1,087	...	12-57	499	22	5	nil	12½
Hooghly Flour	Shaw Wallace & Co.	2,00	50,18	54,69	33	22	6-56 HY	2,05	...	8½	7½	12½
Hooghly & Ganges Hyd.	B. N. Elias & Co.	78	42	1,53	...	...	6-54	43	1,08	nil	2½	4½
	4½% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Tobacco	Directors	270,58	...	303,637	...	...	3-56	415,71	363,57	8	8	6
India Genl. Navigation &	Kilburn & Co. Private	...	...	3,523	...	...	12-57	56	(i)—10	nil	nil	5
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	6
India Linoleums	Hindusthan Investment	2,76	12,01	23,83	9,07	...	3-56	6,19	2,01	nil	nil	nil
India Paper Pulp	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	2,653	4,328	10,116	372	118	3-58	(a)1,578	(a)1,956	10	14	14
India Steamship	Lionel Edwards Private	5,906	40,109	76,767	...	1,929	3-58	23,434	15,558	10	10	10
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Indian Aluminium	Directors	8,814	31,275	54,439	...	...	12-57	8,683	6,559	5	5	9
	5% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Indian Cable	Directors	9,028	45,178	69,741	4,990	...	3-58	11,597	14,482	15	15	19
	6% C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	19
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Copper &	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1959	January 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standing	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Calcutta Steam Navigation	12 62	14 06	10	1,260	524	648	73	1,303	6,589	3,915	...	212	918	4	...
Camperdown Pressing	118 00	121 00	100	430	85	15	...	45	2,12	...	2,87	...	...	...	...
Central Hydraulic	119 00	129 00	100	500	30	2,17	35	1,31	8,43	6,98	6,98	...	35	35	...
Cherra Chhatrak Ropeway	6 25	5 00	5	475	4,75	...	—45	87	12,52	9,78	15	2,57	3,99	47	...
Chrestien Mica Indusa	10 31	10 50ad	10	3,000	14,08	8,70	1 64	57,78	66,99	21,17	23,11	55,86	37,19	10,21	...
5½% Cum. preference	56 57	55 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred share	6 06	6 63ad	5	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	830 00	830 00	1000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clive Building	...	...	150	1,500	...	209	883	142	344	4,887	779	414	...	57	442
Management Shares	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	410 00	410 00	500	1,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clive Row Inv't.	11 69	9 00	10	13,880	1,000	734	810	5,435	...	...	20,595	...	1,250	16	...
Dalmia Cement	9 62	10 44	10	14,407	2,595	2,741	7,59	16,574	11,234	4,361	19,426	7,601	5,231	3,362	1,240
Ordinary	2 44	2 31	24	8,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	80 00	84 00	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	31 50	31 00	40	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	...	...	18	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	2 44	2 50	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling Properties	1 00	1 00	10	532	...	...	...	...	5,38	...	...	...	36	1	2
6% preference	4 00	4 00	10	54	...	...	...	...	...	1,08	...	36	47	59	...
Darjeeling Ropeway	5 87	5 75	10	248	2	43	1	41	4,81	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	500	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi Flour Mills	16 00	16 00	10	560	8,00	...	1,51	14,36	37,96	22,97	4,94	9,15	10,21	1,09	...
7% Cum. preference	...	...	100	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7½% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Durgamchitra Chem. Works	103 00	112 00	100	2,150	40,00	18,68	1,11	79,77	140,87	37,67	...	27,61	24,95	58,94	...
Ordy P. P. Ltd.	...	...	50	2,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	100	3,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duncan Brothers	122 00	88 00	100	9,000	6,500	...	539	10,293	2,892	1,085	17,751	314	11,192	2,926	...
4% Cum. preference	55 75	55 00	100	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dunlop Rubber Co.	29 87	22 37	10	50,000	23,883	20,146	12,223	27,256	65,049	26,824	574	48,684	33,002	544	...
6% Cum. preference	111 50	113 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Pref. Tax	81 50	86 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	105 00	97 75	100	10,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East India Hotel	...	...	10	4,359	...	...	—49	483	5,241	...	...	37	50	388	313
6% C.D.	...	...	100	1,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Investments	152 00	104 50	100	5,126	54,82	...	2,42	30,66	...	...	164,13	...	3	...	...
5% Cum. preference	75 00	77 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Manufacturing Co.	...	...	100	850	5,00	3,70	10	16,10	28,71	19,24	1	17,29	5,21	1,09	35
6% Cum. preference	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. & C. Oiler	1 40	2 68	10	7,500	3,00	1,27	4,02	29,56	12,65	1,73	20,13	51,41	50,01	1,81	3,56
4½% Cum. preference	41 50	41 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frank Ross	1 87	2 19	6	495	...	...	55	1	657	199	125	1,012	340	38	...
4½% Cum. preference	36 50	36 50	100	275	...	291	—321	935	1,597	476	1	...	581	6	...
Fraser & Co.	11 56	16 19	10	605	200	11,28	19	6,912	2,645	1,373	1,308	1,695	3,925	139	...
French Motor	24 38ad	21 25	20	3,000	4,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganges Rope	175 50	120 00	100	1,400	100	875	33	3,728	3,672	2,075	...	2,646	1,887	5	...
General Inv't. & Trust	...	...	75	225	18	38	10	74	...	...	...	547	10	7	...
5% Cum. preference	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Prefr. Tax	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillanders Arbuthnot	11 25	12 50	100	6,500	1,800	1,800	146	22,371	2,951	1,241	10,757	3,264	15,811	1,975	1,800
5% R. C. P. T.	54 50	56 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone Lyall & Co.	...	...	100	3,827	3,80	3,16	7	53,51	10,57	4,44	30,96	14,19	39,44	4,42	17,80
6% C. P. T.	...	...	100	1,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godfrey Phillips	19 25	24 50	10	4,000	...	9,44	1,090	6,989	6,389	3,243	...	8,549	4,150	11	63
5½% C. P. T.	58 00	61 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Eastern Hotel	250 00	255 00	250	3,000	10,00	5,17	74	16,50	83,08	96,24	...	7,24	7,02	1,29	...
Hindusthan Building	4 62	4 25	10	1,500	1,00	...	5	3,65	7	2	14,54	...	6,98	30	7,91
4% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Gas	12 75	7 63	7	1,049	5,50	...	10	8,01	23,93	11,43	7	10,69	2,66	17	...
4½% Debentures	...	...	1000	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan C. E. Corp'n.	...	...	10	1,900	...	...	—3,658	8,897	4,905	879	...	3,731	742	48	732
5% C. P. T.	...	...	100	845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	5	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Housing	...	...	75	1,500	...	...	2	6,38	23,87	...	1	2,50	...	4,67	38
4% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Ice	0 90	0 94	1000	1,000	45	1,00	—3,57	1,73	22,57	10,00	...	31	1,33	24	13
5% Debentures	...	...	5	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Woollen	...	...	10	3,497	...	10	...	1,08	26	7,66	73	26,31	1,21	...	...
Hoare Miller	6 03	5 75	10	3,520	1,700	...	188	11,759	2,162	1,114	2,338	1,101	10,382	31	1,756
Hooghly Flour	36 37ad	17 25	10	600	5,63	1,00	21	8,50	15,30	12,31	...	6,56	11,28	7	...
Hooghly & Ganges Hyd.	5 87	5 40	100	800	54	86	7	1,62	15,50	4,70	5,92	10	1,21	6	...
4½% R. C. P.	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Tobacco	11 37	11 81	10	151,600	4,50,00	338,87	24,94	318,12	415,59	163,29	95,49	921,00	429,00	452,57	490,86
India Gen'l. Navigation	70 50	59 50	£ 10	656	170	959	—193	2,213	5,811	3,539	28	697	991	59	2
5% C. P.	58 00	64 00	£ 10	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Linoleum	20 94	19 31	100	2,500	1,055	5,097	29	19,38	31,15	3,31	...	10,15	5,15	29	...
India Paper Pulp	13 94	11 87	10	22,500	14,000	14,386	809	111,051	151,011	32,397	283	3,130	3,251	100	1,423
India Steamship	90 00	81 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467	17,730	30,404	...
5% R. C. P.	17 25	12 50	10	38,459	1,500	10,144	720	31,094	71,890	22,177	18	24,425	9,116	791	1,853
Indian Aluminium	71 00	55 50	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T.	29 69	27 50	10	15,289	7,375	8,525	4,130	25,008	25,009	10,347	66	28,834	25,267	2,187	...
Indian Cable	29 00	21 50	10	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% C. P. T.	101 50	98 00 N	...	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	3 58	2 91	24h	1,371	1,348	...	120	1,001	2,621	1,503	1,113	1,154	412	134	...

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
								Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Indian Rubber Manfrs.	G. S. Moulton & Co Private	...	...	...	...	34	3-56	3,68	1,80	6½	5	7½
Indian Wood Products	5% C. R. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Indo Burma Petrol	Gill, Arbbuthnot & Co	540	...	4,616	3,836	158	9-57	1,487	1,541	27½	30	30
Investment & Finance	Steel Bros. & Co. Limited	2,854	...	...	...	602	12-57	(a)75,848	(a)95,532	20	20	40
	7% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	Bired & Co. Private	...	...	93	...	6	2-58	62	95	4	7½	7½
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
J. K. Comml. Corp. Ltd.	Directors	...	...	4,54	...	...	6-55	5,69	2,22	5	8	8
J. K. Investment Trust	Directors	...	...	6,93	...	...	6-55	5,86	4,47	nil	nil	nil
James Wright	B. Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8
	Directors	1,41	12,03	19,40	5,90	...	12-55	52	73	5	5	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Jardine Henderson	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	Directors	2,123	120,906	127,138	3,764	...	3-58	(w)1,714	3,199	2½	2½	7½
Jeevanlal (1929) Ltd.	5½% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,91	6,87	5½	5½	5½
Jenson & Nicholson	Directors	...	...	22,554	9,730	...	12-57	10,37	8,16	6	6	9½
	Macneill & Barry	11,81	...	...	...	46	12-55	...	...	7½	7½	7½
	7½% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalimpong Ropeway	Directors	49	32	94	...	...	3-54	14	—32	nil	nil	nil
Kalyanpur Lime & Cement	Directors	...	25,24	35,33	3,17	...	12-54	3,08	3,96	5	5	7
	7% P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	6% 2nd Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Kangra Valley Slate	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karanpura Development	Directors	13	50	1,92	10	18	6-52	1,37	1,57	18	18	18
	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	...	...	1,172	27	51	12-57	271	(d)159	18	18	10
Kettlewell Bullen & Co.	Founders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	30
	Directors	...	...	872	...	...	12-57	735	1,050	5	5	4
	5½% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Kishore Trading Co.	Directors	...	...	1,87	...	...	12-54	1,73	1,37	2	3½	3½
Kumardhubi Fireclay	Bird & Co. Private Ltd	4,812	3,709	13,314	646	184	12-57	2,039	1,363	12½	10	15
	5½% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
Kusum Products	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	East India Development Co.	4,81	199,08	247,30	7,79	12	3-55	—4,47	3,77	nil	nil	nil
	5½% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macfarlane & Co.	James & Co. Ltd.	2,48	10,33	17,23	8,20	30	3-53	(a)96	26	nil	nil	nil
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macneill & Barry	Directors	4,328	...	16,093	...	...	3-58	4,637	44,67	8	11	5½
	5½% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Martin Burn	Directors	70,11	690,15	865,53	98,37	...	9-57	90,99	96,09	21½	21½	18½
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
McLeod & Co.	4% Convertible Notes	5,94	219,39	207,77	57,86	...	12-56	18,80	32,70	8	27½	17
	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	5% 1st C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	5% 2nd C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	12	...
	Convertible Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17½	16½
Metal Box Co.	Directors	12,372	33,669	61,179	15,167	...	3-58	8,616	7,851	17½	17½	16½
	6% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Metal Corporation	Eastern Smelting & Refining Pri.	...	72,45	87,94	26,73	36	3-57	9,24	11,01	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore Zamindary	Andrew Yule & Co.	...	...	169	...	...	4-58	—124	—491	nil	nil	nil
Moradabad Water Supply	Noorulla Ghazanfarulla	...	...	1,45	...	9	10-54	42	39	3	3	5
C. & E. Morton India Ltd.	Cotton Agent, Private	4,29	16,79	40,92	6,83	22	6-57	2,98	1,51	6	15	15
Motor & Genl. Finance	Gupta & Syal Ltd.	78	...	13,46	...	...	6-55	7,88	3,94	10	10	10
	10% 1st C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	7% 2nd C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	7% 3rd C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
National Carbon Co.	Directors	7,479	32,519	53,535	17,773	...	12-57	9,335	9,955	14	15	32½
National Insulated Cables	Asso. Indust. Development Co.	...	...	277,31	41,16	7,23	3-56	60,78	32,36	20	15	10
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Rubber	Directors	2,450	9,541	13,348	2,713	...	12-57	300	126	10	...	...
	Ordinary P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
National Safe Deposit	Directors	...	...	1,42	...	...	12-55	1,17	92	3½	3½	3½
National Tannery	S. K. San & Co.	50	4,03	5,55	5,09	4	12-52HY	24	—72	ni	ni	ni
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ni	ni	ni
National Tobacco	B. N. Elias & Co. Private	5,105	47,921	67,676	5,030	537	12-57	6,383	2,961	9	7	8
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	4½% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½
	4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India Building	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	5-56	2,35	4	nil	nil	nil
	4½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ni	ni	ni
New India Investment	Ramdudd Ramkissandas	...	...	2,67	...	41	12-55	5,44	1,77	5	3½	21
Octavius Steel & Co.	Directors	13,25	...	48,74	...	...	12-55	29,90	21,45	10	7½	10
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Orient Paper	Birla Brothers Private Ltd.	6,538	24,620	47,300	5,969	1,055	3-58	12,680	12,366	15	15	12½
	5½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
	5½% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
	5½% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
Orissa Cement	Dalmia Agencies Private	3,204	...	19,695	2,180	606	12-57	6,882	4,379	13	12½	12½
	4½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1959	January 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Outstand- ings	Cash	Others
	Rs. n.p.	Rs. n.p.			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Indian Rubber Manfrs. ...	18 00	20 50	10	828	5,00	53	63	4,1	16,75	9,50	4	6,15	7,94	5,85	...
5% C.R.P. ...	75 00	90 00	100	828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Wood Products ...	43 37xd	41 75xd	10	2,000	1,600	443	78	2,050	1,996	1,576	2	4,177	443	1,129	...
Indo Burma Petrol ...	25 44	24 06	10	10,000	2,744	11,731	107	15,595	9,417	4,978	24,185	2,922	7,963	5,666	...
7% C.P.T. ...	83 50	83 50	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Investment & Finance ...	...	...	100	500	149	117	33	160	...	...	1,327	...	20	12	...
5% C.P. ...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C.P. ...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. K. Comml. Corp. Ltd. ...	...	...	10	2,080	822	3	7	48,15	29	17	41,67	...	35,46	4	...
J. K. Investment Trust ...	...	...	700	7,008	25,50	46	7	40,23	2	1	115,02	...	15,78	8,03	...
B. Ord. ...	...	...	25	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
James Wright ...	2 75	3 37	5	588	100	53	2	7,93	96	54	5,81	5,91	3,28	66	...
6% C.P. ...	23 00	32 00	50	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	0 62	0 31	1	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jardine Henderson ...	80 50	55 00xd	100	20,000	6,450	502	493	45,882	4,005	1,341	45,123	3,704	24,028	249	2,503
5½% C.P.T. ...	56 50	58 00	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeevanlal (1929) Ltd. ...	6 00	6 00	10	7,200	808	—521	10,059	3,699	2,509	6	10,942	5,757	534	9	...
Jenson & Nicholson ...	...	...	10	3,250	14,50	6,80	5,88	89,25	50,41	26,01	88	62,75	79,52	1,37	...
7½% R.C.P. ...	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalimpong Ropeway ...	3 12	2 50	10	450	65	—1,28	1,38	5,97	2,63	9	1,34	33	13	...	...
Kalyanpur Lime & Cement ...	105 00	102 00	100	1,815	33,15	61	1,71	31,49	48,08	1,38	51	12,92	34,98	7,22	5,71
7% P.T. ...	80 00	80 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 2nd Pref. ...	100 50	100 00	100	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	...	25	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangra Valley Slate ...	95 00	85 00	100	158	185	1,57	25	1,72	1,95	68	63	10	27	4,59	...
Karanpura Development ...	11 25	7 25	10	1,500	1,900	542	176	3,199	4,455	1,318	2,004	83	760	1,829	2
Founders ...	143 00	150 00	100	4,000	...	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kettlewell Bullen & Co. ...	57 50	49 50	100	2,000	302	...	218	3,368	201	114	7,768	...	5,218	16	...
5½% C.P.T. ...	50 00	58 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C.P. ...	50 00	58 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishore Trading Co. ...	75 00	75 00	100	2,000	175	24,15	53	4,03	1	46,77	...	1,45	1,24	...	...
Kumardhubi Fireclay ...	22 75	24 00	10	3,000	452	7,660	53	4,896	15,989	4,883	41	3,267	3,841	985	197
5½% R.C.P.T. ...	54 50	54 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	96 00	96 00	...	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kusum Products ...	5 75	5 75	10	800	...	...	—5,28	29,70	39,27	13,15	11	17,44	6,34	41	...
5½% R.C.P.T. ...	69 50	75 00	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macfarlane & Co. ...	3 00	3 25	5	634	280	...	2	8,10	6,90	4,32	1,43	8,20	3,88	1,51	32
Deferred ...	0 75	0 47	...	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macneill & Barry ...	...	...	100	15,000	3,200	4,434	491	11,419	4,808	1,326	25,466	1,295	15,494	262	6,045
5½% C.P.T. ...	...	...	100	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	855 00N	840 00N	1800	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Martin Burn Limited ...	29 62	25 25	10	14,524	21,50	54,60	2,35	600,59	25,54	14,97	196,27	256,15	396,70	8,94	25,17
5% C.P. ...	99 00	94 00	100	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Convertible Notes ...	480 00	510 00	100	953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McLeod & Co. ...	187 50	187 50	100	4,000	51,00	31,87	2,57	219,13	28,53	10,43	264,54	57,98	81,86	2,10	26,00
5% 1st C.P.T. ...	70 50	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 2nd C.P. ...	...	...	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	...	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convertible Notes ...	410 00	470 00	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal Box Co. ...	31 00	25 87xd	10	11,500	7,000	5,900	1,663	14,362	28,427	10,116	348	16,512	7,074	1,188	...
6% R.C.P.T. ...	39 00	84 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal Corporation ...	9 00	6 81	10	4,000	...	...	—1,18	42,77	105,41	42,52	15	42,59	5,18	48	1,16
5% C.P.T. ...	50 00	80 00	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	2 00	2 00	1	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore Zamindary ...	19 00	23 00	100	9,400	...	4,247	—1,862	2,314	154	61	51	...	9,906	4,048	...
Miradabad Water Supply ...	4 00xd	4 87	10	446	...	2	9	87	6,37	2,10	...	24	56	13	26
C. & E. Motors (India) Ltd ...	...	...	10	885	842	2,00	...	12,78	24,08	13,33	70	14,72	5,30	50	...
Motor & General Finance ...	...	...	10	400	11,00	4,00	10	70,63	63	24	11,42	26	82,39	1,60	...
10% C.P. ...	...	...	25	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 2nd C.P. ...	...	...	20	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 3rd C.P. ...	...	...	10	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Carbon Co. ...	27 50	24 37	10	20,000	2,500	5,855	2,842	12,982	21,482	6,194	303	19,319	5,112	1,098	3,000
National Insulated Cable ...	29 12	23 75	10	4,000	40,80	34,62	1,44	191,29	63,81	41,53	8	118,30	168,98	7,70	...
5½% Debentures ...	...	...	10	800	400	200	180	7,328	5,022	2,862	10	9,685	3,263	301	88
National Rubber ...	13 06	6 62	10	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary P.P. ...	...	...	5	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C.P. ...	...	...	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Safe Deposit ...	...	...	5	750	...	3,27	1	7,55	18,10	1,03	5	...	67	4	5
National Tannery ...	0 30	2 40	10	659	57	...	—4,72	9,24	7,62	5,42	...	5,09	4,75	14	...
5% C.P. ...	4 00	4 50	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Tobacco Co. ...	12 31	9 37	10	7,997	5,000	1,889	888	12,148	12,570	6,579	81	19,077	6,364	2,108	...
5% R.C.P. ...	69 25	63 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% R.C.P. ...	59 25	55 50	100	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures ...	810 00	845 00	1000	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India Building ...	0 50	0 50	5	1,500	...	...	—1,83	8,58	15,86	2	...	15,79	24	6	6
4% C.P. ...	15 00	15 00	50	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India Investment ...	35 50	53 00	75	2,332	650	1,02	47	13,09	5	3	32,42	...	11,37	60	...
Octavius Steel & Co. ...	...	...	100	5,000	25,00	22,22	1,26	45,29	3,50	1,98	88,68	...	50,78	12,87	179
6% C.P.T. ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orient Paper ...	30 80	25 39	10	14,682	1,700	23,750	120	37,033	82,011	18,718	2,357	15,349	12,759	1,307	5,406
5½% C.P. ...	89 50	81 50	100	7,186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51% C.P.T. ...	58 50	56 00	100	6,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	920 00	915 00	1000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Cement ...	12 69	12 75	10	10,000	...	3,141	3,756	26,590	32,568	11,779	3,033	7,981	3,844	218	11,629
4½% C.P. ...	35 06	40 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Indian Finance
MISCELLANEOUS**

NAME	Managing Agents* Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
								Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Orissa Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	2,878	752	8,877	1,305	179	6-57	1,720	(y)994	20	20	20
Port Shipping	Andrew Yule & Co.	1,930	1,982	4,294	...	21	12-57	(a2)394	678	12	15	15
Publicity Society	Directors	...	...	1,000	...	...	3-57	210	233	37 1/2	50	25
Punjab Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	5	73	90	...	1	9-57	1	-57	nil	nil	nil
Kallis India	Directors	5,182	241,935	249,653	26,185	...	8-57	(b)2,120	(k)2,752	nil	nil	nil
Reliance Firebrick	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Rohtas Industries	Directors	15,84	12,77	41,76	1,40	...	2-56	7,43	3,61	20	10	2 1/2
	Sahu Jain Ltd.	16,482	118,209	148,963	25,120	734	3-58	(a15)24,329	120,61	20	15	15
	7 to 9% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9
	4 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scientific Instrument Co.	Directors	...	...	38,20	5,77	...	3-55	1,91	...	8	8	...
Shaw Wallace & Co.	Directors	4,546	50,715	68,274	9,581	...	12-57	4,274	3,003	10	10	10
Shiva Jute Press	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Shree Gopal Paper	Kedarnath Mohanlal	50	...	...	...	...	6-55	Rs. 3,07	40	nil	1	nil
	K. Ch. Thapar & Bros. pri.	3,663	15,860	31,039	1,410	528	12-57	5,494	4,933	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
	6% C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith Stanistreet	Directors	11,89	97,60	113,82	40,30	...	6-56	7,51	5,29	20	20	10
	10% Prof. Cum. as to 7%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
Sonakunda Baling	Bird & Co. (Pak) Ltd.	3,44	186,39	200,88	52,00	6	2-55	-2,50	-2,32	nil	nil	7 1/2
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	8
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	5
Sone Valley Port Cement	Directors	...	...	14,618	1,040	...	12-57	1,038	(g)798	6	3	6
Star Co.	Directors	7	...	1,12	...	...	3-54	-49	-44	nil	nil	2
Star Paper Mills	Bajoria & Co.	3,35	19,83	33,24	11,10	52	9-55 H	3,59	3,47	7 1/2	5	5
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Star Trading & Invt.	Bajoria & Co.	7	...	26	...	3	6-53	...	...	...	...	...
Sutra Products	J. K. Agents Private Ltd.	744	1,313	3,484	755	119	12-57	-32	-14	...	...	...
Sutna Stone & Lime	Directors	476	429	1,557	45	...	12-57	1,161	1,437	12 1/2	12 1/2	10
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	334	197	17 1/2	13 1/2	11 1/2
Tide Water Oil	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	716	4,969	5,749	2,548	32	10-57	279	243	12 1/2	12 1/2	10
Titagur Paper Mills	F. W. Heilgers & Co. Private	12,3 6	37,320	81,457	670	908	3-58	11,664	14,524	23-80	23-75	21-25
	Prefd. Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
	4 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8
Tungabhadra Industries	Cotton Agents	684	23,130	24,490	1,613	...	9-57	520	203	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
Union Co.	Directors	6	...	1,58	...	...	3-54	12	-1,31	...	...	...
United Flour	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	3,66	68,20	83,69	5,67	44	11-56	4,07	3,41	45	35	17 1/2
Walford Transport	Directors	10,59	176,67	199,11	20,06	...	12-56	8,54	4,89	14	14	12
	Prefd. Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	11
SOUTHERN INDIA												
Aluminium Industries	Seshasayee Brothers Pri.	1,814	35,776	37,585	3,403	274	3-58	3,239	2,255	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Andhra Cement	Andhra Engineering Co. Pri.	1,199	4,272	7,637	43	19	12-57	(a13)1,698	1,264	10	10	10
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Andhra Scientific Co.	Srinemth Industrials Pri. Ltd.	530	693	1,752	769	29	6-57	293	179	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.)	Directors	793	3,027	6,660	977	...	12-57	10	148	nil	8	...
Aspinwall & Co.	Directors	...	...	11,368	1,895	...	12-57	684	828	6	10	...
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
Bangalore Printing	Directors	171	180	459	231	...	12-57	79	84	10	10	10
	Second Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binnay & Co.	Directors	...	...	11,398	940	...	12-57	2,840	3,065	10	10	10
Central Scientifics	Guru Agencies Private	81	607	1,026	202	9	3-58	100	88	10	10	10
	6% C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8
Coimbatore Chem. & Fert.	Venus & Co.	...	...	8,92	...	5	3-55	11	15	5	7 1/2	nil
East Coast Food Products	Sudarsanam S. Murthy Ltd.	82	39,71	57,52	5,59	21	3-54	1,65	2,40	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
Enfield India	Directors	294	3,745	4,126	1,527	...	12-57	55	1	nil	nil	...
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
Fertilisers & Chemicals	Seshasayee Bros. Private	3,303	10,105	17,400	1,731	80	12-57	(a16)3,634	3,461	nil	nil	...
Forest Industries	Seshasayee Bros.	...	...	8,55	1,59	...	3-56	3,80	6,00	nil	nil	...
General Papers Ltd.	Gany & Co.	...	...	...	...	19	3-55	67	37	6 1/2	6 1/2	12 1/2
Hyderabad Invt. Synd.	M. Amolakchand Bros. Ltd.	...	...	1,58	...	17	9-55	54	67	2 1/2	2 1/2	nil
India Cements	Essen Pri. Ltd.	1,551	6,552	14,334	2,303	313	3-58	3,591	2,643	9	8 1/2	8 1/2
	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Investment Trust of India	Kothari Mehta & Co., Pri. Ltd.	...	...	83	...	7	9-58	60	65	5	5	4 1/2
Jeypore Mining	R. S. Indus'l Corps.	64	1,14	5,76	7,17	9	6-55	1,08	1,00	10	6	51

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INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1959	January 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs. 000	Rs. 00	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Orissa Minerals	26 25	20 44	10	2,000	603	3,046	116	5,322	4,910	2,787	2,511	2,152	3,220	724	358
Port Shipping	12 75	15 62	10	1,408	625	1,867	20	994	4,486	924	150	127	794	282	...
Publicity Society	9 19	10 00	4	191	107	208	29	1,629	194	175	126	...	1,913	106	...
Punjab Minerals	...	...	10	300	...	...	-134	31	164	2	...	...	26	1	...
Hallis India	52 00	28 50	100	22,500	...	483	-4,413	29,550	12,226	6,008	1,127	27,442	19,478	1,356	...
6% C. P. T.	70 75	61 50	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reliance Firebrick	24 62	19 00xd	10	600	3,19	7,43	51	15,93	33,79	23,63	...	7,92	13,09	1,89	...
Rohtas Industries	19 00	17 00	10	22,800	16 300	1,620	94	88,930	138,495	46,668	5,600	36,705	15,605	915	1,768
7 to 9 C. P.	119 00	113 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2 C. P.	58 50	57 00	100	6,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	910 00	910 00	1000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scientific Instrument Co.	...	...	100	999	1,45	1,29	4	14,91	1,71	...	72	5,80	18,27	1,16	...
Shaw Wallace & Co.	15 12	10 50	10	7,500	500	1,600	365	34,886	7,193	1,163	15,793	10,272	24,828	3,26	162
6% C. P. T.	63 75xd	62 50	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shiva Jute Press	65 00	65 00N	100	450	1,10	10	42	50	9,69	4,96	32	...	1,5 3	3	...
Shree Gopal Paper	15 62	14 44	10	12,549	3,775	3,648	20	12,503	18,524	11,142	5,032	10,360	7,044	2,109	10,602
6% C. P. P.	104 00	98 00	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% R. C. P.	...	...	100	5,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	950 00	950 00	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	950 00	950 00	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith Stanistreet	10 31	13 12	5	500	3,00	8,00	1,18	36,86	18,54	13,94	...	43,80	7,60	3,06	...
10% Prof. cum. as to 7	62 00	56 50	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonakunda Baling	...	...	100	600	5,02	16,73	-5,67	60,25	38,53	13,27	...	54,01	7,79	77	...
8% C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sone Valley Port Cement	5 22	5 09	5	7,500	1,465	305	19	5,389	21,892	15,489	426	4,621	2,743	240	214
Star Co.	81 00	81 00	100	1,040	7,25	2,38	-85	7,26	14	5	16,74	...	6,21	...	3,41
Star Paper Mill	11 62	10 94	10	3,000	3,00	3,50	14	37,07	65,85	31,03	28	32,25	25,47	89	...
5% C. P.	73 00	64 50	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Star Trading & Invt.	8 00	8 00	25	500	40	...	-57	6,14	2	1	9,39	...	1,54	2	...
Straw Products	14 00	16 00	10	1,500	2,800	6,715	3	3,036	11,344	1,656	1,875	1,209	989	572	...
Sutton Stone & Lime	19 25	20 12	10	323	22	140	31	586	1,143	545	16	86	321	80	...
Tide Water Oil	13 69	12 25	10	600	450	492	69	3,964	225	162	...	2,961	1,969	381	2,00
Titaghur Paper Mills	41 87	33 75	10	11,205	4,748	33,818	117	28,532	66,900	37,383	792	24,346	22,661	663	11,548
Prefd. Ordinary	3 87	1 31	2 1/2	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	140 00	131 50	100	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2 Cum. preference	79 00	76 75	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tungabhadra Industries	...	...	10	3,059	...	17	-659	7,533	6,800	695	25	2,345	2,738	239	...
Debentures	...	...	...	1,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union Co.	75 00	75 00	100	1,250	7,50	4,62	-93	25,16	14	10	23,15	...	25,64	...	...
United Flour Mills	29 87	20 00	10	250	4,70	3,35	17	7,31	7,87	5,35	18	5,97	7,19	2,18	...
Walford Transport	2 03	1 87	1	841	10,00	8,00	1,67	27,60	12,00	7,87	41	31,44	16,56	4,75	47
Prefd. Ordinary	1 44	1 56	1	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH INDIA															
Aluminium Industries	18 15	13 80	10	7,996	2,000	1,425	50	16,873	7,407	5,438	...	10,124	10,709	409	3,133
Andhra Cement	9 90	12 25	10	7,102	300	328	50	8,043	15,341	5,219	601	3,698	1,354	135	...
6% Cum. preference	108 00	106 00	100	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra Scientific Co.	4 85	3 70	10	800	...	...	-487	1,588	926	534	...	838	842	28	...
5% C. P.	6 00	5 12	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aspinwell & Co. (Trav.)	6 50	8 75	10	1,000	...	365	-9	705	625	337	95	1,128	519	30	...
Aspinwell & Co.	7 25	8 50	10	3,588	44	1,045	16	4,813	3,200	1,712	596	2,178	5,262	196	...
6% c. p.	8 80	9 40	10	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore Printing	9 80	10 80	10	316	208	98	6	165	702	425	124	232	151	8	...
Second Ordinary	...	...	10	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binnay & Co.	170 00	157 00	100	10,000	3,600	753	420	6,221	3,947	1,964	12,755	1,070	4,724	363	...
Central Scientifics	6 00	5 55	5	150	150	60	5	270	219	53	...	205	264	151	...
6% C. P. P.	5 50	4 90	5	15 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Chem & Fert	...	...	25	139	...	...	...	3,39	1,45	29	1	3,11	21	30	...
East Coast Food Products	...	...	10	1,454	...	...	-2,77	9,94	16,64	4,28	...	9,56	4,66	2	1,53
6% C. P.	...	...	100	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	5	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enfield Industries	10 00	10 00	10	797	...	...	5	3,276	12,265	92	...	1,848	110	107	37
6% C. P.	100 00	100 00	100	1,98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fertilisers & Chemicals	7 25	5 45	10	34,598	...	...	-708	13,316	42,969	23,820	2,575	9,736	7,781	1,357	6,615
Forest Industries	2 90	...	2 1/2	2,491	13,28	...	-14,85	7,13	14,11	4,70	...	3,50	10,78	6 78	...
General Papers Limited	12 33	8 20	10	500	1,85	33	...	7,57	87	53	1	8,81	5,04	55	...
Hyderabad Invt. Synd.	...	...	50	2,142	1,00	...	1	2,65	...	...	11,52	...	9,65	3,91	...
India Cements	5 25	5 25	5	750	...	3,020	71	10,311	21,827	7,339	1,391	7,002	3,941	432	111
Ord.	...	...	25	10,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2 Cum. preference	94 00	86 25	100	2,985	...	188	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Invt. Trust of India	65 00	60 00	100	1,000	40	...	...	114	...	...	1,138	...	7	200	...
Jessore Mining	...	...	100	400	2,40	31	46	10,94	6,35	1,63	36	8,83	4,10	4	...

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATENT ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1959	January 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Other
	Ra. np.	Ra. np.													
SOUTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Madras Indust. Invt. Corp.			1000	12,756	...	2,75	7	5,98	...	...	36,48	9	93,58	6,22	...
Madras Safe Deposit	50 00	50 00	80	158	...	...	3	113	...	...	101	...	4	62	...
Madras Vanaspathi [a.s.]...	15 00	15 00	100	1,500	...	...	-7,64	24,42	38,80	...	...	1,19	99	5	60
Ordinary			10	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% C. P.	33 00	33 00	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marikar (Motor)	36 00	40 50	50	400	4,00	...	6	12,83	1,79	8	76	8,90	7,62	2,89	...
6% C. P.	42 50	45 50	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McDowell & Co.	...	...	100	324	3,24	...	...	6,08	8,17	2,17	70	5,57	3,19	39	...
6% C. P.	...	...	100	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	...
Mettur Chem. & Indl. Corp.	11 90	9 70	10	4,050	1,81	1,451	30	2,509	11,262	6,022	1,392	2,470	2,436	7,65	...
8% C. P.	83 50	90 50cd	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	83 00	87 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Housing	...	...	10	1,792	...	...	-12,63	1,42	5,53	2,35	2,48	2,17	7,33	2,11	2,21
6% C. P.	...	...	100	1,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Chem. & Fert.	7 75	6 70	10	2,481	623	96	17	2,168	5,470	3,443	310	1,783	1,022	196	...
Mysore Chem. Manfr.	21 90	15 25	10	600	400	152	25	485	802	499	24	925	577	32	...
6% C. P.	9 60	8 78	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Chrome	...	...	10	494	90	...	-1,30	4,46	6,38	1,71	33	3,38	55	7	...
Mysore Coffee curing	10 50	10 80	10	400	52	69	1	1,491	644	412	54	393	1,238	114	...
Mysore Indus. & Test. Lab.	6 90	6 57	5	938	60	257	4	800	653	437	436	576	819	198	...
Mysore Lamp	17 25	15 25	10	556	535	384	12	489	1,164	640	...	1,252	530	19	...
4% C. P.	6 50	5 60	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Match Co.	...	...	10	499	...	...	-1,30	77	3,65	84	16	97	20	30	2
Mysore Paper	17 40	15 50	10	2,500	900	1,705	27	7,142	14,962	8,738	55	3,104	1,566	1,323	...
Mysore Stoneware Pipes	13 00	11 00	10	600	285	114	6	624	1,039	671	159	206	482	444	...
Mysore Veg. Oil	...	...	8	1,080	213	74	-51	355	129	...	312	655	465	110	...
National Chemicals	...	...	10	670	...	...	-4,68	6,44	7,97	54	10	1,91	67	2	40
5% C. P.	...	...	10	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crane Glass Works	...	...	5	1,487	3,60	3,05	-2,95	37,10	45,10	12,92	2,81	9,75	9,21	1,74	...
Ferry & Co.	...	...	2	4,000	4,000	1,873	194	36,238	4,641	2,310	1,554	19,728	22,782	3,117	...
5% C. P.	8 25	7 35	10	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	...	...	...	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ferry's Confectionery	3 85	3 43	1	500	350	22	75	13,039	1,045	384	12	2,107	1,014	91	...
Punalur Paper	...	...	25	1,505	5 00	14,00	2	52,93	85,73	31,91	6	22,63	9,47	1,02	...
Radio & Electricals	5 65	5 05	5	1,500	125	1	10	2,160	769	214	1	2,253	984	2	...
Radio & Electricals Manfr.	16 90	12 37	10	2,447	150	55	24	4,501	2,927	1,317	...	1,726	2,948	907	28
Rane (Madras)	6 00	5 25	5	460	186	152	4	1,537	728	351	36	1,287	986	87	...
7% 'A' C. P.	...	...	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	4 70	4 70	5	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	1000 00	1000 00	1000	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simpson & Co.	...	...	10	5,500	35,50	...	18,83	214,71	109,02	50,94	12,05	112,22	138,29	3,40	...
Spencer & Co.	19 30cd	18 00	10	4,000	5,609	4,295	913	5,198	12,883	7,351	2,545	8,025	5,350	4,490	82
6½% 'A' C. P.	...	7 75	10	2,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8½% 'B' C. P.	11 00cd	10 12	10	3,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thomas & Co. A. V (Allep.)	15 50	14 00	10	200	3,56	1,70	19	8,65	6,52	3,34	2,61	1,67	9,28	92	...
B. Ordinary	...	...	100	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum Preference	69 00	73 00	100	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. V. Thomas & Go India	3 62	3 62	10	300	...	...	-73	3,63	34	24	19	2,11	4,45	1,04	...
5% Cum Pref.	6 50	6 50	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiravancore Cements	8 90	8 10	10	5,000	...	...	325	6,048	10,482	4,831	...	2,662	560	627	...
Tirav. Chem. & Manfr. Co.	12 00	14 12	10	300	...	3	2	1,28	4,39	2,25	25	70	13	1,11	...
6½% R. C. P.	...	9 37	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiravancore Opale Glass	4 10	2 70	10	998	...	...	-80	4,07	14,96	3,85	...	81	99	33	...
United Coffee Supply	...	...	15	600	3,00	1,85	18	9,31	6,42	4,20	3,44	10,21	3,95	54	...
United Elec. Industries	9 50	9 50	10	436	20	...	3	2,359	503	75	...	2,063	299	34	...
5% C. P.	10 00	10 00	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanijnad Matches	...	...	6	270	...	...	-14	2,43	7,72	3,94	9	3,66	1,63	23	...
6½% Cum. preference	...	...	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vasant Soap Works	...	...	100	225	...	...	-3,61	3,36	4,49	1,69	...	62	10	1	...
5½% C. P.	...	...	100	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(t) After transferring Rs 3,85,000 from Reserve and including Rs 96,486 being profit on investments sold in previous years and Rs 46,805 being profit on sale of stores. (u) After transferring Rs 175,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 64,000 from Taxation Reserve. (v) After transferring Rs 2,00,000 from General Reserve. (w) After writing back Rs 200,000 being provision for taxation. (x) Bonus shares in the ratio of one Ordinary share for every Ordinary shares held will be issued in lieu of Dividend. (y) After writing back Rs 1,00,000 from provision for taxation and Rs 3,500 from excess provision for law charges. (z) After transferring Rs 2,50,000 from Investment	Depreciation Reserve. (a1) After transferring Rs 80,000 from provision for contingency. (a2) After transferring Rs 50,000 from Reserve for repairs. (a3) After writing back Rs 110,265 being surplus Reserve for taxation. (a4) After writing back Rs 6,00,000 from provision for taxation. (a5) There was no trading and the activities were confined to the installation of the Factory. (a6) Includes Rs 112,671 being depreciation over-provided in previous years. (a7) Includes Rs 308,219 being adjustment account of previous year and Rs 89,554 being provision for legal expenses written back. (a8) Includes Rs 15,22,843 being profit on sale of investments.	(a9) After transferring Rs 500,000 from General Reserve. (a10) Includes Rs 65,536 being surplus on claim for assets destroyed by fire. (a11) After writing back Rs 2,400,000 being provision for taxation no longer required. (a12) After transferring Rs 279,920 from General Reserve. (a13) After transferring Rs 929,283 from Rehabilitation and expansion fund, Rs 300,000 workers amenities Reserve. (a14) After transferring Rs 450,000 from Reserve Fund. (a15) After transferring Rs 5,327,054 from General Res. No. 1 and Rs 146,361 from excess provisions. (a16) After writing back Rs 552,592 being provision towards shrinkage, handling losses etc. of Raw Materials and General Stores etc.
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COAL

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Colliery expenses	COAL		Sales	Stock	Managing Agents' Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend %		
			Raisings (000) Tons	Despatches (000) Tons					Latest	Previous period	Latest	Previous period	Second previous
Amalgamated	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	14,542	861	859	16,788	66	147	3-58	1,659	(p) 1,343	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Associated Karanpura	K. L. Dutt & Co. Private	...	30	27	457	5	8	3-57	79	70	Nil	Nil	Nil
	44% R. C. Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Associated Laikdih	K. L. Dutt & Company Pri.	...	21	22	377	1	2	3-57	46	17	Nil	Nil	Nil
	5% Debenture	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bagdigi Kujamu	Purshotam Co.	2,94	58	60	10,14	39	10	9-53	2,31	2,03	5	4	5
Bengal	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	14,487	2,801	3,101	61,802	1,779	642	10-57	9,705	(b) 7,325	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
	44% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bengal Bhatde	Kalyani Mawji & Co.	...	43	46	8,10	47	6	12-56HY	75	93	12	6 1/2	4 1/2
Bengal Nagpur	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	12-57	-22	16	Nil	Nil
Bhajora	H. V. Low & Co. Pri.	6,85	61	57	11,60	1,43	30	9-55	-1,20	-1,15	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bharat	Sahu Jain Ltd.	...	4,69	4,62	87,69	4,91	...	6-57	7,57	7,65	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
	54% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Directors	...	136	147	2,455	42	...	12-56	-259	150	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bhulanbarao	Ram Saran Das & Rathor Pri.	665	54	52	904	13	...	3-57	42	-29	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bokaro and Ramgur	Anderson Wright	3,98	38	47	6,93	5,84	29	12-52 H	1,47	35	Nil	Nil	Nil
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Borra	F. W. Heilgers Private	2,476	152	151	3,081	67	20	12-57	220	(m) 259	7 1/2	15	20
	64% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Burrakur	Bird & Co. Pri.	...	4,66	4,72	121,62	7,54	1,70	12-56 H	(o) 17,31	12,39	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
	6% 2nd C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Central India	Hindustan Inv. Corporation	4,195	310	297	5,728	190	75	3-58	950	771	5	5	5
Central Kurkend	Directors	1,301	135	147	2,772	186	...	12-57	167	61	7	5	5
Churulia	F. W. Heilgers Pri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-57	46	11	5	1 1/2	1 1/2
Dhomo Main	Macneil & Barry	...	2,74	2,71	5,351	1,57	31	12-57	3,65	-40	Nil	Nil	Nil
East Indian (£)	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	...	561	562	...	...	...	4-57	50	109	11 1/2	18 1/2	22 1/2
Equitable	Macneil & Barry	1,801	1,810	34,624	1,006	1,36	12-57	2,334	2,278	15	15	15	15
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ghusick and Muslia	Bhatter's Agency	13,88	1,52	1,48	21,21	4,10	36	3-54	1,04	1,65	5	7 1/2	5
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gourangdi	Bhatter's Agency	45	14	8	1,00	1,85	...	3-54	-12	-8	Nil	Nil	Nil
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Guzdar Kajora	Otha Brothers	1	39	35	553	26	12	12-56	17	59	Nil	Nil	Nil
Hurriladih	Macneil & Barry	...	112	100	1,865	299	30	12-57	(c) 41	226	Nil	15	25
Jainty Central	Villiers	...	3	2	24	15	...	12-54	56	-23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jotia	12-56	...	1,31	1,16	...	...	...	12-56	1,12	1,24	Nil	Nil	Nil
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kalapahari	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	360	86	79	1,432	150	15	2-58	163	-81	Nil	Nil	Nil
Karanpura Collieries	Bird & Co. Private	...	167	164	3,121	100	50	2-58	569	271	5	5	5
	54% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Katras Jheriah	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	1,289	348	369	7,304	173	139	1-58	1,373	(r) 1,170	65	5 1/2	5 1/2
Khas Kajora	Directors	3,53	35	36	5,54	76	...	12-55 H	1,25	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
	8% Preference (a)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kuardi	H. V. Low & Co.	3,66	33	28	4,45	1,06	18	6-56	65	94	13	1 1/2	2 1/2
Lakuria	H. V. Low & Co.	6,84	61	56	7,96	1,35	33	4-56	42	(i) 24	13	1 1/2	2 1/2
Mahabir	Daulat Rawatmull	3,57	...	...	6,21	40	13	12-55	1,65	1,36	7 1/2	10	10
	44% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Directors	464	...	...	5,05	1,41	...	6-54 H	-79	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Mundulpoor	Jantia Brothers Private	481	22	22	761	555	...	12-57	174	174	Nil	5	5
Nazira	Andrew Yul. & Co. Ltd.	...	531	530	10,232	196	...	10-57	906	554	7 1/2	7 1/2	8 1/2
New Boerbloom	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
New Churulia	Business Development	93	...	...	10	2,41	...	9-53	-1,21	-79	Nil	Nil	Nil
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
New Huntodih	Daulatram Rawat Mull	3,42	...	...	4,95	1,30	12	3-55	25	11	Nil	Nil	Nil
	5% Cumulative Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
New Joyrampore	R. S. Das & Rathor Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-57	-17	-119	Nil	Nil	Nil
New Manbhoom	Octavius Steel	1,483	126	108	2,236	226	...	3-58	100	188	5	5	5
North Manama	Directors	861	78	69	961	46	...	1-56	63	-172	Nil	Nil	Nil
North West	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	2,235	130	131	2,676	...	11	3-58	119	137	15	15	15
	Partly Paid Ord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Odol	F. W. Heilgers Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-57	108	105	5	7 1/2	10
	64% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oriental	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Private	950	205	193	4,287	84	...	12-57	453	256	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pasao	Deepchand Kishanlal	1,285	101	89	1,463	74	2	12-56	133	355	5	10	7 1/2
	54% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Pench Valley	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	...	486	475	9,263	109	111	3-58	(a) 1,208	1,053	20	20	14 1/2
Pure Stalpur	Amritlal Ojha	1,69	22	16	2,50	37	5	6-55 H	36	36	24	24	Nil
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Raneogung	B. N. Elias & Co. Pri.	18,50	1,87	1,93	29,80	2,79	19	3-56 H	5,53	3,52	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2
Rewa	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	...	373	374	6,482	139	62	12-57	(e) 579	(a) 573	10	15	21 1/2
Samla	Directors	4,389	361	344	6,505	149	...	12-57	795	734	9	12 1/2	10
Searole	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	5,04	51	49	7,26	50	...	1-56	1,04	1,44	15	30	35
Seobpoor	Directors	272	79	76	1,431	66	35	12-57	383	(d) 426	25	32 1/2	35 1/2
	5% Cum. Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Sendra	F. W. Heilgers & Co. Pri. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	3	12-57	(k) 53	(j) 18	24	24	1 1/2
S. ee Mahabali	Amritlal Ojha & Co. Pri.	362	36	33	595	2	...	12-56	37	18	Nil	Nil	Nil
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Singareni	Indus. Dept. Govt. of Andhra	36,665	1,319	1,815	45,542	870	299	12-57	5,912	5,090	15	10	7 1/2
South Karanpura	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	2,001	188	186	3,288	31	25	8-57	(f) 386	239	7 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2
Standard	F. W. Heilgers Private	4,92	55	56	8,44	...	...	12-57	(g) 107	(h) 111	10	10	10
Talcher	Directors	1,245	84	82	1,514	58	16	12-57	163	110	23	Nil	Nil
	5% C. Thapar & Bros.	10,7	2,15	2,13	31,60	62	1,45	12-54	10,38	9,98	3 1/2	Nil	Nil
	5% C. B. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Bhatter's Agency	1,11	19	13	1,83	1,76	...	3-54	-21	-5	Nil	Nil	Nil
West Ghusick	Macneil & Barry & Co. Ltd.	...	254	248	4,701	160	24	12-57	24	24	Nil	Nil	Nil
West Jamuria	K. L. Dutt & Co. Private	142	26	24	441	7	...	12-57	69	44	Nil	Nil	Nil
West Laikdih	Hindustan Inv. Corporation	2,304	227	214	4,004	83	39	3-58	673	548	4	5	5

February 7, 1959
COMPANIES—(All India)

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	Liquid Assets				
	January 1959	January 1958			Reserves	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Quebec
Amalgamated	22 25	17 25	10	2,550	2,200	380	41	5,184	10,416	7,558	113	2,311	4,543	284	245
Asso. Karanpura	4 75	3 00	10	900	...	...	-87	294	1,079	71	...	21	199	5	24
44% R. C. preference	50 50	24 50	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asso. Laikdih	2 54	1 44	10	800	...	...	-49	184	1,108	206	...	50	154	25	15
5% Debenture	...	...	500	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagdigi Kujama	3 51	4 11	10	2,000	...	90	1	3,21	21,72	4,51	...	68	3,94	2,29	...
Bengal	285 00	244 00	100	10,000	10,700	5,513	1,148	24,575	63,812	44,160	1,310	13,334	16,177	3,463	...
44% C. P. T.	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Bhatdee	4 04	5 88	10	449	...	38	1	4,31	9,25	5,69	...	...	314	285	...
Bengal Nagpur	12 75	15 00	10	225	383	132	-139	191	2,482	2,249	354	...	41	165	...
Bhalgora	6 30	6 28	10	1,597	1,00	3,73	-2,42	14,28	47,74	22,98	...	2,86	4,88	6	...
Bharat	6 62	6 62	10	4,000	2,75	...	2	5,185	14,483	7,759	2,063	1,646	4,972	57	...
54% C. P. T.	47 50	49 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debenture	900 00	900 00	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhulanbaratree	7 75	13 25	10	715	662	764	-492	1,078	5,276	3,784	64	166	999	...	5
Bhuranagar	2 00	2 00	10	1,000	...	...	-1,130	1,422	1,761	715	31	48	138	12	18
Bokaro & Ramgur	14 00	13 00	10	1,600	4	16,84	-79	19,35	68,15	40,00	...	9,42	23,23	7	...
44% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borra	18 37	18 00	10	750	636	1,814	27	871	4,670	2,771	1,100	218	1,173	62	36
64% C. P.	83 50	90 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burrakur	18 00	22 12	10	9,092	17,94	151,21	93	88,54	425,18	195,93	29,69	37,83	90,95	1,19	8,13
7% C. P.	98 50	99 00	100	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 2nd C. P. T.	6 88	7 47	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures	870 00	870 30	1000	2,009	...	82	11	1,421	5,520	1,760	170	766	1,566	249	...
Central India	7 37	6 87	10	4,997	...	6	...	1,178	5,076	3,404	...	348	864	376	...
Central Kurukand	11 30	12 00	10	800	...	1,285	9	1,272	...	...	728	...	158	93	25
Churulia	3 12	1 94	10	600	149	...	11	3,813	5,447	3,185	...	5,22	1,686	66	...
Dhemo Main	9 12	7 18	10	1,600	...	...	-68	2,38	1,002	764	231	92	236	71	...
East Indian (R)	23 62	24 00	10	2,964	3,400	5,925	27	20,151	43,455	31,210	1,576	7,562	15,525	8,26	...
Equitable	29 75	88 00	100	400	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	100 00	970 00	...	4,833	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	1000 00	15 50	10	1,000	2,00	16	11	13,03	10,77	3,74	3,00	8,17	11,52	22	...
Ghusick & Muslia	100 00	95 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	7 00	5 12	10	375	...	...	-1,63	2,55	6,71	60	...	2,31	41	6	...
Gourandi	40 00	40 00	100	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	1 50	10	650	...	...	-25	170	811	368	2	53	287	9	...
Guzdar Kajora	8 25	10 75	10	800	2,50	...	...	6,44	2,458	1,967	49	3,94	3,88	3,72	...
Hurridiadi	14 87	20 70	24	242	...	...	-2,60	5,03	16,24	12,08	...	51	19	...	...
Joint Central	2 00	0 94	10	2,200	...	500	-551	4,00	3,053	1,117	19	1	616	467	10
Jogta	1 50	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C.P.R.	22 00	20 00	10	350	431	135	-179	526	1,476	756	...	215	298	28	...
Kalapahari	115 00	83 60	100	2,000	...	280	11	1,178	3,512	718	2	290	798	435	140
Karanpura	55 00	44 50	100	990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% C. P. T.	66 75xd	50 00	10	500	1,860	106	169	2,613	4,973	3,904	729	793	1,958	697	1
Katras Jheriah	9 50	3 75	10	138	...	...	-1,83	11,03	15,53	6,93	...	2,35	3,55	1	...
Klas Kajora	7 25	5 00	10	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% Preference (q)	7 25	2 56	10	1,100	68	...	14	1,94	16,87	10,94	2,95	1,58	3,26	5	...
Kiardi	7 25	10 00	10	900	682	4,50	5	7,72	28,37	22,65	8,36	1,89	11,65	49	...
Lakurka	15 50	10 00	10	400	1,80	...	9	4,30	6,18	3,88	1,36	51	6,81	21	...
Mahabir	12 25	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% R. C. P.	1 05	1 50	10	566	85	...	-11,29	23,13	18,81	7,96	...	2,67	4,73	10	...
Mundulpoor	7 56	5 94	10	748	225	...	55	481	1,343	9,80	649	99	269	1,18	...
Nazira	20 19	14 75	10	1,776	...	1,958	83	3,386	13,010	9,497	4	1,422	2,273	1,91	...
New Beerhoom	10 00	10 69	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	2 00	1 56	10	210	...	...	-4,20	5,52	11,76	3,92	...	3,40	87	30	2
New Churulia	2 50	2 50	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures	4 00	2 66	10	400	...	...	-2,09	6,02	7,54	1,96	...	1,39	2,57	25	13
New Huntodih	60 00	60 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum Preference	3 50	3 50	10	455	...	...	-266	16	454	273	...	3	19	2	...
New Joyrampore	31 47	10 56	10	600	75	...	134	1,190	3,317	2,281	37	532	340	54	...
New Manbhoom	1 25	0 94	24	250	...	76	-274	2,043	2,080	812	2	372	420	33	...
North Damuda	24 62	19 75	24	115	310	76	26	250	1,386	924	...	56	397	187	...
North West	19 12	15 75	24	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parly Paid Ordry	12 00	16 75	24	200	624	946	42	176	398	278	2,250	...	247	121	...
Onda	91 50	95 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% C. P.	8 00	8 00	10	1,000	110	25	49	3,771	5,393	2,397	2	594	1,506	44	312
Oriental	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	15 00	13 87	10	834	20	...	3	1,419	1,938	9,36	753	154	749	8	...
Parasara	42 50	50 75	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R. C. P.	24 00	19 25	10	1,575	1,500	205	36	3,339	5,995	4,269	407	1,497	2,758	165	7
Panch Valley	6 25	7 00	10	250	10	10	2	2,00	7,88	2,80	60	64	1,51	7	102
Pure Sitabpur	...	...	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	9 12	10	2,400	7,32	12,85	23	19,09	124,35	87,36	8	7,96	17,86	60	...
Ranesunge	14 81	14 50	10	1,350	635	343	25	3,362	4,217	3,252	370	1,225	2,073	1,062	...
Rewa	18 75	12 00	10	3,750	350	3,362	21	4,131	9,506	2,638	163	650	3,722	209	...
Samla	12 94	5 00	24	250	...	71	11	3,92	13,93	12,37	...	86	4,70	11	...
Seasrole	5 87	...	7	280	...	155	48	407	2,924	1,999	327	107	295	406	...
Seepore	26 25	21 75	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference	...	8 00	10	800	473	18	1	111	52	29	719	...	355	305	...
Sandra	11 31	3 00	10	550	...	...	-315	156	862	399	...	79	135	15	...
Sree Mahabali	...	...	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	9 00	10	6,321	5,153	4,344	17	36,875	55,810	26,162	823	14,946	6,896	425	...
Singapore	13 44	9 25	10	1,750	632	716	9	953	3,902	1,700	6	192	928	155	265
South Karanpura	12 87	...	10	800	...	...	10	307	1,69	28	2,02	...	7	305	...
Standard	13 31	17 00	24	1,000	...	73	-3,70	8,34	31,30	15,44	1	1,60	2,25	4	...
Talcher	1 44	1 50	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	14 00	10	350	230	50	178	338	1,915	1,479	...	80	593	37	...
Union	10 94	10 00	10	2,758	...	75	39	11,63	55,42	22,01	...	4,32	4,50	9,73	95
United Collieries	83 00	88 00	100	1,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	13 50	12 50	10	800	...	...	-85	6,82	10,82	2,758	...	2,14	90	...	2
West Ghosick	7 75	5 81	10	700	...	...	-3,49	4,468	5,861	472	...	2,80	1,412	14	...
West Jamuria	2 94	2 50	10	600	...	...	-35	472	1,033	303	...	...	263	23	...
West Laikdih	5 84	5 50	10	4,998	...	89	8	2,018	7,081	2,721	150	551	1,680	372	...

Indian Finance
COTTON

NAME	Managing Agents Agents, Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Salcs	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Pre- vious	Second Pre- vious
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA													
Ahmed Advance	Tata Industries Private	49,144	1,016	6,650	15,345	5,162	...	6-58	(a)10,529	(a)3,394	5	5	
Ahmed Mfg. & Calico	5% Cum. preference										5	5	5
	5% Debentures										4	4	4
	Karamchand Premchand Pri.	139,120	2,372	290,40	852,56	266,99	14,87	3-57	151,25	125,47	24	24	14
	4% 1st Cum. preference										4	4	4
	4% 2nd Cum. preference										4	4	4
	4% 3rd Cum. preference										4	4	4
Ajit Mills	Chinubhai Naranbhai	25,376	513	55,23	123,57	22,95	4,81	12-56	8,15	7,94	16	14	14
	4% 'B' R. C. preference										4	4	4
	5% 'C' R. C. preference										5	5	5
	4% 'D' R. C. preference										4	4	4
Apollo Mills	Rajputana Textiles Privt & Co.	56,468	898	97,14	226,67	30,51	1,62	12-55	11,83	1,07	9	6	12
Arvind Mills	Narottam Lalbhai	66,412	1,216	130,50	348,30	48,29	9,61	12-56	87,82	58,21	35	35	25
	5% Cum. preference T.										5	5	5
	4% R. C. preference T.										4	4	4
Asoka Mills	Lalibhai Dalpatbhai	37,368	914	94,39	207,19	...	7,06	12-55	30,51	13,38	30	22	22
	5% C. P. T.										5	5	5
	4% R. C. P. T.										4	4	4
Azam Jahi Mills	Government of Andhra	36,136	716	11,297	15,013	6,727	...	9-57	807	1,512	3	5	4
B. R. Cotton	Directors	50,596	1,021	9,982	17,706	2,382	...	3-58	-624	890	Nil	Nil	Nil
	6% Cum. preference										Nil	Nil	Nil
	4% Debentures										Nil	Nil	Nil
Binod Mills	B. Ram. Balchand	60,640	1,338	141,15	203,58	28,53	6,69	12-55	24,54	6,30	10	6	6
Bombay Dyeing	Nowrojee Wadia & Sons Private	223,552	3,984	19,269	80,222	24,245	818	12-57	(a)13,178	9,938	10	10	10
General India													
Century Spg. & Mfg.	Tata Industries Private	115,188	2,062	...	248,66	66,67	...	6-57	-20,79	(x)6,38	Nil	Nil	3
Coorla Spg. & Wvg.	5% Cumulative preference										Nil	5	5
Dawn Mills	Birla Brothers Ltd.	126,752	2,752	339,45	655,73	182,22	6,45	12-56	(a)114,26	80,10	22	22	22
	Cawasjee Jehangir & Co.	24,848	680	52,96	126,03	3,51	1,74	3-56	15,22	4,50	12	7	7
	Ramnarain Sons Ltd.	40,962	...	90,98	134,77	10,42	1,65	12-55	14,70	6,01	30	12	12
Edward Textiles	P. Rubna Sons	48,718	928	13,563	25,419	4,987	36	12-57	(a)7-201	10,24	7	8	9
Elphinstone Spg.	Director	41,300	886	9,297	17,313	7,672	...	12-57	150	1,278	Nil	10	10
	7% C. P.										Nil	7	7
Empire Dyeing & Mfg.	W. H. Bady & Co. Ltd.	...	...	951	3,490	88	30	12-57	317	322	20	20	20
Finlay	James Finlay & Co. Ltd.	49,528	784	88,93	171,14	35,79	2,35	12-55	21,72	15,23	20	16	16
Gokak Mills	F. F. Campbell & Co. pri.	74,286	...	161,4	246,67	56,37	2,16	12-56	18,84	21,72	13	15	13
Gold Mohur	James Finlay & Co.	45,268	1,108	95,78	174,59	41,32	2,04	12-55	16,48	7,33	15	12	12
Hind Mills	Hind Agents Private	71,596	1,387	185,72	324,27	115,33	2,80	6-56	22,77	15,63	6	4	4
	5% C. P.										5	5	5
Hindustan Spg.	Thackersey Mooljee	49,448	1,122	86,88	...	...	2,75	3-56	23,15	13,94	32	30	22
	4% R. C. P. T.										4	4	4
India United	Agarwal & Company	244,300	6,278	452,71	785,13	198,47	5,03	12-55	62,06	4,43	9	Nil	6
	Deferred										18	Nil	6
Indore Malwa	Directors	51,180	1,420	14,401	25,920	9,217	...	12-57	-289	2,268	6	11	9
Khatav Makani	Khatav Makani & Co. Private	92,852	1,489	14,999	47,049	7,511	155	6-58	2,758	4,698	10	10	10
	4% Cum. Preference										4	4	4
Kohinoor Mills	Killick Industries Limited	120,504	1,846	27,904	52,725	13,687	180	12-57	253	5,250	18	18	18
Lakshmi Cotton	Directors	48,996	1,219	11,599	24,752	4,531	...	12-57	(1)418	2,702	6	17	17
	5% Cum. preference T.										5	5	5
Mafatlal Fine Spg.	N. C. Purshotamdas	51,996	896	70,69	210,30	20,35	4,49	12-56	43,17	28,08	1	15	15
	4% 1st R. C. P.										4	4	4
	4% 2nd R. C. P.										4	4	4
Marsden Spg. & Mfg.	Marsden Bros.	23,508	482	67,15	157,67	...	3,44	12-55	14,20	8,08	7	5	5
Minerva Mills	N. Sirur & Company Private	39,896	704	...	13,054	4,984	...	12-57	(w)4	5,59	Nil	6	6
Model Mills	B. A. Dadabhai & Co.	52,408	952	89,83	141,66	36,34	54	6-55	-7,72	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Modern Mills	N. Sirur & Company Private	49,000	644	9,110	16,281	6,529	54	10-57	801	1,097	10	16	16
	5% Debentures										...	...	...
Monogram Mills	M. Bakubhai & Sons. Private	27,460	528	92,11	171,70	44,74	...	12-56	13,46	14,58	7	7	5
Morarjee Gooldas	Piramal Sons Privt. Ltd.	70,416	1,652	15,910	36,606	12,196	265	6-58	(i)3,466	(a)2,843	15	14	15
	4% Cum. preference										4	4	4
Mysore Spinning	N. Sirur & Company Private	50,480	500	12,150	18,030	6,835	42	2-58	(a8)724	9,05	10	18	18
	4% Cum. preference T.										4	4	4
New City of Bombay	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	45,944	432	7,941	13,919	1,813	...	12-57	(e)136	(m)620	5	10	10
New Commercial	Tricunlal Bhogilal	45,836	866	89,91	201,16	...	7,56	12-55	21,03	8,94	8	7	9
	4% 2nd R. C. P.										4	4	4
New Great Eastern	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	49,012	1,018	9,716	19,744	4,046	...	12-57	(f)225	(p)514	Nil	10	10
	5% Cum. preference T.										5	5	5
New Kaiser-I-Hind	Directors	54,052	12,67	136,28	217,08	85,26	...	3-56	19,54	(a4)9,44	8	8	8
	5% C. P.										5	5	5
New Sharrock Spg	Mafatlal Chandulal & Co.	51,100	907	100,29	223,53	12,50	6,48	12-55	32,57	28,35	28	28	28
Osmanshahi Mills	Government of Andhra	37,788	902	9,475	11,070	5,901	...	9-57	(i)13	538	Nil	3	2
Padar Mills	Padar Sons Private	32,600	930	93,70	143,31	13,75	1,12	12-56	11,25	10,99	12	12	12
	4% Cum. preference										4	4	4
Rohit Mills	L. Gordhandas	33,156	648	82,01	214,57	...	8,77	12-55	29,33	11,43	Nil	5	5
	5% Cum. preference T.										...	...	...
	4% R. C. P. (2nd)										...	...	...
	4% R. C. P. (5th)										...	...	...
Sassoon & Alliance	David Sassoon	9,520	277	11,06	17,91	1	10	12-54	(*)-1,48	(k)40	5	7	12
Sassoon Spinning	M. G. Invl. Corporation Pri.	94,884	2,127	252,67	483,68	30,71	3,23	12-56	39,91	17,71	20	17	17

February 1, 1957

MILLS

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1959 Rs. np	January 1958 Rs. n.			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments Rk. 000	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Out- standings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA															
Ahmed Advance	145 00	125 03	100	4,000	1,679	1,318	11	13,480	18,993	6,955	839	9,612	1,509	463	27
5% Cum. Preference	83 50	98 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmed Mfg. & Calico	...	...	125	137.50	132.27	217.38	1.18	200.19	514.70	256.08	3.65	268.26	95.10	30.55	61.66
4% 1st. cum. preference	...	...	125	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% 2nd. cum. preference	...	...	50	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% 3rd. cum. preference	...	...	50	1,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajit Mills	...	...	200	1,100	18.68	9.65	8	51.91	56.22	33.29	2.75	39.98	22.88	8.03	...
4% 'B' R. C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 'C' R. cum. pref.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% 'D' R. cum. pref.	...	...	25	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apollo Mills	1 24	2 02	2	5,000	38	...	97	46.63	90.11	43.05	9.32	36.35	4.08	1.17	...
Arvind Mills	...	...	100	4,000	190.00	107.84	15	88.03	195.82	97.29	107.40	79.38	59.29	107.68	...
5% cum. preference T.	...	...	100	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% cum. preference T.	...	...	100	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% R. cum. pref. T.	...	...	100	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asoka Mills	...	...	100	1,200	57.00	61.39	70	39.54	84.57	69.65*	24.18	46.97	28.67	67.89	...
5% Cum. preference T.	...	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% R. C. P. T.	...	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azam Jahi Mills	59 00	58 50	100	7,200	1,205	577	75	17,097	18,765	6,845	2,379	10,614	1,086	88	...
B. R. Cotton	17 52	24 00	100	4,000	1,606	800	607	4,145	11,799	7,724	456	4,068	3,130	10	...
5% C. P.	37 50	80 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debenture	...	...	100	800	...	22.34	1.81	103.12	150.46	61.57	8.25	69.20	28.38	5.16	...
Bined Mills	...	...	25	60,000	5,750	28,538	86	24,776	79,531	39,340	3,847	26,217	12,633	1,370	...
Bombay Dyeing	56 80	51 40	...	25,098	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	89 00	84 00	100	4,687	1,407	1,318	...	23,359	24,210	4,486	3,352	17,538	1,438	456	4,263
5% cum. preference	341 25	338 75	500	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Centary Spg. & Mfg.	434 00	395 25	100	109.43	219.96	65.35	7.62	327.90	696.67	232.92	11.29	272.81	64.86	7.54	...
Coorla Spg. & Wvg.	137 50	125 00	100	2,600	7.48	5.55	18	34.17	90.16	57.80*	74	30.79	9.10	39	...
Dawn Mills.	78 00	79 00	50	1,630	12.63	13.31	2.17	37.92	69.11	52.46*	97	28.73	19.18	16.57	...
Edward Textiles	215 50	221 25	200	3,400	3,751	...	1,115	7,859	11,299	6,928	1,368	6,680	1,409	63	...
Elphinstone Spg.	31 00	48 00	50	3,000	1,000	671	99	7,331	13,315	8,121	50	9,791	1,739	72	...
7% C. P.	64 50	72 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Empire Dyeing & Mfg.	...	...	15	900	510	447	1	857	2,114	1,535	219	171	483	1,292	...
Finlay	261 00	265 00	100	5,000	37.04	33.08	1.67	61.30	123.33	74.17	7.63	79.15	21.12	25.98	...
Gokak Mills	131 75	160 00	100	4,881	779	29.80	8	31.69	106.45	75.45	2.00	59.93	12.36	42	...
Gold Mohar	182 50	171 50	100	5,000	22.74	23.45	36	41.01	87.77	52.92	81	69.02	15.73	22.15	...
Hind Mills	...	...	10	5,000	4.27	5.46	25	127.39	144.07	82.06*	10	124.26	20.36	65	...
Hindustan Spg.	4800 00	5275 00	1000	2,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	1250	1,200	16.33	60.31	1	49.45	152.35	121.07	4.86	68.49	36.08	9.39	...
P. Ord.	992 50	992 50	10	253	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India United	8 92	9 60	10	200.00	58.19	6.08	1,93	196.03	469.16	339.00*	2.84	282.78	89.65	8.80	...
Deferred	1 10	1 28	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore Malwa	99 00	118 00	100	5,000	116	1,755	1,177	15,990	15,976	12,132	2,605	11,164	4,618	4,83	...
Khatrau Makanji	153 75	151 25	100	5,985	2,848	1,937	30	20,851	33,260	23,944	1,570	17,197	6,023	439	...
4% Cum. preference	70 00	75 00	100	2,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills	239 50	270 25	100	10,000	1,700	10,975	53	19,875	36,776	28,494	720	29,419	4,088	89	...
Lakshmi Cotton	400 50	437 50	250	3,200	3,118	3,222	2	9,477	18,450	12,578	771	9,499	3,197	27	1,153
5% cum. preference T.	158 75	187 50	250	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mafatlal Fine Spg.	405 00	345 00	100	5,800	40.66	82.28	1.53	47.59	169.85	120.85	74.45	45.26	50.94	38.29	...
4% 1st. R. C. P.	85 00	86 00	100	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% 2nd. R. C. P.	92 00	92 00	100	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miradon Spg. & Mfg.	...	...	200	2,731	14.91	1.70	31	54.72	67.47	42.91*	77	30.24	16.15	27.22	...
Minnerva Mills	64 00	71 30	100	2,960	1,149	1.39	20	10,030	9,311	5,189	936	7,724	1,428	86	...
Model Mills	176 50	180 00	250	9,334	392	21.99	2,59	84.32	169.26	78.82	25	95.68	7.89	2.72	...
Modern Mills	46 00	...	50	3,318	2,100	2,527	43	6,776	12,884	6,799	124	8,847	876	35	...
3% Debenture	...	...	...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monogram Mills	...	...	200	2,600	30.00	3.08	12	77.14	70.12	46.70	75	81.54	28.11	2.53	...
Morarjee Goculdas	230 50	204 00	100	5,175	2,150	2,090	22	14,751	27,553	20,042	14	16,993	1,372	43	...
4% cum. preference	...	...	50	1,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Spinning	83 00	99 50	50	2,484	3,177	822	28	11,427	11,363	7,250	2,795	9,935	1,767	70	...
4% cum. preference	28 00	30 50	50	745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New City of Bombay	93 00	125 00	100	2,400	1,680	882	1	2,992	8,211	4,870	8	3,066	427	1,094	...
New Commercial	...	...	100	6,300	11.20	12.43	3	72.15	121.07	89.25*	10.16	56.73	47.48	17.87	...
4% 2nd. R. C. P.	...	...	100	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Great	218 50	224 00	200	3,000	1,061	410	299	4,038	10,183	6,337	10	5,633	569	117	...
5% C. P.	130 00	143 75	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Kaiser-I-Hind	58 70	86 00	100	4,500	6.54	3.92	20	92.04	113.66	98.08*	11.64	92.11	39.69	2.36	...
5% C. P.	74 50	80 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Shortro Spg.	...	...	125	3,900	33.15	39.38	19	57.32	132.09	98.35*	35.64	50.73	45.11	3.62	...
Osmansahi Mills	47 75	52 00	100	8,723	3,884	46	...	9,683	17,383	6,786	718	9,960	934	78	...
Podar Mills	130 00	145 00	100	4,000	35.00	10.65	4.72	47.20	48.70	24.25	32.60	28.60	22.77	39.16	...
4% Cum. Preference	72 00	72 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohit Mills	...	...	100	3,250	10.23	4.55	17.35	86.27	107.01	71.43*	73	86.8	30.58	1.66	...
5% C. P. T.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% R. C. P. [2nd.]	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% R. C. P. [5th.]	...	...	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sassoon & Alliance	9 76	7 24	10	500	3.95	3.68	1.72	4.57	21.22	19.01	...	6.93	4.35	1.97	...
Sassoon Spinning	41 25	30 50	10	3,770	66.32	52.27	1.66	57.24	198.86	120.29	1.89	92.48	24.35	17.19	...

COTTON

Name	Managing Agents Agents/Syndicates	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials		Salts	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission and dividends	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
				Rs. 1000	Rs. 100							Latest	Pre- vious	Secor- vious
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)														
Shalpur Spinning	Naraina & Co. Halt. Ord.	95,332	2,234	106.34	127.51	92.94	26	5-55	-23.94	-60.15	nil	nil	nil	
Shorrock Spinning	3% R. Cum. preference Mafatali Chandulal Ahmed... Founder.	36,648	729	68.34	177.74	15.37	3.41	12-56	35.11	19.66	30	25	25	
Shree Niwas Cotton	Marwa Textiles (Agency) 4% R. Cum. preference	69,070	1,640	21,120	28,934	10,235	50	12-57	964	2,923	3	12	12	
Shree Saijan Mills	G. Liladhar & Co.	17,880	440	25.75	60.56	13.37	22	3-55	1.81	42	4	4	4	
Sari Ambica	H. Kalidas & Company 5% Cum. preference	94,128	1,733	14,863	45,764	7,710	684	12-57	7,351	9,541	25	30	54	
Simplex	4% Cum. preference (2nd) F. F. Campbell & Co.	34,840	1,274	150.05	237.11	29.25	5.65	3-56	24.38	13.19	5	5	5	
Standard	Mafatali Gajalbhai & Sons 4% 1st R. C. P. 4% 2nd R. C. P.	97,588	2,409	226.85	570.41	6,364	10,26	12-56	111.25	86.16	22½	20	20	
Swadeshi Mills	Tata Industries pri. Ltd. 5% Cum. preference	72,236	2,000	15,219	28,689	8,113	89	12-57	2,298	4,476	9	14	2	
Swan Mills	James Finlay & Co. Ltd.	39,328	551	88.77	266.61	39.03	3.32	12-55	28.46	23.34	25	20	20	
Tata Mills	Tata Industries Pri. Ltd. 5% Debentures	65,448	1,800	15,201	34,643	7,323	50	12-57	1,246	2,880	8	14	16	
Victoria Mills	Mangaldas Mehta 4% R. Cum. preference	50,056	958	88.44	166.54	9.83	6.08	12-55	12.96	10.44	20	15	15	
Vijaya Mills	H. Acharya & Co. 4% 2nd Cum. Preference T. 4% 3rd R. Cum. Pref. T.	36,176	780	72.46	167.72	...	...	12-54	8.51	8.22	4	4	4	
Vishnu Cotton	Directors 7% Cum. preference T.	47,240	1,331	115.69	224.48	64.25	...	12-56	(a) 19.10	(b) 18.16	4½	4½	4½	
NORTHERN INDIA														
Banarsi Cotton	Calcutta Agency 64% C. P. 54% Debentures	13,044	356	26,320	7,418	...	47	12-57	543	613	6	6	5	
Bengal Luxmi Cotton	Directors Ordinary Partly Paid Ordinary Partly Paid 5% R. C. P.	6,601	...	...	12,553	3,635	19	3-57	570	977	10	10	10	
Bengal Nagpur	Directors 7% C. P.	29,936	810	...	9,023	2,737	...	12-56	(w) 171	(h) 882	nil	nil	nil	
Birla Cotton	Birla Brothers Private Kettlewell Bullen & Co. Ltd.	39,896	1,088	26,910	38,434	5,821	99	3-58	1,312	2,859	7½	15	15	
Bewresh Cotton	8% 'A' C. P. 7% 'B' Pref.	42,960	841	...	18,108	5,655	...	12-57	116	(q) 2,348	nil	nil	nil	
Channore Textiles	Begg Sutherland & Co. Private Bharat Ram Ch. Ram & Co. Pri.	...	591	3,426	6,640	3,232	18	12-57	412	1,007	nil	5	5	
Delhi Cloth	Ordinary 44% 1st 2nd C. P. 4% 3rd C. P. 54% 4th C. P.	141,180	2,352	1224.47	2361.13	778.94	15.34	6-56	236.49	247.41	10	9	9	
Damber Mills	51% Debenture Kettlewell Bullen & Co. Debentures	42,944	518	...	17,383	6,449	...	12-57	-337	754	nil	6	2½	
Elgin Mills	Begg Sutherland 8% C. P. 5% C. P.	48,452	1,198	18,000	36,147	4,577	4.11	9-57	5,486	(o) 5,432	10	12½	10	
Jagatjit Cotton	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Pri. 5% C. P. p. Debentures	26,560	530	...	24,927	2,045	405	1-58	4,450	4,120	11½	5	5	
Jay Shree Textiles	Birla Brothers Private Ltd. 54% Debentures	...	...	4,846	8,835	2,368	...	12-57	1,150	1,037	5	3½	nil	
Kasaram Cotton	Birla Brothers Ltd. 7% C. P.	74,672	1,992	25,766	48,630	13,079	50	3-58	920	4,557	2½	7½	10	
Mahini Mills	Chakravarti Sons & Co. Ordinary 5% R.C. P.	23,484	435	84.24	230.24	40.29	9.21	12-56	30.52	45.01	12½	12½	12½	
Mair Mills	Indian Tex. Syndicate 6% C. P.	88,640	1,834	145.19	218.04	...	60	12-55	-5.06	-10.24	nil	nil	nil	
New Victoria	J. P. Srivastava & Sons Deferred 6% C. P.	70,072	1,333	127.27	224.66	41.04	67	12-55	(a) 37.64	-3.91	nil	nil	nil	
Orissa Textiles	B. Patnaik & Co. 5% R. C. P.	47,728	864	129.13	208.46	47.53	36	3-53	(a) 12.58	31.12	nil	nil	5	
Ram Textiles	J. P. Srivastava & Sons. 64% 'A' C. P. 64% 'B' C. P.	34,532	600	6,617	11,409	7,736	...	12-57	-440	401	nil	nil	nil	
Satlej Cotton	Birla Brothers Private Jaipuria Brothers Ltd. Pretl. Ord.	27,340	992	120.18	302.90	62.55	6.59	3-57	72.63	105.28	60	78	60	
Swadeshi Cotton	6% C. P.	112,716	2,081	400.01	811.72	208.72	6.52	12-56	64.23	53.72	11½	7½	11½	

\$Includes Stock on hand.

HLLS—Contd.

[illegible]

COTTON

NAME	Managing Agents and Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Commission and allowance	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous Period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Pre- vious	Second previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
SOUTH INDIA													
Adoni Spinning	Kothari & Sons	...	...	...	3,488	299	...	12-57	269	...	nil	...	...
Alagappa Textiles	6% C. P. Rama & Co. Private.	50,000	...	55,26	87,02	20,12	...	12-55	-109	-5,38	nil	nil	nil
Asher Textiles	74% C. P. 5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Bangalore Woollen	Setna & Co. Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.	20,000 40,608	1,157	25,787	58,71	20,84	52	6-56	6,87	5,64	15	12	nil
Beckingham & Carnatic	6% C. P. Binny & Co.	120,288	2,762	41,070	99,765	12,609	780	12-57	6,959	9,131	10	10	10
Cannanore Spg.	74% C. P. K. Damodaran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	74	74
Cambridge	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	20,000 37,356	...	4,908	6,809	538	35	3-58	559	1,273	124	20	15
Cauvery Spg.	7% C. P. Directors	17,600	...	5,162	8,478	1,610	...	3-58	498	1,074	9	7	7
Coimbatore Cotton	64% C. P. R. Bheema Naidu & Co.	28,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64	64
Coimbatore Murugan	T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar	23,660	100	3,076	5,738	1,532	140	12-54	11,17	12,72	25	20	9
Coimbatore Kamala	6% C. P. Directors	17,264	24	3,552	4,798	1,392	...	12-57	89	6,91	6	6	6
Coimbatore Pioneer	Partly Paid 6% Debentures	28,194	...	7,396	11,491	2,649	153	12-57	12,077	1,824	20	20	20
Coimbatore Spinning	T. R. Narayanaswami Naidu	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Davangere Cotton	64% C. P. R. G. S. Naidu & Co.	22,188	407	9,713	16,232	1,839	38	12-57	-421	1,486	nil	20	16
Dhanalakshmi Mills	R. Hanumanthappa & Son	25,216	300	79,81	29,61	2,46	...	3-56	13,90	8,59	9	12	12
Gnanambikai Mills	M. Nanjappa Chettiar & Son	38,052	201	7,342	13,153	4,721	142	12-57	1,603	2,008	10	25	30
Janardana Mills	V. C. V. Gounder & Bros.	17,246	...	...	31,458	...	...	12-54	2,84	1,91	16	6	6
Jawahar Mills	64% Cum. Pref. G. Venkataswami Naidu & Co.	23,784	...	...	65,11	6,19	97	12-56	5,57	4,93	20	20	10
Kapila Textile Mills	Umayambika & Co.	33,472	...	5,130	7,826	1,915	...	12-57	935	1,447	15	25	12
Kasthuri Mills	C. P. C. & Co.	15,184	250	20,13	27,74	2,59	4	6-54	62	89	nil	nil	nil
Kothari Textiles	6% C. P. 74% R. C. P.	19,940	...	1,463	3,024	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Mills	Deferred C. N. V. Naidu & Co.	41,040	300	49,55	81,06	21,49	30	3-58	-23	547	nil	12	74
Loyal Textile Mills	Kothari & Sons	...	...	...	...	...	62	6-57	11,37	12,24	10	10	10
Madara Mills	6% C. P. A. Class Ord.	93,160	201	19,047	33,484	662	287	3-58	3,854	5,347	12	20	25
Madara Spinning	Thiagaraja Chetty & Sons Private	24,242	2,24	6,064	9,242	834	80	6-57	857	1,631	5	5	5
Mettur Industries	Deferred A. & F. Harvey Ltd.	485,196	...	...	126,750	21,542	607	12-57	6,255	11,450	15	174	20
Mysore Silk Filature	Directors	22,592	100	...	27,68	12,13	...	12-56	(d) 2,60	91	4	nil	nil
Mysore Spun Silk	Beardsell & Co. Private	25,656	603	5,630	15,121	2,864	350	3-58	3,327	3,700	20	76	42
Palani Andavar Mills	Mysore Silk Filature	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-56	-1,72	nil	nil	nil	nil
Pankaja Mills	Directors	10,016	...	...	22,59	9,44	...	3-57	3,30	42	6	6	6
Radha Krishna Mills	S. K. R. Naidu & Co.	41,200	...	7,008	9,968	2,607	50	12-57	629	1,239	13	30	24
Rajapalayam Mills	Partly Paid Baghvalakshmi & Co.	27,980	...	6,306	8,975	509	36	12-57	-133	(y) 6,75	nil	nil	4
Rajawari Mills	7% C. P. C. S. R. Mudaliar & Sons	55,664	300	149,52	14,37	3,00	...	12-54	14,37	9,78	16	8	6
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	A. G. Gurusamy Naidu & Co.	24,996	...	5,543	7,925	2,028	47	3-58	345	935	8	12	10
Sri Venkatesa Mills	Gudiyatham Textiles Private	8,400	...	...	23,50	...	48	12-55	5,47	4,51	15	12	7
Sri Venkatesa Mills	Ordinary	3,128	88	50,80	65,45	...	...	12-55	6,22	(a) 9,54	12	7	7
Sri Venkatesa Mills	Rajaseema Develop. Co.	14,800	...	3,720	5,214	353	24	12-57	5,56	1,804	10	10	10
Sri Venkatesa Mills	Directors	30,744	292	7,043	10,144	4,201	...	3-58	(a) 11,186	1,804	9	14	14
Sri Venkatesa Mills	V. S. Sengottiah & Bros.	20,472	200	...	62,94	5,42	57	12-55	(a) 7,48	3,32	16	6	nil
Travancore Rayons	Emcote & Sons private	...	...	7,025	2,550	1,803	301	12-57	5,724	6,679	10	10	74
Trichinopoly Mills	5% Cum. preference	18,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Vasanta Mills	4% Debenture	44,424	...	1,249	3,193	889	25	12-57	353	586	9	114	9
Vijayalakshmi Mills	R. K. S. Chetty & Bros.	...	...	9,745	15,484	3,023	86	12-57	1,127	2,186	12	20	20
Virudhunagar Textile	64% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64	64
	61% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	Sri Venkatesa Mills	44,660	268	...	137,378	...	4,18	12-55	28,42	24,68	274	274	14
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	Balakrishna & Co.	26,536	...	2,48	43,25	...	71	12-56	3,50	3,17	10	10	10
	Thiagaraja Chetty & Sons Private	...	2,80	3,176	4,384	611	45	12-57	540	474	44	nil	nil
	5% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Do. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) After transferring Rs 4,45,718 from Depreciation, Renewal and Extension Fund and Rs 2,19,000 from Dividend Fund.

(b) After transferring Rs 2,49,697 from General Reserve.

(c) After transferring Rs 525,000 from General Reserve and Rs 800,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(d) After transferring Rs 50,000 from General Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 120,000 from Reserve Fund Rs 208,000 from Reserve for Taxation and Rs 23,888 from excess provision not required.

(f) After transferring Rs 730,179 from Reserve for Taxation.

(g) After transferring Rs 24,07,416 from dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(h) After transferring Rs 3,57,000 from Dividend Fund.

(i) After transferring Rs 918,667 from General Reserve.

(j) After transferring Rs 842,183 from General Reserve.

(k) After transferring Rs 70,000 from General Reserve and Rs 37,500 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(l) After transferring Rs 205,000 from Dividend Fund.

(m) After writing back Rs 2,89,446 being excess provision not required.

(n) After transferring Rs 8,02,125 from General Reserve.

(o) Includes Rs 280,000 being adjustment on account of changes in stock valuation.

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	Liquid Assets				
	January 1959	January 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
SOUTH INDIA (Contd.)															
Adoni Spinning	7 12	8 00	10	2,984	...	...	9	1,325	31840	261	...	1,252	569	608	...
6% C. P.	9 80	9 80	10	1,984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alagappa Textiles	...	...	10	1,500	6,00	4,55	-11,13	40,00	60,86	29,09	3,30	22,19	21,88	28	...
74% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	...	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asher Textiles	217 00	...	100	1,199	5,00	...	4	25,72	31,37	15,64	1,08	23,45	3,38	13	...
Bangalore Woollen	158 00	173 00	100	12,158	2,700	12,074	290	9,648	36,084	27,679	2,829	21,875	3,534	69	751
6% C. P.	110 00	117 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beckingham & Carnatic	174 00	158 00	100	17,848	7,000	22,929	192	21,108	69,330	41,959	1,002	37,359	6,381	304	5,792
74% C. P.	120 00	135 25	100	2,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	993 00	990 00	1,000	7,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Spg.	135 00	158 00	100	1,500	511	...	108	2,921	5,388	2,991	22	2,177	407	37	...
Cambridge	7 75	10 15	10	2,600	500	1,400	-362	969	5,023	2,618	31	1,511	613	47	...
7% C. P.	110 00	108 08	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cauvery Spg.	19 80	11 87	10	957	...	511	21	2,521	6,081	2,597	71	1,927	243	156	...
64% C. P.	85 75	95 00	100	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	100	1,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Cotton	131 50	172 00	100	1,200	9,00	11 60	5	17,23	30,86	24,66	18,37	15,34	7,96	2,00	...
Coimbatore Murugan	91 00	141 00	100	1,210	4,15	103	...	2,455	3,917	2,430	269	1,796	685	18	...
6% C. P.	88 00	94 00	100	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Kamala	102 00	103 50	100	341	3,00	...	-326	3,520	2,820	1,481	3	1,630	1,022	14	...
Partly Paid	50 00	50 00	50	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	500 00	500 00	500	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Pioneer	263 00	237 00	100	2,000	...	1,828	1	6,464	8,021	4,409	2,410	2,917	1,320	134	...
64% C. P.	91 75	98 25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Spinning	45 00	67 75	50	2,077	...	5	-730	12,410	13,790	8,853	14	6,469	2,309	34	...
Daravang Cotton	...	...	100	2,440	12,80	33	18	44 09	67 23	34 91	13 16	34 68	13 81	20	...
Dhanalakshmi Mills	170 00	205 00	100	4,798	1,700	875	2	4,045	8,428	4,984	600	5,211	2,305	260	...
Gnanambikai Mills	...	...	100	927	2,76	...	...	11,70	16,99	8,06	...	11,49	3,04	48	...
54% Cum Preference	...	...	100	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janardana Mills	68 50	79 00	50	890	8,56	2,10	...	10,75	31,40	19,97	1,20	8,21	4,12	5,35	...
Jeweller Mills	11 50	13 40	5	1,296	737	...	-230	4,737	7,478	3,427	33	2,285	1,064	47	...
Ordinary	...	...	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kapila Textile Mills	...	...	100	2,699	...	...	...	27,88	43,67	...	1,24	...	15,65	2,05	16
6% C. P.	...	...	10	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74% R. C. P.	...	...	10	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	2	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasturi Mills	24 75	25 00	25	760	...	311	-251	1,170	3,206	1,937	18	611	104	9	...
Kothari Textiles	9 90	10 60	10	4,200	8,00	11 25	92	61,62	105,81	38,28	3,56	57,69	79,1	1,17	3,93
6% Cum Preference	8 65	8 45	10	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	5	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% B' Cum Preference	...	...	50	7,100	1,400	5,286	86	7,707	22,547	12,971	580	5,491	5,903	2,458	...
Lakshmi Mills	94 50	113 00	50	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. Class Ordinary	47 50	56 00	25	3,152	...	289	4	4,551	7,300	2,719	25	3,656	1,290	143	...
Loyal Textile Mills	25 25	38 75	50	1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	66 50	67 25	100	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	15	17,502	17,000	24,382	692	33,124	59,089	39,611	5,117	59,190	8,222	693	...
Madura Mills	25 25	...	200	1,200	3,50	17	...	9,28	29,03	18,77	60	12,94	1,13	3	...
Malabar Spinning	...	364 00	100	6,000	3,800	3,100	1	4,446	6,600	4,740	2,811	4,702	2,468	5,465	...
Mettur Industries	328 00	...	10	972	...	3,32	-8,27	22,24	21,76	2,59	...	4,38	3,36	8	...
Mysore Silk Filature	...	...	10	1,362	...	...	4	14,13	29,12	17,83	8	15,22	78	41	...
Mysore Spun Silk	...	...	100	240	2,45	35	...	13,33	13,26	3,11	50	4,63	1,16	9	...
Palamalai Ranganathar	103 00	109 00	50	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partly Paid	...	...	50	400	100	1,200	9	5,319	7,190	2,866	16	2,856	588	55	...
Palani Andavar Mills	126 00	135 00	50	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B' Ordinary	180 00	197 50	75	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	55 00	58 50	50	206	...	...	-1,317	4,174	3,552	1,972	8	2,222	510	37	...
Pankaja Mills	38 50	45 50	100	1,500	...	9,00	29	20,99	63,88	31,39	3,10	23,77	5,20	2,01	2
Radha Krishna Mills	135 00	244 00	100	1,681	11,30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B' Ordinary	67 00	120 00	50	841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajapalayam Mills	117 00	135 00	100	1,614	500	900	...	3,757	5,840	2,095	3,1	2,229	696	72	...
Rajeswari Mills	...	...	50	893	1,01	1,89	3	12,55	22,90	7,74	2,00	4,63	1,96	1,68	...
Ordinary	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning.	49 00	68 50	50	1,502	6,70	9,59	21	27,14	44,80	25,54	8,17	19,90	4,96	6,22	...
Rayalseema Mills	103 00	112 25	100	2,232	750	409	5	2,382	5,373	2,316	98	1,764	835	23	...
Sharam Spinning	...	...	60	780	42	1,70	3	19,97	21,50	16,08	2,41	18,64	3,20	25	...
6% Cum. Preference	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Sr. Rajendra	60 50	83 00	50	3,670	775	1,416	38	6,350	9,670	6,166	741	6,669	17,18	117	...
Sri Sarada Mills	...	...	100	635	...	...	...	25,15	27,24	9,11	11	13,60	3,44	19	...
7% C. P.	...	...	100	10,000	3,000	3,007	178	9,208	38,881	19,513	...	8,465	1,684	101	2674
Travancore Rayons	17 00	12 10	10	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	8 05	7 10	5000	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debenture	...	...	10	1,399	250	696	1	603	1,958	1,360	102	1,140	952	156	...
Trichinopoly Mills	11 62	12 45	100	2,100	1,800	1,987	12	5,565	8,631	5,176	637	6,193	1,586	23	...
Vasanta Mills	201 00	278 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% C. P.	101 00	104 00	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	90 00	92 00	50	2,815	1,50	10,00	17	40,12	87,59	58,50	2,04	18,08	5,19	26,03	...
Sri Venkatesa Mills	116 00	124 00	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	84 00	53 00	50	1,000	2,00	1,00	5	20,71	39,37	17,65	33	14,72	3,06	22	...
Vijayalakshmi Mills	...	105 00	50	1,213	...	54	-483	1,053	2,567	1,327	...	932	186	24	...
Virudhunagar Textile	30 75	26 50	50	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	55 00	62 00	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	As. 4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred (P. P.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TEA

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Total Crop in mounds	Average price per pound	Total Crop in mounds previous year	Average price per pound previous year	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend per cent		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Amleekie	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	9,106	2'23	9,635	2'71	25	12-57	293	735	10	50	19
Ananda (Assam)	7% C. P. P.											
Anandabag	Directors	7,853	2 4 9	5,868	1 10 4		12-56	146	25	26'809	106'04	44'64
Arcturipore	Gill Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	5,533	2'52	7,333	3'00	20	12-57	78	581	20	10	75
Atal	Directors	3,788	1 11 1	3,613	2 7 11	4	12-55	60	1'83	nil	12	10
	Goonka & Co.	4,812		3,165	1 11 2	30	12-53	2,50	1'36	nil	nil	nil
	4 1/2% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
	6% Debentures									nil	nil	nil
Bahmar	McLeod & Co.	10,153	2'20	10,453	2'41	25	12-57	288	582	15	25	10
Baitakhal	Ramdudd Ramkissendass	4,715	1 12 7			13	12-55	67	2,51	5	15	10
Banarhat	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	37,127	1'84	40,646	2'47	64	12-57	(p) 847	2,861	20	40	25
Baradighi	6 1/2% C. P.									6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Basmatia	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	18,781	1'91	19,547	2'23	44	12-57	556	1,019	15	20	30
Bateli	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	8,593	2'08	7,104	2'57	23	12-57	299	360	17 1/2	20	15
Belgachi	National Tea Corp.	9,965	1'87	9,862	2'31	19	12-57	415	698	30	40	50
Beljan	Gill Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	6,122	1'26	5,962	1'61	16	12-57	175	269	20	40	100
Bhatkwa	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	5,574	2'61	9,548	3'12	36	12-57	346	840	15	25	20
Bijaynagar	D. C. Ghose & Co. (Private)	15,648	1'95	15,778	2'14	30	12-57	309	637	15	30	25
Birpara	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	20,409		20,784		53	12-57	610	894	8	15	16
	8% C. P.	13,852	2'04	15,537	2'17	24	12-57	339	(a) 579	7 1/2	25	5
Bishnauth	Williamson Magor	45,442	2'58	48,494	2'74	47	12-57	790	1,857	10	20	20
Bloomfield	Goonka & Co.	1,943	2 7 8	1,411	1 14 11		12-56	—1	—90	nil	nil	nil
Bokakhat	Debitures									nil	nil	nil
Bormahjan	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	4,556	2'59	4,450	2'59	15	12-57	36	70	nil	5	nil
	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	4,319	2'16	6,480	2'43	24	12-57	—116	238	nil	15	20
Borpukhuri	6% C. P.									nil	6	6
Brooke Bond	Williamson Magor	6,342	2'39	7,854	2'47	19	12-57	—3	222	nil	15	10
	Directors	37,516	2'10	42,966	2'12		6-58	984	1,901	10	17 1/2	12 1/2
	6% C. P. T.									6	6	6
Carron	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	7,103	1'72	6,926	2'00	15	12-57	81	188	5	10	7 1/2
Central Cachar	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	9,292	1'97	9,946	2'30	20	12-57	—144	322	nil	5	nil
Champong	Williamson Magor	1,969	3'30	2,205	3'58	2	12-57	—6	121	nil	7 1/2	nil
Chandypore	Jardine Henderson	8,904		9,718		3	12-57	50	62	10	10	4
Chonabhatti	Andrew Yule & Co.	14,951	1'91	13,052	2'40	52	12-57	566	843	20	35	20
	6 1/2% C. P.									6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Chundacherra	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	7,835	1'95	8,623	2'00	50	12-57	479	532	nil	nil	30
Clevedon	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	5,537	2'08	6,065	2'08	16	12-57	243	389	10	30	30
Danacherra	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	3,924	2'15	4,922	2'27	13	12-57	208	381	7	15	20
Dejoo Valley	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	4,045	2'42	4,093	2'76	20	12-57	140	291	20	30	30
Desai & Purbuttia	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	13,313	2'65	14,033	2'69	20	12-57	—119	(a) 300	nil	10	10
Bhatkhat	James Warren & Co. Ltd.	8,418		942		67	12-57	852	942	25	25	25
Dhamsari	Directors	9,210	2'14	7,590	2'26		12-57	391	138	20	12 1/2	10
Dibrugarh	7% C. P.									7	7	7
Dikran	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	6,832	2'73	7,323	2'84	44	12-57	413	455	25	30	20
Dikran	Dooduwalla & Sons	1,853	2'76	1,824	2'75	12	12-57	22	50	nil	5	nil
Dimakusi	Williamson Magor and Co.	8,564	2'82	8,527	2'88	46	12-57	532	477	30	30	20
	8% C. P.									8	8	8
Dufflaghar	Williamson Magor and Co.	12,251	2'76	12,248	2'92	74	12-57	734	1,054	30	40	40
East India	Williamson Magor & Co.	14,785	2'48	13,074	2'72	15	12-57	272	325	5	10	10
Eastern Cachar	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	4,127	1'74	5,069	2'06	15	12-57	—190	—14	nil	nil	nil
Ellenbarrie	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	5,673	1'74	5,611	1'99	10	12-57	(g) 27	64	nil	5	nil
Engo	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	2,944	1'67	2,454	1'96	5	12-57	—17	15	nil	nil	nil
Enhelbarrie	Directors	5,945		6,460			12-57	105	119	7 1/2	10	12 1/2
Gairkhat	Gill Arbutnot and Co. Ltd.	12,128	1'88	12,938	2'34	26	12-57	—54	380	nil	10	nil
Galle	Davenport and Co. Private Ltd.	2,918	2'68	2,852	3'01	13	12-57	—27	52	nil	nil	nil
Gallapukuri	6% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Gohpur	Directors	8,202		8,247			12-57	358	494	25	30	35
Gopulpur	Williamson Magor and Co. Ltd.	7,618	2'60	7,460	2'71	31	12-57	368	388	20	25	30
Grob	Secretary	14,232		14,306			12-50	5,72	5,34	12	10	12
	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	23,656	2'18	24,712	2'40	66	12-57	728	1,277	25	32 1/2	25
	'B' Ordinary									32 1/2	20	50
Gungaram	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	16,331	1'70	17,091	1'97	30	12-57	(j) 236	521	7 1/2	10	7 1/2
Hansqua	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	6,348	1'71	5,773	1'84	15	12-57	136	161	10	10	10
Hantapara	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	32,853	1'77	35,878	2'16	35	12-57	(b) 221	961	10	7 1/2	10
Hasmara	8% C. P.									8	8	8
	Davenport and Co. Private	71,539	2'65	75,909	2'26	3,09	12-56	85,39	(d) 10,90	22 1/2	10	60
Hattikihra	7% C. P.									7	7	7
Hazrajuli	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	16,239	1'67	16,910	1'77	25	12-57	—55	(a) 180	nil	5	7 1/2
Hoolungoorie	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	5,288	2'01	5,730	2'34	8	12-57	101	176	10	15	5
Huldhari	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	13,519	2'29	13,240	2'70	25	12-57	254	527	12 1/2	15	7 1/2
	Davenport and Co. Ltd.	21,710	1'59	21,920	1'87	25	12-57	311	769	12 1/2	25	12 1/2
Jaybirpara	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	6,425	1'87	6,826	2'11	10	12-57	—40	202	nil	6	nil
Jayshree	Birla Bros Private Ltd.						12-56	(k) 31,50	22,93	10	10	10
Joonkollee	6% R.C.P.									nil	10	10
Jutlibari	Kettwell Bullen & Co.	10,715	2'01	9,970	2'33	45	12-57	452	625	22 1/2	115	86 1/2
	Gill Arbutnot and Co. Ltd.	11,377	2'98	10,594	2'80	28	12-57	300	626	17 1/2	10	nil
Kalki	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.					15	12-57	—36	—3	nil	nil	nil
Kallinugger and Khoreel	Bullion Co. Ltd.	3,901	1 12 2	4,390	2 12 6	6	12-56	118	338	12 1/2	25	nil
Killcott	Duncan Bros. and Co. Ltd.	13,495	1'78	14,691	2'12	36	12-57	434	635	15	20	10
Kingsley Golaghat	Directors	13,989	2'56	14,164	2'23		12-56	654	522	25	25	25
Kotamullai (m)	6% preference									6	6	6
	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	16,584	1'72	16,675	1'99	25	12-57	(a) —126	172	6	6	6
	6% Prof.									nil	6	6
Krishnabehari	Directors	3,135	2'10	8,550	2'17		12-57	37	89	3	10	10

COMPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1959	January 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
	Rs. n.p.	Rs. n.p.			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Amleekie	28 62	18 50	10	446	671	397	...	1,119	1,849	645	16	949	289	207	3
7% C. P.	42 00	53 00	100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ananda (Assam)	20 00	27 00	10	277	300	270	22	1,232	1,120	390	8	1,194	113	55	...
Anandabag	18 00	20 50	10	700	225	415	56	1,157	1,261	351	...	861	463	320	...
Arcuttipore	7 00	9 00	10	300	1,75	...	-3.98	6.32	5.07	1.79	...	3.09	46	36	...
Atal	5 06	6 50	10	450	...	...	-2.30	5.68	12.63	2.59	...	2.42	1.49	1	...
4 1/2% C. P.	5 00	6 12	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahmar	19 44	18 06xd	10	550	861	510	50	771	1,967	820	54	720	259	335	...
Baitakhal	7 00	8 75	10	400	2,25	...	56	2.58	7.48	2.52	50	1.94	1.14	2.35	...
6% Debentures	950 00	100 00	1000	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banarhat	273 00	316 00	100	2,700	2,856	...	137	3,364	5,180	2,319	79	3,279	1,418	1,820	...
6 1/2% C. P.	106 50	112 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baradighi	18 75	18 87	10	1,200	1,200	425	86	1,079	4,261	2,394	2	1,518	345	236	21
Basmatia	28 25	25 12	10	510	1,025	...	45	657	1,389	589	77	874	186	281	...
Beteli	18 25	18 29xd	5	495	215	144	64	877	1,460	926	...	791	291	132	...
Balgachi	48 00	59 50	10	250	225	190	35	791	413	224	925	331	29	16	...
Bejgan	22 00	24 12	10	640	4,20	420	113	1,616	1,170	412	...	1,299	417	736	...
Bhikawa	19 87	20 81	10	900	900	875	13	1,387	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Biroyanagar	...	...	25	869	1,575	845	198	1,890	2,884	852	488	1,448	348	290	...
Bryana	161 00	105 50	100	900	575	906	48	1,216	2,585	820	...	1,499	317	164	...
8% C. P.	105 00	112 00	100	100	...	...	320	6,550	7,193	2,833	326	5,194	907	683	...
Bishnauth	19 00	19 06	10	3,300	700	600	...	...	...	92	9	129	33	12	...
Bloomfield	3 06	2 23	10	400	...	...	-31.4	494	788	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokakhat	14 87	15 00	10	600	200	50	47	593	1,311	...	281	401	57	2	...
Bornahajan	15 75	17 80	10	750	453	275	-112	666	1,084	357	53	701	461	74	117
6% C. P.	74 00	74 00	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borpukhuri	19 00	18 25	10	450	150	33	28	999	1,242	494	2	712	165	32	...
Brooke Bond	16 50	17 37	10	3,500	535	721	430	2,619	8,703	3,079	2,083	1,757	803	829	9
6% C. P. T.	66 00	78 00	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carron	128 50	141 00	100	600	480	352	19	356	1,373	420	15	597	110	131	...
Central Cachar	50 50	72 00	100	1,000	525	240	-195	1,891	2,785	1,017	3	1,103	423	149	14
Chamong	10 50	10 25	10	280	75	50	22	214	399	75	1	250	59	7	...
Chandypore	124 00	67 00	100	250	...	1	47	47	58	...	2	...	9	277	...
Choonabhatti	260 00	265 00	100	900	1,260	21	118	1,450	1,946	882	599	668	705	713	...
6 1/2% C. P.	106 50	113 50	100	200	...	...	312	2,078	1,052	420	2	1,007	484	1,045	315
Chundeocherra	27 50	27 50	10	300	450	345	39	864	868	245	1	450	167	730	...
Cleveland	...	...	10	400	375	293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dauracherra	9 93	10 12	10	600	560	385	34	556	955	233	107	342	215	752	...
Deoai Valley	72 00	50 00	10	120	225	375	27	476	915	311	2	384	120	58	56
Deoi & Furbutia	152 00	270 00	100	840	650	127	-118	2,187	4,104	1,856	...	1,013	1,365	18	42
Dibakhat	22 12	20 19	10	1,753	975	83	30	2,032	2,678	692	872	776	741	498	...
Dihuarra	15 75	11 37	3	469	300	158	25	659	1,249	465	138	658	102	58	...
7% C. P.	3 02	2 44	10	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibrugarh	26 12	22 12xd	100	450	581	424	36	1,043	1,136	...	309	727	494	272	132
Dilaram	95 00	149 50	10	200	107	62	-1	54	380	170	1	136	43	23	...
Dimakasi	26 25	20 25	10	473	500	135	136	873	1,506	649	149	913	178	92	...
8% C. P.	9 70	11 50	10	70	...	150	450	...	...	1,352	...	...	...	...	...
Dufflaghur	34 50	30 00	10	701	908	...	...	1,616	2,348	...	207	1,311	183	1,120	...
East India	20 20	19 62	10	1,000	500	208	107	2,410	2,979	1,151	117	1,688	508	77	...
Eastern Cachar	3 81	4 06	10	700	...	...	-3.49	970	766	103	1	444	139	63	...
Ellenbarrie	155 00	168 50	100	300	100	276	13	492	953	415	...	498	105	41	...
Engo	400 00	400 00	100	120	264	...	-63	208	459	271	2	241	63	35	...
Ethelbarrie	10 81	11 00	10	490	33	28	3	920	952	269	290	449	51	2	...
Gairkhat	140 00	150 00	100	750	270	350	-43	1,457	1,859	1,054	2	1,425	408	144	...
Galle	8 87	17 50	10	200	176	124	-58	220	860	298	48	196	100	16	...
6% C. P.	75 00	75 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gohapukri	30 25	27 00	10	504	482	77	16	1,604	1,330	528	868	454	464	95	...
Gopalpur	21 50	20 90	10	676	308	175	105	944	1,945	905	146	816	154	44	...
Grob 'A'	20 00	19 75	25	1,050	5,08	4,98	1,32	7,66	17,66	7,49	3,12	8,26	3,94	3,96	...
Grob 'B'	27 50	22 87	10	742	900	1,133	97	2,763	4,229	1,040	5	1,855	741	141	...
Gungaram	14 25	13 25	5	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hansqua	138 00	120 00	100	1,344	860	1,291	81	851	2,682	942	448	1,350	366	512	...
Hantapara	16 50	23 75	10	500	510	534	16	286	1,374	397	121	635	103	16	...
8% C. P.	123 00	124 50	100	3,600	1,350	2,109	116	2,035	6,482	2,030	508	3,096	763	442	...
Hasmara	103 00	114 00	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	20 87	22 81	10	3,200	24,50	35,76	3,75	31,54	100,18	47,34	5,80	41,30	9,92	21,10	...
Hattikihra	101 00	116 75	10	508	...	...	-107	521	3,019	1,269	1	830	202	41	...
Hoograjuli	11 87	11 12	18	1,260	550	...	6	477	985	403	52	569	92	264	...
Hoolungoorie	28 75	28 08	10	580	576	...	75	1,009	2,553	1,351	9	1,329	620	97	...
Huldbari	170 00	176 00	100	870	1,230	1,282	111	668	2,213	954	167	1,558	205	626	...
Jaybirpara	21 25	18 75	10	825	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jayshree	18 12	15 87	10	708	512	...	-62	363	1,038	489	2	547	340	74	...
6% R. C. P.	11 37	10 12	18	5,857	4,480	604	93	6,449	15,563	4,503	345	4,175	1,919	155	...
Joonktollie	20 62	...	10	600	741	400	176	1,015	1,276	784	273	688	140	1,274	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jutibari	19 00	15 50	10	900	475	260	52	1,659	1,611	4,49	...	1,628	225	330	...
Kalit	8 18	6 00	10	246	381	...	-10	1,007	...	...	2	1,240	382	...	...
Kalinugger & Khoreel	96 00	87 50	100	450	280	169	36	759	307	6	406	328	497	84	...
Killcott	17 75	14 87	10	900	750	872	51	1,024	2,172	644	307	1,241	294	227	...
Kingsley Golaghat	100 00	125 00	100	350	930	280	80	2,070	1,371	738	1,136	1,693	450	58	...
6% Preference	86 00	92 00	100	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotamullai (m)	11 69	12 50	5	188	...	40	-264	3,578	2,363	263	2	1,167	179	255	50
6% Pref.	15 50	16 50	25	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishnabehari	10 82	11 00	10	500	225	25	19	561	1,099	213	2	323	55	3	...

NAME	Managing Agents Agents Secretaries	Total Crop in maunds	Average price per pound	Total Crop in maunds previous year	Average price per pound previous year	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PERCENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds.	Rs. s. p.	Mds.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Kunchanpore	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	3,602	1.68	3,810	2.05	10	12-57	(h)8	8	nil	nil	nil
Kyung Tea Seeds	Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	2	12-56	22	7	7	5	7
Lacktoorah	Directors	12,612	1.92	12,139	2.23	...	12-56	821	1,130	30	30	16
Ledo	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	5,641	2.03	5,452	2.33	15	12-57	(n)50	120	nil	7	10
Lingia	Williamson Magor & Co.	8,096	2.79	7,986	3.07	15	12-57	(a)9	236	456	20	30
Longview	Daga and Co. Private Ltd.	9,568	...	9,536	...	39	12-56	186	120	2	5	20
Loobah	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	4,229	1.58	3,836	1.59	20	12-57	23	2	nil	nil	nil
Malhati	D. C. Ghose & Co. Private...	11,447	1.66	13,306	2.04	14	12-57	2,20	656	5	20	20
Manabbarie	Directors	7,062	...	6,872	...	...	12-57	142	15	20	10	10
Manipur	Gill, Arbutnot and Co. Ltd.	4,958	1 13 5	4,363	1 0 0	25	12-53	2,06	-494	nil	nil	nil
Margarets Hope	McLeod and Co. Ltd.	4,83	3.06	4,059	2.95	20	12-57	94	130	7	10	nil
Marionbarie	Lohia Bros Private Ltd.	2,126	...	2,016	...	3	12-56	-26	22	nil	nil	nil
Maud	Lohia Bros Private Ltd.	5,818	...	5,484	...	16	12-56	1,96	215	12	25	40
Methoni	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	10,574	2.54	10,570	2.66	30	12-57	507	603	15	20	17
Mim	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	2,062	3.45	2,092	3.44	5	12-57	-20	32	10	10	15
Moheema	Directors	4,628	2 5 8	4,560	1 11 7	10	12-56	36	(b)11	nil	nil	nil
Mothola	Federal Bailen & Co.	6,620	2.12	7,042	2.52	25	12-57	81	329	40	60	50
Murphulani (Assam)	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	5,544	2.45	5,244	2.45	23	12-57	2,75	443	17	20	12
Naga Hills	Directors	8,344	1 11 0	7,310	2 13 9	...	12-55	1,27	8,04	20	100	30
Nagaur	Duncan Bros.	10,565	1.82	11,299	2.02	24	12-57	(v) 165	(a)5343	7	15	7
Nagri Farm	Williamson Magor	4,993	3.61	5,416	2.99	19	12-57	2,8	3,4	25	35	15
Namburnadi	Directors	7,505	1.9	7,380	2.29	...	12-57	171	184	15	15	10
New Assam Valley	Macmillan Barry	8,042	2 10 9	7,602	3 5 2	3,08	12-55	5,29	9,12	40	50	17
New Chumta	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	5,085	1.77	7,050	1.86	14	12-57	91	297	12	25	15
New Cinnatollah	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	5,203	2.17	5,930	2.30	10	12-57	(g)-24	46	nil	nil	nil
New Doars	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	19,432	1.84	19,225	1.84	44	12-57	(a)10	552	1,175	20	35
New Samanbagh	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	12,168	2.05	12,503	1.93	48	12-57	482	(b)554	30	57	6
Nilpur Tea	8% C. P.	3,010	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N. W. Cachar	Williamson Magor & Co. Ltd.	8,829	1.88	3,035	2.23	6	12-57	86	159	20	30	40
Okayti	Directors	1,867	1.71	8,832	1.95	...	12-57	158	288	15	15	15
Odlabari	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1,867	3.90	2,289	3.06	...	12-57	11	24	nil	nil	37
Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	7% C. P.	8,321	1 11 1	7,865	2 12 2	31	12-55	1.29	8.38	12	75	20
Pathemara	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	5,815	1.66	5,100	1.75	20	12-57	-46	-97	nil	nil	nil
Patrakola	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	41,375	...	47,759	...	...	12-57	2,022	2,997	10	25	35
Phakowa	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	3,130	1.75	3,021	2.23	10	12-57	10	72	nil	nil	15
Poobong	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1,419	2.86	1,948	2.35	10	12-57	(l) 14	(a) 15	nil	nil	15
Pasimbing	Directors	1,656	2.58	1,806	2.56	...	12-57	-69	-4	nil	nil	nil
7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patimbarie	Directors	2,733	1 12 11	2,102	1 9 6	...	12-56	96	6	6	45	...
Rabhat	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	6,235	1.99	10,071	2.14	25	12-57	-284	267	10	12	12
Rajgarh	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	5,597	2.16	6,013	2.65	10	12-57	135	366	25	40	25
Rajnagar	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	4,701	1.97	5,127	1.77	20	12-57	101	46	11	10	nil
Ranicherra	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	11,606	1.91	11,813	2.32	30	12-57	209	586	5	20	15
Ranicherra	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	6,795	1.83	7,105	1.94	20	12-57	-66	88	nil	5	15
Rangmattee	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	8,715	1.72	8,414	2.09	20	12-57	(a)7	137	343	7	20
Ranglee Rungliet	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1,962	3.49	2,629	3.06	10	12-57	59	118	25	35	20
Rydak	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	26,144	...	25,416	...	77	12-57	867	1,365	20	30	50
Sapoi	Directors	15,981	...	16,218	...	...	12-57	432	710	15	25	25
Saragun	Directors	8,004	2.24	8,194	1.85	...	12-56	362	116	30	40	1110
Saujuli	Williamson Magor & Co.	5,253	2.91	4,372	3.09	20	12-57	218	159	22	15	15
Seeyok	Directors	2,405	2.91	2,470	2.82	...	12-57	131	51	10	nil	5
Selimbong	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	2,285	3.33	2,532	3.78	10	12-57	-31	146	nil	nil	nil
Singul	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	2,680	2.75	2,727	2.68	6	12-57	-116	-74	nil	nil	nil
Sington	Gonka & Co. Ltd.	3,330	2 12 8	3,097	2 3 2	12	12-56	1,25	63	5	1	6
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonai River	Directors	4,967	1 15 6	4,321	1 9 3	...	12-56	50	-1,38	nil	nil	2
8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soom	Williamson Magor & Co.	3,768	3.26	3,723	3.41	29	12-57	282	359	35	45	30
Sungma	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	4,418	3.49	4,725	3.60	23	12-57	246	408	7	15	nil
Taipoo	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	5,208	1.82	5,205	2.18	17	12-57	40	421	nil	5	nil
Tean Ali	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	8,020	2.42	7,735	2.60	39	12-57	397	474	25	30	20
Tecsta Valley	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	4,321	2.83	4,828	3.17	15	12-57	90	323	10	25	15
Takapara	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	97,53	2.04	13,726	2.06	30	12-57	(f)381	888	6	15	55
Talapan	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	10,300	2.25	9,653	2.53	45	12-57	449	583	30	35	25
Tongani	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	7,494	2.76	7,619	3.07	20	12-57	214	593	15	10	7
Torpore	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	30,308	1.81	31,709	2.29	25	12-57	178	971	nil	12	15
8% pref. cum. as to 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tilak	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	12-55	-1,40	5,80	nil	nil	8
Tirihar	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	8,010	1.89	8,084	2.22	12	12-57	218	512	30	25	30
10% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tongani	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	12-56	67	173	nil	10	10
Tukvar	Williamson Magor & Co.	9,186	2 9 2	8,867	2 2 4	10	12-56	-25	-2,93	nil	nil	10
Tycoon	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	16,082	2.16	15,118	2.90	48	12-57	423	1,239	30	45	30

(a) After writing back Rs 60,000 from provision for Taxation.

(b) After transferring Rs 1,08,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 10,038 from Provision for taxation.

(c) After transferring Rs 3,50,000 from General Reserve.

(d) After transferring Rs 125,000 from Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 50,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(f) After transferring Rs 25,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 72,597 from Depreciation Reserve and Rs 46,794 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(g) After transferring Rs 25,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 121,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(h) After transferring Rs 77,795 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(i) After writing back Rs 2,75,000 from provision for taxation.

(j) After transferring Rs 55,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 96,181 from Depreciation Reserve and Rs 23,386 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(k) The Indian Estates of The Patrakola Tea Co., Ltd. were transferred to this company at book value as on 1-12-1954.

(l) After transferring Rs 30,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 71,888 from Building and Machinery Reserve; Rs 27,445 from Replanting Reserve and Rs 10,000 from provision for taxation.

(m) After writing back Rs 20,000 from excess provision for taxation.

(n) After transferring Rs 298,782 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(p) After transferring Rs 68,450 from General Reserve and Rs 50,000 from Tax provision.

(q) After transferring Rs 40,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(r) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from Revenue Reserve and Rs 1,20,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(s) After transferring Rs 55,223 from Building and Machinery Reserve and Rs 18,000 from provision for taxation.

(t) After transferring Rs 298,782 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(u) After transferring Rs 40,000 from Taxation Reserve.

(v) After transferring Rs 40,000 from Taxation Reserve.

COMPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1959	January 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Outstandings	Cash	
	Rs. pp.	Rs. A.													
Kunchanpore	7 75	5 30	10	360	115	55	1	284	634	251	...	289	84	58	...
Kyung Tea Seeds	5 12	5 00	10	200	35	...	1	38	183	2	42	8	39	4	...
Lacktoorah	19 00	20 00	10	400	500	296	192	2,181	1,157	393	5	883	540	1,576	...
Ledo	18 31	17 12	10	160	160	934	...	208	1,208	334	377	355	196	70	...
Lingia	18 00	16 75	10	700	150	61	35	573	1,488	656	387	626	133	442	...
6% C. P.	...	...	100	500	600	568	32	1,032	2,623	823	209	871	165	18	...
Longview	7 00	9 25	10	1,032	469	58	112	718	684	107	2	232	247	189	...
Loobah	3 12	5 19	10	469	1,456	502	137	736	2,570	815	422	1,048	185	320	...
Malhati	15 00	21 00	10	900	469	107	16	965	611	309	...	417	507	319	2,12
Manabbarie	66 50	68 00	10	208	210	48	-6.20	8.82	7.31	1.80	...	326	32	22	...
Manipur	...	...	199	420	200	200	22	370	743	382	3	389	237	196	6
Margaret Hope	13 50	11 25	10	400	...	...	-1.93	1,094	1,049	163	2	110	55	3	...
Marionbarrie	...	...	10	154	90	100	7	1,831	1,384	388	194	540	137	150	...
Maud	14 75	15 50	10	800	700	430	42	962	2,123	659	210	904	302	255	...
Methoni	226 00	201 00	100	1,000	335	15	-27	135	457	207	...	155	164	18	...
Mim	12 87	24 00	100	159	...	30	2	5.00	1,004	2.32	...	4.74	30	16	...
Moheema	8 19	8 31	10	488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	395 00	450 00	100	320	820	...	67	408	969	517	...	610	97	276	...
Mothola	27 87	30 00	100	150	698	...	40	609	1,097	608	2	515	328	389	...
Murphulani (Assam)	28 62	31 00	10	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Preld. Ord.	29 00xd	34 00	10	200	336	52	6	7.15	6.68	3.90	3.93	5.55	1.26	1.14	...
Naga Hills	126 00	145 00	100	400	1,015	855	37	583	2,512	856	422	955	297	120	...
Nagaisuree	24 87	21 12	100	960	250	75	102	492	623	190	85	344	60	295	...
Nagri Farm	12 37	16 00	10	300	535	175	30	691	1,169	509	...	493	275	5	...
Namburnadi	...	...	225	675	450	1,00	65	12.56	9.62	3.71	53	12.62	57	5.81	...
New Assam Valley	38 37	33 50	10	300	200	603	78	236	714	282	187	448	105	244	...
New Chumta	180 00	112 00	100	500	...	...	38	609	772	291	...	582	29	78	...
New Ginnatollah	266 50	258 00	100	1,400	2,000	4	74	1,623	2,435	1,043	652	1,667	623	1,006	...
New Doosars	59 00	115 00	100	200	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% C. P.	20 00	19 00	10	400	400	508	...	1,441	1,231	527	1	507	299	1,416	...
New Samanbagh	101 50	100 00	100	100	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10% C. P.	...	...	190	149	60	...	88	264	292	132	1	262	18	83	...
Nilpur Tea	94 00	90 00	100	700	500	150	2	835	1,133	308	13	591	817	27	...
North Western Cachar	500 00	440 00	100	100	10	98	2	148	460	240	...	118	65	4	...
Olaiti	93 00	93 00	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ondlabari	15 00	20 50	10	320	6,50	2,30	8	6.45	7.95	1.68	5.95	4.50	55	...	...
Pathemara	7 19	5 44	10	259	...	1,735	147	975	492	69	1	509	82	2	...
Patrakola	132 00	127 00	100	3,600	3,900	189	1	7,701	6,280	2,444	100	3,119	2,877	7,152	...
Phaskowa	115 00	82 50	100	250	185	189	1	119	553	188	...	286	63	35	...
Poobong	7 00	5 94	10	300	50	45	4	124	640	249	...	104	26	2	...
Pusimbong	10 25	9 87	10	205	113	95	-83	181	524	91	48	186	39	9	...
7% C. P.	95 00	95 00	100	205	...	135	13	164	362	152	...	20	27	8	...
Putinbarre	50 00	48 90	10	100	60	525	-301	589	1,367	599	54	482	223	404	...
Rajabhat	15 75	14 87xd	10	600	576	40	41	476	977	464	2	460	217	373	4
Rajgarh	42 21	38 75	10	200	8.46	...	118	462	783	424	1	351	199	160	...
Rajnagar	9 56	11 00	10	320	1.00	643	28	984	2,592	1,367	55	974	513	308	55
Ranicherra	14 31	15 19	10	765	700	115	86	934	934	276	2	778	133	22	5
Roopacherra	12 27	14 50	10	260	281	573	29	412	1,413	385	99	604	209	199	...
Rungamattoe	68 00	62 00	50	525	60	232	10	289	438	195	314	139	90	152	...
Rungles Rungliet	385 00	360 00	100	140	270	...	50	2,619	5,520	3,112	4	2,225	396	1,775	...
Rydak	26 87	27 75	10	1,493	1,804	881	22	2,704	2,887	1,888	634	1,117	326	5	40
Sapoi	24 00	25 50	10	900	129	232	24	1,041	1,183	553	18	1,015	442	63	...
Sarrageon	29 50	32 25	10	346	525	...	58	647	1,149	661	2	757	64	28	...
Seajuli	26 05	18 25	10	249	380	...	4	93	555	182	...	152	24	154	...
Seeyok	11 00	12 00	10	300	125	181	26	275	600	221	1	223	82	31	...
Selumbong	...	...	10	300	185	10	7	1,148	691	103	...	168	164	6	...
Singell	22 00	20 00	100	625	65	...	-8.54	2,90	11.20	2.39	2.12	2.41	1.20	62	...
Singtom	5 00	5 00	10	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	6 62	7 12	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	12 50	12 00	10	400	32	304	31	257	1,068	369	3	370	37	17	...
Sonar River	93 00	93 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	29 87	27 00	10	300	300	110	169	512	734	372	150	297	45	539	...
Sonari	15 57	10 87	10	625	425	349	27	418	1,647	439	4	349	90	143	49
Sonoma	...	...	10	500	205	50	8	634	1,082	418	1	594	107	31	...
Taipoo	...	...	10	500	600	250	72	924	1,311	517	197	836	256	207	...
Teon Ali	26 00	26 31	10	320	400	520	55	321	753	255	215	260	131	513	...
Teosta Valley	22 00	20 19	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tekapera	131 00	114 00	100	900	1,500	574	37	1,374	1,920	618	49	816	139	2,079	...
Teloiang	29 31	22 62	10	598	854	395	78	1,181	1,539	495	...	858	483	501	40
Tengpani	37 37	39 00	10	800	250	285	49	1,271	1,211	386	...	985	343	615	...
Tespore	14 81	17 50	10	1,982	1,275	...	36	2,191	4,608	1,946	80	2,350	471	91	...
8% Pref. Cum. as to 5	9 95	11 12	10	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talkah	10 00	9 00	10	375	3.75	56	-30	17.50	16.15	1.94	1	8.77	1.70	85	...
Tirihannah	32 75	25 00xd	10	220	400	575	34	858	1,361	552	2	720	216	440	...
10% C. P.	13 00	14 00xd	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tongani	7 56	8 00	10	600	390	...	6	1,170	1,528	307	...	734	114	16	81
Tukvar	8 50	8 62	10	801	2.50	11	-2.94	11.91	16.71	4.43	2	5.44	1.33	35	...
Tyrcan	40 50	44 25	10	520	1,050	1,100	37	1,748	3,338	1,436	60	1,501	222	265	504

SUGAR

February 7, 1959

MILLS

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Cane Crushed	Sugar Produced	Sales	Stock	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year-ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds. 000	Mds. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000		Ra. 000	Ra. 000			
Balrampur	Directors	6,965	631	14,934	8,172	...	6-57	(1)766	136	5	nil	1 1/2
Basti	Narang Bros.	59.89	...	85.92	106.65	1.55	4-55	12.99	13.81	10	10	10
Belapur Co.	Ord. B. Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
Beland	W. H. Brady & Co.	...	...	147.07	47.68	7.44	9-57	70.43	52.24	36	32	32
Bharat	Bangur Bros. Ltd.	3,412	331	11,768	1,527	83	9-57	796	1,077	13 1/2	13 1/2	10
Bhopal	Cotton Agents Private	2,256	...	7,331	3,233	49	6-57	5,02	(1)3,14	15	15	15
Buland	5% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Carew	Bhiwandiwalla & Co.	12.29	1,11	24.98	12.13	43	9-55	4.40	(2)7.21	10	10	6 1/2
Cawnpore	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Champanan	Govan Bros. (Rampur)	36.39	3.48	131.65	23.27	1.70	10-53	22.84	6.97	10	7 1/2	10
Deccan	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	6,833	...	33,269	8,551	...	6-57	318	1,001	nil	nil	2 1/2
Deoria	6 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	6 1/2	6 1/2
Darbhang	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyer Meakin	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East India	Begg Sutherland & Co. Private	11,370	963	28,945	4,833	...	10-57	—53	(a) 1,315	nil	7 1/2	7 1/2
Ganesh	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	8	8
Ganga	Begg Sutherland & Co. Pri. Ltd.	5,417	533	21,255	6,838	49	6-58	995	(m) 52	10	nil	10
Gwalior	Parry & Co. Ltd.	...	...	228.07	...	2.34	5-56	26.57	17.17	15	10	nil
Harinagar	7% preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
India	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	10.60	...	62.44	2.50	80	8-54	2.18	2.92	7 1/2	10	5
Jagatjit	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeyapore	Directors	28.85	2.99	70.36	18.31	...	8-54	9.94	16.78	15	15	7 1/2
K. C. P.	Directors	...	...	93.27	...	...	3-55	7.71	5.90	11 1/2	10	10
Kirlampudi	Parry's Holding Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	9-56	5.79	3.60	15	10	10
Madura	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Modi	Jaipur & Sons Ltd.	27.02	2.80	72.64	15.88	...	10-56	4.10	4.59	10	12 1/2	15
Mohini	Directors	39.44	...	100.78	85.23	...	3-55	19.05	...	20	15	...
Murres	Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons Pri.	26.91	...	43.70	38.46	1.01	6-56	9.71	...	6	nil	...
Mysore	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Nawabganj	Narayanlal Bansilal	...	...	126.91	38.01	1.07	9-53	9.36	7.28	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
New India	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Savan	India Sugar Agencies	Tons 121	...	8,223	2,562	30	9-57	(n) nil	12.04	10	11 1/2	14
Nizam	7 1/2% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Phaltan	Narang Bros. & Co.	28.18	...	31.28	54.99	60	4-55	4.28	4.25	10	10	10
Punjab	R. S. Indus. Corp.	...	...	...	...	21	6-55	3.06	4.98	10	10	10
Ramnagar	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Ratna	V. Ramakrishna Sons Pri. Ltd.	2.15	20	...	...	...	6-56	29.01	14.73	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Ravalgaon	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Raza	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100
Ryam	Kubera Sugar Managers Private	...	...	69.31	54.18	10	6-56	6.51	5.68	nil	nil	nil
Shadilal	5 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Shree	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree	Pandia Rajan & Co. Private	53 1/2	...	30.20	1,389	...	7-57	5.51	6.44	nil	nil	nil
Shree	M. B. Multanilal & Sons	41.73	...	231.48	...	1.62	10-55	9.27	11.94	6	6 1/2	10
Shree	Ord. Share	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	...	...	21.43	6.83	6	11-54	—1.50	1	nil	nil	nil
Shree	Founders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Shree	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Shree	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree	Murres Brewery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree	Directors	...	...	24,123	3,245	...	6-57	1,095	1,479	nil	nil	20
Shree	Narang Bros.	14.92	...	58.93	86	45	10-54	1.84	4.20	6	10	6
Shree	'B' Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	6
Shree	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree	Cotton Agents Private	5,153	...	14,749	5,883	1.38	6-57	1,484	8.24	25	25	25
Shree	5 1/2% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree	7% C. R. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Shree	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	23.69	3.31	...	...	6	5-55	2.47	96	24	24	2 1/2
Shree	Hyd. Govt. Indus. Trust Fund	...	...	305.40	173.61	3.59	6-55	43.11	61.84	18	18	16
Shree	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Shree	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Shree	Mafatal Apte & Kantilal	1.25 1/2	...	90.77	34.80	3.50	9-56	27.30	25.95	18	16	16
Shree	Narang Bros	18.43	...	71.47	73	58	10-54	3.59	...	10	10	...
Shree	Begg Sutherland & Co. Private	2,475	232	7,515	1,829	6	10-57	(h) 185	(b) 670	nil	7 1/2	7 1/2
Shree	10% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
Shree	Anderson Wright Ltd.	23.45	...	128.65	9.48	2.65	8-55	21.12	7.24	20	15	20
Shree	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Shree	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree	Ratna Agents	...	...	43.29	27.18	52	6-55	3.12	1.17	3	9	9
Shree	9% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	9
Shree	Walchand & Co. Private	...	...	132.56	42.66	3.01	9-56	26.46	13.26	24	18	4
Shree	5 1/2% Cum Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Shree	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Shree	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree	Govan Bros. (Rampur)	35.67	3.37	137.40	23.65	1.29	10-53	11.59	3.28	15	7 1/2	12 1/2
Shree	Directors	25.77	2.69	43.82	52.31	...	6-56	6.74	...	17 1/2	6	5
Shree	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree	Begg Sutherland & Co Private	2,952	263	11,614	986	...	6-57	(c) —74	(i) 215	nil	nil	nil
Shree	H. R. Swarup & Bros	8,798	888	27,398	7,425	...	9-57	2,389	2,120	18	8	20
Shree	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8
Shree	Directors	15.55	1.52	46.37	17.31	...	9-56	1.56	2.63	2 1/2	5	5
Shree	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree	A. H. Bhiwandewalla & Co.	19.04	73	57.51	22.28	11	9-56	13.24	11.49	40	16	8
Shree	Sahu Jain Ltd.	7,715	7.59	28,540	11,987	101	7-57	1,468	10	10	10	17 1/2
Shree	6% 'A' Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Shree	5% 'B' Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Shree	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LAYERS ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1959 Ra. np.	January 1958 Ra. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward Ra. 000				Investments	Stocks & Stores Ra. 000	Outstand- ing Ra. 000	Cash Ra. 000	Others Ra. 000
Balrampur	7 40	5 75	5	1,400	120	1,400	58	9,040	4,184	3,112	...	9,138	1,309	400	108
Basti	120 50	120 50	100	1,200	9.50	19.47	25.30	105.69	52.26	34.74	21.85	117.42	15.36	2.43	...
Ordinary 'B' Class	...	...	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belapur	262 50	237 50	50	7,050	75.19	43.24	3.00	90 14	150.48	108.77	22.79	116.52	14.02	87.02	...
Beland	11 94	10 00	7 1/2	1,949	675	100	75	2,491	3,384	2,568	36	2,304	1,959	175	...
Bharat	17 00	13 50	10	1,500	6.50	7.01	8	3,146	1,929	1,341	1,285	3,608	9.57	67	...
5% R. C. P. T	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	25 05	20 24	10	1,750	8.87	37	5	8.22	33.04	21.37	3.34	20.58	9.89	1.96	...
5% C. P	85 00	94 00	100	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buland	...	...	10	3,357	36.00	5.36	3	28.08	41.33	19.37	34.22	37.19	8.85	47	...
Carew	9 00	6 62	10	3,200	1,600	1.146	-223	13,652	14,522	9,894	45	13,781	3,849	226	54
6 1/2% R. C. P.	86 00	81 50	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	920 00	920 00	1000	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	900 00	900 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	11 00	12 06	10	3,000	2,050	4,225	-836	11,310	16,294	9,352	354	8,383	4,385	441	244
8% C. P.	104 00	109 50	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champanan	17 12xd	20 44	10	1,800	1,440	2,402	7	6,618	8,545	6,225	37	8,208	4,485	212	...
Deccan	9 75	7 82	5	1,992	15.00	10.48	1.23	130.78	112.48	57.89	1.34	108.14	12.90	6.36	1.09
7% Preference	5 92	5 67	5	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoria	9 56	10 00	10	599	5.04	1.15	48	15.77	24.59	15.34	10.23	9.08	2.94	18	1.75
5% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhang	19 94	18 06	10	2,600	31.00	2.36	1.12	19.18	57.53	37.24	2.58	36.93	12.89	6.97	...
Dyer Meakin	15 06xd	8 19	5	1,620	13.47	4.73	8	19.43	27.27	14.69	1.24	27.49	7.15	5.09	34
E. I. D. (E)	30 50	29 25	2 1/2	550	7.90	1.74	47	12.03	13.25	6.33	52	9.48	13.35	24	...
7% C. P.	16 12	15 95	2 1/2	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganesh Sugar	19 75	19 75	10	2,000	1.50	34.68	5	43.50	67.25	21.37*	25.73	22.57	5.38	16	...
Ganga Sugar	8 75	10 00	10	3,000	16.00	38	23	125.48	29.43	16.81*	26.12	91.24	40.49	42	1.20
Gwalior	80 00	69 25	100	1,594	...	3.09	15	48.95	40.71	23.65	1.75	46.70	12.79	1.58	...
7% R. C. P.	65 00	65 00	100	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harinagar	...	...	10	250	10.00	1.50	14	63.39	37.63	30.49*	4.86	44.81	27.49	74	...
Ordinary	...	...	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	12 25	13 00	10	6,042	1,012	90	46	10,049	7,871	11,888	2,919	3,329	5,533	93	...
7 1/2% C. P. T	93 00	98 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jagatjit Sugar	...	...	100	1,109	11.54	5.37	9.81	50.08	16.18	15.41	13.75	59.97	2.81	58	...
Jeyapore	15 00	13 00	10	1,063	10.79	1.35	6	28.27	30.05	9.80	5.35	15.56	10.68	1.27	...
6% C. P.	90 00	99 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
K. C. P.	120 00	120 00	100	1,052	57.50	23.00	27	195.11	179.03	35.20	25.90	95.18	24.95	2.70	...
5% R. C. P.	100 00	100 00	100	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	134 00	130 00	10	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirlanpudi	47 00	41 60	100	1,159	...	9.58	-19.96	76.56	58.82	19.08	6.02	57.89	13.21	74	...
5 1/2% C. P.	98 00	87 50	100	590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	101 50	101 50	100	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Sugars	...	...	10	2,000	...	...	-5.16	1,280	2,769	1,649	...	1,567	56	19	...
Modi Sugar	...	...	100	4,800	12.40	80	41	65.32	85.86	39.20	3.70	68.18	18.95	3.84	...
Ord. Share	7 40 N	9 00 N	10	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohini	2 56	3 37	10	1,000	...	...	-3.87	65.57	42.61	8.39	...	36.66	7.09	21	77
Founders	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P	70 00	70 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree Brewery	...	...	10	2,400	6.13	2.00	-7.88	5.52	7.56	39	4.84	6.87	4.28	4.56	2.05
Mysore	43 25	38 50	10	2,179	6.250	2,374	210	11,020	15,214	8,926	3,497	7,344	4,932	248	275
Nawabganj	...	...	100	1,200	6.50	6.00	4.65	22.66	51.02	27.68	15.63	13.97	8.40	5.30	17
'B' Class	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	50	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India	28 62	23 50	10	789	16.50	6.00	80	78.60	48.70	2,691	1,684	6,539	1,300	3.26	...
5 1/2% R. C. P. T.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2% C. R. P. P.	101 00	110 00	100	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Savan	5 81	4 62	10	1,100	2.50	1.70	25	4.06	43.92	25.89	1.07	...	36	5	...
Nizam Sugar	...	...	25	10,988	25.02	42.42	4	334.54	258.10	138.88	32.83	211.46	109.71	5.80	68.67
5% C. P.	...	...	25	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% C. P	...	...	25	2,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phaltan Sugar	141 00	152 00	50	5,000	48.51	16.00	94	76.01	109.71	63.85	2.03	78.99	40.62	15.50	52
Punjab Sugar	80 00	80 00	100	1,200	7.00	5.65	4.55	20.20	29.22	20.41	11.51	7.35	12.87	6.86	...
Purtabore	13 00	10 19	10	900	200	1,764	16	2,414	4,388	3,294	35	2,711	1,703	39	312
10% C. P	13 00	13 62	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramnugger Cane	18 75	18 94	10	1,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P	89 50	94 50	100	400	13.00	22.00	20	29.70	56.12	29.77	...	41.09	5.61	4.84	13.56
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	500	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratna Sugar	2 65xd	3 00	10	1,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9% C. P.	...	...	100	39	4.08	9	-8.40	35.89	31.34	20.21	...	30.97	1.37	...	...
Ravilgaon Sugar	135 00	127 50	50	2,000	11.00	25.27	68	41.30	95.61	56.01	14.35	84.38	2.71	2.23	...
5 1/2% Cum Pref.	69 70	65 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	30 00 N	30 00 N	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debenture	...	...	500	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raza	12 94	...	10	2,000	39.50	5.52	3	25.49	45.46	19.83	21.72	34.37	8.30	...	...
Ryam	17 06	21 75	10	800	1.50	4.61	13	49.17	28.73	22.67	3.54	58.25	2.80	43	...
6% C. P	8 44	8 50	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samastipur	12 08	13 75	10	1,199	570	1,283	-221	2,489	4,454	2,513	...	1,642	...	...	...
Shivdial	...	...	100	857	1,100	1,319	228	14,901	12,580	5,554	816	8,749	1,259	209	270
8% C. preference	...	...	100	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,986	58	513
Shree Anand	10 25	10 25	10	2,000	...	...	1	20.89	47.23	16.15	19.10	13.95	3.79	...	...
Debentures	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Chandega	29 50	28 50	12 1/2	1,500	25.79	11.29	33	41.45	69.56	43.15	8.77	43.69	11.71	...	...
Shree Krishna Gyanodhy...	10 06	9 00	10	3,989	1,900	568	48	17,460	14,799	7,310	60	14,416	4,548	6	3.24
6% A' Pref.	81 00	85 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	511
5% 'B' Pref.	65 00	75 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUGA

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Cane Crushed	Sugar Produced	Sales	Stock	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Seco- prev
		Mds. 000	Mds. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Shree Sitaram	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	2,618	...	8,827	3,410	...	8-57	2,57	6,81	5	10	1
5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitalpur	Directors	23,98	...	43,06	34,35	...	6-56	2,03	72	nil	nil	n
South Behar	N. K. Jain & Co.	...	...	27,45	1,00	12	10-54	—24	...	nil	nil	n
9% pref. cum as to 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard Refinery & Distill.	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	8,15	...	65,83	7,13	18	12-54	1,54	3,39	5	10	1
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Travancore	Parry & Co Ltd.	87	8	58,76	26,70	77	4-56	9,78	8,68	10	7½	ni
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
United Breweries	Directors	...	...	3,642	97	...	3-58	1,482	(b)886	60	20	20
United Provinces	James Finlay & Co.	23,33	2,36	72,60	...	...	9-52	6,33	9,17	15	20	3
Upper Doab Sugar	R. Lal Dobi Prasad & Bros.	...	...	168,22	37,97	1,50	9-55	14,86	22,22	12	15	2
Upper Ganges	Cotton Agents Private	10,833	...	35,910	13,190	3,84	6-57	41,42	2,349	50	30	2
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
5% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Upper India	Mitra Mondal	50,54	...	106,06	108,63	1,87	4-55	18,45	1,420	20	15	10
'B' Class Ord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	15	11
Vizagapatam	Kantilal & Sheth	...	...	...	...	12	6-54	—2,06	—2,30	nil	nil	...
Walchandnagar Industries	Walchand & Co. private	1,908	...	214,63	66,69	6,64	9-56	60,40	55,45	21	18	10
7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Tons.

(a) After writing back Rs 1,65,000 from Taxation; Rs 37,982 from Gratuity; Rs 17,423 from Equipment Depreciation Rs 16,000 from contingencies and including Rs 30,000 being profit on realisation of Investments. (b) After writing back Rs 1,80,000 from taxation, Rs 80,000 from contingencies and Rs 86,839 from Gratuity. (c) After writing back Rs 85,000 from contingencies for stock realisation Rs 12,000 from provision for taxation. (d) After writing back Rs 2,80,018 being provision 1 liabilities no longer required.

February 7, 1959

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1959	January 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Outstand- ings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Shree Sitaram	9 00	11 00	10	1,589	854	499	41	6,340	3,559	2,058	3,006	4,234	385	32	165
5% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitalpur	2 37	4 37	10	1,000	...	27	—4,25	51,11	28,21	13,52	...	36,39	5,28	53	...
South Behar	1 37	1 37	10	650	46	...	—16,14	24,66	27,42	11,47	...	6,90	18,88	52	...
9% Pref. Cum. as to 7	20 50	20 50	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	0 25	0 25	2½	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard Refinery	...	...	10	964	4,33	39	12	44,27	8,36	3,34	91	17,17	36,89	3,73	4
5% C. P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	10 15	9 90	10	3,000	2,50	12,70	45	23,87	59,87	22,11	10	34,54	10,61	68	82
5% C. P.	7 35	6 95	10	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Breweries	260 00	176 00	75	600	960	...	9	1,820	3,085	2,685	1,562	1,246	171	31	...
United Provinces	15 00	13 12	10	1,600	6,18	3,02	37	28,55	30,29	24,58	...	28,81	16,77	1,18	1,65
Upper Doab Sugar	...	...	100	2,000	12,50	...	1,26	68,91	66,46	40,07	5,36	48,93	21,59	41	...
Upper Ganges	65 50	30 00	10	800	18,00	1,674	10	173,46	127,46	80,58	7,98	147,50	39,58	2,26	...
5% C. P.	64 00	70 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T.	64 00	70 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper India	127 00	127 00	100	1,400	11,50	8,65	86	120,05	39,41	25,16*	10,20	118,47	18,66	48	4
'B' Class Ordinary	15 00	15 00	25	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	10	747	42	...	—4,83	39,40	29,22	8,99	25	14,44	7,00	55	...
Walchandnagar Indus.	266 25	275 00	100	10,100	40,00	68,46	1,76	93,54	228,81	99,18	9,01	166,80	13 12	15 44	...
7% C. P.	118 75	135 00	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	94 00	92 00	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(f) After transferring Rs 50,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
(g) After transferring Rs 1,78,125 Div. Equal. Fund. (h) After writing back Rs 58,878 from provision for taxation.
(i) After writing back Rs 61,519 being provision for taxation no longer required. (j) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from Renovation and Renewals Reserve.
(k) After transferring Rs 1,07,088 from provision for taxation.
(l) After writing back Rs 1,75,000 from Contingencies Reserve and Rs 34,720 being adjustment of Stores, etc.
(m) The entire loss of Rs 388,405 has been wiped off by transfer from Reserve Fund.
(n) After writing back Rs 150,000 from provision for contingencies no longer required; Rs 55,000 from provision for taxation and including Rs 58,837 being Railway claims recovered.

COMPANIES

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	LATEST		PREVIOUS		Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Units sold	Revenue	Units sold	Revenue			Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Seco- prev
		000's	Rs. 000	000's	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Agra Electric Supply	Martin Burn Ltd.	36,283	4,229	31,513	3,876	115	3-58	(f)1,083	(a)1,123	10	10	10
4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Electricity Co.	Killick Industries Ltd.	548,693	326,45	485,981	269,18	6,60	9-56	(b)113,46	77,54	6½	5	6½
4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aligarh	Jain & Co.	...	...	...	...	31	3-54	1,70	1,68	9½	10	9½
Amalgamated Elec'ty Co.	N. C. Javeri & Co.	43,588	7,211	40,481	6,435	263	3-58	1,664	1,548	8½	8	7½
5½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
Andhra Valley Power	Tata Hydro Elec. Agencies Pri.	...	17,432	...	10,648	341	3-58	(b)7,153	42,99	8	5½	7½
7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5½	7
4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barielly Elec'ty Supply	Martin Burn Ltd.	12,787	2,142	13,482	2,420	61	3-58	413	(d)590	10	12½	10
4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares Electric	Martin Burn Ltd.	38,063	4,414	38,063	4,912	115	3-58	(i)1,048	1,234	10	12½	12½
4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampur Electric Supply	Directors	...	2,22	...	1,68	...	12-51	1,03	68	5	ni	6
6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Bhopal Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co.	4,833	1,233	4,316	1,316	32	3-58	189	269	5	8½	6½
Bombay Suburban Elec.	Killick Industries Ltd.	60,471	70,66	50,381	61,40	...	3-58	25,96	23,90	7	7	7
Brooch Elec. Supply	Rajputana Textiles Agencies	16,69	4,85	14,72	4,84	28	12-55	1,62	1,80	7½	7½	7½
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Elec. Supply	Directors	1,899,400	5,292	13,027	4,996	...	12-54	19,00	16,17	6	6	6
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cashin State Power	Chandria & Co.	45,12	5,71	44,20	5,49	...	3-54	1,83	1,99	10	10	5½
Cattack Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	4,695	1,205	4,246	1,352	46	3-58	276	274	6½	8	6½
Dharwar	Associated Electric Co.	3,58	...	...	3,25	16	3-55	86	80	6½	6½	6½
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1959	January 1958			General	Other	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Outstand- ings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Agra Elec. Supply.	144 00	119 00	100	1,999	1,857	2,563	49	5,669	11,231	3,325	455	2,146	2,031	239	362
4½ Debentures	90 00	90 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Elec'ty Co.	95 00	94 70	100	87,472	9,39	65,65	...	94,83	134,66	248,28	15,41	54,00	59,33	6,88	13,59
4½ Debentures	1000 00N	1000 00	1000	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aligarh	9 10rd	10 00N	10	459	53	72	1	6,17	11,30	5,68	68	2,13	3,39	21	...
Amalgamated Elec'ty Co.	11 00	10 12	10	7,250	56	1,411	1,526	4,743	19,894	4,521	170	1,649	1,521	221	499
5½ C. P.	84 00	89 00	100	2,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	76 50	82 50	100	2,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra Valley Power	1172 50	1197 50	1000	30,276	4,085	4,286	31	30,158	90,896	24,171	1,974	3,040	5,327	1,098	5,234
7% C. P.	1076 25	1015 00	1000	4,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	1082 50	970 00	1000	9,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barielly Elec'ty Supply	14 50	12 44	10	800	550	910	17	2,056	5,097	1,872	190	612	253	535	18
4½ Debentures	86 00	86 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barnaul Elec'ty	14 19	13 87	10	1,700	1,650	2,366	41	7,464	13,323	4,012	338	1,398	1,860	710	805
4½ Debentures	90 00	90 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Barrhampur Elec. Supply	6 70	6 30	10	738	...	25	43	2,33	11,83	2,88	1,98	64	1,74	9	...
6% C. P.	8 65rd	8 37	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	20,000	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Elec. Supply	8 37rd	7 50	8	591	258	382	24	1,216	2,201	1,040	60	608	232	464	8
Bombay Suburban Elec'ty	109 50	107 00	100	17,500	3,00	36,32	...	49,50	262,21	58,57	4,44	24,03	17,12	13,25	13,25
Brosch. Elec. Supply	7 60	7 52	10	707	2	1,29	...	2,76	15,11	6,93	27	88	97	1,83	53
6% Debentures	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Elec. Supply &	15 12	13 25	£ 1	4,262	19,00	47,32	1,53	32,91	279,88	91,58	2,43	7,03	5,25	33	2,50
5% Com Preference	9 81	10 12	£ 1	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	98 50	97 00	...	4,445	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin State Power	9 90	9 10	10	787	1,33	4,60	1,66	4,30	13,37	3,31	8	1,95	1,72	1,77	...
Cattack Elec. Supp'y	7 41rd	7 06rd	10	660	426	86	61	1,781	2,905	833	34	435	252	129	92
Dharwar	51 00	51 00	50	494	3,56	3,15	47	3,04	12,77	2,57	9	1,47	1,00	1,08	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ELECTRIC

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	LATEST		PREVIOUS		Managing Agents allotments and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Units sold	Revenue	Units sold	Revenue			Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		000's	Rs. 000	000's	Rs. 000			Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Dishergarh Power	Andrew Yule & Co. 5% 'A'. C. P. 4½% 'B'. C. P.	...	5,608	...	4,730	113	3-58	1,056	889	7	4½	6
Ellore Elec. Supply	Chandrie & Co.	1,608	3,20	14,65	2,91	14	3-54	68	63	7½	7½	6½
Gourepore Elec. Supply	Macneill & Barry 4% Debentures	...	6,151	...	55,84	91	3-58	1,245	1,188	10	7½	5
Gudivada Elec. Supply	Mechelec Engineering Co.	...	1,66	...	1,18	8	3-54	(c) 19	19	4	4	3
Jhansi Elec. Supply	Mounna Lal & Sons 6% Debentures	27,23	9,42	21,85	7,82	32	12-53	1,47	1,38	6½	8½	8½
Jorhat Elec. Supply	K. N. Himatsingha & Co. 6% C. P.	...	1,37	...	...	4	3-54	45	...	nil	nil	...
Jubbulpore Elec. Supply	Martin Burn Ltd	32,109	3,588	28,096	2,869	140	3-58	(g) 958	(b) 604	9'20	9'20	9'25
Kanadukathan	Directors	...	1,93	...	2,14	...	3-56	82	88	3	3	3
Karaikkal Elec. Supply	A. S. Ahilandam	8,04	1,56	7,34	1,43	11	3-56	61	50	7	7	6
Kumbakonam Elec. Supply	India Company 6% Cum. Pref.	67,61	9,53	56,98	8,17	44	12-55	3,46	2,88	10	8½	7½
Mangalore Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	36,50	10,02	34,22	9,37	42	3-56	2,36	1,44	10	10	10
Mirzapur Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co.	2,047	577	1,777	577	14	3-58	105	117	8	10	5½
Mozafferpore Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co.	3,533	1,162	3,108	1,220	42	3-58	275	311	10	10	10
Muttra Elec. Supply	Directors	36,26	6,41	31,87	5,39	...	3-56 H	1,62	1,23	7	6	6
Nasik Deolali	Rajputana Textiles Agency 7% Cum. Pref.	57,60	14,66	51,34	12,96	64	12-56	3,45	3,75	10	9½	10
Nagapattinam Elec. Supply	India Co. Private Ltd. 6% C. P.	39,85	3,89	35,97	3,74	24	12-55	1,23	1,14	8½	8½	5
Patna Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	32,980	4,456	32,296	4,919	149	3-58	1,456	1,596	7½	10	7½
Poona Electric	Rajputana Textiles Agencies pri. 7% Cum. Pref.	66,152	51,52	61,357	49,17	1,14	12-56	11,82	12,68	10	10	10
Saharanpur	Elecl. Development Corpn. Partly Paid	...	5,67	...	...	22	3-55	92	75	7½	9	9
Salem Erode Elec'ty	Octavius Steel & Co. 6½% R. C. P.	23,596	2,254	23,172	2,002	74	3-58	452	455	10	10	10
Saugor Elec'ty Supply	Martin Burn Ltd.	...	547	...	621	36	3-58	98	101	5	6½	5
Shahjahanpur Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co.	2,845	773	2,424	1,007	38	3-58	188	177	5	5	5
Shillong Hydraulic	Development of Industries Partly Paid	...	6,00	...	5,31	40	6-55	2,20	2,04	6	6	6
Sijua (Jherriah) Elec. Supply	Bird & Co. pri Ltd. 5% Debentures	...	5,927	...	6,712	98	3-58	566	595	6½	7½	7
South Arco Elec'ty	Directors 6% C. P.	21,265	1,788	17,425	1,427	...	1-254	366	272	6½	6½	6
South Madras Electric	Seshasayee Bros Private Ltd. 5½% 1st C. P. 5½% 2nd Pref 4% Debentures 5% Debentures 5½% Debentures	83,989	6,660	77,980	5,562	80	3-58	1,625	1,778	8½	12	9
Surat Elec'ty Co.	Killick Industries Ltd. 6½% C. P.	28,247	46,66	23,619	40,01	1,15	12-54	9,28	7,36	7	7	7
Tata Hydro Electric	Tata Hydro, Elec. Agencies Pri. 7% C. P. T.	...	11,883	...	7,249	259	3-58	(j) 4,783	3,482	8	5'62	7'50
Tata Power Co.	Tata Hydro, Elec. Agencies Pri. 7½% C. P. T. 4% Debentures 4% Debentures	...	29,632	...	17,994	479	3-58	(k) 10,971	7,445	8	5'62	7'50
Tinnevely Tuticorin Elec....	Octavius Steel & Co. 6½% R. C. P.	18,220	1,708	16,844	1,488	53	3-58	389	337	10	10	10
United Provinces Elec.	Martin Burn Ltd. 4½% Debentures	80,042	9,715	75,694	9,098	155	3-58	(a) 2,224	2,142	10	10	10
Upper Ganges Valley	Martin Burn Ltd.	11,902	1,943	11,960	2,076	57	3-58	284	287	10	12½	9½
Upper Jumna Valley	Martin Burn Ltd.	16,685	2,706	13,602	2,244	...	3-58	400	310	12½	12½	12½
Vellore Elec. Corpn.	Chandrie & Co. Private 6% C. P.	106,03	9,24	87,02	7,68	37	3-56	2,77	1,95	10	10	10
West Coast Elec.	Chandrie & Co. Private 5½% C. P.	116,22	10,92	120,77	11,89	58	3-53	2,60	2,51	10	10	7½

(a) After transferring Rs 60,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.
 (b) After transferring Rs 1,00,846 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve and Rs 44,000 from Defd. Taxation Reserve.
 (c) After transferring Rs 8,814 from General Res. (b) After transferring Rs 8,80,000 from Dividend Control Reserve.
 (d) After transferring Rs 80,000 from provision for other contingencies no longer required and Rs 80,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

COMPANIES—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LAYERS ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1959	January 1958			General	Other	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Outstand- ings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Dishergarh Power ...	74 50	81 50	100	4,320	1,500	140	817	1,985	9,693	3,380	3,584	911	721	30	1
5% 'A.C.P.	69 50	74 50	100	1,600											
4½% 'B.C.P.	79 50	84 00	100	1,200											
Ellore Electric Supply ...	11 00	11 25cd	10	300		37	4	2,33	6,26	1,73	18	75	61	67	1
Gourepore Electric Supply	...	...	100	5,000	1,500	1,180	64	3,919	17,473	5,455	264	710	1,105	65	...
4% Debenture	840 00	840 00	1000	2,500		3	3	1.03	2,01	62	6	23	38	18	1
Gudivada Electric Supply	...	...	100	118											
Jhansi Electric Supply ...	7 23cd	8 50	10	535		29	3	9,71	21,44	9,16	5	2,98	4,18	25	...
6% Debentures	850 00 N	850 00 N	1000	380											
Jorhat Electric Supply ...	11 62	8 00 N	10	250		8	—17	1,48	5,88	2,44		32	82	17	1
6% Cum Preference ...	105 00	90 00 N	100	50											
6% Debenture	...	...	...	35			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore Electric Supply	13 75	11 25	10	2,250	1,175	1,352	29	4,085	9,831	3,584	169	890	1,312	145	127
Kanadukathan ...	...	...	500	500		1	10	2,14	8,92	4,35	57	81	62	11	56
Karaikkal Electric Supply	9 50	9 30	10	210		35	68	79	3,12	97	...	42	57	71	8
Kumbakonam Elec. Supply	12 12	11 05	10	1,249	12	2,05	5	16,05	36,34	9,60	61	2,49	2,24	1,19	...
6% Cum. Pref.	9 45	8 90	10	250							...	...	...	...	...
Mangalore Electric Supply	...	...	10	560	28	3,09	57	5,49	20,16	8,99	56	1,92	1,35	1,41	...
5% Debentures	...	...	500	137											
Mirzapur Electric Supply	8 38cd	8 10cd	9	495	125	97	22	444	1,278	602	20	255	126	105	...
Mozafferpore Elec. Supply	8 12	8 12cd	10	582	183	152	39	2,140	3,264	1,147	28	350	343	168	91
Muttra Electric Supply	9 14	8 81	10	700	60	1,06	15	5,92	14,28	6,97	1,33	1,62	1,63	2,77	...
Nasik Deolali ...	12 00N	...	100	1,168		5,37	...	8,17	37,33	11,24	1,41	3,93	2,25	2,12	...
7% Cum Pref.	100 00N	...	100	100			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debenture	...	...	...	1,000			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagapatnam Electric Supply	10 50	10 00	10	398		52	2	3,02	11,15	3,61	22	86	1,13	80	...
6% C. P.	9 00	8 65	10	100			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	...	...	100	200			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patna Electric Supply ...	11 25	11 00	10	3,507	2,300	1,451	191	3,362	13,215	5,166	763	1,798	1,793	407	...
5% Debentures	450 00	450 00	500	2,000											
Poona Electric	111 00	120 00	100	4,889	51	28,66	1	39,51	128,62	48,22	22,92	5,96	9,78	8,97	...
7% Cum Pref.	101 00	103 00	100	400			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	800			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saharanpur ...	105 00 N	105 00 N	100	362		31	1	4,23	7,87	3,94	1,57	86	1,23	53	19
Partly Paid	...	...	10	14			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem Erode Electricity ...	13 00	12 75	10	880	580	511	24	2,040	4,705	1,572	237	493	357	207	...
6½% R. C. P.	9 90	10 28	10	400			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saugor Electric Supply ...	8 81cd	6 81	10	910	165	29	41	624	1,190	511	154	418	368	134	14
Shahjahanpur Elec. Supply	5 50	4 84	2	773	1,66	1,56	60	9,11	21,61	9,00	21	53	3,02	88	3,40
Shillong Hydraulic	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sijua (Jherriah) Elec. supply	10 32cd	10 75	10	1,680	223	941	1	1,381	6,575	4,237	237	1,010	811	843	186
5% Debentures	910 00	910 00	1000	1,200			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Arcot Electricity ...	...	...	100	1,674	1,10	88	15	36,27	53,94	13,65	3,19	5,57	2,91	1,01	6,15
6% Cum Preference	...	...	100	200			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Cum Preference	11 90	12 50	10	5,600	75	992	11	8,511	18,550	5,466	1,177	2,369	1,820	240	...
South Madras Electric	9 15	9 37	10	2,200			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% 1st Cum Preference	8 89	9 47	10	800			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% 2nd Cum Preference	90 00	90 00	100	200			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	93 50	93 50	100	100			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	95 00	95 00	100	200			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat Electric Co. ...	112 75	107 00	100	5,124	4,00	10,16	3	33,51	102,68	30,46	1,25	18,56	8,60	2,23	1,89
6½% Cum Preference	111 00	108 00	100	500			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Hydro Electric	119 00	113 25	100	23,999	4,574	2,845	29	25,329	66,396	16,114	4,139	2,639	4,040	6,60	3,944
7% C. P. T.	104 50	104 00	100	8,928			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Power Company	1192 50	1226 25	1000	51,531	9,590	11,715	30	49,251	161,584	31,531	3,471	6,348	16,356	2,710	7,660
7½% C. P. T.	1108 75	1120 00	1000	8,697			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	862 50	851 00	...	4,773			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	1001 00	1000 00	...	25,000			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tinnevely Tuticorin Elec.	12 50	12 75	10	970	268	457	21	1,743	4,129	1,462	231	472	373	145	...
6% R. C. P.	9 02	9 68	10	450			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Provinces Electric	135 00	115 00	100	5,600	2,190	4,898	83	12,375	32,303	12,897	974	3,665	2,972	813	316
4½% Debentures	90 00	90 00	100	3,000			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper Ganges Valley	12 12	12 31	10	598	243	224	9	1,800	2,109	936	92	464	522	415	10
Upper Jumna Valley	16 75	16 25cd	10	500	500	489	34	2,080	3,055	986	115	469	590	341	20
Vellore Elec. Corporation	13 60	13 00	10	400	48	1,57	1,45	16,94	24,17	6,57	63	2,46	2,16	2,76	9
6% Cum Preference	7 04	7 55	10	125			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Coast Electric	13 50	13 50cd	10	1,000		1,67	52	15,16	26,59	6,42	45	3,25	2,68	1,41	1,90
5½% Cum Preference	6 89	7 37cd	10	250			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SOUTH INDIA

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVESTED			Sales	Stock	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Tea	Coffee	Rubber					Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	2nd Previous
		000 lbs.	000 Cwts.	000 lbs.					Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Latest	Previous	2nd Previous
Alageswar Amalgamated Office	Ramani & Co. Parkins Private Ltd. 6% Cum. Pref. 5½% Debentures	450	...	...	6,71	4,62	8 3	6-58 3-56	139 3,22	202 —24	10 (a)	10 nil	15 nil
Anandam	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P. 6% Debentures	...	...	2,15	2,08	1,07	11	12-52	1,09 10	1,09	15 7	15 7	...
Anapalai	Associated Planters Private 6% Debentures	...	9	...	993	1,341	66	6-57	621	364	40	25	16½
Arthala	R. N. Kapur & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	3,40	...	...	9,25	70	18	6-55	1,69	50	nil	nil	nil
Athimattam	M. Sebastian 6% Debentures	...	...	62	89	3	...	2-56	34	24	5	3½	3½
Bababudin	A.V. Thomas & Co. (Mysore) 6% C. P.	...	3	...	...	...	2	6-57	2,50	1,69	25	25	15
Badra	Young India Agencies Private 7½ R. C. P.	...	3	...	474	356	16	5-58	155	215	17½	17½	15
Balanoor	Young India Agencies Private 7½ C. P.	456	2	36	1,116	483	31	3-58	322	454	17½	17½	25
Balmadies	Planting Agencies Private 6% C. P.	...	2	...	2,87	...	11	5-56	73	58	10	15	12½
Be Be	Mg. Director 6½% C. P. T. 6½% R. C. P. T.	...	...	3,17	5,67	30	...	3-56	1,35	94	6	7½	7½
Blue Mountain	Kothari & Sons Agencies Private	1,615	14	...	7,030	...	210	6-58	2,026	1,307	12½	12½	15
Chandramalai Chembra Peak	Directors Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	2,83 1,619	1	...	3,091	722	25	6-56 3-58	1,39 (e) 428	4,21 873	15 10	45 20	20 10
Cochin Malabar	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P.	...	...	1,999	3,779	...	86	2-58	1,076	1,107	10	15	25
Coffee Lands	Consol Coffee Estates 5% C. P.	...	...	...	31,21	...	18	6-56	17,67	9,21	25	18	25
Consolidated Coffee	5% Debentures Mg. Director 6% C. P.	...	...	...	69,31	2,91	...	6-56	35,42	25,39	20	22½	17½
Coonoor Tea	5½% Debentures Matheson Bosanquet & Private Co. 6% C. P.	3,22	...	...	7,90	1,53	12	9-56	1,37	1,55	17½	25	45
Coorg Tea	Parkins Private Ltd. 6½ R. C. P.	3,09	...	...	6,83	95	32	3-55	3,34	2,03	25	15	10
Cottanad Plantations	Directors 7½ C. P. P.	123	...	47	614	...	15	3-58	137	200	15	17½	15
Cowcoody	Peirce Leslie & Co.	...	4	...	733	280	38	6-58	475	271	65	50	50
Devasbola Devon	Mg. Director Young India Agencies Private 7½ C. P.	3,39 303	...	...	6,84 620	249	13	12-55 3-58	2,86 147	5,15 209	25 17½	40 17½	25 25
Emerald Valley	Parkins Private Ltd.	1,18	...	...	2,57	60	11	12-54	1,67	1,02	30	25	15
Gokul Rubber	Young India Agencies	...	...	68	1,22	23	8	12-55	69	61	10	9	6½
Haileyburia	Parkins Private Ltd. 5% C. P. 5½% Debentures	16,04	...	...	21,42	12,59	94	12-55	9,07	14,89	25	25	25
Highland	A. V. Thomas & Co. 6% C. P.	10,18	...	...	21,08	2,44	68	12-55	6,57	11,76	20	25	12½
Kadur	Young India Agencies Private 6½ C. P.	...	...	...	108	100	4	5-58	41	33	7½	7½	7½
Kalais	A. V. George & Co. 6% Debentures	...	4,86	...	...	...	32	2-53	3,20	3,30	25	12½	7½
Kalasa	Peirce Leslie & Co. 7% Debentures	465	...	...	883	120	12	3-58	(d) 208	275	12½	10	15
Kalpetta	A. V. Thomas & Co. E. I. Agencies Private	2,63	...	3,19	10,98	1,81	32	4-56	2,66	2,84	20	27½	25
Karikode Rubber	6% Cum Pref 5% Debentures	...	1,42	...	1,97	78	7	12-55	97	81	12	9	9
Kil Kotagiri	Peirce Leslie & Co. 6% C. P.	760	...	...	2,403	331	55	10-57	(c) 833	921	15	20	20
Kumargode	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd. 7½ Debentures	...	3	...	554	...	22	10-57	277	88	25	20	20
Kurehmalu	Ipe Oommen & Co. Private Ltd. 6½ Cum Pref.	213	72	...	395	63	11	3-58	111	134	6½	7½	6½
Malabar Agricultural Co.	Vimsons Ltd. 6% C. P.	3,65	...	...	7,37	1,75	...	12-55	1,39	2,88	10	7½	5
Malabar Industrial	5% Debentures Mg. Director	...	...	3,09	5,60	38	...	2-56	2,22	...	25	20	30
Malankara	Johnson's Estates & Agencies	...	...	6,86	11,16	60	46	3-56	5,95	3,89	32½	22½	22½
Manar	Vasantha & Co.	88	...	...	55	1,56	14	3-56	1,23	45	15	15	15
Marcara	Associated Planters Private 6% Preference	...	...	266	437	104	12	6-58	116	62	20	15	22½
Midland	A. V. Thomas & Co Ltd. 6% C. P.	12,47	...	11,30	38,28	2,69	60	3-56	12,52	21,88	20	25	17½

*Ordinance in lbs.

100lbw in lbs.

(a) Arrears of Preference dividend from 1-8-1947 to 31-3-1956 at the rate of Rs. 5.38 per preference share amounting to Rs. 2,14,000, will be paid by the issue of one new preference share for every two preference shares already held, and the balance of Rs. 14,000 remaining after the issue of new shares will be paid in cash.

PLANTINGS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1959 Rs. np.	January 1958 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry- forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Out Standings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Alageswar	2 40	2 58	2	600	550	9	7	685	1,471	351	60	236	290	145	...
Amalgamated Office	13 00	10 50	10	450	...	8	49	4,11	12,85	1,11	...	5,77	41	1	...
6% C. P.	8 10	7 40	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	495 00	500 00	500	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anandam	14 77	14 12	10	250	...	35	28	1,36	6,31	26	72	1,18	1	24	...
7% C. P.	9 00	9 90	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	100	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anapalai	4 20	5 00	2	906	530	...	50	1,817	1,668	151	259	1,411	477	24	...
6% Debentures	97 00	97 50	100	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthala	4 00	4 00	5	300	11	1,20	44	8,55	7,70	98	6,03	1,06	1,34	16	...
6% C. P.	9 20	9 20	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Athimattam	0 95	1 04	2	325	...	50	3	55	3,70	17	...	5	49	27	...
Bababuddin	12 75	10 25	5	208	2,50	1,85	7	2,44	6,49	71	...	4,45	11	1,52	...
6% C. P.	8 35	8 56	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badra	4 40	3 00	2	425	200	102	35	380	778	61	12	427	36	100	...
7 1/2% C. P.	9 62	10 12	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balanoor	17 62	14 75	10	1,099	376	160	8	584	1,584	270	21	592	199	550	...
7 1/2% C. P.	11 25	11 00	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmadies	3 15	2 87	10	300	75	85	23	93	3,92	31	24	10	1,67	89	...
6% C. P.	7 90	2 90	5	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Be Be	3 62	3 13	5	866	...	2,87	2	2,34	12,66	...	4,56	51	44	2	...
6 1/2% C. P. T.	3 03ad	3 13	5	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% R. C. P. T.	4 44ad	6 64	10	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blue Mountain	3 25	2 93	2	5,250	1,100	1,047	279	2,132	7,346	1,086	13	580	1,744	1,211	...
Chandramala	2 85	2 78	2	550	6,08	88	30	2,38	11,37	1,88	52	1,93	1,29	1,65	...
Chembra Peak	3 39	2 82	2	933	1,300	9	75	437	2,356	713	1	907	156	39	...
Cochin Malabar	5 43	4 15	3	2,691	1,700	...	30	2,522	5,638	678	...	1,711	328	58	...
7% C. P.	46 70	50 00	50	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee Lands	20 00	27 90	10	1,808	16,00	5,50	1,87	18,87	36,05	7,12	56	24,14	13,02	6,97	...
6% C. P.	79 00	83 00	100	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consolidated Coffee	19 60	22 75	10	755	36,25	9,63	1,12	41,96	116,23	25,14	13,11	53,79	15,20	15,81	...
6% C. P.	26 00	23 75	25	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	500	1,808	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coonoor Tea	25 75	17 50	100	378	3,10	1,35	7	4,71	20,59	91	3	2,06	50	20	...
6% C. P.	98 00	103 87	2	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg Tea	5 50	10 60	2	400	1,00	4,25	1,02	2,32	7,84	1,43	11	1,81	3,40	3,37	...
6 1/2% R. P.	4 45	4 50	5	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cottanad Plantation	15 25	12 06	10	400	100	487	8	300	370	54	1	255	118	32	...
7 1/2% C. P. P.	10 75	10 55	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow Coody	6 90	7 15	2	409	150	...	72	593	230	45	15	337	8	678	...
Devasbola	23 87	19 00	10	600	375	1,41	12	4,15	10,41	2,16	106	93	17	4,75	...
Devon	16 62	17 25	10	449	250	105	45	289	983	185	10	320	115	96	...
7 1/2% C. P	104 00	104 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emerald Valley	6 65	6 65	5	175	175	1,65	62	92	3,35	49	1,00	78	19	1,87	...
Gokul Rubber	1 53	1 75	2	450	20	...	1	1,04	3,23	11	1,30	25	15	92	...
Haileyburia	16 80	16 12	10	1,250	8,50	9,00	37	14,40	31,56	4,96	4	14,81	1,65	6,46	...
5% C. P.	68 00	70 00ad	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	1000 00	1000 00	1000	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highland	11 55	11 83	10	1,800	4,81	5,15	47	8,45	25,80	4,94	2,61	4,25	1,85	10,30	...
6% C. P.	9 00	9 27	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	2 95	2 85	2	120	25	10	8	84	155	3	...	122	5	18	...
6 1/2% C. P.	7 17	7 16	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalais	4 68	3 75ad	2	600	6,00	...	30	324	12,44	46	...	2,08	10	1,38	...
6% Debentures	500 00	500 00	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	3 35	...	2	540	618	109	77	205	1,371	227	40	257	60	270	...
Kalpetta	502 50	502 50	500	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karikode Rubber	11 55	18 25ad	10	400	9,53	1,41	5	4,65	18,32	2,21	23	2,57	46	25	...
5% Cum Pref.	10 30	10 25	10	200	...	1,27	7	1,38	5,07	25	...	87	6	1,32	...
5% Debentures	7 60	8 30	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kil Kotagiri	100 00	100 00	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P	6 44	5 25	2	859	1,125	248	31	739	2,833	369	25	473	107	183	...
Kumargode	8 97	9 57	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2% Debentures	6 20	6 70	2	200	250	90	46	215	758	82	...	206	4	115	10
Kurchemala	502 50	502 50	500	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Cum Pref.	6 00	6 25	10	345	...	350	5	236	980	71	1	69	30	56	...
Malabar Agricultural Co.	7 12	7 75	10	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	8 55	8 75	20	500	1,80	1,00	1	5,20	16,85	1,41	2	2,36	1,13	2	...
5% Debentures	16 56	16 56	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar Industrial	14 56	13 75	10	450	61	1,96	4	4,84	6,05	17	56	73	1,80	2,98	...
Malankara	18 25	15 00	2	900	4,75	2,89	...	6,63	19,20	2,78	...	1,18	2	5,64	...
Manar	2 90	2 67	10	350	40	37	41	1,42	3,27	12	...	1,03	95	97	...
Mercara Rubber	7 70	7 85	5	325	250	...	9	178	733	7	...	132	50	104	...
6% Preference	7 71	8 91	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midlands	10 93	15 00	10	2,700	16,60	14,51	1,07	15,47	77,71	8,84	3,47	7,18	2,81	9,52	...
6% C. P.	8 21	8 12	10	1,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SOUTH INDIA

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVESTED			Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Tea 000 lbs.	Coffee 000 Cwts.	Rubber 000 lbs.					Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest %	Pre- vious %	2nd Pre- vious %
Malamallay ...	Directors 7½% C. P.	4.02	...	...	7.36	89	...	3-57	2.26	2.38	18	25	75
Mysore Coffee ...	Pavan & Co. 7% Debentures	...	...	...	3.58	...	12	6-55	42	1.20	7½	7½	7½
Mysore Plantations ...	Mg. Director 6% C. P.	1.29	...	...	3.37	1.51	...	3-56	1.18	1.49	6	7½	6
Neelamalai ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. 5% C. P.	12.65	...	...	28.55	9.23	89	6-55	13.30	19.58	17½	17½	12
Nelliampathy ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	7.60	...	75	16.07	2.28	48	6-56	3.63	8.96	10	25	12½
Nellithanam ...	Directors 7% C. P.	22½	5*	67	...	...	...	3-52	57	65	7½	7½	6½
Nannemny ...	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P.	...	...	4.66	5.70	2.30	22	12-52	1.69	2.21	6½	7	6½
New Glen Morgan Nilambar ...	6% Debentures Ramu & Co. Private Associated Planters (Private) 6% C. P. Debentures	4.15	...	202	5.86 303	78 97	23 8	12-55 12-57	94 80	2.21 85	nil 15	nil 15	nil 15
Nilgiri Tea ...	A. V. George & Co. 6½% C. P.	3.45	...	...	7.87	1.29	12	3-53	1.49	2.58	12½	15	15
Nonsuch Tea ...	6% Debentures Harrisons & Crosfield	8.20	...	...	16.90	...	...	6-53	7.38	7.85	33	35	49½
Ouchterlony ...	Peirce Leslie & Co.	9.30	6	...	36.94	7.19	50	10-56	(b)3.62	10.07	10	20	30
Panchura Parkside Peermade ...	Directors Math. Bosanquet & Co. Aspinwall & Co (Trav.) Ltd. 6% C. P.	2.05 5.61 2.255	6†	...	16.07 3.795	2.28	48	6-56 6-56 12-57	1.13 6.00 9.01	1.08 6.27 1.177	30 15 25	40 25 37½	30 25 35
Peninsular Periakaramalai ...	Directors Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	...	31*	2.26	5.66 94.65	2.97 8.55	...	2-56 3-57	...	2.16 33.42	30 40.11	15 35	20 45
Periyar & Pareekanni ...	E. I. Agencies Private Ltd. 7½% R. C. P.	...	...	3.23	5.11	1.46	15	12-56	1.64	...	12	...	...
Pullangode ...	64% Debentures Aspinwall & Co. Ltd.	...	...	6.12	9.53	1.32	16	3-57	...	...	7½	...	...
Puthuthottam ...	6% C. P. Ruby & Co. Private	1.77	...	13*	15.35	...	72	3-56	3.23 6.86	3.49 7.62	5 10	15 15	17½ 10
Rajagiri ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	...	...	13.70	21.01	1.39	1.11	6-56	10.20	8.88	25	20	17½
Rajendra Coffee ...	Associated Planters Private 6% Cum. Prof. 5½% Redeem Cum. Prof. 6% Debentures	...	2	...	...	...	17	3-58	166	121	6 40 6	6 25 6	6 20 5½
Savarnalai Shervaroy Stanes Amalgamated ...	Peirce Leslie & Co. A. V. Thomas & Co. (India) Ltd. T. Stanes & Co. Ltd. 5½% Debentures	...	3	...	627 1.17 8.64	209 8.36 1.29	10 28 57	11-57 6-56 6-56	...	...	5½	5½	5½
Talayar Tea ...	Parkins (Private) Ltd. 6% C. P.	8.08	...	...	14.48	4.67	48	3-56	137 3.27 4.99	137 1.20 3.98	15 10 13½	15 7½ 18½	10 7½ 15
Talayar ...	East India Agencies Private 6% C. P. 5½% Debentures	...	...	...	5.32	97	16	3-57	1.72	2.30	6	9	9
Thamarapally ...	A. V. George & Co. 6½% C. P.	...	...	2.29	2.14	1.14	18	12-52	1.39	1.41	25	15	6½
Thirumbadi ...	Peirce Leslie & Co. 7½% Debentures	...	...	8.14	11.10	1.86	11	9-56	3.63	1.79	12½	12½	10
Trevancore Rubber Trav. Rubber & Tea ...	Directors Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.) 6% C. P.	1.002	...	5.43 938	5.55 3.031	1.57	9	12-54 12-57	2.69 (a)261	2.60 809	20 4	20 7½	20 12½
Tropical Plantations Twylford ...	Directors Parkins Private Ltd.	4.57 9.70	...	6.42	17.93 14.44	2.40 6.59	36	12-56 12-55	5.48 2.90	5.46 9.83	12 20	16 25	20 15
Udayagiri ...	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P. 6½% Debentures	...	...	1.56	2.87	62	3	12-52	-7	64	nil	7	7
United Nilgiri ...	T. Stanes & Co.	12.95	...	...	27.73	2.40	91	3-56	10.88	13.90	20	35	23
Vakkundam Vayitri ...	Harrisons & Crosfield Young India Agencies Private 5½% Debentures	63	...	4.14	5.07 1.60	1.32 9	11 10	12-52 3-56	2.87 53	2.89 1.05	20 9	20 9	12½ 6
Velimalai ...	Oppoottill Kurien & Co. (Pri.) 7% C. P. 6% Debenture	56	...	458	...	...	25	2-58	246	241	10	12½	15
Waterfall ...	Kothari Mehta & Co. Private 6% R. C. P.	1.200	...	...	4.563	253	147	6-58	1.420	2.146	12½	12½	15
Woodcote ...	Goodall & Co. 6½% C. P.	75	...	...	175	3	6	6-58	16	30	6	9	6
Woodlands ...	6% Debenture Directors 6½% C. P.	48	...	2.89	7.69	1.54	...	3-57	2.73	66	10	12½	20
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	6½	6½

*Ordanmon (in lbs.).
(a) After transferring Rs 82,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

†Bisabals.
(b) After transferring Rs 1,04,800 from General Reserve and writing back Rs 60,000 being surplus provision in previous years.

(c) After writing back Rs 100,000 being estimated surplus provision of previous years.

PLANTINGS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	January 1959 Rs. np.	January 1958 Rs. np.			General	Other	Carry- forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Other
Malamallay	36 25	29 50	25	300	...	1.44	4	2.32	6.77	2.05	77	1.06	73	2.52	...
7½% C. P.	24 50	25 87	25	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Coffee	3 65	2 85	2	600	75	...	54	1.99	7.81	43	...	1.80	6	5	...
7% Debentures	...	...	500	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Plantations	1 55	1 55	2	500	95	40	3	2.44	9.26	1.15	...	1.70	1.42	8	...
6% C. P.	7 85	7 91	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neelamalai	5 03	4 46	5	3,600	6.75	12.70	47	17.61	61.65	9.71	1.48	9.74	5.07	23.31	...
5% C. P.	7 00	6 12	10	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelliampathy	2 67	2 57	2	1,200	2.30	2.30	5	8.83	23.43	4.22	11	4.19	1.74	4.71	...
6% C. P.	8 55	8 85	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelliampathy	13 25cd	13 00	10	190	...	...	19	4.42	4.40	11	1.03	24	50	54	...
7% C. P.	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nannemny	15 65	14 25	10	335	50	1.00	31	3.09	13.49	1.12	...	2.61	21	6	...
7% C. P.	9 25	9 60	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Glen Morgan	...	...	2	650	2.80	3.02	4	3.8	11.68	1.30	82	1.09	1.51	1.11	...
Nilambar	15 00	13 25	10	200	120	187	2	183	896	66	...	110	40	13	...
6% C. P.	7 46	8 06	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	98 00	98 00	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri Tea	7 15	8 35	10	563	1.50	1.50	13	2.14	15.16	1.96	1	1.86	71	2.90	...
6½% C. P.	4 40	4 25	5	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	497 50	495 00	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonsuch Tea	24 55	19 30	10	1,650	10.90	19	6.35	24.18	3.64	4.68	5.05	55	3.12	...	...
Ouchterlony	4 80	5 04	2	1,946	17.05	5.00	-76	9.03	43.87	14.24	3.49	10.06	78	5.82	...
Panchura	3 55	3 20	1	150	1.50	...	23	1.12	2.09	12	1.03	84	11	40	...
Parkside	19 12	15 50	10	1,354	3.50	11.82	1.16	6.73	27.87	2.43	...	4.95	43	5.93	...
Peermade	18 20	19 20	10	1,700	...	882	102	1,689	3,619	1,179	712	935	186	2,50	...
6% C. P.	95 00	94 50	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsular	13 80	19 50	10	600	2.40	4	61	3.93	7.41	29	1.28	3.10	21	1.28	...
Peninsular	3 93	4 05	2	3,477	45.46	...	1.22	29.38	91.59	25.94	2.19	17.24	3.02	20.81	...
Periyar & Pareekann	...	...	10	500	...	40	4	2.99	10.09	33	15	1.55	9	2.86	...
7½% R. C. P.	...	...	5	703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% Debeniu	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pullangode	1 60	1 60	2	1,650	2.00	27	89	3.85	18.91	3.80	2.02	2.08	35	5.47	...
6% C. P.	8 65	9 25	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puthuthottam	2 93	2 52	2	2,100	9.50	3.50	65	9.65	29.98	1.80	1.94	9.62	1.47	3.09	...
Rajagiri	16 90	14 20	10	1,350	3.00	6.90	8	9.93	42.16	3.72	10	2.12	1.17	14.18	...
6% C. P.	8 10	7 75	10	2,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajendra Coffee	12 70	9 25	5	200	190	12	35	303	501	34	100	283	76	13	...
6% Cum. Pref.	8 46	8 46	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Redoem Cum. Pref.	7 00	7 32	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savemalai	3 37	4 05	2	367	350	50	1	227	379	92	4	240	20	16	438
Shevaroy	1 90cd	1 87	2	1,350	1.70	2.00	5	3.63	9.80	75	3.22	5.11	1.65	1.84	...
Stanes Amalgamated	13 80	15 40	10	900	2.00	9.25	25	6.25	23.66	5.01	3.21	3.89	1.62	1.37	...
5½% Debentures	460 00	492 50	500	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Takayr Tea	1 62	...	2	1,250	6.50	6.75	25	6.67	29.40	2.35	2	7.99	3.09	3.03	...
6% C. P.	7 90	8 50	10	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Takayr	6 67	6 40	10	1,000	26	2.76	10	3.95	22.44	1.59	11	1.13	29	2.34	...
6% C. P.	7 35	8 45	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	100 00	100 00	100	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thamarasally	27 00	20 40	10	250	75	1.25	42	1.44	5.30	24	...	1.22	1	1.56	...
6½% C. P.	4 62	4 75	5	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thirunbadi	1 70	3 31	1	915	4.00	...	27	5.17	14.40	96	...	2.57	1.11	86	6.59
7½% Debenture	495 25	495 00	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thiruvancore Rubber	17 25	13 50	10	600	...	46	4	3.29	6.38	...	...	1.99	23	1.18	...
T. R. T. & Co.	7 35	6 02	10	4,100	750	529	107	1,307	8,425	1,457	477	716	50	182	...
6% C. P.	7 81	7 65	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tropical Plantations	21 75	25 65	25	2,000	...	...	66	7.39	29.29	7.04	...	3.30	5	2.46	...
Twyford	15 35	12 60	10	900	15.50	1.00	21	6.96	21.34	1.76	1	7.87	1.45	3.77	...
Udayagiri	11 15	11 00	10	220	40	2.95	20	87	...	9	...	97	58	1.25	...
7% C. P.	10 30	11 00	10	80	...	...	...	...	7.71	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% Debentures	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Nilgiris	17 00cd	15 40	10	1,371	11.18	6.00	1.13	13.46	38.09	10.40	5.10	4.03	3.52	5.14	...
Vaikundam	23 00	27 50	10	629	1.52	1.19	33	2.40	23.46	11	...	1.42	9	3.25	...
Vayitri	1 50	1 27	2	400	75	30	20	73	5.29	44	2	16	43	7	...
5½% Debentures	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	5.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velmalai	5 70	4 83	5	600	375	41	21	435	1,720	80	1	218	100	...	...
7% C. P.	8 90	9 10	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	500 90	515 00	500	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterfalls	3 75	3 40	2	3,150	1,800	1,054	134	2,232	5,772	669	27	608	1,205	1,928	...
6% C. P.	8 00	8 75	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodcote	1 50	1 56	1	100	...	53	10	37	339	90	5	3	19	7	...
6½% C. P.	3 79cd	3 79	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	500 00	500 00	500	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodlands	8 00	6 80	10	695	42	1,05	10	3.09	13.88	40	...	2.08	1.09	1.67	...
6½% C. P.	8 15	8 80	10	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	502 50	502 50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Year Ended	New Priority		Dividend %		Market Quotation as on Last Day of			Paid-up Capital	Reserves Including Latest Allocation			Liquid Assets																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
			Latest	Previous Period	Latest	Previous	Record	January 1955	January 1956		Paid-up per Share	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 000	R _a 00

ROMBAY

-BOMBAY-									
Acme Manfg.	Walchand & Co. Private 6% C. P. 44% C. P.	3.51	1.81	124	124	10	...	...	...
Alcock Ashdown	Turner Morrison	12.64	8.80	124	124	10	217.50	100	1,342
Brady Engineering	W.H. Brady & Co. Walchand & Co. Pri. Ld.	306 8.11	242 6.06	3 6	3 6	3 3	64.80 140.00	100 100	1,300 2,524
Cooper Engineering	...	12.55	18.82	10	10	8	107.00	100	3,018
Hind cycles	Birla Bros. Ld. 5% R.C.P.T. 54% R.C.P.T. 54% R.C.P.T.	...	...	5 5 5	5 5 5	5 5 5	95.00 25.00N 25.00N	100 100 100	200 748 100
Inves. Machine Tools	Invest Industrial Corpn. 44% C. P. 6% C. P.	12.55	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,500
Jajpur Metals	Prakash Bros. Private 6% C. P. 44% Debentures	12.55	5.16	4	4	6	57.00 56.70	100 100	1,132 800
Jost's Engg.	Directors	3.58	143	10	10	8	90.00	100	1,000
Kamani Engineering	Kamani Bros. Private 54% C. P. 54% R.C. P.	9.57	393	10	10	8	60.50 6.00	50 100	550 2,000
Kamani Metals	Kamani Bros. Private 54% R.C. P. 54% Debentures	6.57	442	203	54	54	50.50	100	1,500
Kiriokar Bros.	Kiriokar Bros. L. & T. Management 5% Pref.	7.58	11.63	6	5	4	17.50 102.00	100 100	5,500 2,500
Larsen & Toubro	5% R.C. P. 5% R.C. P.	3.58	(a)2,593	124	124	6	101.01 11.36	100 100	1,923 1,000
Mackenzie	Directors 54% C. P. 54% C. P.	7.55	2.29	5	5	5	80.00	100	1,000
Mahindra & Mahindra	54% C. P. 54% C. P.	10.57	4.309	174	174	12	18.24 104.01	100 100	5,500 2,500
Mahand Iron	6% R.C. P. 6% R.C. P.	3.57	28.17	124	124	5	70.00N	100	1,000
Mysore Kiriokar	Kiriokar Associates Ld. Ordry. shares	6.56	705	6	6	5	130.00	100	2,301
Pagar Tools	Indust. Trust Fund 4% C. P.	12.54	...	6	6	5	...	75	...
Premier Automobiles	Aero. Auto Private Ld. Walchand & Co. Ld.	6.56	71.59	6	6	5	86.70 235.50	100 100	217.06 2,250
Premier Construction	Promoters 64% C. P. T. 64% C. P. T. 64% C. P. T. 64% C. P. T.	12.55	18.78	284	251	20	160.50 86.50 86.50 54.60	100 100 100 100	2,250 1,000 1,000 1,000
Tata Iron	Tata Industries Private 6% C. P. 6% C. P.	...	...	11	12	14	172.25 167.75	75 75	96,375 96,375
Tata Locomotive	Tata Industries 74% C. P. T. 74% C. P. T. 54% C. P.	3.58	8120.356	115,983	115,983	14	172.25 167.75	75 75	96,375 96,375
Tata Locomotive	Tata Industries 54% C. P. 54% Debentures	3.58	(b)27,059	18,656	74	74	113.00 163.00	100 100	69,382 20,000
Ashok Leyland	Directors A. V. Thomas & Co. 6% C. P.	12.56	14.92	3.22	6	5	6.00	5	85.6
Indian Steel Rolling	Directors 54% C. P. Standard Motor Co.	12.55	2.22	2.93	74	54	4.75 14.10 18.75	10 10 10	7.57 3.70 18.75
Standard Motor P	54% C. P. 54% C. P.	12.55	7.86	6.07	54	54	18.75 18.75	10 10	18.75 18.75
T. I. Cycles	Directors Balsam & Co.	6.58	7.299	2.616	10	10	97.50	100	916
Tatool Co.	Directors	4.56	16.09	7.17	15	10	174.00	100	7,060

(a) After writing back Rs 30,000 being provision for taxes made in previous years not required. (b) After transferring Rs 230,000 from Stock Reserve and writing back Rs 432,748 from provision for taxation. (c) Includes Rs 1,50,000 being excess provision for sales tax made in previous years. (d) Includes Rs 1,67,878 being unclaimed dividends forfeited and Rs 22,465 being refund of E.P.T. (e) After writing back Rs 7,00,000 being Sales Tax excess provision made in previous years. (f) An additional dividend at 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent has been paid for the year ended 31-12-54 under Section 23(A). (g) Includes Rs 20,714,912 transferred from General Reserve No. 1. (h) After transferring Rs 4,186,000 from General Reserve. (i) After transferring Rs 1,35,079 from Investment Reserve; Rs. 1,77,397 from Taxation Reserve and Rs 1,06,876 from Income-tax Liability on 1947-48 to 1949-50. (j) After writing back Rs 7,53,894 being excess provt. sum no longer required. (k) After transferring Rs 2,50,000 from General Reserve. (l) After writing back Rs 1,12,000 being provision for taxes in previous years not required. (m) After "riding" bank Rs 1,12,000 being provision for taxes in previous years not required. (n) Dividend for the year ended 31-10-1952.

(o) After "ritling bank Rs 1,12,000 being provision for taxes in previous years not required. (m) After transferring Rs 2,30,000 from General Reserve to Special Reserve 1947-48 to 1949-50.

GILTDEGED SECURITIES

Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 31-1-59	Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 31-1-59	Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 31-1-59		
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS																			
Rupee Loans																			
NON-TERMINABLE LOANS.																			
0.93 34 00	3	1896-97	3 Months' notice	30-6/31-12	71-90														
TERMINABLE LOANS.																			
57,00,69,000	2½	1946	1961	1-2/1-8	97-20														
43,63,07,000	2½	1946	1960	15-1/15-7	98-97														
75,86,72,000	2½	1947-48	1962	15-5/15-11	96-97														
14,77,48,000	2½	1946	1976	16-3/16-9	83-15														
113,65,64,000	3	1945	1959-61	16-2/16-8	99-70														
116,17,46,000	3	1938	1963-65	1-6/1-12	97-12														
30,33,10,000	3	1950	1964	15-6/15-12	96-90														
110,11,78,000	3	1943	1966-68	1-4/1-10	93-08														
115,05,83,000	3	1945	1970-75	15-4/15-10	91-00														
248,91,37,000	3	1946	1986	16-3/16	74-07														
57,27,36,000	3½	1956	1962	16-1/16-7	99-30														
75,29,00,000	3½	1953	1961	1-6/1-1	100-05														
58,06,04,000	3½	1958	1963	12-5/12-11	100-00														
158,17,90,000	3½	1954	1964	19-4/19-10	99-75														
103,67,92,000	3½	1955	1965	1-1/1-7	99-60														
33,81,83,000	3½	1956	1967	16-1/16-7	99-25														
30,00,00,000	3½	1958	1968	26-2/26-8	98-85														
66,63,54,000	3½	1956	1974	16-1/16-7	98-55														
56,86,08,000	3½	1957	1967	1-2/1-8	100-75														
34,31,00,000	3½	1958	1968	12-5/12-11	100-65														
49,16,87,000	4	1957	1972	1-2/1-8	100-90														
63,30,26,000	4	1926	1960-70	15-3/15-9	100-65														
40,47,00,000	4	1958	1973	12-5/12-11	100-98														
STATE GOVERNMENT LOANS																			
WEST BENGAL.																			
1,75,00,000	3½	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	98-50														
3,63,23,300	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100-35														
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	100-10														
7,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	100-00														
7,00,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	100-00														
5,00,00,000	4½	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-90														
BOMBAY.																			
2,92,30,300	3	1950	1960	31-1/31-7	98-75														
5,63,12,200	3	1949	1962	1-2/1-8	96-50														
2,97,86,300	3½	1951	1962	17-7/17-3	98-10														
5,50,35,400	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100-60														
3,61,30,900	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	100-25														
9,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	100-50														
7,50,00,000	4	1956	1970	3-3/3-9	100-00														
6,00,00,000	4½	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	101-80														
10,00,00,000	4½	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	101-85														
10,00,00,000	4½	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	101-50														
MADHYA PRADESH.																			
1,01,44,700	3	1950	1960	31-1/31-7	98-60														
2,01,28,800	3	1948	1964	1-3/1-9	93-65														
1,02,18,100	3½	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	98-20														
1,02,18,100	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100-20														
1,50,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	99-70														
1,50,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	99-60														
2,00,00,000	4½	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-90														
UTTAR PRADESH.																			
4,20,93,600	2½	1946	1961-66	1-3/1-9	97-75														
2,17,89,700	3	1945	1960	14-3/14-9	98-80														
1,57,42,600	3	1936	1961-66	15-3/15-9	91-00														
1,94,11,700	3½	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	98-35														
5,65,15,500	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100-30														
1,14,45,200	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	100-10														
5,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	100-00														
8,00,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	100-00														
7,00,00,000	4½	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-90														
MADHAR.																			
3,81,77,200	2½	1946	1961	1-3/1-9	97-60														
1,25,95,600	3	1939	1959	21-6/21-12	99-35														
2,78,44,000	3	1945	1960	14-3/14-9	98-85														
4,38,25,400	3	1950	1960	31-1/31-7	98-85														
3,01,49,000	3½	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	98-75														
1,03,509,100	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100-27														
5,248,120	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	100-10														
7,00,60,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	100-05														
12,50,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	100-05														
5,00,00,000	4½	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	101-00														
MYSORE GOVERNMENT																			
5,99,72,900	3	1936	1956-61	20-10/20-4	99-40														
2,95,85,200	4	1933	1953-63	1-6/1-12	101-35														
3,33,47,200	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100-25														
3,25,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	100-00														
4,00,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	100-00														
3,00,00,000	4½	1957	1-69	16-3/16-9	101-00														
5,00,00,000	4½	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-90														
OOCHIN.																			
30,00,000	3½	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00														
TRAVANCOORE.																			
300,00,000	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-75														
	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	99-50														
	4½	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-00														
MUNICIPAL LOAN																			
BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LOAN.																			
25,00,000	5	1928	1958	1-1/1-7															
26,21,000	5	1929	1959	1-2/1-8															
17,97,000	3	1950	1960	1-6/1-12															
110,00,000	4	...	1963	1-3/1-9															
215,00,000	4	...	1964	1-3/1-9															
244,14,500	4	...	1964	1-3/1-9															
200,00,000	3½	1950	1965	15-2/15-8															
10,00,000	3½	1951	1965	16-2/16-8															
9,00,000	3½	1956	1966	14-3/14-9															
175,34,000	3½	1951	1966	3-4/3-10															
33,00,000	3½	1952	1966	3-4/3-10															
60,00,000	3½	1952	1966	16-2/16-8															
24,50,000	3	1936-37	1967	1-2/1-8															
69,00,000	4	...	1967	1-3/1-9															
30,00,000	3	1938	1968	14-3/14-9															
30,00,000	3	1939	1969	1-3/1-9															
64,00,000	3	1940	1970	1-3/1-9															
48,00,000	3½	1940-41	1971	1-3/1-9															
25,00,000	3½	1941-42	1972	1-3/1-9															
135,00,000	4	...	1973	1-3/1-9															
20,00,000	3½	1943-44	1974	1-3/1-9															
20,60,000	4	1913-15	1974	1-6/1-12															
22,00,000	3½	1944-45	1975	1-3/1-9															
25,00,000	3½	1945-46	1976	1-3/1-9															
54,00,000	3	1947-48	1977	1-3/1-9															
75,00,000	3½	1947	1977	1-2/1-8															
61,00,000	3	1949	1979	1-3/1-9															
88,14,500	3	1949	1979	15-3/15-9															
10,00,000	5	1920	1980	1-5/1-11															
80,00,000	3½	1950-51	1980	1-3/1-9															
CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL LOANS.																			
36,00,000	5	1928	1958	1-5/1-11															
25,00,000	5	1929	1958	1-2/1-8															
10,00,000	5½	1932	1962	1-4/1-10															
33,91,000	3	1935	1965	1-1/1-7															
60,00,000	3	1936	1966	1-4/1-10															
47,50,000	3	1938	1968	1-6/1-12															
15,56,800	4	1940	1959	1-4/1-10															
17,64,400	3½	1942	1959	1-5/1-11															
21,10,000	3½	1942	1972	1-4/1-10															
15,49,000	3	1951	1960	1-2/1-8															
16,33,000	3	1951	1961	1-2/1-8															
66,88,000	3	1951	1966	1-4/1-10															
87,36,000	4	1952	1962	1-5/1-11															
72,50,000	4½	1954	1979	1-3/1-9															
222,72,000	4	1955	1985	1-6/1-12															
87,00,00,000	4½	1958	1970	1-7/1-1															
MADRAS MUNICIPAL LOANS.																			
24,73,300	6	1925	1955	15-2/15-8															
15,00,000	2½	1951	1961	30-9/31-3															
12,00,000	3½	1952	1962	17-1/17-7															
PORT TRUST LOAN																			
MADRAS PORT TRUST.																			
33,30,862	3½	1947	1977	15th of each month															
9,88,000	3	1947	1977																
3,00,000	3	1949	1979																
BOMBAY PORT TRUST.																			
35,00,000	3½	1929	1959	1-2/1-8															
14,35,000	4	1913	1960	1-4/1-10															
10,00,000	4	1915	1960	1-4/1-10															
66,61,000	4	1922	1960	1-6/1-12															
11,51,000	4	1924	1960	1-4/1-10															
10,25,000	3½	1926	1960	1-5/1-11															
12,50,000	3½	1930	1960	1-5/1-11															
48,04,000	3½	1936	1960	1-4/1-10															
12,50,000	3½	1931	1961	1-5/1-11															
13,50,000	3½	1932	1962	1-3/1-9															
36,50,000	4	1904	1964	1-1/1-7															
35,00,000	4	1905	1965	1-2/1-8															
15,00,000	3½	1936	1966	1-3/1-9															
15,00,000	4	1906	1967	1-3/1-9															
44,00,000	4	1907	1968	1-5/1-11															
10,00,000	3½	1938	1968	15-3/15-9															
75,00,000	4	1908	1969	1-1/1-7															
40,00,000	4	1909	1970	1-4/1-10															
56,00,000	4	1910	1971	1-1/1-7															
7,00,000	3½	1941	1971	1-5/1-11															
75,00,000	4	1911	1972	1-6/1-12															

Devakaran Nanjee	..	50	35.30	Navsari	...	100	155.00	Ashoka	...	10	8.48	Indian Dyestuffs	...	100	172.25
Empire	...	100	212.50	Phoenix	...	100	124.50	Bagalkot	...	10	8.52	Indian Copper	...	2sh	3.54
Indian Globe	...	25	8.00 N	Pulgaon	..	10	10.00	Dalmia	...	10	9.80	Indian Tool	...	100	105.25
Indian Mercantile	...	40	46.00	Raja Motilal	...	100	77.00	India Cement	...	5	5.40	Jyoti (Old)	...	100	137.00
Indusl. & Prudential	...	10	29.50	Ruby	...	25	35.25	Jalpur Udyog	...	10	10.04	Jyoti (New)	...	100	132.00
Jupiter	...	15	7.12	Shubhlaxmi	...	100	125.00 N	Orissa	...	10	12.68	Karlokar Oil Eng.	...	10	13.48
Naphtane	...	10	1.00	Swadeshi (Kanpur)	...	10	12.00 N	STEEL:				Madhusudan A	...	100	97.50
New Asiatic	...	5	3.00 N	Swadeshi (Kanpur)	P.O.	10	10.40 N	Indian Iron	...	10	26.15	Madhusudan B	...	20	20.00
New Great	...	20	20.48	Western India	...	1000	4525.00	MISCELLANEOUS:				Man. Indusl. Corpn.	...	100	90.00
New India	...	15	53.70	ELECTRIC:				Amar Dye	...	100	100.00	Motor & Genl. Fine	...	10	40.00 N
New India 'A'	...	15	53.70	Anand	...	50	64.00	Anil Hardboards	...	100	120.00	National Rubber	...	10	13.52
Orient	...	200	4020.00	Bassein	...	10	8.50 N	Bombay Cycle	...	20	19.24	New Central Jute	...	10	13.52
Sentinel	...	50	50.00 N	Nadlad	...	50	55.00	Bombay Silk	...	50	5.00	N. I. Fisheries	...	100	100.00
Universal	...	10	13.00	South Madras	...	10	12.32	British Burma Petrol	...	3sh	1.68	New India Indus.	...	100	240.00
Vulcan	...	10	19.76	PLANTATIONS:				British India Corpn.	...	5	4.00	Orient Paper	...	10	35.60
SHIPPING.				Blue Mountain	...	2	3.70	Brunton Eng.	...	10	5.00	Poly Chemical	...	50	69.70
Great Eastern New	...	5	20.52	Halleburya	...	10	16.84	Ceat Tyres	...	50	60.80	Radio Lamp	...	100	109.00
Malabar Steam	...	10	13.52	High land	...	10	12.92nd	C. I. Coal	...	10	6.36	Rohtas Industries	...	10	20.84
TEXTILES:				Kalpetta	...	10	13.44	C. I. Machinery (old)	...	10	10.00 N	Sardar Carbonic	...	100	320.00
Adoni	...	10	10.40	Midland	...	10	10.84	C. P. Railway	...	100	62.00	Sen Raleigh	...	10	15.76
Berar	...	200	44.50	Neilampathy	...	2	3.28	Chemco. Pharma (old)	...	25	20.00	Sirpur Paper	...	10	13.28
Bhawani	...	10	10.00 N	Rajagiri	...	10	18.76	Colaba Land	...	100	49.00	Standard Batteries	...	100	112.50
Bradbury	...	50	133.75	Lwyford	...	10	15.64	Commerce (1935)	...	10	20.00 N	Star Paper	...	10	12.40 N
Burnhanpur Tapti	...	100	87.00 N	Waterfall	...	2	3.70	Dehri-Rohtas	...	10	11.00	Structural Eng.	...	100	12.40 N
Davangere	...	100	113.00	SUGAR:				Dena Investment	...	25	11.00	Sundatta Foods	...	50	51.00
Gaekwar	...	100	16.00 N	Cauvery	...	100	87.00 N	Delhi Safe	...	10	10.00 N	Surat City Press	...	200	205.00
Hukunchand	...	100	105.00 N	Hindustan	...	100	237.50	Dhruang. Chemical	...	100	89.00	T. Maneklal Mfg. Old	...	100	125.00
Indian Mfl.	...	100	4350.00	Kesear	...	40	55.50	Digvijay Tiles	...	100	76.20	T. Maneklal Mfg. (New)	...	100	122.50
Jam Shri Ranjit	...	1000	1450.00	Krishna Gyanoda	...	10	10.08	East India Hotels	...	10	10.00	Texmaco	...	10	20.92
Jiyaserao	...	10	9.76	Maharashtra	...	50	17.50	Empire Dyeing	...	15	47.50	Truckee	...	10	43.50
Khandesh	...	1000	2000.00	New Swadeshi	...	100	237.50	Ferro Alloys	...	100	96.50	Tractors (India)	...	50	21.00
Khandesh	...	250	500.00	Oudh	...	100	150.00	Gujarat Investment	...	50	25.00	United Motors	...	50	15.00
Kothari	...	10	14.75	S. Behar	...	10	1.00 N	Gujarat Safe	...	75	120.00	W. Coast Paper	...	100	111.50
Mahendra	...	100	105.00	Vishnu	...	100	235.00	Gwalior Rayon	...	10	13.76	W. B. Coal	...	10	5.40 N
Mahendra New	...	100	102.00 N	CEMENT:				Harvey & Sabapathy	...	500	415.00	W. I. Plywood	...	100	140.00 N
Mahendra	...	40	40.00 N	Andhra B	...	10	10.08	Hindustan Motors	...	10	7.24	W. I. Veg.	...	100	100.00
								Hingir Rampur Coal	...	50	19.00	Zandu Pharmacy	...	100	114.00

Calcutta Stock Exchange

PRICE TRENDS DURING JANUARY, 1958

	2nd	3rd	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	24th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st
King	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Coal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burakur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	16.31	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.56	16.56	...	17.25	17.25	17.67	17.62	17.25	17.25	17.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
National	...	19.31	...	19.62	19.87	20.12	20.00	19.81	19.75	...	19.60	...	20.00	19.69	20.56	20.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hasimara	...	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.87	26.00	25.50	25.50	25.78	26.00	...	26.25	26.12	26.12	26.12	26.12	26.12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tesore	...	20.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	20.37	...	20.37	...	...	20.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. K. G.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.06	...	14.81	...	...	...	...	...
Braithwaite	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.56	9.37	...	...	...	10.00	...	...	9.81	...	9.75	9.75	9.87	...	...	...	...	...
Jesop	...	24.87	...	...	24.81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Iron	...	24.97	24.94	25.12	25.21	25.26	25.65	25.72	25.82	25.84	25.84	25.95	26.17	26.38	26.25	26.08	26.15	26.10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texmaco	...	20.20	20.35	20.45	20.55	20.56	20.70	20.65	20.75	20.70	20.80	21.00	20.85	21.10	20.90	20.85	20.80	21.00	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Copper	...	3.43	3.40	3.43	3.50	3.52	3.55	3.55	3.55	3.56	3.56	3.62	3.60	3.64	3.62	3.61	3.61	3.60	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. B. Petrol	...	2.06	...	2.06	2.06	...	2.00	...	...	2.06	...	...	2.12	2.21	2.06	2.09	...	2.06	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Pulp	...	...	19.50	19.12	...	...	...	...	...	20.31	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.12	21.12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orient Paper	...	29.10	29.00	29.20	29.45	29.75	29.90	29.90	30.15	30.80	30.80	31.00	30.70	31.00	30.80	30.55	30.00	30.10	30.10	29.80	29.90	29.80	30.25	30.30
Titagarh	...	...	...	40.25	40.50	40.37	40.62	...	40.94	40.78	49.87	41.00	41.00	41.50	41.50	41.37	41.87	41.62	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. I. O.	...	...	3.45	...	3.62	...	3.75	3.81	3.72	3.89	...	3.75	3.72	3.69	3.62	3.68	3.65	3.68	3.66	3.69	3.72	3.81	3.90	4.19
India Steam	...	13.87	13.78	13.78	13.81	14.00	14.12	14.12	14.12	14.06	14.12	14.06	14.06	14.09	14.00	14.06	13.97	14.06	13.90	13.90	14.06	13.87	13.94	13.94
India Cable	...	27.94	27.81	28.50	28.50	28.50	28.31	28.12	28.31	28.44	28.81	29.31	29.12	29.44	29.19	29.25	29.25	29.25	29.19	29.94	29.69	29.12	29.12	29.69
Marin Burn	...	28.94	...	...	29.37	...	29.37	28.81	...	...	29.19	29.31	...	...	29	...	...	...	29.62	29.62	...	...	...	...
Signal Box	...	32.28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.25	29.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dunlop Rubber	...	...	20.69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohas	...	18.50	18.44	...	18.62	18.50	18.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Aluminium	...	16.00	15.87	16.00	16.12	16.12	16.12	16.06	16.12	16.31	16.37	19.12	19.31	19.44	19.37	19.56	19.31	19.19	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ship Motors	...	6.44	6.44	6.50	6.53	6.53	6.61	6.66	6.87	70.	7.28	7.37	7.31	7.44	7.31	7.37	7.31	7.25	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ship Lever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philips	...	...	...	...	16.62	...	16.25	16.25	16.00	16.50	16.37	16.66	16.69	...	16.37	16.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sone Valley	...	...	...	4.78	4.94	4.94	5.25	5.22	...	5.31	5.34	5.37	5.44	5.31	5.25	5.20	5.34	5.28	5.35	5.31	5.35	5.35	5.39	5.33

Bombay Stock Exchange

	2nd	3rd	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	19th	20th	22nd	23rd	24th	27th	28th	29th	30th	
Bombay Dyeing	55.00	55.10	55.20	56.00	55.80	56.00	55.90	56.30	56.30	56.20	56.80	56.30	56.50	55.90	55.77	55.80	56.00	55.70	55.90	56.10	56.30	56.70	56.80
Central India	86.00	86.00	86.00	86.00	87.00	88.00	87.80	...	90.00	94.00	93.00	91.00	92.00	91.00	90.50	89.50	90.00	90.00	90.00	90.00	89.00	89.00	
Century	414.25	414.00	413.00	417.00	419.00	424.00	425.50	427.50	431.00	434.00	433.00	431.25	437.50	433.00	430.50	430.00	434.50	433.00	434.75	432.25	434.50	434.00	
Finlay	...	...	256.00	257.00	...	258.00	259.00	...	259.00	260.00	261.00	...	261.50	261.00	260.00	260.00	259.00	259.00	258.00	258.00	258.00	258.00	
Kohinoor	231.50	231.50	231.00	235.00	235.00	236.00	233.25	235.50	235.00	240.50	242.50	241.00	...	243.25	239.50	238.25	237.50	239.00	238.00	238.00	238.00	238.00	
Simplex	...	169.00	169.00	...	...	169.00	168.50	169.50	168.50	170.00	...	...	169.00	169.00	168.00	167.00	167.25	167.50	167.50	168.00	168.00	168.00	
Standard	403.00	402.00	398.00	402.00	405.00	408.00	407.00	412.50	414.00	418.00	417.00	421.00	425.00	420.00	415.00	417.00	417.00	417.00	416.50	419.00	421.00	418.00	
Svadeshi	202.50	201.75	202.25	209.00	212.50	212.00	211.50	212.75	211.75	213.00	214.00	213.25	213.50	211.00	209.00	208.75	209.50	209.00	208.00	209.00	210.50	209.75	
Tata Mills	84.75	...	34.36	34.09	34.80	30.60	34.75	...	36.00	36.00	36.00	35.50	36.00	36.00	35.75	34.50	34.50	35.00	35.00	35.00	34.75	34.25	
Bank of Baroda	129.00	128.50	128.50	128.50	128.50	128.50	128.50	128.25	128.25	128.00	128.00	...	127.00	...	...	127.00	127.00	127.00	127.00	127.00	127.00	127.00	
Central Bank	58.20	...	58.20	58.20	58.50	58.70	58.50	58.50	...	59.00	58.80	59.00	59.00	58.50	58.20	58.50	58.80	58.50	58.50	58.80	58.50	58.75	
Alkhabad Elec.	94.80	94.80	95.00	95.10	95.30	95.30	95.20	95.10	94.80	94.90	94.90	94.80	94.80	95.10	94.80	95.00	95.00	94.90	94.10	94.90	94.90	94.80	
New India	...	...	...	...	...	119.50	119.50	...	...	119.50	119.50	119.75	...	...	120.25	120.75	120.00	...	119.25	...	119.00	119.00	
Scindia	52.50	52.30	52.30	52.30	52.30	52.20	52.30	52.30	52.50	52.50	52.50	52.50	52.50	52.00	53.00	54.00	54.20	54.00	54.00	53.80	53.70	53.80	
Indian Iron	20.98	20.98	20.98	21.16	21.26	21.56	21.60	21.66	21.66	21.66	21.66	21.52	21.52	21.52	21.52	21.32	21.38	21.48	21.34	21.24	21.40	21.52	
Tata Iron	24.96	24.96	26.00	25.35	25.45	25.65	25.65	25.75	25.75	25.75	25.80	26.10	26.00	26.30	26.20	26.10	26.05	26.20	26.85	26.50	26.85	26.10	
Belpure	171.50	171.25	172.00	173.15	175.00	174.50	174.00	176.00	175.00	176.00	176.50	176.50	176.50	175.50	174.50	174.50	175.50	174.75	173.75	175.75	175.50	175.25	
Phalton	294.00	293.00	293.00	274.00	275.00	278.00	274.50	278.00	275.00	275.50	276.00	275.00	275.50	272.00	274.75	274.00	282.50	280.00	280.00	282.50	283.00	282.50	
Alcock Ashdowne	187.75	187.25	187.50	188.25	188.00	186.00	187.75	186.75	186.75	185.00	185.00	187.00	186.00	185.50	148.50	147.50	144.00	144.75	143.50	140.50	140.75	141.00	
B. B. P.	241.25	241.25	240.00	242.50	243.75	247.50	246.25	251.25	253.75	258.75	267.50	255.00	258.00	256.25	260.00	261.25	268.00	264.00	263.00	266.00	267.00	267.50	
A. G. C.	2.02	2.00	1.96	...	2.00	2.00	2.04	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	2.02	1.90	1.80	1.62	1.70	1.70	1.68	
Indian Copper	180.00	149.75	150.00	151.50	151.75	151.50	151.25	151.50	151.75	154.00	154.00	156.00	156.00	155.25	153.25	153.75	154.25	153.50	153.50	154.50	154.75	154.75	
Bombay Burmah	8.40	3.36	3.40	3.82	3.82	3.56	3.56	3.58	3.56	3.84	3.84	3.60	3.62	3.60	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.60	3.54	3.54	3.54	3.54	
Larsen Toubro	478.00	469.00	467.00	469.00	466.00	467.50	461.00	463.00	469.00	469.00	468.00	468.50	468.00	465.00	462.00	462.00	462.00	462.00	461.50	464.00	465.00	464.00	
National Rayon	16.40	14.40	16.52	16.62	16.72	16.88	16.84	16.88	...	16.90	16.92	16.84	17.00	17.16	17.12	17.14	17.22	...	17.12	...	17.00	17.08	
Premier Constr.	231.25	232.25	233.75	239.00	240.00	242.50	240.00	242.50	242.25	246.00	244.75	244.00	243.50	241.25	240.25	241.25	242.75	240.50	242.00	245.00	243.50	244.50	
Shivajipur	238.50	238.50	230.00	234.00	233.50	235.00	231.25	234.75	234.25	238.75	241.00	239.00	241.00	238.25	236.50	235.25	236.50	234.00	233.50	235.00	232.25	235.50	
Tata Chemical	86.00	85.00	85.00	85.50	86.50	87.00	87.00	87.50	87.50	90.00	90.00	...	90.00	89.50	89.00	89.00	88.00	87.50	87.50	89.00	88.50	88.00	
TELEO	14.28	14.28	14.88	14.52	15.00	15.12	15.04	15.20	15.32	15.48	15.48	15.32	15.36	15.40	15.40	15.40	15.44	15.60	15.20	15.32	15.32	15.28	
TOMCO	156.25	155.50	155.50	157.00	158.00	158.25	157.25	159.25	158.50	158.50	158.50	158.25	160.75	162.25	161.25	161.50	160.50	159.75	160.00	161.50	163.75	163.00	
WIMCO	42.75	42.80	52.00	43.00	43.00	44.25	45.25	47.00	47.50	47.00	46.75	48.00	48.00	46.00	46.25	46.25	47.25	46.50	46.75	46.50	46.25	47.00	
	185.50	185.50	...	186.50	187.00	188.00	188.00	...	189.50	191.00	191.00	191.00	191.00	190.50	190.00	...	189.50	...	187.50	187.00	187.00	187.00	

Indian Finance

Indian Finance

Saturday

February 7, 1959

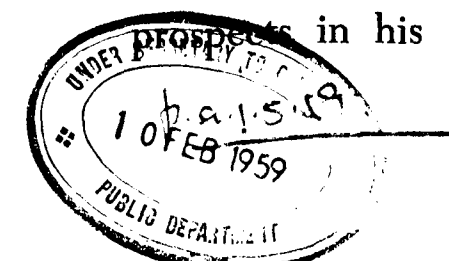
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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Eavesdropper has a sedate look ahead at Budget

~~prospects~~ in his Gossip this week.



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February 7, 1959

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FOR THE INVESTOR

No Budgetitis yet Investment Gossip:

THE stock market has continued to
rule steady during the past week
but it is evident from the small
volume of business passing that
marketmen are taking note of the
fact that only three weeks remain
for the Central Budget proposals to
be known.

As has been pointed out in this
column last week conditions may
tend to be somewhat irregular
beginning from next week till
Budget Day as with the commence-
ment of the Budget session of the
Lok Sabha from Monday next
there will be indications and rum-
ours about the shape of things
to come in the Budget for opera-
tors to work upon.

But it is not as though market
gossip has not given some rough
shape to the prevailing ideas about
the Budget. The feeling is gain-
ing ground that the Budget will be
a realistic one in the sense that it
will not disclose any sizable addi-
tion to direct taxation. Such an
expectation has primarily stemmed
from the belief that Authority will
not have failed to notice the inhi-
bitory effect of the already high
level of taxation on the working of
the private sector. In this regard
it is pointed out that there is also
the additional need to show to the
outside world that the scope for
investment in our country is not
unduly restricted by taxation.

In view of the need for filling
the gap in internal resources Gov-
ernment have perforce to devise
ways and means for raising addi-
tional revenue. In this view the
emphasis may have to be on in-
direct taxation. But even here the
prospects do not seem to be quite
bright. The principle that com-
modities that have a good demand
can bear a stiff excise levy has not
worked well.

Personally speaking I think that
the steady tone of the market has

its origin in the fact that there are
people who have the overall eco-
nomic situation in the country in
view. For I find that quite a
number of marketmen have been
very much impressed by the recent
assessment of the nation's economy
by the Governor of the Reserve
Bank. The facts and figures quoted
by him show that the Private
sector has taken rapid strides in
the first three years of the current
plan. The effect of the additional
investments will be reflected in in-
creased production of the private
sector in the coming years.

Investment Notes:

HOPES, that were entertained that
the jute industry would be able to
make reasonable profits in view of
the low level of prices prevailing
for the raw commodity last year,
are now being fulfilled, to a certain
extent, by the interim dividend
announcements made by a few
mills in Bird-Hellers group for
the year ended 31st March, 1959.
Auckland has recommended a di-
vidend of Rs 5 per share; Kinnison
Rs 5; Standard Rs 2.50 and Union
Rs 5. It may be added that the
total dividends paid for the pre-
vious year were Rs 5; Rs 5; Rs 5
and Rs 15 respectively. From the
size of the interim dividends now
recommended, it is very clear that
the profits must be substantially
higher than those of 1958 and there
is every possibility of sizable final
dividends being declared. How-
ever, the working results of Law-
rence and Northbrook, in the same
group, may not be as satisfactory
as other mills and this may prob-
ably be the reason that these two
companies have not recommended
any interim dividends except on the
Preference shares.

According to the figures released
by the Indian Iron & Steel Com-
pany, production of saleable Steel
has declined by 4,999 tons to 45,698
tons in January from 50,697 tons in
December 1958. Production com-
prises semis 16,814 tons and finish-
ed steel 28,884 tons. Pig Iron pro-
duction has also recorded a sharp
decline of 18,692 tons to 73,728 tons
as compared to 92,630 tons. Des-
patches of saleable steel are 49,646
tons against 49,772 tons.

The total approximate produc-
tion of iron and steel at the Steel
Works at Jamshedpur, during the
month of January, was 97,700 tons
of Pig Iron; 96,200 tons of Steel In-
gots; 34,000 tons of Semis and
55,700 tons of Finished Steel.
WIMCO's new paper mill in Cal-
cutta has been commissioned into
production. The mill will supply
WIMCO's requirements of wrapping
paper completely. There will also
be a surplus, which will be sold in
the market. The capital expendi-
ture incurred on buildings and
plant and machinery is stated to
be Rs 73 lakhs. The plant has an
annual capacity of 6,000 tons.

Orissa Cements were a firm fea-
ture around Rs 13 as against Rs
11.76 quoted a month ago. The
sustained support for the shares
is derived from the optimism en-
tertained with regard to the work-
ing results for last year and the
future outlook for the company.
Bowreah Cotton Mills are issuing

Debtenture capital for Rs 20 lakhs
in order to reduce its liabilities due
to bankers and the managing
agents. These debentures carry
interest at 6½ per cent and repaya-
ble, at par, in 1968-73 on giving
three months' notice.

Following the resignation of the
managing agency by Bird & Com-
pany, the Assam Saw & Timber
Company Limited has now become
a director-controlled company with
effect from 1st February. The
company has proposed to issue
right shares worth about Rs 5 lakhs
in shares of Rs 3 each, at par, in
the near future. The proceeds of
the issue are likely to be used for
importing some up-to-date machi-
nery and equipments.

It is learnt that the long-drawn
negotiations between the State
Bank of India and the Bombay
Stock Exchange has ended on a
happy note. It has been decided
to admit the State Bank shares on
the cash list on the Bombay Stock
Exchange with immediate effect.

Fears of a probable cut in divi-
dend by Voltas are now set at rest
by the directors' decision to main-
tain the dividend at Rs 9 per share
for the year ended 31st August, 1958.

Pandyan Bank Limited has pro-
posed to raise the paid-up capital
by Rs 5 lakhs and the necessary
sanction has been obtained from
the Controller of Capital Issues.
Meanwhile, the bank has raised
the dividend from 7½ to 10 per cent
for 1958.

Investment Briefs:

Among Banks, Punjab National
has maintained the dividend at 20
per cent and the Indian Overseas
Bank, Madras, at 10 per cent, both
for 1958.

In Bombay, Modi Spinning &
Weaving Company has maintained
the dividend at 60 nP per share for
the year ended 30th April, 1958.

In Madras, Rane (Madras) Limi-
ter has reduced the dividend from
10 to 6 per cent for the year ended
31st March, 1958.

New Central Jute Results

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

THE New Central Jute Mills Com-
pany Limited has presented the re-
ports and accounts for the fifteen
months ended 31st March, 1958.
Sales for the period are higher at
Rs 15.96 crores against Rs 7.21
crores for the full year 1956. But,
the net profit, after providing for
Depreciation and Taxation, amounts
to only Rs 13.39 lakhs against as
much as Rs 24.75 lakhs, mainly
due to higher outgoing on interest
on moneys invested in Sahu
Chemicals projects under erection.

After transferring a sum of Rs
15.71 lakhs from General Reserve
No. 1, the directors have provided
a sum of Rs 13.39 lakhs for Depre-
ciation; Rs 4.25 lakhs for Taxation;
Rs 1.20 lakhs for Development
Rebate Reserve and Rs 15.51 lakhs
for General Reserve No. 2. A divi-
dend of Rs 1.50 per share has been
recommended on the Ordinary
shares.

In this connection, it would be
recalled that the company issued
4,27,500 Ordinary shares of Rs 10
each, at par, against cash to the
existing shareholders and were fully
subscribed. The same carry the
right to dividend from the results
of the current financial year.

The directors have, in their re-
port, stated that the installation
of the Sahu Chemicals plant has
not been completed due to delay
in the receipt of machinery. Trials
are expected to commence in
about three months' time. Towards
the close of the year, the com-
pany's jute mill at Ghosuri was
closed down. The loom-hours are
being utilised at the company's
other two mills at Budge-Budge.
This will effect economies in pro-
duction costs.

Ashoka Cement

The working of the Ashoka
Cement Limited, during the year
ended 31st March 1958, has resulted
in a net profit of Rs 51,971 as
against Rs 12,928 in the previous
year, while sales are substantially
higher at Rs 98.79 lakhs against
only Rs 15.27 lakhs. The directors
have provided a sum of Rs 21,936
(nil) for Depreciation and Rs 23,620
(nil) for Development Rebate Re-
serve. In the light of better work-
ing results, the directors have de-
clared an interim dividend of 30 nP
per share.

According to the directors' re-
port, the company has installed a
steel furnace for the manufacture
of steel castings and grinding

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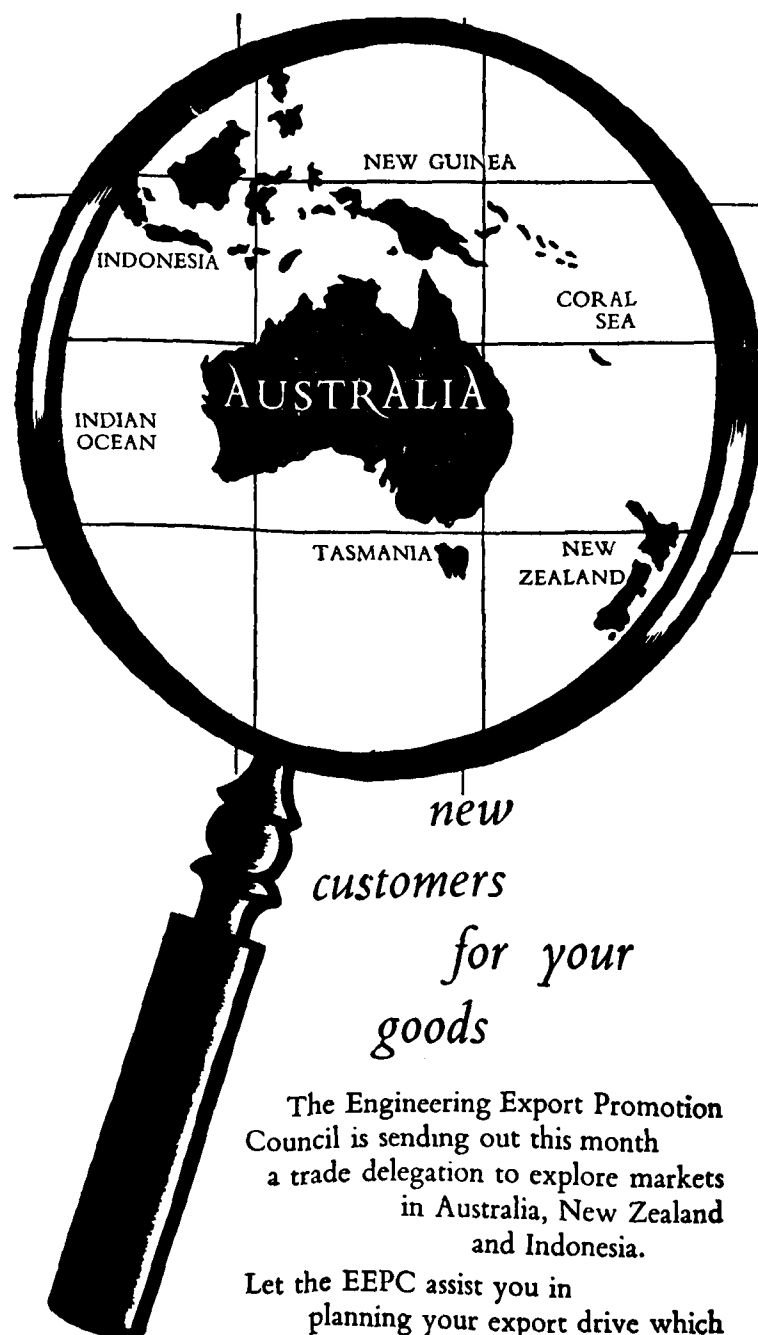
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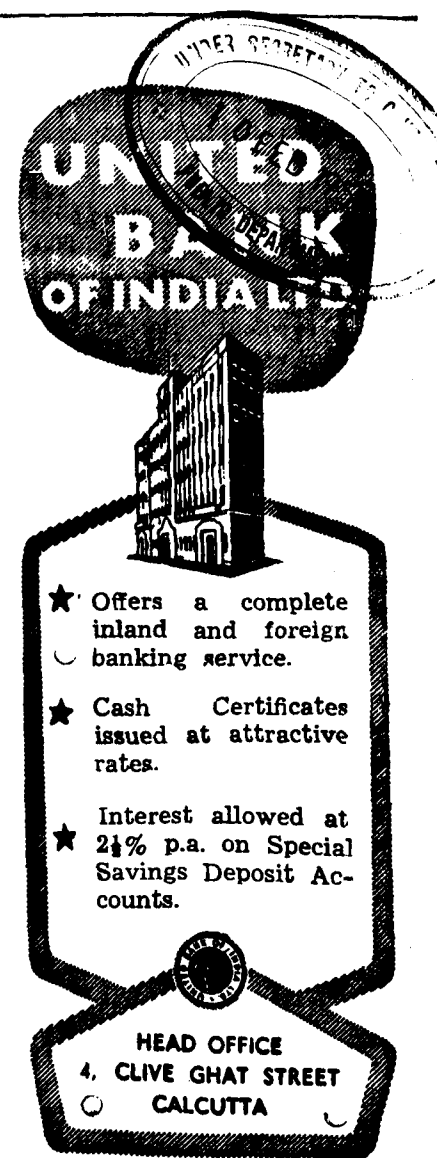


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Indian Finance

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balls required in the cement industry. Due to delay in receipt of Clinker Conveyor and other auxiliary equipments required for proper working, Kilm and cement mill could not run continuously. However, production, during recent months, has been higher and there should be an improvement in production further.

£ Rs

Angelo Brothers

The difficult conditions generally experienced by the shellac industry are fully reflected in the working results of Angelo Brothers Limited for the year ended 31st August, 1958. Sales have declined to Rs 1.78 crores from Rs 2.48 crores, while the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to only Rs 3.37 lakhs against as much as Rs 5.65 lakhs in the previous year. Apart from providing a sum of Rs 8,484 for Development Rebate Reserve, the Taxation provision is reduced to Rs 6.85 lakhs from Rs 10.25 lakhs and the Depreciation amount to Rs 1.05 lakhs from Rs 1.09 lakhs. The dividend is reduced to 15 from 18 per cent.

The directors have, in their report, stated that, despite stiffer competition from synthetic resins, there is every reason to feel confident that the company is fitter to survive profitably than any other unit in the industry and trade.

£ Rs

Eastern Investments

Eastern Investments Limited has maintained the dividend at 9 per cent on the Ordinary shares despite a rise in the net profit from Rs 5.32 lakhs to Rs 8.06 lakhs for the year 1958. The item "Dividends and Interest on Investments" is shown higher at Rs 15.20 lakhs against Rs 12.80 lakhs. Taxation provision is raised to Rs 7.34 lakhs from Rs 6.53 lakhs and General Reserve to Rs 1.87 from Rs 70,824.

£ Rs

Raneegunge Coal

The Raneegunge Coal Association has been able to effect a large increase in output, for the year ended 31st March 1958, to 453,767 tons from 431,402 tons in the previous year. Despatches have not, however, recorded a corresponding increase due to pilot capacity not having been increased and kept in line with increased production. Even so, the net profit, before providing for Depreciation and Taxation, is higher at Rs 15.58 lakhs against Rs 13.70 lakhs. The amount set aside to Depreciation is Rs 4.81 lakhs against Rs 4.60 lakhs and Taxation Rs 5.50 lakhs against Rs 1.80 lakhs. The transfer to Machinery Replacements and Development Rebate Reserve is Rs 1.43 lakhs against nil. The dividend is raised to 10 from 7½ per cent.

£ Rs

Changdeo Sugar

Shree Changdeo Sugar Mills Limited has earned a lower level of profits for the year ended 30th September 1958 on account of a smaller percentage of recovery, higher working expenses and the loss sustained on exports. The net profit, before providing for Depre-

ciation and Taxation, amounts to only Rs 18.04 lakhs as against as much as Rs 24.98 lakhs in the previous year. The loss sustained on exports was Rs 1.48 lakhs, while the percentage of recovery was lower at 10.64 against 11.03.

The amount provided for Depreciation is Rs 3.33 lakhs (Rs 8.44 lakhs) and Taxation Rs 8.60 lakhs (Rs 10.18 lakhs). It is pointed out, however, that the latest provision under this head is more than the normal burden, because of the carry forward liability on account of the issue of bonus shares in 1956-57. After transferring a sum of Rs 34,420 from the General Reserve, the dividend is maintained at Rs 2.25 per share.

£ Rs

Zandu Pharmaceuticals

The Chairman of the Zandu Pharmaceutical Works Limited has stated that, due to the difficulties experienced in importing raw materials because of the present foreign exchange situation, there may be a slight fall in the company's profits during the current year.

So far as 1957-58 was concerned, both production and sales had gone up considerably. Total sales rose from Rs 54.76 lakhs to Rs 68.69 lakhs. A dividend of 7 per cent has been declared on the Ordinary shares for the year ended 31st March, 1958.

£ Rs

South India Viscose

According to the report of the directors of the South India Viscose Limited for the period ended 15th October, 1958, shares of the nominal value of Rs 1.68 crores have till now been allotted. This amount does not include the shares agreed to be taken by the Italian collaborators and their friends. Though they have agreed to subscribe for shares of the nominal amount of Rs 85 lakhs, they have since signified their intention to take further shares of the nominal value of Rs 35 lakhs, forming part of the present issue of Rs 3½ crores. The necessary consent of the Government of India for the issue of such further shares to the Italians has been applied for.

Steps have been taken for the purchase of land at Mettupalayam for the location of the factory. The survey of the site has been completed. The first team of Italian technicians is expected to arrive at Coimbatore at the beginning of February.

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The Steel Age Begins

WITH the commissioning of the blast furnaces early this week at Rourkela and Bhilai, a new era in India's planning endeavours may be said to have started. But what exactly is the significance of this first stage being achieved in the implementation of the Government's steel projects? First of all, it marks the entry of Government into spheres of enterprise which, it had one time been thought, were the preserve of the private sector. But it is no longer true that the cognoscenti among our industrial leaders believe that, in the broad division of responsibilities as laid down in the revised industrial policy, there is any encroachment by the State into fields of activity which were within the competence of the private sector. It is becoming increasingly clear that the industrial efforts of Government are being restricted to enterprises which constitute a basic necessity for Indian development, but which are beyond the ability of private enterprise to finance or undertake. In this sense, there is nothing revolutionary in these, the first signs of the Government projects producing steel.

In the second place, and this we feel to be of much greater significance, there is now the first glimmer of hope of a basic raw material, which so long was in inadequate supply in this country, being produced indigenously in sufficient quantities. Imports of steel had, in the first two years of the Second Plan, cost this country dear in terms of foreign exchange. The difficult foreign exchange situation, in turn, compelled Government to reduce imports of steel to a level which meant that industries depending on steel began to feel the pinch. As a result, aside from the fact that the low level of indigenous output of steel left us no recourse than to utilise our scarce foreign exchange resources in imports thereof, the later reduced level of purchases of steel abroad has some times even seriously affected the measured progress of industrial development. Thus, the week's functions at Rourkela and Bhilai meant that, in the not distant future, the Indian reliance on imports for adequate steel supplies will come to an end, and also that our foreign exchanges reserves need not be drawn upon for securing the necessary quantities of steel for Indian industry.

In the third place, we have the distinct possibility that, when maximum production is attained in the two private sector and three public sector steel plants, the then indigenous availability will be such as may well be in excess of the estimated demand at the time as currently calculated. Again, this is a factor of substantive importance to the process of industrialisation. For, it will mean that the fabricating and ancillary industries, which in any case form a logical and necessary part of industrialisation as such, will not need to be delayed for lack of the raw material. True enough, thoughts have in the past been entertained of the prospect of having a marketable surplus of steel for export. But, having regard to the recent bout of recessionary trends in the industrialised countries, and bearing in mind the fact that the American steel industry is still working well below capacity, there is a growing awareness here of the difficulties that may be experienced by

India in achieving any worthwhile success in an export effort in respect of this commodity. On the one hand, as a result of the recessionary trends, the world prices of steel have dropped perceptibly. On the other hand, the cost of setting up the three Government steel plants has been quite heavy. It is a moot question whether Indian produced steel in, say, 1960 will continue to have any such reputation as being the cheapest in the world. It is also a moot question whether the price of Indian steel at the time will be such as can compete with the steel manufactured by other countries. We, therefore, believe that more emphasis should be placed on the opening up of a new vista for industrial production than on the prospect of earning foreign exchange from steel as a consequence of the higher steel production now in sight.

In the fourth place, it is fitting that Rourkela and Bhilai should have been the result of the friendly cooperation and assistance of foreign Governments. President Rajendra Prasad has, in this context, paid a high tribute to Germany and, in so doing has suggested that gnanan, or the gifting of knowledge, confers a blessing on the donor. This is appositely where tribute needs to be paid to the generosity and eagerness to help of friendly foreign Governments.

This is also the juncture at which we may begin to consider what the target for steel production in terms of the Third Plan should be. We need hardly say that a target of 15 million tons can now be ruled out of question, both because we would be unable to raise the resources and because such a level of indigenous production will not be necessary for the country at the time. We are no opponents of ambitious planning, and Indian Finance has long been a lone voice protesting the need for the kind of plan that the Second Plan has been. But it is not being ambitious to think in terms of 15 million tons as the target for the Third Plan, at least not on the basis of the assessment that can be made of industrial potential, etc., at this point in distance of time. It is the character of the Third Plan which, may we submit, should have an all important influence on the objective that is to be set for the steel industry. If, as seems possible, stress is to be equally laid on machine building industry and on dealing with the back-log in unemployment, a figure of 15 million tons for steel becomes both unnecessary and impracticable. During the Second Plan, the steel target had to be kept at a higher figure, so that the demand generated or already experienced could be satisfied and, secondly, so that a break through could be achieved in the rate of increase in steel production. To our way of thinking, it is unlikely that consumption will rise to 15 million tons by the end of the Third Plan. Already, it is clear that a high target set by Government for one of the basic industries, cement, has proved, as far as the Second Plan is concerned, somewhat of an over-estimate, in relation at least to calculations of consumption. We suggest that, similarly, 15 million tons will be found to prove too high a figure for the Third Plan. Moreover, the heavy or machine making industries with which the Third Plan should, in

Indian Finance

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February 7, 1959

"The Wise Man in His Attitude towards the World has neither Prejudices nor Prejudices. He is on the side of what is Right"—The Analects of Confucius.

our view, preoccupy itself will facilitate the building of steel plants indigenously during, say, the Fourth Plan. Thus, by rejecting an ambitious target for steel, we could save foreign expenditure in respect of plant and equipment to be imported which, during the Fourth Plan, arising from the implementation of the Third Plan, could be avoided. Similarly, the known anxiety of the authorities to tackle the problem of unemployment in a more orderly and coordinated way during the Third Plan, strikes out any necessity for a target of 15 million tons at the end of the Third Plan.

We believe that emphasis during the Third Plan, in the matter of steel, should be on the expansion of the units that will be existing then rather than on the setting up of further new steel plants. We appear already to be committed to undertaking a steel project at Bokaro, but wisdom would dictate that, beyond this enterprise, a suggested objective of 10 million tons of ingot steel should be achieved by expansion of the three steel plants in the Government sector. For our part, we would much prefer it if the responsibility for augmenting output of steel is also partly shared by the private sector plants, but, in the present circumstances, we are extremely reluctant to advance any such suggestion. For one thing, it would be unfair to the companies and their shareholders. In particular, the shareholders in Indian Irons have, as a result of Government policy, suffered a dividend freeze; and we have pointed out often that all entities, except the investor alone, have been allowed to share in the greater prosperity of the company. But, as it is, both companies have considerable liabilities to meet, and, mainly from the standpoint of the shareholders, it may be a desirable thing if the Third Plan period were one in which the companies were able to consolidate their position by repayment of a substantial part of their liabilities. This, of course, should be facilitated by the provision of a special element in the retention prices payable to the two private steel producers, such an arrangement being already explicitly agreed to by Government. It is for such reasons, and also partly because the scope for expansion at Jamshedpur is extremely limited, though some measure of expansion may be possible at the Indian Iron Works, that we have suggested development of steel in the Third Plan as being strictly the responsibility of the public sector. As for our view that, except for Bokaro, new steel production must come from an expansion of the existing units, we may point out here that the three public sector plants should easily be able to double their existing capacities by the end of the Third Plan. Just as the expansion programmes of the private sector in steel during the Second Plan have cost far less than the three steel plants set up in the public sector, so, in the Third Plan, an additional provision of 3 million tons from the three steel plants should not be too costly.

It is, however, high time that Government clarified their thinking of the place of the private steel plants in the overall economy. True, so far, except for an obstinate refusal to permit the companies to declare higher dividends, Government have tried their best to be

helpful. Special advances have been given to both companies, and the loans secured from the World Bank have been guaranteed by the Indian Government. But all this is not enough. It must be made clear that the shareholders' enterprises that the two private steel plants are, will continue to be so. This means that there should be the beginning of a thaw in what is now a frigid attitude on the part of the Government to dividends. Over the long term, as Government's planned endeavours create greater prosperity within the country, it should, we suggest, be Government's intention and objective slowly to release subscribers' capital to the general public in each of the Government steel projects. This is because we believe that it will be undesirable for a government that is busy, politically and otherwise, in setting up a welfare state to dissipate its energies in business management of industrial enterprises. But these are comments which are very much by the way.

For our final remarks, we have reserved what may be called a discussion of steel price prospects. We have been hearing conflicting views as regards the cost at which the Government steel plants will be able to produce their steel. At the one extreme, due to the fact that the Government steel plants start out their career with the most modern equipment and with no problem of a possession of redundant labour, it is reasoned that the steel produced should be inexpensive. At the other extreme, a very high capital cost incurred in setting up the new projects is stated to insinuate that, with a high level of depreciation and Development Rebate charges, Government steel will be costly. We have as yet no clear idea of what exactly the position is likely to be. But one thing that we are certain of is that the retention prices allowed to the private sector steel plants will necessarily go up, because

provision has to be made for the two companies to meet their commitments. In this sense, unless some formula is evolved, so that Government produced steel is not costly, the pressure on steel selling prices as such may go upward. This will be detrimental both to the cause of Indian exports, if at all we strive to sell steel in the export market, and to industrial production since a basic raw material will tend to be more costly. As such, it will be desirable for Government to allow some arrears of depreciation and Development Rebate to mount up, in the initial years, so that the charge in respect thereof will not cause steel prices to be high. In any case, if, by the time the target for the Second Plan is achieved, the selling prices of steel continue to remain at their present levels or increase further, it will be an admission by Government of a failure in this sphere. For, the whole rigmarole of retention prices and selling prices and steel equalisation fund was evolved because imports of steel had to be subsidised. If, after we have put a stop to imports, the selling prices continue to be high or increase further, it will mean that all we have achieved is to have substituted high cost Indian steel for a subsidy that was meted out to imported steel. What is also of paramount importance is that development of ancillary and fabricating industries must receive an impetus if a satisfactory measure of new enterprises is to be started during the Third Plan period. There can be no better impetus, we suggest, than lower steel prices.

Thus, with the commissioning of the blast furnaces at Bhilai and Rourkela, India's industrial era may be said truly to have begun. How we progress now, and whether further development is smooth and unhampered, will depend not a little on Government's attitude to steel in the future.

The Fiftieth State to Come?

By JOHN KERIGAN

WHILE jubilant Alaskans are busily arranging the affairs of their new state, several thousand miles away some half a million people on eight tropical islands are engaged in a campaign that has made them the cynosure of all eyes in the United States.

The islands, of course, are Hawaii, and the campaign expresses the depth of its people's wish to exchange territorial status for statehood. Not some time in the indefinite future, not next year, but now.

To that end the mainland—as the United States is referred to by the Hawaiians—is being bombarded with films, letters and lectures, together with pamphlets giving wide publicity to statehood endorsements by President Eisenhower, Vice-President Nixon, former President Truman, the Department of State, the Department of Defense, the Labor Union Federation AFL-CIO, and numerous prominent private citizens.

Naturally enough, now that Alaska has been admitted as the 49th State of the Union, Congress here in Washington cannot—and indeed does not want to—remain immune to such enthusiasm.

In the Senate, a substantial majority is known to favor passage of a statehood bill for Hawaii, and this week the house committee on interior and insular affairs dispensed with the usual subcommittee preliminaries and gave Hawaii priority over other pending business.

At the committee hearings, U.S. Secretary of Interior Seaton urged speedy congressional approval of Hawaii as the fiftieth state, because of overwhelming popular sentiment for admission and Hawaii's ability to carry the financial burdens of statehood.

All this is taken as a prelude to congressional approval, even though, as always, there is also

some opposition. For while there is a natural inclination to link the Alaskan and the Hawaiian cases, the dissimilarities between the two are rather striking.

Alaska at least shares the same continental landmass with the United States. Hawaii, a sprawling group of islands, is some 2,300 miles (3,680 kilometers), would be the fourth smallest state, exceeding in area only Delaware, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Economically, too, Alaska and Hawaii differ sharply. While Hawaii has its vast sugar and pineapple industries—not to mention its popular tourist trade—they cannot compare with the Arctic State's wealth of natural resources.

And, last but not least, while Alaska has anything but a homogeneous population, Hawaii's populace differs from that of every other state, by origin as well as composition.

Among the territory's population of 575,771 are close to 185,000 persons—or 35 per cent—of Japanese descent, over 90,000 Polynesian-Hawaiians or part-Hawaiians, 61,000 Filipinos, 30,000 Chinese, and 81,000 Whites—all living together in racial harmony.

In view of this preponderance of non-whites, statehood proponents feel that admission of Hawaii would be of great significance and they point also to some other differences between Alaska and Hawaii: not only is the territory's population twice that of Alaska's, its economy, though less diversified, is more highly developed and its political system more mature. The islands have, in fact, had a constitutional government—almost indistinguishable from state legislatures on the mainland—for over 60 years, and thereby have been able to prepare themselves for statehood

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since 1900, when they acquired territorial status.

Of course, whether Hawaii will attain statehood in this session of Congress remains to be seen. Popular as well as official sentiment appears to be all for it. And, since the addition of Hawaii to the union appears to be only a question of time, many ask today, in the words of a popular advertisement, "eventually—why not now?"

Role of Electrical Manufacturers

ENGINEERING is basic to Indian development; and the electrical industries may be said to be the keystone of the engineering industries. It has happened that the leeway to be made good has been rather large, but, as Mr K. J. Cleetus pointed out last week at the eleventh annual general meeting of the Indian Electrical Manufacturers Association, the progress that has been charted out in the last ten years is spectacular. Unfortunately, if Mr Cleetus could in this wise suggest that the electrical manufacturers had participated fully in the development to our credit in the last decade, his is a somewhat gloomy assessment of prospects. However, Mr Cleetus has ended on the hopeful note that, if two preconditions are fulfilled, there is no reason why Indian plans for development should be retarded by the lack of the requisite components or parts from the electrical engineering industries.

As to the achievements, there is firstly the fact that, "within the space of 10 years the installed electric power capacity of the country has been doubled." Secondly, a recent development, the manufacture of bare aluminium and steel cored aluminium conductors, has encountered so much demand, that the original target laid down for the end of the Second Plan has been revised upward subsequently by 50 per cent. Thirdly, the manufacture of electric motors and power transformers has gone up from a monthly average in 1948 of 5,000 horsepower to 64,000 horsepower in July 1958, and from a monthly average of 7,000 KVA in 1948 to nearly 102,000 KVA in 1957. The monthly average capacity of storage batteries has trebled in the period. All these are achievements that constitute, in Mr Cleetus' words, a "remarkable all-round progress."

But then, for the future, there are chiefly the difficulties being encountered that have to be solved. The electric supply industry, for example, is finding it difficult to raise capital because of the low return that is all that is permitted as the standard rate of return. In the case of ACSR and all-aluminium conductors, it is the "prohibitive" duty that impedes progress. Serious difficulties are also being experienced, says Mr Cleetus, with regard to raw materials. He feels that priority should be given to helping out the electrical manufacturers, since the products will save foreign exchange and since—what is more important—industrial development generally will have to wait upon the output of the electric manufacturers.

We fully agree with Mr Cleetus that the authorities and the manufacturers have each a duty to perform; and these are the two requests with which Mr Cleetus has ended his speech. On the one hand, he asks that "the obstacles and impediments that now lie across our path of progress and development should be removed quickly." On the other hand, he has appealed to members "to adhere strictly to standards, to ensure quality in production and guard jealously the reputation of our industry". It is then that the electrical manufacturers will be able to contribute to and participate in India's great adventure of industrialisation.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Governor's Address

The Governor's address to the Joint Session of the West Bengal Legislature gives an impression of satisfaction with the food situation in the State which the residents of Calcutta at any rate will find it difficult to share. For some weeks rice at controlled prices had been getting scarce in the open market. And while the Governor was drawing attention to the improvement in food position by comparing prices in the middle of January and a year ago, rice at controlled prices had virtually disappeared from the market. Newspapers have featured this event as prominently as the Governor's address. Even when some sort of rice was available at controlled prices, the dealers with tongue in their cheek, were offering the coarsest type of rice, with liberal admixture of foreign matter as "fine" and "superfine". Various reasons have been advanced for the sudden shortage of rice by the legislators whose adjournment motions on the subject were disallowed by the Speaker. According to the Food Minister, Mr P. C. Sen, there is a concerted move on the part of the big wholesalers, some millers as well as large producers to force the Government to enhance the price of paddy and rice. One would have expected that Government would have armed themselves to meet this contingency before fixing maximum prices. In any case, the

public which is being victimised would like to know what is the Government's answer to this blatant challenge to its authority. It will not be enough to ask the consumers to draw their supplies only from fair price shops. If that had been a practicable alternative, the antisocial elements listed by the Food Minister would not have dared to thumb their noses at the Food Department. Food is not a commodity on which it will be practicable to organize consumer resistance, especially when the stuff supplied by the fair price shops is inadequate in quantity and often deplorable in quality. While rice at controlled price has disappeared from the market, there seems to be no dearth of the commodity for transactions below the counter, at prices considerably above those fixed by Government. The Governor has made a reference to the Anti-Profiteering Ordinance which has been replaced by an Act. If the Government is not able to take effective action to stop profiteering in foodgrains, it will be difficult to conceive how they will fare in organizing cooperative farming in terms of the resolution of the Nagpur Congress.

C.D. in the South

The account of the experiences of a party of newsmen who were conducted round the Community Development blocks in the Deep South sound more encouraging than some earlier reviews of Community Project activities. What he has seen has led the Special Correspondent of the Hindu to the balanced conclusion that the programme holds promise of a better life in the rural areas, but its impact on the people varied from place to place depending upon their response to its various activities. The report draws attention to several interesting features. The agriculturist, who till recently was criticized in lofty terms by city bred experts for failure to use chemical fertilisers, is now being exhorted by Community Project authorities to refrain his ardour for scientific cultivation. The cultivators are taking with avidity to the use of chemical fertilisers—they have learnt these yield good results. But this is proving extremely inconvenient, as fertilisers are in short supply.

Another interesting feature is the development of cooperative medical centres and the growing demand for schools, dispensaries and roads, which bids fair to out-turn the available resources. Red tape also plays its part in strangling popular enthusiasm. The inhabitants of a village were anxious to build a medical centre, but it could not be done as there was a dispensary run by a local body two miles away. The minimum distance according to rules is three miles. While the facts brought to light are extremely creditable to the Government of Madras, where the Chief Minister has taken the portfolio of Community Development under his personal care, they

do not answer the insistent question about the future of the Community Development activity. Is the movement self-propelled, and will it go under its own steam once Government direction and financial assistance is withdrawn as it inevitably must be at some stage or other? The answer will depend on the success in developing new lines of production and economic activities in general. But these still remain in the stage of training of Gram Sevaks and artisans. In this connexion, it is not also possible to derive much satisfaction from the generous donations by local philanthropists which have made progress possible in many places. Not that we are wanting in appreciation of the public spirit animating the generous patrons, but it dims the view of the future. Most of these philanthropists in the rural areas belong to the category of the bigger landholders, a class marked out for liquidation under the latest scheme of land reforms. With all their patriotism and public spirit, we cannot expect these philanthropists to continue to display the same enthusiasm for Community Development in the future.

Prelude to 1960

The Budget submitted to the United States Congress, by President Eisenhower, last month, has set the stage for a long-range controversy between the Administration and the large Democratic majority which controls Congress, over the principles of public spending. The President stands for a balanced budget and restraint on public expenditure at home and abroad. He has identified inflation as public enemy number one, to be kept out at all costs. The Democrats are not impressed. They hold that public service should keep pace with private expansion. Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson described the budget as a 'propaganda budget', prepared to create a political issue for 1960, the year of the presidential election. Democrats also consider that provision made for national security is inadequate and that shrinkage of Federal spending would tend to repress the economy. They stand for a positive policy of public spending even if it leads to deficits, for they argue that expansionary forces released would increase revenues to the level at which it would balance the budget.

The President has estimated revenue at \$ 77.1 billion, against \$ 68 billion for 1959, and expenditure at \$ 77 billion, \$ 3.9 billion less than for the current fiscal year. Improvement in national economy is expected to contribute \$ 8.5 billion of additional revenue, the remainder being made up by a rise in tax on motor fuel, from 3 cents to a gallon to 4½ cents, and an increase of \$ 350 million in postal rates. The President has also held out hopes of tax relief. "With balance in our finances in 1960, we can look forward to tax reduction in reasonably foreseeable future."

While the controversy rages over the philosophy of the budget, it is clear that the parties are taking up positions for the election of 1960. Democrats have seized the initiative by tabling legislation on labour, housing and civil rights, which may provoke the President's veto, giving them a tactical advantage in an appeal to the voters.

Congress President

The unanimous election of Srimati Indira Gandhi as Congress President is another instance of the marvellous knack of the national organization to get round awkward corners. For some time Mr Dhebar had been anxious to be relieved of the responsibility of the position which he had carried since the Avadi Congress. All were agreed that it would not be fair to Mr Dhebar to expect him to carry the burden any longer, especially after the AICC had adopted a resolution limiting the terms of incumbents of Congress office. But the problem was to find a successor. There was no obvious candidate in sight. For some time the Congress High Command toyed with the idea of elevating a Congressman from South India to the high office. Fortunately they gave up this proposal, which would have imported regional considerations in the choice of a personality who should be able to stand as the representative of all parts of the country. Moreover, the manner in which the proposal was publicised, as a stop gap arrangement, pending selection of a pucca president in 1960, by special correspondents in contact with the High Command, was not calculated to make any South Indian politician enthusiastic about accepting the responsibility. For, while the presidency of the Congress has ceased to be the unique position of honour and prestige it was in the past, its responsibilities have become more onerous. It will be the task of the Congress President to streamline the organization in time for the election in another two years. Acceptability to the bulk of Congressmen in all parts of the country, more than experience of administration or political manoeuvre, is necessary to ensure competence for the task. Srimati Indira Gandhi is uniquely fitted to hold the position at the present juncture, on her own record of public service which began in her childhood and has continued without break ever since—a fact which would have been more obvious if she had not been overshadowed by her great father. Her relationship to the Prime Minister of the Country has led to a lot of oblique comment and the question has been raised whether the Prime Minister has exercised correct judgment in refraining to veto the nomination. But anyone free from jaundiced vision will be ready to admit that her tenure as President of the Congress will mark the beginning of new life for the national organization.

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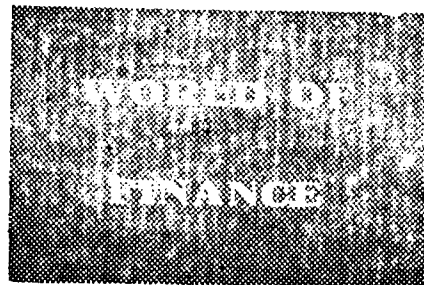
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Giltedged and the Budget

IN the Budget for 1958-59, there was, for the first time in some years, a recognition of the improved tone of and outlook for giltedged. Events proved that the Budget anticipation of somewhat improved realisations from market loans was, if anything, still an under-estimate. Giltedged has had a triumphant year, but, then, there was an acute pressure generated upon the banking system for such large recourse to new investments in Government securities since, at a time when the Deposits of banks rose sharply, Advances tended to be static. Normally, this highly satisfactory performance of giltedged during the current fiscal year should have caused speculation about a greater responsibility being allotted to this avenue of resources in the next Budget. But we wonder whether Mr Desai will in this wise choose to rely increasingly upon market loans as a means of balancing, to the extent he can, his first Budget. For, there has lately been some little change in the state of the giltedged market. Our anxiety is that this recent lukewarmness may have more of an influence upon the Finance Minister than the earlier robust health of the giltedged section.

We suggest that it should be possible for the Finance Minister to pinpoint attention, as it were, upon the state of giltedged. We suggest, moreover, that Mr Desai should be in a position to look to market loans for making up such gap in resources as may exist, and thus avoid any new taxation.

It will also devolve upon Mr Desai to make clear his attitude to deficit financing. In the current financial year, deficit financing incurred is so far at a pace such as to suggest that the quantum may be smaller than budgeted for. But it will be up to Mr Desai, in his economic review of the current year, to decide whether any further scope exists for created money. He is sure to be in possession of facts and figures—supplied by the Reserve Bank—to prove the extent of inter-connection between the level of prices and deficit financing.

The 1959-60 Budget, therefore, should have as its main features, not new taxation, but an increased emphasis on both market loans and deficit financing.

Sharp Rise in Bank Deposits

For the first time in several weeks, according to the returns of the Reserve Bank for January 30, Balances Held Abroad show a fair sized drop.

There seems to be a slight deceleration in the tempo of the busy season. Active Note circulation is higher only by Rs 0.56 crores at Rs 1624.43 crores; and Rupee Coin has actually returned from circulation for Rs 0.28 crores. As a result, Reserve Bank's Cash in the till is marked down from

Rs 12.99 crores to Rs 12.70 crores. In the Banking Department, it is to be noted that the Reserve Balances of member banks have improved by Rs 7.57 crores to Rs 75.74 crores. This is mainly on account of the State Bank. While the Deposits of the Central Government have been marked up by Rs 2.59 crores at Rs 57.82 crores, there is no sign of deficit financing, since Investments are more or less unchanged at Rs 268.71 crores against Rs 268.35 crores. On the other hand, the Balances of State Governments have declined sharply by Rs 13.44 crores to Rs 28.56 crores notwithstanding an increase of Rs 3.00 crores to Rs 26.94 crores in Ways and Means borrowings from the Reserve Bank. This, of course, indicates that the net expenditures of the State Governments during the week were heavy, and it is possible that some payment was made to the Central Government. Balances Held Abroad have been marked down by Rs 6.60 crores at Rs 26.75 crores.

Though the Reserve Balances of Scheduled Banks have improved, it is to be noted that the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank have also been marked up by Rs 9.16 crores to Rs 93.86 crores; and, as we shall shortly see, a moiety of this increase in the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank is traceable to the State Bank.

We have, thus, a set of conflicting figures. On the one hand, the slight increase in note circulation testifies to some feebleness in the busy season pressure. On the other hand, the return of rupee coin from circulation disavows the continued existence of the busy season. Then, the substantial rise in the Reserve Balances of Scheduled Banks is a contra-seasonal phenomenon; but the sharp rise in Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank would suggest that the busy season pressure continues to be experienced by Scheduled Banks.

According to the return of the State Bank for January 30, Deposits are practically unchanged at Rs 473.26 crores against Rs 473.83 crores. The total of Advances has inched up by Rs 1.83 crores to Rs 180.76 crores. Presumably with a view to enlarging the size of its cash balances, the State Bank has increased its borrowings by nearly Rs 5 crores to Rs 15.00 crores. In the result, Cash in Hand and with the Reserve Bank is marked higher by Rs 5.15 crores at Rs 28.04 crores.

As foreseen in this column last week, the return of Scheduled Banks for January 23 discloses a substantial rise of Rs 14.17 crores to Rs 1628.00 crores in Deposit Liabilities. This was only partly due to the State Bank, and again, only part of the rise is in respect of borrowings. At the same time, the pressure on Advances is still upward, with a rise of Rs 4.01 crores to Rs 909.04 crores. Nevertheless, the improved level of Deposits has enabled the Scheduled Banks to reduce their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank by Rs 11.30 crores

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to Rs 29.96 crores. There is a small rise in the Investment portfolio and, in the end result, Cash Balances are slightly higher at Rs 160.44 crores against Rs 160.15 crores.

Bank Profits

The net profit of the Punjab National Bank Limited for 1958, subject to audit, has been well maintained at Rs 106.64 lakhs as compared with Rs 111.11 lakhs in 1957. The provision for Income-tax is substantially lower at Rs 33.50 lakhs against Rs 50 lakhs. So, too, the transfer to Reserve Fund is lower by Rs 5½ lakhs at Rs 17 lakhs. On the other hand, bonus to staff absorbs very much more at Rs 30.75 lakhs against Rs 18 lakhs. The dividend proposed, and including the ad interim paid during last year, is such as to make the total distribution 20 per cent per annum. The carry forward is Rs 4.91 lakhs against Rs 4.52 lakhs brought in.

The net profit of the Indian Overseas Bank Limited shows a decline from Rs 22.50 lakhs to Rs 28.60 lakhs. The provision for taxation has been reduced by Rs 3.50 lakhs to Rs 12.50 lakhs. The transfer to Reserve is also lower at Rs 6.00 lakhs against Rs 7.32 lakhs. The provision for bonus to staff has again been increased from Rs 3.75 lakhs to Rs 4.50 lakhs. The dividend proposed is again at 10 per cent. The carry forward, at Rs 2.03 lakhs, is somewhat lower than the amount brought in of Rs 2.32 lakhs.

Mercantile Bank Limited has received the following telegram from its London Office:

"Second interim dividend 6½ per cent less tax payable 14th March Board recommend no further dividend payable for 1958".

Government Securities

Government Promissory Notes of the following loans (Central and State Government) interest on which falls due for payment during the months of March and April 1959 will be accepted by the Public Debt Office, Reserve Bank of India, Calcutta for preparation of interest warrants from the 16th February and 16th March 1959 respectively.

Interest falling due in March 1959: 2½ per cent 1976, 3 per cent Con. 1946, 4 per cent 1960-70, 2½ per cent Madras 1961, 2½ per cent UP 1961, 3 per cent Madras 1960, 3 per cent MP 1964, 3 per cent UP 1960, 3 per cent UP 1961-66, 3½ per cent Bombay State Dev. 1962, 3½ per cent Madras 1962, 3½ per cent MP 1962, 3½ per cent UP 1962, 3½ per cent West Bengal 1962, 4 per cent Andhra 1967, 4 per cent Bihar 1967, 4 per cent Bombay 1967, 4 per cent Hyderabad 1967, 4 per cent Madras 1967, 4 per cent MP 1967, 4 per cent Mysore 1967, 4 per cent Saurashtra 1967, 4 per cent UP 1967, 4 per cent West Bengal 1967, 4 per cent Andhra 1968, 4 per cent Bihar 1968, 4 per cent Hyderabad 1968, 4 per cent Ma-

February 7, 1959

dras 1968, 4 per cent MB 1968, 4 per cent MP 1968, 4 per cent Orissa 1968, 4 per cent Punjab 1968, 4 per cent Rajasthan 1968, 4 per cent Saurashtra 1968, 4 per cent Trav-Cochin 1968, 4 per cent UP 1968, 4 per cent West Bengal 1963, 4 per cent Bombay 1970, 4½ per cent Bombay 1969, 4½ per cent Mysore 1969.

Interest falling due in April 1959: 3 per cent 1966-68, 3 per cent 1970-75, 3 per cent Mysore 1956-61, 3½ per cent NP Loan 1964, 4 per cent Hyderabad State Dev. 1963.

Holders of the loans are advised to lodge their securities well in advance of the due dates to facilitate delivery of the securities and interest warrants on the due dates. In view of the heavy work involved, the period for delivering securities tendered for payment of interest on the above loan may be extended to five clear working days.

The Economic Cold War

By
Paul Einzig

MR KHRUSCHEV's speech, foreshadowing a spectacular expansion of production in the USSR during the next seven years, has given much food for thought on this side of the Iron Curtain. Optimists interpret his ambitious plans as an indication that he does not intend to embark on world conquest by force of arms. For it is pointed out any increase in military expenditure would gravely compromise the prospects of raising the standard of living and the production of capital goods. Therefore, the optimists argue, we may expect a period of peace and quiet while the Soviet Union is engaged in the execution of Mr Khrushchev's plan in the economic sphere.

Unfortunately, some of us remember a speech made by Hitler shortly before the war, in which he sought to ridicule the idea that he intended to embark on a war, pointing out that it would play havoc with his grandiose building plans in Berlin and elsewhere. So it would be a mistake if we allowed ourselves to be lulled into a false feeling of security by Mr Khrushchev's plans of economic expansion. But even if we assumed that he would avoid seizing additional territories while engaged in the seven years' plan, there would be no cause for optimism. For if the Soviet Union were to carry through the ambitious plans of expansion it would become a most formidable opponent in the economic sphere.

Already there have been indications during the last year or two that the Kremlin intends to fight the cold war with economic weapons. Various materials were dumped on the world market at unreasonably low prices, in order to aggravate the difficulties caused by last year's fall in raw material prices. But when Moscow found that such operations tended to antagonise the uncommitted raw material producing countries there

was a change of policy. The Soviet Government agreed to limit its exports of tin, for instance.

Even so, last year's experience gave a foretaste of things to come. When the industries of Soviet Union have expanded sufficiently to satisfy the most urgent requirements of the Communist Bloc, the surplus will be dumped on the world market, in order to embarrass the western countries. The sooner Russia has succeeded in expanding her industries the sooner will the free countries have to face such attacks on their prosperity and economic stability.

The recent attempt of Mr Mikoyan to persuade the United States Government to grant long-term loans to the Soviet Union was doomed to failure. It was indeed an impertinent insult on the intelligence of American statesmen for him to imagine for a moment that he could possibly succeed. He should have tried to persuade the businessmen who gave him such a friendly reception to translate their friendly feelings into the practical form of long-term loans. He would have received an answer fully as emphatically negative as that given in official American quarters.

Businessmen naturally showed hospitality to a distinguished foreign visitor. On the basis of their attitude Mr Mikoyan reported back to Moscow that in the United States everybody except the Administration is friendly towards the USSR. In this respect, too, history repeated itself. Herr Ribbentrop sent somewhat similar reports to Hitler on the basis of his contact with the British "upper ten" during the late 'thirties, misleading his chief into believing that his world-conquering plans would not encounter resistance on the part of Britain.

It is difficult to understand why a highly intelligent man, such as Mr Mikoyan undoubtedly is, should have expected the United States to assist actively the Soviet Union in its plans of world conquest by economic means. Possibly he may have derived hope from the experience of 1939 when Mr Chamberlain offered Hitler a gigantic loan in an eleventh-hour attempt to dissuade him from embarking on war. The timing of the request following closely on the ultimatum over Berlin seems to indicate that the demand about Berlin must have been put forward mainly in order to induce the United States and the other free countries to appease Russia in the same way as Mr Chamberlain attempted to appease Hitler—through the offer of large financial facilities.

Had the idea of the £1,000 million loan made to Germany on the eve of the war become reality it would have greatly strengthened Hitler and he would have been able to embark on a war a little later with considerably increased power. Fortunately the American statesmen avoided falling into the trap.

The Soviet Government grants long-term credits to other countries in order to secure influence in their economies. It was indeed absurd that Mr Mikoyan should try to obtain long-term facilities from the United States. Had his demand been satisfied the Soviet

Government would have been in a much better position to offer financial aid to countries where it wishes to strengthen its position at the expense of the United States.

Why should the United States or any other free country assist the Soviet Union in its efforts to strengthen its position in uncommitted countries? Even without such assistance, the strength of the Soviet Union in the economic sphere, and its power for mischief is bound to increase during the next few years. The free countries would be foolish if they tried to assist it towards its goal. They should devote all their available resources towards strengthening the free world in the coming race for economic supremacy, instead of weakening themselves by granting assistance to their enemies.

Whatever trade there is with the Communist bloc it must be on a strictly cash basis. Indeed it is the experience of British firms dealing with the Soviet Union that they take unwarranted risks unless the whole amount involved in the contract is secured in advance by means of confirmed credits with a British bank. Otherwise the Soviet authorities are in a position to cancel the contract, and the firms concerned are bound to incur heavy losses.

Unfortunately the free world is gravely handicapped in the race for economic supremacy, because of the unwarranted wage demands. From time to time expansion has to be reversed in order to check the inflationary effect of excessive wage increases. Also as a result of excessive equalitarianism in the democratic countries too large a proportion of the productive capacity is used for the purpose of satisfying the ever-increasing consumption, and there is not enough left for the production of capital equipment. In the Soviet Union, on the other hand, the standard of living has been kept down in order to be able to expand producing capacity. Our only hope to win the race is to persuade the workers of the free world to moderate their demands, so as to leave enough resources for capital equipment, and to obviate the necessity of checking expansion in order to stop inflation. (Copyright).



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7/1028

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In consonance with its policy of inculcating the banking habit amongst the community, the Bank has been opening a number of branches in the recent past.

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D. P. PARTHASARATHY
Secretary.

16/104/59

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
(Established 7th September, 1906)

Capital Authorised, Issued & Subscribed	Rs. 5,50,00,000
Capital Paid-up	Rs. 3,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 3,10,00,000

Head Office: MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Branches in the principal cities of India

BRANCHES OUTSIDE INDIA:

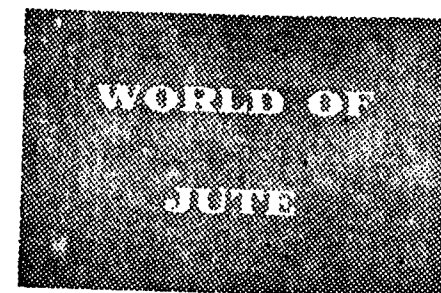
LONDON—17, Moorgate, London E.C. 2.	DAR-ES-SALAAM.	JINJA.
ADEN.	KAMPALA.	KARACHI.
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Prices Decline Further

PRICES in the heavy goods section have registered a sharp decline during the past week. This weakness of sackings is attributed to the persistent rumour that mills may decide to remove the self imposed restrictions regarding the minimum selling prices for jute goods. It may be recalled that the IJMA mills had announced on February 26 last year that they would not sell goods below Rs 39.50 for Hessian 40" x 10 oz and Rs 100 for B Twills. The decision was reiterated again in August and December. Though the fixation of minimum prices had the desired effect of checking the continuous fall in rates noticeable in the early part of last year, the improvement in sentiment could not be maintained for any length of time. The situation threatened to get out of control especially when it was known that the 1958-59 jute crop would be a bumper one. The fact that the IJMA mills have found it necessary to reiterate their February decision as regards minimum prices twice during the period August-December 1958 is a clear indication of the difficulties involved in keeping to the minimum price levels. It is also to be noted that in the past eleven months or so during which the minimum prices have been in force the market rates for jute goods have not shown any close relationship to the IJMA price minima. It is true that by and large hessian prices have generally been above the marginal level. As for sacking goods they have been much below the margin most of the time.

The question of minimum prices seems to have again come to the fore now and there is a persistent rumour that the IJMA may decide to withdraw the voluntary restriction imposed on mills. Such expectations have presumably stemmed from the various reports current in the market place. In this connection it may be recalled that the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange Association have pointed out last month while dealing with the urgent need for restoring stability to the jute industry and trade, that a lasting solution can be obtained only when there is concerted action on the part of all concerned in the Indian World of Jute. The Association has drawn attention to the fact that Indian jute goods are selling in overseas markets below the IJMA minima. This has constituted one of the serious handicaps in the direction of curbing speculation in the jute markets. The EIJHE has, therefore, suggested that the IJMA

should take tighter measures to ensure that sales do not occur below the minima fixed. There is a consensus in the trade also that the minima atleast as far as sackings are concerned are untenable in the present context of a high level of unsold stocks of this category of goods with the Indian industry. It cannot be maintained also that the low level of prices of sacking goods has been brought about entirely by speculative elements.

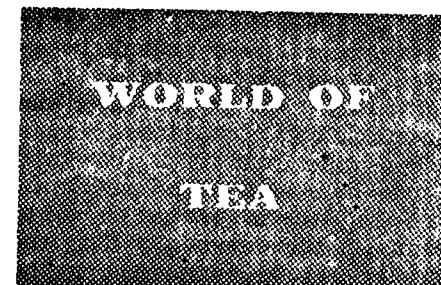
From the continued depressed price levels in the sacking section it is evident that efforts at maintaining the minimum price levels have proved ineffective. Marketmen have not failed to note that sizable business is being concluded at well below the minimum prices and they have naturally come to the only conclusion that the removal of restrictions is imminent. Rumours about the possibility of the IJMA mills rescinding their decision about minimum prices also partly based on the unsatisfactory position of the industry as regards its stock of sacking goods. For some considerable time now stocks of heavy goods have been increasing and indications are they will again show further rise

The IJMA have taken two important decisions late this week. They have decided to seal a further 1½ per cent looms with a provision for sealing another 1 per cent. The other decision is to withdraw their recommendation to member mills as regards minimum selling prices for jute goods. The market reacted to the news with a sharp fall in the prices of heavy goods. B Twills Ready declined to Rs 89.35 on Thursday.

as at the end of January. In this regard rumour had it last week that mills were considering a proposal to seal a portion of their sacking looms with a view to reduce production.

The jute goods market opened on Thursday on an easier note on rumours that the restriction regarding minimum prices for jute goods would be removed. As against previous closing of Rs 93.20 B Twills closed the day sharply lower at Rs 92. On subsequent days the downtrend gathered further momentum and by close of Saturday stood at Rs 91. After remaining unchanged at that level for some time the rate showed some slight improvement. Toward close bear covering pushed up the price to Rs 91.40. The undertone however in this section remained weak throughout the week presumably due to the expectation that the price minima would be removed. Hessian has been comparatively steady. Hessian 40" x 10 oz fluctuated with narrow limits to be finally placed on Wednesday at Rs 40.30 as against last Thursday's closing rate of Rs 40.50.

The raw jute market displayed a quiet trend sentiment having been adversely affected by rumours about sealing of a portion of sacking looms and the removal of restrictions on the prices for jute goods.



Selective Demand for Export Teas

IN the Export Sale held in Calcutta this week, there was a good but not very general demand for the 66,370 packages of tea offered. "Teas for price", plain BPs and PFs and medium PFs were a strong feature and generally sold at about last rates, the smaller Fannings being often dearer. Medium BPs were sometimes easier. Orthodox BOPs were generally easier apart from those with bright liquors which were sold well. Lower-priced OFs met with a somewhat better enquiry and often showed a dearer tendency; but the Tippiest sorts were unwanted and Tippy BOPs also received less support and were sold at easier rates.

CTC types were well supported, but at prices which were about 4 to 6 nP per pound easier for the poorer fibrous sorts and about 10 nP easier for the better liquoring kinds, some of which were withdrawn. Those with bright liquors were sold well. Legg-cut teas were again sold readily although prices were irregular and sometimes 2 to 6 nP easier. Whole Leaf grades received a fair enquiry, the stylish kinds being often dearer. Darjeelings met with a fair demand, but at irregular and generally easier rates. Following rates were quoted:—Clean Black Pekoe Rs 2.00 to Rs 2.04; Plain BP Rs 1.62 to Rs 1.66; Plain Fannings Rs 1.74 to Rs 1.80; Medium BP Rs 1.60 to Rs 1.62; Medium Fannings Rs 1.74 to Rs 1.78; Best Assam CTC BP Rs 2.25 (nominal) and Best Assam CTC Fannings Rs 2.30 (nominal).

In the Internal Sale, offerings consisted of 21,065 packages of Dusts and 3,004 packages of Leaf grades. There was a good demand for Dusts at generally easier rates. Grainy orthodox descriptions declined by some 2 to 4 nP per pound; but the small and powdery types in this category remained about steady. Legg-cut teas were sold readily, but at slightly lower rates than last week. The very few Darjeeling teas, on offer, were dearer.

The demand for CTC grades was rather more limited with the poorer and medium sorts quoting generally 5 to 10 nP easier and sometimes more. The best sorts of this manufacture were irregular and generally easier except for the smaller types which ruled fully firm to dearer. Following rates were quoted: Medium Dooars Dust Rs 1.72 to Rs 1.76; Medium Assam Grainy Dust Rs 1.72 to Rs 1.74; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 1.90

to Rs 2.05 and Best Assam CTC Dust Rs 2.40 to Rs 2.85 (nominal). There was a good demand for Leaf grades, which were sold at generally firm to dearer rates.

In the Export Quota section, business was reported done at 2½ nP per pound. The Government of India have announced the export allotment of tea for 1958-59 at 494.50 million pounds. This represents 67 per cent of the crop basis for the year, which is estimated at 738.10 million pounds. The Tea Board has already allotted export quota at 65 per cent basis to all estates. Arrangements are being made by the Board to allot the balance quota at the rate of 2 per cent of the crop basis to all estates as early as possible.

In the Sale No. "B" held in Cochin, offerings were 580,000 pounds. There was a strong general demand and prices generally advanced except for Nilgiris, which were irregular. Good Mediums met with keen competition and were sold readily at 5 to 10 nP per pound above last rates, while Medium and Low Medium teas from Travancore were a strong feature, the better sorts advancing by 10 to 20 nP and the lesser kinds by 5 nP per pound. Wynaad descriptions followed the general upward trend of the market. Plain sorts were absorbed readily at about 5 nP above last rates, while milled and residual kinds were fully firm. Black grainy Dusts were dearer.

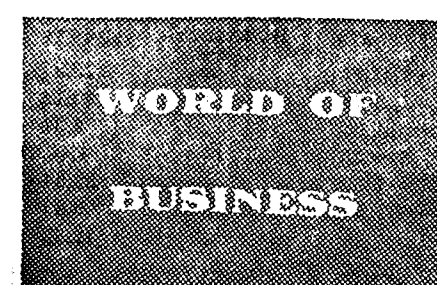
With a view to regaining markets that Ceylon has lost to India, producers and others concerned with the tea industry have urged the Ceylon Government to introduce a revised export duty, which is not as burdensome as now and which is based in relation to prices and the capacity to pay. The Ceylon Government have, therefore, decided to introduce a new scheme of export duty consisting of two parts:—(1) a fixed duty of 35 cents per lb on all teas collected at the point of export and (2) an ad valorem duty collected at the auctions of teas, which fetch over Rs 1.85 per lb, the duty to be 50 per cent of the prices realised in excess of Rs 1.85 per pound, subject to an upper limit of 70 cents.

All teas exported should be sold either at the Colombo or the London auctions and no private sales will be allowed. The duty on teas from plantations owned by the English and Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society will be at a flat rate or on some equitable system.

Tea stocks in London, as on the 23rd January, were 166.02 million pounds as compared to 159.89 million pounds in the previous week. Total quantity to be landed on the same date was 33.55 million pounds. Deliveries during the week totalled 10.44 million pounds. Total afloat was 28.75 million pounds including 20.52 million pounds from Calcutta; 1.53 million pounds from Chittagong; 743,980 pounds from Cochin; 4.61 million pounds from Ceylon and 1.34 million pounds from other Ports.

Indian Finance

February 7, 1959



Foreign Trade in October

India had a favourable balance with 33 of the 65 principal countries with which it had trade dealings during October, 1958.

With the U.K. it had a surplus of Rs 5,33,88,000, with Australia of Rs 1,21,73,000, with the USSR of Rs 1,58,76,000 and with Pakistan of Rs 14,98,000.

Among the countries with which it had an adverse balance were the USA (Rs 1,84,92,000), Canada (Rs 87,55,000), Japan (Rs 1,11,19,000) and China (Rs 45,51,000).

The following is the break-up of India's foreign trade (merchandise) for October in principal commodities and with principal countries, according to information available with the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta:—

EXPORTS.

Principal Articles	Value in Rs
Fish: salted, dried or smoked, but not further prepared ...	43,58,075
Fish: Crustacea and molluscs: fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, dried or simply cooked ...	18,09,802
Edible nuts (including fresh coconuts), other than nuts chiefly used for the extracting of oil ...	2,44,17,116
Cane sugar, refined ...	54,50,812
Coffee not roasted ...	35,18,965
Tea ...	16,54,13,381
Spices, pepper and pimento, whether unground, ground or otherwise prepared ...	34,56,346
Spices, except pepper and pimento, whether unground, ground or otherwise prepared ...	50,10,273
Oilseed cake and meal and other vegetable oil residues ...	70,15,091
Tobacco manufactured for human consumption (smoking, chewing, snuff) ...	12,67,698
Tobacco unmanufactured (including scrap tobacco and tobacco stems) ...	18,84,882
Goat skins and kid skins, undressed ...	36,26,440
Sawlogs and veneer logs—non-conifer (hardwood) ...	7,36,175
Sheep's and Lamb's wool, greasy or back washed	64,43,201
Horse hair and other coarse hair ...	7,59,017
Raw cotton, other than linters ...	1,36,80,252
Cotton mill waste, Devilled cotton waste, and cotton shoddy not further manufactured ...	62,73,365
Hemp and hemp tow and waste (cannabis sativa and cotularia juncea) ...	2,80,468

Principal Articles	Value in Rs
Waste materials from textile fabrics including rags	1,82,272
Mica, uncut or unmanufactured, in sheets or blocks, films and splittings, scrap mica, unground or ground ...	80,77,083
Iron ore and concentrates (except pyrites not roasted) ...	99,47,278
Iron and steel scrap ...	21,48,134
Manganese ore and concentrates ...	75,95,760
Bones, ivory, horns, hoofs, claws and similar products ...	14,11,031
Plants and parts of plants for use in dyeing and tanning whether ground or not ...	7,06,915
Natural gums, resins, ans lacs ...	59,13,565
Coal (anthracite bituminous, sub-bituminous lignite) ...	48,14,254
Mineral jelly and waxes (including petrolatum)	8,45,038
Linseed oil (crude, refined or purified) ...	7,95,569
Cottonseed oil (crude refined or purified) ...	...
Castor oil (crude, refined or purified) ...	25,36,786
Hydrogenated oils and fats	8,76,980
Essential vegetable oils ...	24,70,331
Leather ...	1,58,30,414
Cotton yarn and thread, grey (unbleached) not mercerized ...	56,42,724
Cotton yarn and thread, bleached, dyed (coloured) or mercerized ...	21,67,456
Cotton fabrics, grey (unbleached) ...	1,86,36,133
Cotton fabrics, other than grey (bleached, dyed, mercerized, printed, or otherwise finished) ...	2,47,12,333
Fabrics of Jute	4,66,45,682
Ribbons (other than of silk and of synthetic fibres) trimmings tapes and bindings of all fibres except elastic ...	5,10,738
Cordage, cables, ropes, twines, and manufactures thereof (fishing nets, rope makers' wares)	9,46,362
Bags and sacks for packing, new or used ...	3,81,79,288
Blankets, travelling rugs and coverlets of all materials ...	13,36,596
Bed-linen, table-linen, toilet-linen, and kitchen-linen	22,61,928
Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, mats, matting and tapestries of wool and fine hair, excluding artware ...	37,24,868
Carpets, carpeting, floor rugs, mats, matting and tapestries of textile fibres, other than wool and fine hair ...	10,71,012
Bricks, tiles, pipes and other products of brick-earth or of ordinary baked clay ...	1,91,466
Manufactures of mica (built-up mica products, and articles made from sheet mica and built-up mica) ...	5,25,735

Principal Articles	Value in Rs
Jewellery of gold, silver and platinum group metals, and goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares including set gems (except watch cases) other than artware ...	5,46,034
Footwear, wholly or mainly of leather (not including slippers and house footwear) ...	8,31,858
IMPORTS.	
Milk and cream (including butter milk, skim and whey) ...	1,12,987
Fish: fresh, chilled or frozen ...	18,97,946
Wheat and spelt (including meslin unmilled) ...	5,58,36,436
Rice not in the husk, including polished and broken rice ...	1,69,22,458
Edible nuts (including fresh coconuts), other than nuts chiefly used for the extracting of oil	75,90,030
Dried fruits, including artificially, dehydrated ...	78,51,697
Beet sugar and cane sugar, refined ...	...
Spices, except pepper and pimento, whether unground, or otherwise prepared ...	6,75,207
Tobacco unmanufactured (including scrap tobacco and tobacco stems) ...	3,05,942
Copra ...	1,19,42,799
Natural rubber and similar natural gums ...	35,82,184
Raw silk (not thrown) in hanks or in skeins ...	7,34,993
Wool or fine hair carded or combed, including tops ...	56,60,726
Raw cotton other than linters ...	1,97,74,205
Jute (including jute cuttings and waste) ...	26,88,613
Synthetic fibres in staple lengths suitable for spinning and waste ...	80,292
Fertilizers—Natural phosphate, ground or unground ...	79,474
Sulphur ...	12,37,565
Asbestos, crude, washed or ground ...	20,12,501
Non-ferrous metal scrap ...	7,04,663
Natural gums, resins, balsam and lacs ...	7,12,142
Motor spirit (gasoline and other light oils for similar uses) including gasoline blending agents ...	15,22,267
Lamp oil and white spirit (kerosene and illuminating oil) ...	87,76,114
Gas oil, diesel oil and other fuel oils ...	2,11,75,380
Lubricating oils and greases including mixtures with animal and vegetable lubricants ...	44,44,833
Coconut (copra) oil ...	3,03,612
Sodium hydroxide (Caustic soda) ...	97,91,810
Sodium Carbonate (Soda ash) ...	8,71,484
Coal tar dye stuffs and natural indigo (including artificial colour lakes) ...	80,10,961
Vitamins and vitamin preparations ...	25,72,334

Principal Articles	Value in Rs
Penicillin, streptomycin, tyrocidine and other antibiotics ...	17,28,224
Explosives—Propellant powders, prepared explosives and hunting or sporting ammunition ...	22,47,333
Synthetic plastic materials in blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder and other primary forms ...	37,81,213
Rubber tyres and tubes for vehicles and aircraft ...	2,93,356
Newsprint paper ...	47,22,373
Printing and writing papers in rolls and sheets other than news print ...	5,72,489
Common packing and wrapping paper ...	2,93,435
Yarn and thread of synthetic fibres and spun glass ...	1,51,68,636
Cotton fabrics other than (bleached, dyed, mercerized, printed or otherwise finished) ...	10,69,581
Cement ...	83,153
Iron and Steel: Ingots, blooms, slabs, billets, etc.	77,71,468
Iron and Steel: Joists, girders, angles, shapes, sections, etc.	71,60,110
Iron and Steel: Universals, plates and sheets uncoated ...	85,42,137
Iron and Steel: Plates and sheets, coated ...	50,41,268
Railway rails ...	2,60,07,654
Railway track construction accessories to rails ...	5,41,835
Iron and Steel: Wire rods rods and wire, coated or not ...	41,84,119
Steel tubes and fittings, welded or drawn ...	44,32,233
Papes and fittings cast whether grey iron or malleable iron ...	98,249
Copper and alloys not refined, unwrought ...	98,55,609
Copper and alloys of copper worked (bars, rods, plates, etc.) ...	6,82,972
Aluminium and aluminium alloys worked (bars, rods, plates, etc.) ...	27,46,197
Zinc and zinc alloys, unwrought ...	38,57,911
Tin and tin alloys (including in solder) unwrought ...	36,95,820
Fire arms of war including tanks and self propelled guns, except revolvers and pistols (but including continuous fire pistols) ...	65
Finished structural parts made of iron of steel, including assembled structures ...	16,39,975
Nails, bolts, nuts, washers, rivets, screws & similar articles of all base metals ...	8,21,304
Hand tools (including sets of hand tools), tools for machines and hand implements including agricultural ...	25,10,996
Steam generating boilers	47,41,215
Internal combustion, diesel and semi-diesel engines, other than air-craft engines ...	40,95,540

Principal Articles	Value in Rs	Principal Articles	Value in Rs
Tractors other than steam	30,97,492	Radio apparatus for tele-	
Machine tools for working		graphy, telephony, tele-	
metals (e.g. boring, drill-		vision and radar ...	15,74,993
ing, milling, etc.) ...	1,12,30,265	Apparatus for measuring	
Metal working machinery		and controlling electric	
other than machine		energy, electric signall-	
tools (e.g. rolling mills,		ing, etc. ...	11,28,491
forging, wire drawing		Insulated cables and wire	
etc.) ...	1,44,71,350	for electricity ...	42,83,288
Pumps for liquids ...	13,08,642	Railway locomotives, steam	
Conveying, hoisting, ex-		(and tenders if shipped	
cavating, road const-		separately) ...	11,50,854
truction and mining		Railway and tramway	
machinery ...	62,49,212	freight and maintenance	
Paper mill and pulp mill		cars without power	
machinery & machinery		equipment ...	43,89,293
for paper manufactures		Films (other than cinema-	
Textile machinery and ac-		tographic) plates and	
cessories (including bob-		paper for photography	10,16,934
bins, spools, etc.) ...	89,44,070	Cinematographic films, not	
Mining construction and		exposed ...	8,62,637
other industrial machi-		Watches, watch move-	
nery-ball, needle or roller		ments, cases and other	
bearings and parts ...	16,26,621	parts of watches includ-	
Electric generators and		ing marine chrono-	
alternators motors and		meters, etc. ...	28,325
converters, etc. ...	1,69,49,751		

VALUE OF FOREIGN TRADE

WITH PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES

(In thousands of rupees)

COUNTRIES:	EXPORTS	RE-EXPORTS	IMPORTS
United Kingdom ...	16,64,77	17,38	11,48,29
Cyprus ...	3,32	...	...
Aden ...	1,01,21	1,36	2,30
Bahrain Islands ...	29,81	1,37	5,80
Kuwait ...	32,94	74	49,95
Qatar and Trucial Oman ...	16,14	65	1,09
Pakistan ...	64,87	27	50,16
Ceylon ...	2,23,18	48	45,64
Singapore ...	2,00,48	18	5,29
Federation of Malaya ...	1,02,32	...	1,04,85
Hong Kong ...	1,03,63	9	13,12
Ghana (Gold Coast) ...	7,84	...	9
Nigeria ...	51,65	...	...
Rhodesia, Northern ...	1,22	2	44,32
Rhodesia, Southern ...	6,11	11	24,53
Zanzibar and Pemba ...	3,58	4	6,28
Kenya ...	58,22	45	1,25,62
Uganda ...	9,18	6	20,51
Tanganyika ...	22,57	1,46	7,29

	EXPORTS	RE-EXPORTS	IMPORTS
Canada ...	1,31,82	...	2,19,37
Australia ...	2,11,78	7	90,12
New Zealand ...	49,08	...	6,37
U.S.S.R. ...	3,04,28	15	1,49,67
Finland ...	3,92	...	23,34
Sweden ...	13,44	39	69,83
Norway ...	13,35	...	12,62
Irish Republic ...	57,72	...	1
Poland ...	6,78	...	89,54
Denmark ...	22,91	...	52,81
Germany, Western ...	1,15,84	88	6,17,56
Germany, Eastern ...	5,12	...	7,32
Netherlands ...	42,25	10	40,88
Belgium ...	34,63	16	48,51
France ...	40,25	3	68,56
Switzerland ...	5,90	23	98,72
Italy ...	43,42	63	1,99,11
Austria ...	2,57	...	38,27
Hungary ...	6,39	...	4,06
Czechoslovakia ...	51,28	...	44,39
Yugoslavia ...	23,97	...	6,43
Turkey ...	18,24	...	...
Syria ...	4,61	7	8
Muscat and Oman ...	2,76	6	6,22
Saudi Arabia ...	37,59	1,59	1,24,58
Iraq ...	7,13	...	26,08
Iran ...	90,46	10	2,26,40
Afghanistan ...	38,72	24	71,68
Burma ...	82,65	31	1,79,91
Indonesia ...	8,51	26	35,92
Thailand ...	10,52	5	2,43
South Viet Nam ...	10,34	...	...
Philippines ...	20,06	...	1,39
Japan ...	2,15,41	70	3,27,30
China ...	6,85	...	52,36
Egypt ...	74,11	5	12,65
Sudan ...	32,06	...	53,17
Belgian Congo ...	83	...	2,15
Mozambique ...	10,27	10	36,93
Ethiopia ...	21,76	3	...
U.S.A. ...	7,17,48	2,81	9,05,21
Cuba ...	77,99	...	...
Uruguay ...	1,99	...	...
Argentina ...	47,22	...	...
Chile ...	4,94	...	2
Peru ...	6,02	...	...
Other Countries ...	1,33,90	63	42,16
Grand Total ...	55,76,16	34,30	56,99,28

N.B.—The merchandise imports figures are exclusive of the value of certain consignment of Government stores awaiting adjustments.

that is certain", he added, "is that new capital (it is a shy beast) will not come to places where old capital is having a rough time or even being sent back with a flea in its ear." In this connection it is interesting to note that in May last year the Government of Ceylon was reported to be considering legislation to restrict foreign investment in local industries. The Industries Minister was credited with the view that certain domestic industries were being threatened with closure by unrestricted foreign investments. The House of Representatives in April last year also accepted a private member's motion calling for nationalisation of the country's big tea estates many of which are British-owned. Foreign investments were however, promised a respite from nationalisation for ten years, on the eve of the Finance Minister's trip to the U.S.A. in May last year to negotiate a loan of Rs 400 million.

Rubber interests in Ceylon have called for an upward revision of floor price of rubber to 25d per lb in the talks now due for the fixation of prices under the rice-rubber barter agreement with China. The five-year agreement concluded last year provided for annual exchange of 200,000 tons of Chinese rice for 30,000 tons of Ceylonese rubber. The agreement also provided for Chinese aid to the value of Rs 15 million in kind to help rehabilitate the rubber industry. The Low Country Products Association have represented that the price fixed should allow a margin over and above the rehabilitation assistance of Rs 15 million. Without this margin, they point out, it will not be possible for the average estate owner to meet the difference between the Government subsidy on replanted rubber and the actual total cost of replanting. The Association's memorandum also points out that, in the event of the world price for the day being higher than the floor price, China should be made to pay the world price.

In a bid to retain the Iraqi market for tea which is worth Rs 80 million to Ceylon, the Government proposed to cut the import duty on dates from Rs 5.50 to Rs 1 a cwt., so as to increase consumption of dates in the Island. But the move is likely to prove infructuous in view of reports that Iraqi date merchants have put up the price of dates by 15 per cent. on reports of the Ceylon's tax reduction proposal which will virtually offset the duty cut.

The agitation in the Southern districts of Madras over the reduction of beedi imports by Ceylon suggests that the interests concerned have not cared to consider the consequence which directly flow from the Indo-Ceylon Trade agreement which was presented to the House of representatives as long ago as July last year provided for a phased reduction of imports of Jaffna tobacco into India and Indian beedis into Ceylon. The Agreement which

will be in force till August, 1961, provided for annual import into India of Jaffna Tobacco diminishing in quantity from 1500 candies in 1957-58 to 770 candies in 1960-61. The agreement also provided that import of Indian beedis should be reduced from two million pounds in 1957-58 to slightly over one million pounds in 1960-61. It appears that the beedi manufacturers in South India woke up to the consequences of the agreement only after the Government of Ceylon had taken action under the agreement which they were fully entitled to do. If they were not consulted when the agreement was concluded they may have ground for grievance against the Government of India, but they have no justification for complaint against Ceylon.

Effective from January 16 the provisions of the Industrial Products Act has been made applicable to all textiles except nylons, pure silk and wollen materials. Under the Act all imports of foreign textiles, other than the materials specified, are obliged to purchase one yard of locally made textile for every five yards purchased. The Minister for Justice told the Senate on January 13 that there was a glut of locally made cloth and the system of quota restriction on imports was therefore necessary. The accumulated stocks amount to 2.2 million yards of mill-made cloth and 6.4 million yards of handloom goods. Importers have been informed by the Ministry of Commerce and Trade that 27.6 million yards of local textiles including the stock pile and estimated production of 19 million yards during the current year should have to be lifted during the year. Government have also fixed the prices for local textiles. A number of organisations representing the importers, including the Indian Mercantile Chamber, have represented to the Government the hardships caused by the order and put forward a new ratio of imported to locally made textiles for consideration of Government, which they claimed will be fair to all concerned.

US Notes

BEHIND the public debate that has now begun on President Eisenhower's budget and on his anti-inflationary legislative proposals lie several major issues of economic and political philosophy on which economists both inside and outside of government have been divided for years.

One issue involves, for example, whether creeping inflation must inevitably turn into runaway inflation, followed by severe business setbacks.

Many economists agree with the President on the likely consequences of failing to stop inflation. But a number of them say there is no evidence that creeping inflation will turn into runaway inflation.

Another major issue is the idea expressed by the President in his

economic report last week that private spending is inherently more valuable to continued economic growth than government spending, except for a few functions (such as defence) which only the government can perform.

Closely associated with this idea is the President's conviction that taxes are too high. The President and his economic advisers believe the proper kind of selective tax reductions can greatly spur the rate of economic growth, mainly by stimulating business investment in new productive facilities.

In effect, all these questions—as the distinguished columnist Walter Lippmann has pointed out—arise from different theories about the rate at which the productive capacity of the American economy can and should grow, without letting inflation get out of hand.

Specifically, it is, as Lippmann sees it, whether a high rate of annual growth can be achieved without inflating wages, costs and prices faster than productivity increases, with one school of thought leaning to about a three per cent yearly increase in the annual rate of economic growth, the other to a rate of about five per cent.

The historical background to this problem is extraordinarily interesting. During the past 75 years the average annual rate of economic growth in the United States has been 3 per cent compounded. During World War II, when the United States engaged in all-out production for defence, the economy achieved an annual growth rate of about 9 per cent. During the post-war period of 1947-1953 the rate was nearly five per cent. During the past six years it has been about two per cent.

In the light of such wide variations, a number of economists began to look into the question on what annual growth rate could actually and soundly be achieved.

In February, March and April last year, three economic studies were published by the committee for economic development, the National Planning Association, and the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, respectively. All three suggested, as the Rockefeller report phrased it, that "a growth rate of 5 per cent is possible if we realize fully our impressive opportunities for economic expansion."

Since then, the target of a 5 per cent annual rate of economic growth has been more widely adopted: for example, by the AFL-CIO Labour Union leaders by Harvard economists John Kenneth Galbraith and Arthur Schlesinger and former President Truman's Chief Economic Adviser, Leon Keyserling, in their recommendations to the Democratic Party's Advisory Council, and by members of Congress in both political parties who favour legislation calling for higher spending than the administration proposes.

The debate advances to a more formal and scholarly position this week when the Joint Congressional Economic Committee begins formal hearings on the President's economic report.

This committee was created under the Employment Act of 1946 and is directed to review the Pre-

sident's economic report each year and make its own report to the Congress on or before March 1.

Top officials of the executive branch will appear at the hearing to explain the economic assumptions and reasons underlying the President's budget and anti-inflation proposals and to justify his major economic recommendations.

Following their testimony, the committee plans to invite top experts from outside the government from universities, business, labour agricultural, and research organizations, to give their views on this fundamental economic question.

From all appearances, the American people are going to be well acquainted with economic issues, that transcend specific bills before this momentous, if not historic, debate reaches its climax—when Congress takes final action on the appropriations for the coming fiscal year.

A COMPREHENSIVE reply to Soviet charges that U.S. trade policy is covered by "cold war" thinking has been laid down in the last few days in a series of official U. S. statements.

The most recent of these was the Secretary's comment at his press conference on January 27 in which he pointed out the political motivations in Soviet trade offers designed, as the Secretary said, not to end the "cold war" but to give the Soviets "a very considerable advantage" in prosecuting it.

The same point was brought out in the speech at Detroit on Monday (January 26) by Robert Murphy, Deputy Under Secretary. Mr Murphy emphasized that the Soviets are seeking capital equipment as a means of pressing their recently announced seven-year plan.

But the most thorough and direct exposition of US policy in respect to Soviet economic objectives was provided in the major speech made Tuesday (January 27) by C. Douglas Dillon, Under Secretary for Economic Affairs, at New Orleans.

Not only did Mr Dillon discuss what he termed the "realities of Soviet foreign economic policies"; he also laid bare the facts about "what actually occurred during Mr Mikoyan's talks on trade with United States officials." Mr Dillon spoke with authority for he was, as he himself pointed out, "the only US official with whom Mr Mikoyan discussed trade problems in details."

The Under Secretary made a number of points which, observers believe, deserve emphasis:

1. So long as Soviet policies menace the United States and other free world countries with which US security is linked, we cannot be expected to provide the USSR with the sinews of war. Nevertheless, the list of goods embargoed for export to the Soviet bloc has been significantly reduced.

2. Only about 10 per cent of all US products moving in international commerce are embargoed for export to the Soviet Union.

3. So long as the Soviet Union remains in default to the US on past debts, it cannot expect to obtain long-term credits in this country. Short-term commercial credits, however are freely available.

WORLD OVERSEAS

Ceylon

THE Ceylon House of Representatives, on January 8, passed the controversial Constitutional Amendment Bill by 70 votes to 7. The Bill was opposed by the Federal Party representing the Tamil areas and by Mr C. Suntheralingam, an independent. One of the provisions in the Bill of interest to India is the proposal to abolish separate electoral lists and representation for Ceylonese citizens of Indian origin. Prime Minister Bandaranaike in his winding up speech explained to the House that India was least likely to be offended by the proposal. Separate electorates for Indian citizens were not provided at the instance of India. On

the contrary, Mr Nehru was prevailed upon to accept it by the Ceylon Delegation which went for talks to New Delhi in January, 1954. The abolition of separate electoral lists was welcomed by all sections of the House excepting the Federal Party and the independent Tamil member who opposed it on the ground that it violated the Indo-Ceylon Pact of 1954.

Apart from abolition of separate electorates, the Bill also seeks to re-delimit constituencies on the basis of total population and this ran into more general opposition. The Bill allocates one seat for every 75,000 of total population including the Stateless persons of Indian origin. Communist and Trotskyist members pointed out that this provision would mean in practice that the 1.1 million Stateless plantation workers would be taken into account for allocation of seats to different areas, without deriving any benefit themselves. Another result would be weightage for Kandyan areas where the plantation workers reside, to the disadvantage of the Northern and Eastern provinces. Mr C. Suntheralingam prophesied that the elec-

tions under the new delimitation would result in a new House composed of 79 per cent Sinhalese and 21 per cent minority members. Mr Vanniasingam, who put forward the Federal Party's point of view, made an unsuccessful bid to refer back the Bill to the Select Committee to report on what changes should be made to prevent double weightage for majority representation by excluding Indians from the vote and counting their number to give representation to the majority. During the debate a Sinhalese member made the remarkable suggestion that, before citizens registered under the Indian and Pakistani Act were allowed to vote, they should all be required to pass an examination in Sinhalese.

New Year, contrary to fond expectations, has not brought any improvement in employer-employee relations. The month has been marked by a number of disputes in different stages of development, affecting bank workers, postal employees, port workers, estate labour and others. The labour trouble in estates has led to violence leading to strong handed action by the police. The

oil-workers' strike, which disorganised kerosine and petrol supplies in the Island towards the end of last month was, however, called off on January 2. Statistics of industrial unrest during the first nine months of 1958 published in the Labour Gazette indicate that last year's record in the matter of labour disputes will equal, if not surpass, the figures for 1957, the worst year since 1939. There were 304 strikes in 1957 resulting in loss of 808,493 man-days.

Chronic industrial unrest, on the top of uncertain economic and fiscal policies, is exerting an adverse influence on the climate for foreign investment. An audience of Rotarians was told by Mr A. F. Morley, the U.K. High Commissioner, that since 1955, there had been a net withdrawal of £5 million of U.K. investment in Ceylon. This cannot be put down to shortage of capital in the U.K. for investment overseas, for Mr Morley also pointed out that, during 1957, the level of private U.K. investment abroad was £280 millions and for the past several years had been at an average level of £200 millions per year. "The one thing

4. A broad range of peaceful goods is freely available through normal trade channels to the Soviet Union—just as these goods are available to our partners in the free world.

In sum, as Mr Dillon emphasized, "the only thing the Soviet Union needs to do if it really wishes to expand its trade with us, is, quite simply, to begin trading."

Britain

Gross fixed investment in the United Kingdom was one per cent. higher at constant prices in the third quarter of 1958 than a year earlier, an increase in the private sector more than offsetting the fall in public investment, according to an article published in *Economic Trends* on January 27 in London.

The value of all goods and services produced in the United Kingdom in the third quarter—or the gross domestic product—was three per cent. higher in value but one per cent. lower at constant prices. Allowing for seasonal variations, the gross domestic product at constant prices fell slightly during the first half of 1958, but the fall appears to have been halted in the third quarter.

Stocks and work in progress increased at a rather faster rate in the third quarter than in the the previous quarter.

Wages and salaries were two per cent. higher than in the third quarter of 1957 but, allowing for seasonal variations, there was only a fractional increase in aggregate wages and salaries in the first three quarters of 1958. Personal savings in the third quarter were at about the same level as a year earlier.

The British Government's reflationary measures to counter unemployment have led to additional expenditure under several heads—for instance, hospital building works, roads, and financial aid to industry under the Distribution of Industry Act—and details of this expenditure are set forth in the spring Civil & Revenue Supplementary Estimates, 1958-59, published in London on February 2.

One element in the supplementaries represents the British Government's overseas development aid programme. An additional £12,800,000 is required for the colonial services. Of this £5,500,000 is to provide a loan to British Guiana, £5,000,000 of which is to be issued in the current financial year.

An extra £6,600,000 is required for the Foreign Office grants and services vote. Nearly £2,700,000 of this is for advances during the current year of the United Kingdom loan (totalling £3,600,000) to Turkey under the Organization for European Economic Co-operation aid agreement signed in November 1958.

Direct spending on the reflationary programme accounts for £14,500,000. This includes expenditure on road schemes, public buildings, hospitals, housing and development areas. The extra spending allowed for social services reaches £43,100,000.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA.

(REVISED SERIES).

Review for the week ended Pansa 27, 1880 (January 17, 1959).

THE official wholesale price index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) advanced by 0.6 per cent to 112.6 during the week ended January 17, 1959 as compared with 111.9 (revised) for the earlier week. The index was higher by 1.3 and 6.4 per cent respectively when compared with the corresponding weeks of the previous month and of a year ago.

Higher prices of Cashewnuts at Mangalore (new crop) (+36%) Milk at Calcutta (+20%), Rice at Karnal (+20%), at Nagpur (+10%) and at Imphal (+5%), Onions at Calcutta (+10%), Arhar and Tea for internal consumption (+7% each), Barley at Jaipur and Mung at Hissar (+6% each), Gram, Urad, Mustard oil, Turmeric at Calcutta and Black Pepper (+5% each), Masur and Groundnut oil (+4% each) and Wheat, Jowar, Maize and Coconut oil (+1% each), raised the index for 'Food Articles' by 0.7 per cent to 114.5 as against 113.7 (revised) for the previous week. The prices of Oranges (—22%), Milk at Bombay (—12%), Onions at Delhi (—10%), Rice at Raipur (—8%), at Sambalpur (—7%), at Marcarra (—6%) and at Jayanagar and Kumbakonam: (—5% each), Daida-Vanaspati (—7%), Mung at Bombay and Gur at Muzaffarnagar (—5% each), Eggs (—4%), Potatoes (—3%) and Bajra, Ragi, Coffee and Salt (—1% each), however, moved down.

The index for 'Tobacco' rose by 3.1 per cent to 104.5 due to an increase in the prices of Tobacco raw (+4%).

The index for the 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' group remained stationary at its previous week's level of 114.8.

'Industrial Raw Materials' advanced by 1.3 per cent to 114.6 as compared with 113.1 (revised) for the earlier week as a result of an increase in the prices of Gingelly seed at Jhansi (+13%), Groundnuts (+7%), Cottonseed (+3%), Castorseed (+2%) and Cotton raw, Silk raw, Rapeseed, Copra and Lac (+1% each) although the prices of Bamboos (—7%) and Jute raw (—1%) showed declines.

The prices of Zinc ingots at Bombay (—6%), Lead (—2%) and Cotton yarn and Tin (—1% each) moved down while those of Rayon yarn and Brass (+1% each) showed advances and the index for 'Intermediate Products' stood at 110.7 as against 110.8 for the previous week.

The index for 'Finished Products' worked out to 108.1 as compared with 108.0 for the earlier week. The prices of Quinine Sulphate in Bombay (—5%), Jute manufactures and General Chemicals (—1% each), Handloom cloth (+2%) and Oil cakes (+1%) showed variations.

(Base: 1952-53=100).

Group and Sub-Group.	17-1-59	10-1-59	18-1-58
Food Articles	114.5	113.7	102.4
(a) Cereals	105.5	105.0	96.9
(b) Pulses	118.2	113.3	79.1
(c) Fruits and Vegetables	109.4	113.4	93.6
(d) Milk & Ghee	104.2	103.8	98.7
(e) Edible Oils	119.5	116.9	118.6
(f) Fish, Eggs and Meat	112.1	113.2	98.9
(g) Sugar and Gur	125.8	127.0	109.1
(h) Others	151.1	148.5	133.2
Liquor and Tobacco	105.5	102.5	96.1
(a) Tobacco	104.5	101.4	94.6
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	114.8	114.8	113.6
Industrial Raw Materials	114.6	113.1	113.4
(a) Fibres	106.5	106.6	115.9
(b) Oil seeds	125.3	121.2	112.7
(c) Minerals	108.3	107.3	107.1
(d) Others	110.2	110.4	110.4
Manufactures	108.5	108.4	107.7
A. Intermediate Products	110.7	110.8	106.8
B. Finished Products	108.1	108.0	107.9
(a) Textiles	102.1	101.9	106.0
(d) Cotton	110.6	110.0	115.6
(ii) Jute	85.5	86.1	90.4
(iii) Woolen	105.9	105.9	103.0
(iv) Silk & Rayon	91.1	91.1	88.9
(b) Metal Products	143.1	143.1	143.4
(c) Chemicals	111.3	111.9	99.2
(d) Oilcakes	143.7	141.9	117.0
(e) Machinery and Transport Equipment	104.3	104.3	102.4
(f) Others	113.9	113.9	111.7
All Commodities	112.6	111.9	105.8

* = Estimated. † = Revised.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DURING NOVEMBER, 1958

There were 94 fresh industrial disputes during November, 1958, bringing the total number of disputes current at any time during the month to 128 including 12 lock-outs. In the previous month, there were 92 fresh disputes in 121 disputes current.

During November, time-loss due to industrial disputes decreased by 87,585 man-days. The average duration of disputes current at any time during the month was 5.2 days as against 7.6 days in the preceding month.

One hundred disputes terminated during November. Of these, 66 lasted not more than 5 days each and 10 lasted more than 30 days each.

During the month, time-loss increased in "Agriculture and Allied Activities" to 31,868, in "Construction" to 13,310, in "Electricity, Gas, Water and Sanitary Services" to 11,871 and in "Services" group to 808 man days.

West Bengal recorded the highest time-loss (54,207), followed by Madras (24,267), Rajasthan (19,934), Assam (16,720) and Kerala (16,317). Compared to the previous month, time-loss increased in Assam, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, and decreased in other States.

For the manufacturing industry group, the index of industrial unrest (base 1951=100) for November was 24 as compared with 44 in the preceding month.

SUPPLY OF TIN PLATES AND STEEL SHEETS TO EXPORTERS OF TINNED PRODUCTS

A revised scheme for the supply of tin plates and steel sheets to exporters of certain commodities exported in containers of steel and tin has been brought into force. The scheme, which is devised as an Export Promotion measure, envisages the supply of tin plates and steel sheets both against future and past exports.

The scheme will apply to the ex-

ports of the following products for the purpose of supply of tin plates: vanaspati fruit products, biscuits, confectionary, tinned fish, paints, varnish and enamels, essential oils, drugs and pharmaceuticals including medicinal castor oil and fish oil, toilet articles like face powder, tooth-paste, hair oil, etc., cardamom seeds, curry powder, sweetmeats, roasted and ground coffee and fresh coffee, instant coffee, tinned tea, dyestuffs and allied products, chemicals and chemical products (including boot polish), pearl barley, rolled oats barley and oat products and cashew kernels.

Except for instant coffee, the supply will be both in respect of past and future exports.

For supply of steel sheets, the exports of the following commodities will qualify under the scheme: paints, varnish and enamels, chemicals and chemical products, vegetable edible oils, dyestuffs and allied products and medicinal castor oil in drums.

Exporters, who desire to have quotas in advance of exports, will have to give undertakings regarding export and execute bonds for fulfilment of the guaranteed exports.

The scheme has been brought into force from January 1, 1959. For quotas against past exports it will be applicable to exports made during the last quarter of 1958 and subsequent quarters. For certain items the quota allotment will be 100 per cent while for others the allotment will be 13½ per cent.

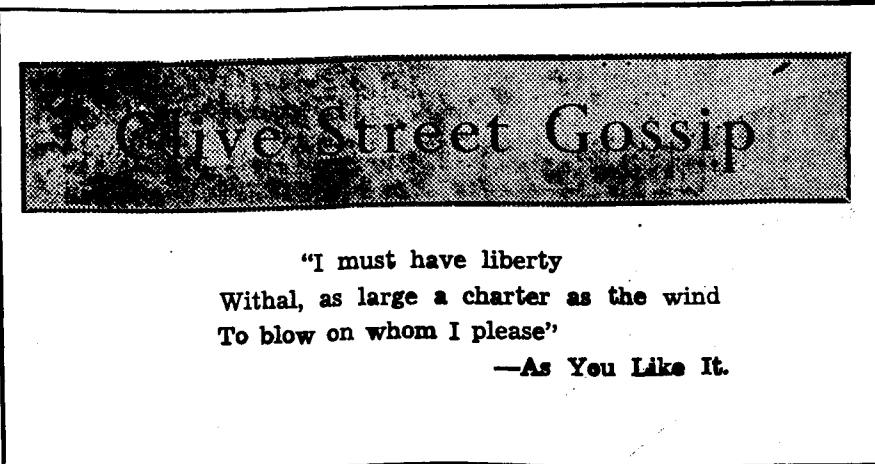
Authorities who can sponsor applications for quotas under the scheme have also been designated. The Secretary, Export Committee of the Development Council for Processed Food, New Delhi, will be the sponsoring authority for quota applications for the export of biscuits, confectionary and tinned fish; the Directorate of Vanaspati, Ministry of Food & Agriculture, New Delhi, for vanaspati; the Senior Marketing Development Officer (Fruit Products), Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Nagpur for fruit products; the Assistant Development Officer (Paints), Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, New Delhi, for paints, varnish and enamels; the Deputy Development Officer (Drugs), Development Wing, for essential oils, drugs and pharmaceuticals, medicinal castor oil and fish oil.

The Deputy Development Officer (Soaps and Oils), Development Wing for toilet articles and vegetable edible oils; the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Madras for cardamom seeds and curry powder; the Coffee Board, Bangalore for different varieties of coffee; the Tea Board, Calcutta, for tinned tea; the Deputy Development Officer (Dyes), Development Wing for dyestuffs and allied products; the Deputy Development Officer (Miscellaneous Chemicals), Development Wing, for chemicals and chemical products; the Deputy Development Officer (Food) Development Wing, for barley and oat products and the Joint Chief Controllers of Imports and Exports, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for sweetmeats other than confectionary in their respective areas.

ZEST has apparently deserted the Budget astrologers, of whom we used to have a rather large crowd in the old days. Now, apparently, everybody's withers are unstrung even by the direst of predictions, and nothing can cheer either. So, the astrologer is out of business and the stock market is deprived of even a semblance of a reason for its erratic behaviour. Indeed, with such incessant chatter about the Plan and its resources—or their lack—and with formal discussion on various platforms of the ways of finding them—or of excuses for not finding them—it would be difficult to say anything new on the subject on the eve of the Budget. Moreover, for most folks, curiously, Budget is another word for taxes, and he would indeed be an ingenious man who would be able to think up new taxes. The irrepressible Mr Kaldor, it is true, has come out with an idea of tax on birth. But his particular suggestion is so blatantly discriminatory against a particular section of the people that one wonders whether he has had of a thing called the Indian Constitution. It is exceedingly unlikely that his idea is likely to commend itself even to a hard pressed Finance Minister. Since new taxes are not predictable, the only field of speculation is that of tax reliefs. Of this, too, alas, there is such a dim prospect that no one has the heart to talk about the subject.

And yet, the situation is not entirely without its points of interest from the speculative point of view. For one thing, this will be Mr Morarji Desai's first Budget. The last was presented by Mr Nehru after Mr T. T. Krishnamachari left the cabinet on the eve of the Budget. Shortly thereafter, Mr Morarji Desai took over the Finance portfolio and his principal preoccupation in the last ten months or so has been with foreign exchange. Except for his somewhat stray extempore utterances, we have nothing very much to go by for making up our minds about the kind of Budget he will confront us with. Though there is not much room for manoeuvre in the matter of readjustments in an annual Budget under a planned set-up, still, Mr Desai's known (or guessed at) predilections are such as to encourage some small mercies for what is conventionally referred to as the "private sector". Indeed, there has been some industrious manufacture of rumours of differences of opinion in the cabinet, and such differences have been alleged in the context of the pace of socialism that is attempted. Some days ago, the Deputy Development Officer (Dyes), Development Wing for dyestuffs and allied products; the Deputy Development Officer (Miscellaneous Chemicals), Development Wing, for chemicals and chemical products; the Deputy Development Officer (Food) Development Wing, for barley and oat products and the Joint Chief Controllers of Imports and Exports, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras for sweetmeats other than confectionary in their respective areas.

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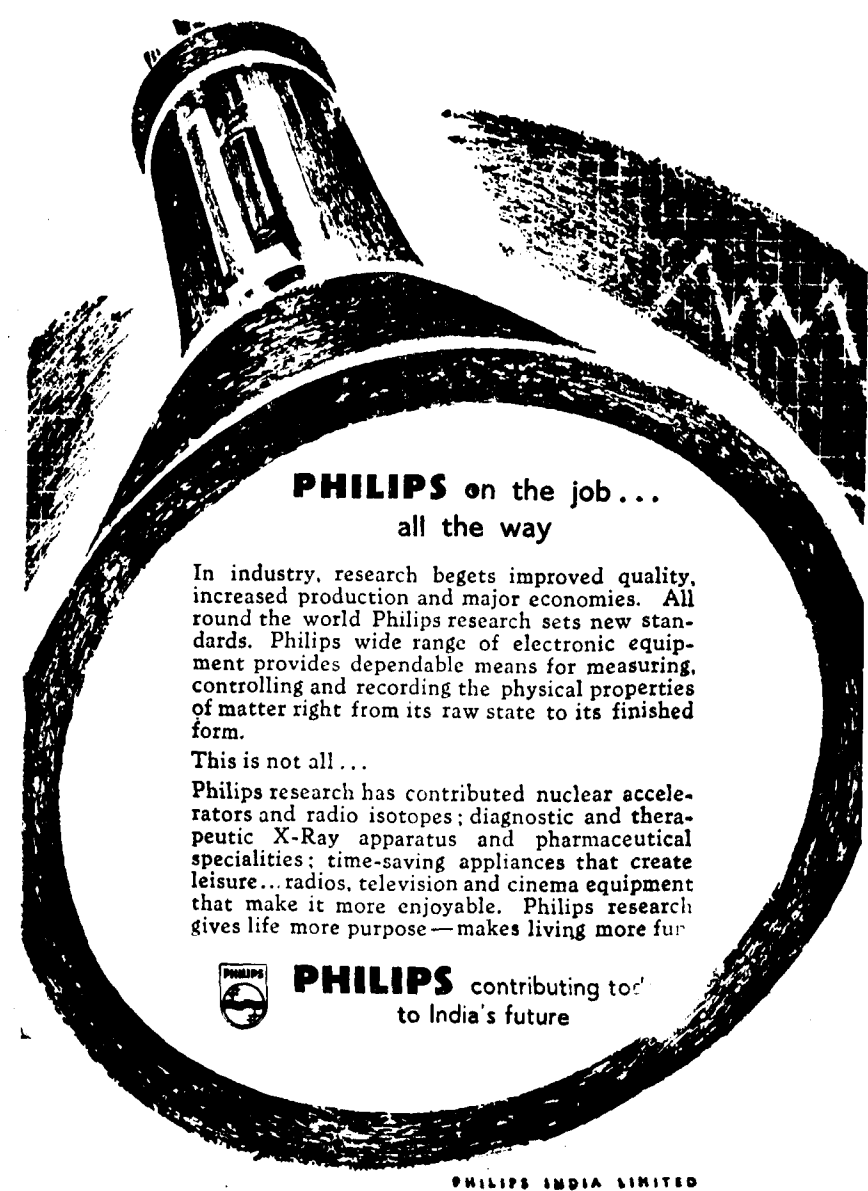
he (Mr Nehru) knew of his resignation, since he himself did not seem to have asked to be relieved of his office! These rumours, arising as they do on the eve of the Budget and relating as they do to the Finance Minister, may be plainly engineered by interested parties. In any case, any extravagant hopes about relaxation of the rigours of taxation based on Mr Desai's alleged prior affiliations and temperament are sure to be proved misplaced. After all, though Mr Krishnamachari was latterly praised for his resolute socialism by the conventional left, he was, when he took over Finance, considered (even by the left that later praised him extravagantly) a "friend of the private sector". And yet, we now find the odd spectacle of those very people who were after TTK's blood over the LIC affair speaking nostalgically of his stewardship of finance and even eating some of their wilder accusations against him. These very people are now spreading the theory that Mr Desai is so far out of love with the Government's socialism that he may want to wreck it. They point to his well-known and forcibly expressed opposition to Communism as indicative of his real loyalties.

If the so called private sector adopted the same logic and came to but similar comforting conclusions, it may eventually find that it has been too hasty in clutching at illusory straws. After all, it has had its lessons from Mr Krishnamachari's finance minister-ship. The truth is that the compulsions that inexorably push Finance Ministers into budgets of the sort they have been framing in recent years, are such as to make nonsense of any doctrinaire stances they may have taken in the past. They are the compulsions of economic facts and the stage of our development. Short of undoing a number of things we have been doing in the last ten years, it would be impossible for any one, however ingenious and resourceful, to frame a Budget different in essentials. Supposing one were to persuade Mr J. R. D. Tata to become the Finance Minister today, he cannot but frame a Budget more or less like the earlier ones. He can, to be sure, make a change here and a change there; but the essential frame work of the Budget will remain. And this would not be merely the result of

gress and the Praja Socialist party may provide the two party structure, with uncommitted radicals (of the British Liberal kind) and conservatives (Rajaji brand) providing the necessary democratic gadflies.

Getting back to the Budget, it seems to me that, with the implementation of the integrated tax system, any innovation in taxation is for the present impossible. One of the theoretical claims made on behalf of this system was greater efficiency in the collection of the older taxes: in extravagant moments, it used to be claimed that the collection of evaded tax was made possible by the more extensive data now available should make possible the reduction of existing levels of taxation. This is at the moment a rather forlorn hope, but it is necessary to evaluate, in however tentative fashion, the actual gain in the matter of locating tax evasion in these new levies. I do not know whether the Direct Taxation Inquiry Commission will be able to arrive at any firm conclusions on this matter. My own feeling is that the areas of impact of the various levies do not always coincide, with the result that extensive evasion in the middle regions will still be possible. Theoretically, unless a man is liable for all the taxes, viz., on income, expenditure and wealth. Though this is not matter directly relating to the Budget of this year, it would be worth the Finance Ministry's while to examine the question in so-

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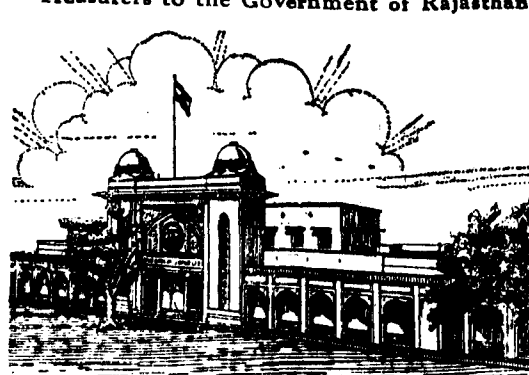
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detail, for, obviously, the more there is collection of evaded taxes, the less will be the need for fresh burdens, this year or the next.

While on this subject of evasion, I must make another suggestion. The Supreme Court recently decided unconstitutional the acts of the Income-Tax Investigation Commission, even when they were acquiesced in by the parties concerned. This has dealt the final blow to a body of which so much was expected. The Government have again tried to salvage something out of the wreckage by further amending the Income Tax Act. It is almost certain that these amendments will give rise to fresh constitutional litigation and uncertainties. It seems to me worthwhile even now to consider the idea of creating a permanent set up like the old investigation commission, but immune from constitutional assaults. This is the only way to bring to light evaded income and to let the honest tax payer have a break in the form of reduced taxes. It is ironical that the most intransigent and the most blatant of tax dodgers should get away with it on account, of all things, of constitutional guarantees. The Courts themselves are helpless in the matter, since the legislature does not give effect to its social policies in less self defeating ways.

In the field of indirect taxation, too, there is hardly anything left for Mr Desai to tax. And even if he were tempted to do anything, he should bear in mind the pretty widespread distress among the poor owing to the pressure of prices on commodities of daily use. In short, I do not anticipate any new taxes at all. On the other hand, some concessions—especially in corporate taxation—would give much needed incentive to industry. The inequity of tax on bonus shares could be softened by reducing its rate. Perhaps it is too much to expect that Wealth Tax on companies would be abandoned after withstanding all the pressure that was brought against it. And Mr Morarji Desai may not want to do anything about the general untidiness of the present tax structure. He will, doubtless, take shelter under the fact that the Tyagi Committee is still at work and he cannot do anything till it makes its recommendations.

But a Budget is not all taxes. It includes proposals for borrowing, and I, for one, am anticipating with some keenness what Mr Morarji Desai has in store for us. Unfortunately, in the last ten months, he has not given any indication of his views on the subject. The conscientious person that he is, he may not have wanted to speak on the subject until he has got the hang of it. We shall shortly know what lessons he has learnt from the significant developments in the money market in the last year and a half and about which I have spoken often enough in these pages. The carrot, I have said often, is a

better bait than the stick and there is plenty of evidence that conditions for loans are more propitious than ever before. As far as I am concerned, this part of the Budget is sure to offer more interesting material for study than any other.

As regards the foreign exchange position for the next year, the Budget is not likely to contain anything that we have not already learnt. The Plan's foreign exchange is already taken care of, thanks to the good offices of the World Bank and friendly foreign countries. With the Second Plan's foreign exchange component drastically pruned, and imports so tightly regulated, there is hardly any likelihood of our running into any serious difficulty in the next year.

In the customary survey of the economy of the current year, Mr Morarji Desai is sure to emphasise the fact that this was not merely a year of crises, but also a year that successfully resolved them by determined effort. This fact needs to be underscored, if only for the need for rectifying the imbalance created by the underscoring of the fact of the crises.

And what else is there about Mr Morarji Desai's Budget to come at the end of the month? I have, as the reader can clearly see, been extremely reluctant about making any particular predictions, though I have thrown out the vague suggestion that some relief in the Bonus Tax is called for. Then, we may resign ourselves to a variety of changes in excise duties, and paper may be a commodity in which the change is upward. Direct tax reliefs are unlikely; and, in the field of corporate taxation, the wealth tax on companies has presumably come to stay. If the scope for prediction is this year limited, it is also partly because the reliefs that had been hoped for have most of them already materialised. Thus, for example, in regard to Section 23A companies, the range of corrective reliefs obtained is considerable. Then suitable reductions in the excise duties on cotton textiles and tea were given effect to during the course of the current fiscal year. The one specific relief that is being talked about, and which may materialise, is a reduction in the excise duty on cement—which is a commodity that is becoming increasingly difficult to sell. In brief, the Budget will contain little by way of surprises.

The surprise will therefore be if, contrary to what I say—"realistic" expectations, the Budget does prove in fact to contain a measure of tax concessions. But then, it is always possible that Government suddenly realise that, at the present moment, initiative in the private sector is being curbed due to lack of incentive. So, I would wish that—as distinct from the "Tax" Budgets that we have been having for some years—we had this year a "Reliefs" Budget. But that may be to hope for too much.

BAVESDROPPER

GATEWAY GOSSIP

CONSIDERING the fact that the Government have had to give a highest priority to the problems arising out of reorganisation, the progress achieved so far in the State under the current five year plan must be said to be quite satisfactory. For it is expected that nearly Rs 175 crores out of the State's Second Plan provision of Rs 228 crores will be expended by the end of the third year of the plan. Addressing the joint session of the State Legislative Assembly on Monday Governor Sri Prakasa pointed out that as the tempo of developmental activities both in the economic and social spheres have now gathered considerable momentum, it may be confidently expected that the Plan of the new Bombay State will be implemented in full. The reasons for the Governor's optimistic appraisal of the progress of the State's Second Five Year Plan are not far to seek. In the first place Government are in a position to devote much more attention than has been found possible in the first two years of the plan to developmental activities in as much as the initial difficulties of integration have been nearly got over. The past year has seen the completion of the major work relating to the integration of services, unification of laws and other problems that arose out of the integration of the State. The shifting of the emphasis to the tasks of the Second Plan is already evident in the brisk progress of development expenditure during the past year. It is expected that an expenditure to the tune of Rs 78 crores will be incurred on the various Plan schemes during the financial year 1958-59. It would appear, therefore, that the State is well on the way toward making up the time lost during the first two years of the plan due to its preoccupation with Reorganisation problems.

It may be doubted that with only two years to go and with 50 per cent of the plan provision remaining to be expended it will be over-optimistic to expect to reach the targets set for the State under the Second Plan. This line of reasoning overlooks the fact that the tempo of activities relating to the Second Plan projects has been very much quickened during the third year of the plan. And as Mr Sri Prakasa has told the members of the Legislative Assembly, "the Government are keen to implement the Plan in full and with this end in view, the size of the development programme is being stepped up from year to year".

The commendable headway made by the State in development activities is borne out by the results that are already discernible in several directions. The fact that the agricultural season this year has been good may be expected to go a long way toward bestowing the requisite attention on other aspects of life affecting the community. But this is not to say that Govern-

ment can afford to slacken their efforts towards reaching the goal of self-sufficiency in food. It is, therefore, gratifying to note that Government are concentrating on increasing the food output by various practical measures such as the extension of irrigation facilities. An additional area of 1,38,000 acres has been brought under irrigation through major and medium works since the launching of the First Five Year Plan. It is, however, to be remembered that Bombay's record in the matter of utilising the irrigation facilities is not quite satisfactory. It may be expected that the practical measures referred to by the Governor will give the highest priority to this aspect.

The progress recorded by the State in regard to fostering of the cooperative movement and in the formation of village panchayats should go a long way toward the speedy rehabilitation of the rural population. The total number of cooperative societies in the State is now nearly 32,000 with a membership of over 50 lakhs and a working capital of over Rs 251 crores. A significant development in this field seems to be in the offing as the Government expect that it will be possible for them to establish a single apex cooperative bank by the amalgamation of the Saurashtra, Vidarbha and Bombay State Cooperative Banks. A programme to set up multipurpose cooperative societies in every village or group of villages with a population of 1,000 is being worked out. The ultimate aim of Government is representation for every family in the village cooperatives.

It may now be confidently expected that by the end of the Second Plan, the State will have achieved the objective of covering all villages by panchayats. So far 60 per cent of the villages and 75 per cent of the rural population are covered by village panchayats. It may be recalled that an important landmark in the establishment of panchayats has been made in the State last year when the State Legislature passed a unified bill for the administration of village panchayats throughout the State. The bill provides for the enlargement of various functions that village panchayats can undertake for social and economic development of the people, uniform financial assistance from Government to village panchayats and powers for them to raise their revenue. Under this bill the panchayats have also been given additional judicial powers.

It is evident that the success of the two sets of programmes is largely due to the keen interest evinced in them by the people themselves. Mr Sri Prakasa has revealed that there is great enthusiasm among the people of the State, especially of the rural population to share the burden and enjoy the benefits of rural advancement.

Progress of Bombay

People are increasingly participating in the constructive work and they are keen to expand the cooperative movement. The significance of the village panchayats is now well recognised and as a consequence the responsibilities involved in local administration as represented by panchayats and other forms are being taken up enthusiastically. At present the total number of developmental blocks in the State is 320 covering almost half the rural population of the State. Fifty-four new developmental blocks are proposed to be started as pre-extension blocks during the year 1959-60. The planning and execution of the programme has become more systematic and realistic. The formation of an informal consultative committee with some members of the legislature is expected to assist further in the extension of the programme and in securing more intensive public participation.

It is, however, to be noted that the assessment of the prospects of a successful implementation of the plan projects is not based solely on the strength of the keen interest evinced by the people of the State in constructive work. While known physical resources are quite adequate to sustain continued development, the state has considerable untapped resources consequent to the inclusion of Vidarbha and Saurashtra. The recent oil find in Cambay may herald a new era of industrialisation for the State. In this regard Mr Sri Prakasa has pointed out

that Bombay is "singularly fortunate in having adequate resources, both physical and financial, for its allround development". Already the State has made rapid strides in industrialisation. It occupies a preeminent position in the textile industry accounting for more than 52 per cent and 68 per cent of the entire country's yarn and cloth production respectively. A very high proportion of the dyestuff industry and oil refinery industry is located in the State. Other industries in which it has a sizable share are vanashpati, soap, radio, and electrical industries. It also accounts for 11 per cent of bicycle, 10 per cent of sugar and 16 per cent of cement industries. Mr Prakasa has indicated in his address that there is a proposal to establish a pig iron plant in the Chanda district. Thus prospects of establishing heavy industries have also improved. An index of the industrial development of the State is the high proportion of its urban population. The State has 28.3 per cent of its population in urban areas as against 17.4 per cent for the whole country. It is to be noted that in the old State the proportion was still higher at 31 per cent. It is evident from the decline in the percentage of urban population that though the areas that have been included in the new State have brought valuable additional resources, they are comparatively less industrially developed than the areas in the old State.

BOMBAY REVIEW

YOUR

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GATEWAY NOTES

Housing

With a huge backlog in the provision of minimum standards of accommodation coupled with a progressive increase in population, the problem of housing has assumed tremendous proportions in our country. It has been estimated that by 1961 about 8.9 million additional houses will be required to meet the housing needs of the people. As against this requirement, it is expected that the programmes for building dwellings as envisaged in the Second Plan will give only an additional 3 million houses, taking both the private and public sectors. It will be clear, therefore, that even if all the schemes are implemented according to schedule, there will be a huge deficit in housing facilities in the country at the end of the current plan. In this regard it may be noted that the need for active Government assistance in tackling the housing problem has long been recognised. The First Plan had made a provision of Rs 38.4 crores for housing and such provision has been increased to Rs 120 crores under the Second Plan. According to the Planning Commission's appraisal of the Second Plan, the total outlay over the first three years is about Rs 40 crores. The revised allocation will be Rs 100 crores or Rs 20 crores less than the original allocation. It also seems likely that the allocation will be further cut and the Commission have put the figure at Rs 84 crores on the basis of a total plan allotment of Rs 4500 crores.

While it is true that without substantial assistance from Government the housing problem cannot be satisfactorily solved, it cannot be maintained that there is no other alternative but to endure the shortage till such time as Government are in a position to allot the required funds for all the housing programmes that may be submitted to them. There are many ways in which private enterprise can help reduce the housing shortage. While laying the foundation stone of the staff quarters for the employees of the Life Insurance Corporation, in Bombay early this week, Mr S. G. Kazi, Minister for Civil Supplies and Housing, Government of Bombay, has referred to the prospects of an easing in the situation regarding supplies of essential building materials. Cement is now easily available in the country and Mr Kazi has revealed that "we have been given to understand by the Central Government that with effect from the last quarter of this year, more steel is expected to be released for housing". With an easier supply position in regard to building materials such as cement and steel, it may become possible for private enterprise to evince greater interest than hitherto in housing projects. The Rs 12 crore housing programme under

which the Life Insurance Corporation is to provide housing for its employees all over the country can be emulated by other large scale employers also.

The magnitude of the housing problem in the city of Bombay can be gauged from the fact that there has been a 150 per cent increase in population during the last 25 years while the increase in dwellings during the period has been to tune of only 35 per cent. Mr Kazi has pointed out that the existing accommodation in the city is just enough for about 28 lakhs of people while the present population of Greater Bombay is about 43 lakhs. There is thus a shortage of about 3 lakh tenements.

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Export Incentives

Speaking at the annual general meeting of the All India Exporters' Association in Bombay this week, Mr Nityananda Kanungo, Union Minister for Commerce, has pointed out that indications are that our exports during the current year will show a sizable increase over the previous year. There had been a number of inhibitory forces at work during the past year and perhaps the most powerful of them was the recession in the world trade. It would appear that this restraining factor has begun to lose its influence as the recession is yielding place to brisk conditions in most parts of the world. Moreover, export promotion has come to receive special emphasis in the country in view of the acute shortage of foreign exchange and the resultant accumulation of foreign loans. It is increasingly being recognised that in order to maintain the tempo of our economic development, it is incumbent on us to devise ways and means of augmenting our foreign exchange resources. For our requirements of foreign exchange will continue to remain considerable for several years to come as we have in the first place to repay the loans already contracted and secondly we have perforce to undertake a good number of projects still which will need foreign exchange.

It is gratifying to find, therefore, that Government are also keenly aware of the urgent need for promoting our exports. In the past one, two years several export promotion councils have been established and exporters are getting a number of incentives for expanding their business with overseas countries. Mr Kanungo has rightly pointed out that while exporters should get all the help they need from Government, the most important point to be remembered in export promotion is that our products should be competitive. This can be achieved only if we succeed in reducing the cost of production of our products. But one will find that here again one finds oneself looking to the Government for help. For Government's labour policy to mention only one factor that prominently enters into the cost of production in industry is such as to allow little room for any kind of adjustment.

GATEWAY MARKETS

Margins Imposed on Oilseeds

IN a bid to curb excessive speculative activity in Oilseeds, the authorities of the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange imposed a higher margin on Groundnut futures and fresh margin on Cottonseed. Soon after the announcement, prices sobered down. It will be too early to say, however, whether these higher margins will have any lasting effect.

In the case of Groundnuts, the margin proposed is Rs 45 per candy if prices go beyond Rs 185 and the margin will be Rs 92.75 in the delivery months of February and May. For Cottonseeds, if prices exceed Rs 135, a margin of Rs 15 per candy will be imposed. For groundnuts, there is already a margin of Rs 25 per candy if prices go beyond Rs 175; but operators preferred to pay the margin and still push up prices.

It is understood that the new margins became operative from the 31st January. The Exchange authorities were discussing the procedure with the Forward Markets Commission for collection of margins. This is said to be made difficult by the fact that most "bulls" are outside the Bombay State—in Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab—and time will have to be given to the Bombay brokers to collect the margin amount from their clients.

While the FMC's action has been welcomed by a section of the trade, it is pointed that this may provide only a palliative and not a permanent cure for the unhealthy rise in prices. For, there is a strange situation in the market at present in that the prices at this time of the year had never ruled so high. Not only this, reports from producing centres suggest that there is a hardly any more godown space for stocking the large arrivals of the new crops despite the understandable inclination on the part of the growers to withhold their stocks in expectation of higher prices. The impact of increased arrivals is bound to be felt on the prices in the coming weeks.

Meanwhile, Groundnut ready Bold was quoted at Rs 35.62 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 18.75. In the Castorseed section prices showed a hardening tendency on reports of the rise in prices in the UK following bad weather in Brazil. Castor ready was quoted at Rs 30.75 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 15.62. In the Linseed section, ready was quoted at Rs 34 and Linseed Oil at Rs 17.50.

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Gold & Silver

Price movements on the Bombay Bullion Exchange were confined to a narrow range. In the Silver section, arrivals amounted to as much as 20 bars against an offtake of only 14 bars. Unrefined metal

receipts totalled 22 bars. Spot changed hands at Rs 195.31 to Rs 195.94.

The consumption of silver in the United States, in 1959, is expected to exceed the 1958 figure. According to Messrs. Handy & Harman, 1959 will see the price more frequently above the Treasury buying price for domestic silver than in the recent past.

Although Gold receded mildly early in the week on reports of increased arrivals, there was a partial rally towards the close on reports of seizure of contraband supply. Spot rates changed hands at Rs 117.78 to Rs 118.09, while Sovereign ruled firm at Rs 74.50. Arrivals were heavy at 4,000 tolas against an offtake of 2,000 tolas, while unrefined metal receipts amounted to 3,500 tolas.

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Yarn

Barring some improvement in Staple-Fibre yarn, conditions in the local Yarn market were easy during the past week due to restricted offtake. In fact, prices of Art Silk Yarn were depressed due to selling pressure from indigenous manufacturers against contracts entered into earlier. Added to this, there was the impact of the arrivals of foreign yarn against export promotion licences issued earlier.

Listless conditions continued to prevail on the Cotton Yarn front. Demand from the handloom weavers was less active due to a setback in offtake of cloth. Despite the continued firmness in raw cotton prices, Cotton yarns remained depressed. In fact, prices would have gone down further, but for the fact that the hosiery season is expected to start very soon.

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Non-Ferrous Metals

After ruling weak earlier, prices of Non-Ferrous Metals steadied up towards the close due to scanty releases of copper and zinc by the State Trading Corporation. Weakness was, however, in evidence in brass sheets following restricted offtake of utensils.

A steadier tone was noticed in the Copper section in spite of the weakness in zinc, as releases of copper by the STC were not appreciable. Scrap ready was quoted at Rs 218 per cwt, while Zinc remained quite at Rs 96 per cwt. Due to the absence of demand, Lead was weak at Rs 84 per cwt. Some dealers even offered this metal at as low as Rs 82. Tin remained practically unchanged at Rs 152 per quarter.

The near-term trend of Zinc is considered steady as there are promises of increased demand. Many new uses for metal are being found. But the trend in Lead is far from certain, as there is so far little indication that the increased supply will be matched by a proportionate improvement in demand. As the statistical position in copper has improved considerably, the longer-term outlook appears to be steady. Tin prices may not change much for the time being, as the decision of Russia to export only 13,500 tons during the current year may help stabilise prices of this metal.

WORLD OF COTTON

THE Cotton market in Bombay remained buoyant with the spot and forward sections presenting a firm front during the week under review. The firmer trend in prices was attributed to heavy purchases by the North Indian speculators. Reports from Delhi indicated that a handful of operators were busy tightening their grip on cotton, oilseeds and grains, as they expected a further rise in prices in the coming months. Lower estimate of the overall cotton crop in the country and reports of a deterioration in quality of some growths also aided the bullish sentiment in the market. With spinners buying quality cottons and fresh support for futures from Delhi operators, Jharilla March contract advanced steadily to finish the week at Rs 675.50 against Rs 668.50 in the previous week.

Naturally, the Spot section witnessed cheerful conditions and spinners showed increasing interest in qualities like Vijay, Bhavarati, CO2, Jola and Porbunder CO2 varieties. Mills in South India also evinced good interest in popular growths. Above all, latest developments on the export front were also a contributory factor. In this connection, it may be mentioned that China's refusal to grant export licences for cotton to the UK in spite of firm commitments has so far not resulted in better UK enquiries for our cotton. Leading exporters are, however, of the opinion that Lancashire cannot hold off for long. Accord-

ing to them, export business in medium staple varieties should pick up in due course.

Again, the President of the East Cotton Association and the Cotton Buyers' Association, Bombay, will, it is learnt, lead a six-member delegation of cotton exporters to countries like Japan, Hong Kong, the Continent and the USA with a view to renewing the contract with the foreign buyers and also to finding out ways and means of promoting exports of Indian cotton. The delegation is expected to leave by the third week of March. This is the first delegation of its kind from India to visit foreign countries to explore the possibilities of promoting exports of surplus cotton.

In these circumstances, export houses are disinclined to quote lower than 20d per lb in reply to offers around 18.5d. As a result, prices of Jharilla, Dholleras, Mathia and Oomra Deshi have improved by about Rs 10 per candy in the past few days.

Demand for foreign growths was, however, subdued since most spinners were reported to have already covered import quotas allocated to them. Only a small business was reported in top Karnak for prompt shipment and top crop Gezira S. Grades for March/April delivery. Mills did not show much interest in East African and American cottons.

Speculation is now rife about the prospects of Egyptian cotton imports this year. The delegation from that country is busy explor-

Prices Forge Ahead

ing cotton markets in Bombay and Ahmedabad for the sale of Egyptian varieties; but the response has, so far, been poor as equivalent varieties from the Sudan are cheaper by about Rs 250 per candy. Rumours are current that Egypt is inclined to offer higher discounts to Indian mills with a view to increasing the competitive capacity of her cotton in the Indian market. The discounts at present are 15 per cent.

There are, however, reports that the Egyptian delegation has succeeded in its mission. For, it is understood, that a fresh licence to import 15,000 (Egyptian) bales of cotton will shortly be issued by the Government of India. This, more or less, represents Egypt's adverse trade balance position with us, which is about two million Egyptian pounds. In appreciation of this gesture by India, Egypt is believed to have agreed to give a further discount of 15 per cent, thereby raising it to 30 per cent. Even with this further discount, Egyptian prices are still out of parity with those of Sudan.

But the recent reduction in Gezira reserve prices has made Egyptian growths even more unattractive. It is, therefore, felt that the only way to induce Indian mills to buy more Egyptian cotton is to make it considerably cheaper or to buy more goods from India under a special payments agreement.

Meanwhile, textile interests feel that India should buy a large part of her raw cotton requirements from the Sudan with a view to retaining her cloth exports to that country. They are perturbed at the prospects of the Sudan and Great Britain entering into a trade agreement and fear that India will gradually lose the Sudanese market for textiles in favour of the UK if proper measures are not taken in time.

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STATISTICS

Exports by rail, from 1st September 1958 to the 29th January 1959, were 85,438 bales. Estimated mill consumption in Bombay, during the same period, was 507,997 bales as against 550,497 bales in the corresponding period of last year. Estimated stock of raw cotton, held by exports, dealers and mills in Bombay, on the 29th January 1959, was 434,290 bales as against 515,184 bales on the corresponding date of last year.

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CLOTH AND PIECEGOODS

The production of mill cloth in December last year was almost the same, at 435 million yards, as in December, 1957, and only 40 million yards lower than in December, 1956. Total cloth output, during 1958, amounted to about 4,923 million yards which is the lowest for the past five years, the

BOMBAY REVIEW

respect figures for 1957, 1956, 1955 and 1954 being 5,317; 5,282, 5,094 and 5,025 million yards respectively.

The production of yarn also, in December 1958, was about the same as in December 1957 and 1956. In fact, it was about a million or so pounds higher. Together with the December 1958 output of 154 million pounds, the aggregate yarn production, during last year, was 1,683 million pounds, which is lower than that for the previous year of 1,773 million pounds; but it is higher than for any other year prior to 1957.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (1) Tender No. CON[COS] 11/139/F2/59 for supply of 20 Nos. Lifting Barrier—Winch to IRS Drg. No. SA-8132 (Advantage). Earnest Money is Rs. 240/-. Tenders will be opened on 23-2-59 at 12 Noon.

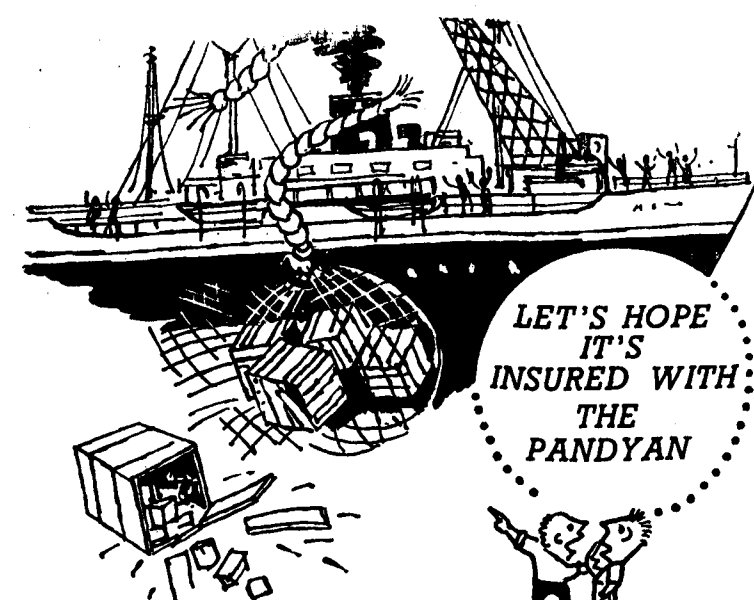
(II) Tender No. CON[COS] 12/P&M/B/59 for supply of (a) 3 Nos. 'Mecol' JLT 47 Type or similar Lifting Trucks capacity 7 to 8 Cwts. (b) 100 Nos. Pallets for the same. Earnest Money is Rs. 220/-. Tenders will be opened on 24-2-59 at 12 Noon.

(III) Tender No. CON[COS] 13/B/58 for supply of 32 Nos. 12" dia. Cast Steel 7 Spoke Wheels rough casting 2½" tread mounted on solid M.S. Axle 1½" dia with Machined inside Journals 3½" long x 1½" dia for 5'-6" gauge as per I.R.S. Specification No. M2, Class A, grade-1 & COS, S. E. Rly. Drg. No. 6/SE/58. Earnest Money is Rs. 220/-. Tenders will be opened on 25-2-59 at 12 Noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the undermentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs. 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms or on production of cash receipts from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipts for depositing earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs. 1,000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax clearance certificate with the tender.

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DELHI REVIEW

WITH the inauguration of the first blast furnaces in Rourkela and Bhilai by the President this week, the first fruits of the public sectors in the Second Plan will come into being. It will be some time before these fruits are available for public enjoyment. Present estimates are that Bhilai and Rourkela will have the first rolling mills in commission before the end of this year, and steel in saleable forms will issue forth from them. Already the supply position of pig iron has improved with the functioning of the new blast furnaces at Burnpur and Jamshedpur, and increase in the production of finished steel in these two places will ease considerably the supply position of steel products even in the first half of the year. The year 1959 will, therefore, see the realisation of some of the core projects of the Second Plan.

Whether planning in India at the moment is too fatally obsessed with steel is a matter of opinion. But even those who think that will not fail to be impressed by the prospect of steady supply of steel products from the plants already planned and executed. Bhilai and Rourkela—the latter especially—came under heavy parliamentary fire in recent months for delays and rise in their cost. In the event, however, the delay was only by a few weeks, and there is hardly any example of a million-ton capacity steel plant whose erection has strictly conformed to the scheduled time table. And when it is realised that the difficulties at one stage in Rourkela seemed pretty formidable, it is nothing short of a miracle that the delay has been so insignificant.

A steel plant is a vast complex of coordinated mechanism and its erection requires simultaneous progress on various fronts. As is well known, steel is an alloy of iron, carbon and slight quantities of metals like manganese, silicon etc. Iron ore has to be freed from the impurities found in it and the requisite quantity of carbon and other elements have to be added. The freeing of the impurities can best be done by coke fire. Limestone is added for removing impurities like sulphur and phosphorus and earth, all of which emerge at the end of the fiery ordeal as "slag". An integral steel plant thus consists of four main sections: coke ovens to convert charcoal into coke; blast furnaces to smelt iron ore to iron; steel melting plant to alloy iron with carbon and other metals to form steel; and, finally, rolling mills for giving the desired shape to the steel ingots. A whole series of ancillary productive apparatus is also necessary. This includes a power plant for electricity, a blower plant for sending in air at a high velocity into the blast

furnaces, structural and machine shops for repair and maintenance of plant and a host of other things too numerous to mention.

This is just the skeleton apparatus of a steel producing unit and does not take note of the countless number of other tasks connected with the transport of ore and provision of quarters for workers and other amenities of a township. These things have to grow simultaneously and the technical and practical problems of coordination involved in such undertakings are formidable and varied. Though, of course, it is possible to learn from experience and, indeed, Hindustan Steel has certainly benefited by the lessons of Bhilai and Rourkela, problems are not always of the same nature even when they arise out of similar situations. For instance, in Bhilai, supplies of equipments were, for some time, too fast for the rate of construction at the site. On the other hand, at Rourkela, in 1957, there was the opposite difficulty of supplies of equipment from abroad being delayed with the result that construction had to await the arrival of the plants. When feverish attempts at rectification of this position succeeded, they succeeded in an awkward way. For now the opposite situation of large amount of equipment on the spot was created, with the result there was delay in erection. Further, coordination is not merely between supplies of equipment and their erection, but between the various sections of the whole complex themselves. There were transport bottlenecks, and Vishakhapatnam port was for some time cluttered with Russian equipment intended for Bhilai. Then there was the difficult question of trained personnel for the job. As in much of our efforts, each project was at once an undertaking in itself and a training ground for further such efforts. Most of the engineers and operatives and workers on the job were completely new to their job and had to obtain the specialised training for the job even during the period of erection. This led to further upsets in schedules and created fresh problems of coordination and, of course, increase in the cost. To the credit of the private sector in the steel industry, it must be said that they cooperated readily in the matter of giving preliminary training to engineers before they left for Germany or Russia for further training in their special jobs.

But, by the end of 1958, the worst period of Hindustan Steel's teething troubles was over. The experience gained will have no immediate use, for, Durgapur is a "package deal" and the British consortium are handling all the technical problems themselves. But when the steel plants at Bokaro and other places come into being,

Rourkela and Bhilai

all the lessons now learnt will have been digested and we shall also have by then a compact corps of trained personnel and everything will be comparative plain sailing. People who complain of the increase in outlay of these two projects will have to bear in mind that a true costing of the projects will have to take into account the "experience value" of errors and the permanent accretion to knowledge of methods and organisation by the "mistakes and miscalculations" of these projects. They will then find that quite a large amount of expenditure at Bhilai and Rourkela is in the nature of "capital" and only a portion thereof is really chargeable to the two projects themselves.

One of the fruits of the two public sector steel projects has been the emergence of a training programme. For each of these plants, it has been estimated that an average of 670 engineers and 6300 skilled workers will be required. The training programme has been drawn up in such a way that there is no "over-readiness" either. Thus, the training is so phased that the completion of the training is timed with the commissioning of that part of the plant for which they are being trained. Out of a total number of 683 planned to be trained in the USSR, 221 have already been there and returned after training and about thirty more are there at the moment. The rest of the training programme is anticipated to go through without any hitch. For Rourkela, the training is to be in West Germany and the US. For the training of the operatives and skilled workers, the cooperation of the two steel plants in the private sector and over 50 engineering firms has been sought and obtained. About 1,800 operatives will be trained at Jamshedpur and Burnpur in four years and about 1,600 skilled workers will be taken care of by the engineering firms at a time. By the time all the three new steel plants in the public sector go into full production about 13,000 skilled workers will be available for them. This part of the efforts is no less important than the actual erection activities of the projects.

The completion and commissioning of the blast furnaces are, however, only the beginning. Two more blast furnaces and the melting shops and rolling mills have to be made ready. Work on these is going on apace. The bulk of the plant and equipment has already arrived and the foundations for the other blast furnaces have already been completed. Erection is also going on and, as stated earlier, the production of finished steel products is expected to com-

mence by the end of this year. When all the departments are at work, Rourkela is expected to produce 200,000 tons of plate, 470,000 tons of hot and cold rolled sheets of various gauges, 50,000 tons of tinplate, and about 50,000 tons of foundry iron. The by-products plant will deal with 130 tons of tar per day and produce creosote, naphthalene and other products. In addition, a fertiliser plant is being put up to use the surplus nitrogen from the oxygen plant. This is to produce 580,000 tons of nitro-limestone—thus having a capacity as big as Sindri. Bhilai, on the other hand, will produce 200,000 tons of rail and sleeper bars, 160,000 tons of heavy structural, 260,000 tons of medium structural, 150,000 tons of billet for re-rolling and 300,000 tons of foundry iron. As at Rourkela, the by-product plant will make use of 130 tons of tar per day.

By the end of the Second Plan period, the target of six million tons of steel (ingots) will have been fully realised and the output of 4.5 million tons of saleable steel will have commenced. Already, plans for additional steel plants are afoot. Interest in the production of steel in small units has been roused by reported performances of our neighbour China. How far this would be feasible in our country is still to be investigated and an official delegation for studying these production methods was recently promised by the Minister for Steel. Meantime, experience gained in Bhilai and Rourkela has been valuable. It is reported that the plant and equipment required for the Third Plan steel projects can be manufactured in India itself. If this proves feasible, the steel age in India can be said to have arrived and one of the fundamental purposes of the Second Plan would have been fulfilled.

If the steel age has begun, inferentially, the industrial age is not far off; but essentially, there must be the growth of what may be called the steel-using industries, for, it is such that will ensure the spread of prosperity within an industrial framework. But there has been little sign so far of any worth while activity in respect of the ancillary industries. The obsession is, as I have already pointed out, with steel; and it would be folly if this obsession were to make us think in terms of too high a steel production target for the Third Plan. Rather should there be a planned effort to utilise the steel that has been brought into production during the Second Plan. It is therefore that I have sought to emphasise that there must be no sense of compulsion about the steel target for the Third Plan.

OLYMPUS

NORTH INDIAN NOTES

Export Promotion

The disappointing achievement of the Government's export promotion drive during 1958 now a matter only too widely known, is borne out by the lower level of exports during 1958 against exports in 1957. The improvement that has been noticed in the payments gap of the country would seem to reflect not so much the improvement in the exports as the effect of the drastic cut imposed on imports into the country during the year. Whatever might have been the factors behind the poor performance on the export front, the need for intensifying the export promotion drive having been more than amply demonstrated, it is upto the Government and the business community to address themselves more earnestly to this question.

Compulsorily asking the manufacturers to export part of their production is indicated as the next probable step which the Government intend taking, by Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, while inaugurating the Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry on trade promotion, at Calcutta. Notwithstanding the urgency and imperativeness of the need for export promotion to think in terms of compulsion on the business community in stimulating exports, is, at the least, to simplify the problem which export promotion poses to the business community and to overlook the multifarious difficulties, which it has to encounter.

An increase in production of the articles meant for export is an essential condition for the success of even compulsory exports. This raises many other problems particularly regarding the availability of raw materials, and in so far such raw materials may have to be obtained from external sources, increase in imports might become necessary and this increase might neutralise the increase in exports that is aimed at. Compulsory exports might have also untoward effects on the internal prices of the goods exported.

Technological Training

A glaring discrepancy between the demand for and supply of technical personnel, is one of the current features of the national economy. Recognition that a high rate of development could not be sustained without availability of proper technical personnel for various development projects has not been enough to assure adequacy of technical personnel. The Government's efforts have evidently been unequal to the magnitude of the task of ensuring proper and expeditious development of technical institutions. An idea of the growing tempo of demand for technical personnel could be had from the fact that even after doubling the number of graduates

and diploma holders as at present envisaged at the end of the Second Plan, shortage of personnel is not expected to be completely wiped out. The need therefore to tap newer sources for getting larger number of technical personnel was stressed by Dr C. D. Deshmukh, Chairman of the University Grants Commission, while addressing the fourth annual convocation of the Indian Institute of Technology at Kharagpur.

There is naturally a limit to which the resources of the Government could be stretched in expanding facilities for technical education. The Government have already programmes for large-scale investment for technical education which envisage expansion of facilities with the object of having at the end of the Plan period, a total number of 84 degree institutions, and 160 polytechnics admitting approximately 11,000 students in degree courses, and 20,500 students in diploma courses annually. In view of the fact that technical personnel is in growing demand not only for projects in the public sector but also for the industries in the private sector, it is but proper that the private sector should also be made to share in the efforts to provide facilities, for technical education. In this connection Dr Deshmukh pointed to the great part played by industries in Europe and the USA in the development of technological education. It is however to be regretted that in this country this has been so far treated as something removed from the legitimate field of the industries.

Rope Industry's Problems

The main difficulty of the rope industry in our country is that it has to depend largely on imports for its raw materials. Its requirements of sisal and aloë fibres are about 10,000 tons per year, out of which only 4,000 tons of aloë fibre are available from indigenous sources. For the balance of about 6,000 tons the industry depends on imports. But due to the stringent import policy of Government the manufacturers are finding it difficult to obtain their supplies in time and in adequate quantities. Speaking at the recent annual general meeting of the Indian Rope Manufacturers Association, Mr K. L. Jalan has pointed out that with a helpful import policy, the industry may well be enabled to occupy its rightful place in the economy of the country. In advancing the claims of the industry Mr Jalan, however, does not ask for any special concession. For, he points out that as the total foreign exchange that will have to be spent on imports of the fibres required by the industry will be in the neighbourhood of only Rs 50 lakhs and as the saving that will be effected by the restrictive import policy as applied to fibre imports will be about Rs 12.5 lakhs, it should not be difficult for the Government to allow the industry to obtain its fibre requirements in full.

Government may also do well to take note of the fact that by

NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

Sugar Dilemma

ALTHOUGH crushing in Uttar Pradesh is in full swing and the cane supply supply is reported to be adequate, sugar production in the country is tending to decline. The supplies of cane to the factories is being threatened again, as strike has been announced from the 5th February if cane price is not increased.

Prices of Cuban sugar have continued to fall, although it is not clear yet how much damage has been done to the sugar industry during the recent civil war. The new Government is beginning to function quickly and emergency measures are reported to have been taken to help the industry. Crop estimates from Cuba appears to be up in any case, by about 400,000 tons (to a total of 6 million tons) over last year; and this forecast together with estimates from other producers have a steadying effect on prices. The world crop in 1959 is expected to be up by over 3 million tons to 50.6 million tons, while the European beet crop should be up by 2 million tons to 18 million tons.

The International Sugar Agreement, which came into force on January 1, is also expected to help steady prices. Although the agreement covers only supplies coming into the free market, it now covers a number of exporters previously excluded.

Meanwhile, the industry and the Government are still talking of exporting the commodity, while world sugar prices have lately fallen sharply to around the floor fixed under the International Sugar Agreement. There is, therefore, a growing feeling that, regardless of the foreign exchange shortage, India's sugar plans may be shelved for the time being.

Again, it is felt that export plans can be postponed unless determined action is taken on three points. First, more and better cane has to be grown. Secondly, mills have to be urged to greater modernisation, efficiency and economy in their production methods. Finally, the consumer needs to be treated more fairly.

Naturally, conditions in sugar markets have remained quiet,

enabling the rope industry to get its fibre requirements in adequate quantities and in time, they will also be aiding an important industry to increase its production. The rope industry is now producing all types of ropes and cordages required by the country. The combined capacity of the production of the members of the Indian Rope Manufacturers Association of rope and cordages of Manila, Sisal and Aloë etc is over 15,000 tons a year and it is estimated that they have a capacity to produce a further 10,000 tons.

thanks to better supplies following a further release for free sale. In the Hapur market, following rates (per maund) are quoted:—Saharanpur (D29) Rs 37.75; Rohana (D28) Rs 37; Shamli (D29) Rs 36.75; Deoband (B29) Rs 37.12 and Iqbalpur (B29) Rs 37.12.

After a prolonged spell of monotonous conditions, the Kanpur market experienced a welcome revival of steady feeling in the wake of fresh buying. Barring Uttar Pradesh, traders from almost all the consuming mandies remained active buyers, as their stock position was far from satisfactory. Though spot offtake remained poor, prices displayed a rising tendency, as stocks with the trade did not exceed 15,000 bags and a major portion of those comprised of damaged sugar.

Khandsari

Production of Khandsari is now hampered by rains and continued cloudy weather. It is reported that crushers, producing khandsari, are purchasing cane upto Rs 1.57 per maund as against Rs 1.31 fixed by the Government for purchases by the mills at outside gate stations. The rates are moving between Rs 30 and Rs 34.25 per maund, according to quality.

Gur

The Gur market in Hapur continued to display a steadier tendency with prices showing a rise of about Re 1 per maund, as arrivals from rural areas declined due to rains. Stockists were also purchasers in the market. With the result, stocks swelled to 35,000 maunds. Gur Pansera quality moved between Rs 16.75 and Rs 17.00 per maund.

In the Muzaffarnagar market, prices improved as arrivals there were hampered by rains. Chakku was quoted at Rs 18.12 and Pansera at Rs 16.62 to Rs 16.87 per maund.

Conditions in the Delhi market remained, however, quiet due to poor buying interest.

Foodgrains

Quiet conditions were witnessed in the Hapur Foodgrains market due to better supply position following arrivals of wheat from East Uttar Pradesh and increased daily sales through fair-price shops. Timely winter rains over a wide area has very much brightened the prospects of "rabi" crops.

Wheat prices have registered a fall of about 50 nP per maund, while the market for Rice rules quietly steady. Gram prices have touched an all-time high due to paucity of stocks and firm Punjab advices. The Maize market remains almost unchanged despite brisk consumer demand, as the stock position is fairly good. Jowar prices have recorded small gains over the week. Pulses are dearer due to poor stocks with the trade. Arhar has touched a new high level as stocks are concentrated in one hand. Urad and Moong have displayed a hardening tendency following good demand.

MADRAS REVIEW

THERE has, of late, been a surfeit of science in official discussions, and press reports alike. It was the Science Congress session held last month at New Delhi, that struck the first signal of this wave. From New Delhi, science travelled to Bangalore, to receive a re-emphasis of its importance in the development of the country. The occasion was the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore. As the foremost institution of its kind and also as one of the oldest ones, the growth and development of the Institute of Science, would reflect, in a large measure, the story of Indian science especially in the first half of this century. And a major part of what little has been done in this country in the scientific field would be reckoned as the contribution of this Institute. The Golden Jubilee celebrations of such an institution therefore mark an important event in the annals of Indian science. The importance of the occasion was equalled by the presence of so many distinguished personages belonging to this country as well as coming from abroad, the most felicitous aspect being the presence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, as the representative of British Science. The presence of the Mysore Governor, who was the erstwhile Maharaja of the State, fitted in with the munificence the Maharaja's family had displayed in the development of the Institute. The spacious ground at

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Institute of Science

present occupied by the Institute was itself a donation from the then Maharaja of Mysore. President Rajendra Prasad, in his capacity as Visitor of the Institute, inaugurated the jubilee celebrations. His presence was symbolic of the growing participation of the State in the development of science in the country.

The occasion evoked eloquent tributes from all the speakers who included, President Rajendra Prasad, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, His Highness Maharaja Sri Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, Governor of Mysore, and Dr S. Baghavantham, the Director of the institute, to the liberality and scientific vision of the late J. N. Tata, who conceived the project and brought it into being at great personal cost. In those days when Governmental thinking was not oriented towards the development of science, J. N. Tata represented the pioneering force in the development of scientific education in the country. Though there has been subsequent Government participation in the development of the Institute, the Institute is a monument to the munificence and scientific vision of the late J. N. Tata. The association of the Tata family since continued by his sons, has been the sustaining factor in the growth of the institute to its present dimensions. This happy alliance of interest of the Government of India, the Government of Mysore, and the Tata family, holds perhaps the best promise for the future progress of the Institute.

The great strides the Institute has made since its beginning, is reflected not only in the increase in the number of staff and students, or in the increase in the expenditure that has to be incurred for its maintenance, but also in the conferment of the status of a University to the Institute by the Government of India, with right to confer its own degrees and set up its own standards in teaching and research. However, the important role the Institute has been playing in scientific research has been acknowledged and anticipated long back and as Mr J. R. D. Tata, recalled in the course of his presidential address, the Institute used at one time to be described as the Indian University of Research. What, however, the Institute has gained by Governmental recognition of its position and status, is a new source of patronage from the University Grants Commission, which body according to the University Act, is to look after the needs of Universities and other Institutions of learning and research having the Status of a University. This carries the seeds of better fruits that the Institute might be able to give to the country in the future.

The jubilee celebration besides marking an important landmark in the growth of the Institute, has,

also served to highlight the significance of science for the economic and technological progress of the country. A higher rate of development is everywhere linked with the growth of science and it is for the potentialities of economic growth that science is mainly valued everywhere. The importance attached to science in this country also springs from similar motives. The spectacular achievements made by Soviet Russia in the scientific field and the stress laid in that country on scientific and technical education from early stages in the schools to which Dr Baghavantham referred, are highly significant.

The speeches of both Mr J. R. D. Tata and Dr Baghavantham, have revealed facts about the working of the Institute which hold the best hopes of the progress the country could make in all branches of science. It is a unique feature of the Institute that it is predominantly concerned with teaching and research and besides, provides facilities for advanced instruction and conduct of original investigation in all branches of knowledge. The danger of over-specialisation, is, according to Dr Baghavantham, sought to be countered by the provision of humanistic subjects of study.

Mr J. R. D. Tata has referred to the absence of parochial tendencies in either the recruitment of staff or in the admission of students who are drawn from all parts of the country. Not many educational institutions in the country could point to such a principle in their working, admission of students on caste and communal considerations being a too familiar feature in the running of most of the educational institutions of the country.

Another noteworthy feature of the working of the Institute to which Mr Tata referred is the contact and cooperation the Institute has maintained with other research and educational institutions within the country and abroad. It is even more pertinent, that the Institute has made it a principle to keep constant contact with industry. Considering the low level of industrial development of the country and the disregard of research problems by industries, it is only right that industrial problems should provide the immediately practical content of research for any institution which has as its aim the furthering of the technological and economic progress of the country.

In spite of the great material advancement which scientific and technological inventions have made possible, the progress of science in some of its aspects, has come to be viewed with increasing concern and alarm, because of its association in the last decade with manufacturing means of human destruction. In this connection, the Duke of Edinburgh referred to the crisis

created by science and of the need to solve the crisis by a proper choice. Referring to the great inventions that had paved the way for the manufacture of destructive weapons, the Duke said that it was like giving children sticks of dynamite to play with and then lighting the fuse. As the Duke has pointed out, it would be futile to blame scientists for this or for scientists to disclaim responsibility. What however is to be recognised is that science has with or without the scientists intending it, become the handmaiden of politics. Whether, in the event, science could save humanity, would depend on the choice the latter could make in regard to the uses to which science is to be put. The Duke therefore called for the need to link scientific attitude with humane and courageous thought, while President Rajendra Prasad, stressed the need for sustaining spiritual values which in the one-sided pursuit of science might otherwise be left to languish.

It might be trite to point out that so far as India is concerned, there is nothing to fear from the emphasis that is now sought to be given to the encouragement of science. The whole policy of the Government is too well-known everywhere as one of preserving world peace and understanding. By emphasising the role of science and technology in the development of the under-developed areas, where the poverty and misery of the population provide an explosive element to world peace, science is, in fact, being harnessed to promote and sustain closer co-operation and better understanding between the nations of the world.

There is another factor in the situation which should also merit attention in this context. It is not to be overlooked that the future progress of science in the country, is, in view of the great leeway the country has to make in the scientific realm, to a very great extent, pre-determined. The main pre-occupation of the country for some years ahead, would be to build science on the foundations laid in the other countries of the world.

The working of the Institute, as explained by both Mr J. R. D. Tata and Dr Baghavantham, and which both of them claimed was intended to develop scientific talent in its many-sidedness instead of turning out of mere specialists, is symbolic of the approach of the country towards the development of science. However the need to take rapid strides in industrial development and also to assist other aspects of development and welfare, underscores the importance of science in its applied aspect. But this has not prevented equal attention being paid to the, fundamental aspect of science, divorced from considerations of material returns.

THE PENINSULA

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

Exports

One of the few items to record an increase in exports, tobacco is estimated to have registered a record export in 1958. While exports of tobacco in the previous years had ranged between Rs 12 to 13 crores, export in 1958 is expected to be of the order of Rs 15 crores. This naturally reflects a great improvement from the slump conditions that prevailed in 1956 when the marketing problem was highlighted with huge accumulation of stocks including 4,000 bales of high grade tobacco. The improvement in the exports is a tribute to the efficiency of the work done by the Tobacco Export Promotion Council which was set up in 1956, since it was the intensive export promotion drive launched by the Tobacco Export Promotion Council that had brought about the improvement in the exports of tobacco in the country. In this connection Mr K Rangaswami, Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and Chairman of the Tobacco Export Promotion Council, recalled the valuable work done by the Council in exploring markets in China, and USSR for medium and low grade tobacco.

Part of the increase in exports Mr Rangaswami attributed to the good crop of flue-cured tobacco in Andhra Pradesh. The record export of tobacco effected in 1958 raises questions about the need to take measures to preserve exports at that level and even stimulate it at higher levels. The visit of the German expert who is making an on the spot study of the different varieties of the grades of tobacco should provide the stimulus for growing tobacco with reference to their suitability for export.

Cashew kernels is another item to have shared in the upward trend in exports. Against 30,862 tons of cashew kernels valued at Rs 13 crores exported in 1956, the country exported over 36,000 tons valued at Rs 15 crores during 1957-58 the new markets being Czechoslovakia, West Germany, Yugoslavia, and Peru.

Export Promotion has assumed immediate significance for pepper since export of this is reported to have declined in 1957-58 in comparison with exports in 1956-57. The fall in exports is estimated to be of the order of about 1000 tons the fall in value of exports being about Rs 6.0 million. In this connection Mr Rangaswami has suggested the intensification of the quality promotion drive as the main plank of the scheme for raising exports.

Such quality promotion schemes are also being prepared for the leather industry which is another chief foreign exchange earner for the South. An intensive study of the potentialities of the foreign markets is the another step contemplated by the export promotion Council to be part of the export promotion drive for these articles.

Progress of Madras

Broadcasting from the Madras Station of the All-India Radio, on the occasion of the Republic Day, Mr Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, on the progress the State had made in implementing social and economic programmes initiated under the First and Second Five Year Plans.

This progress is particularly marked in the sphere of education, in which the State could be said to have made advances far ahead of the other States in the country. In this connection, Mr Medhi made special mention of the phased programme that has been set in motion, for the introduction of free and compulsory education to pupils upto the age of 14. Under this scheme, primary education up to five years of schooling would become compulsory in all parts of the State by 1965, while from the next academic year, primary education, is designed to be completely free.

In this remarkable progress that has been made in the educational sphere public cooperation was a material factor. With a view to attracting all school going children to the schools, the scheme of free mid-day meals, is being introduced, the scheme being supported by the State Government which has provided a sum of Rs 20 lakhs during last year towards this. Such mid-day meals are now provided for over 3 lakhs of children covering more than 8,000 elementary schools.

The school improvement project depending mainly on the voluntary cooperation and contribution of the public is another scheme that has been launched in the State and the public response by way of contribution is also claimed to be admirable. The number of schools that has been started with public cooperation is claimed to be about 1,800.

Another field in which rapid progress is reported to have been recorded is agricultural cooperation. The loans granted for agricultural purposes through cooperatives is placed at Rs 20 crores. The beginning that has been made in providing all the agricultural credit needs of the farmers through cooperatives is another achievement. This bears testimony to the concern evinced by the Government for improving agricultural production especially foodgrains production. It is worthy of note that the efforts taken to increase foodgrain production have been amply rewarded and the State is reported to have achieved self sufficiency in foodgrain production.

Madras State is also abreast of other States in the harnessing of rivers for irrigation and power generation. Progress in this field has been such that the State is now considered to have reached almost the point of exhaustion in regard of the scope for further development of hydro potential.

With the headway made in power generation, it has been possible for the State Government to lift the cut on the consumption of power by industries. Even more remarkable has been the success of the rural electrification programme of the Government.

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

Coffee Outlook

UNCERTAINTY continues to hang over the Coffee industry. Bumper crops in almost all producing countries continue to swell the surplus. Brazil alone is holding a stock of unsold coffee to the tune of nearly a million tons. Although the Latin American producers have agreed to restrict exports in 1959 with the object of checking further declines in coffee prices which have almost reached bottom, it will not be a final solution to the problem, as over-production will continue to inflate stocks in those countries.

As for India, there is every indication that production will increase and planters hold the view that, with the next few years, the coffee industry will hit the 60,000 tons-mark. Consumption in India is, at present, less than 30,000 tons and unless the home market is expanded substantially, India will have to rely more on the foreign market. India might be faced with the task of doubling her exports within the next few years. It is very doubtful whether she can do this in view of the fact that the world market is already more than adequately supplied from other producing countries and that they have better business ties with the major consuming countries of the world.

In this connection, the Chairman of the Coffee Board has stated that the industry can hope to survive the challenge in an adverse world market only by enforcing economy in production expenditure, improving quality and raising the per acre yield on the one hand, and by expanding consumption at home through intensive promotional activities and lower prices which will act as an incentive on the other hand. Referring to the reported moves of the Bombay and other State Governments to establish coffee in their States, the Chairman feels that it can be perhaps wise to go slow in this matter of extension of coffee areas where it was already established.

Pepper

Despite lower advices from New York Pepper prices have been ruling firm in the Bombay and Alleppey markets with the rate being pushed up to Rs 700 per candy for the superior Palai variety. Expectation of a further cut in freight rates to the United States and speculative support based on optimism that the USA will start more active buying soon have pushed up prices. Smaller arrivals at all terminal markets have also helped the sentiment, while outside speculators are reported to be paying more attention to pepper as they think that the present prices are low.

But, the rise in prices is too steep and the absence of any encouraging foreign advice may reduce off-take and prices may suffer a setback if speculators do not continue to support the market despite un-

encouraging factors. The future of the market depends upon the buying policy of New York dealers, for most of the sales made to Russia and the East European countries stand covered.

Ginger

Ginger prices have also recorded a smart rise during the past few days, thanks to increased domestic and export demand. In the Alleppey market, the rate is quoted at as high as Rs 550 per candy. The main contributory factor is the fact that America, which had bought last year at around 12 to 13 cents a pound, is now an active buyer at around 15½ cents.

Arrivals are reported to be poor and this season's crop is mentioned to be about 4,000 tons lower at 12,000 tons against about 16,000 tons in the previous season. Domestic demand has also been picking up due to large consumption. Aden is also reported to have bought moderate quantities. There is a general feeling that, if the present trend in foreign demand continues, exports this season should be considerably better.

Hides and Skins

In the Madras Tanned Hides market, arrivals of Cow hides were about the same as in the previous week; but clearances were slow. The Calf section showed no change.

On the export front, trading was confined to lower selections of 9/8½ lbs and 10/12 lbs and business was reported in fifths at 38½ d and 34d respectively, depending on the quality. In the Calf section, there was some enquiry for premium quality Buff Calf at 2d to 3d decline.

In the Tanned Skins section, there was a fair clearance of sheep skins at unchanged levels.

In the export section, business was irregular and mostly confined to cheaper lines of goat and selected top quality marks.

The market for Raw Hides and Raw Skins ruled steady. Tanners feel that the free export of raw goat skins will affect adversely the tanning industry in South India.

Bangalore Silk

There has been no change in the prevailing high rates in the Bangalore Silk market during the week ended 29-1-1959. In general, owing to contraction in production of cocoons, prices of both flature and charka silk, particularly the finer varieties, tended to quote high.

Kollegal, T. Narasipur and Kaha-kapura (which are principal centres for flature silk) quoted a rupee higher as compared to the previous week. There was a corresponding rise in prices in respect of finer varieties of Charka Silk.

Reflecting scarcity of cocoons, the prices of reeling cocoons, of Channapatna, Sidlaghatta and Mugur areas continued to be quoted at around the high levels noticed in the previous week.

The prices quoted for Silk waste varieties were nominal since there was not much movement of silk waste in the market.

The Associated Cement Companies Limited

Impressive Record of Progressive Performance

Government's Taxation Policy on Corporate Finance

Expansion Programme & New Venture

Chairman Shri Dharamsey M. Khatau's Address

PRODUCTION AND PROFITS

Speaking at the 22nd Annual General Meeting of the Associated Cement Companies, Ltd., the Chairman, Shri Dharamsey M. Khatau, said: "The year under review has been one of increased production and despatches, the latter having increased by 2.57 lakh tons. Nevertheless, we have ended the year with considerable diminution in the profits available for distribution mainly due to the aggregate burden of taxation and the mandatory Development Rebate Reserve."

"It is beyond one's comprehension," the Chairman continued, "that a basic industry which has such an impressive record of progressive performance, which has contributed so much to the country's economic progress and in which the public from all classes has invested so much with such confidence, should be expected to operate under the burden of such exactions. The result is a ridiculous position, in which everybody, with the sole exception of the shareholder, seems to come out on the right side, at any rate in monetary terms. But that is not by any means the end of this dismal story. The final net result of the last year's working of your Company affords ample proof of the serious effect of taxation policy on Corporate Finance. For, apart from depreciation, the net 'plough back' of profits after a whole year's working on a vast scale is only about Rs. 6 lakhs! And it is from this paltry sum that your Company is expected to meet not merely the cost of replacements and renewals at steadily rising prices but also the needs of an expanding business!"

TARIFF COMMISSION

"It is in this context," the Chairman stated, "that the recommendations of the Tariff Commission have to be examined. Your Company had high hopes that the Commission would be alive to the realities of rising costs and increasing taxation and would recommend a fair price, such as would cover all costs and leave a fair margin of net profit after tax. Unfortunately, our hopes have been belied and the only substantive outcome has been the award of a totally inadequate increase of Rs. 3.50 per ton in the ex-Works price of our cement. And even here, the Commission's recommendation that this price increase

should be retro-active from 1st January 1958 was rejected by Government without assigning any cogent reasons save that it would involve 'administrative and financial complications'."

While commending the concept of 'fair return' on 'capital employed' accepted by the Tariff Commission as a welcome departure from past practice, Shri Khatau remarked, "the substance of this 'fair return' on capital employed was taken away by the incomprehensible proposition that such return was intended to cover not merely taxation and dividend, but also such charges as the annual bonus to employees and the commission contractually payable to Managing Agents which were manifestly items of overhead costs. Moreover, while it can be accepted that any reserve that may be voluntarily created by a company out of its profits, (and which can be drawn upon by the Company at any time), should be ignored in fixing the 'return' to be allowed, such cannot obviously be the case with the mandatory reserve which is statutorily required to be made at 75% of the Development Rebate. But the price structure as now determined and which is to remain in force up to July 1961 totally ignores these considerations, with the result that your Company will have to provide for all these charges besides taxation and dividend out of the 12% return on capital employed that has been allowed to it in the price of cement."

"Your Company, therefore, submitted a representation to Government that items of cost such as Stockists' Commission, Bonus to Employees, Managing Agents' Remuneration etc. and the charge for 75% of the Development Rebate should be allowed as legitimate and necessary elements of 'overheads' in computing costs and that the price of our cement ex-Works should be refixed accordingly. We also requested Government to allow the price increase with retrospective effect from 1st January 1958 as recommended by the Tariff Commission, in view of the considerable loss of profits suffered by the Company since the time the industry's case was referred to the Tariff Commission in 1957. I regret to have to report that our proposals have not found favour with Government and the representation has been wholly negated."

EXPANSION

Shri Khatau reported that the various expansion projects of the ACC were proceeding satisfactorily. The dry-process plant at Mancheri, which went into operation recently, though slightly higher in initial capital cost, would economise in coal consumption. The extensions to the Sindri and Chaibasa Works had been completed and those of the Kymore and Shahabad Works were proceeding satisfactorily. The Chairman also announced that the Company would manufacture Blast Furnace Portland Cement at Chaibasa by utilising the slag obtained under agreement from the TISCO Works at Jamshedpur.

FINANCE FOR EXPANSION PROJECTS

Speaking about the enormous capital outlay involved in financing the Company's expansion and modernisation projects, Shri Khatau stated: "As the internal resources of the Company were diminishing and as the funds which had been already raised through borrowing against Debentures for Rs. 4 crores issued in 1954-55 and by the offer of equity capital were inadequate to meet these requirements, your Board has now made arrangements for obtaining further advances to the maximum limit of Rs. 5 crores on Cash Credit Accounts from the Company's Bankers against the security of 6% First mortgage Debentures of a like amount ranking *pari passu* in all respects with the earlier Debentures. The proceeds will be utilised partly for financing the immediate needs of our modernisation and expansion programme and partly for investment in the heavy engineering project set up in collaboration with Messrs Vickers Ltd. and Messrs Babcock & Wilcox Ltd., of U.K."

ACC-VICKERS-BABCOCK LTD

The Chairman announced that a new Company under the name of ACC-VICKERS-BABCOCK LTD. had been formed and registered as a Public Company, with its headquarters in Bombay. The first Board Meeting of the new Company was held on the 20th of January. "The Authorised Capital of the Company is Rs. 10 crores, of which about Rs. 5.4 crores will be subscribed and fully paid up over a period of some three years. Your Company's share of this will

be 49.8% while the two Overseas Shareholding Companies will take up 24.9% each. The balance of 0.4% will be held equally by the four firms who are the principal shareholders in the Cement Agencies (Private) Ltd.

"The Works of the new Company will be located at Durgapur, West Bengal. It will manufacture cement-making machinery, general machinery, pumps, water tube boiler plants and accessories and pressure vessels. Production is expected to commence in 1962 and the Works will attain its target of full manufacturing capacity by 1965." The project is expected to save a substantial amount of foreign exchange and in course of time perhaps earn foreign exchange through export of machinery items.

"This project constitutes an important step in the diversification of your Company's activities. The returns will be slow, because it may take as long as seven years before any dividends begin to come in; but when they do, they will be sure though not spectacular. In itself the project will be one of major significance in the national economy."

The Chairman expressed his thanks to the Government of India for their continued encouragement and guidance and to the Government of West Bengal for their assistance in acquiring land and other facilities at Durgapur.

CENTRAL WORKSHOPS

Referring to the ACC's Central Workshops, the Chairman reported that their surplus capacity was being utilised to meet the requirements of outside parties and said that these Workshops would be operated integrally with the Works of ACC-VICKERS-BABCOCK LTD.

DEMAND FOR CEMENT

Shri Khatau then referred to the sharp drop in the demand for cement since August last and remarked: "Any further deterioration in the situation would compel us to curtail production. In fact, whereas at one time the Government of India were continually pressing us to expand production capacity even more rapidly than we thought either practical or prudent, they have been recently suggesting that we should curtail production. But the stand we have

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taken is that in the best interests of the country such a desperate remedy should not be resorted to until all other measures have first been tried to correct the imbalance between supply and demand."

The Chairman narrated how the cement target under the Second Five-Year Plan was raised again and again—starting with 10 million tons in 1954 to 12.5 million tons in 1955 and then to 15 million tons or so in 1956. This was contrary to the industry's considered advice, based on a careful assessment of the market conditions then prevailing, that the target should be pitched at 8 million tons. Referring to this unrealistic target of 15 million tons, Shri Khatau remarked: "In cement, as in most other basic industries, 'physical planning' based on 'plan frame' held the field, in total disregard of all such relevant considerations as the availability of transport or resources (whether internal or external), or the relationship between over-rapid investment, deficit finance, costs and prices, or between demand and supply at any given level of costs and prices, etc."

Shri Khatau then listed (a) the licensing of excessive capacities for new factories and for the extensions to old factories, based on fanciful targets; (b) the rapid pace of such expansion, which is running quite out of step with, and far ahead of, the demand for cement both for Government requirements and for private and industrial consumption; (c) the licensing of expansions at the wrong places and (d) shortage of re-inforcement steel, as the main causes of the serious imbalance between supply and demand and warned that "this imbalance will intensify as more and more production becomes effective every year between now and 1960-61."

Coming to the immediate causes of the sudden drop in demand, he hoped that the falling off in Government demands was temporary and that the off-take would soon pick up again and that as regards private and industrial demands the position would also improve gradually over the next year or so. He expressed some concern over the one million tons or so of additional cement capacity which would come into production in the meantime.

"In these difficult circumstances, and following upon the deliberations at a Conference of Cement Producers convened by the Government of India in October last, we joined with other Producers in submitting a Memorandum to Government suggesting certain specific remedial measures. Among the more important of the suggestions so made were: (1) The diversion of large quantities of cement to road building, (2) Rapid promotion of Cement Exports, (3) Suspending of work on licences for the further work on existing factories and expansion of existing factories and for the establishment of new factories in those cases where no substantial financial commitments had yet been made, (4) Reduction

in price by reducing the Excise Duty back to Rs. 5/- per ton."

Regarding cement prices Shri Khatau observed that while the Excise Duty on cement was raised from Rs. 5 per ton in 1954 to the incredible figure of Rs. 24 per ton in 1958, "the price of cement remained steady at an average of Rs. 90/- to Rs. 91/- per ton packed (f.o.r. destination) until the middle of 1956 when, with the advent of State Trading in Cement, it was pushed up to Rs. 102.50 per ton. In May 1957, the price of packed cement was raised again to Rs. 117.50 per ton (f.o.r. destination), at which level it stands today."

TAX BURDEN ON CEMENT INDUSTRY

Referring to the tax burden which cement has to carry apart from Excise Duty, Shri Khatau observed: "The other indirect tax burdens included in the price of cement—at any rate for ACC cement—account for an aggregate average of Rs. 2.23 per ton (based on 1957-58 figures) for Royalties, Duties, Sales Taxes, Municipal Taxes, etc. This does not include the incidence of direct taxes such as Income-Tax, Corporation Tax, etc., because it may be objected that, being taxes on profits, they do not enter into the make-up of the price of cement. This is, of course, totally wrong, because in the case of commodities such as cement where the price is controlled and fixed by Government from time to time, not only the net profit element but also the direct taxes do enter as a specific load in the final make-up of the price so fixed. In the case of ACC cement, the incidence of this load was Rs. 5.52 per ton based on 1957-58 figures."

"The total tax-loading (including Excise Duty) in the price of unbagged ACC cement is therefore as much as Rs. 31.75 per ton ex-Works as against the present ex-Works selling price of Rs. 82/- per ton (inclusive of Excise Duty). It is against this background that the suggestion to cut back the Excise Duty to Rs. 5/- per ton must be considered because there is, I submit ample justification for this proposal in the facts I have just outlined. It should also not be overlooked that Excise Duty was increased in 1957 and 1958 with the specific purpose of inhibiting demand when cement was in short supply. This purpose it has served admirably; but today, when there is urgent need to stimulate demand and increase sales, the high Excise Duty is acting as a serious deterrent."

"As I have said earlier it would be quite wrong to attempt to resolve the present surplus situation by recourse to desperate measures such as curtailing production until all other remedies have first been tried. The various measures to which I have referred in this connection are designed, on the one hand, to increase the off-take in such directions as accelerated programmes for building cement roads

and exporting cement to the near markets and, on the other, to stimulate demand by a substantial, necessary and fully justifiable reduction in price by reducing the load of Excise Duty."

LABOUR-MANAGEMENT RELATIONS

Turning to labour-management relations, the Chairman stated: "Except at the two Collieries our relations with employees at our various Works continued to be harmonious. I would like to congratulate our employees and trade union officials at the various factories on their growing sense of realism, maturity and increased awareness of their responsibilities in our common and joint endeavour."

"We have reached three-year agreements with the workers' unions at Katni, Kistna, Dwarka, Lakheri and the new Works at Mancheri. These bring the total number of Works covered by such agreements to eleven. Though it is too early to evaluate the results of these settlements, it is evident that they have been beneficial both to workers and management, by fostering goodwill and mutual trust, and ensuring smooth working, better emoluments and minimum loss of production time through industrial strife."

WAGE BOARD FOR THE INDUSTRY

Referring to the Central Wage Board for the Cement Industry constituted by the Government of India, the Chairman observed: "The responsibility lies squarely on employers as well as on labour to put all relevant facts before the Wage Board and to assist the Board in arriving at correct conclusions. An even heavier responsibility lies on the Board itself to make recommendations, after a thorough study, which will be found acceptable to labour as well as to employers."

SHARES FOR EMPLOYEES

Shri Khatau announced that the 12,202 shares of the new issue which had been offered to permanent employees as they had remained unapplied for by shareholders, had been fully subscribed for by the employees.

BONUS

The Chairman expressed regret that due to the substantial reduction in net profits, the Directors were compelled not only to reduce the net appropriations to Reserves and to lower the dividend to 8.5 per cent, but also to scale down the bonus to employees to one-fifth (instead of one-fourth) of their annual basic salaries. The Chairman concluded by recording the Company's warm appreciation of the unremitting hard work and unstinted co-operation of all the Company's employees.

Note: This does not purport to be a report of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting which will be sent separately to shareholders on request.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. CON/GM/3P&M/C/59 for supply of (a) 4 Nos. "Murex" or similar single operator Diesel Engine driven Arc Welding Set with Generator 9 K.W., 15-300 Amp. 30 to 70 volts, continuous rating 210 Amps., complete with welder's accessories for each set and (b) 4 Nos. Track work grinder to suit the above arc-welding set, each grinder complete with six spare wheels and all accessories. Tenders will be opened on 4-3-59 at 3 P.M.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs. 5/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipt for depositing earnest money of Rs. 1,000/- with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs. 1,000/- with the Controller of Stores are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

GENERAL MANAGER

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S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. CON/GM/2D/59 for supply of Bolts etc. as per list to be obtained from the schedule. Tenders will be opened on 3-3-59 at 3 p.m.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs. 5/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash Receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipt for depositing earnest money of Rs. 1,000/- with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs. 1,000/- with the Controller of Stores are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax clearance certificate with the tender.

GENERAL MANAGER

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Selected Scrips Fare Well

Watch-Dog Writes:

STOCK markets have generally presented quite a steady appearance during the week under review. Although trading has been of comparatively smaller dimensions, the underlying tendency is well maintained despite Budget uncertainties.

Apart from Teas and a few other selected scrips which fared well on improved demands, the Calcutta Stock Exchange disclosed no special feature during the past week's trading.

Dealings on the Bombay Stock Exchange were thin and slow and practically without feature.

On the Madras Stock Exchange, selective buying was noticed in Plantings and a modest recovery in a few other shares.

Wall Street closed very steady with a majority of mostly fractional gains.

Calcutta

Friday Evening.

ALTHOUGH activity was still restricted, steadier conditions prevailed on the local Stock Exchange last week when selected scrips encountered good support at enhanced levels. This was mainly due to the belief entertained by some operators that there would be no significant increase in taxation in the forthcoming Budget. Their belief was based on the fact that, if the Budget was unrealistic, the results of the meeting of the creditor countries, scheduled to be held in the middle of March, might not be quite favourable to India. It was, however, evident that the burden of taxation was going to be increased; but the main question was, how much and in what form—

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

CANCELLATION OF TENDER NOTICE

Tender notice for tender No. PB18/COS/414 & 415; A/E/A/158 for supply of (1) 2 Nos. of Axle crank Driving LP (built up type) M class as per Con. Engineer's Drg. No. 4321 and (2) 13 Nos. of Axle straight Tender Steel Rough GS, H, HS, HSM Classes as per item 24 of CME's Drg. No. 7737A which is due to be opened on 16.2.59 at 12 noon published in this paper recently, is hereby cancelled.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
S180

whether direct or indirect. There are now three weeks left for the Central Budget and, as such, rumours may start flowing after a week.

Although business in the Giltedged market continued to be restricted, a fairly steady tone was maintained, thanks to sustained demand for State Loans. With short-term money conditions tight, banks were virtually out of the market. 3 per cent 1986 Loan opened at Rs 74 and, after touching a low of Rs 73.70 and a high of Rs 74.50, finished the week at Rs 74.25.

Bank shares were quietly steady with Punjab National changing hands at Rs 23.56 to 23.75 following the maintenance of the dividend despite lower profits.

Sentiment in the Jute section, remained rather depressed with prices developing a slightly reactionary tendency. The main contributory factor were the panic conditions prevailing in the jute goods market following the LJMA's decision to withdraw the minimum prices fixed in February last and the sealing of a further 1½ per cent looms. Even the announcement of satisfactory interim dividends by a few mills in the Bird-Hellers group had no effect on the section. Alliance were on offer at as low as Rs 118 against Rs 124; Anglo-India at Rs 216 against Rs 217.50; Fort Gloster at Rs 250 against Rs 258; India at Rs 15.06 against Rs 15.50; New Central at Rs 13.25 against Rs 13.56 and Union at Rs 221 against Rs 235. The only firm feature was National, having sustained speculative support upto Rs 26.75 from Rs 26.50.

Coal shares, however, presented a firm front with a few selected ones changing hands at enhanced levels on reports of a few purchases made by the LIC at the recent meeting. Most prominent were East Indian having buyers upto Rs 24.12 from Rs 23.62; Central India upto Rs 7.53 from Rs 7.37 and Western Bengal upto Rs 6.06 from Rs 5.84. Equitable remained very steady at Rs 30.37, while Bengal were marked back to Rs 284 from Rs 286 on lack of fresh support. Burrakur moved rather erratically between Rs 17.50 and Rs 17.87, to finish the week at Rs 17.75.

The slight improved conditions prevailing in the cloth market were reflected in the Textiles section, where Elgins forged ahead to Rs 12.12 from Rs 11.75 and Kesoram to Rs 12.03 from Rs 11.37. Jayshree changed hands at Rs 8.36, to Rs 8.62 and New Victoria at Rs 1.19 to Rs 1.28.

The Tea section, behaved better with a number of shares coming in for good demand at improved levels on reports that the companies of those gardens situated in Assam and Doorga had done well last year. The general belief that tea supplies might not be as excessive as was originally feared was another contributory factor. Most prominent scrips were Brooke Bond having hardened to Rs 16.75 from Rs 16; Bishnauth to Rs 19.25 from Rs 18.62; Bormah Jan to Rs 17.25 from Rs 15.75; Dhelakhhat to Rs 23.50 from Rs 22.12; Eastern Cachar to Rs 4.06 from Rs 3.81; Hasimara to Rs 21.12 from Rs 20.87;

Sungma to Rs 16.56 from Rs 15.87 and Hoograjuli to Rs 29.75 from Rs 28.75. Methoni had buyers at Rs 20.12 to Rs 20.37.

Sugar shares were generally neglected and prices developed a reactionary tendency due to some selling pressure on fears that production might be affected by the growing competition from Khandasari units. There were also fears of agricultural income-tax being imposed by the State Governments in the forthcoming budgets. Raza-Buland were marked down to Rs 11.94 from Rs 12.94; Carew to Rs 8.75 from Rs 9.00; Darbhanga to Rs 19.62 from Rs 19.94; Dyer Meakin to Rs 14.19 from Rs 15.06 and Cawnore to Rs 10.50 from Rs 11.00. The only exception to the general trend was SKG, which met with a steady demand upto Rs 10.06 from Rs 9.87.

In the Engineering section, price movements were influenced by the speculative activity in Indian Irons. After starting steady at Rs 26.22, Indian Irons moved rather irregularly between Rs 26.02 and Rs 26.26 on alter-week at Rs 26.20. TEXMACO closed better at Rs 21.20 after touching a low of Rs 20.80 from Rs 21.15. G. K. Williams changed hands at Rs 37.25 to Rs 37.31 against Rs 38.12 in the previous week; Britannia at Rs 10.69 to Rs 11 against Rs 11; Indian Galvanizing at Rs 16 to Rs 16.12 against Rs 16.62; Marshalls at Rs 5.62 to Rs 5.75 against Rs 5.69 and Kumardhubi at Rs 8.75 to Rs 8.81 against Rs 8.69.

Miscellaneous issues moved with the general trend of the market although a few shares emerged with minor gains on balance. Orient Paper changed hands at Rs 30.30 to Rs 31.75 (Rs 31.75). Titagur at Rs 42 to Rs 42.12 (Rs 42.12); Sipur at Rs 13.31 to Rs 13.94 (Rs 13.94); Indian Cable at Rs 29.19 to Rs 29.75 (Rs 29.31); Indian Aluminium at Rs 17 to Rs 17.31 (Rs 17.00); Dunlop Rubber at Rs 29.69 to Rs 30.12 (Rs 29.94); Rohtas at Rs 18.27 to Rs 19 (Rs 18.62); Rallis at Rs 49.37 to Rs 52 (Rs 49.37); Hindustan Motor at Rs 7.42 to Rs 7.65 (Rs 7.50); Indian Oxygen at Rs 23.62 to Rs 24.06 (Rs 23.62); Indian Steamship at Rs 13.87 to Rs 14.19 (Rs 14.12); Indian Copper at Rs 3.55 to Rs 3.61 (Rs 3.57); Phillips at Rs 16.69 to Rs 16.94 (Rs 16.81) and Aluminium Corporation at Rs 10.81 to Rs 11.12 (Rs 10.81). Figures shown within brackets were the week's closing rates.

The slight improved conditions prevailing in the cloth market were reflected in the Textiles section, where Elgins forged ahead to Rs 12.12 from Rs 11.75 and Kesoram to Rs 12.03 from Rs 11.37. Jayshree changed hands at Rs 8.36, to Rs 8.62 and New Victoria at Rs 1.19 to Rs 1.28.

Bombay

DULL but steady conditions prevailed in the Bombay Stock Exchange during the past week. Apart from occasional interest in some selected shares the list has remained generally inactive as operators have been reluctant to extend commitments in view of the proximity of the Central Budget.

In the Steel section, Tata Steel closed almost unchanged on balance at Rs 175.50. Indian Irons closed at Rs 26.20 as against previous week's rate of Rs 175.25.

In the Textile section, Bombay Dyeing was steadier at Rs 57.10. Central after earlier steadiness closed unchanged on balance at Rs 89.

Century met with support and advanced to close at Rs 437.50.

Among Miscellaneous shares BIC met with speculative interest and improved to Rs 4.26. BB Petrol was another small priced share which met with support to move upto Rs 1.80. Hindustan Motors was wanted upto Rs 7.64. In later dealings ACC came in for some enquiry to close at Rs 155.

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Madras

BUSINESS on the Madras Stock Exchange was mainly confined to select Plantings and Industrials. Other sections remained mostly dull.

TEXTILES: There was practically no interest in this section and prices showed only small variations. Travancore Rayons met with some offerings at Rs 16.87 to Rs 16.90 and Buckingham at Rs 174. Maduras were quoted around Rs 25.25.

PLANTINGS: The rather gloomy outlook reported by the Chairman of the Coffee Board was responsible for some selling pressure in Coffee shares. Ochterlony's were on offer at as low as Rs 4.90 against Rs 5.10, while Consolidated Coffees dropped down to Rs 19.60 from Rs 20.60 and Coffee Lands to Rs 21 from Rs 22.75. Pullangodes were quoted at Rs 1.60.

There was not much support for Tea shares. Nilgiris met with business at Rs 7.25 and Coorgs at Rs 5.00. There was small buying support for Nonsuch, which improved to Rs 24.55 at the close.

In the Rubber section, there was fair absorption of Cochin Malabars upto Rs 5.53. Rajendras met with business at Rs 12.50; Kailas at Rs 4.63 and Kalpettas at Rs 11.62.

MISCELLANEOUS: Business in this section was small. With the non-availability of steel and over-production of cement, Cement shares were dull and easy. Dalmias were on offer at Rs 9.75 and Indias (Rs 5) at Rs 5.25. Chemical shares came in for modest enquiry, FACTS changing hands upto Rs 7.35 and Mettur Chemicals upto Rs 11.95 cd. In the Sugar section, Deccans closed lower at Rs 9.62 with sellers at this level, while Cauverys noted enquiries at the market rate. Among others, Aluminium Industries continued to be quiet at Rs 18.20. Vanguard Fire was bid higher at Rs 6.25 with Radio and Electricals quoting Rs 5.70.

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New York

ANOTHER rally developed on Wall Street under good leadership and improved activity, favourable business news being cited as the reason for the uptrend in prices. These included some increased dividends, proposed stock-splits, encouraging earnings, gains in steel activity and the continued firm undertone in copper prices.

A leading advisory service has however, urged a policy of restraint in making new commitments. It said that, while individual stock might still be found attractive for purchase, the greater number are clearly not bargain-prices. It recommended the maintenance of reasonable cash reserves "as protection against possible further technical corrections".

February 7, 1959

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA (In 000's of Rupees)			
ISSUE DEPARTMENT:	Week Ended		
	30-1-59	23-1-59	31-1-58
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	12,70.08	12,99.13	20,72.49
Notes in Circulation...	1624,43.23	1623,87.19	1531,19.83
	1637,13.31	1636,86.32	1551,92.32
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76.03	117,76.03	117,76.03
(b) Outside India...	...	...	...
Sterling Securities	164,67.56	164,67.56	245,53.61
Total of A	282,43.59	282,43.59	363,29.64
(B) Rupee Coin	134,90.38	134,61.77	131,80.20
Rupee Securities	1219,79.34	1219,80.96	1056,82.28
	1637,13.31	1636,86.32	1551,92.32
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
	30-1-59	23-1-59	31-1-58
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	80,00.00	80,00.00	80,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	25,00.00	25,00.00	20,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00	2,00.00
Deposits:			
(a) Central Govt.	57,82.05	55,23.12	58,13.24
(b) Other Govt's	26,55.71	41,99.02	27,34.28
(c) Banks	75,74.36	68,17.65	75,73.23
(d) Others	115,24.21	115,44.42	113,20.55
Bills Payable	25,59.78	19,72.26	20,06.61
Other Liabilities	35,28.44	32,69.94	31,40.56
	451,24.51	446,27.31	432,88.47
ASSETS:			
Notes	12,70.08	12,99.13	20,72.49
Rupee Coin	1.58	1.50	9.81
Subsidiary Coin	3.60	3.25	2.12
BILLS DISCOUNTED:			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	20,71.65	11,71.82	1,22.20
Balances held abroad*	26,74.97	33,35.54	37,75.21
Loans & adv. to Govt*	26,94.07	23,93.89	36,03.50
Other Loans & Adv.	38,85.74	84,70.14	65,27.47
Investments	268,70.71	268,34.78	254,72.45
Other Assets	11,52.11	11,16.86	17,03.22
	451,24.51	446,27.31	432,88.47

(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 5,10,91,000 ad. advanced to scheduled banks against advance bills under section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA (In 000's of Rupees)

	Week Ended		
	23-1-59*	16-1-59*	24-1-58
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	25,20.60	20,90.22	18,06.60
(ii) Other demand liabilities	703,61.51	695,35.82	717,61.82
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	23,36.88	25,50.83	17,38.00
(ii) Other time liabilities...	875,80.62	872,06.01	679,17.20
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank			
(i) Demand Liabilities	9,62.81	8,58.23	8,32.87
(ii) Time Liabilities	40.00	40.00	85.58
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.	29,96.41	41,26.36	23,47.78
Cash in India	40,09.38	41,48.29	36,30.07
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	67,83.19	69,18.52	74,01.65
Balances with other banks in current account in India	13,50.63	13,85.94	11,71.21
Money at call and short notice in India	39,00.77	35,61.98	46,48.74
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	634,23.61	633,45.71	433,92.50
Advances in India	175,25.79	172,82.67	744,20.34
Island Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	93,28.94	91,65.05	106,79.06
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	40,49.25	40,54.84	44,95.68

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.
*Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA (In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	30-1-59	23-1-59	31-1-58
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,62.50	5,62.50	5,62.50
Reserve Funds	7,00.00	7,00.00	6,62.50
Deposits and other Accounts	473,26.43	473,28.42	394,65.35
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc.	15,00.00	10,03.00	2,18.50
Bills Payable	7,03.53	6,55.71	4,60.39
Bills for Collection as per contra	2,34.27	2,35.77	1,23.20
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra	1,06.62	1,06.62	29.67
Other Liabilities Including Inter-office Adjustments	1,17.88	1,07.81	1,25.64
Total	512,51.23	507,59.83	416,47.65
ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I.	28,03.71	22,88.54	29,29.62
Balances with other Banks	3,11.31	3,05.38	3,01.27
Money at call and short Notice	1,73.33	2,26.66	1,53.33
Government and other Trustee Securities	276,02.08	273,35.71	178,34.94
Other Authorised Investments	11,70.96	11,70.96	10,13.04
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts	167,76.43	165,97.94	172,88.39
Bills Discounted and Purchased as per contra	12,99.85	13,00.76	19,48.93
Bills for collection as per contra	2,34.27	2,35.77	1,23.20
Constituents' Liabilities, etc., as per contra	1,06.62	1,06.62	29.67
Dead Stock	2,19.80	2,17.62	1,92.14
Other Assets	5,52.27	9,79.85	3,33.12
Total	512,51.23	507,59.83	416,47.65

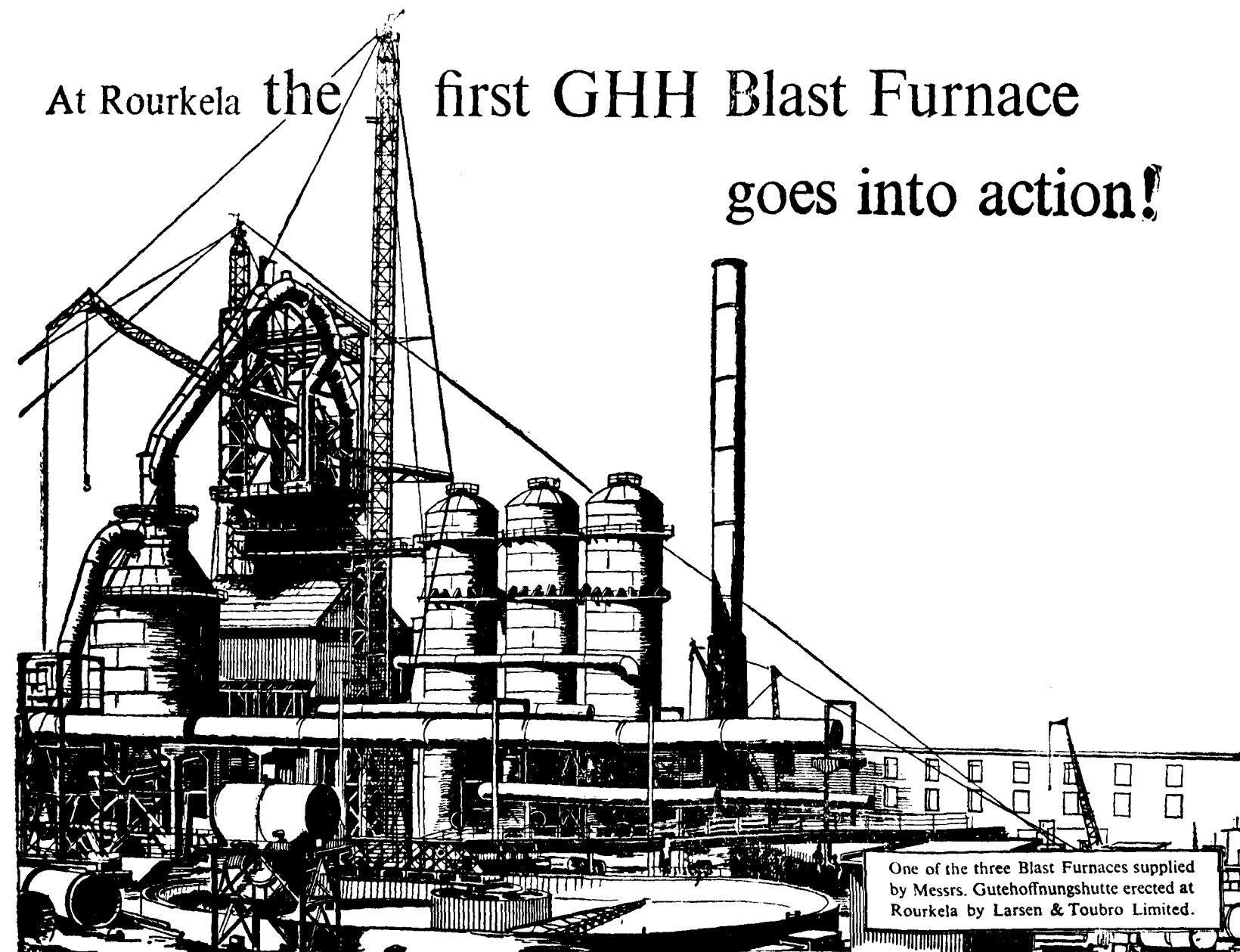
CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended 30th January 1959			
Clearing House	No.	Amount	
		Rs.	pP.
Madras	82199	10,12,85,366	00
Delhi	32444	5,66,89,992	82
Kanpur	17134	3,37,72,164	00
Bombay	290525	78,97,64,000	00

BANK OF ENGLAND (In Million £)			
	Week ended.		
	21-1-59	14-1-59	22-1-58
Notes in Circulation	2,011.2	2,039.2	1,966.4
Notes in Banking Department	39.2	61.1	34.0
Govt. debt and securities	2,046.5	2,096.5	1,996.2
Other securities	0.7	0.7	0.7
Gold Coin and Bullion	0.4	0.4	0.4
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
	21-1-59	14-1-59	22-1-58
DEPOSITS—			
Public Accounts	13.2	12.7	12.8
Treasury Special Account	248.0	208.5	206.4
Bankers	69.6	69.2	73.5
Other	330.8	289.8	292.7
SECURITIES—			
Government	270.0	193.8	227.5
Discount and Advances	18.2	31.0	25.6
Other	21.0	21.2	21.5
Total	309.2	246.0	274.6
Banking Department reserves	40.0	62.0	36.4
"Proportion" %	12.0	21.3	12.4
Government debt is £11,015,000 capital £14,553,000			
Fiduciary issue reduced by £50 million to £2,050 million on January 21, 1959.			

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN (In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	23-1-59	16-1-59	24-1-58
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	15,19.73	13,30.14	9,80.09
Notes in circulation	344,80.49	346,67.03	343,88.61
	360,00.22	359,97.17	353,68.70
ASSETS:			
(A) Gold Coin & Bullion	23,07.35	23,07.35	11,36.60
Approved Foreign Exchange	51,34.00	50,76.07	75,16.76
India Notes receivable from Reserve Bank	43,02.28	43,02.28	43,02.30
(B) Rupee Coin	4,47.03	4,43.99	4,42.53
Govt. of Pak. Securities Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer	232,19.50	232,77.42	213,80.45
Gold coin & Bullion	19.02	19.02	19.02
Sterling Securities	4,40.63	4,40.63	4,40.63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00.90	1,00.90	1,00.90
Rupee coin	29.51	29.51	29.51
Total	360,00.22	359,97.17	353,68.70

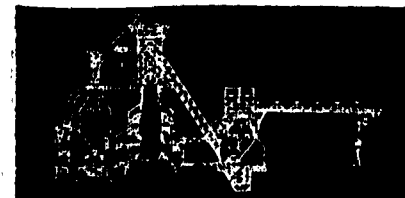
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
LIABILITIES :			
Capital Paid-up	3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00
Reserve Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00
Deposits :—			
(a) Central Govt.	88,83.53	85,83.10	72,87.14
(b) Provincial Govts....	28.97	....	....
(c) Banks	14,77.53	16,40.50	13,98.05
(d) Others	6,03.56	5,66.20	9,29.46
Bill payable	17.15	17.18	18,39.39
Other Liabilities	11,80.33	12,00.32	8,19.57
	127,90.17	126,07.20	110,52.63
ASSETS:			
(a) Internal	15,19.73	13,30.14	9,80.05
Notes	51	52	30
Rupee Coin	32	36	24
Subsidiary Coin .....	....	....	....
Bills purchased & discdtd.	....	....	....
(b) External	4.23	4.89	5.33
(c) Govt. Treasury Bills	13,84.44	13,03.69	....
Balances held outside Pl.	9,50.00	9,50.00	3,16.00
Loans & Adv. to Govts.	....	....	....
Provincial Governments	5,03.27	4,27.17	17,85.01
Debtor Balances	18,25.08	17,99.98	12,54.40
Other Loans & Advances	59,17.99	59,10.81	59,01.87
Investments	8,84.60	8,89.64	9,09.35
Other Assets			
Total	127,90.17	126,07.20	110,52.63



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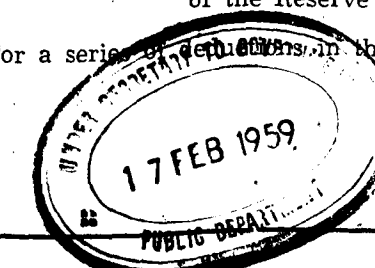
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Indian Finance

Indian Finance
= Saturday
February 14, 1959
= Volume LXIII No 6
= Price: Rs 1.50

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Changes consequent on drawals being made upon special Deposits with the State Bank have conspicuously made their impact felt on the latest returns of the Reserve Bank and the State Bank.
For a series of months in this regard, read World of Finance.

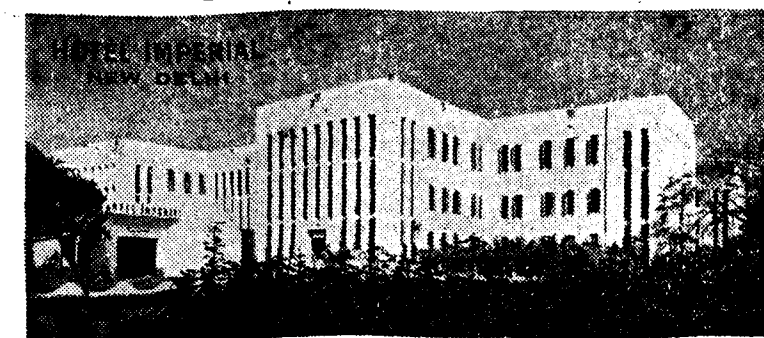
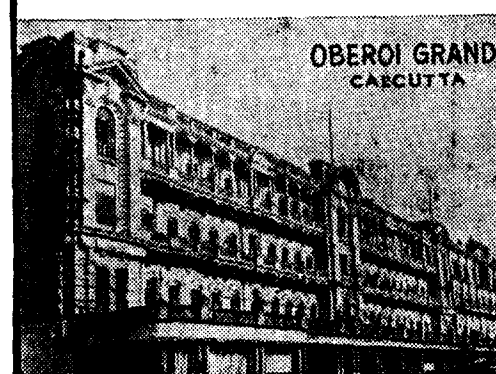


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NO. OF ACCOUNTS EXCEEDS 1,50,000

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General Manager
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C.A. I.B. (Lond.)
General Manager.

FOR THE INVESTOR

Misinterpretation

Investment Gossip:

THEY said in Bombay, and they repeated it in Calcutta as the week ended, that share prices ought to be depressed. The action taken by the Forward Markets Commission in the Gateway city was thought to justify a barrage of unloading.

Life is complicated enough, but the fraternity in the stock exchanges apparently believes that confusion adds to joie de vivre. This alone will explain the fantastic interpretation of the indication that the quantum by which imported steel was being subsidised would be reduced.

And this "interpretation" was one more reason why, as the week drew to its close, there was a shakeout in Dalal Street and Lyons Range.

Steel subsidy to be reduced? As night follows the day, our masier logicians on Lyons Range said, the profit made by the private steel companies would be eaten into.

What a misconception, and what grand lack of knowledge! The profit earned by Indian Iron and Tata Iron depends upon the retention prices that are paid to them. The subsidy that is paid for imported steel is met from the Steel Equalisation Fund. The Steel Equalisation Fund is built up by the balance between the statutory selling prices of steel and the retention prices paid to the private steel companies. The extent of subsidy depends upon the disparity between the selling prices in India and the cost of the imported steel. That, in a nut-shell, is the low-down on the gamut of steel prices in this country.

So: it transpires that the subsidy will be less. Why? The news report that hinted at this development pointed out that foreign steel was costing less. What could be more logical than that, as a result, the disparity stood reduced?

What I cannot understand is why all this should have a bearish connotation. Take a slightly longer-term peek into the future, and you will realise why, instead, we can sum up the prospects as being positively cheerful. Indian steel production is on the rise. The magnitude of steel imports needed to balance internal availability with demand is gradually becoming smaller. Consequently, the sum of money required for subsidising imports will dwindle shortly into nothing, as India becomes self-sufficient in steel production. At that stage, there can be no justification for the continued existence of a Steel Equalisation Fund. The selling prices of steel should come down. The raw material would then be costing very much less for the steel-using industries, and their margins of profit should be going up.

A bearish prospect for steel? Rubbish.

Investment Notes:

INDIAN Oxygen has been ruling firm at Rs 24.06. The company has recommended a dividend of Re 1 per share for the year ended 30th September, 1958. This is the first dividend, which has been announced since the company was converted into a public limited company last year, on the 15th January, 1958.

Guest, Keen, Williams Limited has announced an interim dividend of 80 nP per Ordinary share in respect of 53 weeks ended 3rd January 1959, payable on or after the 28th February. It is learnt that the company has not yet received the Government sanction for the issue of bonus shares.

The list for subscription to the share capital of Ruby Rubber Works (Madras) Limited has been closed with the issue having been oversubscribed.

On the Madras Stock Exchange, Rubber shares have been in good demand on expectation of an increase in the statutory price of raw rubber in the near future. The question will come up for discussion at the meeting of the Rubber Board at Kottayam on the 15th February when the representatives of the plantation industry are expected to press for a minimum rise of Rs 20 per 100 pounds.

£ R\$

Investment Briefs:

THE Mercantile Bank of India has declared a final dividend of 64 per cent, making total of 124 per cent for 1958, payable on or after the 14th March, 1959.

Waverley Jute has passed over the dividend for the year ended 31st May, 1958.

Among Bombay Cotton mills, New City has passed over the dividend for 1958 against Rs 5 per share, paid for 1957, while the New Great has passed over the dividend for the second year in succession. The Empire Dyeing & Bleaching Company has, however, maintained the dividend at Rs 3 per share.

Brady Engineering has repeated the dividend at Rs 3 per share for 1958.

£ R\$

Cotton Agents Sugar Group Results

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

THREE sugar mills—Bharat, New India and Upper Ganges in the managing agency of the Cotton Agents Private Limited—have presented their reports and accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1958. Bharat has reduced the dividend, while the other two companies have just maintained their dividends.

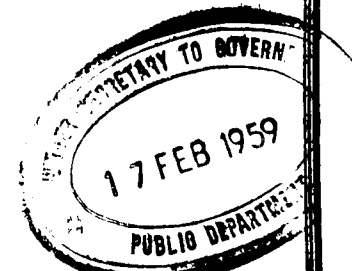
£ R\$

Bharat Sugar

The non-availability of adequate supplies of sugarcane and the low

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selling price for sugar fixed by the Government of India are fully reflected in the working results of the Bharat Sugar Mills Limited. Sales have declined to Rs 64.07 lakhs from Rs 73.32 lakhs, while the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to only Rs 1,20,829 against Rs 2,47,449 in the previous year. Apart from providing a sum of Rs 7,400 for Development Rebate, the Taxation provision is raised to Rs 2.10 lakhs from Rs 1.60 lakhs. The Depreciation amount is, however, reduced to Rs 48,600 from Rs 94,400. After transferring Rs 50,000 from the Dividend Equalisation Reserve, the directors have been able to recommend a dividend of Re 1 per share against Rs 1.50. The quantity of cane crushed is lower at 15.97 lakh maunds against 22.57 lakh maunds, although the recovery percentage is better at 10.29 against 9.63.

£ R\$

New India Sugar

Although the quantity of cane crushed is lower at 36.98 lakh maunds against 51.54 lakh maunds, the recovery percentage in the case of the New India Sugar Mills Limited is higher at 10.09 against 9.17; and this has enabled the company to earn a net profit of as much as Rs 4,64,883 against Rs 3,15,119 in the previous year. Sales are shown at Rs 1.48 crores against Rs 1.47 crores. The directors have, after providing Rs 1.98 lakhs (Rs 4.59 lakhs) for Depreciation; Rs 7.30 lakhs (Rs 7.10 lakhs) for Taxation; Rs 11,789 (nil) for Development Rebate; Rs 2.50 lakhs (nil) for Ge-

neral Reserve and Rs 25,000 (nil) for Contingency Reserve, maintained the Ordinary dividend at Rs 2.50 per share.

£ R\$

Upper Ganges Sugar

The Upper Ganges Sugar Mills Limited has reported a net profit of only Rs 8,26,330 against Rs 10,38,509 in the previous year, although sales are higher at Rs 3.75 crores against Rs 3.59 crores. Apart from providing a sum of Rs 2.75 lakhs for Development Rebate and Rs 25,000 for Contingency Reserve, the Taxation provision is raised to Rs 19.50 lakhs from Rs 18.50 lakhs. The Depreciation amount is reduced to Rs 8.90 lakhs from Rs 12.54 lakhs. No provision is made for General Reserve against Rs 3.60 lakhs. The Ordinary dividend is, however, maintained at Rs 5 per share. The quantity of cane crushed is substantially lower at 95.47 lakh maunds against 108.33 lakh maunds and the recovery percentage is 10.14 against 10.38. The lower recovery is attributable to sugarcane having been affected by red rot disease.

£ R\$

Agarpara Jute

Despite a decline in sales from Rs 2.49 crores to Rs 2.29 crores, the Agarpara Company, in B. N. Elias group, has shown a higher profit of Rs 2,62,996 for the year ended 31st March 1958 against Rs 1,34,096 in the previous year, mainly due to a cut in miscellaneous expenses. The directors have provided Rs 3.85 lakhs (Rs

Indian Finance

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Editor:
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RANGASWAMI JR.

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Advertisement rates: 1" to 75": Rs 10, 76" to 150": Rs 7.50, over 151": Rs 6, all per single column inch. Casual advertisements are chargeable at Rs 10 per column inch. Prospectuses and Chairman's speeches: Rs 10 per column inch. Balance sheets: Rs 8 per column inch. Material for advertisements should reach the office by the preceding Wednesday of each week.

Special: The advertisement rate for Supplements is Rs 500 per full page and Rs 390 per half page. Colours extra, at Rs 100 per colour. Booking for the Yearbook may be made from July 1, 1958.

Other information: concessional subscription rates are available for bona fide college students on recommendation by Heads of department. Research students may obtain the loan of Indian Finance files on payment of a deposit, or on guarantee by Heads of department.

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London and Overseas Representatives: Keith & Slater Ltd, Napier House, 24/7 High Holborn, London W.C. 1. Telephone: Holborn 5022.

2.60 lakhs) for Depreciation; Rs 1.07 lakhs (nil) for Wealth Tax; Rs 20,000 (nil) for Development Rebate and Rs 25,000 (nil) for General Reserve. The Ordinary dividend is maintained at 2½ per cent.

According to the directors' report, it is decided to strengthen the competitive position of the company by fully modernising the mills up to the spinning stage with the latest equipment.

ER\$

West Coast Paper

West Coast Paper Mills have been making fast progress in the construction of the new large-sized unit in Dandell. It is expected that all the departments of this huge project will be ready for commissioning in the next month. Trial operations on one paper machine were conducted in November last with imported pulp and the various products have been well received in the market.

The capital outlay has, however, increased considerably because of the higher prices for constructional material due to heavier taxes and higher cost of plant and machinery. The additional finance required has been located with a further loan of Rs 50 lakhs from the Industrial Finance Corporation and accommodation from the company's bankers.

As on June 30, 1958, total expenditure on block amounted to Rs 3.39 crores against a paid-up capital of Rs 1.60 crores. A loan of Rs 1 crore has already been obtained from the IFC. Unsecured loans amounted to Rs 1.53 crores, while the current liabilities for machinery supplied, etc., were Rs 1.13 crores.

ER\$

Bhulanbararee Coal

The Bhulanbararee Coal Company has reported a loss, after providing for Depreciation, of only Rs 1.52 lakhs for 1957 as against a loss of as much as Rs 3.05 lakhs in the previous year. The amount set aside for Depreciation is higher at Rs 60,283 against Rs 45,601. Raisings have risen to 149,149 tons from 135,587 tons, while despatches are lower at 142,453 tons against 147,078 tons. The dividend is again passed over.

ER\$

Premier Automobiles

The Premier Automobiles Limited has reported a substantial decline in earnings for the year ended 30th June, 1958 due to the strike which lasted for 2½ months at the factory and the increase in the cost of production. The profit has come down to Rs 50.49 lakhs from Rs 82.80 lakhs and this has induced the directors to prune the dividend from Rs 6 to Rs 4 per share.

For obvious reasons, sales have declined to Rs 14.47 crores from Rs 18.08 crores. The directors have provided Rs 24.61 lakhs (Rs 22.71 lakhs) for Depreciation;

Rs 8.00 lakhs (nil) for Development Rebate and Rs 7.66 lakhs (Rs 17.01 lakhs) for Taxation. No provisions are made for Contingency Reserve and Dividend Equalisation Reserve against Rs 10 and Rs 5 lakhs previously. The carryover to next year is lower at Rs 4.78 lakhs against Rs 6.31 lakhs.

The directors state that, due to import restrictions, big cars will not be available for some time to come, although the company will be selling spare parts for those already on the roads. The company will have, therefore, to rely for the present on the sales of trucks and Flat cars for its turnover. The potential in respect of the former will, however, suffer, to a certain extent, as a result of the decision of the Government to manufacture trucks for the Defence Ministry at the Ordnance factories.

ER\$

Bombay Potteries

The Bombay Potteries and Tiles Limited has earned a report of Rs 2.32 lakhs for the year ended 30th September 1958 against Rs 2.33 lakhs in the previous year after raising the provision for Taxation from Rs 2.68 lakhs to Rs 4 lakhs. Sales have gone up from Rs 19.12 lakhs to Rs 22.42 lakhs.

The directors have proposed a dividend of Rs 10 per share consisting of Rs 9 and a jubilee dividend of one rupee as against Rs 9 paid in the previous year. As there is a heavy demand for the goods manufactured by the company, the directors are seriously considering the expansion of the factory.

ER\$

Rallis India

Rallis India Limited has made a net profit of as much as Rs 18.73 lakhs for the year ended 31st August 1958 as against Rs 1.91 lakhs in the previous year. This improvement in earnings, coming after a number of lean years, is to be welcomed. The amount set aside to Depreciation is Rs 5.18 lakhs and Taxation Rs 1.75 lakhs. The balance carried forward is lower at Rs 32.48 lakhs against Rs 44.13 lakhs. No dividends are paid, either on the Ordinary or Preference shares.

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The President's Address

IN his opening address to Parliament, President Rajendra Prasad was in a position to take a much more hopeful stance than was the case at this time last year. The Budget session is always an eventful one, but the fear twelve months ago was that the stresses and strains being experienced in the economy at the time would have an oppressing impact on all constructive activity. Fortunately, we have been able to weather a critical period, and while the rest of the Second Plan may not be plain sailing, it is nevertheless clear that the Indian ship of state has not been becalmed in the doldrums. This is due, as the President pointed out, to the measures taken by Government in pursuance of their concern that "our temporary difficulties should not lead us in the direction of retarding development and progress". The magnitude of the change in prospects all along the range of the economy is impressively large, and the President has made a detailed assessment in this regard. Foremost among the difficulties that threatened seriously to jeopardise our planning endeavours was the acute scarcity of foreign exchange resources. The Indian attempts at securing foreign assistance were successful, and President Prasad acknowledges our gratitude at the generosity without strings of our foreign friends. His insistence that the further assistance being negotiated will be on the same basis is, we may suppose, an answer to the criticism that our independent foreign policy may be ham-strung.

After enumerating the measures taken by Government to arrest the alarming upward trend in foodgrain prices last year, the President has emphasised that "self-sufficiency in food alone can provide a satisfactory solution". A statement of policy, confirming as it were the ideas mooted out at the Congress session held early this year, was Mr Prasad's indication that "Government will seek to promote agrarian reforms, co-operation and devolution of functions to village units." Where prospects were bleak last year, subsequent kindly weather holds out the promise of bumper crops, and, with Government's intention of building up considerable reserve stocks, it is to be hoped that we shall not in the future be as harrowingly dependent on imports for achieving a balance between indigenous availability and needs.

On the industrial front, both the public and private sectors have shown progress. Cotton textiles have been singled out as one of the few industries which suffered a regress. Elsewhere, the additional output of existing industries and the number of new industries beginning to produce are of satisfyingly large proportions. In particular, the steel famine is in sight of ending, and the foreign exchange savings that this will enable will be one of the important gains for the economy in 1959. Similarly, the output of coal has been going up, and further steps taken to implement the lignite project at Neyveli.

Great importance is apparently being attached to the future of oil in the Indian economy. President Prasad has spoken at length about the search instituted, the promising results and the intention to institute

an intensive programme of drilling. There is no knowing at the moment whether India in fact will turn out to be a country which is a significant producer of oil. But the preliminary investigations, and the discovery at Cambay, both augur well, and there is reasonable evidence to suggest that, while India may not exactly be oil-rich, its output can be significant relative to the total Indian needs.

The labour situation, too, is not disturbing. A Code of Discipline has been ratified by all Central Organisations of Employers and Workers, and the chances of bilateral action, at least in terms of the Code, have been minimised. The Employees' State Insurance Act, which already covers 1.4 million workers, is to be extended to fresh lists of industries. Then, says President Prasad, "a beginning has been made in workers' participation in management and Joint Councils have been set up in several industrial undertakings, both in the public and private sectors." We may state here that part at least of the unrest in the labour situation has been due to the oscillations in foodgrains prices; and, in this sense, if Government achieve their objective of

Indian Finance

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"The Wise Man in His Attitude towards the World has neither Predilections nor Prejudices. He is on the side of what is Right"—The Analects of Confucius.

building up fair-sized reserve stocks, an element of price stability in this sphere should be able to moderate labour demands or agitation.

Apart from a reference to the improvement in the Naga situation and a reaffirmation of the Indian policy of non-alignment in the international sphere, President Prasad gave an indication of the legislative business with which the current session of Parliament will be pre-occupying itself. Mainly, of course, it is the Budgets that will be important, but interesting fare in the form of an amending bill to the Companies Act and in respect of Estate Duty, as well as a bill consequent upon the Ordinance issued last year in regard to the Income-tax Act, will also be provided.

India's Parliamentarians have an especial responsibility, in the sense that legislative activity for an infant country has to proceed side by side with a determined attempt to ameliorate the conditions of the masses through democratic processes. It now remains to be seen in what magnitude the Parliament will respond to the President's call for unity of ultimate purpose and a high sense of public duty.

Tea Propaganda At Home and Abroad

By A. S. DHOLAKIA

THERE has been for sometime past discussion going on here and in Delhi as to how improvements could be made in respect of tea propaganda at home and abroad. Suggestions were invited, one understands, even from persons like Sir Percival Griffiths but what happened afterwards one does not know. The present writer takes this opportunity to stress the following points in the hope that they are helpful to the industry and trade.

INTERNAL MARKET PROPAGANDA

The technical lines to be followed here in India must be such as would give optimum results. There is no need to copy the lines of publicity followed in the USA or the UK. In India, the field is comparatively open as there are no competitive beverages. A certain amount of press campaign is necessary here, but that is only to keep tea before the reading public which is very much limited in India but an important section in so far as the investors in tea come from this section. It will also help information on the economics of tea being available to the trade. The direct effect of such press publicity on consumption is as yet unassessed.

The conditions in India are such that the best way of interesting the people generally will be to publicise the commodity by presenting it "bodily" to the people. It may be recollected that the first promotional body, the Tea Cess Committee, took tea to the people letting people find if they liked it. The Committee's promotional efforts did strike roots, but, in later times, emphasis shifted to exports; and, except for two packing firms, the trade failed to follow up. The present propaganda by the Tea Board omits or neglects this follow-up because it works unilaterally without taking the trade into confidence or inviting the trade's co-operation. Of course, some of the

packers do their own publicity, but they push individual blends and their publicity does not tie up with the Board's.

The way in which tea can be carried to the people is to divide the internal market into a sufficient number of areas and in each area the trade and the Board should jointly work through the social medium available, and continue the work until the tea habit is developed sufficiently in that area. Then the area may be left to the trade. The areas may be taken districtwise rather than on the big zonal system with which the Board works at present. For, people in an area are to be acquainted with tea as a beverage and not simply to be allowed to see a circulating van and hear the name of the beverage. The work should be on as intimate levels as possible and where tea is once publicized, it must stay there. That implies persistence and continuity.

In this connection, it may be suggested that the expensive Tea Centres in the premier cities like Bombay or Madras only reduplicate propaganda and publicity. For, in each such city there are already numerous tea shops and restaurants which could be utilised for publicity purpose at less cost. There is no sense in having such centres with their luxurious trappings and exotic climate when thousands of tea shops and restaurants and hotels are selling indifferent tea in indifferent conditions. A substantial portion of the expenditures incurred on these or to be incurred in projected Centres could be utilised to better advantage in non-urban areas in the way mentioned above.

Obviously, two things are necessary for increasing internal consumption: first, the production of tea must be increased, as the quantity now produced is not sufficient for both internal promotion and exports; and secondly, the tea that is to be introduced to the people must be of certain standard quality. It is true

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that people here do not have discriminating palates. Probably, this is true of even such consumer countries as the UK and the USA. Tastes are different among different groups and the way in which tea is made for consumption is not the same everywhere. This appears to discount quality as an important factor in the consumption of tea. People will not like to be dictated to in matters of taste. That may make introduction of lemon tea or iced tea or such novel preparations a waste of money and energy. Nonetheless, quality is such that it makes itself felt in all kinds of preparation. May be it is the thickness of the liquor or the colour or simply aroma. But the eventual correlation of quality and liking for tea cannot be underrated. But it is here that the current propaganda seems to be helpless. One must have seen the poor tea that is served on the railways trains and the railway stalls, and in other public places, even in the exhibition stalls set up by the Tea Board. It is really a shame to have to offer the public such tea, and make them accept it as the national beverage.

This is a point of primary importance: to start a promotional campaign one must start with sufficient quantity and quality, standardised into blends at several convenient prices. But the marketing do not allow this. The large shipments of tea directly consigned to the UK auctions and private contracts leave very little of quality tea here, and whatever is left is sold at very high prices. One effect of such consignments has been to exaggerate the differences in the price levels at Calcutta and London in favour of the latter. Another is that the home market is liable to be glutted with plain teas every now and then. These cannot but produce their effect on the character of the supply of tea to the consumers at home.

To any intelligent public, this would seem to be the vital weakness in the propaganda carried on at present. There is undoubtedly some noise made about tea, but no amount of noise will make poor tea popular, whatever the form of preparation. And as human likes and dislikes are nearly equal everywhere, it is this issue of sufficient quality that matters in external promotion for which the auction in Calcutta and Cochin should supply the right kind of tea. One is aware that, for some countries outside like Egypt and Iran, only the Calcutta auctions offer special qualities and grades. This may be extended to other important countries. And for this a system of quality control on the direct shipments seems to be unavoidable.

As for the organisational details to implement the new propaganda lines, these can be settled by a joint Committee or Council of the industry, the trade and the Tea Board or the Government.

EXTERNAL PROMOTION

After the vacuum created by India's withdrawal from the ITMEB in 1952, external propaganda has been haphazard so far India is concerned in most countries. Some countries have been left altogether to Ceylon or Indonesia, which have been utilising the Tea Bureaus for pushing the tea produced by them. India has lost almost permanently South Africa on political grounds. It is true that in some countries, e.g., Canada, USA, West Germany, etc., some promotional work is being carried out in co-operation with the tea trade of these countries, but then all propaganda is for tea and not for tea of any particular country. But where no such organisation exists, Ceylon and Indonesia publicizes their own product. In the external markets generally Ceylon carries on double propaganda, one controlled by the propaganda Board at Colombo and another through the reorganised Tea Bureaus.

Obviously, the propaganda at such high pressure demands sufficient supply of quality tea and that is why there is quality control in Ceylon. If one follows the market price movements in Colombo auctions for the last few years, one will find that generally the price level in Colombo is lower than that in London for teas of all grades and qualities. Besides, there are ceaseless efforts made by the Ceylon tea industry to improve quality or to prepare tea to suit particular consumer markets abroad.

It seems that disproportionate costs and efforts are being spent by the Councils in North America and West Germany. This is as much unreasonable as the vacuum left unfilled in countries like the UK and Iraq and neighbouring countries. The first question that one has to face in external propaganda is one that concerns the real effective values or returns to the pressure campaigns and such effects should be felt in five years' time. For all the fluctuations in the USA imports of tea, the net gains are still doubtful. So the point raised may have to be gone into carefully once again. So it is in Canada and West Germany. As for the countries in which Indian tea has no—or very little—propaganda, market research seems to be overdue now. This can be done preliminarily by a joint Committee of the Indian tea trade and the Tea Board.

It may be that in all such countries the local tea trade is as yet unorganised and small

Fundamental Changes in US National Life

By THOMAS J. MARSHALL

It used to be a traditional view that fundamental changes in a nation's life come mostly unnoticed on silent foot.

This week, such views of a slower-paced era than ours seemed to be headed for oblivion. Both the National Legislature and the White House vied for leadership in dropping into the Congressional hopper a whole series of bills which would obviously cause major changes in the nation's life, reforming old institutions and creating new ones to fit the rapid advances, scientific and otherwise.

Consider the fruits of a ten day span:

A presidential proposal to make maintenance of a stable dollar as much a governmental responsibility as is now maintaining maximum conditions of employment and production;

A proposal to overhaul the costly (several thousand millions a year) farm subsidy programme;

A proposal to prescribe public disclosure of labour union finances—a device mainly directed against those union bosses who, though few in number, endanger labour's reputation.

From Congress itself came:

A proposal for making Hawaii the 50th State of the Union;

A proposal for expanding airports to meet the demands of the rapidly unfolding jet age in civilian transportation;

A Labour Reform Bill much along the lines of the presidential plan;

A bill to advance Negro equality in civil rights matters, soon to be matched and amplified by proposals from the Attorney General.

This is an impressive list. What is more, most of the bills are given a good to excellent chance of becoming law before the current Congressional session ends.

And if proof were needed that some of these "reforms and advance" bills actually promised real and fundamental changes in national life, that proof was embedded in a new appreciation of the meaning of civil rights legislation put before the law-makers.

No better psychological moment could have been chosen by Senate Majority Leader

Johnson (from the Southern State of Texas) for seeking to bridge that wide emotional gap that exists between school segregationists and integrationists.

For this week, Virginia's Governor Almond finally admitted defeat of his state's "massive resistance" to racially mixed schools. Indeed, the Governor, a lawyer of repute and long considered the south's main protagonist in fighting racial desegregation by strictly legal means beyond. Not only did he advise Virginians to adjust to limited integration. He openly refused to follow Arkansas Governor Faubus' example, instead asked the state legislature for greater police powers to prevent violence.

This does not mean, of course, total acceptance of school integration. Both the Governor and the legislature are now seeking new means to hold desegregation to a minimum.

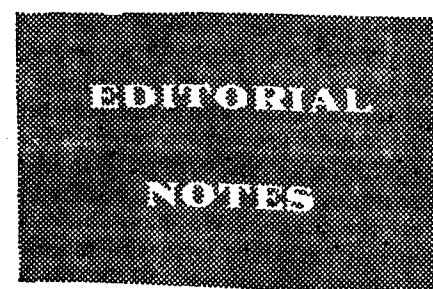
But there is a change of atmosphere, a break of principle and a willingness—however involuntary—to adjust to reality. That at least is now the official state policy in Virginia and it is far more akin to compliance with the US Supreme Court's demand to integrate "with all deliberate speed" than was Virginia's now dead "massive resistance."

In the national legislature itself, bills covering the whole spectrum of pros and cons on integration have been introduced, in this situation, Senator Johnson's plan to interject federal conciliation began to look like a most appropriate device. Conciliation has obviously no place where total resistance reigns but it can go a long way toward making a start with integration where resistance, for whatever reason, is less than total.

And with some areas in the south—such as the state of North Carolina and various communities in other southern states—following a course of less-than-total resistance, with court litigation elsewhere likely to lead to the same result as in Virginia, federally-sponsored conciliation might indeed be the sword to cut the gordian knot of the integration problem.

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Handloom Week

The Handloom Week is currently being celebrated to the accompaniment of glamorous publicity. While those who have organized the celebrations have no doubt very good reasons for the programme drawn up, there is the risk that the solid achievement of the industry might be missed in the glamour. For, in fact, the Handlooms in our country have a very substantial record of achievement to their credit. It has belied the fears of those who thought that the plan targets of handloom production were too high to be reached, and proved that, given half a chance, the Handlooms can deliver the goods. Against that must be set the fact that the progress of the industry in recent times has been sustained by subsidies financed by differential taxation of mill production. And it is obvious that this cannot continue indefinitely. Are necessary steps being taken to enable the Handloom industry to survive in competition with mill products by increasing its productive efficiency? Unless this is done the assistance that is now being extended to Handlooms will only aggravate the problems in the future.

The organization of production also raises controversial issues on which it is not easy to arrive at a clear-cut decision. Should the industry concentrate on production of utility articles for the home market, or develop new styles and fabrics with a view to selling in the foreign market? While the traditional pattern of demand in the home market argues for concentration on utility articles, it is felt that the market for this type of product is slowly but, none the less, shrinking. The dhoti is being slowly replaced by pants and half-pants, even in the country-side, though the sari has not yet yielded ground to the skirt. Handlooms have one great advantage in the great flexibility of design possible in manufacture. The future can be secured by exploiting this feature. With the economic development of the country, the market for the type of goods which attract foreign customers may be expected to expand and maintain the level of employment in the handloom industry.

Plea for Incentives

With the Budget only three weeks ahead, it is not surprising that the president's address to the Third Quarterly meeting of the Indian Chamber of Commerce last week was weighed down by the burden of taxes. Mr. Jalan, however, has taken the opportunity to relate the question of taxation to the problem of raising adequate resources for the Third Plan. While the needs of the country dictate a plan of large size, it is clear that actual implementation will be limited by the resources in sight. Mr. Jalan has naturally stressed the disincentive to save and invest created by the tax structure which has led in turn to reduction of productive activity. The performance of the private sector, which has almost completed its investment target under the Second Plan in the first three years, does not suggest that the admittedly high level of taxation has inhibited investment. But it can be argued that the full impact of the integrated system of taxes began to be felt only last year. In this connexion Mr. Jalan has made the relevant point that taxation has now reached the stage of diminishing returns. The fact that yield of direct taxes has not increased in proportion to the tax burden will appear to support this claim.

The rates and variety of taxes are not the only aspects of the tax structure which inhibit initiative and enterprise in the field of industry. The burden of taxes is made more onerous by the avoidable hardships caused to tax payers in the process of assessment and collection. It is hopefully expected that the scope for improvement in this respect will be clearly indicated by the Tyagi Committee, which will be submitting its report in September. Mr. Jalan has entered a strong plea for a policy of taxation designed to maximise the incentives to saving and investment and referred, in this connexion, to the growth of industrial production in the United States and West Germany. It will be realistic to concede that there are many important factors other than

tax policies which account for the phenomenal growth of industrial production in the USA and West Germany. In this connexion it is also relevant to add that spokesmen of industry will be more effective if they concentrate on specific aspects of tax reform and also take the precaution of calculating the impact on national finances of carrying out the suggestions put forward by them.

Size for Strength

The presidential address of Mr. G. Ramanujam to the Tenth Annual Session of the INTUC has stressed the urgency of increasing the strength of the organization so that it could continue to remain the largest organization of Indian Labour entitled to represent it in international conferences. This claim, in recent months, has come up against strong challenge. The establishment of Communist rule in Kerala has been followed by an upsurge in the membership of the All India Trade Union Congress. The claim has been made, though it has not been admitted, that AITUC has overtaken the INTUC in membership. As competition becomes keener for the right to speak for Labour, there is growing need for an independent body, analogous to the Election Commission, to supervise election to representative bodies.

Mr. Ramanujam claimed that with its constructive and positive approach, backed by superior organization and technique in the trade union field, the INTUC could play an important role in safeguarding not only the workers' legitimate interests, but also the democratic set-up in the country. The success of the organization in this respect will naturally depend on its capacity to speak for the majority of Indian workers. Mr. Ramanujam has indicated the fields where the INTUC is strong and has also suggested that the organization should reach out to new fields of activity among workers in the public sector, co-operative institutions, white collared labour, handloom weavers and other sections.

Doubts have been expressed in the past whether the close affiliation of the INTUC with the ruling party, in people's minds if not as an organizational fact, has been a source of strength. But the present danger appears to be a tendency to lean too far back in the other direction. There is no need to entertain fears of discrimination between the public and private sectors, after the categorical assurance given by the Union Labour Minister at the recent conference of State Transport undertakings. An assurance from the spokesmen of labour, or at least from the INTUC, that the competition for the soul of Indian Labour will not be allowed to aggravate the threats to industrial peace, will be doubly welcome at the present juncture when the public sector is showing

its paces in a big way at Bhilai and Rourkela.

Import of Chemicals

An official press release has spotlighted the remarkable increase in the output of the Chemical Industries in the last three years as well as the schemes of expansion which presage another big spurt in the remaining two years of the Plan period. While the rate of progress that has been registered is certainly encouraging, manufacture of chemicals has not reached the stage, either in quantity or in variety, when the country could do without a substantial volume of imports. As Mr. D. P. Kajarja told the annual meeting of the Indian Chemical Merchants' Association, India continues to import about Rs 29 crores worth of chemicals every year. While, on the one hand, restriction of imports has become necessary on account of shortage of foreign exchange, many of the chemicals that are imported are essential requirements of industry. Detailed and expert knowledge of the requirements of industry will be necessary for the operation of controls in order to minimise hardship and ensure that the attempt to save foreign exchange does not stifle industrial activity. The system of issuing actual users' licences will not completely meet the requirements of the situation. A wide variety of chemicals are required by industries, and many of them in small quantities. Quite apart from the fact that many firms engaged in the import trade will be forced to close down, with resulting unemployment, if they are denied licences to import chemicals for which they hold quota certificates, there is a strong case for channeling imports or distribution of imported chemicals through regular trade channels. This will help to avoid the time and trouble involved, both for industries as well as for the licensing authorities, in processing Actual Users' applications with all the attendant formalities of red tape. While such an arrangement will help relieve the immediate hardship, with the growth of indigenous manufacture, those engaged in the distribution of imported chemicals will have to turn their attention increasingly to the handling of local products. This they should be enabled to do. It is satisfactory to note that the State Trading Corporation has entrusted the distribution of certain chemicals through the Chemical Importers & Distributors Private Limited, an organization sponsored by the Association. It is to be hoped that the performance of this company will result in its being entrusted with the distribution of other chemicals imported by the S.T.C., besides interesting manufacturers to utilise its services. In this connexion Mr. Kajarja gave expression to his feeling that the policy of distribution of chemicals was tending to oust established traders from the field.

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WORLD OF FINANCE

Counterpart Funds & the State Bank

AN UNUSUAL phenomenon that has been recorded in the latest return of the State Bank of India is the disinvestment in gilt-edged for an amount exceeding Rs 10 crores. While this may relate to no more than the need experienced by the bank to "liquefy" its resources, in order to meet the greatly enlarged demand for Advances during the period, there may be another explanation, and this is an aspect of the matter that is, to the student of the money market, both interesting and intriguing. We refer here to the fact that the State Bank is involved in a number of special transactions, about which the public information available is rather scanty. These are matters affecting, firstly, the accrual of special Deposits with the State Bank on account of the making over of counterpart funds to the care of the US Embassy and, secondly, the disposal of such Deposits. While there has from time to time, and over the past many months occurred an increase in the Deposit Liabilities of the State Bank, which could be traced to the accretion of counterpart funds, there has not so far been—at any rate, until, we suspect, the last week—any transaction of the second category

that we have mentioned. (Here, too, some qualification is needed, but, of this, later).

The special transactions began with the delivery in India of commodities received from America under Public Law 480 Agreements. Presumably, as soon as an American ship touched port with such cargoes, the Central Government were committed to "pay" for the consignment, in the sense of making over to the US Embassy the amount involved. At a later stage, as such stocks were released either to State Governments or, in the case of raw cotton, to mills, the balances of the Central Government were "recouped" to a corresponding degree. But, by terms of the Agreements, the gathering counterpart funds were to be relented to India, though there were small specific and mutually agreed allocations. One such allocation was for the uses of the American Embassy. Another provided that the equivalent of \$ 55 million (or Rs 26 crores) be utilised for assistance to the private sector. The balance, as to part in grant and the rest in loan, was to be at the disposal of the Indian Government. However, it is known that, until some months ago, no capital amount lying to the credit of the counterpart funds had been disbursed; all that had been drawn, to defray part of the expenses of the US Embassy was the accrued interest. In the second place, the allocation of Rs 26 crores, later agreed to be lent to the Refinance Corporation for assisting the private sector, was "firm", but provision in this regard is being made, as far as can be seen, by the Central Government in the Budget; the last Explanatory Memorandum explicitly provided Rs 21 crores for the Refinance

Corporation. Both these, however, are relatively "minor" uses, the "main" utilisation being grant and relend to the Indian Government. The questions that we have to address ourselves to are, why is it that no amount has so far been apparently drawn in this respect? and how will such eventual drawings be reflected in the position of the State Bank?

We gather that negotiations have been conducted for some time now as to the "projects" which would be eligible for such assistance, and also that the procedure in this regard will be to "categorise" each loan that is made. In other words, a number of agreements will probably be concluded before the whole of the amount is disbursed. Unfortunately, and it does not matter where the blame lies, the negotiations have tended to be protracted, and hence the delay in the actual disbursement. Meantime, the special Deposits have continued to be in the State Bank. Only rough figures are possible, but the total so far may exceed Rs 150 crores, with another like amount likely to accrue between April and June this year. Then, from the standpoint of the State Bank, this avenue of resources has, owing to the money market conditions prevailing during the whole of 1958, proved to be somewhat of an embarrassment. Though the trend in Advances was upward until March 1958, the contraction thereafter was steady and considerable, and it was not until the closing weeks of the year that the level of the Advances was placed higher than the corresponding figure for the previous year. Moreover, the State Bank had to be prepared for the withdrawal of the Deposits on short notice. As such, with the Deposits on a "time" basis, it became necessary for the State Bank to "hedge" its high-cost Deposits—because they could not be utilised for an expansion in Advances. Thus it was that the investments in gilt-edged of the State Bank rose in 1958 by a figure that just fell short of the rise in Deposits. (We may add here that, in the process, the State Bank has been presented with a windfall profit, representing roughly one half of the difference between the interest it derived on its new gilt-edged holdings and the interest it had to pay out on the special Deposits).

In such a situation, the special Deposits with the State Bank became to be in the nature of a "contra" item with the investments in gilt-edged figuring for like amount on the asset side of the balance sheet. As such, though the cash ratio appears to be low, in relation to Deposits net of such accounts, the cash ratio is not unduly low. Lately, with the 1958-59 busy season showing signs of perking up, the State Bank has had considerable recourse to borrowings from the Reserve Bank. An assumption that could be made at the time was that the "contra" nature of the counterpart funds was being left unaltered, with the State Bank choosing to replenish resources by

borrowings for meeting any increase in the demand for accommodation. But it is surely a matter of time before the counterpart funds are drawn upon, since negotiations in respect thereof should by now have reached a decisive stage. We have here to concern ourselves with the manner in which allocations will be made, the impact of such allocations on the return of the State Bank and prospective changes in the gilt-edged portfolio of the State Bank.

There are some banking circles who believe that, on allocation, Deposits will be drawn down from the State Bank and transferred to some other commercial bank or banks. We are not sure whether such a procedure will be adopted, but we would like to take this opportunity of suggesting that, in view of the recent expansionary trend in Advances, it would considerably benefit the banking system if such Deposits were re-distributed among other Scheduled Banks. But, even if this "transfer" does not take place, there is not likely to be any more than a temporary decline in the Deposits of the banking system as such. On allocation, the amount involved may be paid out by the US Embassy to the Central Government, in which case the balances of the Central Government with the Reserve Bank would rise. Thereupon, the Central Government might choose to institute reverse ad hocs, if their balances were above the traditional "minimum" of Rs 50 crores. But the present understanding seems to be that it will be specific projects which will benefit from the allocations. In that sense, since the organisations or institutions or even private limited companies which have been entrusted with the task of running the projects will have bank accounts of their own, it seems possible that the relending will not necessarily always be reflected in the position of the Central Government vis-à-vis the Reserve Bank. Of course, the projects themselves will be expending the money which they have acquired from the counterpart funds. But, then, such disbursements in turn will very likely return to the banking system. However, if the money is utilised for imports, there would be contraction of Deposits for a corresponding amount. But, in view of the current foreign exchange situation, it seems unlikely that the counterpart funds will be used in projects which are foreign exchange based.

Aside from direct allocations to entities which have bank accounts of their own, on the conclusion of negotiations, the US Embassy would presumably turn over to the Central Government all other agreed amounts. This, as we have seen, will not necessarily result in an increase in the Central Government's balances, but might be offset by a corresponding amount of reverse ad hocs instituted. But then there would soon be a stage when the Central Government themselves will disburse the money

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received from the counterpart funds and, at that stage, much in the manner that Scheduled Banks. Deposits show a considerable rise in the first week of April owing to the heavy Central Government expenditures in the last week of March, it is to be anticipated that the Deposits of Scheduled Banks will again benefit.

There is one observation which we need to make at this juncture. While we are not sure what the procedure is, it may be that the Central Government will be recompensed for expenditures incurred by them against projects or utilisations mutually agreed upon. In that case, the drawal on the State Bank would occur after disbursements in respect thereof have already been completed by the Central Government. Hence, it may be that the time lag as between the receipt of allocations from US Embassy authorities and a reflection of such disbursements in the Deposits of Scheduled Banks will not, in fact, exist.

Once drawings are made upon the State Bank, it does not matter whether a transfer takes place to another bank or whether the new owner of Deposits continues to place them with the State Bank or whether the amount is turned over to the Central Government. In all three cases, the State Bank will in the first instance experience a decline in its Time Liabilities. In the first and third cases, there will be a physical decline in Deposits, and the State Bank would of necessity have to disinvest in gilt-edged for like amount. The Reserve Bank would naturally repurchase securities from the State Bank. (In such a situation, since gilt-edged prices have been rising steadily, the State Bank stands to realise a profit on sales of investments, and this would be another windfall profit). In the second case, the Deposits would be shorn of their special character and hence the State Bank would be under no compulsion to have a hedge in gilt-edged, and so disinvestment for like amount is again likely. Thus, we suggest that, every time a drawing is made upon special Deposits, and unless there is a countervailing further fresh accrual of special Deposits, there would be a corresponding degree of disinvestment in gilt-edged by the State Bank.

So long as the special Deposits have remained with the State Bank, the velocity of these Deposits has been nil. Once they are shorn of their special character, and since they would be expended by the entities receiving the allocations and since such disbursements would be returning to the banking system, a new dimension in velocity of Deposits might be created at that stage. Thus, far from the banking system experiencing a kind of "loss" as a result of drawals made on counterpart funds, we believe that there would be added life and zest to banking activity.

We may draw this article to a titillating conclusion. Although there has been considerable delay

in the allocation of monies lying to the credit of counterpart funds, we may note that, in effect, the Central Government have been getting immediate benefit in respect of such accruals. This is because the State Bank has automatically invested, as a contra item, its fresh receipts of Deposits in gilt-edged securities. Whether such purchases of gilt-edged were from the Reserve Bank or whether they were at new loan time, the Central Government have directly or indirectly been getting an immediate credit thereagainst. So, the delay has not mattered much from the point of view of the Government's Ways and Means position, though the so-called "approved" projects may have been delayed.

Steep Expansion in Active Notes

The latest returns of the Reserve Bank need to be studied in conjunction with the statutory statement of the State Bank for the same week in order that certain important conclusions may be drawn. These conclusions relate to the theme of the leading article in this section, which is the extent and manner of repercussions flowing from the reverse process being instituted in regard to US counterpart funds. Until lately, the transactions which were discernible in the returns of the State Bank were limited to accretions of counterpart funds and their "disposal" or "utilisation" by the State Bank. It seems possible, as the assessment which follows will show, that, during the week ended February 6, payments are being made from counterpart funds. The noteworthy changes in the returns of the two institutions are:

- (1) The State Bank's investments in Government and other trustee securities has declined unusually by the considerable amount of Rs 10.03 crores to Rs 266.09 crores.
- (2) The Deposits of the State Bank are marked higher by Rs 3.39 crores at Rs 476.65 crores.
- (3) The Reserve Bank's holdings of Rupee Securities, in the Issue and Banking Departments combined, have risen by Rs 20 crores.
- (4) The Balances of the Central Government are lower by Rs 7.38 crores at Rs 50.44 crores.

It is a legitimate conclusion to be drawn that the State Bank's disinvestment in gilt-edged is not due to its need to replenish its resources. For, in previous weeks, when the State Bank felt the pressure of the busy season, and when it became necessary to augment resources in order to meet the expanding demand for Advances, the State Bank had recurrent and considerable recourse to Reserve Bank credit. It would thus appear that the disinvestment has taken place because a like amount

has been drawn from the State Bank in respect of special Deposits, and it is to be presumed that this money has been made over to the Central Government. Consequently, it was possible for the State Bank to reduce its contra investment by an amount of Rs 10 crores. If, in fact, the amount of Rs 10 crores has been drawn from special Deposits, as a result thereof, the State Bank's Deposits should have declined by Rs 10 crores. In fact, it can be seen that, during the week, they have risen by Rs 3 crores odd. This would suggest that the gross rise in the Deposits of the State Bank was of the order of Rs 13 crores, this being offset by the drawing down of Rs 10 crores under special Deposits.

If Rs 10 crores of investments were sold to the Reserve Bank, the Reserve Bank's holdings of Rupee Securities would have been marked higher by Rs 10 crores. We have seen that, in fact, the rise is of the order of Rs 20 crores. We are to presume that the balance of increase relates to deficit financing incurred during the week. Then, the drawing on special Deposits with the State Bank would indicate that the US Embassy has turned over to the Central Government an equivalent amount. But, in fact, the Central Government's balances have declined by Rs 7 crores odd; there has been deficit financing for around Rs 10 crores; and the Central Government will have received Rs 10 crores from the special Deposits. The three together would indicate that the Central Government's net disbursements have been heavy—being in the environs of Rs 27 crores during the week. But this would be entirely possible, both because of beginning of the month disbursements and because of the approach of the fiscal year-end.

Summing up, it is not difficult to see the connection between the decline in the investments of the State Bank, the rise in the Reserve Bank's holdings of Rupee Securities and the credit therefor being received by the Central Government and being utilised by the Central Government to defray their beginning of the month disbursements and end of fiscal year payments.

The impact of the busy season as well as of month early disbursements is clearly to be seen in the Reserve Bank and State Bank returns for February 6. Active Note circulation has risen steeply by Rs 33.66 crores to Rs 1658.69 crores. Rupee Coin went out into circulation for Rs 2.73 crores. Currency has been expanded against Rupee Securities for Rs 35 crores, of which, presumably, Rs 15 crores is by transfer from the Banking Department, Rs 10 crores as a result of purchase from the State Bank and Rs 10 crores consequent upon the sale of ad hoc Treasury Bills in favour of the Reserve Bank by the Central Government. In the end result, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till is marked down by 1.40 crores at Rs 11.30 crores.

We have already seen that the impact of month early disburse-

ments and end of fiscal year payments has been heavy as far as the Central Government are concerned, with their balances declining by Rs 7.38 crores to Rs 50.44 crores in spite of presumed credits for Rs 20 crores from other sources. The State Governments have also had to bear the brunt of beginning of the month and fiscal year-end disbursements, with their deposits declining by Rs 6.76 crores to Rs 21.79 crores. The Reserve Balances of member banks also bear the reflection of busy season demand and month early disbursements, with the relative figure declining by Rs 7.80 crores to Rs 67.95 crores. On the other hand, the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank, in being lower by Rs 3.55 crores at Rs 90.31 crores, would suggest that the busy season pressure on the Scheduled Banks has not been too great. But we must remember that the State Bank alone was able, due to other causes which we shall be taking note of, to reduce its borrowings from the Reserve Bank by Rs 9 crores. It would thus appear that the other Scheduled Banks have increased their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank by over Rs 5 crores.

The last point that may be noted in the Reserve Bank returns is that, for the second successive week, Balances Held Abroad have declined, though the fall is a nominal one of Rs 0.74 crores to Rs 26.01 crores.

The return of the State Bank for February 6 shows that gross Deposits must, for reasons already adduced, have gone up by over Rs 13 crores. At the same time, the State Bank has experienced busy season and beginning of the month pressure for funds, such that Advances have risen by Rs 10.09 crores to Rs 190.86 crores. The improvement in Deposits and disinvestment in gilt-edged have enabled the increase in Advances to be met. It was still possible for the State Bank to reduce borrowings by Rs 9 crores though, in the process, Cash in Hand and with the Reserve Bank declined by Rs 4.76 crores to Rs 23.28 crores.

According to the return of Scheduled Banks for January 30, the busy season is proceeding apace, with Advances rising sharply by Rs 11.30 crores to Rs 920.34 crores. Nevertheless, the trend in Deposits is satisfactory, with a rise of Rs 1.96 crores to Rs 1629.96 crores being registered during the week. The Scheduled Banks increased their borrowings from the Reserve Bank by nearly Rs 10 crores to Rs 39.56 crores from Rs 29.96 crores. Investments are higher by a crore odd at Rs 635.27 crores. Cash Balances have been marked up by Rs 10.45 crores to Rs 170.89 crores. In conclusion, we may state that the next return of the Scheduled Banks will probably register both an increase in Deposits and a decline in Investments; and, lastly, we may state that, unusually, balances with banks other than the Reserve Bank have moved up sharply by Rs 8.45 crores to Rs 21.95 crores.

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18/VS/59

The Radcliffe Committee's Report

By
Paul Einzig

THE Governor of the Bank of England, Mr Cobbold, was recently re-appointed, but he allowed it to be understood that he may not want to continue to serve the entire term of five years. This gesture was generally interpreted as foreshadowing the possibility of his resignation in case of the advent of a Socialist Government. Having regard to the hostile attitude of the Labour Party towards the Bank of England on the occasion of the Bank Rate Inquiry in 1957, it might indeed be difficult to imagine friendly collaboration between Mr Cobbold and Mr Harold Wilson who will be Chancellor of the Exchequer in the next Labour Government. For this reason alone, it is conceivable that Mr Cobbold considered it advisable to reserve the right to resign before his new term of office comes to an end.

There may be, however, another weighty reason—the anticipation of certain unfavourable recommendations by the Radcliffe Committee whose report on the currency system is now expected to be issued towards the middle of this year. Several witnesses who gave evidence before it came away with the distinct impression that certain key members of the Committee are decidedly critical of the Bank of England and intend to recommend some drastic changes. This was indicated by the way

they questioned these witnesses. And even though the members who disapprove of the Bank of England may constitute a minority, they include some highly dynamic personalities. As it usually happens on such committees that they are influenced by a small number of dynamic members, it seems reasonable to expect that the report will contain recommendations that will displease the Bank of England.

Foremost among such recommendations of the existing system under which the majority of the directors of the Bank of England are part-time directors whose main interest lies outside the Bank. Until comparatively recently all directors were merchant-bankers, but during the last thirty years or so a number of senior officials of the Bank were made full-time directors, and part-time directors now include representatives of other economic interests in addition to merchant banks. But even now the merchant banking element continues to be represented to an extent that, as critics argue, is entirely out of proportion to the relative importance of merchant banks in the national economy.

The Radcliffe Committee is not likely to confine itself, however, to recommending merely an increase in the proportion of industrialists and others on the board of the Bank at the expense of merchant bankers. It is credited with the intention of advocating the abolition of the system of part-time directors altogether. Its report is expected to suggest that only full-time directors should be appointed in future.

A change of this kind would be fully in accordance with the wishes of the Labour Party. The attempt to work up the Bank Rate leak affair into a major scandal was made with the object of discrediting the system of part-time directors by conveying a suspicion that such directors are in the habit of making use of the inside information for their personal gain. A thorough investigation of all transactions that preceded the Bank Rate change of September 1957, carried out by a court of inquiry presided by a senior judge (the present Lord Chief Justice) completely cleared the part-time directors of all such charges. Even so, Socialists profess to be convinced that it is wrong to retain part-time directors.

Whether or not the Radcliffe Committee will recommend the abolition of the system, it is safe to assume that the next Labour Government will take an early opportunity to lay down the rule that henceforth all directors of the Bank of England must be full-time directors with no outside interests. There is a strong feeling among leading Socialists that so long as the present system continues the Bank of England is not really nationalised but is still under the control of private interests. In reality, all major decisions of policy are taken by the Government. Even though the Governor and other high officials are able at times to influence those decisions by their advice to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, their position in this respect does not differ from that of senior Government officials who have direct access to their Minister.

Evidence given during the Bank Rate Inquiry showed that the Governor is in the habit of consulting regularly the part-time directors as well as the full-time directors about Bank Rate changes under consideration. But the decision whether to recommend a change to the Chancellor of the Exchequer rests with him, and in any case the Chancellor is at liberty to disregard his advice. The same is true about other important policy decisions. It seems, therefore, that the Socialists grossly exaggerate the alleged influence of part-time directors on the monetary policy of the country.

The only way in which these directors are in a position to influence the Governor and, through him, the Chancellor is by providing information about developments that are liable to influence policy decisions. Thanks to part-time directors, a constant stream of information concerning the position in banking, industry commerce &c reaches the Bank, and it goes a long way towards enabling the Governor to judge the situation and prospects correctly. If the part-time directors are removed the Bank of England will find itself largely isolated from the realities of economic life. No matter how able the full-time directors are, their lack of direct contact with practical business outside the windowless walls of the Bank of England is bound to place them at a disadvantage. Even if some of the full-time directors were former

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bankers and businessmen, the practical experience they gained before their appointment would be a wasting asset they would gradually lose touch with the ever-changing situation.

Under the present system the Bank of England acts as a high-class clearing house for top-level business appointments. Whenever some important firm gets into difficulties the Bank of England advises them and suggest the reinforcement of these boards of directors. By such means it was possible during the post war period to save many important firms. The informal contact between the part-time directors and the Governor on the one hand, and between the Governor and the Chancellor on the other, is a great advantage and it would be a great pity to terminate it.

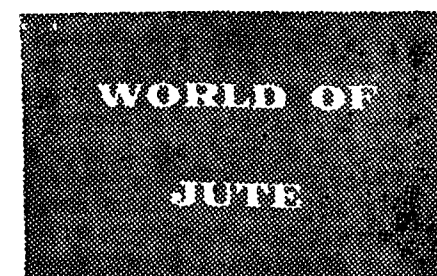
The Radcliffe Committee is surely familiar with this line of argument. But some of its members at any rate are inclined to take a political view and to recommend a change that is bound to be carried out in any case by the next Labour Government. The Conservative Government may not implement, however, the recommendation. For one thing, it is a mistake for a Conservative Government to try to be more Socialistic than a Labour Government. In doing so it would only force the next Labour Government to go even further in its measures against the present organisation of the Bank of England than it would really wish to go. By going away with part-time directors a Labour Government would satisfy many of its Left-wing supporters. But if this change is made by a Conservative Government then the Labour Government will have to do something more drastic to show its Left-wing supporters that it is more radical than its predecessor.

One thing that a Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer will possibly do in such circumstances is to place the hidden reserves of the Bank of England under Treasury control. When the Bank was nationalised in 1945 Socialists with inside knowledge were very pleased with the compulsory acquisition of the privately-owned stock at a price which did not even pay for the hidden reserves. But those reserves have been left in the possession of the Bank, so that the Governor is in a position to assist it without any publicity a private bank that gets into difficulties. He may consult the Chancellor of the Exchequer informally, but the transaction can be effected without any public discussion.

On the other hand, if the Government should assume control of the Bank's hidden reserves any assistance would have to go through Parliament, and the inevitable publicity attached to it might do incalculable harm to the banking system. It would be, therefore, a grave mistake for a Conservative Government to steal the thunder of the next Labour Government by doing away with part-time directors. In doing so it would only induce the next Labour Government to do something much more harmful and radical.

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February 14, 1959



Rise in Gunny Stocks

PRICES in the jute goods market have declined sharply during the past week due to the cumulative effect of a number of adverse factors. The latest inhibitory influence has come in the shape of the figures relating to stocks of jute goods with IJMA mills at the end of January. Though the news of a rise in stocks is no surprise to marketmen, the fact that the increase has been shared by all sections has evidently not been conducive to enthusiasm. Total stocks show a rise of 4,000 tons over the previous month with hessian showing an increase of 1,000 tons, sackings 2,800 tons and other varieties 200 tons. At the corresponding date of last year stocks were placed at 96,600 tons comprising 29,700 tons hessian 53,700 tons sackings and 12,200 tons other varieties. The position as regards hessian is still quite satisfactory notwithstanding the rise in stocks which by no means may be said to be large enough to cause concern. What should cause anxiety is the rising trend in stocks of heavy goods. At 83,000 tons sackings stocks are near two month's production of this category of goods. Mills cannot afford to continue to hold such huge stocks as unsold stocks mean unproductive capital.

The reactionary tendency, however, has begun to characterise trading almost from the beginning of the week under review following the IJMA announcements regarding sealing of a further quota of looms and the minimum prices for jute goods. It was announced on Thursday evening that the IJMA decided to seal 1½ per cent of its total looms with effect from March 1, 1959 with a provision for sealing another 1 per cent as and when deemed necessary.

The second decision relates to the voluntary agreement among member mills of the IJMA not to sell jute goods below certain fixed levels. The Association have now removed this restriction so that mills are once again free to sell goods at any price they may want. This is not to say that the agreement had been strictly observed while it was in force. For one of the reasons for the withdrawal of the agreement would appear to be its widespread violation.

As has been pointed out last week, the agreement has been found to be untenable partly because the minima fixed have become unrealistic in view of the drop in the price of raw jute and partly due to the lack of support for the price minima move from a section of marketmen, from the very beginning.

The announcement of the withdrawal of price minima agreement

by the IJMA was accompanied by the news that the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange had also decided that with effect from February 13, the additional margin deposits payable by sellers on outstanding sales at close of each day would be withdrawn. It may be recalled that in order to check the declining trend in the price of raw jute, the Association imposed additional margin on sales below a particular level on December 20, 1958. With the withdrawal of the additional margin sellers will have to pay only a margin of Rs 1.50 per hundred yards for sales below Rs 39.50 for hessian contract, Rs 3 per 100 bags for sales below Rs 95 for sacking bags contract and Rs 2.25 per maund for sales below Rs 22.50 for raw jute contract.

In view of the fact that already mills are transferring steadily a portion of the sacking loomage for the production of hessian, it may be taken for granted that the portion that will be sealed from March 1 will be chosen from mills' sacking loomage. It is, however, clear that such an almost insignificant cut in sacking production cannot be expected to make much of a difference to the stock position of this category of goods which has at the end of January shown a further deterioration compared with the previous month. It would appear that the IJMA may have to exercise the option of sealing a further one per cent of the total looms soon enough.

Following the announcement of the two important decisions of the IJMA relating to sealing of a further quota of looms and the voluntary agreement on minimum selling prices for jute goods, the jute goods market developed an easy trend toward close on Thursday. The fall in sacking rates was steep as it was believed that both the decisions were quite unfavourable for sacking. The withdrawal of minimum prices would encourage further selling pressure in sacking as operators would not have to worry about the minimum price level. Secondly it was generally believed that the sealing of 1½ per cent of the total looms would make little difference to the heavy stocks of sackings with the industry. By close on Thursday B Twills was pushed down to Rs 89.35. Hessian, however, was steady as the demand for ready delivery goods in this section continued to be quite good. Hessian 40" x 10 oz. was finally placed at Rs 40.20. The steadiness of hessian proved to be shortlived as on Friday it went down to Rs 39.85 while B Twills remained unchanged at the previous level. In Saturday's trading prices seemed to stabilise at the lower levels and B Twills even recorded some fractional gain to close at Rs 89.55. With the publication of the stock figures from the beginning of the week, the downward trend resumed and Monday rates were marked down all along the line as follows: Hessian February Rs 39.40 and B Twill Rs 88.75.

The raw jute market has ruled steady in marked contrast to the goods section. Perhaps the fact that the IJMA's recommendation to member mills to keep stock of jute sufficient for four months' consumption



Strong Demand for Export Teas

THERE has been a strong demand for export teas during the past two weeks. Buyers are keener to bid for supplies and prices, except for some unattractive types, are dearer. In view of the larger number of packages coming on offer each week, it remains to be seen whether the market can maintain its buoyancy.

Some trade quarters, in London, have suggested that buyers, especially at today's values, are taking up more tea as a safeguard against a possible interruption in supplies. It is also felt that the relaxation in credit restrictions has encouraged a certain amount of re-stocking. Demand, however, will have to be maintained at a very good level indeed if all the tea available is to be absorbed.

Meanwhile, in the Export Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 9,062 chests of Leaf grades and 2,208 chests of Dusts. There was a fair general demand for Leaf grades, although less widespread than of late. The better liquoring Broken were a strong feature and advanced by 2 to 4 annas per pound, while leg-cut types were fully firm and may be quoted at Rs 2/12. The remainder were somewhat irregular with prices generally moving in buyer's favour. Op was quoted at Rs 2/9/6 and BP at Rs 2/9/6 per pound. There was a strong general demand for Dusts at higher rates, the popular varieties being the strong feature. Plain Sylhet Dust was quoted at Rs 2/10. The next sale will be held on the 25th February.

In the auction held at Mining Lane, offerings were 27,534 packages, including 21,254 packages from Northern India and 936 packages from Pakistan. An easier tendency was obvious from the quiet opening. Dooars were often unsold, having failed to reach brokers' valuation. The Medium and Plain teas were also slow of sale at slightly lower prices. The recent strong demand for good colour Assam grades was still evident and these were the strongest feature of the market. Rates remained unchanged.

Tea stocks in London, as on the 30th January, were 165.73 million pounds as compared to 162.99 million pounds in the previous week. The total amount to be landed on the same date was 32.71 million pounds. Total afloat was 32.10 million pounds including 20.85 million pounds from Calcutta; 1.58 million pounds from Chittagong; 1.95 million pounds from Coochin; 6.33 million pounds from Colombo and 1.39 million pounds from other Ports.

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WORLD OVERSEAS

Britain

IMPACT OF CHANGING TECHNIQUES ON PRODUCTIVITY

By JOHN WALTON

The pattern of industry in Europe, and the changing techniques of productivity there, vitally concerned Britain as a nation and trade unionists in particular because of their interest in maintaining jobs. So said Lewis Wright to a recent conference of British trade unionists who were to spend the day discussing productivity in Britain and Europe. Mr Wright, chairman of the production committee of Britain's Trades Union Congress (TUC), was opening the way for four other speakers, three of whom had travelled to London from across the Channel.

This conference was yet another recognition of the deep interest that British trade unionists take in European affairs—an interest heightened by the creation of the Common Market and the discussions about the possibility of a wider trading association in Europe which would bring in Britain.

During the past two years, the TUC has kept an active watch on moves aimed at closer economic working. In London, there have been regular meetings between the Government and representatives of the TUC; in Europe, TUC representatives have been present, with union delegates from other countries. At meetings held under the European Regional Organization of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU).

A few days before the TUC's productivity conference in mid-January, representatives of French trade unions had been in London for talks. The French trade union leaders had been invited by the TUC to put their views on the latest developments which have already brought about the Common Market but not, as yet, any wider economic association with other European countries. Also present at this meeting was a representative of the ICFTU European Regional Organization.

The talks revealed that both British and French trade unionists were anxious to achieve, through wider economic co-operation, the same aims of full employment and high standards of wages and conditions of work. Both believed that the establishment of such co-operation would be a progressive move, provided it helped to achieve these ends.

Stress was put on these same points in the discussions during the TUC's productivity conference.

at which 100 representatives of affiliated unions were present. The first speaker, Dr Alexander King, deputy director of the European Productivity Agency, said that the significance of the Common Market was much greater than many in Britain realized. He told the conference that it represented not only a rational and important step in economic and commercial policy, but the first move towards eventual political integration.

Dr King also spoke of European confidence in the long-term advantages of the Common Market and the expectation of longer production runs for the more complex products of the chemical, electrical, and engineering industries. On the importance of research, he warned that "future economic battles are more likely to be lost and won in the research laboratories, including those of the universities, than on the production floor or the market place".

Two other speakers—a British expert on management and a representative of the West German trade unions—dealt with techniques which had helped to raise efficiency in European industry. Mr H. Ingham, the management expert, pointed out the value to workpeople and to employers of inter-firm comparisons, a technique in wide use in Europe to help firms find out whether, and in what respects, their performance is inferior to that of others in their industry. Inter-firm comparisons, he said, were important to trade unionists since the relative inefficiency of high-cost producers prejudiced workers' earnings, conditions, and security in employment.

From the representative of the German trade unionists, Dr H. Buttner, came an appraisal of the value of new techniques in rescuing German industry from its run-down state immediately after the war. But, he said, however much German trade unionists were ready to co-operate, they demanded adequate safeguards for their members based on early consultation.

The final speech, from Mr Robert Cottave, head of the trade union section of the European Productivity Agency, reminded delegates of the scale of the European traffic in trade unionists looking for new industrial ideas. In the last two or three years, under EPA schemes alone more than 250 British trade unionists have visited different countries in Western Europe, which, in turn, have sent 350 trade unionists to Britain.

If the meeting with representatives of the French trade unions and the discussion conference on European productivity are particularly relevant to current events, it is in place to point out that for some time now the TUC has been represented on a number of bodies dealing with the economic and social affairs of Europe. Apart from the ICFTU and its regional organization for Europe, TUC representatives sit on the Advisory Board to the European Productivity Agency, on the Joint Trade Union Advisory Committee to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation

(OECE) and, as observers, on bodies connected with the European Coal & Steel Community.

As a historical footnote, it is worth recalling that contacts between British and Continental trade unionists go back about a century—to before the formation of the International Workingmen's Association in 1864, and the TUC in 1868.

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US Notes

ENOUGH time has elapsed since Soviet First Deputy Premier Anastas Mikoyan's departure on January 20 from his tour of the United States to obtain a representative sampling of government and business reaction to the rather unusual ways in which he tried to promote US-USSR foreign trade.

In business circles one finds little excitement. The reaction is aptly set forth in an editorial in *Business Week* magazine titled "The Salesman Who Couldn't Sell." The editorial gives this evaluation:

"There is little in Mikoyan's American journey to suggest that a new chapter is opening in US-Soviet relations. But perhaps Mikoyan was convinced, as he frequently said he was, that American businessmen are not warmongers.

"And perhaps he sensed something of the economic and social vitality of this country. If he carried these impressions back to Moscow, it may have been worthwhile listening to his version of the Soviet line and even putting up with his effrontery."

The official government reaction to Mikoyan's foreign trade promotion efforts was, in turn, summed up by the State Department's Economic Affairs Chief, Under-Secretary of State C. Douglas Dillon.

In a speech in New-Orleans last Tuesday, Mr Dillon explained that the Soviet campaign really began with Soviet Premier Khrushchev's letter to President Eisenhower last June.

In that letter, Khrushchev proposed a significant expansion of US Soviet trade, claiming the expansion could amount to "several thousand millions of dollars over the next several years."

President Eisenhower at that time replied that the United States favoured an increase in peaceful trade and that the State Department was prepared to discuss the matter further.

It should be recalled here that Moscow has long used trade as a means to reach economic self-sufficiency and to promote its industrializations. During the early 1930's, at the very beginning of its industrialization drive, Soviet Russia concentrated on the import of heavy machinery and equipment which incorporated the latest technological advances made in other countries.

Imports of consumer goods were virtually eliminated in favour of basic industrial goods. These imports enabled the Soviet Union to

launch new industries at levels of development which other countries achieved only after years of work and costly research.

Now the pattern of the 1930's is apparently to be repeated. For, as Mr Dillon put it, "there is good reason to believe (the Soviets) renewed interest in purchasing from the west stems from the new seven-year plan which is now being unveiled.....

"This plan has been heralded by Soviet leaders as a major step toward accomplishment of their announced goal of overtaking and surpassing the United States—a goal we would consider a welcome challenge if the Soviet people, rather than communist world ambitions, were its primary intended beneficiaries."

Another rather startling point cropped up in Mikoyan's promotion talks. In his letter to President Eisenhower, Khrushchev had pointed to the need for long term credits from the United States. "This suggestion," Mr Dillon now reveals "was presented to me as an absolute precondition to increased trade during my talks with Mikoyan."

Mr Dillon firmly rejected the idea of extending any new credits to the USSR. For the Soviet Union is the only major country which is in default on a settlement of its World War II lend-lease accounts.

The Soviet Union owes the United States \$2,600 million for civilian type goods, an account which the United States proposed to settle for \$800 million on a long-term, low-interest basis. In 1951 Russia had offered only \$300 million. There have been no lend-lease talks since then. Mikoyan is understood to have shown no interest in resuming talks about this settlement.

Most favoured nation treatment which the USSR wants would, of course, require Congressional approval, and such approval would obviously have to await a definite improvement in the international political climate.

But perhaps the most fundamental fact to be considered is that the economies of the United States and the USSR at present do not offer much of a foundation for expanded trade. The United States is obtaining most of what it needs in the way of raw and semi-finished materials—and these are the main export goods of the USSR—from friendly nations which are its traditional suppliers.

Manufactured goods produced in the USSR have thus far been offered only sparingly outside the communist bloc, and then mainly in politically-motivated trade with selected target countries in the newly-developing areas of the world.

As for actual US-Soviet foreign trade, the figures have been almost trifling, but USSR has done much better than the United States. For example, imports from the USSR to the United States in the first 10 months of 1958 were \$18.2 million while US exports to the USSR in the January-November period last year were only \$1.7 million.

MAULANA AZAD'S book, "India Wins Freedom", has acquired within a month of its publication a kind of notoriety that would have deeply hurt his fastidious spirit. What might have exasperated him even more is the political innocence of much of the comment it has evoked. It is really embarrassing to find sophisticated scribes writing as though they could not have thought of things unless somebody put it all down in a book for them. Thus, the fact of the Congress of pre-independent days being a loose agglomerate of widely divergent persuasions united only by a desire to get rid of the British is fished out with pained surprise from the Maulana's book. This shows that they have not bothered to keep track of even officially public news. And as for temperamental differences among the leaders of the Congress, these were not even a matter of inference, since they have been avowed in a variety of contexts. Even the central fact of the book—that Maulana Azad was entirely opposed to partition and that it embittered the end of his life—was not unknown. I shall presently deal with certain things that the Maulana's book makes public for the first time, but to imagine or to imply that the Maulana has brought out for inspection skeletons discreetly hidden behind "official histories" is nothing but political ghoulishness.

★

In some ways, the history of this book is rather unusual. It was not written by Azad himself either in English or in Urdu. It is an English rendering (revised by Maulana Azad) by Mr Humayun Kabir of what Maulana Azad told him in Urdu. Mr Kabir himself has indicated the literary hazards of a procedure which involves a rendering by one of what another said in a different language. In particular, "the difference in the genius of Urdu and English makes the task of interpreting Maulana Azad's thoughts still more difficult". I do not know Urdu, but I do know enough about my own language and English to know that Mr Kabir is absolutely right. Take a trivial difficulty that arises out of what used to be called "poetic diction". In Tamil, the word for "umbrella" has associations of majesty and imperial grandeur. Trying to render a Tamil poem in English the other day, I got stuck because "umbrella" in English is evocative of wet afternoons, bowler hats and bus queues. And if a man was as fussy precise as Maulana Azad—he resolutely refused to employ English on public and formal occasions, though his mastery of it was considerable—the verbal nuances do mean a lot. Even if the Maulana was dealing only with definite political terms and attitudes, the difficulties would have been for-

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"

—As You Like It.

midable enough. But when he is exploring intangibles like motives and temperaments, the dangers of linguistic infidelity to ideas are almost insuperable. Take, for instance, what I consider to be a serious lapse in taste in so fastidious a man, his references to Lady Mountbatten's "influence" on Mr Nehru. My objection may not be well taken since "influence" is precisely the kind of word whose overtones are untranslatable, and I am sure that whatever was the Urdu word that the Maulana used, it could but imperfectly be rendered as "influence".

★

There is another unusual thing about the publication of this book. Some thirty pages of the "complete text" of the book are put away in the custody of the National Archives for publication later. These pages are stated to deal with "incidents and reflections mainly of a personal character". I dare say Maulana Azad had excellent reasons for this somewhat intriguing decision. In any case, it is nobody's business but his. (I was scandalised to read reports of a move in Parliament for demanding the immediate publication of this portion. Things must have come to a pretty pass when a man cannot write anything without some busybody demanding its publication). But the absence of the thirty odd pages makes it somewhat difficult to deal with the published portions, since unpublished portions dealing with the personal "incidents" may throw further light on some of the judgments now made possible.

★

I have often commented on the resemblance between the Indian National Congress and the British Labour party, especially between their leaderships. Both accommodated a wide variety of temperaments and backgrounds united by a recognisable common purpose. This correspondence apparently extends even to the sparking off, by retrospective memories, of controversies about stresses inter se among leadership, which, by the way, constitutes another point of similarity. The last ten years have seen the publication of memoirs in one form or the other by Attlee, Bevin, Morrison, Dalton and Bevan, not to speak of those books that seek to set right distortions of history as made by Ramsay MacDonald. All these books contain

A similar garrulousness of personal explanation has been noticeable in Indian politics, though breaking into print is a comparatively new feature. Mr Nehru's recent book, "A Bunch of Old Letters", contains some controversial Indian politics of the thirties and early forties. It is not unlikely that some doughty champion of Sardar Patel will shortly come out with the Sardar's version of the events. He will be able to place in perspective the Sardar's desire to stick to the "Home Portfolio" and not hand it over to the Muslim League. Such self-denial on the Sardar's part may or may not have made a difference to the attitude of the Muslim League. (The Maulana, on the whole, underestimates, in my opinion, the extent of the League's intransigence). In retrospect, it also seems a bad mistake to have handed over Finance to Liaquat Ali. But none who knew the true nature of the communalism in the country then and of the effectiveness of the Muslim League, as compared to that of the Hindu communal organisations, could have considered Patel's reluctance to hand the Home Department over to the Muslim League an act of cursed self-importance. I may be wrong, but it seems to me that, of all the Congress leaders, Sardar Patel was the only one who was not completely taken by surprise by the communal riots of 1946 and 1947. This may or may not be due to his being similarly inclined in the opposite direction.

★

In any case, no climactic significance can be attached to his insistence on having the Home Department under him. A rather interesting parallel from British Labour politics occurs readily—Attlee's preference of Bevin to Dalton at the Foreign Office in the first post-war Labour Ministry.

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(The recent publication of the biography of King George VI has set off a controversy about the degree of the King's responsibility in that choice). Incidentally, if I remember right, Lord Attlee's reason for sending Bevin to the Foreign Office was that otherwise he and Morrison "will be quarrelling all the time"! In some respects, the Maulana was not unlike Dalton and the sources of Patel's personality were every much the same as those of Bevin. But, though the point is arguable, I do not think that Dalton at the Foreign Office would have made any serious difference to the course that Britain's post-war policy took, for much the same reasons that the Sardar's giving up the Home Portfolio would not have prevented partition. In both cases, the compulsion behind the events was more powerful than the personalities of individuals. The failure to see this truth is what makes Maulana Azad's central thesis about the way partition came about invalid.

But let us salute greatness when we see it. The Maulana's steady and unwavering opposition to partition, even after it had become a fact, sets him apart even in a galaxy of not inconsiderable men. The fact that he was a Muslim makes his opposition to the idea a permanent testimony to man's unconquerable mind. There is something awesome in the irony of fate that decreed that the last days of the greatest Indian Muslim of recent times should have been embittered by a fact that his coreligionists brought about by nothing more potent than shrill unreason. But what hurt the Maulana most was the fact that those of his comrades, who had seemed to oppose the idea as passionately as he did, but at much less risk of personal odium, —the things that Mr Jinnah said about Maulana Azad shall never be forgiven him—gave in without any apparent ill effects on their personalities. There can be no doubt that the loneliness of the Maulana's last days was the isolation of a great and broken spirit.

Some day, a hundred years from now perhaps, an Indian Hardy will produce an Indian Dynasts on the events that led to partition. One of the most striking characters in that drama would be the Maulana of the last days—a Euripidean figure of brooding despair. But one cannot escape the feeling that like the heroes of great tragedies, he had but an imperfect understanding of the forces that inflicted the personal tragedy on him.

It is here that what Mr Nehru said last week becomes relevant. Since the Maulana considers Mr Nehru as much too preoccupied with generalities and too little with personalities, it is inevitable that Mr Nehru should hold the opposite opinion about the Maulana. But about the forces that brought about partition, there can hardly be any doubt that Pandit Nehru is right and the Maulana wrong. At least one of the two incidents relating to Pandit Nehru

to which Maulana Azad attaches historic significance seems to me to be entirely trivial. Does the Maulana seriously believe that Mr Jinnah would have rested content with anything less than partition? and that, but for Pandit Nehru's press conference in Bombay in 1946, he would have worked the Cabinet Mission's proposals? If so, his is a very naive reading of Mr Jinnah's character.

As for the other incident, it is more difficult to say anything conclusive. This relates to Pandit Nehru's alleged lapse in not letting the Muslim Leaguers join the UP Cabinet in 1937. It is perhaps arguable that the Muslim League had not become so powerful in 1937 and it would have been possible then to have scotched the very idea of partition with greater understanding of Muslim feelings. It is difficult either to deny or to affirm this reading. Some of the very Muslim leaders whose cooperation was, according to Azad, spurned in 1937, were wobbling in their loyalty later. Some tried to make the best of both the worlds after partition. But Maulana Azad can legitimately argue that this was really the consequence of the earlier lapse. And who knows the seeming equivocations after partition may have really been the outward signs of a genuine inner conflict. I, for one, refuse to be cynical about conflict of loyalties in such harrowing circumstances.

One not entirely unfair comment seems permissible. Mr Nehru revealed at the Press conference last week that he learnt for the first time from Azad's book about these two "costly errors". Now, could not the Maulana, had he thought them of such momentous importance at the time they occurred, have apprised Mr Nehru of his views so that Mr Nehru could have done something about them? This comment is particularly relevant about Mr Nehru's alleged "gaffe" at the Bombay press conference. Surely, the Maulana knew Mr Nehru well enough and cared about the future of the country deeply enough to tell Mr Nehru that, in his opinion, Mr Nehru had jeopardised the whole future of the country by his statement. If he had done that, one of two things could have happened. Mr Nehru would have explained that he really meant to go to the Constituent Assembly unfettered—if that was what he meant. In that case, it would have been a mere difference of opinion between Mr Nehru and Maulana Azad. Or, alternatively, Mr Nehru would have agreed with him and given such assurances to Mr Jinnah that Azad says he needed.

The truth is that the partition of India was, as Mr Nehru put it, the result of historical forces. To imagine that it could have been averted if Lord Mountbatten had been less handsome is to repeat a proposition as unverifiable as Pascal's similar correlation of the shape of Cleopatra's nose with the history of mankind.

EAVESDROPPER

GATEWAY GOSSIP

AN eloquent testimony to the vital role played by the handloom industry in the country's economy is the allocation to this sector of as much as 1000 million yards out of a total increase of 1700 million yards of cloth production envisaged during the period of the Second Five Year Plan. It is not in the least surprising that this industry is receiving special attention at the hands of the powers—that—in our country in the last one decade or so. The handloom is an ancient industry whose products once set the fashion in far off climes, and what is more important from the point of view of a national Government is that it is the only means of livelihood for a sizable portion of the population. In a resurgent India which is impatient to join the ranks of other industrially advanced nations of the world, the existence of a large handloom industry whose means of production are crude from modern technical standards has certainly constituted a ticklish problem. But for a nation which has set before it the goal of the good of the common people a solution which is consistent with large scale industrialisation has not proved difficult to arrive at. The handloom industry is to continue and it will be the responsibility of Government to ensure that it becomes efficient by absorbing as many of the technical improvements as possible without losing its essential characteristics.

With the abiding interest of the State in its continued well-being, the handloom industry has been able to take big strides in the past few years. From an annual output of 1,200 million yards of cloth in 1953, production in this sector has amounted to 1,780 million yards in 1958. But considering the fact that an additional production of 700 million yards still remains to be attained in a little over two years, the pace of progress so far may not appear quite satisfactory. Nevertheless the record of achievement of the handloom sector in the first three years of the current plan period must be deemed to be good in view of the serious difficulties that it has had to cope with during this period. From the annual rate of about 100 million yards of additional output attained last year it would appear that the setback in 1957 has turned out to be a temporary phase and that the tempo of progress can be quickened in coming years provided no powerful inhibitory influences come into play.

This growing strength is largely due to the continuation of the preferential treatment accorded to it by Government. The main problem of the handloom sector is one of withstanding the competition from mill made cloth. If today its products are able to secure large sales it is because the hand-

Handloom Industry

loom cess and excise duty levied on mill made cloth and the rebate allowed on purchases of handloom cloth, coupled with the restrictions applied on the organised sector with regard to the production of certain varieties of cloth have placed them on an equal footing with mill made cloth if not in a more advantageous position. Side by side with the measures undertaken with a view to neutralising the advantages of the mill sector as far as practicable, it has been the endeavour of Government to assist the handloom sector to increase its efficiency so that the period of the preferential treatment can be shortened. It may be said that the creation of the Handloom Cess Fund in 1953 marked the beginning of the new policy toward handloom sector. The establishment of the All India Handloom Board followed suit. This Board is to act as an agency to promote the development of the handloom industry and to administer the fund. It has been recognised from the very outset of the inauguration of the new aid programme for the industry that if its position is to remain secure in the future also it should become efficient in the sense of its products being in a position to compete with mill products. It is here that the industry has thrown up a difficult problem. For it is an industry which is made up of thousands of small units which individually are in no position to invest the capital required for modernisation. But improvements are vital for its very existence. The solution has been found in cooperation which can bring the industry all the strength it requires for embarking on development projects. The financial assistance under the handloom aid programme has been channelled through the agency of cooperatives of handloom weavers. Since the programme started the number of handlooms in the cooperatives has almost doubled. As against 6,82,083 handlooms in the cooperative fold at the end of September 1953, there were 11,98,746 looms in the cooperative sector by the end of June 1958. This number represents about 40 per cent of the total number of active looms in the country. The number of handloom cooperatives in the country is 9,600. In the 5 financial years, 1953-54 to 1957-58, over Rs 22.28 crores were sanctioned by the Government of India as grants and loan for the development of the industry. The grants are utilised for the supply of improved equipment and accessories, training of weavers, opening of dye houses, pattern-making factories and sales depots and payment of rebate on sales of handloom cloth. The loans are used for financing the share capital and working capital of weavers' cooperative societies, industrial

cooperatives and apex societies as well as for common service facilities. It is expected that the Reserve Bank of India will hereafter meet most of the requirements of the industry for working capital and consequently more funds will be available from the handloom cess fund as grants for improvement of production techniques.

The sharp decline in exports of handloom cloth in recent years has made the industry virtually dependent on the home market. Handloom cloth exports which amounted to 57 million yards in 1954 have amounted to only 21 million yards in the first seven months of 1958. This is largely because our traditional importing countries have begun to impose restrictions on the entry of handloom cloth with a view to protect their own home industries. Ever in regard to the internal market it is clear that the handloom is sustained by the sheltered position it enjoys by the preferential treatment from Government. The handloom week which has now become a regular annual feature may be expected to go a long way in focussing the attention of the public on the importance of maintaining the handloom industry in good health. The fact that the industry is giving gainful employment to nearly 20 million people

will always exert a powerful influence on our policy makers. But it is equally clear that the industry can continue to occupy an important place in the country's economy only if its products are able to meet the changing needs of the consumer.

There is every reason to believe that the industry will soon achieve the essential prerequisites for its continued growth. The handloom has the great advantage of being in a position to produce a wide variety of goods to suit the pockets of both the rich and the poor. As Mr Y. B. Chavan, Chief Minister of Bombay, has pointed out in his speech on the occasion of the inauguration of the Handloom Week in Bombay, the industry has to concentrate on the production of the types of goods in which the mechanised textile industries will not be able to compete. This will apply equally to exports also. It has been found that Indian handloom specialities have found favour with consumers in highly developed countries such as the USA, UK, Canada and West Germany. Apart from the various steps taken by Government to popularise our handloom products in foreign countries, there is now a separate section in the State Trading Corporation to deal with export of handloom products.



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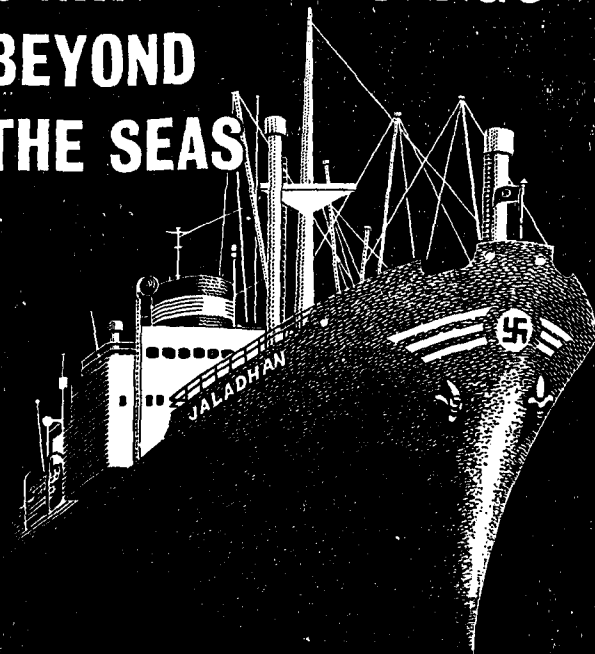
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GATEWAY NOTES

Bombay State Financial Corpn.

During the debate in the State Legislative Council on the working of the Bombay State Financial Corporation, it has been pointed out that the Corporation has failed to keep to the objective of giving assistance to small and medium scale industries in view. The major portion of the available funds it has been alleged, has gone to large industrial enterprises. It is clear that the critics have ignored the fact that State Financial Corporations are guided by the arrangements arrived at the Conference of State Financial Corporations in August 1954 by which a clear-cut demarcation between the scope of the various financial agencies which provide industrial finance has been effected. This arrangement has laid down that the Industrial Finance Corporation of India should entertain loans for amounts in excess of Rs 10 lakhs and the State Financial Corporations should entertain loans for amounts upto Rs 10 lakhs. The demarcation line between the State Finance Corporations and the State Governments has also been similarly well defined. The State Financial Corporations' minimum limits for loans have been fixed between Rs 10,000 and Rs 75,000 while loans for smaller amounts are being dealt with departmentally by the State Governments. It is, therefore, wrong to say that the State Financial Corporations are rendering assistance to large-scale units. There are a lower and an upper limits for the amounts that can be given by the State Corporations. For their requirements of loan finance, larger industrial units approach the Industrial Finance Corporation.

Mr Jivraj Mehta has effectively countered the criticism that the Bombay State Financial Corporation is moving slowly by pointing out that this Corporation has made the largest allocation of funds as compared with other State Financial Corporations in the country. This is also borne out by the fact that its resources already stand very much depleted. The Bombay State Financial Corporation has made a profit of Rs 8,28,887.96 for 1957-58. During the year it sanctioned 25 applications involving a sum of Rs 53.30 lakhs, out of a total of 84 considered. Though Mr Mehta has expressed himself against the augmenting of the resources of the Corporation by means of raising the share capital, it is gratifying to note that he has not only admitted the need for larger resources but has given the assurance that Government would help the Corporation by issuing debentures for any additional sum that may be required.

Role of Exports

The fact that our export earnings have recorded a sizable decline in the first eight months of last year as compared with those during the corresponding period of the previous year is a clear indication that strenuous efforts should continue to be made if our export earnings are to help relieve the present stringency in foreign exchange to any appreciable extent. While it is gratifying to hear that since last October the trend has become more hopeful, more definite indications are necessary before one can advance the hope that the position during the current year will show considerable improvement. It is, however, to be noted that the various measures for export promotion taken by Government in recent months such as concession in export and excise duties, removal of restrictions from two hundred items of export, drawbacks of duty, etc., will begin to yield good results in the shape of increased exports during the current year. But in as much as these measures can only pave the way for larger exports, it is incumbent on all concerned in the country to concentrate attention on the fundamental factors involved in a successful export promotion effort.

Apart from the availability of suitable goods there are some essential prerequisites if we have to attain the desired results in our endeavour to maximise exports. In the first place the quality of the goods which we place in overseas markets should be comparable in quality with similar products in the field. The second requirement is that the price we quote for our articles must be reasonable. Unless these two prerequisites are satisfied it will be idle to expect good results. It would appear that we have still a long way to go toward fulfilling these two basic requirements.

Mr N. H. Kotak, President of the All India Exporters Association, therefore, has done well to draw pointed attention to these in his address to the recent annual general meeting of the Association. He has pointed out that our prices for most of our traditional and new items are reported to be higher than those of similar items of other countries. As regards the quality of our products also there are frequent complaints from overseas consumers. It is true that in order to overcome these defects we as a nation should be export-minded but export consciousness does not come overnight. As Mr Kotak has pointed out there is a fairly wide-spread notion in the country that increased exports mean reduced supply for the domestic consumers. There is need for telling the people at large that exports now occupy a vital place in the economic development of the country. Mr Kotak's suggestion for the establishment of permanent exhibitions of Indian goods at major centres in the country deserves the active attention of Government because such exhibitions may go a long way in stimulating the interest of foreign travellers in our products.

GATEWAY MARKETS

Reaction to FMC Warning

COMMODITY values have generally fallen by two to three per cent as a sequel to the warning given by the Forward Markets Commission to speculators in various markets. Oilseeds have lost about Rs 2 per candy, the fall being more pronounced in castor and groundnut. While it is generally admitted that the current rise in prices is partly speculative, revised crop ideas also contributed, in varying measures, to the price rise. Meanwhile, traders fear that the Government of India may resort to the extreme measures of closing down some of the futures markets, in case prices move up further.

The FMC has directed the Bombay Oilseeds and Oils Exchange to impose a special margin on outstanding "long" positions in transferable specific delivery contracts in Groundnuts. The rate of margin, which is applicable for February/March 1953 and April/May 1959 deliveries will be at the rate of Rs 3 per cwt when the price rises above Rs 33 per cwt. When the price is above Rs 35, the margin will be at the rate of Rs 5 and when it is above Rs 37.10, the rate will be Rs 9.

The directive further states that, if the price remains above Rs 37.10, during the delivery period, the special margin will be at the rate of Rs 18.50. This step is taken to check the growing diversion of speculative trading from hedge contracts to transferable specific delivery contracts. The prices of delivery contracts has been consistently rising during the last two months. For obvious reasons, sentiment in the groundnut section remained with the Bold quality quoting lower at Rs 35.25 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 18.44. Dealers and vanaspathi manufacturers have naturally preferred to wait in anticipation of lower rates.

In the Castorseed section, prices moved down in sympathy with the ready rate quoting down to Rs 31.75 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, to Rs 15.62. Though the new crop has started moving in Hyderabad, its effect is as yet unfelt.

The Linseed section ruled, however, quietly steady. The ready rate was quoted at Rs 32.75 and Linseed Oil at Rs 17.00.

In the Cottonseed section, operators supported the market to a level that would just escape the margin regulations.

Exports of various oils and oilcake, during January, were as follows as compared to those of the preceding month and the corres-

Indian Finance

ponding month of last year (figures in tons):—

OILS	Jan'y	Decr	Jan
Groundnut	1959	1958	195
Linseed	490	49	10
Castor	74	1354	275
Seasame	1377	1873	70
Kardi	68	32	..
	29	..	1

OILCAKES

	Ex-		
Groundnut peller	8736	6521	175
Groundnut traction	11744	6798	451
Linseed	494	390	143
Cottonseed	3206	388	..
Mowra	49	Nil	17
Niger	28	Nil	20
Kardi	100	95	..

Gold & Silver

Operators on the Bombay Bullion Exchange, too, took a cautious line pending clearer indications of the measures proposed by the Government to curb the rise in prices. There was heavy liquidation and prices developed an easier tendency. In the Gold section, spot rates moved between Rs 115.19 and Rs 116.19, while Sovereign eased off to Rs 73.75 from Rs 74.25. Silver arrivals were heavy at 25 bars, while the offtake was only 18 bars. Spot rates moved between Rs 192.62 and Rs 193.87.

Yarn

Conditions in the Bombay Yarn market remained dull, as operators were not inclined to extend commitments. While Art Silk yarn prices remained depressed due to substantial stocks with the dealers and increasing deliveries from the indigenous manufacturers, Cotton Yarn continued to be friendless. In contrast, however, the Staple-Fibre Yarn section ruled firm on hopes that the seasonal demand would emerge shortly.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Prices in the Bombay Non-Ferrous Metal market showed a mixed trend. Copper Scrap was firm at Rs 210 per cwt, while Zinc as taken upto Rs 94 per cwt on reports of a Government tender for 1,500 tons, due in the third week of this month. The Lead market was featureless, with the rate hovering idly around Rs 80 per cwt. Although Singapore advices were strong, the local Tin market failed to respond mainly due to the failure of the bulls to take delivery. The rate was quoted at Rs 150 per quarter.

Mercury

The bullish fervour in the market has carried Mercury prices to still higher levels this week and the metal has gained another Rs 400 to touch Rs 3,300 per flask of 75 pounds. The sudden spurt in the price is attributed to the revival of demand from all over the country. Buyers, who kept away from the market in the past on the hope that the STC would bring down the prices, have found that it has not been able to release to the actual consumers more than 100 jars. The current floating stocks, in Bombay, are estimated at 60 jars.

February 14, 1959

WORLD OF COTTON

THE Cotton and Textile Consultative Board, which met in Bombay last week, is reported to have formulated a series of decisions vitally affecting the industry as a whole. It is learnt that the Government of India are likely to accept the recommendations of the Board. A formal announcement in this behalf may be made in the next few days.

It appears that the import target will be raised to 6 lakhs bales for the 1958-59 season. Imports of about 3.2 lakhs bales have already been permitted and the Government are soon expected to announce additional quotas for long-staple growths from the sterling areas. The proposal to import cotton under the export incentive scheme for cotton textiles has not found favour with the Board. This suggests that import licences for 45 lakh bales, reserved at present under the export incentive scheme, will be issued to the mills on the basis of their consumption.

An attempt will also be made to enter into special payments arrangement with the Sudan, Egypt and other suppliers of cotton for the purpose of cheaper imports of cotton. Reports are current that Egypt has agreed to raise its discount for cotton by 12.50 per cent to 27.50 per cent to Indian textile mills. A section of the trade, however, points out that Sudanese cotton prices have meanwhile declined further.

As far as exports are concerned, the Board seems to have decided to drop the export incentive scheme, suggested by the trade some time ago, and instead authorised the cotton exporters delegation, which is expected to visit Japan and the Continental countries to negotiate special payments agreement with the respective governments. Shippers are, however, confused by the undue delay in the Government's announcement of an export incentive scheme for cotton. Rumours are current that, instead of an export incentive scheme, the Government is trying to enter into special payment arrangements with Japan, France and other buyers of cotton with a view to enabling them to pay for Indian short-staple varieties in their own currencies.

FUTURES MARKET:

The imposition of special margin on transferable specific delivery contracts in groundnut on Saturday last followed by a general warning by the FMC to the traders reduced a salutary effect on the revailing price trends in the futures markets. Prices, after ruling initially firm, declined towards the close under heavy bull liquidation and selling by spot houses. Rumours of an early release of export quota were also a contributory factor. Jharilla March contract, after touching a high of

Outlook for Imports and Exports

Rs 688.50, receded towards the close to Rs 673.50.

The new contract May, after making a promising start at Rs 676, declined to Rs 669 at the close.

SPOT MARKET:

In the spot market, the trend of prices was quietly steady. Some mills and spot houses were reported to have made purchases of quality cotton. Although the prices of popular varieties remained mostly unchanged, the difference between spot and forward rates narrowed down by about Rs 15 to Rs 45 per candy.

CROP OUTLOOK:

The cotton situation, this season and in the immediate future, does not appear to be favourable and this is reflected in the markedly reduced prices in many markets, according to the International Cot-

ton Advisory Committee, Washington. While production is expected to show a sizable increase this season, consumption is likely to be lower in many countries. On the basis of the present estimates, production is expected to be roughly equal to disappearance and the liquidation of surplus stocks is likely to be halted.

As far as conditions in India are concerned, the acreage is almost stabilised at around 20 million acres in recent years and there is no reason to expect any significant deviation from this figure during the current season. Trade sources estimate the total production at 51.50 lakh bales, which is almost in line with the output in the previous year. With the carryover of 11.36 lakh bales with the mills and 9.09 lakh bales with the trade, the total supply of cotton, during the current season at 71.95 lakh bales,

can be said to be fairly comfortable. As against this, the estimated mill consumption, during the period, is likely to be around 46 lakh bales.

CLOTH AND PIECEGOODS:

Trading conditions in the cloth market have continued to be of a restricted nature and hopes of revival of brisk activity have yet to materialise. According to the trade, the continued financial stringency will appear to be the major factor for this state of affairs. The slow movement of cotton, despite a bumper crop this season, is said to be acting as a brake to the substantial offtake of cloth.

There has been no appreciable change on the export front. Export enquiries have been few and reports suggest growing competition from China and Japan. Very little business is reported done for various destinations.



STILL
GROWING
AT SIXTY

The Dunlop factory at Ambattur was declared open on February 12, 1959

Sixty years ago, when Dunlop brought the first pneumatic tyres to India, only the venturesome rode on bicycles and the automobile was an object of wonder and awe. Some years later, it could still be said that "it needed as much courage to travel in a bus as to run it!"

Courage and enterprise have worked many wonders in these sixty years, not least being the progress of road transport. The new factory at Ambattur, Dunlop's second in India, is a tribute to those who have raised the bicycle and the motor vehicle to their present stature.

The Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd.



DELHI REVIEW

Mr Nehru's Press Conference

THE monthly press conference of the Prime Minister held last Saturday provided all the thrills that were anticipated. Though there was nothing that could be played up sensationally, Mr Nehru did not shirk any of the controversial issues that were brought up for comment. And of these, the recent past had provided at least two: one was the resignation, under curious circumstances, of Mr M. O. Mathai, his Special Assistant until the other day. The second was Maulana Azad's book giving his version of the events that led to the partition of the country, which was recently published by Orient Longmans.

Mr Nehru dealt with all the questions with complete candour and there was no trace of embarrassment or irritation in his discussion of Maulana Azad's criticism of his role in the politics of the period immediately before independence. I have not yet read the Maulana's book, but it has been extensively commented upon in the press. Any inferences of unavowed hostility between the two men would be wholly misconceived, since the book is dedicated to Jawaharlal and Mr Nehru revealed at the press conference that he had read the book in manuscript and would not hear of the suggestion that the book be suitably edited. Mr Nehru apparently believed that the Maulana should be allowed to state his views freely. According to Mr Nehru, he was aware that the Maulana had disliked the partition of the country, but two incidents which the Maulana has singled out for criticising Mr Nehru were never discussed with him by Azad during his lifetime. These two events have been invested by the Maulana with climacteric significance. One relates to events in the UP in 1937 when the Congress Ministry was first formed under the Government of India Act of 1935. The other was something that Mr Nehru said in 1946 at a press conference in Bombay immediately after the acceptance by the League and the Congress of the Cabinet Mission's proposals. According to Azad, this was a costly mistake. Mr Nehru is stated to have said at the press conference that the Congress would enter the proposed Constituent Assembly "completely unfettered by agreements and free to meet all the situations as they arise." This, according to Azad, enabled Mr Jinnah, who had "reconciled himself" to the Cabinet Mission's proposals, to demand a ripping open of the whole question.

In fairness to Mr Nehru, it seems rather curious that the Maulana should have kept his own counsel about these two matters for all these years. At least on the second, the Maulana could have apprised Mr Nehru, immediately

after the alleged "gaffe", of his (Maulana's) views so that Mr Nehru could have clarified issues. It is difficult to say how momentous particular utterances may turn out to be in retrospect, but Mr Nehru's version of the events certainly supplies the much needed corrective to what the Maulana has to say. About 1937, Mr Nehru does not recollect the precise turn of events, but he feels that the general attitude of the Muslim League was so radically different from that of the Congress that the chances of a workable cooperation between the two were remote; though, of course, it is not entirely fair to compare the two, the experience of the interim Government at the Centre in 1946—when as Mr Nehru pointed out, the Muslim League objected to even the setting up of a Planning Commission—shows that Mr Nehru may be the more correct of the two.

About 1946 events, Mr Nehru says that it is difficult to recall precisely the events of those days. But the Muslim League was so persistently frustrating any efforts at harmony, that Mr Nehru felt obliged to go to the Viceroy and tell him that "he had had enough of it". "An overwhelming sense of conflict and disruption and pulls in different directions by the Muslim League" was the predominant emotion of those who were in government. Whether forces of history would not have brought about the changes that ultimately overtook the country despite what an individual said or did not say at a press conference is a moot question. In so far as it is at all answerable, the answer is unlikely to lend support to Azad's implied views on the momentousness of individual acts. Mr Nehru himself puts this matter more modestly when he says: "Maulana Saheb may be completely right in thinking that I acted wrongly. I would only say that sometimes Maulana Saheb thinks too much in individual terms and not in terms of historical forces at work. Individuals make a difference and have made a difference but sometimes individuals are only symbols of forces at work".

On the Maulana's statement that Lord and Lady Mountbatten had influenced him (Mr Nehru) to accept partition, Mr Nehru is equally candid. Obviously, since the idea of partition was mooted by Lord Mountbatten when he found the interim government going to bits, and Lady Mountbatten was very much there during the period, everyone who did accept partition was influenced by them. This is the kind of statement that it is neither possible to affirm nor deny.

As regards the Mathai episode, Mr Nehru was equally frank. Certainly, there were curious features about his resignation, and the

letter he wrote to Mr Nehru was an extremely crude document. If Mr Mathai has political ambitions—as is not unlikely—he should learn to express himself less exhibitionistically. After all, Mr Mathai is not the first man who has fancied himself—with or without reason—as scandalously malign. But a factual refutation—if he considered it difficult to ignore insinuation—would have been sufficient and indeed have been more effective. As it happens, he has landed himself in difficulties by needlessly saying things about Parliament's "ever-mounting tendency to attack public servants without caring to verify facts". Considering that Parliament has left him severely alone, it was entirely gratuitous on his part to drag it in. It is not at all surprising that the opposition, which has its own scores to settle with him, has successfully made a privilege issue of this reference. Mr Mathai is clearly a very immature young man and has a lot to learn. Otherwise, he would not have simultaneously provided those whom he attacked with such ready weapons for being used against him. He may have been carried away with his own conviction of an ill used person, but politics needs tougher skins, and idealism that is not fortified by common sense may expose itself in its flanks. And bad rhetoric is a poor equipment for a politically ambitious person.

Moreover, from what Mr Nehru said at the press conference—at which he admitted an error of judgment in letting Mr Mathai release the letter to the press and that too through the Press Information Bureau—Mr Mathai has not exactly been the paragon of virtue he has painted himself in his letter. Mr Nehru referred to his behaving foolishly "by throwing his weight about"—a fact that many observers feel is an understatement. Apparently, Mr Mathai's undoubtedly important and crucial position needed on the part of the incumbent both tact and considerable social savoir faire and poise. Mr Mathai's letter alone proves that he possesses none of these qualities. It is not unlikely, therefore, that he threw his weight about. Suggestions of his "influencing Mr Nehru" are ridiculous, and the suggestion that we owe Bhilai to Mr Mathai is fantastic. On all the questions on which Mr Mathai felt strongly—his financial transactions and so forth—he is apparently on unexceptionable grounds. But on the real things that count, he has shown himself wanting.

Having said all this, it is necessary to refer to the essential triviality of the Parliament's preoccupation with this matter. Apart from the fact that the opposition, which is peeved at Mr Mathai's references to it, is wanting to

harass Mr Mathai, one can find no legitimate reason for making a privilege issue of his references to Parliament. They were, as Mr Nehru conceded readily, "improper", but if Parliament is going to make a privilege issue of every criticism of its activities, we shall have no end to it. Good humour, sense of proportion and basic seriousness are qualities one has a right to expect from a "club" which we are maintaining at such enormous cost to the nation. If Parliament is going to waste its time on trivialities like this, we shall only too tragically be justifying the criticism of parliamentary democracy as an expensive farce. Already, there is an impression that Parliament is taking a too self-important view of its own privileges, and such a view may make the Parliament think that it is more important than the people. This is a danger that the Parliament will do well to beware of. It is true, this particular privilege motion is the Communists' retort courteous to the PSP privilege motion against Mr Namboodiripad. As Raja Mahendra Pratap said, both the privilege motions should be dropped. Democracy needs robustness. No breach of privilege can bring Parliament so effectively into contempt as the impression that it consists of pompous thin-skinned who are too much taken up with their own self-importance.

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NORTH INDIAN NOTES

Bihar Budget

First of the State budgets to be presented, the Bihar budget for 1959-60 presented to the State Assembly by the Chief Minister, Dr S. K. Sinha, showed a deficit of Rs 2.04 crores. Revenue receipts for the budget year, 1959-60 are placed at Rs 71.87 lakhs, while revenue expenditure is placed at Rs 66.33 lakhs. The surplus to the tune of Rs 55.4 lakhs in the revenue budget is however wiped out by the deficit of the order of Rs 738 lakhs in the capital budget, capital receipts and expenditure being placed at Rs 50.78 lakhs, and Rs 58.36 lakhs respectively.

The budget is necessarily oriented towards implementing the schemes forming part of the State's Second Plan, and provide a sum of 24.69 lakhs for schemes connected with the Second Plan, while non-Plan schemes account for Rs 79.15 lakhs of the expenditure for the budget year.

Education with a share of Rs 11.51 lakhs figures as the major head of expenditure for the budget year, while medical and public health, account for another Rs 781 lakhs. Irrigation gets Rs 781 lakhs and agriculture Rs 483 lakhs, while industries and supplies account for Rs 264 lakhs. In view of the greater allocations made towards education and public health, the budget could legitimately be called more a welfare budget than a development budget.

In view of the urgency of funds for implementing the Second Plan and in view of the known instruction of the Planning Commission to the State Governments to tap more resources by means of fresh taxation, it would have been expected that the State's Budget would have some new tax proposals. However, Dr S. K. Sinha, has chosen not to impose any new taxes in the new budget. Anticipations of additional revenue by enforcement of some measures, that have been already passed would seem to have obviated the need for the imposition of additional taxes. The Bihar Primary Education (Amendment) Act under which an education cess was to be levied, the new law on sales tax which envisages a multi-point levy, the Bill for imposing a betterment levy that was introduced in the last Assembly are the measures awaiting enforcement for additional revenue in the budget year.

Collection of the arrears of the water-rate payment, stepping up of the small savings campaign, a special loan collection drive are the other schemes that the State's Chief Minister has in view for adding to the revenue resources of the State. Dr Sinha also indicated that other measures would have been taken in the course of the year for wiping out the deficit in the Consolidated Fund.

Chemical Industry

An appreciable increase in the production of some of the important basic chemicals was one of the encouraging features of industrial production in the first three years of the Second Five year Plan. The output of sulphuric acid, a basic chemical, rose from 1,65,215 tons in 1956 to 2,27,000 tons in 1958, while the production of yet another basic chemical, namely caustic soda, increased from 39,416 tons in 1956 to 55,400 tons in 1958. Similarly production of superphosphate which is being increasingly used by the farmers has recorded an increase from 81,170 tons in 1956 to about 1,81,000 tons in 1958. Production of soda ash has also steadily expanded and has, in 1958, reached the figure of 86,200 tons.

This admirable record of production in the chemical industry is according to present estimates of the new capacities that would be added for the production of these items, going to be bettered in the remaining two years of the Plan, so that by the end of the Second Plan period, the chemical industry would emerge as one of the major industries of the country in point of total investment and value of manufactures.

Plans are under way for increasing the production of sulphuric acid to 5.5 lakh tons which would be about double the present production of this chemical. This increase is expected to be achieved by the implementation of 12 schemes for which the foreign exchange required for the import of machinery has already been secured. There are also other proposals for increasing the capacity for sulphuric acid further. A rise in production of caustic soda, from the present level of 55,400 tons to 1,40,000 tons by the end of 1961 is also planned. The erection of new units as well as expansion of existing units by means of which this increase in production is envisaged to be achieved is reported to be progressing well. One new unit in the Madras State, with a capacity for producing 80 tons of caustic soda per day, is expected to start production during this year. In view of the continuously growing demand for caustic soda in the country it is considered doubtful whether even the increase in production that is now envisaged would bring self-sufficiency in caustic soda.

Self-sufficiency in soda ash has been set for achievement by the end of the Second Plan and this would involve a trebling of the present production. Schemes for achieving this involve the setting up of new units as well as the expansion of existing ones. It is to be pointed out that two new units in this field are expected to start production this year while one of the existing units would double its capacity next year.

The biggest increase in production is however planned in regard to nitrogenous fertilizers. Production is expected to reach the figure of 4 lakh tons by 1961 against present figure at 80,000 tons.

NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

Firmness in Sugar Prices

SUGAR markets in various centres have continued to rule firm, being induced by expectations that the Government of India might raise sugarcane prices for the growers in North India in the very near future. How far these hopes will be fulfilled remains to be seen. But, rumours have started floating that the price may be raised by As 3 per maund. This means, that the price for factory gate delivery may go upto Re 1.62 and for out-stations to Rs 1.50 per maund.

Whether the Government will think it wise to change the prices during the mid-season may seem doubtful, as the Government have already said "no" to the producers in Uttar Pradesh. However, certain quarters are inclined to think that, in view of the fancy prices of gur, foodgrains and pulses, the Government may submit to the agitation and a decision may be taken in the next few days.

Anyway, sentiment in the sugar markets has been leading towards the bullish side. It is also influenced by another factor, that is, the prospects of a decline in production. The agitation on the part of the cane-growers and the threat of stoppage of cane supplies have led to fears that production, during the current season may be substantially lower than in 1957-58. The statistical figures available upto 7th January reveal that production, during the current season, is only 5.74 lakh tons as against 5.91 lakh tons last season. Consumption, on the other hand, is rising, being 3.52 lakh tons against 3.30 lakh tons. The closing stock on the same date is much lower at 5.54 lakh tons against 6.91 lakh tons on the 7th January, 1958.

The supply and the stock position of sugar for the week ended 7th January, 1959 are as follows (figures in tons):—

	1958-59	1957-58
Opening stock on 1-1-59	5,00,924	6,28,251
Production	98,658	97,074
Despatches	46,023	34,053
Closing stock on 7-1-59	5,53,559	6,91,272
Total production upto 7-1-59	5,73,820	5,91,118
Total despatches upto 7-1-50	3,52,432	3,30,184

State-wise production in the current season upto the 7th January 1959 is as follows:—Uttar Pradesh 2,68,152; Bihar 75,784; Assam 123; West Bengal 2,205; Punjab 17,806; Rajasthan 1,440; Madhya Pradesh 5,217; Orissa 252; Madras 9,007; Kerala 6,056; Bombay 1,06,913; Mysore 46,369; Andhra 33,596. Total 5,73,820.

Meanwhile, prices of sugar in the Hapur market have been ruling steady, as saleable stocks with the

factories are reported to be small in the face of renewed buying enquiry from the consuming areas. Following rates (per maund) are quoted:—Deoband (C29) Rs 35.25; New Shamli (D29) Rs 36.75; Mansoorpur (C29) Rs 37.25 and Bijnore (D29) Rs 36.75.

Gur

In the Hapur market, Gur prices have touched a new high of the season on good stockists' support coupled with restricted arrivals. Stocks were estimated at 40,000 maunds. Gur Panseera quality is quoted Rs 17.75 to Rs 18.12 per maund.

The four Exchanges—the Punjab Exchange, the Uttar Bharat Exchange, the Vishnu Exchange and the Chamber of Colours and Chemicals—have jointly submitted a memorandum to the Food and Agriculture Minister urging that the ban on hedging in Gur will be unjust since genuine forward trade is conducting futures trading with self-imposed restraint having fixed the ceiling as the most appropriate and reasonable rates. This memorandum is necessitated due to the rumours that the Government was considering a ban on trading in gur futures.

Foodgrains

Quiet conditions are witnessed in the Hapur Foodgrains market. Wheat and Gram prices are almost unchanged, while the prices of Coarse grains have sought lower levels. The market for Pulses has continued to rule firm due to poor stocks. Rice prices rule steady with fine quality rising due to restricted supplies. Gram stocks are reported to be poor and fresh arrivals from the Punjab—the main source of supply—have been stopped due to high prices. Maize is attracting consumer demand; but prices have eased fractionally due to comfortable stocks and fresh outside arrivals.

Following reports of restricting buying interest shown by local as well as outside buyers at higher levels, the rising tendency in the prices of foodgrains in the Delhi grains market cried a halt and values went down slightly.

Shellac

Conditions in the Calcutta Shellac market remained steady with Pure TN quality quoting Rs 68 per maund. Though overseas demand has not shown much improvement, prices are well maintained on the report that the lac crop in Thailand—the only other source of supply in the world—has not come up to expectations this year also.

Production of lac in India is also reported to be below normal in some cases. The Kusmi crop in 1958 was estimated at 27,000 maunds as compared to about 41,000 maunds in the previous year and a normal yield of 78,000 maunds. The Katki crop, too, is below the normal, at 252,000 maunds last year.

On the export front, the position is not satisfactory. Shipments totalled only 28,625 packages in January as against 26,268 packages in December, 1958.

MADRAS REVIEW

THE budget session of the Madras Legislature was inaugurated by Mr Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of Madras, when he addressed the joint session of the State Legislature last week. While interest would chiefly centre around the budget that would be presented by the State's Finance Minister, there are also other matters of vital importance with which the assembly would concern itself.

The trend of the discussion has already begun to reveal itself in the debate that followed the Governor's address. Agriculture and especially foodgrain production and prices have set the dominant note of the discussion. Most of the members expressed concern at the turn foodgrain prices had taken in the State, which in the context of the increase in production that had been registered in the current year, would seem to be rather baffling. But in the rice and paddy procurement order recently passed by the Government, the Government would seem to have the answer to the problem posed by pockets of scarcity and high prices.

The budget session has begun with the promise of better deal for the State NGOs who constitute by virtue of the disparity of pay as between the Central Government employees and State Government servant the most aggrieved class. The Governor has in the course of his address announced the decision

Governor's Address

of the Government to constitute a Commission with the retired Chief Secretary to the Government as the Chairman to scrutinise the present structure of the diverse scales of pay, dearness allowance and other compensatory concessions and retiring benefits to public servants in the State sector, and to recommend a rational structure for the future. Until the submission of the report by the proposed commission and its consideration by the Government, an interim relief of Rs 5 per month has been announced to all the non-gazetted employees.

The Governor's address was mainly devoted to a critical appraisal of the progress made by the State to-date in the social, economic and other fields and to an indication of the lines of policy for the coming financial year. The substance of this speech as was only to be expected, was that the Madras State, had, consequent on the efforts made by the Government taken, rapid strides in the direction of a welfare State proof of which would be furnished by achievements in the field of foodgrain production, in the total expenditure incurred on the Second Plan, headway made in the exploration of the irrigation and power potential and progress made in the extension of educational facilities. These are achievements of a tall order of which any State could legitimately feel proud. While all of these are matters of common know-

ledge, it is not generally known to what an extent the Madras State has improved upon the performance of the other State in the country in point of expenditure on the Second Plan schemes. Out of a total targeted expenditure of Rs 152 crores on the Second Plan, the State, in the course of the first three years, incurred an expenditure of about Rs 90 crores which works out to about 60 per cent of the total expenditure. Against this proportion, all the other 10 unions 'puqqu' are saying the States having yet to reach a proportion of 50 per cent of their targeted plan outlay. Mr Medhi, reflected the care and attention bestowed in implementing the Second Plan schemes, when he expressed the hope that they would not only achieve the target set in the Plan, in time, but would even exceed it. A techno-economic survey of the State under the auspices of the National Council of Applied Economic Research is being initiated to correctly appraise the resources of the State with reference to development under the Third Five Year Plan.

The Governor also affirmed the intention of the Government to bring in early legislation imposing ceiling on land holdings as envisaged in the Nagpur resolution on agrarian policy of the Congress. Though a measure of this type is yet to be brought to the legislature, opinion in the legislature, has already shown itself to be far from unanimous in favour of such a step. However, much of the opposition to this step, springs from the concern at the fate of agricultural and foodgrain production when ceilings would be imposed. Even co-operative farming following the introduction of ceilings would not enthuse members about the need for ceilings since the present time and conditions are not considered propitious for the fruitful implementation of schemes for joint farming. It is not the politically uncommitted alone that share this opposition to ceilings and co-operative farming, and even some Congress members have voiced their opinions to the same effect in the course of the discussion on the Governor's speech.

The reaction of the members to the Governor's speech and the nature of their subsequent contribution to the discussion are matters that are predetermined by the political line a member has to be. Only achievements of an exceptional kind evoke deviations from the rigidity of the party line of approach to the conduct of affairs by the Government.

It is indeed the misfortune of a person who goes to the Madras State as its Governor, that he is not able to please every section of public opinion by his presence in the Legislature. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, which is one of the opposition parties in the Legislature, and which in its politics is communally oriented, has sought to dramatise its opposition to the off-

THE PENINSULA

ce of Governorship by abstaining from the Legislature when the Governor came to inaugurate it. It is indeed ridiculous that they should seek to explain their opposition in terms of the appointment of people other than South Indians as Governors for the State. But the fact that in this show, the Kazhakam has practically no supporters from other parties in the opposition would reflect the state of public opinion on this issue. In the methods of expressing such disapproval the Kazhakam recognises degrees of unseemliness, and its leaders explain, they preferred to abstain rather than stage a walk out.

It was not difficult for the members of the opposition who generally tend to look lightly at the brighter side of things, to pick up points from the Governor's speech for criticism of the Government's policy on the floor of the Legislature. Much of the criticism was of a negative sort and related to failure to implement specific schemes of policy, and had very little to do with the basic policy as such. Related to the aspirations of the people, much of the progress that has been made in various fields, look rather insignificant and puny. And the presence of so many unsolved problems impinging on the limited resources of the Government give voice to the opposition that would continue to hold a sense of its own better worth, whatever be the difficulties that are encountered in tackling the problems.

It is a sad thought that while the Legislature will have serious matters to preoccupy itself with its attention would come to be distracted by a campaign that is now being hatched by a party called "We Tamils" for burning the map of India. Questioned in the Legislative Assembly, Mr C. Subramaniam, Minister for Education and Finance in the Madras Cabinet, has assured that proper steps would be taken in time to hand the situation when it might arise. Public opinion in the State would be outraged by such a happenit and it is to be hoped that the alone, would prevent such a vengeful campaign from being launched by its sponsors.

For Service & Security PANDYAN BANK LTD.

Central Office: MADURAI
Madras Office: 121, ARMENIAN STREET

Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 10,25,000
Working Funds as on 31-12-1957 ... Rs. 3,68,56.34

64 Convenient Offices in Southern Districts

Banking Business of every description transacted

S. N. K. SUNDARAM, Mg. Director.

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

The review of the working of the Companies Act, 1956 in the Southern Region for the quarter ending 31-12-1958, reveals that during the period, 55 companies with an authorised capital of Rs 158.23 lakhs have been registered in the Southern region, comprising the four States of Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Madras and Mysore. With 32 new registrations, Madras accounted for more than half of the total, while Kerala accounted for about 12, new registrations in Andhra Pradesh and Mysore being 5 and 6 respectively. It is also pertinent to note that out of these, only 3 were public limited companies, their authorised capital being put at Rs 27.50 lakhs.

Industry-wise, transport services with a share of 12 companies, figure as the group with the largest share. It is also significant that all of these companies belonging to the transport group, were formed in Madras, one being a public limited company. Agriculture and allied activities account for a total of 8 companies while processing and manufacture (Food stuffs, textiles, leather, and products thereof) account for another 4. The total investment by way of increase of paid-up capital of companies during the period is put at Rs 563.98 lakhs and is made up of Rs 377 lakhs accounted for by the Neyveli Lignite Corporation

Private Ltd, which is a Government of India undertaking.

The number of companies that went into liquidation during the same period is placed at 44, the total paid-up capital of these companies being Rs 28.93 lakhs. Another 79 companies with a paid-up capital of 15.54 crores have been, during the period, declared defunct. These included two non-profit making associations and one Banking Company.

The report further points out that during this period, 44 prosecutions were launched in the Region against companies and their officers mostly for not holding the annual general meetings and for not filing the Annual Returns and Balance Sheets as required by law. This reflects better administration and stricter enforcement of the Companies Law in the region. In this connection, the review claims that 111 cases have been disposed of during the period resulting in conviction of the accused in 79 cases and acquittal in 32.

Road Transport

The neglect of road transport under both the First and the Second Five Year Plans is one of the criticisms that is generally levelled against the transport plan of the Government and naturally finds expression at every conferen-

New Companies

ce on road transport. It was only recently that the Indian Roads Congress which met at Hyderabad stressed the importance of an adequate system of road transport and drew out a plan for the expeditious development of road transport after the Second Plan.

The importance of road transport and the need to take positive measures for rapid development of road transport were again emphasised at the 11th All-India Conference of Road Transport Operators held at Bangalore. As was to be expected the erstwhile policy of the Government which had involved proportionately greater emphasis on the development of railways than roads was taken up for criticism. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, President of the All-India Motor Unions' Congress expressed the feeling that under the road transport policy of the Government, road transport had been cramped in such a way that it had been unable to play its full part in the economy of the country. A reorientation of the transport policy of the Government with proper emphasis on the development of road transport is considered of importance to be taken up without delay. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur also pointed to certain steps taken by the Government for the encouragement of road transport, such as the

amendment of the Motor Vehicles Act, the setting up of an Inter-State Transport Commission, the setting up of the Masani Committee and the constitution of another all-India Advisory body. This as pointed out by her, would seem to indicate the growing realisation by the Government of the importance of road transport.

However, this would seem to be true only of the Central Government. The affairs at the States level continue to be far from being encouraging for the development of the road transport. High levels of taxation and uneconomic limitations on the laden weight of vehicles have tended to discourage road transport to the maximum. Mr S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Transport and Communications himself admitted the restrictive effects of the present systems of State taxation on road transport. Lack of uniformity in taxation on road transport as between different States is yet another element in the present road transport policy and has been responsible for much confusion in inter-State trade and transport.

The fact that the issue of nationalisation of goods transport has for the time being been shelved is one which should make the private operators shed their diffidence and make better efforts to develop road transport.

NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED
(Amalgamating National Bank of India Ltd., & Grindlays Bank Ltd.)
Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1862 on the 23rd March, 1866. The liability of members is limited.

Bankers to the Government in Aden, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar, Uganda and Somaliland Protectorate

Capital (Authorised and Subscribed)	£4,562,500
Paid-up Capital	£2,851,563
Reserve Funds	£3,168,579

Head Office:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C. 2,
London Branches: 54, Parliament Street, S. W. 1;
13, St. James's Square, S. W. 1.
Shipping, Travel and Insurance Departments:
9, Tufton Street, S. W. 1.

BRANCHES throughout India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Aden, Somaliland Protectorate, Zanzibar Islands, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Northern & Southern Rhodesia.

The Bank conducts all classes of Banking and Exchange Business throughout the world. Trusteeships and Executorships are undertaken.

The Bank undertakes the recovery of Income Tax and preparation of Income Tax returns on behalf of its constituents.

Calcutta Branches:
Netaji Subhas Road; Brabourne Road;
Chowringhee Road & Church Lane.

MADRAS REVIEW

THE bullish fervour in Pepper markets has continued unabated and prices have climbed up further. In the Cochin market, the rate is quoted higher at Rs 110 per maund against Rs 95 in the previous week. The flare-up is mainly due to reports of renewed buying interest shown by Russia and other East European countries. As a matter of fact, it is officially announced that the first consignment of Indian pepper, contracted for Russia on State Trading Corporation account, was shipped to Odessa Port from Cochin towards the end of last week. Moreover, the USA is reported to be buying Lampung and Singapore pepper at prices ranging from 22 to 23 cents per pound when Malabar is nominally quoted at 24 cents.

The Singapore market, after remaining steady at Str \$71 for a

Bullish Fervour in Pepper

long time, improved to Str \$74 under pressure of buying by America and Europe, who are forced to action by the continuous rise in the prices of Malabar pepper. In the New York market, values have continued to rule firm with a moderate increase in grinder offtake and Malabar pepper is quoted at a higher level of 25 cents per pound. In the London market, White Sarawak is quoted at 33½d per pound and Black Sarawak at 19½d.

Some of the reasons for the present rise in the market are:—(1) reduction in freight to the USA with chances of further downward revision in the near future; (2) the statement made by the Kerala's and other commodities; and (5) chances of improvement in inland consumption, as prices of pepper are comparatively cheaper than Chief Minister that he will try to

negotiate to sell pepper and coir goods in exchange for machinery; (3) downward revision in the estimate of the present crop of Malabar black pepper; (4) speculative buying along with other spices those of allied spices like chillies and and cloves.

Naturally, the increase in foreign demand is reflected in the export performance, to some extent, during the month of December; but it is considered likely that January shipments might turn out to be still higher. Exports of black pepper from Indian Ports, during December, amounted to 34,412 cwts as against only 19,699 cwts in November and 25,035 cwts in December, 1957. Out of the exports in December, Bombay accounted for 5,300 cwts; Alleppey 6,933 cwts and Cochin 21,877 cwts. Total exports for the two months (November

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

and December 1958) were 54,111 cwts as against 35,696 cwts in the previous year, thus showing an increase of 18,415 cwts. Exports of black and white pepper, from Singapore in 1958, totalled 26,930 tons against 25,349 tons in 1957.

Groundnut

The general undertone in the Madras Groundnut market was one of firmness last week when the rate was quoted at Rs 170 per candy for the bold quality. Arrivals were about 175 tons per day. In view of the wide disparity in price levels between groundnut and oil, crushers were hesitant to operate for any appreciable quantity.

In the Groundnut Oil section, Calcutta interests took up decent quantities for ready and nearby positions. The rate for the ready position was quoted at Rs 327 per candy.

Hides and Skins

In the Madras Tanned Hides market, arrivals of Cow hides were unchanged and there was a fair clearance at steady levels. Arrivals of Buff hides were normal and were readily cleared at steady prices. There was no change in the arrivals of Cow Calf and Buff Calf.

On the export front, only small business was reported done in common qualities at 38½ and in 10/12 lbs fifths at 34d. In light weights, buyers were expecting a decline in prices; but the holding-back tendency among buyers did not affect local prices. Locally, there was good demand for inferior fifths. In the Calf section, business in Cow Calf continued to be patchy and selective.

In the Tanned Skins section, arrivals of both Goat and Sheep skins were moderate and there was a fair clearance. Prices were generally unchanged.

On the export front, business has yet to be develop to normal working levels. However, some business was reported done in goat skins 11/12 lbs fifths at 11sh 3d.

The market for Raw Hides ruled steady with small declines in prices in a few centres. However, the market for Raw Skins remained steady in all centres.

Bangalore Silk

The prevailing high rates in the Bangalore Silk market continued during the week ended 5-2-1959. Prices of both Filature and Char-ka Silk tended to quote high, owing to contraction in production of cocoons. The supply of raw silk was reported to have improved slightly since the previous week while demand has not shown any change for the better. As a result, all the varieties of Filature silk maintained their previous week's levels throughout the period under review.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Cautious Trading: Setback at Close

Watch-Dog Writes:

LISTLESS conditions have prevailed in stock markets during the week under review with price fluctuations confined to a narrow range. Sentiment is influenced by the usual pre-Budget uncertainties and operators are not at all inclined to extend their commitments. The closing tone was, however, weak due to heavy selling pressure on reports of a likely reduction in the subsidy on imported steel.

Lethargic conditions prevailed on the Calcutta Stock Exchange and, in the absence of any incen-

tive, price movements were insignificant in a diminishing turnover.

The Bombay Stock Exchange witnessed another dull session last week and dealings remained slow.

Price trends on the Madras Stock Exchange were indecisive and mixed.

Rather unsettled conditions were witnessed on the London Stock Exchange.

Wall Street closed easy with a fairly broadfront of losses, ranging mostly to two dollars.

Calcutta

Friday Evening.

IN tune with the usual pattern of trading at this time of the year, price movements on the local Stock Exchange were confined to a narrow range last week. Although Budget uncertainties played their part in restraining business, some of the issues moved up on selective interest. Major tax concessions in the budget were considered unlikely in view of the large resources needed to implement the Second Plan. But, it was believed that new levies, if any, might not be on the whole harsh. The underlying tendency, therefore, remained very steady.

The tendency in the Gilt-edged market remained the same as in the previous week. Demand was again concentrated on State Loans, while the Central Government issues remained quiet. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan opened lower at Rs 73.50 and, after improving at one time to Rs 74.10, receded again at the close to Rs 73.75.

In sympathy, Bank shares ruled quiet with Punjab National moving narrowly between Rs 23.50 and Rs 23.62 and Bank of Baroda "B" between Rs 56 and Rs 62. Bank of Bikaner were quoted at Rs 26.37.

Jute shares came in for restricted business, as operators wanted to study the impact of the removal of minimum prices and the sealing off of further looms, before they would rush in once again. Howrah touched at one time a low of Rs 18.87 from Rs 20.50; New Central 13.37 from Rs 13.44 and Union Rs 217 from Rs 220, to finish the week at Rs 18.94; Rs 13.37 and Rs 217.50 respectively. National were on offer at as low as Rs 26.25 against Rs 26.50; Kamarhatty at Rs 163 against Rs 170 and Lawrence at Rs 110 against Rs 118. The only steady future was Alliance, having sustained support upto Rs 118.

Coal shares ruled quiet with prices slightly marked back from the recent high levels due to lack of fresh support. Bengal were quoted at Rs 282 against Rs 284; East Indian at Rs 23.63 against Rs 24.12 and South Karanpura at Rs 12.31 against Rs 12.56. The only two steady features were Central India and Western Bengal, moving narrowly around Rs 7.50 and Rs 6.06 respectively. Burrakur fluctuated erratically between Rs 17.50 and Rs 17.62 on alternate buying and selling, to finish at Rs 17.50.

Textile scrips showed a halting trend due to lack of support at higher levels. The outlook for tex-

tiles was considered to be bleak despite the Government's efforts to resuscitate the industry by export incentives. Jayshree changed hands at Rs 8.31 to Rs 8.37; Elgins at Rs 12.19 to Rs 12.31 and Kesoram at Rs 12.06 to Rs 12.31. Bowreah were, however, on offer at Rs 90 against Rs 105 with Ne Victoria easing off to Rs 1.19 from Rs 1.25.

A relieving feature of the week's trading was a broadening of enquiry for Tea shares and the recovery in prices, that was noticed in the previous week, was carried a stage further on reports that the companies of those gardens situated in Assam and Dooars had done well in 1958. Brooke Bond were taken upto Rs 17.81 from Rs 17.12; Grob "B" upto Rs 14.62 from Rs 14.50; Hasimara upto Rs 21.50 from Rs 21; Jutlibari upto Rs 18.87 from Rs 18.69; Rydak upto Rs 27.12 from Rs 26.87; Sungma upto Rs 17.37 from Rs 16.25 and Tezapore upto Rs 15.25 from Rs 14.81.

Except Carew which met with some special interest upto Rs 8.62 from Rs 8.50. Sugar shares were generally neglected. This was mainly due to fears that production, during the current season, might be affected following the stoppage of cane-crushing at some mills in East Uttar Pradesh as a result of strike. Dyer Meakin were on offer at Rs 14 against Rs 14.19.

In the Engineering section, price movements were mostly influenced by the speculative activity in Indian irons which, in turn, were subjected to settlement adjustments till the middle of the week. Against the week-end closing of Rs 26.07, Indian Irons opened steady at Rs 26.10 and, after fluctuating narrowly between Rs 26.05 and Rs 26.12 till Wednesday, receded at the close to Rs 25.77 on selling pressure. The settlement rate was fixed at Rs 26.08 against the last settlement of Rs 26.02.

Among other Engineering scrips, TEXMACO touched a high of Rs 21 and a low of Rs 20.65, to close finally at Rs 20.65. G. K. Williams remained steady at Rs 37.12 following the announcement of an interim dividend of 80 nP per share, while Indian Galvanizing and Marshalls turned quiet at Rs 15.75 and Rs 5.69 against Rs 16 and Rs 5.75 respectively. Britannia were better at Rs 11 against Rs 10.94.

Although Miscellaneous issues moved with the general trend of the market, dealings were very prominent in Paper shares on the belief that the Tariff Commission might recommend a more realistic price for the commodity. Orient were at one time taken upto Rs 31.65 from a low of Rs 31.35 (Rs 31.10); Titagur upto Rs 42.75 from Rs 42.25 (Rs 42.75); Sirpur upto Rs 13.75 from Rs 13.69 (Rs 13.62) and Shree Gopal upto Rs 15.62 from Rs 15.56 (Rs 15.62).

Trading in other scrips remained generally quiet with price movements confined to a narrow range. Indian Cable changed hands at Rs 29.19 to Rs 29.40 (Rs 28.8); Indian Aluminium at Rs 16.75 to Rs 17 (Rs 16.81); Rohtas at Rs 18.94 (Rs 18.82); Hindustan Lever at Rs 27.37 to Rs 27.75 (Rs 27.75);

THE BARNAGORE JUTE FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England).

LIABILITY OF MEMBERS LIMITED.

DIVIDEND.

The following Interim Dividend has been declared payable on the 18th March, 1959:—

On the Preference Shares at 5% for each of the years ended 31st March, 1957 and 31st March, 1958 (Ten Shillings per share) less U.K. Income Tax of eight shillings and six pence in the £ Sterling.

Payment of the Dividend declared will be made only to those Members whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on the 4th March, 1959 or to their Mandatees.

Dividend Warrants to Members on the Calcutta Register will be made payable in Calcutta.

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

The preference Share Transfer Books will be closed from the 19th February, 1959, to 4th March, 1959 both days inclusive.

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

4, Clive Row,
Calcutta, 5th February, 1959.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

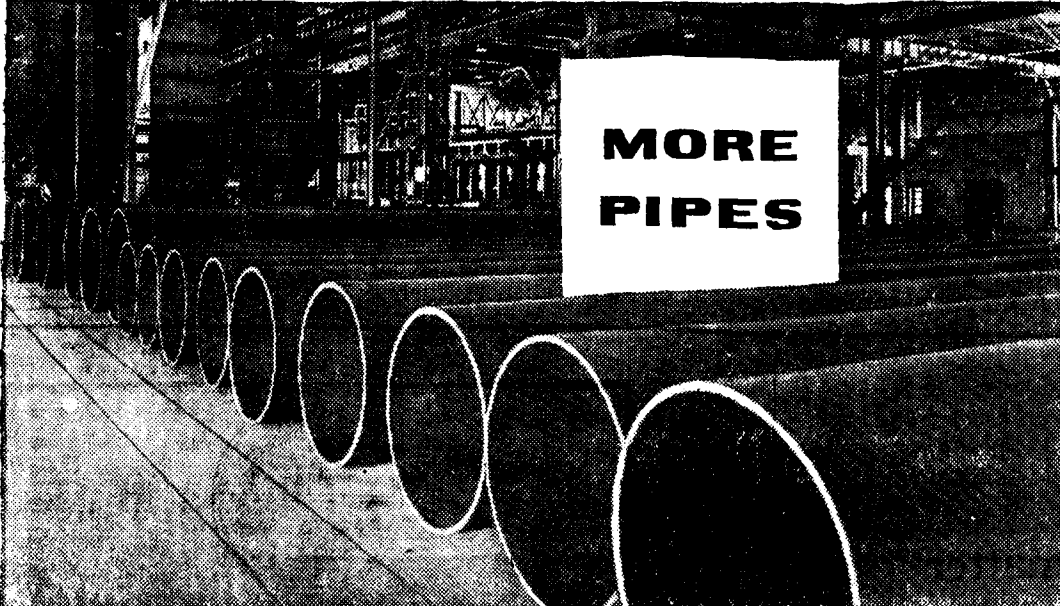
Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. PA-GM-130-Gb1 of 58 for supply of Chain Iron Ordinary 4½" o/s × 2½" o/s × 8½" × 17 ft. long each as per I.R.S. Specification No. H3-53. Proof load—4½ tons. Test load—T. 11—Cwt. 10. Test certificate required. Quantity required—31 Ton—8 Cwt. —2 Qrs. Closing date of the tender is 6-3-59 at 3 P.M.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores (PA Section), S.E.Rly., Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 5/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms. Earnest money against the tender is Rs 700/-.

Firms not on the Railway's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate along with the earnest money deposit receipt with the tender.

GENERAL MANAGER

S183



MORE PIPES

With the erection of the second spun pipe plant at the Kulti Works of The Indian Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. the production of spun iron pipes will increase from 60,000 to 150,000 tons per year. This additional tonnage will save India Rs. 8 crores annually in foreign exchange. The output of the plant will help to satisfy India's growing demands for pipe mains. Employing the latest techniques, this unit is the first to produce 16" to 27" diameter spun iron pipes in the country.

THE INDIAN IRON & STEEL COMPANY LIMITED

WORKS AT BURNPUR & KULTI

MANAGING AGENTS:
MARTIN BURN LTD.
12, MISSION ROW, CALCUTTA

BRANCHES AT:
NEW DELHI BOMBAY KANPUR

to meet
the
nation's
needs



HC-49

Rallis at Rs 49 to Rs 50 (Rs 49); Alkali Chemicals at Rs 18.06 to Rs 18.25; Indian Copper at Rs 3.55 to Rs 3.58 (Rs 3.56); BIC at Rs 4.12 to Rs 4.25 (Rs 4.19) and India Steamship at Rs 13.94 to Rs 14.12 and NICCO at Rs 30.25 to Rs 30.50 (Rs 30.25). Figures shown within brackets were the week's closing rates.

★

Bombay

CONDITIONS continued to be dull in the stock market in view of the proximity of the Central Budget. Though it is believed that the Budget will be a realistic one the general tendency is to await the proposals before extending commitments. Sentiment was rather depressed when the market opened on Monday presumably due to the easier tone in the commodity markets. In later dealings however there were indications of the emergence of support at the lower levels. But for occasional interest in a few shares the market was almost unchanged on Tuesday with price movements confined to narrow groove. In the next two days trading was more or less on a similar pattern with values showing an initial recovery and finishing lower around previous levels.

In the steel section Tata Steel opened at Rs 174.00 but finished the opening day better at Rs 174.50. The next day the scrip moved within a narrow groove to close against at Rs 174.50. Wednesday found the scrip still fluctuating narrowly to close once again unchanged on balance at Rs 174.50. During Thursday's trading the scrip however lost some ground to be finally placed at Rs 174.25. Indian Irons moved from Rs 26.05 to Rs 26.10 by close on Monday. By Wednesday it was back at Rs 26.05 but closed on Thursday slightly better at Rs 26.10.

Among textiles Bombay Dyeing opened the week at Rs 56.00 after maintaining a steady front in the next two days closed at Rs 56.90. Century met with some enquiry and closed at Rs 438.00 as against its previous week's closing of Rs 436.50. Central could not maintain earlier gains and closed unchanged on balance at Rs 89.50. Swadeshi was a steady spot at Rs 208.00.

In the Miscellaneous section National Rayon was wanted up to Rs 244 before closing at Rs 243.25. There was some speculative support for ACC which as a consequence moved up to Rs 155.50 to close at Rs 155.00. Bombay Burmah was steadier at Rs 467.00. Belapur Sugar was under some pressure in earlier dealings but recovered to close at Rs 265.50.

★

Madras

A quietly steady tone prevailed on the Madras Stock Exchange. Selective buying was noticed in the planting section, while Textile scrips remained dull.

TEXTILES This section accounted only for small turnover in the absence of any incentive. Travancore Rayons came in for some en-

quiry upto Rs 16.90, while Colmbatore Cottons met with selling enquiry at Rs 130. Maduras had sellers at the market rate and so also Cauvery Spinnings.

PLANTINGS In this section, there was greater activity in Rubber shares due to anticipations of a rise in the price of the raw commodity. Valkundams met with good demand at the market rate, while Cochin Malabars were taken upto Rs 5.85. Thirumbadis changed hands at Rs 1.75 to Rs 1.77 cd., with Kalpettas marked at Rs 11.70. Midlands showed further improvement to Rs 11.25 due to sustained enquiry.

In respect of Tea shares, there was some covering by jobbers. Periakaramalais met with good enquiry upto Rs 3.94, while United Nilgiris were on offer at Rs 16.80. Nonsuch were done at Rs 24.85; Neelamalais at Rs 4.65 and Halleyburlas at Rs 16.60.

Among Coffee shares, Blue Mountains were done slightly lower at Rs 3.21, while Consolidated Coffees and Coffee Lands moved irregularly lower. Bababudins were, however, marked upto Rs 13.50 on better enquiry.

MISCELLANEOUS In this section, Aluminium Industries accounted for the usual turnover and the rate continued to remain firm at Rs 18.35. FACTS met with some demand at the market rate, while Rallis turned quiet at Rs 49 following the passing over of the dividends, both on the Ordinary and preference shares. Ashok Leylands met with buyers at Rs 6.10 with Metturr Chemicals being absorbed at steady rates. Bruton Engineering were quoted at Rs 4.65 and Radio & Electricals at Rs 5.70.

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London

RATHER unsettled conditions prevailed on the London Stock Exchange, as buyers were reluctant to open new commitments. Industrial were generally lower with many of the leaders showing small losses. Rubber shares were, however, in demand, while Tin shares went ahead on consideration of the recent rise in the price of the metal.

Gilt-edged securities ruled easier and there was no recovery despite a fall in the Treasury Bill rate to around 3 per cent. Foreign Bonds provided a number of bright spots. Greek issues forged ahead on hopes of a settlement to the Cyprus question.

★

New York

FOR the fourth time, Wall Street moved low in dealings last week and selling was mainly in the form of profit-taking. Although selling pressure tended to slacken at times, buyers showed no particular disposition to be attracted by the more favourable yields obtainable. Featuring the resilient side was Lorillard, aided by record profits and a proposed stock-split. Anaconda Copper was quoted at \$67½; General Motors at \$46½ and US Steel Common at \$90½.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA (REVISED SERIES)

REVIEW FOR THE WEEK ENDED MAGHA 4, 1880 (JANUARY 24, 1959).

The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March, 1953 as 100) rose by 0.6 per cent to 113.1 during the week ended January 24, 1959 as compared with 112.4 (revised) for the previous week. The index was higher by 2.1 and 7.1 per cent respectively when compared with the corresponding weeks of the previous month and of a year ago.

The index for 'Food Articles' advanced by 0.9 per cent to 115.1 as Index Number of Wholesale Prices by (Base: 1952-53=100)

Group and Sub-group.	24-1-59	17-1-59	27-12-58	25-1-58
FOOD ARTICLES	115.1	114.1†	112.2†	102.2
(a) Cereals	105.3	104.7†	104.1	95.7
(b) Pulses	121.8	117.5†	109.9†	79.1
(c) Fruits and Vegetables	110.2	111.0†	112.1†	94.8
(d) Milk and Ghee	102.1	104.2	101.1	101.5
(e) Edible Oils	121.4	119.5	116.8†	115.7
(f) Fish, Eggs and Meat	110.6	108.7†	110.4†	100.0
(g) Sugar and Gur	128.8	125.8	120.8	109.1*
(h) Others	151.6	151.1	151.1†	132.8
LIQUOR AND TOBACCO	105.5	105.5	97.8	96.0
(a) Tobacco	104.5	104.5	96.4	94.4
FUEL, POWER, LIGHT & LUBRICANTS	114.8	114.8	115.0†	113.4
INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS	115.7	114.5†	112.2†	112.9
(a) Fibres	106.6	106.7†	105.4†	115.3
(b) Oil seeds	127.9	124.8†	120.5	111.9
(c) Minerals	107.3*	107.3*	107.3*	107.1*
(d) Others	110.4	110.2	109.5	110.9
MANUFACTURES	108.5	108.5	108.0†	107.5
A. INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS	110.6	110.6†	110.2	106.6
B. FINISHED PRODUCTS	108.1	108.1	107.6	107.7
(a) Textiles	101.8	102.1	101.5	105.8
(i) Cotton	110.6*	110.6*	110.0*	115.2
(ii) Jute	84.3	85.5	84.8	89.6
(iii) Woollen	105.9	105.9	105.9	103.0
(iv) Silk and Rayon	91.1*	91.1*	90.2*	88.9*
(b) Metal Products	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.4
(c) Chemicals	111.4	111.3	110.6†	99.2
(d) Oilcakes	147.8	143.7	141.0*	115.8
(e) Machinery & Transport equipment	104.5	104.5†	104.3	102.4
(f) Others	114.1	114.1†	114.3†	111.5
ALL COMMODITIES	113.1	112.4†	110.8†	105.6

*=Estimated.

†=Revised.

RUBBER PRODUCTS AND RAW MATERIALS

The Indian Standards Institution has issued, for eliciting comments, four draft Indian standard specifications pertaining to rubber products and their raw materials.

The first draft standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for Barytes, intended for use in rubber industry.

Barytes is widely used in the rubber industry as a filler. Rubber manufacturers, since a long time, have been experiencing difficulty in procuring suitable quality of raw materials for want of any national standards. This standard has been formulated with a view to facilitating and assuring a supply of a standard quality of barytes to the rubber industry.

compared with 114.1 (revised) for the previous week due to a rise in the prices of Cat-fish at Bombay (+19%), Potatoes at Delhi (+11%) and at Farrukhabad (+9%), Gur at Muzaffarnagar (+11%), Turmeric at Calcutta (+9%), Rice at Maracra (+8%) and at Gaya and Chiplun (+5% each), Gram and Black Pepper (+8% each), Betelnuts at Calcutta (+7%), Bajra at Agra and Chillies at Madras (+6% each), Arhar at Delhi (+5%), Wheat, Jowar, Masur and Groundnut oil (+3% each), Urad and Gingelly oil (+2% each) and Mung, Cashew-nuts, Mustard oil and Tea for exports (+1% each). The prices of Rice at Saharanpur (—23%), at Cuttack (—6%) and at Imphal (—5%), Potatoes at Kanpur (—11%), Oranges at Madras (—6%), Milk (—4%), Tea for Internal Consumption (—3%) and Maize and Coffee (—1% each), however, showed declines.

The index for 'Tobacco' stood unchanged at the previous week's level of 104.5.

Group and Sub-Group of Commodities

WEEK ENDED	24-1-59	17-1-59	27-12-58	25-1-58
FOOD ARTICLES	115.1	114.1†	112.2†	102.2
(a) Cereals	105.3	104.7†	104.1	95.7
(b) Pulses	121.8	117.5†	109.9†	79.1
(c) Fruits and Vegetables	110.2	111.0†	112.1†	94.8
(d) Milk and Ghee	102.1	104.2	101.1	101.5
(e) Edible Oils	121.4	119.5	116.8†	115.7
(f) Fish, Eggs and Meat	110.6	108.7†	110.4†	100.0
(g) Sugar and Gur	128.8	125.8	120.8	109.1*
(h) Others	151.6	151.1	151.1†	132.8
LIQUOR AND TOBACCO	105.5	105.5	97.8	96.0
(a) Tobacco	104.5	104.5	96.4	94.4
FUEL, POWER, LIGHT & LUBRICANTS	114.8	114.8	115.0†	113.4
INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS	115.7	114.5†	112.2†	112.9
(a) Fibres	106.6	106.7†	105.4†	115.3
(b) Oil seeds	127.9	124.8†	120.5	111.9
(c) Minerals	107.3*	107.3*	107.3*	107.1*
(d) Others	110.4	110.2	109.5	110.9
MANUFACTURES	108.5	108.5	108.0†	107.5
A. INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS	110.6	110.6†	110.2	106.6
B. FINISHED PRODUCTS	108.1	108.1	107.6	107.7
(a) Textiles	101.8	102.1	101.5	105.8
(i) Cotton	110.6*	110.6*	110.0*	115.2
(ii) Jute	84.3	85.5	84.8	89.6
(iii) Woollen	105.9	105.9	105.9	103.0
(iv) Silk and Rayon	91.1*	91.1*	90.2*	88.9*
(b) Metal Products	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.4
(c) Chemicals	111.4	111.3	110.6†	99.2
(d) Oilcakes	147.8	143.7	141.0*	115.8
(e) Machinery & Transport equipment	104.5	104.5†	104.3	102.4
(f) Others	114.1	114.1†	114.3†	111.5
ALL COMMODITIES	113.1	112.4†	110.8†	105.6

*=Estimated.

†=Revised.

RUBBER PRODUCTS AND RAW MATERIALS

The Indian Standards Institution has issued, for eliciting comments, four draft Indian standard specifications pertaining to rubber products and their raw materials.

The first draft standard prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for Barytes, intended for use in rubber industry.

Barytes is widely used in the rubber industry as a filler. Rubber manufacturers, since a long time, have been experiencing difficulty in procuring suitable quality of raw materials for want of any national standards. This standard has been formulated with a view to facilitating and assuring a supply of a standard quality of barytes to the rubber industry.

Two other standards are for natural red oxides of iron and whitening for rubber industry. They prescribe the requirements and the methods of sampling and test for natural red oxides of iron and whitening intended for use in the rubber industry.

The fourth draft standard, which is for latex foam products, prescribes general requirements and methods of test for those cellular rubber products, known as latex foam rubbers, manufactured from liquid latex rubber either natural, reclaimed or synthetic, alone or in combination, suitably compounded.

Comments on the draft standards may be sent before April 4, 1959 to the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.

COMPANY REPORTS

NEW CENTRAL JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Sahu Jain Ltd.

Period ended	1-1-1957	1-1-1956	1-1-1955
	to	to	to
	31-3-1958	31-12-1956	31-12-1955
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	159,633,326	72,235,824	45,416,651
Stocks	5,168,201	4,669,672	2,948,391
Works in progress	838,979	1,100,516	967,582
Net profit	4,675,818*	3,627,920	4,613,364
Taxation	425,000	325,000	1,300,000
Depreciation	1,338,645	1,025,112	249,801
Reserve Fund	1,551,250	1,500,000	1,117,655
Development Rebate	120,600	...	...
Div. Am't. Ord.	1,282,500	1,282,500	1,282,500
Div. Am't. Pref.	288,750	231,000	242,083
Carry Forward	3,274	335,601	871,293
Div. % Ord.	15(a)	15	15
Div. % Pref.	8½(b)	7	7

(Annual General Meeting on 23-2-59 at 11-30 a.m.)

*After transferring Rs 1,571,250 from General Reserve No. 1 for payment of dividends.

(a) Dividend for 15 months.

(b) Dividend for 15 months at 7% per annum.

Liabilities	March '58	Decr. '56	Decr. '55
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 7% C.P.	3,300,000	3,300,000	3,300,000
(ii) Ord.	8,550,000	8,550,000	8,550,000
Capital Reserve	9,560,065	17,118,671	17,144,342
Reserve Fund No. 1	9,928,750	11,500,000	10,000,000
Reserve Fund No. 2	1,551,250	...	...
Other Funds	120,000	...	...
Loans Secured	29,468,606	30,852,775	6,518,244
Loans Unsecured	1,723,676	1,482,220	...
Taxation Provision	2,021,009	2,316,776	2,256,128
Debits	14,883,036	7,301,309	4,394,952
Carry Forward	3,274	335,601	871,293
Total	81,109,666	82,757,352	53,073,959

Assets	March '58	Decr. '56	Decr. '55
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Block	40,877,552	44,573,028	42,915,627
Depreciation	11,961,749	10,643,534	9,626,548
Block (net)	28,915,803	33,929,494	33,289,079
Cap. Exp. in progress	22,447,720	2,911,008	...
Stores	4,820,867	1,863,084	1,721,758
Works in Progress	838,979	1,100,517	667,582
Raw Materials	7,285,539	12,166,733	6,676,519
Stocks	5,168,200	4,669,672	2,948,391
Outstandings	3,048,398	2,847,072	774,185
Do. More than 3 months	860,818	438,250	182,835
Mis. Deposits and Advances	4,833,166	5,037,342	2,334,286
Investments	1,853,301	1,590,851	3,412,034
Cash	976,875	16,203,329	1,073,390
Total	81,109,666	82,757,352	53,073,959

*=Estimated.

†=Revised.

AGARPARA COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—B. N. Elias & Co. (Private) Ltd.

Year ended March	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	22,949,024	24,866,438	22,831,896
Stocks	2,585,493	3,493,137	2,412,795
Works in Progress	290,159	276,885	319,131
Net profit	755,056	469,454	414,7853
Taxation	106,650	...	...
Depreciation	385,410	260,357	257,22
Reserve Fund	25,000	...	...
Development Rebate	20,000	...	...
Div. Amount Ord.	150,000	150,000	300,000
Div. Amount Pref.	70,000	70,000	70,000
Carry Forward	16,782	18,786	29,589
Div. % Ord.	2½	2½	5
Div. % Pref.	7	7	7

*After transferring Rs 75,000 from General Reserve.

†After transferring Rs 750,000 from General Reserve.

(Annual General Meeting on 28-2-59 at 11 a.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of March.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 7% C.P.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
(ii) Ord.	6,000,000	6,000,000	6,000,000
Detentures 5½%	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Reserve Fund	3,950,000	3,925,000	4,000,000
Other Funds	520,000	500,000	500,000
Loans Secured	4,065,525	5,281,278	3,092,243
Loans Unsecured	...	100,000	...
Taxation Provision	575,451	521,047	663,802
Debits	1,335,907	2,179,556	3,263,633
Carry Forward	16,782	18,786	29,689
Total	18,663,665	20,725,667	19,689,372
Assets.			
G. Block	12,907,472	12,020,110	10,627,544
Depreciation	5,707,186	5,326,489	5,627,684
Block (net)	7,200,286	6,693,621	4,989,898
Cap. Exp. in Progress	22,135	5,581	147,343
Stores	950,425	1,188,735	859,634
Works in Progress	290,120	276,362	316,131
Raw Materials	3,269,774	3,990,344	5,352,118
Stocks	2,695,107	3,751,554	2,766,287
Outstandings	1,307,350	2,124,369	2,190,811
Do More than 3 months	261,145	190,522	97,697
Mis. Deposits and Advances	2,143,373	1,950,349	2,403,256
Investments	409,833	401,833	405,204
Cash	120,078	152,574	179,958
Total	18,663,665	20,725,667	19,689,372

Indian Finance

LIST OF QUOTED SHARES

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 6-2-59 Rs nP	6-2-58 Rs nP
Allahabad 6% 100	100	112.00	106.50
Behar 5% 50	50	19.75	22.25

Banks			
Asso. K'pura 4 1/2% 100	100	50.50	24.50
Bharat 5 1/2% 100	100	47.50	49.50
Borrea 6% 100	100	83.50	90.00
Burrakur 7% 100	100	98.50	99.00
Burrakur 6% 100	100	6.88	7.47

Coal			
Equitable 6% 100	100	100.00	88.00
Glusick & Musila 100	100	100.00	95.00
Gourangdi 5% 100	100	40.00	40.00*
K'pura 8 1/2% 100	100	54.25	44.50
Khas Kajora 5% 100	100	7.25	6.00

N. Beerbhoom 7% 10	10	10.00	10.69
N. Churulia 5% 100	100	2.50	2.50
N. Huntodih 5% 100	100	44.00	60.00
Ondal 6 1/2% 100	100	91.50	95.00
Parasac 5 1/2% 100	100	42.50	50.75
Unl. Colliery 5% 100	100	83.00	88.00

Equitable 6% 100	100	100.00	88.00
Glusick & Musila 100	100	100.00	95.00
Gourangdi 5% 100	100	40.00	40.00*
K'pura 8 1/2% 100	100	54.25	44.50
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Parasac 5 1/2% 100	100	42.50	50.75
Unl. Colliery 5% 100	100	83.00	88.00

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 6-2-59 Rs nP	6-2-58 Rs nP
Lawrence 7% 100	100	94.00	95.00
Lawrence 5 1/2% 100	100	72.00	65.00
Naihati 7% 100	100	78.25	82.00
Naihati 4 1/2% 100	100	64.50	57.00
National 7% 100	100	105.00	95.00

Nellimaria 6% 100	100	86.00	79.00
N. Central 7% 100	100	100.50	95.00
Northbrook 5 1/2% 100	100	74.00	61.00
Rameshwara 6% 10	10	9.44	10.19
Relliance 7% 100	100	69.50	69.00
S. Ambica 7 1/2% 100	100	88.00	81.00
Soorah 7% 100	100	95.00	100.00
Standard 6% 100	100	80.00	74.50
Union 7% 100	100	103.50	93.00
Waverley 5% 100	50	44.00	30.00

Asso. Mining 5% 50	50	29.75	28.50†
Ch. Mica 5 1/2% 100	100	51.07†	55.00
Metal Corp. 5% 100	100	50.00	80.00

Electric			
Calcutta 5% 100	100	9.87	10.12
Dishergarh 5% 100	100	69.50	74.50
Dishergarh 4 1/2% 100	100	79.50	84.00
Jorhat 6% 100	100	106.00	90.00*
Kurseong 6% 100	100	90.00	90.00*

Engineering:			
Arthur Butler 7% 10	10	9.50	7.25
Br. Bldg. 6% 100	100	73.00	70.00
Burn & Co. 7% 100	100	121.50	109.00
Burn & Co. 6% 100	100	112.00	102.50
I. Iron 5% 100	100	101.50	97.00
I. Machinery 7% 100	100	23.00*	25.00*
Ind. St. Wagon 7% 100	100	122.00	115.00
Jessop & Co. 5% 100	100	79.00	83.00
K'dhubi 5% 100	100	89.50	81.00
R. Cruddas 5 1/2% 100	100	54.00	54.00
S. Products 5% 100	100	3.69	3.44
Texmaco 5 1/2% 100	100	86.50	86.50
Texmaco 5 1/2% 100	100	60.50	54.00

TEA			
Amluckie 7% 100	100	42.00	58.00
Bornah Jan 6% 100	100	74.00	74.00
Brooke Bond 6% 100	100	66.00	78.00
Diunseri 7% 100	100	3.02	2.44
Dimakushi 8% 100	100	9.70	11.50
Kingsley Gold 6% 100	100	86.00	92.00
Moheema 6% 100	100	8.19	8.31
Tezpur 2% 100	100	9.95	11.12

Asam			
Amluckie 7% 100	100	42.00	58.00
Bornah Jan 6% 100	100	74.00	74.00
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Tezpur 2% 100	100	9.95	11.12

Amluckie 7% ...	10	42.00	58.00
Bormah Jan 6%	100	74.00	74.00
Brooke Bond 6%	100	66.00	78.00
Dhunsari 7% ..	3	3.02	2.44

SUGAR				PAPER MILLS				DEFERRED SHARES			
NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 6-2-59 Rs nP	6-2-58 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 6-2-59 Rs nP	6-2-58 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 6-2-59 Rs nP	6-2-58 Rs nP
Balrampur ...	5	7.50	5.25	Ballarpur ...	25	25.50	...	Aluminium Cor.	2½	5.25	4.56
Belsund ...	7½	11.87	9.81	Bengal Paper ...	25	87.50	58.00†	A. B. Cement	1	5.22	5.19*
Bharat ...	10	14.00	13.50	India Paper ...	10	20.81	19.37	Asso. Mining ...	5	0.50	0.84
Basti ...	100	120.50	120.50	Mysore Paper ...	10	16.25	16.50	Chrestien Mica	5	5.76½	6.63†
Carew ...	10	8.62	6.44	Orient Paper ...	10	31.75	24.30	Dalmia Cement	1	2.06	2.50
Cawnpore ...	10	10.50	12.06	Shree Gopal ...	10	15.56	13.94	Humayun Proper	1	2.00	2.15
Champaran ...	10	16.94	20.44	Sirpur Paper ...	10	13.75	...	Indian Mail Cast	1	3.00	3.44†
Darbhangha ...	10	19.62	18.25	Star Paper ...	10	11.62	10.94	James Wright ...	1	0.62	0.31
Deoria ...	10	9.56	10.00	Titaghur ...	10	42.12	33.50	Macfarlane ...	1	0.75	0.47
Dyer Meakins ...	5	14.10	8.44	Titaghur P.O. ...	2½	3.94	3.90	Metal Corp'n. ...	1	2.00	2.00
Ganesh Sugar ...	10	19.75	19.75	U. I. Couper ...	200	60.00	60.00	Rampooria Cotton	1	4.50	4.60
Ganga Sugar ...	10	8.75	10.00	West Coast ...	100	106.00	...	S. Behar Sugar	2½	0.25	0.25
Jaswant ...	10	5.25	6.00					Union Tobacco	8	2.00	2.00
Mohini ...	10	2.56	3.37	PRESSING				GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS			
Nawabganj ...	100	60.00	60.00	Bhagwati ...	10	4.80	7.00	(Non-Terminal Loans).			
New India ...	10	28.62	23.50	Cal. Hydraulic	100	40.00	49.00†	3% Govt. Paper ...	...	72.15	71.20
New Savan ...	10	5.81	4.62	Camperdown ...	100	118.00	121.00	(Terminal Loans).			
Punjab ...	100	80.00	80.00	Central Hydraulic	100	119.00	119.00†	3% Loan (1988) ...	...	73.90	71.12
Purbapore ...	10	13.00	10.19	Hooghly Ganges	10	5.75	5.40	2½ Loan (1981) ...	...	97.20	94.50
Ramnugger Cane	10	18.75	18.94	Shiva Jute ...	100	53.00	65.00	2½ Loan (1980) ...	...	98.97	97.35
Ratna ...	10	2.65	3.00	REAL PROPERTY				2½ Loan (1982) ...	...	96.97	94.75
Raza ...	10	13.00	17.56	Bengal Bonded A	500	607.00	765.00	2½ Loan (1976) ...	...	83.15	83.09
Ryam ...	10	17.06	21.75	Bengal Bonded B	52½	81.88	102.88	3% Loan (1959-61) ...	...	99.70	99.04
Samastipur ...	10	12.00	11.75	Bengal Bonded C	100	141.00	145.00	3% Loan (1963-65) ...	...	96.70	93.83
Shree Anand ...	10	10.25	10.25	Bengal Bonded D	12½	16.64	18.38	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	96.90	94.90
Sitalpur ...	10	2.37	4.37	Bengal Bonded E	5	0.62	0.31	3% Loan (1966-68) ...	...	93.95	91.73
South Behar ...	10	1.37	1.37	Comm'l. Bonded	10	1.00	1.00	3% Loan (1970-75) ...	...	91.00	85.40
Sri Hanuman ...	10	14.65	15.25	Darjeeling Prop.	10	4.62	4.25	3½ Loan (1962) ...	...	99.18	97.85
S. K. Gyan ...	10	10.06	9.00	Hindustan Bldg.	10	10.37	10.75	3½ Loan (1961) ...	...	99.95	99.66
Shree Sitaram ...	10	9.00	11.00	Humayun Prop.	10	0.50	0.50	3½ Loan (1963) ...	...	100.00	...
Upper India 'A' B	100	127.00	127.00	New India Bldg.	5	19.00	23.00	3½ Loan (1964) ...	...	99.80	97.80
Upper India 'B'	25	15.00	15.00	Midnapore Zamin	100	1.00	1.00	3½ Loan (1965) ...	...	99.60	97.60
Upper Ganges ...	10	65.50	60.00	Regent Estate ...	10	4.06	1.87	3½ Loan (1967) ...	...	99.25	97.66
United Province	10	15.00	13.12					3½ Loan (1968) ...	...	99.10	...
MININGS AND MINERALS				SAW MILLS AND TIMBER				PREFERENCE SHARES			
Assam Silimanite	10	10.69	10.18	Assam Saws ...	5	4.06	1.87	MADRAS			
Assoc. Minings	10	8.75	8.44†	Bengal Timber ...	100	10.00	41.00	NAME			
Bisra Stone Lime	10	27.00	26.50	SHIPPING				Paid-up per Share.			
Burma Mines ...	3½	1.70	1.51	B.A. Steam ...	100	100.00	107.00	6-2-59 6-2-58			
Consol. Tin ...	1s	0.45	0.81	Cal. Landing ...	10	13.87	13.87	Rs nP Rs nP			
Chrestien Mica	10	9.71†	10.50†	Cal. Steam ...	10	12.82	14.06				
Indian Copper ...	2s	3.58	2.88	Fraser & Co. ...	10	11.69	16.19				
Kangra Valley	100	95.00	85.00	I. G. Navigation	£10	70.00	59.50				
Karanpura Devel.	10	10.50	8.37	India Steam ...	10	14.16	11.89				
Metal Corp'n. ...	10	8.75	6.75	Port Shipping ...	10	13.00	15.75				
Orissa Minerals	10	26.25	21.26	Seladia Steam ...	20	20.39	17.25				
Sutna Stone Lime	10	19.25	20.12	MISCELLANEOUS							
Tavoy Tin ...	2½	0.28	0.48	Airways (India)	10	4.06	4.65				
CEMENT, POTTERY & FIRECLAY				Alum. Corp'n. ...	10	10.81	9.81				
A.B. Cement ...	10	3.47	4.37	Amalgam. Devel.	100	50.00	50.00				
Ashoka Cement	10	8.06	8.89	Angelo Bros. ...	10	19.89	18.50				
Bengal Potteries	2½	4.12	2.81	Asso. Match ...	10	7.50	5.31				
Dalmia Bharat	10	9.65	10.12	Assam Match ...	10	17.31	15.31				
Dalmia Bharat	2½	2.44	2.31	Balmer ...	100	143.00	140.00				
Jalpur Udyog ...	10	9.94	11.89	Barack Ooke ...	10	11.81	10.56				
Kalyanpur Lime	100	105.00	102.00	Bharat Commerce	10	5.62	2.86				
K'dhubi Fireclay	10	22.75	24.00	Bharat Nidhi ...	10	5.44	...				
Reliance Firebrick	10	24.62	19.00†	Bharat Vegetable	10	5.25	5.25				
Orissa Cement ...	10	13.03	12.62	Bhartia Co. ...	100	44.75	54.75				
Sone Valley ...	5	5.12	5.15	Bhartia Sons ...	10	2.47	2.37				
CHEMICALS				Birds Invest. ...	10	15.12	13.00				
Alkali ...	10	18.12	13.25	Bri. Biscuits ...	10	1.50	1.50				
Bathgate ...	10	0.89	1.06	Br. Ceylon Corp'n.	10	19.75	12.26†				
Bengal Chem.	100	96.00	87.50	B. I. Corp'n. ...	10	6.12	10.31				
Bharat Starch ...	10	8.08	8.08	B. I. Corp'n. ...	5	4.19	3.83				
Burns Lime ...	10	7.50	8.00	Cal. Credit Corp'n.	10	4.12	4.12				
Calcutta Chem.	10	15.00	...	Calcutta Gas ...	10	8.25	6.15				
Dharangdhara ...	100	103.00	112.00	Cal. Invest. ...	100	47.35	50.00				
Frank Ross ...	5	1.69	2.19	Calcutta Safe ...	10	7.81	8.19				
Indian Starch ...	10	5.81*	5.81*	Calcutta Silk ...	10	0.50	4.08				
Lester Antiseptic	100	4.87	4.87	Cal. Tanneries ...	51	0.50	0.50				
Smith Stanstreet	5	10.31	13.12	Calcutta Trams	...	15.00	15.82				
FLOUR MILLS				Cambar Invest.	100	101.00	75.00				
Bengal ...	10	30.45	27.62	Cherra Chhatrak	5	6.25	4.50†				
Delhi ...	10	16.00	16.00	Clive Row Inv't.	10	11.50	8.97				
Hooghly ...	10	36.37	17.25	Darjeeling Rope	10	5.87	5.75				
United ...	10	29.87	20.00	Duncan Bros. ...	100	122.00	87.00				
OILS				Dunlop ...	10	29.87	21.69				
B. B. Petrol ...	3s	1.80	1.80	Eastern Invest.	100	152.00	102.00				
Cooch Behar Oil	10	2.00	2.00	Etho. Const. ...	10	11.81	9.43				
I. B. Petrol ...	10	25.44	24.00	F. & O. Oiler ...	10	1.40	2.31				
Northern India Oil	10	0.87	2.31	French Motor ...	10	24.38	21.25				
Tide Water Oil	10	13.69	12.25	Ganges Rope ...	100	178.50	120.50				
				Gillanders ...	10	11.31	12.89				
				Godfrey Phillips	10	19.75	24.80				
				G. E. Hotel ...	250	250.00	255.00				
				Greaves Cotton	10	106.80	116.50				
				Hall & Anderson	10	7.75	7.75				
				Hindusthan Gas	7	12.75	7.50				
				RAILWAYS							
				Ahmedpur-Kutwa	100	50.00	50.00				
				Arrah-Sasaram	100	47.96	60.00				
				Bankura-Damodar	100	49.00	40.00				
				Baraset-Basirhat	100	7.44	8.00				
				Burdwan-Cuttwa	100	51.00	50.00				
				Buxiarpur ...	100	11.12	10.00				
				Chapar-Slighat	100	37.00	40.00				
				Dehri-Rohas ...	10	10.50	10.00				
				Futwah-Islampur	100	37.38	40.00				
				Howrah-Armta	100	51.95	50.00				
				How-Shaekhalia	100	34.90	40.00				
				Kata-Lalabazar	100	59.88	65.00				
				Shahdara (Delhi)	100	98.00	120.00				
				Saharanpur	100	98.00	120.00				
				*Nominal. †Ex-Dividend. ‡Cum-Dividend.							
				DEFERRED SHARES							
				NAME							
				Paid-up per Share.							
				6-2-59 6-2-58							
				Rs nP Rs nP							
				Aluminium Cor.				2½ 5.25 4.56			
				A. B. Cement				1 5.22 5.19*			
				Asso. Mining ...				5 0.50 0.84			
				Chrestien Mica				5 5.76½ 6.63†			
				Dalmia Cement				1 2.06 2.50			
				Humayun Proper				1 2.00 2.15			
				Indian Mail Cast				1 3.00 3.44†			
				James Wright ...				1 0.62 0.31			
				Macfarlane ...				1 0.75 0.47			
				Metal Corp'n. ...				1 2.00 2.00			
				Rampooria Cotton				1 4.50 4.60			
				S. Behar Sugar				2½ 0.25 0.25			
				Union Tobacco				8 2.00 2.00			
				GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS							
				(Non-Terminal Loans).							
				3% Govt. Paper ...				72.15 71.20			
				(Terminal Loans).							
				3% Loan (1988) ...				73.90 71.12			
				2½ Loan (1981) ...				97.20 94.50			
				2½ Loan (1980) ...				98.97 97.35			
				2½ Loan (1982) ...				96.97 94.75			
				2½ Loan (1976) ...				83.15 83.09			
				3% Loan (1959-61) ...				99.70 99.04			
				3% Loan (1963-65) ...				96.70 93.83			
				3% Loan (1964) ...				96.90 94.90			
				3% Loan (1966-68) ...				93.95 91.73			
				3% Loan (1970-75) ...				91.00 85.40			
				3½ Loan (1962) ...				99.18 97.85			
				3½ Loan (1961) ...				99.95 99.66			
				3½ Loan (1963) ...				100.00			
				3½ Loan (1964) ...				99.80 97.80			
				3½ Loan (1965) ...				99.60 97.60			
				3½ Loan (1967) ...				99.25 97.66			
				3½ Loan (1968) ...				99.10			
				3½ Loan (1967) ...				100.75 99.66			
				3½ Loan (1968) ...				100.63			
				3½ Loan (1974) ...				98.65 98.34			
				3½ Loan (1980-70) ...				100.95 100.53			
				4% Loan (1972) ...				100.38 100.03			
				4% Loan (1973) ...				100.93			
				PREFERENCE SHARES							
				MADRAS							
				NAME							
				Paid-up per Share.							
				6-2-59 6-2-58							
				Rs nP Rs nP							
				Canara Bkg. 5% ...				50 50.00† 50.00			
				Canara Bldg. 4½% ...				50 45.00† 45.00			
				Canara I. & B. 6% ...				100 103.00 109.00			
				Canara I. & B. 5% ...				10 10.00 9.00			
				BANKS							
				Bharthpur 6% ...				10 8.65 8.65			
				Kumbakonam 6% ...				10 9.45 9.45			
				Nepapatnam 6% ...				10 9.00 8.80			
				Salem Erode 6½% ...				10 9.90 10.00			
				S. Madras 5½% 1st ...				10 9.15 9.15			
				S. Madras 5½% ...				10 8.89 8.89			
				Tin. Tuticorin 6½% ...				10 9.02 9.02			
				Valiore 6% ...				10 7.04 7.04			
				W. Coast 5½% ...				10 7.10 7.10			
				SUGAR							
				Cauvery 5% ...				100 95.00 100.00			
				Deccan 7% ...				5 6.00 6.00			
				E.I.D. 7% ...				20s 16.25 16.25			
				India 7½% ...				100 93.00 93.00			
				Jeyapore 6% ...				100 80.00 80.00			
				Jeyapore 7% ...				100 100.00 100.00			
				K.C.P. 5% ...				100 100.00 100.00			
				Kiriumpudi 5½% ...				100 98.00 98.00			
				Travancore 5% ...				10 7.35 7.35			
				PLANTINGS							
				(S. India)							
				Amalgamated 6% ...				10 8.10 8.10			

Paid-up per Share.				Quotation as on		Paid-up per Share.				Quotation as on		Paid-up per Share.				Quotation as on	
NAME		6-2-59	6-2-58	NAME		6-2-59	6-2-58	NAME		6-2-59	6-2-58	NAME		6-2-59	6-2-58		
		Rs nP	Rs nP			Rs nP	Rs nP			Rs nP	Rs nP			Rs nP	Rs nP		
Badrn Coffee 7½%	10	9.62	10.12	Sen Raleigh 5%	100	101.00	7.75	Lucky Valley ...	10	12.18	10.80	Trav. Rayon ...	10	16.90	12.10		
Balanoor 7½% ...	10	11.25	11.30	Spencer A 6¼%	10	7.77½	7.00	Malabar Agr. ...	10	8.55	8.75	Trichinopoly ...	10	11.62	12.45		
Balmadies 6% ...	10	7.90	9.00	Spencer B 6¼%	10	10.80½	10.05	Malabar Indust. ...	10	14.56	13.00	Vasanta ...	100	201.00	271.00		
Be Be 6¼%	5	3.03½	3.13	Stand. Motor 6¼%	100	97.50	88.75	Malankara ...	10	18.25	18.00	Venkatasa ...	50	116.00	124.00		
Be Be 6¼% R. ...	10	6.44½	6.64	Trav. Chem. 6¼%	10	9.60	9.37	Mannar ...	2	2.90	2.87	Vijayakumar ...	100	99.00	111.00		
Chandramahalai 7½%	2	2.09		T. Stanes 7 & C	10	95.00	100.00	Manimala ...	10	8.75	8.75	Vijayaakshmi ...	100	84.00	105.00		
Cochin Malabar 7%	50	46.70	50.00	Tr. Stanes 7 & C	10	10.00	10.00	Mercera ...	5	7.70	7.75	Vijayamohini ...	100	79.00	81.00		
Cooffe Lands 5%	100	80.00	83.00	United Elec. 5½%	10	8.73	9.28	Midland ...	10	11.15	14.50	Vijayawari ...	100	83.50	98.00		
Cons. Coffee 6%	25	26.00	23.75	Vanguard Fire 6¼%	10	8.73	9.28	Miamalai ...	25	36.25	30.00	Virudhunagar ...	50	30.75	26.50		
Connoor Tea 6%	100	98.00	103.87	W. I. Plywoods ...	100	88.00	94.00	Mysore Amalgam. ...	5	5.33	4.65						
Coorg Tea 6¼%	5	4.45	4.50					Mysore Coffee ...	2	3.65	2.90						
Cottanad 7½%	10	10.75	10.55					Mys. Plantations ...	2	1.55	1.50						
Devon 7½% ...	100	104.00	104.00					Neelamalai ...	5	4.75½	4.47½						
Hellayburia 5%	100	68.00	70.00					Nelliampathy ...	2	2.67	2.58						
Highland 6% ...	10	9.05	9.27					Nelliatham ...	10	12.25	13.00						
Kadur Coffee 6¼%	10	7.17	7.16					Nemmeny ...	10	15.65	14.25						
Karikode 6% ...	10	7.80	8.30					Nilambur ...	10	15.00	13.25						
Kil Kotagiri 6¼%	10	8.97	9.57					Nitigri ...	10	7.30	8.25						
Kurchermalai 6¼%	10	7.12	7.75					Nonsuch ...	10	24.85	19.30						
Malabar Agri. 6%	20	16.55½	16.56					Oucheriony ...	2	4.98	4.98						
Manimala 5%	10	9.00	9.50					Panchura ...	1	3.55	3.20						
Mer. Rubber 6%	10	7.71	8.91					Parkside ...	10	19.12	15.75						
Midlands 6% ...	10	8.21	8.12					Peermade ...	10	18.00	19.20						
Miamalasy 7½%	25	24.50	25.87					Peninsular ...	10	18.80	19.25						
Mysore Amal. 6%	10	6.40	6.30					Periakaramalai ...	2	3.90	4.00						
Mysore Plan. 6%	10	7.85½	7.91					Ponmudi ...	2	1.40	1.55						
Neelamalai 5%	10	7.05	6.12					Pullangode ...	2	1.63	1.60						
Nelliampathy 6%	10	8.55	8.85					Puthuthotta m. ...	2	2.95	2.52						
Nemmeny 6% ...	10	9.25	9.60					Rajagiri ...	10	16.90	14.20						
Nilambur 6%	10	7.46	8.06					Rajendra ...	5	12.50	9.25						
Nitigri Tea 6¼%	5	4.35	4.25					Sangameswar ...	2	2.48	2.60						
Peermade 6% ...	100	96.00	94.50					Savamlai ...	2	3.25	4.05						
Ponmudi 6¼%	10	9.35	10.00					Shevayori ...	2	1.90½	1.85						
Pullangode 6%	10	8.65	9.25					Stanes Amalgam. ...	10	13.80	15.00						
Rajagiri ½%	10	8.10	7.65					Swinton ...	2	2.35	2.36						
Rajendra 6% ...	10	8.46	8.46					Talaxar ...	2	1.57	8.40						
Rajendra 5½%	10	7.00	7.82					Teekoy ...	10	6.85	6.40						
Sangameswar 7%	10	9.90	10.00					Thamarapally ...	10	27.00	26.75						
Talayar Tea 6%	10	7.90	8.50					Thirunibedi ...	1	1.70½	1.83½						
Teekoy 6% ...	10	7.35	8.45					Trav. Rubber ...	10	17.25	13.50						
Thamarapally 6½%	5	4.62	4.75					T. R. & T. Co. ...	10	7.80	6.02						
T. R. & T. Co. 6%	10	7.81	7.65					Tropical ...	25	21.75	25.65						
Udayagiri 7% ...	10	10.30	11.00					Twyford ...	10	13.55	12.60						
Velimalai 7% ...	10	8.90	9.10					Udaygiri ...	10	11.15	11.00						
Waterfalls 6% ...	10	8.00	8.75					Unl. Nitigri ...	10	16.90½	15.30						
Woodcote 6¼%	5	3.46½	3.79					Vaikundam ...	10	23.00	27.50						
Woodlands 6¼%	10	8.15	8.80					Vayitri ...	2	1.50	1.27						
Woodlands 6¼%	10	8.32	8.97					Velimalai ...	5	5.70	4.83						
								Waterfall ...	2	3.97	3.32						
								Woodcote ...	1	1.44	1.56						
								Woodland ...	10	3.00	6.88						

Ordinary Shares

MADRAS

NAME		Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
			6-2-59	6-2-58
			Rs nP	Rs nP
BANKS				
Andhra ...	100	108.50	111.75	
Andhra ...	85	88.75	93.00	
Bank of Mysore	100	302.00	260.50	
Canara Banking	50	77.00	80.00	
Canara I. & B. 'A'	1	182.00	176.50	
Canara I. & B. 'O'	1	1.71	1.88	
Canara I. & B. 'C'	100	180.00	207.00	
Indian Bank	80	147.00	179.00	
Indian Overseas	100	168.00	147.50	
Indian Overseas	80	102.00	...	
Indo-Comm'l. 'A'	100	49.50	42.50	
Indo-Comm'l. 'B'	25	11.00	11.00	
Indo-Comm'l. 'C'	80	18.50	28.00	
Pandyan	25	35.00	87.50	
Punjab National	10	23.65½	...	
Travancore	25	26.25	4.35	
Trav. Forward	10	6.90	...	

ELECTRICS

Berhampore ...	10	6.70	6.20
Cochin ...	10	10.00	9.10
Ellore ...	10	11.00	11.25
Karakkai ...	10	9.50	9.30
Kumbakonam ...	10	12.12	10.95
Nagapattinam ...	10	10.50	10.00
Negam-Erode ...	10	13.00	12.75
South Madras ...	10	11.90	12.30
Tin-Tuticorin ...	10	12.50	12.75
Vellore ...	10	13.80	13.00
West Coast ...	10	13.50	15.25½

SUGAR

Andhra ...	10	18.50	17.75
Cauevery ...	100	105.00	88.50
Deccan ...	5	9.68	7.90
E. I. Distil. ...	20½	30.40	29.25
India ...	10	12.15	13.00
Jeypore ...	10	15.00	13.00
K. C. P. ...	100	120.00	120.00
Kirilampudi ...	100	45.50	41.00
Mysore ...	10	43.25	38.00
Travancore ...	10	10.15	10.10
United Brew ...	75	280.00	177.00

PLANTATION

Alageswar ...	2	2.40	2.58
Amalgamated ...	10	13.50	10.50
Anandam ...	10	14.77	14.12
Anapara ...	2	4.20	5.00
Arthala ...	5	4.00	4.00
Athimattam ...	2	0.95	1.05
Bababudin ...	5	12.75½	10.25½
Badra ...	2	4.25	3.00
Balanoor ...	10	17.62	14.75
Balmadies ...	2	3.15	2.85
Be Be ...	5	3.62	2.90
Bue Mountain ...	2	3.23	2.90
Chandramalai ...	2	2.72	2.82
Chembra ...	2	3.40	2.78
Cochin Malabar ...	3	5.92	4.05
Cooffe Lands ...	10	22.00	27.70
Cons. Coffee ...	20	19.95	22.50
Connoor ...	10	25.75	17.75
Coorg ...	2	5.00	...
Cottanad ...	10	15.25	12.25
Cowcoody ...	2	6.75	7.15
Devashola ...	10	23.87	19.00
Devon ...	10	16.62	17.25
Emerald Valley ...	5	6.75	6.65
Gokul ...	2	1.53	1.75
Hallayburia ...	10	16.70	16.05
Highland ...	10	11.43	11.83
Kadur ...	2	2.95	2.85
Kallias ...	2	4.70	3.75½
Kalasa ...	2	3.85	...
Kalpetta ...	10	11.70	18.50
Karikode ...	10	10.00	10.25
Kil Kotagiri ...	2	6.80	4.95
Kumergoda ...	2	5.40½	6.70
Kurchermalai ...	10	7.00	6.25

MISCELLANEOUS

Amrutanjani 7½%	100	131.00	135.00
A. Cement 6%	100	100.00	106.00
A. Scientific 5%	10	6.00	5.12
Aspinwall 6% ...	10	8.80	9.40
A.V. Thomas 6%	100	69.00	73.00
A.V. Thomas L.S.	10	6.50	6.50
Brunton 6% ...	10	6.75	6.75
Can. Scientific 6%	5	5.50	4.90
Dalmia Cement 6%	10	9.30	10.00
Enfield 6% ...	100	100.00	100.00
India Cement 5%	100	94.00	86.25
I.S. Rolling 5½%	10	8.30	8.48
Mad. Vanaas 6%	100	33.00	33.00
Marker 6% ...	50	42.50	45.50
Mettur Chem. 6%	100	94.00½	87.50
Mys. Chem.Mfg. 6%	10	9.00	8.78
Mys. Lamp 4%	10	6.50	5.60
National Rubber Mfrs. 6%	100	100.00	...
Parry's 5% ...	10	8.25	7.50
Patil's 4% ...	100	69.00	60.00
Rane 6% ...	5	4.70½	4.90
Rane 7% ...	10	4.90½	4.90
Ruby 6½%	10	9.75	9.75

MISCELLANEOUS

Alum. Indus. ...	10	18.25	13.80
A. Cement B ...	10	9.99	12.25
Andhra Scientific	10	4.85	3.70
Asbok Layland	5	6.00	4.40
Aspinwall ...	10	7.25	8.50
Aspinwall Trv.	10	6.50	8.75
Assod. Indl. and Eng.	100	96.00	...
A.V. Thomas ...	10	15.50	14.00
A.V. Thomas I.	10	3.62	3.62
Bang. Prtg. ...	10	9.80	10.80
Binny ...	100	170.00	157.00
Brunton ...	10	4.75	4.66
Central Scientific	5	6.00	5.50
Dalmia Cement	10	9.75	10.18
Enfield ...	10	10.00	10.00
FACTS ...	10	7.45	5.35
Forest Indus. ...	2½	2.93	3.00
Genl. Papers ...	10	12.33	8.20
Hindustan Lever	10	27.75	20.12
India Cement ...	5	5.25	5.25
Ind. Steel Rolling	10	14.15	11.00
Inv't. Trust of I.	100	65.00	60.00
Jeevanlal ...	10	8.50	8.50
K.I.O. ...	10	11.10	12.00
Madra Safe ...	80	50.00	50.00
Madras Vanaaspati	100	15.00	15.00
Marikar ...	50	36.00	40.50
Mettur Chem. ...	10	11.90½	9.70
Mys. Chem. Fert.	10	7.75	6.60
Mys. Chem. Mfg.	10	21.90	15.12
Mys. Coffee Curing	10	10.50	10.80
Mys. Electrodeals	100	109.00	90.00
Mys. I. T. L. ...	5	6.90	6.57
Mysore Lamp ...	10	17.25	15.25
Mysore Paper ...	10	17.40	15.60
Mys. Stoneware	10	13.10	11.00
Mysore Tobacco	10	12.10	13.00
Natl. Rubber Mfrs.	10	14.00	...
Orissa Cement	10	13.10	12.68
Parrys Confec. ...	1	3.89	3.48
Radio & Elec.	5	5.70	5.05
R. E. M. Co. ...	10	16.70	12.37
Rallis ...	100	55.00	29.40
Rane ...	5	6.00½	5.24
Ruby Rubber ...	10	9.70	9.70
Sen Raleigh ...	10	15.68	11.10
Singaren ...	10	16.00	11.15
Spencer ...	10	19.30	17.75
Stand. Motors ...	10	11.10	10.00
Stanes T. ...	10	24.00	19.20
Textos ...	100	162.00½	177.00
Trav. Cement ...	10	8.90	8.40
Trav. Chem. Mfg.	10	12.00	14.12
Trav.			

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
		6-2-59 Rs nP	6-2-58 Rs nP
Morarjee 4 1/2% ... 100	100	69.50	...
Mysore 4 1/2% ... 50	50	28.00	30.50
Navsari Cotton 5% ... 100	100	91.00	...
New Great 5 1/2% ... 200	200	130.00	143.75
N. Kaiser-I-Hind ... 100	100	74.50	80.00
Pedar 4% ... 100	100	72.00	72.00
Shreecham 4% ... 100	100	67.00	68.00
Standard 5 1/2% 1st ... 100	100	70.00*	...
Standard 5 1/2% 2nd ... 100	100	70.00*	...
Swadeshi (Kan.) ... 100	100	85.00	99.00
Swadeshi (Kan.) ... 100	100	86.00*	92.00*
Vishnu 7% ... 500	500	422.50	520.00

ELECTRICS

Amalgam. 5 1/2% ... 100	100	86.00	89.00
Amalgam. 5% ... 100	100	76.50	82.50
Anand 6% ... 50	50	50.00*	...
Andhra Valley 7% ... 1000	1000	1078.25	1025.00
Nadlad 6% ... 50	50	42.50	...
Nasik Deolali 7% ... 100	100	100.00*	...
Poona 7% ... 100	100	101.00	103.00
S. Madras 5 1/2% ... 10	10	10.00*	10.00*
S. Madras 2nd ... 10	10	10.00*	10.00*
Surat 5 1/2% ... 100	100	111.00	108.00
Tata Hydro. 7% ... 100	100	104.25	104.00
Tata Power 7 1/2% ... 1000	1000	1108.75	1115.00

SHIPPING

Gr. Eastern 5 1/2% ... 100	100	97.00	91.50
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STEEL

Indian Iron 5% ... 100	100	101.25	98.00
Mukund 6% ... 100	100	70.00*	...
Tata 1st 6% ... 150	150	153.00	150.50
Tata 2nd 7 1/2% ... 100	100	113.25	107.95

PLANTATION

Highland 6% ... 10	10	9.20*	9.50*
Midland 6% ... 10	10	7.80*	9.00*
Nellampathy 6% ... 10	10	8.80*	9.00*
Rajagiri 6% ... 10	10	8.24*	8.50*
Waterfall 6% ... 10	10	8.80*	9.50*

SUGAR

Bhopal 5% ... 100	100	85.00	94.00
Cauvery 6% ... 100	100	90.00*	100.00*
Hindusthan 5% ... 100	100	90.00*	...
Maharashtra 7% ... 250	250	240.00	240.00
Ravalegaon 5 1/2% ... 100	100	68.50	65.00*
S. Behar 7% ... 100	100	20.00*	20.00*
Walchand 7% ... 100	100	118.75	135.00

CEMENT

Andhra 6% ... 100	100	100.00*	100.00*
Dalmia 7% ... 100	100	80.50	91.00
Dalmia 7% ... 40	40	28.50	40.00
Digvijay 5% ... 100	100	84.30	83.50
Indo Cement 7 1/2% ... 100	100	95.00*	...

MISCELLANEOUS

Alembic Chem 5 1/2% ... 100	100	85.50	85.00
Alembic Chem. 6% ... 100	100	72.00	...
Alembic Chem. 6 1/2% ... 100	100	71.40	...
Amara Dye 6% ... 100	100	98.30*	100.00*
Anil Hardboard ... 100	100	104.00	...
8% Stone 6% ... 100	100	100.00*	...
Bom. Pot. 6% ... 100	100	76.00	...
Bom. Pot. 4 1/2% ... 100	100	60.80	50.00
Bom. Silk 5% ... 100	100	47.50	30.00*
B. I. Corp. 9% ... 100	100	96.50	100.00
Brunton Eng. 6% ... 10	10	7.00*	8.00
Dhruva Chem. ... 100	100	90.00	83.00
Digvijay Tiles 6% ... 100	100	85.00	83.50
East India Hotels ... 100	100	100.00*	...
5% ... 100	100	34.50	35.50
Ferro Alloys. 6% ... 100	100	100.00	100.00
Hind. Const. ... 100	100	76.20	...
Hind. Cycles 5% ... 100	100	65.00*	...
Hind. Cycles 5 1/2% ... 100	100	75.00*	...
Hind. Cycles 5 1/2% ... 25	25	25.00*	...
Hindus. Elec. 6% ... 100	100	81.00	82.00
Hindus. Motor 6% ... 50	50	63.00	32.00
Hingir Rampur ... 50	50	32.00	32.00*
Indian Dye 6% ... 100	100	113.00	100.00
I. Hume Pipe 5% ... 100	100	61.50	...
Jaipur Metals 6% ... 100	100	56.70	55.00
Kanani Eng. 5 1/2% ... 100	100	50.50	61.00
L. & Toubro 5% ... 100	100	86.80	82.00
Mahindra 6% ... 100	100	101.00	102.00
Motor & G. Fin. ... 25	25	36.00*	36.00
Nation. Mec. 4 1/2% ... 100	100	80.00*	80.00*
Nat. Rayon 5% ... 100	100	74.00	66.70
National Rubber ... 100	100	100.00*	...
N. Cen. Jute 7% ... 100	100	100.00*	100.00
N. I. Fisheries 6% ... 100	100	101.00	101.00*
Orient Paper 1st ... 100	100	91.00	90.00
Orient Paper 2nd ... 100	100	88.50	72.00
Poly Chem. 8 1/2% ... 50	50	80.00	50.00*
Poona 6% ... 100	100	80.00	84.70
Pre. Const. 1st ... 100	100	85.50	80.00
Pre. Const. 2nd ... 100	100	84.70	80.00
Pre. Const. 3rd ... 10	10	5.60	5.62
Radio Lamp 5% ... 100	100	65.00*	...
Robtas 7 to 9% ... 100	100	110.00*	122.00*
Robtas 4 1/2% ... 100	100	69.00	57.50
Sathe Biscuits 7% ... 100	100	90.00	...
Sen Raleigh 5% ... 100	100	100.00	64.50

Ordinary Shares

BOMBAY

Alahabad ... 50	50	360.00	360.00
Baroda ... 50	50	122.00	106.25
Baroda 'B' ... 25	25	56.70	...
Bikaner ... 25	25	25.50	18.00
Central ... 25	25	59.00	51.00
Central (F.P.) ... 25	25	60.70	56.00
Devk. Nanjee ... 50	50	51.00	47.25
Hind. Comm. ... 50	50	7.00*	14.25
Hind. Merchantile ... 50	50	11.76	10.00*
India ... 50	50	140.25	136.00
India 'A' ... 50	50	141.25	137.00
Jaipur ... 50	50	45.00	37.00
Jodhpur Comm. ... 5	5	1.44	1.24
Maharashtra ... 40	40	48.00	...
Mysore ... 100	100	300.00*	247.00
Punjab National ... 25	25	59.00	52.00
Punjab Sind ... 25	25	30.00*	30.00*
Union ... 5	5	7.64	7.72
United Comml. ... 50	50	68.00	59.00

TEXTILES

Adoni ... 10	10	10.40	10.40
Ahmed. Adv. ... 100	100	131.75	125.00
Apollu ... 2	2	1.22	1.98
Azam Jahl ... 100	100	58.00	58.50
B. R. Cotton ... 100	100	17.32	24.50
Berar ... 200	200	42.50	70.00
Bhawani ... 10	10	10.00*	10.00*
Bom. Dyeing ... 25	25	57.10	50.40
Bradbury ... 50	50	133.75	158.00
Burhanpur Tadi ... 100	100	87.00*	...
Central India ... 100	100	89.00	84.00
Century ... 100	100	437.50	387.25
Cooria ... 100	100	125.00	122.50
Davangere ... 100	100	113.50	115.00
Dawn ... 80	80	78.00	79.00
Edward Tex. ... 200	200	215.50	220.00
Elphinstone ... 50	50	30.50	48.00
Finlay ... 100	100	261.00	262.50
Gadwar ... 100	100	160.00*	...
Gokak ... 100	100	134.00	152.30
Gold Mohur ... 100	100	182.50	171.50
Hindustan F.P. ... 1000	1000	4900.00	4550.00
Hindustan P.P. ... 100	100	992.50	962.50
Hukumchand ... 100	100	105.00	105.00*
India United ... 10	10	8.84	9.32
Indian Manfg. ... 1000	1000	4350.00	4900.00
Indore ... 100	100	96.00	117.00
Jam. Ranji ... 1000	1000	1450.00	1450.00
Jyajeerasa ... 10	10	9.76	9.60
Khandesh ... 1000	1000	2000.00	2000.00*
Khandesh ... 250	250	500.00	500.00*
Khatana ... 100	100	158.75	148.75
Kohinoor ... 100	100	238.50	266.00
Kothari ... 10	10	14.75	14.75
Lakami ... 250	250	400.50	423.75
Mahendra ... 100	100	105.00	100.00*
Mahendra New ... 100	100	100.00	100.00
Mahendra New ... 40	40	40.00*	40.00
Mafetial ... 100	100	405.00	345.00
Minerva ... 100	100	64.00	71.30
Modern Mills ... 50	50	46.00*	...
Model ... 250	250	168.00	177.50
Morarjee ... 100	100	230.00	202.50
Mysore ... 80	80	83.00	99.50
Navsari Cotton ... 100	100	150.00*	...
New City ... 100	100	92.00	125.00
New Great ... 100	100	216.50	220.00
N. Kaiser-I-Hind ... 100	100	58.70	86.00
Osmanshabli ... 100	100	42.00	51.50
Phoenix ... 100	100	124.50	120.00
Pedar ... 100	100	130.00	145.00
Pulgaon ... 10	10	10.00	10.12
R. Motilal ... 100	100	77.00	68.00
Ruby ... 25	25	35.25	30.25
Sassoon Silk ... 10	10	9.76	6.52
Sassoon Spg. ... 10	10	42.00	30.00
Sholapur ... 1000	1000	425.00	640.00
Shrinivas ... 100	100	140.00	141.00
Shubhalaxmi ... 100	100	135.00	128.00
Simplex ... 80	80	167.50	159.50
Standard ... 100	100	418.00	402.00
Swadeshi ... 100	100	208.50	167.50
Swadeshi (Kan.) ... 10	10	12.00*	12.00*
Swadeshi (P.O.) ... 100	100	350.50	324.50
Swan ... 100	100	350.50	324.50

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
		6-2-59 Rs nP	6-2-58 Rs nP
Tata ... 25	25	34.50	39.00
Victoria ... 100	100	245.00	230.00
Vishnu ... 100	100	95.00	97.50
W. India ... 1000	1000	4625.00	4525.00

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad ... 100	100	95.20	94.70
Amalgamated ... 10	10	10.96	10.08
Anand ... 50	50	64.00*	...
A. Valley ... 1000	1000	1170.00	1090.00
Basain ... 10	10	8.50*	8.50*
Bom. Suburban ... 100	100	110.25	107.00
Broach ... 10	10	7.60	7.52
Dharwar ... 50	50	51.00	51.00
Nadlad ... 50	50	61.50	...
Nasik Deolali ... 100	100	72.00*	...
Poona ... 100	100	111.00	120.00
Saharanpur ... 100	100	105.00*	105.00
S. Madras ... 100	100	12.32	10.95
Surat ... 100	100	113.00	107.50
Tata Hydro ... 100	100	119.50	113.50
Tata Power ... 1000	1000	1198.75	1130.00

SHIPPING

Bharat Line ... 10	10	12.20	...
Great Eastern ... 10	10	24.12	19.76
Great Eastern (New) ... 5	5	20.52	...
Malabar Steamship ... 10	10	13.52	...
Scindia ... 20	20	21.40	17.32

STEEL

Indian Iron ... 10	10	28.20	19.64
Mukund ... 10	10	14.00	11.36
Tata ... 75	75	175.50	170.50
Tata (New) ... 75	75	172.50	165.25

PLANTATIONS

Blue Mountain ... 2	2	3.70	3.00
Highland ... 10	10	12.82*	11.72
Haileybury ... 10	10	16.64	15.76
Kalpota ... 10	10	18.44	19.76
Midland ... 10	10	11.24	14.52
Nellampathy ... 2	2	3.28	2.82
Rajagiri ... 10	10	18.76	15.60
Twyford ... 10	10	15.64	14.00
Waterfalls ... 2	2	3.70	3.66

SUGAR

Belapur ... 50	50	268.00	236.50
Bhopal ... 10	10	25.55	21.52
Cauvery ... 100	100	87.00	87.00*
Chanddeo ... 124	124	28.50	28.50
Hindusthan ... 100	100	237.50	...
Keear ... 40	40	53.80	59.50
Kr. Gyanoday ... 10	10	10.08	9.20
Maharashtra ... 50	50	175.50	...
Modi ... 10	10	7.40	9.00*
New Swadeshi ... 100	100	237.50	200.00
Oudh ... 100	100	160.00	136.25
Phaltan ... 50	50	140.50	148.25
Ravalegaon ... 50	50	135.00	127.50
S. Behar ... 10	10	1.00*	1.00*
Vishnu ... 100	100	235.00	235.00
Walchand ... 100	100	268.25	277.50

Men and Oil... 5

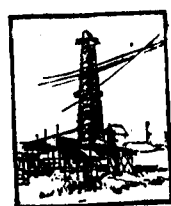
The Refinery Engineer

Crude oil from the earth is a mixture of hydrocarbons (compounds of carbon and hydrogen) which may be gases, liquids, or solids at ordinary temperatures. Refining separates and re-assembles the various useful "fractions" in the crude oil and purifies them to the required degree.

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Indian Finance

Indian Finance

Saturday

February 21, 1959

Volume LXIII No 7

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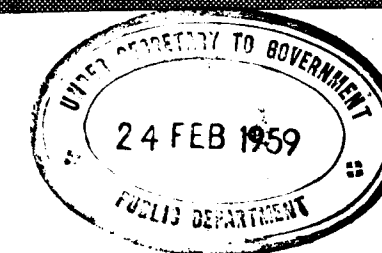
HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

It is Budget time again.

Watch-dog has a peak ahead.

The Leading Article deals with the Railway Budget.

A Second Article concerns itself with West Bengal's Budget.



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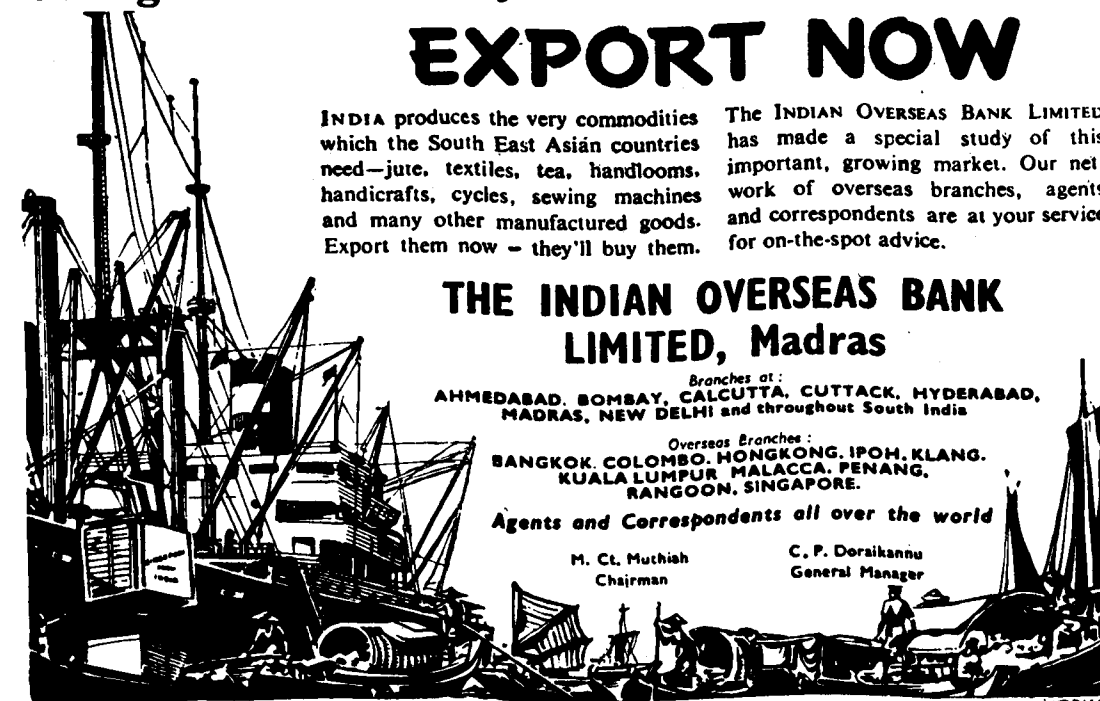
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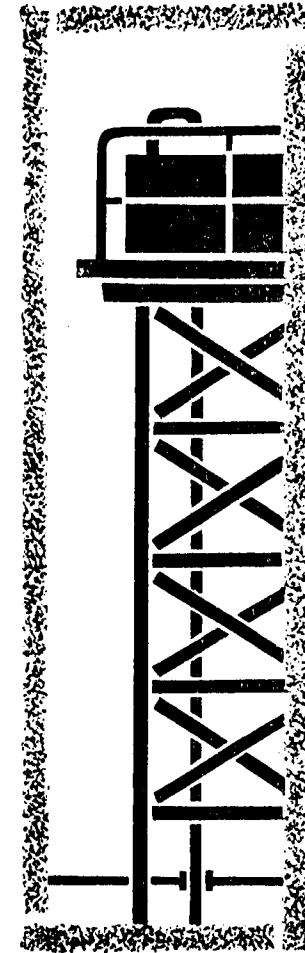
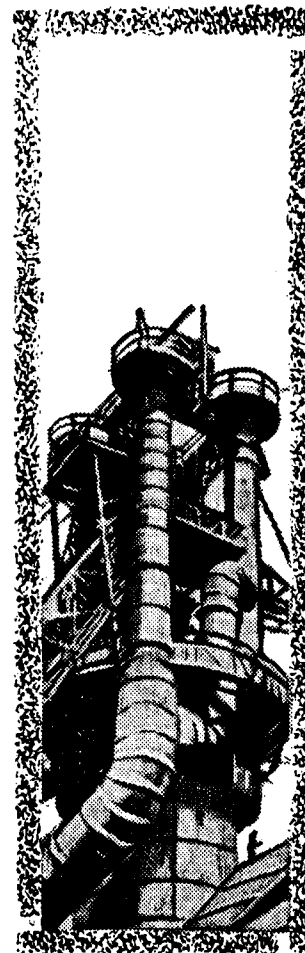
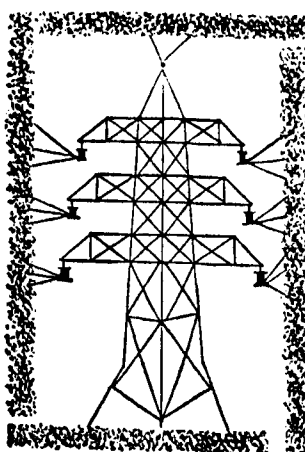
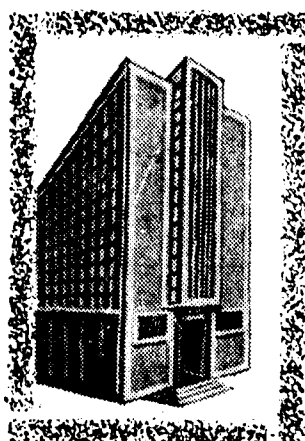
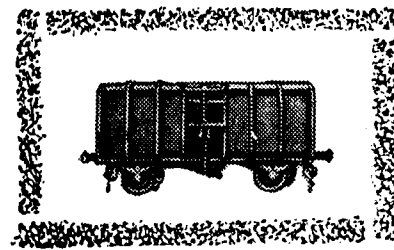
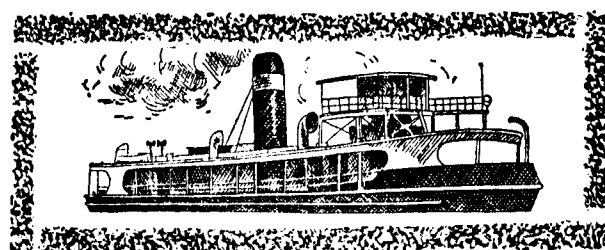
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FOR THE INVESTOR

Budget Hopes

Investment Gossip:

As we swing into the last week before the Budget for 1959-60, the anticipations of stock exchanges have been keyed up to high excitement. While it is true that, during January and February this year, we have had very much less by way of conjecture about the Budget, it has suddenly begun to dawn upon the market men that prospects are not so bleak.

The conspicuous lack of new tax measures in the State Budgets so far announced; the failure of Mr Jagjivan Ram to seek new revenues either from an increase in freight rates or from a hike in passenger fares; the excellent record of 1958-59 in the matter of market borrowings; the partial success that has greeted the attempt to hold the price line; the greatly improved agricultural crops of the current season; the virtual underwriting of our foreign exchange heads for the Second Plan by friendly foreign Governments; the bringing into balance at long last of exports and imports—all these are hopeful signs that Mr Morarji Desai's brief-case will contain, next Saturday, a Budget that will not seek any significant new money from taxes.

Of course, some excise duties may be raised, and some new ones imposed. But it is now taken for granted that Government will have little choice in the matter of augmenting revenues from excises.

The one rumour that is steadily making the rounds is that some adjustments may be made in regard to the tax on Bonus issues. Gossip, of the investment kind, has it that the capitalisation from share premium account—which has so far been exempt—may not be brought into the net; but, at the same time, the rate of the Bonus tax is likely to be reduced.

It is to be fervently hoped that the Finance Minister will see his way clear to giving some marginal reliefs. It may also be that he will consider his Budget to be export-biased; and concessions with a view to enlarged exports are well on the cards.

One more week, thus, to wait.

ER

Investment Notes:

The Board of Hindustan Lever Limited announce the results for the year to 31st December, 1958. Net profit for the year is Rs 129 lakhs after providing Rs 178 lakhs for taxation at current rates. Net profit for 1957 was Rs 100 lakhs after pro-

viding Rs 123 lakhs for taxation. The Board resolved to recommend a dividend of one rupee and fifty paise per share, free of income-tax, for the year to 31st December, 1958.

The Bababuddin Coffee & Produce Company, Madras, has proposed to issue bonus shares in the ratio of one for one, subject to the sanction of the Controller of Capital Issues.

Athimattam Rubber Company will issue 1,500—7½ per cent tax-free first Mortgage Debentures of Rs 100 each. This issue is first offered to the existing shareholders pro-rata to their holdings. Whatever is remaining thereafter will be offered to the public for subscription.

ER

Jaipur Udyog Earns More

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

THE Jaipur Udyog Limited has produced satisfactory results for the year ended 31st March, 1958. Sales of cement have increased to Rs 3.51 crores from Rs 1.24 crores. After providing interest charges at Rs 19.20 lakhs against Rs 7.58 lakhs and providing Rs 1.22 lakhs for managing agents' commission against Rs 47,647, the gross profit for the year amounts to Rs 56.96 lakhs against Rs 40.82 lakhs. Out of this, the directors have provided for Depreciation Rs 35 lakhs against Rs 20 lakhs and Rs 40,000 for Development Reserve. Thus, the net profit comes to Rs 21.56 lakhs, to which is added Rs 21.36 lakhs brought forward from the previous year, making a total of Rs 42.93 lakhs.

Out of the above amount, the directors paid an interim dividend on the Ordinary shares at Rs 2 per share, representing 12½ per cent for the year ended March 1957 and 7½ per cent for the year ended March, 1958. Out of the balance of Rs 10.68 lakhs, the directors have recommended a final dividend 50 p per share on the Ordinary shares and Rs 3 per Preference share, leaving a balance of Rs 93,276 to be carried forward. Provision for Wealth Tax of Rs 2.55 lakhs for the years 1956-57 and 1957-58 has been made from the General Reserve.

The directors have, in their report, pointed out that production has increased on full utilisation of the capacity of the second cement kiln with the availability of additional supply of power from August 1957 and commissioning into operation of the third cement kiln in November 1957. Installation of the fourth cement plant of 750 tons per day capacity has since been completed. This raises the annual installed capacity of the company's cement works to 8 lakh tons of cement.

They add that the company had to curtail production during the year following the slackening of demand for cement in the country. The position, according to them, is

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Reserve Fund & Other Reserves ..	Rs.	4,03,60,820
Deposits as at 31-12-57 ..	Rs.	1,55,14,50,664

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Cooverji Hormusji Bhabha, Esqr.	Chimanlal B. Parikh, Esqr.
Dinshaw D. Romer, Esqr. (Vice-Chairman).	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esqr.	His Highness Sir Jiwajirao Madhavrao
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likely to improve in the months to come and they express the view that reduction in the tax burden on the commodity, which is more than 40 per cent of the ex-works price of naked cement, might help the manufacturers' efforts to improve the offtake.

The subscribed capital of the company, as on the 31st March 1958, is Rs 2.25 crores. It may be noted that 5 lakhs Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each were issued at par against cash to the existing shareholders during the current year and they are entitled to dividend from the results of the current financial year. Reserves and surplus are only Rs 2.78 lakhs.

Fixed Capital expenditure, during the year, was incurred to the tune of Rs 2 crores, raising the gross block to Rs 6.72 crores. Depreciation written off to 31st March 1958 amounted to 1.24 crores, leaving a net block of Rs 5.48 crores. Current assets are valued at Rs 1.48 crores.

ER

Alkali & Chemical Corpn.

DESPITE lower earnings, the Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Limited has maintained the dividend at 8 per cent for the year ended 30th September, 1958. The profit for the year amounts to Rs 36.63 lakhs as against Rs 33.28 lakhs in the previous year, after providing Rs 11.98 lakhs (Rs 12.18 lakhs) for Depreciation.

Sales have gone up from Rs 2.25 crores to Rs 2.63 crores. The provision for Taxation is raised to Rs

21 lakhs from Rs 16.30 lakhs, while the amount provided for Wealth Tax is reduced to Rs 1.35 lakhs from Rs 2.00 lakhs. A sum of Rs 75,000 is transferred to Development Rebate Reserve against nil. Allocations to General Reserve, Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Reserve for Deferred Income-Tax Liability, which amounted to Rs 2 lakhs; Rs 6.20 lakhs and Rs 5.64 lakhs respectively in the previous year, have been skipped.

According to the directors' report, there was again a record output of Chlorine and Caustic Soda. The production and sale of Hydrochloric Acid were higher than in the previous year. There was a substantial increase in the production of the company's Paints. The Polythene plant is expected to go into production in the second quarter of this year. Approval to extend the capacity of the chlorine and caustic soda plant has been received from the Government and the construction work has started.

ER

Kumergode Estates

The Kumergode Estates Limited has reported a net profit of only Rs 2.52 lakhs for the year ended 31st October 1958 as against Rs 2.71 lakhs in the previous year. The provision for Depreciation is Rs 29,587 (Rs 21,176) and Taxation Rs 63,500 (Rs 67,873). The transfer to General Reserve is lower at Rs 50,000 against Rs 1.00 lakh. There was an allocation of Rs 30,000 to the Debenture Redemption Reserve on the former occasion. This is not now necessary.

Indian Finance

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A dividend of 20 per cent will be paid on the increased capital of Rs 4 lakhs against 25 per cent on the old capital of Rs 2 lakhs. It would be recalled that the capital was increased, during the year under reference, by the issue of bonus shares for Rs 2 lakhs.

£ R\$
Kelvin Jute

The fair trading conditions, that prevailed last year, were fully reflected in the working results of the Kelvin Jute Company Limited for the year ended 31st March, 1958. Sales have risen to Rs 1.81 crores from Rs 1.58 crores, while the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation amounts to as much as 5,65,788 against only Rs 2,48,578 in the previous year. Apart from providing Rs 1.00 lakh for General Reserve and Rs 1.00 lakh for Development Rebate Reserve, the Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 5.10 lakhs from Rs 3.58 lakhs and Taxation provision to Rs 6.25 lakhs from Rs 1.60 lakhs. The provision for Wealth Tax is, however, reduced to Rs 42,000 from Rs 80,000. Even after these increased allocations, the directors have found it possible to raise the Ordinary dividend to 12½ from 9 9/11 per cent.

£ R\$
Waverley Jute

Despite a decline in sales from Rs 74.99 lakhs to Rs 15.44 lakhs, the Waverley Jute Mills Company Limited has reported a net profit of Rs 3,46,395 for the same year as against a loss of Rs 4.26 lakhs incurred in the previous year. This is mainly due to the fact that, although the mill was closed down on the 17th June 1957, the working loom-hours have been sold to other mills within the McLeod group, which has enabled the company to show a profit. Apart from providing Rs 21,000 for Taxation, the Depreciation amount is reduced to Rs 1.25 lakhs from Rs 1.37 lakhs. After transferring a sum of Rs 1.15 lakhs from General Reserve, the directors have recommended the dividend only on the Preference shares for the 11 months ended 31st 31st May, 1957.

£ R\$
Central Hydraulic Press

The Central Hydraulic Press Company Limited has, however, reduced the dividend from Rs 10 to Rs 6 per share for the same year. The net profit, after providing for Taxation of Rs 58,000 (Rs 78,000), is only 18,624 as against Rs 59,129 in the previous year. The directors have, after transferring Rs 1.22 lakhs from various Reserves, written off Rs 1.51 lakhs against loss on investments and recommended the dividend as stated above.

In view of the relatively small amount of net income which is available for distribution after charging all expenses and providing for taxes, the directors have decided to wind up the assets of the company and distribute the same to its members. An extraor-

inary general meeting, in this connection, will be held shortly.

£ R\$
Calcutta Hydraulic Press

The Calcutta Hydraulic Press Company Limited has reported a net profit of Rs 35,753 for the year ended 30th June, 1958 against Rs 44,838 in the previous year. A sum of Rs 122 (Rs 1,946) is provided for Depreciation and Rs 79,000 (Rs 13,500) for Taxation. Despite lower profits, the directors have recommended a dividend of Rs 5 per share against Rs 3.

The directors have, in their report, stated that, in the best interests of the company, that the company be wound up and its assets distributed to its members. An extraordinary General meeting, in this connection, will be shortly held.

£ R\$
Cauvery Sugar

The Cauvery Sugars & Chemicals Limited has shown a loss of Rs 5.46 lakhs for the year ended 30th June 1958 as against Rs 1.51 lakhs in the previous year, after providing for Depreciation Rs 22,942 (Rs 5,887). Apart from the fact that there was no production, the loss was increased by the reduction in the rents payable by Kullitalai Cane Farms Private Limited on land owned by the company and leased to the former. The loss on account of this revision was Rs 1.1 lakhs.

A net sum of Rs 1.86 lakhs is still due on rental account, after taking credit for the value of cane delivered to the factory during the inaugural crushing season. It has been agreed that a sum of Rs 2.98 lakhs under this head will be payable by Kullitalai Cane Farms directly to the lessors concerned. For the time being, the sum of Rs 1.86 lakhs, due to the company, has been treated as debt considered doubtful.

The company has commenced crushing of cane, after the necessary tests had been carried out, with effect from 30th July 1958. Fixed assets are shown in the balance-sheet, as on the 30th June 1958, at Rs 81.47 lakhs. Subsequently, various items amounting to Rs 69.69 lakhs have been transferred to their respective block accounts.

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The Railway Budget

MR JAGJIVAN RAM'S Railway Budget for 1959-60 is one of the most heartening official assessments of Government's performance that we have seen in recent years. In regard to every phase of railway activity, the Minister has been in a position to report encouraging and considerable progress. His Budget differs substantially from the annual reports of recent years in that, for the first time since the Second Plan began, the speech is not overpoweringly affected by a bald statement of difficulties. This is not to say that problems have not been faced, but rather to indicate that the difficulties that cropped up have been adequately dealt with. One problem alone remains, but this too has its facet of an encouraging implication for the national economy. We refer here to the fact that the Minister has hinted at the competition offered by road transport in respect of what we might term as better paying loads. It is understood that, in this respect, the Railways have been underquoted. Indeed, just prior to the Railway Budget, there were apprehensions that, as a result of the consequent diminution of railway earnings, some increase in freights was to be expected. In the event, we have mercifully been spared any increase in either passenger fares or in freights. But, surely, there would have been occasion for surprise if, in fact, Mr Jagjivan Ram had thought fit to secure an augmentation of railway revenues; that the status quo has been maintained is certainly justified by the state of the national economy.

The trouble has been that 1958-59 has been, in a very real sense, a hump period of the Second Plan. Revenues have generally been slack. Industrial production, which had shown a marked increase ever since the beginning of planned endeavours, slackened perceptibly. The anticipated increase in railway tonnage carried did not materialise. But none of this comes as a shock to us; prudent planning would have anticipated such a course of events during 1958-59. After all, the bulk of fresh investment in the private sector was, as Mr H. V. R. Iengar, the Governor of the Reserve Bank, recently pointed out, completed by the middle of the Second Plan period; and additional production would ensue only after a time-lag. In the same way, the projects in the public sector have yet to start delivering, and it is only after output begins that any discernible increase in the carriage of freight by the railways can be expected. It is in this sense that the Railway Minister anticipates that, during the next Budget year, the pace of increase in railway freights postulated by the original Second Plan papers can be expected to materialise. What is of little consequence, in this view, is whether or not the current financial year has witnessed a satisfactory expansion in the utilisation of railway services; and what is much the more important is whether the Railways have succeeded in their attempt to create the extra capacity that will inevitably be drawn upon during the last two years of the Second Plan; and the record in this respect of the Railways is encouraging.

Except that there has occurred a decline in the freight traffic, progress has been charted

in every other respect on the Railways. Mr Ram's assertion that the demand for wagons was generally slack is to be interpreted rather as indicating that, for the first time since the planned endeavours began, the availability of wagons was greater than the demand for them. The indigenous production of locomotives and of wagons and of coaches has touched new records. The supply position in regard to so-called "critical material" has finally eased. The tempo of expenditure on the Railway plan has been maintained. The negotiations for obtaining foreign exchange against the Railway projects have largely been successful. During the year, the Railways were able to announce advantageous rates of freights for nine commodities in respect of exports, and studies are being made about the feasibility of further incentives being provided for exports. The peak of constructional activity took place during the current fiscal year. Work on the Assam link has proceeded apace. Attempts have been made, and successfully at that, to reduce the foreign exchange element in the Railway projects. In most cases, says the Railway Minister, "imports have been eliminated". The production of signalling equipment, to which the Minister made a different reference last year, has now greatly reduced the difficulty of indigenous availability. The output of steam locomotives has risen from 249 to 268, and that of wagons from 17,731 to 17,900. The Railway workshops have increased their capacity in respect of the maintenance of the much larger quantum of rolling stock. Locomotives have been subjected to vigorous tests, and research is being carried on about the utilisation of ash. A cheap anti-corrosive paint for steel has been patented, as also other patents for new materials and equipment developed by the research centre. A number of new trains has been introduced, and an equally significant number of services has been extended. New suburban services have been introduced, and the seat mile capacity is expected to increase significantly by the end of the Second Plan. The question of passenger amenities, and also that of facilities to employees, has received the attention of the authorities.

The progress that has been made as a result of the implementation of the huge development

Indian Finance

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February 21, 1959

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FIGURES AT A GLANCE

(IN CRORES OF RUPEES)

	Actuals	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
Gross Traffic Receipts	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
Ordinary Working Expenses	379.78	394.38	422.03
Net Miscellaneous Expenditure	264.18	274.22	283.71
Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund	12.56	12.03	17.61
Payments to Worked Lines	45.00	45.00	45.00
	26	10	11
TOTAL	322.00	331.35	346.43
Net Railway Revenues	57.78	63.03	75.60
Dividend to General Revenues	44.40	50.03	54.41
Net Surplus	13.38	13.00	21.19

West Bengal Budget

DR B. C. ROY'S budget speech has underlined the performance so far in implementing the Second Five Year Plan as well as the prospects for the remaining two years—a topic on which there was room for anxiety, in view of the attention devoted in the recent past to the growing gap between resources and targets. Dr Roy's categorical assurance that "in West Bengal, the question of pruning the Plan or of dropping some of the schemes does not arise", will, therefore, be received with considerable satisfaction by the general public in the State who had good reason to apprehend that pruning of the plan schemes might react adversely on the employment situation which is bad enough as it is.

The fulfilment of the plan targets will, however, call for a considerable step-up in the levels of outlay as compared with the previous years. Expenditure on plan projects amounted to Rs 22.13 crores in 1956-57, the first year of the Plan and to Rs 25.40 crores in the Second year. The budgeted outlay for the current year which is the third year of the plan was Rs 29.71 crores. This has been increased to Rs 34.06 crores in the Revised Estimates. The budget for 1959-60 provides for expenditure of Rs 37.7 crores on the State Plan leaving a balance of Rs 38.41 crores for the last year.

The State Plan has come up against many difficulties in the course of its implementation. The uncertainty regarding the quantum of Central assistance and the progressive reduction of the amount have added considerably to the State's share of the financial burden. When the Second Plan was drawn up, the State's share was fixed at Rs 64.4 crores out of a total outlay of Rs 153.7 crores, the balance to be met by the Centre in the form of loans and grant. It now appears that the Central contribution for the entire Plan period is not likely to exceed Rs 76.95 crores out of the increased outlay of Rs 157.7 crores including Rs 4 crores on account of transferred territories. During the first three years the State Government had already provided Rs 35.79 crores and, according to the original pattern of financing of plan projects, would have to provide only about Rs 28.61 crores in the remaining two years. But, as the contribution from the Centre has been reduced, the Government of West Bengal will have to provide an additional Rs 17 crores to reach the total target. This additional amount of Rs 17 crores which the Government has been asked to provide is the State's share in filling the gap of Rs 400 crores between available resources and the overall outlay of Rs 4800 crores on the Second Five Year Plan.

The Budget presented by Dr B. C. Roy does not, however, envisage any increase in the rates of existing taxes or imposition of new taxes. The taxes already imposed have shown a remarkable degree of resilience, so that the potential yield from additional taxes, originally fixed at Rs 14 crores, has now been estimated by the Planning Commission at Rs 53 crores. While Dr Roy has not added to the tax burden, the increased yield has not enabled him to do anything to reduce the tax burden. The tea trade in particular has been agitating for the abolition of the entry tax to supplement the reliefs afforded by the Centre. But with a revenue deficit of Rs 3.62 crores in the budget for the coming year, and additional income earmarked for plan expenditure, the prospects of tax reliefs are not very bright.

The Revised Estimates for the current year show revenue receipts at Rs 81.58 crores, an increase of 12.72 crores over the budgeted figure of Rs 68.86 crores. Expenditure, on revenue account, has increased to a lesser extent, from Rs 72.69 crores in the budget to

Rs 80.77 crores in the Revised Estimates, so that the revenue deficit of Rs 3.82 crores anticipated in the budget has been turned into a surplus of Rs 81 lakhs. Including the deficit of Rs 1.50 crores outside the revenue account, the current year is expected to close with an overall deficit of Rs 68.5 lakhs, as compared with the budget figure of Rs 1.76 crores.

For the year 1959-60, Dr Roy has budgeted for expenditure of Rs 82.67 crores on revenue account against receipts of Rs 79.04 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs 3.63 crores. A surplus of Rs 4.10 crores outside the revenue account turns this deficit into an overall surplus of Rs 47.75 lakhs. Including the opening balance of Rs 2.28 crores, the year is expected to close with a balance of Rs 2.76 crores. The budget also includes provision for a loan of Rs 7 crores to be floated during the coming year, which will be utilised to finance development schemes under the Second Plan.

Apart from the increase in the State's share of the total outlay on plan projects, there has been a reduction in the amount of Central assistance in the shape of grants and a corresponding increase in the State's contribution to the revenue expenditure on plan schemes. The State's contribution out of revenue on account of Plan schemes originally fixed at Rs 8.1 crores has now increased to 17.6 crores. The contribution from revenue for the plan during the budget year will be Rs 7.2 crores. Together with grant of five crores from the Centre, total resources on revenue account fall short of the expenditure on plan projects by Rs 3.63 crores, which is also the figure of the budget deficit on revenue account. While the State has grievances against the Finance Commission, even the reliefs recommended by that body have not been made available. Dr Roy has drawn attention to the fact that payment of grants at the level envisaged by the Finance Commission would have reduced the deficit to Rs 88 lakhs and the budget would have been balanced if the Central Government had adopted the Commission's recommendation regarding lowering of interest charges on Central loans.

Another source of difficulty is the expansion of DVC projects which tends to encroach on the resources available for other schemes in the State Plan. The State's share of the

total outlay on DVC, was originally fixed at Rs 15.6 crores. Out of this, the State has already provided Rs 14.46 crores in the first three years. With the sum of Rs 2.80 crores provided in the budget, the total outlay for the first four years will be Rs 17.26 crores. It is clear that any further increase will be at the expense of State schemes and there is justification for the demand that finances for the necessary expansion of the DVC should be found outside the State Plan.

As regards the implementation of the projects included in the State Plans, Dr B. C. Roy has drawn attention to the encouraging fact that the rephrasing of the All India Plan, which was divided into Part A and Part B, has not led to any pruning of the State Plan. He also indicated that resources for completing the targeted levels of outlay are in sight, provided, the amount of Central assistance which has now been scaled down to Rs 34 crores is forthcoming. He has also revealed that, in discussions with the Planning Commission, it has been pointed out that, if any savings were effected in the allocation for schemes included in the Plan, it would be open to the State Government to include in the Plan other developmental schemes within the overall ceiling of Rs 157.7 crores.

One of the most heartening features of planned development in the State is the substantial increase in irrigation facilities. While the area of the State is limited, provision of irrigation which enables cultivation of two crops where only one crop is grown at present, would in effect double the area under cultivation. The DVC provided irrigation to an additional 1.34 lakh acres during the last KHARIF season. By 1959-60 the DVC and the Mayurakshi project are expected to provide irrigation for 10.25 lakh acres. With the progressive implementation of the big irrigation projects, water will also be available for raising RABI crops. Satisfactory progress has also been recorded in other spheres of agricultural development. Out of 100 seed farms programmed for establishment during the Second Five Year Plan, 94 have already been set up. The strengthening of the agricultural base is essential for stabilising the economy of the State for industrial expansion. In this respect the progress already achieved in extending irrigation and the new schemes taken up augur well for the formulation of an adequate Third Five Year Plan for West Bengal.

Decision—Making and Productivity

By M. SUR

IT IS commonly assumed that the growth of large-scale industry automatically involves an increase in the costs of administration in proportion to labour costs and an expansion and elaboration of managerial control. Whether this is necessarily so is one of the questions which Seymour Melman set out to answer in his study* of the organisation and management policy of the Standard Motor Company at Coventry, England. The other question he set himself to consider was whether any alternative to the unilateral control of production by management is feasible in these days of rapidly changing technology, and whether bilateral decision-making can be effective.

The company chosen for this study holds an interesting position in the British automobile industry, for it has refused to keep to the industry line of standardised wages and has by a contract with the trade union confederation representing the various unions of its 12,000 workers introduced wages which on the average are 62 per cent higher than elsewhere in the industry, has reduced the categories of

wage-earners for the purpose of simplicity, and has introduced an incentive bonus scheme which enables production workers to earn between 90 and 105 per cent of base rates in bonus. It was the deliberate policy of the company to pay high wages, and in doing so it has quarrelled with the rest of the industry and has withdrawn from the employers' association. In spite of its high labour costs, however, it has managed to maintain and even improve its competitive position in the industry. How has this been done, and has it lessons for other large-scale industries?

Mr Melman has divided his book into a study of the decision-making processes into which the trade union enters, the decision-making organisation of management, and the effects of what he calls bilateral decision-making on productivity. High wage costs have naturally required the management to introduce intensive mechanisation in order to maintain their position in a competitive market, and the whole policy of the company is

* 'Decision-Making and Productivity' Seymour Melman, Basil Blackwell, Oxford.

strongly "production-oriented" in the author's words. The production equipment of the firm is subjected to sustained scrutiny and the management organisation includes a special machinery purchasing executive whose duty it is to investigate alternative methods with an eye to economy.

Management policy has concentrated on two areas: the extension of market control and control over its own internal organisation. It does not accept the common assumption that the enlargement of administration is a natural concomitant of large-scale industry. It regards the cost of its own management organisation with an eye to minimization of expense in much the same way as the regulation of production outlay. Its explicit policy is that its organization must serve production.

A comparison of the ratio of administrative costs to labour costs in the Standard Motor Co. with that of the automobile industry as a whole is most revealing. It has been found that in all countries where decision-making rests with management the proportion of administrative to production employees has been rising steadily in recent years. This is true of the motor vehicle industry as a whole in the UK, but it is not true of the Standard Motor Co. Whereas the ratio of administration to production personnel in the industry as a whole had risen from 15.6 in 1939 to 22.2 in 1954, in the Standard Motor Co. it had decreased from 16.5 in 1939 to 15.0 in 1955, although there had been an increase from 389 production workers in 1939 to 8,825 in 1953. Increased output per unit has been achieved without any relative increase in the number of supervisory staff; in fact, the number has been reduced in this period, and this has been achieved by organisation of the workshops into gangs and relying on the disciplining effect of the workers' own organisation at the production level, to maintain cooperative effort within the limits of the gang system.

Gains in productivity, says Mr Melman, are frequently swallowed up by more man-hours in the office, and in England in the last decade administrative costs have risen more rapidly than the growth of productivity, but this growth in cost of management can be reversed by a reduction in the scope and intensity of certain aspects of management decision-making. His contention, supported by his study at Coventry is that unilateral rule by management can be replaced by a form of bilateral decision-making and still ensure a growth in industrial productivity. This bilateral decision-making consists of formal and informal trade union agreements, and constant consultation and negotiation with shop stewards.

The contract made with the trade union confederation in 1951 laid down a 5-day week of 42½ hours, and fixed overtime rates; guaranteed weekly minimum rates for male and female employees and young workers. For normal rates of pay it fixed ten categories of base rates, and a bonus scheme operated on a gang principle. For this purpose each works divided into gangs as large as possible. The output of the whole gang is measured and a unit of output is given a time value called 'bonus time'. The sum of the output is the total bonus time produced. The total bonus time produced is measured as a per cent of actual hours worked by members of the gang. The resulting ratio is applied to the basic wage of each worker and gives the production bonus to be paid.

The result of this system of production and payment is that in Standard workshops the average hourly earning of production workers in 1955 was 89.8 pence whereas in the motor industry as a whole it was 55.6 pence. Working through the means of large gangs contrary to the teaching of modern indus-

trial psychologists who see in the small, intimate group the best unit from the point of view of team spirit, but in Standard it has worked because it has made the workers production conscious. Since it is in the interest of the whole gang to maintain production to secure a high bonus, when there is any breakdown it is the workers themselves who are keen to effect a repair with the minimum loss of time, and all work together to get production restored to normal. The gang system, moreover, has facilitated group control over work performance and has served as "a device to help workers absorb obsolescence of occupations that occur when production methods are dramatically changed." The gang system has also afforded "a group bargaining strength focussed on the total production process rather than a particular worker performance."

It is interesting to study the aspects of decision-making which are bilateral. The management employ workers on a proportional basis from among the various unions with which it has contracts, and they consult the shop stewards on engagement of additional labour and termination. The effect of lay-offs has been minimized by joint consultation and the spreading of the work, but there is no formal agreement on lay-off procedure. Work

Export Incentives for Mill-made Cloth

By K. P. SINGHANIA

INDIA has been exporting her cloth on a large scale to her traditional markets of the countries of the Indian Ocean as also to Australia, the UK, and Canada. The framers of the first Five year Plan had laid down 1,000 million yards as the target for export of Indian cloth every year. This figure was exceeded in 1950 when the export amounted to 1072 million yards. In 1954, the export was to the tune of 804 million yards. Thereafter, however, there has been a gradual fall in the export of cloth from India as will be seen from the following figures:—

1955	..	..	692 million yards
1956	..	..	683 " "
1957	..	..	839 " "
1958 (Jany. to Oct.)	..	..	492 " "

The reasons for this shrinkage in our export trade have been the competition from Japan and Hongkong and emergence of new exporters like China and Pakistan. What with rising costs of manufacture owing to higher incidence of labour cost, higher prices of raw materials and stores and several restrictive measures adopted by many countries who have been normally importing cloth from India, the Indian textile mills have been finding it difficult to sell their products at remunerative prices in the overseas markets. The result has been the gradual fall in the export of cloth, month by month, the year 1958 showing the lowest figure of export during the last nine years.

The reduction in exports of cloth resulted in accumulation of cloth in the internal markets, and with the mills, and to remedy this situation, the Government of India thought of devising ways and means, so that the export of cotton cloth can be stepped up. However, in spite of all the measures taken by Government such as the establishment of the Cotton Textiles Export Promotion Council with branches at all important trade centres in the overseas markets, sending of trade delegations, holding of exhibitions showing the variety and types of Indian cloth available for exports, standardisation of contract forms, pre-inspection of goods, survey and arbitration machinery, the cotton cloth exports have been dwindling. Not only is this having a deleterious effect on the internal economy of the

time, shift operation and overtime and holidays come within the process of worker decision-making. Deployment is arranged on a seniority basis, which removes decisions on transfer from arbitrary action. The gang system has led to a relaxation of traditional craft lines of job definition, and the grouping of occupations into new broad wage categories has been by agreement. Work load is a matter for constant negotiation with shop stewards. A network of formal agreements and informal negotiation thus limit the decision-making function of the management, but it is interesting to note that at no time has there been any talk of "worker control" among the Standard workers, and a distinction is made between decision-making and the execution of decisions. The system of negotiation and consultation has changed the behaviour of the workers, and has in many cases eliminated the need for foremen. In one plant, for instance, 3,000 workers work as a single gang without a foreman.

This study bears out the contention made in a recent study and referred to in an earlier article that association of workers in decisions in those areas that closely affect the workers represents the participation in management that workers really want rather than control of management functions.

country, but also on our foreign exchange earnings, as export of cotton cloth has been one of our major foreign exchange earners. It is out of the foreign exchange earned by the export of cloth that several important items of daily consumption like long-staple raw cotton, dyes and chemicals, machinery and spares required by the 400 and odd textile mills in India are being imported. Since the price factor in the overseas markets has been against the Indian Mills, they are finding it difficult to compete with Japan, Hongkong, China and Pakistan. Obviously, it is a case, where the textile mills who are exporting cloth and earning vital foreign exchange should be given sufficient incentive, so that they will be in a position to export larger quantities of cloth and maintain the foreign exchange earnings for meeting the outlay on raw cotton, dyes and chemicals and machinery.

The Textile Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India deliberated, among other things, on this important aspect of cotton cloth export promotion and recommended incentives to the exporting mills in the form of grant of import licences for dyes and chemicals, as also for raw cotton, and plant and machinery and spare parts.

It was originally laid down that the import of coal-tar dyes and chemicals will be granted to the exporting mills on the basis of 4 per cent and 6 per cent of their exports of grey and processed cloths respectively. It has, however, been announced that this basis has now been modified by Government to a flat 3 per cent on all exports of cloth to destinations other than America and Europe. In the case of exports to America and Europe, the value of import licence would be based on 5 per cent of the amount of cloth exported.

It is understood that this over-all reduction in the quantum of value of import licences has been made to accommodate the Exporting 10 per cent margin of profit. The equivalent varieties of Indian cotton are priced anywhere from 50 per cent to 60 per cent higher than the imported cotton. As a result of this, the fine and superfine mills will have a further advantage in that they will be assured of foreign cotton at considerably lower prices, namely, today's import level of prices plus 10 per cent. They will not be required to make any exports of their cloth and will not, there-

fore, be required to purchase Indian cotton and pay today's high prices.

Whereas, the prices of East African cottons like Jinja, Busoga and BP-52 range between Rs 1,000 to Rs 1,100 per candy, the prices of top quality Indian Co-2, the staple length of which is less than the East African varieties, are as high as Rs 1,600 to Rs 1,675 per candy. It is a well-known fact that our medium and coarse mills are passing through a crisis today owing to uneconomic working. Their costs of raw material, stores, dyes and chemicals are very high. They have also to pay a high wage bill, whereas the realisation of their cloth is so low that they cannot make both ends meet. The average cost of Indian cotton used in mixing, out of which 24s warp can be spun, is Rs 975 per candy. The realisation of cloth made out of this mixing is about Rs 2-12-0 per lb. As against this, the imported varieties of East African cotton, the average price of which is Rs 1050 per candy, can spin 40s warp and the realisation of cloth made out of this cotton is about Rs 4-4-0 per lb. It will be seen that the consumers of Indian cotton are at a distinct disadvantage as compared to the consumers of foreign cotton. The consumers of Indian cotton who happen to be the medium and coarse mills are also the main exporters of cloth and earners of valuable foreign exchange. On the other hand, the consumers of foreign cotton who are the fine and superfine mills get their raw materials at comparatively much lower prices and their realisation for cloth is much higher. It is for this reason and for the marked shift in the consumption patterns of the Indian consumer that the fine and superfine units in the industry are doing well. They had, however, not been exporting their cloth and, therefore, had not been earning any foreign exchange. All the same, they are to be supplied with imported cotton which is purchased out of the earnings of the coarse and medium mills!

In regard to the import of plant, machinery and spare parts, the licences will be granted to the exporting mills on the basis of the value of their exports in excess of 75 per cent of the average of their past performance in the three basic years. Import will be allowed only of specified textile machinery for modernisation and/or rehabilitation.

Thus the incentive given under the mill-made Cotton Cloth Export Promotion Scheme is not at all adequate for the exporting mills. Having paid high prices for Indian cotton and realising low prices for the cloth made therefrom, both in the local market as also in export, their position has become precarious. This is amply proved by the fact that there is a tendency towards curtailment of production. Many mills have closed their third shift and several others have curtailed their production even in the first and second shifts. Whereas in 1956 and 1957, the production of Indian Mill-made cloth was of the order of 5306 million yards and 5317 million yards respectively, the production in the year 1958 will hardly be 4920 million yards, showing a drop of over 400 million yards. In spite of this, the stock position with the mills is at a high figure of 5,80,000 bales. January to April are the best months for the off-take of cotton cloth from the mills; but this year the demand from up-country centres is not encouraging at all. This shows that the Indian consumer is not in a position to purchase his requirements of cloth due to the existing prices of foodgrains which are going up every day in spite of a bumper crop we had this season. Whatever purchasing power he has, is utilised in the purchase of foodgrains leaving very little with which he could buy his requirements of cloth.

It is, therefore, imperative that the Indian cloth should be exported on a larger scale. In other words, the export of Indian cloth must be stepped up by giving adequate incen-

tives to the Mills. There are only a few mills who may be able to export a substantial portion of their production, but the majority of them with average capacity and equipment will not be able to export goods worth more than Rs 3 to Rs 4 lakhs per month. Thus, at best, a unit of 1000 to 1200 looms can hope to export cloth worth Rs 50 lakhs only a year. On this basis, the export incentives of 3 per cent of import licences for dyes and chemicals, as also the half-hearted import entitlements for foreign cotton, will not at all be sufficient. After having paid higher prices for Indian cotton, the exporting mills will be out of pocket even after taking into account the incentives given.

It is reported that the incentives in the form of foreign cotton entitlement is likely to be taken away and the imported cotton distributed on the basis of past consumption only. If this is true, this clearly means that the fine and superfine mills who have been consuming imported cotton in the past will continue to get this cotton at a very cheap price and will secure all the advantages without having to export any cloth.

Thus these mills will benefit out of the foreign exchange earnings of the medium and coarse who will be at a double disadvantage in that they will have to buy Indian cotton at high prices and export cloth at low prices, the gap between their cost of production and the actual export prices realised not being met by the so-called incentives given to them.

The general criticism that is levelled against coarse and medium mills is that these have not changed their patterns of production and it is for this reason that they are suffering now, as there is a marked preference of the Indian consumer for fine fancy processed goods. At the same time, these mills are being denied the essential raw material in the form of imported cotton without which fine fancy goods cannot be produced.

In fairness to the exporting mills, their total import entitlement of foreign cotton should be allowed to be retained by them for their own use. If they do not have the equipment to use this cotton, then they should be allowed to sell it at the open market rate. This will be a real incentive in that the exporting mills will be able to reduce their prices to the overseas buyer and make larger efforts in stepping up exports. The scheme of linking up import entitlement with export performance in the basic years has no valid basis. This means putting premium on newcomers. Those mills who exported without any expectation of a future reward are being put to a disadvantage in that their import entitlement will be lower if they had exported larger quantities in the basic years. Import entitlement should be based on current performance only without taking the past exports into account. It is only when the exporting mill has no equipment to process the foreign cotton that such a mill may be allowed to sell the same in the open market at current prices.

It is understood that from the current quarter there is likely to be a change in the method of grant of import entitlement to exporting mills. Instead of linking the value of import licences with the exports in the basic years, this will be fixed at 70 per cent of the current exports, as in the case of dyes and chemicals. Out of the import entitlement thus granted, only 10 per cent will be allowed to be utilised by the exporting mills. The remaining 90 per cent will have to be surrendered for disposal to fine and superfine mills at a margin of 10 per cent. It is feared that this modification is not going to work in the interest of the coarse and medium mills who are the traditional exporters of Indian cloth.

It is reiterated that unless the exporting mills are allowed to retain for themselves the entire import entitlement for their own use

if they have the necessary equipment, or are allowed to dispose of their surplus in the open market, the purchase of giving incentive will be defeated. It is sincerely hoped that Government will give their earnest consideration to the issues involved, so that the decline in cloth exports is arrested and once again India recaptures her place in the international markets.

Export-Import Bank of Washington

THE US government's principal foreign lending agency, the Export-Import Bank of Washington, has just concluded its 25th year with a record of more than \$10,000 million authorized in credits for economic development in the free world. Of this amount, \$151,900,000 was loaned to India under terms of agreements announced in 1958. The Government of India received \$150,000,000 and a private textile company \$1,900,000.

In sharp contrast with the massive scope of the Bank's international financing activity is its relative obscurity. Other than government officials, economists or foreign trade executives few people either here or abroad know much about the Export-Import Bank—probably because it habitually operates with a small staff and without any fanfare.

For example, not many people realize that the Export-Import Bank has loaned more money than the widely known World Bank not only has the Export-Import Bank in the aggregate loaned more money during its existence than the World Bank has, but it also made more new loan commitments last year than the World Bank did.

Incidentally, the Export-Import Bank also "makes" more money (from nominal interest charges) than the World Bank does although neither is intended to be a money-earning institution.

These are surprising statements, but the facts fully bear them out, as the following comparisons show:

Total loan commitment: Export-Import Bank \$10,000 million; World Bank \$4,250 million.

Total disbursements: Export-Import Bank \$6,600 million; World Bank \$3,100 million.

New loan commitments in calendar year 1958: Export-Import Bank, 1,010 million World Bank \$770 million.

Net "profit" for fiscal year 1958: Export-Import Bank, \$69 million; World Bank, \$4 million.

Just what does the Export-Import Bank now entering upon its second quarter century do?

Although its primary objective is to promote the export and import trade of the United States, it helps economic development abroad by furnishing credits for the purchase of badly needed US capital goods and services which ordinarily could not be obtained without such credits. It does not finance purchase of so-called "soft" or consumer goods.

The financing help is given both to US and foreign private companies and to foreign governments. The interest rates charged are low but financial assistance is not extended by the Bank if capital is believed to be obtainable from private sources on reasonable terms.

These foreign lending activities of the Bank have proved to be mutually beneficial to the Bank and to other countries. The loans have promoted overseas trade by developing the economies, increasing employment and raising income levels of other countries. As a result, better markets have been developed for US goods or better sources of imports required by the United States have been provided.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Mr Dulles is Ailing

THERE will be sympathy for Mr John Foster Dulles having his second bout with cancer. But, inevitably, the prospect of Mr Dulles laying down office as Secretary of State is likely in many countries, and perhaps even in the United States, to be welcomed. If there is no official indication that Mr Dulles might resign, the medical reports testify to a state of health which might compel a long convalescence; and, with talks on the reunification of Germany possessing all the attributes of urgency, America will be able to ill afford a Secretary of state who functions from the hospital bed. Already, there is a good deal of speculation as to who Mr Dulles's successor might be, though, presumably, the American administration will not take a decision until it is clear beyond all doubt, after the radium treatment therapy starts, that the ailing Mr Dulles's recovery will be prolonged. The two names that have come to the fore are those of Mr Christian Herter and Mr Douglas Dillon. Mr Herter is the senior, but his handicap is that he is not blessed with good health: he suffers from arthritis, and the US Secretary of State's responsibilities are so vast as will certainly need a man in office to be in sound health. It may be, therefore, that Mr Dillon's accession to the office of Secretary of State is imminent.

But we must not fall into the danger of believing that a new Secretary of State will necessarily mean a change in US foreign policy. It may be conceded here that, for all that the conduct of his policy by Mr Dulles has been irksome, there has been a philosophy behind it and an objective before it. Neither philosophy nor objective is likely to be given up. If there is to be a perceptible and positive rethinking of US foreign policy, it will not be before there is a change in Government. In this sense, to the extent that the Democrats are generally thought to be certain to capture the presidency in 1960, the tenure of the new Secretary of State will probably be less than two years.

One suggestion that has been made by Mr Emmanuel Celler, a Democratic Congressman, deserves serious consideration by President Eisenhower. Mr Celler thought that the best man for the job of Secretary of State in America today is Mr Adlai Stevenson. Unfortunately, Mr Stevenson is a Democrat—the Democratic candidate who opposed Mr Eisenhower in the last two presidential elections. As far as we know, it has not before happened in American political history that so important an administrative appointment is given to an adherent of the opposition political party. But, the challenges that have been thrown out today and the great strides that have been made in bipartisanship in the sphere of foreign policy should both be reasons why Mr Eisenhower should not find it impossible to take the unprecedented step of inviting Mr Stevenson to accept office as Secretary of State. As Mr Celler pointed out, this would be an example of "real bipartisanship policy". For our part, we would welcome any development which makes available to international politics the astute brain of Mr Stevenson.

★

Fresh Start in Nepal

The Constitution announced by King Mahendra of Nepal on Basant Panchami day promises a fresh start for democracy in the mountain kingdom. The earlier experiment ten years ago was not a notable success, probably because the ground had not been prepared for the transition from feudalism to representative Government. The parties claiming to speak for the people succumbed too easily to the infantile ailments of democracy and disintegrated into personal factions. The new Constitution, which will come into force on a date to be announced by the King, provides for a bicameral legislature, a cabinet system of government, an independent judiciary under a Supreme Court with wide powers and a Public Service Commission.

The executive power is vested in His Majesty who will ordinarily exercise it in consultation with the cabinet. The Prime Minister will be appointed by the King and will be a person who must command a majority in the Pratinidhi Sabha (Lower House) consisting of 109 elected members. The Prime Minister will recommend

the names of members of the cabinet. The Pratinidhi Sabha will have wider powers than the Maha Sabha (Upper House) except in matters relating to the amendment of the Constitution. The Upper House will consist of 36 members, of whom 18 will be elected by the Lower House and 18 nominated by the King. Amendments to the Constitution must have two-thirds majority of both Houses and will be subject to the Royal Veto. The Constitution also provides for a State Council similar to the Privy Council in England, consisting of Ministers, former Ministers and others nominated by the King. One of its principal functions will be to make provision for regency when the ruling king happens to be a minor or is otherwise unable to carry out his duties.

The new Constitution bears testimony to the young monarch's earnest desire to foster the welfare of his subjects through democratic processes and institutions. Those capable of taking an objective view of the current situation in Nepal and the neighbouring countries will not quarrel with the emergency powers in the hands of the King, which are necessary to avert a breakdown or to deal with unusual situations. In any case the people will have an opportunity to express their views in the elections which began this week.

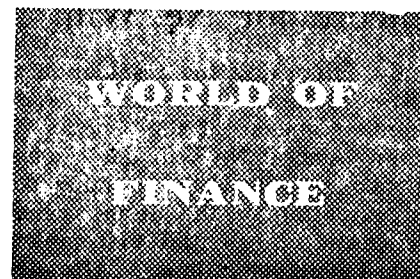
★ Menace of Numbers

The conference on Planned Parenthood which met last week in New Delhi has sounded the alarm without being able to show a practical way of escape for this country. Sir Julian Huxley has built up a gloomy statistical picture to lend point to his warning of political and social disaster. He estimates that at the present rate of increase, the population would be doubled in 45 years and would reach three-fourth billion before the end of this century. In India, in contrast with other countries, there is near unanimity on the need to check the growth of population. The Government of India is the only Government in the world which has taken a positive action for family planning, through establishment of clinics and provision of other facilities. But the results so far are not substantial, and a memorandum on family planning by the Madras Government has indicated the reason. The conventional methods are too expensive, or otherwise unsuited to local conditions. The Family Planning Board in Madras has adopted a new approach with emphasis on sterilisation with necessary safeguards. The element of irrevocability in such operations should make thoughtful persons uncomfortable and hesitate to recommend it for widespread adoption by the nation. The problem is to find an effective method of controlling births short of mutilation. As Dr Bhabha has said, what is needed is a measure which will not prevent conception, but will prevent the probability of conception by 30 per cent.

Encore for Ne Win

By submitting the resignation of his Caretaker Government two months ahead of the end of its term, General Ne Win has strengthened his hands in pressing for an extension of the period which he considers essential to complete clearing-up operations. His own personal prestige has been reinforced by the scrupulous regard he has shown for preserving the spirit of the Constitution as well as for the terms of the agreement under which he took over as Prime Minister last October. The task assigned to him when the parties in Parliament unanimously nominated him for the premiership was to arrange for holding free and fair elections so that a new Government could be sworn in by April. The General's assessment of the situation is that it will not be possible to create the conditions for holding elections in the short period left before the target date. As a non-member of the Assembly, he cannot continue as Prime Minister beyond a period of six months. The indefinite extension of his term as head of the Caretaker Government will require amendment of the Constitution. He might continue by extension of his term on a six-monthly basis, but the General is opposed to such circumventing of the spirit of the existing Constitution and has made it a condition for his continuance in office that it should be formally amended, deleting the six-month limit.

The General cannot be accused of trying to prolong his office indefinitely through amendment of the Constitution. He tried hard to bring about agreement between the two factions of the A.F.P.F.L. so that a Government commanding a stable majority could take over from him. He has also offered his cooperation to any other person who assumed office and ordered general election. At the same time he has revealed himself as an able political strategist with shrewd sense of timing. Spokesmen of all the parties, except the National United Front, have declared support for extending Ne Win's term in office. The A.F.P.F.L. faction led by U Ba Swe has already assured support for Ne Win. For Thakin's Nu' group, which was hesitating, the alternative to Ne Win was U Ba Swe and its members have come round to reluctant support of the general. U Nu's threat of passive resistance has an ominous ring, if the report of what he told the Rangoon Branch of his party represents what he really meant. The reference to Gandhian methods suggests that he will content himself with a moral protest. In any case the Chamber of Deputies is expected to put through the necessary amendment to the Constitution to enable Ne Win to continue as Prime Minister. The General for his part has indicated that with the cooperation of all parties he could hold general elections early next year.



Money Tight

THE money market has known a sustained tightness for some several weeks, due, presumably, to the substantially larger demand for accommodation for the financing of crops. This has in turn meant that the interest rates in the banking sphere have been influenced by this short term consideration, whereas the lesson to be drawn from banking results in 1958 would have indicated the necessity for the banking system to refrain from paying too high a price for its Deposits. It is the short term aspect of the money market which has also been responsible for the poor showing of Treasury Bills auctions in recent weeks. In banking circles, no relief from the tight money conditions is anticipated before the end of March or the beginning of April. In this sense, the inter-bank call money rate is likely to be well maintained until that time, with a probable decline on the cards from the middle of April. As for term money rates, bankers are privately disturbed by the fact that a concerted reduction in the rates of interest offered for Deposits does not seem to be possible. As we had pointed out on an earlier occasion, the voluntary agreement among banks is not proving to be the remedy for the profit squeeze which banks suffered as a result

of the high term money rates. There is the distinct possibility that, when the 1959 slack season starts, some of the banks might express their intention to withdraw, as it were, from the voluntary agreement. Such withdrawal would be made not so much because there would be the intention to compete by offering higher rates than prescribed, but rather as a unilateral protest by individual banks against the ineffectualness of the agreement. For our part, we cannot find any rational explanation for term money rates continuing at their present levels.

Sharp Rise in Foreign Balances

The busy season continues apace as evidenced in the latest banking returns. The Reserve Bank figures for February 13 reveal that Active Note circulation has expanded by another Rs 10.05 crores to Rs 1668.14 crores. Moreover, Rupee Coin went out into circulation for Rs 0.41 crores. Currency has been expanded against Foreign Securities for Rs 13.33 crores by transfer from Balances Held Abroad in the Banking Department. On the other hand, there has been a small contraction of Rs 3.33 crores against Rupee Securities. In the result, notes held in the Banking Department are lower by Rs 0.46 crores at Rs 10.84 crores.

The feature of the week's returns is the substantial rise that has been recorded in the foreign exchange reserves held in the two departments of the Reserve Bank. On the one hand, as we have seen, Foreign Securities were higher by Rs 13.33 crores. On the other hand, in the Issue Department, Balances

Held Abroad have improved by Rs 2.11 crores. The net rise in the foreign exchange reserves is, therefore, of the order of Rs 15½ crores. The bulk of this represents the advance payment of £ 10 million against the pension agreement by the UK Government in terms of their undertaking at the Washington Conference convened by the World Bank to help India in its present predicament over foreign exchange. Nevertheless, it is to be noted that a trifle over Rs 2 crores of the increase in foreign exchange reserves is to be attributed to an export surplus. In the sense that, since the Second Plan began, there has been an unremitting import surplus, the fact that, with a break of two weeks, foreign exchange reserves since the end of November have been consistently rising, even if by small amounts, is a heartening indication that the imbalance in payments has been corrected by vigorous and effective Government action. We may also note that, with the current week's accretions to foreign balances, exchange reserves held by the Reserve Bank have, after some months, crossed the Rs 200 crore mark, to be placed at Rs 206.13 crores.

The Central Government's balances have improved by Rs 15.38 crores to Rs 65.82 crores, and this could be due to the credit derived by Government in respect of the £ 10 million received from the UK Government. But it is also possible that, during the week, there has been some element of deficit financing. For, while Rupee Securities in the Issue Department were lower by Rs 3.33 crores, investments in the Banking Department have been marked up by Rs 6.22 crores. The balances of State Governments are practically unchanged at Rs 21.99 crores and their borrowings are also more or less the same at Rs 27.79 crores. In spite of the busy season pressure, it would appear that the Reserve Balances of member banks have improved by Rs 4.48 crores to Rs 72.43 crores, but such improvement has been accomplished by larger recourse to central banking credit. The Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank having gone up by Rs 6.51 crores to Rs 96.82 crores.

Notwithstanding an increase of Rs 4.15 crores to Rs 480.80 crores in Deposits, the State Bank, in its return for February 13, discloses an increase in borrowings from Rs 6.09 crores to Rs 12.00 crores. Investments are lower by a shade under Rs 1 crore at Rs 276.27 crores, being wholly as a result of disinvestment in gilt-edged. The increased resources from Deposits and borrowings have been utilised mainly in adding to Cash in Hand and with the Reserve Bank, which is marked higher by nearly Rs 6 crores at Rs 29.22 crores against Rs 23.28 crores. The total of Advances has also risen by Rs 2.51 crores to Rs 193.37 crores.

The return of Scheduled Banks for February 6 reflects the pressure of month early disbursements and

the progress of the busy season. It also confirms our anticipation last week of an increase in Deposits and a decline in Investments. Finally, it also clarifies that a typographical error was responsible for indicating last week a sharp and unusual rise in balances with other banks—to which we had drawn attention. Deposit Liabilities of Scheduled Banks appear to be fractionally lower, but this is because a number of adjustments have taken place. Borrowings both under Demand and Time Liabilities have been reduced in the aggregate by over Rs 2½ crores. A decline in net Demand Liabilities has been more than offset by what is presumably partly a switch to Time Liabilities. Secondly, the total of Advances has jumped sharply by Rs 17.77 crores to Rs 938.11 crores. Thirdly, Investments in gilt-edged have been marked down by Rs 12.00 crores at Rs 623.29 crores. There is a reduction of Rs 4.34 crores in borrowings from the Reserve Bank, but this is largely offset by an increase of Rs 2.67 crores in borrowings from the State Bank. In the result, cash balances have moved down from Rs 161.89 crores to Rs 156.95 crores. Lastly, balances with other banks should, in the return for January 30, have read as Rs 12.95 crores, and not Rs 21.95 crores as was rendered.

Outlook for Dollar

By Paul Einzig

NEARLY quarter of a century has passed since the last dollar crisis. During that long period the international stability of the dollar has been one of the few fixed points in an unstable world economy. During the post-war period an increase in the dollar price of gold as a matter of expediency was often advocated, but none of the advocates of such a measure would have suggested that circumstances might arise in which the United States Government would feel forced to resort to it. During the last few months, however, the possibility of an involuntary devaluation of the dollar has come to be envisaged in many quarters both in the United States and abroad.

The unexpected extent of duration of the business recession is mainly responsible for this pessimism. It became accentuated as a result of the Democratic victory at the Congressional election in November 1958, foreshadowing the possibility of a Democrat Administration in 1960.

In spite of the substantial outflow of gold during 1958, the size of the American gold reserve is still very formidable. With the development of doubts foreign Governments and central banks may convert, however, their holdings of dollars into gold, and private foreign holders of dollars may remove their funds from the United States in anticipation of a devaluation under a Democratic Administration. But even if all foreign-owned dollars were withdrawn

a fairly substantial gold reserve. The only people who could force the hand of the Administration to devalue against its wish would be the Americans themselves. While the extent of the gold drain due to foreign withdrawals has its natural limits, there are virtually no limits to a drain caused by an American flight from the dollar.

Up to now the extent of such a flight has been very moderate. It consists of some American demand in London for South African gold mining shares, forward buying of gold as occurred during the last few weeks in the London bullion market, and American buying of gold in Canada. The newly established gold market in Montreal caters mostly for American buyers. But the sum total of these operations need not give cause for uneasiness. After a victory of the Democrats, and perhaps even an anticipation of such a victory, the present trickle might, however, easily grow into a flood.

The United States Government has always resisted pressure in favour of making the dollar notes convertible into coins and in favour of allowing American residents to acquire and hold gold bars in the United States. This is fortunate, for, with such hoarding facilities in existence, the sky would be the potential limit of an American flight from the dollar. As it is, any distrust in the dollar is liable to be largely offset by distrust in other currencies or in the security of gold holdings in foreign countries. From this point of view the development of a gold market in Canada constitutes a source of grave danger, because many Americans who would hesitate to hold gold in Europe or in Latin America would willingly hold gold in Canada.

The re-emergence of a forward market in gold in London after its absence for twenty years must be regarded as a source of potential difficulties for the United States in case of a flight from the dollar. But in this respect the remedy lies with the Washington Administration. The relations of the United States authorities with the British and Canadian authorities could hardly be friendlier, and it seems probable that a request from Washington to co-operate in an effort to discourage the flight from the dollar would not be ignored in London and Ottawa. At present no such intervention is called for, and it is to be hoped that there never will be. But it is well to remember that in 1935 the British authorities placed a ban on forward dealing in gold in response to requests from France and other "gold bloc" countries which were finding the operations of their national in the London forward gold market a source of additional difficulties.

Hitherto it has been assumed that the International Monetary Fund is just another channel for dollar aid to European and other soft-currency countries. But surely that institution could operate a two-way traffic if necessary. It could reinforce the defences of the dollar in face of speculative exaggeration of an adverse pressure.

But remedy lies in the hands of the American authorities and especially the American people. It is arguable that the former could be a little less generous with dollar aid at a time when the possibility that before very long the dollar itself may need support cannot be ruled out altogether. Above all, resistance to domestic inflation would go a very long way toward silencing the prophets of dollar's doom.

But any firm disinflationary policies would hinder expansion of production at a time when this is vital from the point of view of

keeping pace with expansion in the Soviet Union. Moreover, credit restrictions are liable to prevent business recovery and would strengthen political pressure in favour of "New Deal" inflation. What is needed, therefore, is not so much another dose of conventional disinflationary remedies as a supreme effort to persuade the American workers to exercise self-restraint in their wage claims.

Admittedly, in Britain exhortations to that effect have failed to produce any noteworthy results, because sterling no longer seems to be in danger of a devaluation.

But the fears of a dollar devaluation should give rise to a better spirit of co-operation in America in the interest of its defence. In the long run the fate of the dollar lies in the hands of the American industrial worker. If he could be persuaded to restrain his wage demands without being forced to do so by credit squeeze and increasing unemployment the American authorities would have no difficulty in restoring international confidence in the dollar. In the absence of such self-restraint, the wave of distrust is liable to continue. (Copyright).

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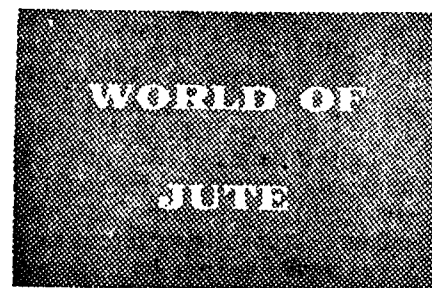
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Listless Conditions

After displaying a hardening tendency in earlier dealings the jute goods market has closed the week under review once again on a quiet note. An improvement in sentiment in the heavy goods section was noticeable almost from the start following rumours of a sizable order from Government for B Twills. At one time this construction gained upto a rupee in price. With the announcement of a rise in US burlap consumption in January, hessian prices also moved up somewhat but even here the gains could not be maintained till the end of the week.

It would appear that the Government order for 42,000 bales of 3 Twills for delivery during three months, February, March and April have not come up to the expectations of marketmen. Evidently the speculative rise in the price during last Friday's trading in B Twills had been largely motivated by the belief that the size of the order would be much bigger and that the delivery period much shorter.

A contributory factor for the lack of sustained interest at the higher price levels has been the knowledge that the performance of the industry atleast as far as sackings are concerned is far from satisfactory. The figures relating

to production of jute goods during January released on Saturday have made it clear that the rise in stocks has been brought about by lack of overseas demand for our goods. Total production of jute goods in January amounted to only 92,100 tons against 96,500 tons in the previous month and 98,300 tons in the corresponding month of last year. The lower output is to be attributed to the fall in the hours worked last month. Mills have worked for only 206 hours in January while the number of hours worked by them in December totalled 217.5. An interesting feature of the production figures is that hessian output is shown almost unchanged from the previous month's figure at 40,000 tons. Thus the decline in production has almost entirely occurred in sacking the production of which is placed at 45,200 tons, as against 49,200 tons in the previous month. Output of other varieties has also declined from 7,200 tons to 6,900 tons. The shift in emphasis as between the production of hessian and sacking will be clearly seen when the two sets of relevant figures for last month and the corresponding month of 1958 are compared. As against a production of 34,400 tons of hessian in January 1958, production in January 1959 has amounted to 40,000 tons. The relevant figures for sacking are 57,300 tons in January 1958 and 45,200 tons last month.

The figures for despatch of goods released on Wednesday leave no doubt about the unsatisfactory performance of the industry during last month. Total despatches last month have amounted to 87,691 and these compare with 92,085 tons in December. When compared with the corresponding month of last year, however, the position does not appear so bad;

for despatches in December 1958 amounted to only 75,528 tons. An analysis of the figures reveals interesting points. Taking total despatches, the two principal sections seem to stand more or less on an equal footing, as Hessians are placed at 39,188 tons and sacking at 42,909 tons as against 41,876 tons and 44,893 tons respectively in the previous month.

The export performance of these, however, shows wide disparity. Exports of hessian have amounted to 37,437 tons as against 39,742 tons in the previous month. The decline in overseas demand for heavy goods will be clearly brought out if it is noted that exports of this category of goods during January last year were of the order of 26,215 tons while Hessians accounted for only 28,103 tons to make up a total of 55,654 tons. The position last month is that out of a total of 63,723 tons, hessian have accounted for 37,437 tons. If the overall position of sacking last month has been on a par with hessian it is because of the high level of sacking despatches for internal consumption the figure for which during last month is placed at 13,309 tons as against 17,280 tons in December and 15,319 tons in January 1958.

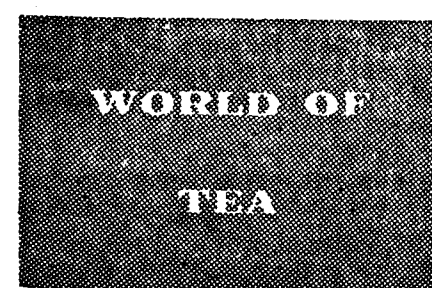
A probable reason why hessian prices have also turned quiet after reacting favourably to the news of a rise in burlap consumption in US during last month is the belief that the availability of this category of goods may steadily increase in coming months. It may be noted that already the emphasis on hessian production is well pronounced last month as indicated above. It would appear that the depressed conditions in the raw jute market has also engendered a

feeling in overseas consumers that prices may decline further.

Conditions in the raw jute market have been dull though there has been sustained mill interest in mesta at advancing price levels. It would appear that the depressed sentiment is due to a feeling that the recent sanction accorded to balers to export a limited quantity of raw jute has not made much difference to the prevailing situation in the trade. Referring to present conditions in the raw jute market the Jute Balers' Association, Calcutta have pointed out that recent developments have upset the trade. The Association is of the view that the restriction imposed on the trade by the STC that sales should be made at £88 for export firsts, £77 for export lightnings and £63 for export hearts all per ton c.i.f., for Continental ports is unrealistic as no business is possible at these rates. It would appear that the fact that the export duty of Rs 3 per maund that is still in force is making the position further difficult for balers to conclude business overseas. It is pointed out that if exports of raw jute are to make any worthwhile contribution toward bringing stability to the raw jute market it is essential that this duty is abolished and at the same time export of raw jute is allowed to take place through the normal trade channels.

The jute goods market opened the week on a steady note on rumours of a sizable Government order for B Twills. B Twills February moved up to Rs 89.35 while hessian 40" x 10 oz Feb, also steadied up in sympathy to Rs 39.60. With covering in heavy goods in the futures market prices further moved up on Friday (the market remained closed on Thursday) and B Twills was placed at Rs 89.40 with Hessian quoting at Rs 39.85. The market ruled quiet in heavy goods and steady in hessian on Saturday with the rates as follows: B Twills Rs 88.60 and Hessian Rs 39.65. News of a rise in US burlap consumption coupled with rumours of a fresh Russian order imparted some strength to the market on Monday especially in the hessian section where the rate improved to Rs 40.05. B Twills also steadied up in sympathy to Rs 89. The news of a Government of India tender for 42,000 bales of B Twills received late on Tuesday failed to sustain interest in the sacking section as the size of the order was below market expectations. Consequently B Twills reacted to Rs 88.60. Hessian however continued to rule steady at Rs 40.05. Conditions were rather quiet on Wednesday due to selling pressure in hessian which as a consequence receded to Rs 39.60 B Twills also marked down to Rs 88.20.

In the raw jute market Assam Bottoms was quiet at close at Rs 20.50 in the absence of business after having been steadier earlier at Rs 21.



Prospects

THE prices obtained at the Calcutta Tea auctions, during the past few weeks, have been satisfactory, especially when it is considered that quality is still rather ordinary. This is mainly due to the fact that certain foreign buyers have continued to show good interest in their buying. For instance, Russia has continued to support Darjeeling teas, while stylish sorts have been dearer mainly due to increased support from Turkish buyers. Egypt is likely to continue her purchases of Fannings and Dusts, while the increased weight of brighter liquoring medium Broken Orange Pekoes and Orange Fannings may provoke more interest

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(ii) Tender No. CON/COS/16/F259 for supply of 90 cwt. wire rope steel galvanised 60-70 tons tensile. 7x7/22 S.W.G. Specification IRS S3-47. D.O.I. Inspection required. Earnest money is Rs 220/-. Tenders will be opened on 7-3-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipts from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipts for depositing earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

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from out-market buyers. These may probably be the reasons that the bottom of the market has risen from about Rs 1.50 per pound to Rs 1.56 and, judging by the strength shown by the bazar buyers, it is possible that internal consumption has increased.

According to the official figures released this week, exports of Indian tea, during the first eleven months of 1958, were higher by 10 million pounds as compared with the exports for the whole of 1957. Over 454 million pounds of Indian tea, valued at about Rs 123 crores, was exported during January/November 1958 as against about 443.4 million pounds of about the same value exported during 1957. The increase was appreciable in the exports to the UK, USA and USSR. The UK imported 292.9 million pounds of India tea valued at Rs 79.81 crores in the first 11 months of 1958 as against 275.8 million pounds of the value of Rs 75.74 crores during the corresponding period of 1957. During the same period, exports to the USA were 22.7 million pounds valued at Rs 5.93 crores as against 20.99 million pounds valued at Rs 5.82 crores during the 11 months of 1957. Over 21.2 million pounds of the value of Rs 7.04 crores was exported to the Soviet Union as against 15.95 million pounds of the value of Rs 5.38 crores during the 11 months of 1957.

It is true that India has been able to hold its own even in the face of severe international competition. But, there is little reason for complacency. For, although the quantity exported has risen by 10 million pounds as compared to 1957, the value has remained the same, indicating a fall in prices. In other words, the increase in the volume of exports has not enabled the country to earn any additional foreign exchange.

As the competition from other tea-exporting countries is becoming more and more fierce, it will be futile to expect any upward

swing in prices, particularly in the absence of an international agreement. Any further expansion of India's tea exports will, therefore, largely depend on strengthening the competitive position of the country. Particularly, the Common teas are in a sad plight in this respect. Tax concessions can, of course, go some way towards providing relief to the producers.

Meanwhile, stocks of tea in London have remained around 170 million pounds. Stocks, as on the 6th February, were 169.08 million pounds as against 165.73 million pounds in the previous week. Seventy-seven thousand chests are scheduled to come on to the auctions each week throughout this month and for the first three weeks of March. It is encouraging that the trade has been able to absorb these quantities so far without too much strain; but there are still some stern tests ahead. This, in any case, is small consolation when the prices are already below production costs.

In the Export Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 65,670 packages. There was a good general demand; but this weakened, to some extent, as the sale progressed. "Teas for price" were the strongest feature of the sale and were sold readily at 4 to 6 nP per pound above last rates and sometimes more. Plain and Medium Broken were 2 to 4 nP dearer. The cleaner Fannings came in for strong competition and were 4 to 10 nP dearer, while others in this category were irregular, but generally 2 to 6 nP above last rates. Orthodox BOPs received limited support and were generally neglected except for those showing an improvement in quality and these were upto 10 nP easier to buy. Orthodox OFs, however, received better support, particularly the cheaper varieties and these were firm and often dearer.

Best CTCs, particularly Fannings, met with strong competition and were considerably dearer. The

cheaper varieties were, however, very irregular, but generally dearer. Legg-cut teas were well supported but were irregular. Whole Leaf grades and Darjeelings met with fair enquiry, but at generally easier rates. Following rates were quoted:—Clean Black Pekoe Rs 2.00 to Rs 2.08; Plain BP Rs 1.72 to Rs 1.75; Plain Fannings Rs 1.80 to Rs 1.88; Medium BP Rs 1.68 to Rs 1.73; Medium Fannings Rs 1.80 to Rs 1.84; Best CTC Assam BP Rs 2.20 to Rs 2.30 (nominal) and Best CTC Assam Fannings Rs 2.40 to Rs 2.60 (nominal).

In the Internal Sale, offerings consisted of 21,035 packages Dusts and 2,270 packages of Leaf grades. There was a fair demand at about last rates; but this weakened somewhat towards the close for CTC grades. Orthodox descriptions were sold readily at rates which were generally firm on last week; but less enquiry for the powdery sorts was forthcoming. Legg-cut Doars showed an easier tendency; but the few Darjeelings, on offer, were irregular and sometimes dearer.

Medium and poorer CTC types, which were selling at about last rates at the commencement of the sale, eased somewhat and in the latter half of the sale were fetching rates upto 10 nP below last. The best CTC types were very irregular and were generally easier towards the close. There were some withdrawals in this category. Following rates were quoted:—Medium Doars Dust Rs 1.82 to Rs 1.84; Medium Assam Grainy Dust Rs 1.78 to Rs 1.82; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 1.95 to Rs 2.10 and Best Assam CTC Dust Rs 2.30 to Rs 2.90 (nominal).

There was a good demand for Leaf grades, orthodox types being generally sold at firm to dearer rates. CTC descriptions were, however, a little easier.

In the Export Quota section, business was reported done at 1½ nP. At the close, there were buyers at this level with sellers at 1½ nP per pound.

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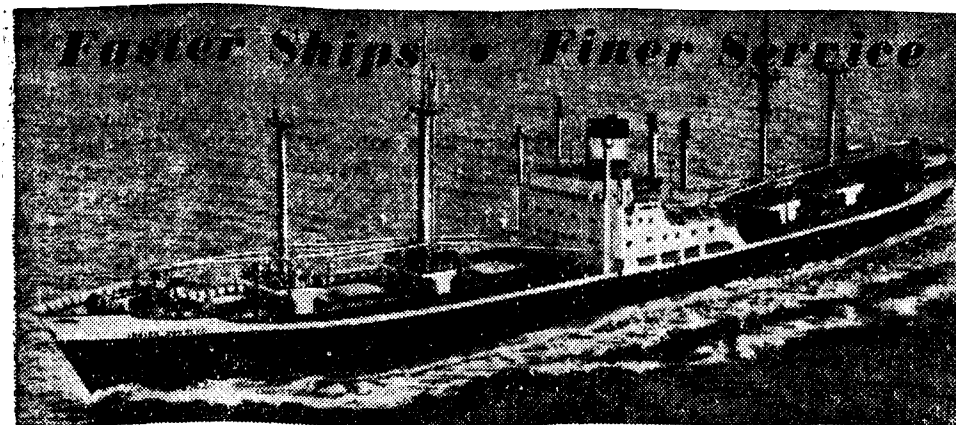
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US Notes

Economic growth is, of course, a principal objective of government policy in every country in the world. The rate of growth is widely accepted as an indicator of the performance of economy.

Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's grandiose claims that the USSR would attain economic superiority over the United States by 1970 have focussed world attention on the potentialities of US economic growth in the next 15 years.

Although Administration spokesmen thus far have refrained from predicting any percentage figure projection for growth of the US economy in the years ahead, they have expressed confidence that it would be vigorous and sustainable if the appropriate public and private policies were followed.

However, American private economists have estimated the US Gross National Product will grow at the rate of four to five percent a year in the next few years. The USSR Gross National Product, according to their estimates, will increase six percent a year. The USSR, they point out, has a smaller economic base and therefore its slightly higher percentage rate is in conformity with historical experience in any economic system.

One of the Administration's top fiscal officers, Chairman William McC. Martin, Jr. of the Federal Reserve (Bank) System, spelled out at a hearing before the joint economic committee of Congress on Friday what public and private policies he believes should be followed to assure a steady and sustainable economic growth in the United States. At the same time, he explained what the nation's objectives are both at home and abroad.

"Desirable economic growth," Mr Martin said, "goes beyond increases in line with a growing population and labour force. It involves a rate that makes possible rising living standards through increasing consumption per capita (person) for present and future generations.... Fundamentally, economic growth at a more rapid rate than population is the response of men to their ever-increasing needs."

"Among the other reasons for seeking economic growth is the importance of demonstrating to the world that free economies under democratic political systems can outperform regimented economies under dictatorial political systems in providing high and rising living standards for all of the people."

"Economic progress, however, cannot be measured merely by per-

centage increases in the quantity of output. Also at stake is the opportunity to live as free man, the responsiveness of the productive system to the desires and tastes of consumers, the quality of goods and services, the desire of leisure and opportunities for using it in a satisfying way.

"These aspects of our economic performance will have a great influence on how the rest of the world judges the merits of free versus regimented economies."

Mr Martin said the Federal Reserve System, which corresponds to a central bank which exists in many countries, believes the financial basis for further growth is now established. Total economic activity, measured in real terms, has regained its earlier peak. Also, the active money supply has increased by about 2.5 per cent above the prerecession level, and holdings of other liquid assets, including time deposits, are up sharply, he said.

Looking ahead, he singled out labour productivity (output per worker) as a key factor needed for a high rate of economic growth. He is counting on advancing US technology to greatly increase productivity. Private estimates are that productivity has sharply risen since mid-1958, bringing the increase for the year as a whole to about 6 per cent. Labour productivity customarily rises sharply in a business recovery period.

This matter of US labour productivity, it turns out, also greatly concerns Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev. He told the 21st Soviet Communist Party Congress on January 28 that US labour productivity in industry is 2 to 2.5 times higher than in the USSR and in agriculture, 3 times higher. Actually, American economists say, the US productivity is considerably higher than the figures Khrushchev gave, particularly in agricultural productivity.

The reason for Khrushchev's concern is this: he told the Congress that communist society and the communist goal of "to each according to his need" can only be achieved when the USSR can surpass the US rate of output per man-hour.

That day seems a long, long way off—certainly not in the foreseeable future.

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Australia

By CHARLES LYNCH

Opportunities for British industries based in Australia, and scope for further profitable outlets for British capital, are provided by Australia's expanding trade with South East Asia. Products from the heavy engineering and metal industries, in which a substantial amount of British capital is already invested, are finding keen buyers in Asian markets. Many

progressive British companies are sharing in this trade with the output from plants in Australian cities.

In the 1953-57 financial year the inflow of private investment in Australia from the United Kingdom was £A58,400,000 and in the previous year £A66,800,000. The Australian Minister for Trade, Mr John McEwen, says that more than £A200,000,000 of new capital is now being invested each year in the Australian manufacturing industries by local and overseas investors.

Much of this finance is undoubtedly attracted by the possibilities of the trade with Asia, in the last year at least 360 industrial projects, each involving a minimum new capital investment of £A 50,000 in Australia were in progress or announced to begin.

Australian trade drives in Asia are characterised by a vitality and enterprise that offers a stimulus and encouragement to new investors. A notable recent example was the chartering by Australian exporters of a special ship which visited ports in many Asian countries with a floating exhibition of Australian manufactured products. Trade promotional activities preceded and coincided with the arrival of the ship in the various trading centres.

The exporters now state that this spectacular venture has greatly exceeded their expectations, and large orders for a variety of manufactured products have been secured.

Contributions in the way of tractors, pumps, earth moving equipment and agricultural machinery, made under the Colombo Plan, have also made the products and potentialities of Australia's heavy industries better known in Asian countries.

India's imports from Australia in the last year, which bought metals, metal manufactures and machinery totalled £A6,930,081. The figures, while small in comparison with British trade with European and other countries, are continually growing and, taken in conjunction with Australia's favoured geographical position in relation to these growing markets, offer considerable encouragement for the future. They represent an opportunity for the British industrialist who is alive to the changing nature of trade with Asia and the prospects of an increasing share of this coming to Australia.

NEW EQUIPMENT FOR FORD PLANT

Expansion of the stamping plant facilities at the plant of the Ford Motor Co. of Australia Pty Ltd, at Geelong, Victoria, began recently and is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

Costing more than £A2,000,000 twenty three new presses, including one of 1,950 tons capacity, have been ordered in Great Britain and Australia. They will be installed in a new building and in the pre-

sent stamping section. The process will be used to make body panels and will increase the plant's capacity and the Australian content of Ford vehicles.

NEW COTTON-GROWING PROJECT

In Australia, where cotton planting has suffered many fluctuations and only about 10% of its cotton requirements are grown locally, there is interest in a new cotton-growing project at Narrabri, New South Wales.

A State Government experimental farm has been established and experts state that a wide section of the adjoining country, over which sheep now graze, is well suited for cotton culture on a closer settlement basis.

In the project the two staple products, wool and cotton, would be growing side by side. Under irrigation the area would yield about 1,000 lb of cotton and seed per acre.

In Queensland, on comparatively inferior soil, some farmers get up to £100 an acre from their crops.

MINING INVESTMENT STEADY IN AUSTRALIA

Reviewing mining investment in Australia in 1958, THE INDUSTRIAL AND MINING STANDARD says that base metal share prices, although marked down following lower metal returns, did not sink to any "miserable levels". This was obviously due to their popularity and the fact that excellent reserves and investments have been built up over the year. Ilmenite and rutile faded out of the share scene fairly thoroughly during the year. Until prices improve, or contracts can be obtained readily at economic levels, the future of the beach sand mining industry will be confined to a few old established and efficient producers.

Uranium shares underwent a further sorting out, and there are now only a handful of listed companies. The remainder have all done well enough, and have mines producing, and are capable of good profits and dividends.

Gold remained the steadiest section in mining. Established producers, particularly in Western Australia, continued to battle with the costs problem and mostly achieved success. THE STANDARD says that there is no doubt that a rise in the price of gold would help much more than the Government subsidy, which is welcome, but which is not the complete answer. The popular Western Mining group again did well, and should continue to hold its own. The richer mines, Australian Development and Hill 50 continued to pay high dividends.

DEMAND FOR PULP AND PAPER PRODUCTS

Australian Pulp and Paper Mills Limited, which has subsidiary companies in Tasmania operating pulp and hardboard mills, had a consolidated net profit of £A1,030,927 for 1957-58, compared with £903,724 for the previous year.

One of the companies constructed 14 miles of forest roads during the year in Tasmania. Logs felled and transported amounted to 36,000,000 super feet.

A new plant at Ipswich, Queensland, which cost £A1,600,000 began commercial production of hardboard in May. Capacity is 50,000, 000 square feet per annum.

At the Ballarat Paper Mills Proprietary Limited, at Ballarat, Victoria, a new American-type coating machine has been in operation. It has enabled an increased output and a wider range of coated papers.

The chairman of the parent company, Mr W. D. Brooks, told shareholders recently that last year he drew attention to a worthwhile slackening in demand for pulp and paper products, increasing competition and a tendency to a fall in prices. Since then demand has strengthened in Australia and overseas.

"HONEYCOMB" MATERIAL TO BE MADE IN AUSTRALIA

Materials of a type used in the United States in the construction of space vehicles are being manufactured under licence in Australia by W. J. Manufacturing Co Ltd, of Mosman, New South Wales, by agreement with Hexcel Products Inc of California.

These materials comprise a honeycomb core, made either from aluminium, stainless steel, glass fabric, or cotton.

The weight and strength characteristics of honeycomb make it suitable for many aircraft and missile applications.

Hexcel honey comb is made from a sheet material formed into a cellular structure by expanding blocks of banded sheets. It has qualities of high strength, lightness, and a high ratio of surface area to volume. The honeycomb can be made from almost any material available, in continuous web or roll form—metallic or non metallic.

SURVEY FOR OVERSEAS INVESTORS

The Stanford Research Institute of California is to make a basic survey of the Australian State of Victoria to ascertain its potential for overseas investments.

Four Australian economists and researchers will join the Stanford officers in the survey which will cover the State's physical and human resources, its capital shortages, the level of technology and production methods, markets and marketing and general industrial condition.

The Premier of Victoria, Mr H. E. Bolte, says that concrete results could follow as the survey will be the first of its kind undertaken in Victoria. In his mission to the United States last year he had found that, in addition to publicising Australia's outstanding features, it was also necessary to provide specific information to investors.

RUTILE MARKET RECOVERING

As the titanium metal industry in the United States is now show-

ing increasing activity, the future of the market for rutile is becoming clearer for producers in Australia.

The chairman of Associated Minerals Consolidated, Mr W. F. Hopkins, told company shareholders recently that the company's production was up 15 to 20 per cent.

Demand for the metal is expected to increase following lower prices, and the discovery of new methods of alloying it with other metals. Rutile continued as the base raw material for titanium metal. The welding industry was also increasing its use of rutile.

Some indication of the depressed state of the market in Australia recently can be seen in figures for production in New South Wales of rutile concentrate, and zircon concentrate.

In the first six months of 1958 production of rutile at 23,221 tons, was a little more than half below that for the same period in 1957. Zircon showed an even heavier fall. Output was 14,060 tons—down 59 per cent.

NEW PLANT TO MAKE CARPETS

A British carpet company, T. Bond-Worth and Sons, is to establish an Australian manufacturing plant at Mornington, Victoria. It has acquired a 10 acre site.

Australian plants produce about 11,899,000 yards of various types of floor coverings each year. The range includes pile and non-pile floor coverings, linoleum, rubber floor coverings, tiles, and other types.

Production in 1956-57 was 11,235,000 square yards which increased by 664,000 square yards in 1957-58.

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Sweden

Sweden's foreign trade in 1958 showed a drop of 3 per cent for imports to Kr 12,200,000,000, while exports fell by 2 per cent to Kr10,807,000,000. The trade deficit declined from Kr 1,505,000,000 in 1957 to Kr 1,393,000,000 (£96,069,000; \$270,000,000) in 1958.

Breakdown figures for imports show that coal and coke imports decreased by 1.8 million tons to 3.3 million tons, while oil imports were up by 1.2 million tons to 10.5 million tons. Iron and steel imports fell by 50,000 tons to 763,000 tons. Automobile imports went up by close on 15,000 units to 123,928 units. Textile imports remained practically unchanged in value at Kr 747,000,000.

On the exports side, shipments of sawn and planed timber dropped by 230,000 stds to 822,000 stds and chemical pulp by 35,000 tons to 2,012,000 tons. Paper and board exports, on the other hand, went up by 17,000 tons to 978,000 tons. Iron-ore shipments fell by 2.7 million tons to 14.8 million tons whereas iron and steel exports rose by 13,000 tons to 314,000 tons. Automobile exports increased by just over 50 per cent to 37,139 units,

and ship exports rose in value by Kr 157,000,000 to Kr 958,000,000.

Sweden's total output of cars and commercial vehicles amounted to approximately 90,000 units in 1958, according to a survey by Verkstaderna, organ of the Federation of Swedish Mechanical Engineering Industries. About 40,000 units were exported, which means that Sweden's three manufacturers of automobiles now are responsible for one of the biggest items in the country's engineering industry exports.

According to preliminary figures Volvo's output in 1958 was about 71,900 units. Some 33,000 units were exported at a value of approximately Kr 310,000,000. Passenger cars constituted the bulk of exports, or about 28,000 units, including 15,500 to the United States. For 1959 the production is estimated at 82,700 units, including about 40,500 for export.

Saab produced about 14,000 passenger cars, some 5,000 units of which were exported at a value of close on Kr 30,000,000. The output in 1959 is estimated at 16,800 units. Finally, Scania-Vabis made some 4,600 trucks and buses, approximately half of them for export. A continued increase in output is expected in 1959.

The area of new forest plantations in Sweden increased by 22,000 hectares (55,000 acres) to 97,000 hectares between 1955 and 1956, according to the Statistical Forest Abstract, which has just been published by the Board of Forests. It is likely to have grown by at least as much per annum since then, following intensified reafforestation plans. Sweden's total forest area amounts to some 25,000,000 hectares (62,000,000 acres).

The value of the Swedish forests is constantly increasing, owing partly to general economic conditions, partly to the reafforestation programme. It was taxed at Kr 10,500,000 (£724,138,000; \$2,000,000,000) in 1956, or only about 20 per cent less than that of Sweden's agricultural property including buildings and other assets.

The Swedish legislation on forest care is at present being translated into Spanish for account of the Government of Chile, reports the Swedish Association for Forest Care. It is on the initiative of the Forestry Department of Chile, Fomento Forestal, that the translation is being undertaken. A Swedish, Mrs Daga Hallsten, who has lived in Chile for 22 years and is well conversant with Chilean matters, is working on the Spanish version.

The Chilean authorities are working energetically on organizing the country's forestry, fire prevention measures being an important part of the scheme which have hitherto been practically non-existent there. Mrs Hallsten reports that the authorities are anxious to learn from Sweden's long experience in this and other forest matters. She expects to have completed the translation work in a few months.

The Finnboda shipyard, situated on the Baltic entrance to the Port

of Stockholm and associated with the Svea Group of shipping companies is at present carrying on far-reaching extensions of its shipbuilding and repair facilities. The first stage of the programme, which includes the rebuilding of one of the yard's berths to a size that will make possible the building of 32,000 ton vessels, is expected to be completed some time this spring.

A new plater's workshop and another assembly hall for sectional building are at present being erected at Finnboda. To obtain the necessary ground space 85,000 cu yds have been blasted out of the surrounding rocky hills. The machinery equipment in these shops is to include a plate straightening roller, a 1,000 ton bending roller and a 500 ton hydraulic press. Two 78m (257ft) high cranes with a lifting capacity of 40 tons, at present being completed, also form part of the new scheme.

Besides the extended bed, which will have a length of 220 m (720ft), the yard has another bed for medium-sized vessels, while the repair facilities include two floating docks, capable of taking vessels of 16,000 tons and 10,000 tons respectively, and dry docks.

With the growing shipping on Stockholm—which city is now leading Sweden in respect of tonnage registered—increased repair facilities are becoming of importance. Finnboda is taking the realistic view that the slump in shipbuilding will be best fought with as diversified facilities as possible for undertaking all kinds of shipyard work. The large investments involved are considered as safeguards against any further slackening in the shipbuilding market.

The turnover in the Port of Stockholm record figures in 1958, reports the Harbour Director, Mr Helge Linder. The net register tonnage of ships arriving and departing reached the highest figure ever registered, or 11,300,000 tons, out of which 8,100,000 was noted for foreign traffic, a figure that is well over 200,000 above the previous record.

Goods handled rose by 170,000 tons from the previous year, attaining a total of 5,600,000 tons, imports accounting for 2,980,000 tons. The export figure rose by 57,000 tons over the previous record and was registered at 440,000 tons, whereas inland traffic continued on a downward grade.

Coal and coke imports show a steeply descending curve, while oil imports show an increase of a more than corresponding degree. The 1958 figure for oil for the Port of Stockholm proper was 1,727,000 tons, but Mr Linder estimates the imports for the entire Stockholm districts at some 3,000,000 tons. The coal quays are undergoing a corresponding transformation for use as oil quays. The main quay at the Loudden oil storage harbour is expected to be ready some time this year. Another large storage building, estimated to cost Kr 20,000,000, as well as quay extensions are planned for the Stockholm Free Port.



Execution of Drug Projects with Soviet Assistance

"The Report of the Soviet Team of drug experts has been under active consideration of Government and necessary steps are being taken to progress the matter," stated Shri Manubhai Shah, Minister for Industry, in the Rajya Sabha on February 11.

Replying to a question by Shri Babubhai M. Chinai, the Minister said that the Soviet Team visited India during August-October 1958 on the invitation of the Government of India to discuss the scope of different drug projects to be established with their co-operation. The team had submitted its report before departure.

The Minister laid on the table of the Sabha the following summary of the scope of development envisaged in these projects and the estimated total investment:

"With a view to meeting the increasing demands for drug and pharmaceuticals in a satisfactory manner and eliminating their imports as soon as possible, the following projects have been proposed to be established.

1. An anti-biotics plant to produce not only a large quantity of penicillin but also streptomycin, tetracyclin and new anti-biotics.

2. A synthetic drugs plant to produce a large number of sulphar drugs, anti-tubercular drugs, analgesics and anti-pyretics and a number of vitamins and equipped also to produce special intermediates required for their manufacture.

3. A medical plants laboratory and factory to produce a large number of important drugs from medicinal plants.

4. A unit for the manufacture of glandular products, such as insulin, a.c.t.h., pituitri.

5. A workshop for the manufacture of most of the important types of surgical instruments required in large numbers.

Production from these units, with the developments in the drug industry which have already taken place or are under implementation, coupled with the establishment of a unit for the manufacture of basic chemicals and intermediates which is separately under consideration, may be expected to make the country more or less self-sufficient with respect to all the important and essential and basic drugs and medicines.

"The total capital investment, excluding the investment on land, township and working capital, on the five drug units indicated above is placed at about Rs. 28.7 crores. The details of the cost of plant and machinery imported from abroad or to be fabricated locally from local as well as imported materials of construction and the cost of buildings and other facilities have still to be worked out."

The Minister added that the time required for the completion of these projects would be known only after the negotiations were completed.

Co-operative Farming Societies number 2020

At the end of 1957-58 there were 2020 co-operative farming societies, including joint farming, collective farming, tenant farming and better farming societies.

This information was given by Shri S. K. Dey, Union Minister for Community Development and Co-operation, in the Lok Sabha, in a written reply to a question by Pandit J. P. Jyotishi, on February 11.

Following is the State-wise breakdown of the Co-operative Farming Societies:—

Andhra Pradesh 31, Assam 170, Bihar 27, Bombay 402, Jammu and Kashmir 7, Kerala 55, Madhya Pradesh 140, Madras 37, Mysore 100, Orissa 28, Punjab 478, Rajasthan 105, Uttar Pradesh 255, West Bengal 148, Delhi 22, Manipur 3 and Tripura 12.

The area of land under co-operative cultivation on December 31, 1956, the Minister said, was 1,80,671 acres.

During the four years 1954-55 to 1958-59 the Central Government, the Minister added, had made grants to the extent of Rs. 3.32 lakhs to State Governments for this work. The State Governments provided assistance for development of co-operative farming societies in various forms, such as loans and subsidies, grant of Government waste lands, concession in land revenue, technical guidance, etc.

Settlement of Punjabis in Dandakaranya

There is no proposal under consideration of the Rehabilitation Ministry at present for the settlement of people from Punjab in the Dandakaranya area.

This was stated by the Deputy Minister of Rehabilitation, Shri P. S. Naskar, in a written reply to a question by Shri J. C. Chatterji in the Rajya Sabha on February 11.

Asked about the extent of land in Dandakaranya which would be surplus to the present and future needs of the displaced persons from East Pakistan, he said; that is not possible at this stage to give any indication.

Asked further whether there was any scheme to settle there people from, the densely populated areas, like East Uttar Pradesh, the Deputy Minister said; "This question can be considered only after the displaced persons from East Pakistan who have the first priority in the matter have been settled.

Self-Sufficiency in Foodgrains

Normally the States of Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Punjab are surplus, while Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madras and Mysore are self-sufficient, said the Minister for Food and Agriculture in a written reply to a question by Shri Khadiwala and Shri K. B. Valvisia in Lok Sabha on February 11. He added that self-sufficiency had to be achieved for the country as a whole.

There is room for improvement in production in every State whether deficit or not but every area or State may not become self-sufficient. The problems of each State are being continuously examined and steps taken with a view to increasing agricultural production.

Subsidy on Distribution of Foodgrains

The total subsidy or trading loss on foodgrains issued from the Central stocks between April 1, 1956, and December 31, 1958 worked out to about Rs. 43 crores.

The consumer's prices, that is, the prices for ultimate retail sale to consumers vary from State to State and sometimes from area to area within a State. They also vary with the nature and quality of the grain. The difference between the issue price from Central stocks and final retail prices made up of cost of transport storage, etc., incurred by the State Governments and retailer's margin.

This was stated in a written answer by the Minister of Food and Agriculture in the Lok Sabha on February 11 in answer to a question by Shri N. R. Munisamy, enquiring about the amount spent by way of subsidies during the course of distribution of foodgrains to consumer including the State of Jammu and Kashmir during the Second Plan period.

Import of Wheat

From April 1 to December 31, 1958, a total quantity of 19.24 lakh tons of wheat was imported, said the Minister for Food and Agriculture, in a written reply to a question by Shri J. H. Joshi in the Rajya Sabha on February 12.

Answering another part of the question enquiring about the quantity of wheat distributed to each state in the country, the Minister said that a total of 2,293.4 thousand tons was distributed to the various states as follows:

Andhra Pradesh 23.1; Andamans and Nicobar 0.6; Assam 55.7; Bihar 623.0; Bombay 334.4; Delhi 19.9; Himachal Pradesh 1.8; Jammu and Kashmir 44.5; Kerala 3.7; Madhya Pradesh 87.3; Madras 61.6; Mysore 28.8; Orissa 12.0; Punjab 11.7; Rajasthan 47.5; Tripura 3.2; Uttar Pradesh 407.6; West Bengal 527.0.

(The above figures are in thousand tons).

Cement Machinery Manufacture

Six firms have been registered or licensed under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act for the manufacture of cement machinery parts. This was stated by the Minister for Industry, Shri Manubhai Shah on February 11, in reply to a question by Shri Ram Sahai. Much of the machinery, he added, for the cement industry was likely to be manufactured in India during the Second Plan period and early part of Third Plan. A few components might have to be imported.

Export of Sugar

A quantity of 50,000 tons of sugar was released in June 1958, out of

1957-58 production for export upto January 31, 1959. A further quantity of one lakh tons has been fixed as the quota for export out of 1958-59 season's production, said the Minister for Food and Agriculture in a written answer to Shri Ram Krishan and six others in Lok Sabha on February 16.

The Minister laid a statement on the table listing the countries to which the exports were made in 1958. They are: Aden 6,742 tons; Yemen 1,768 tons; Muscat 200 tons; Sudan 9,143 tins; Federation of Malayan States and Singapore 26,308 tons; Burma 3,000 tons; Ethiopia 1,378 tons; Ceylon 1,000 tons and other countries 461 tons.

Out of the quota of one lakh tons, sales to the extent of 7,264 tons have been made for shipment during the 2nd half of February and March, 1959.

The foreign exchange so far earned from sugar exports is approximately Rs 2.3 crores.

Birla Science and Industry Museum Calcutta

In a written reply to a question by Shri D. C. Sharma in the Lok Sabha on February 12, the Union Deputy Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Dr. M. M. Das, laid the following statement on the table of the House showing the progress made in the establishment of the Birla Science and Industry Museum Calcutta.

"The construction of the workshop for the Birla Industrial and Technological Museum has started. A temporary workshop has been set up inside the museum building itself, and the preparation of models departmentally has started. The necessary staff has been recruited. The architects are going ahead with the preparation of the detailed drawings and the schedule of quantities necessary for calling tenders for the renovation on the existing buildings and provision of services. A few models have been received as gifts for permanent display in the museum from manufacturers and business concerns. Efforts are being made to fabricate some models with the help of local model makers. A model of a blast furnace plant has been received as donation from the Industrial Health and Safety Centre, London. It is also proposed to import a few models from abroad for which necessary action is being taken.

"The French Government made available to the Museum the services of a French Expert in Museology for making an on-the-spot investigation regarding its requirements. The expert was in Calcutta during the third week of December, 1958. On his return to France, he has submitted a report which is under consideration of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

"It has been decided to formally declare the Museum open shortly with the models and exhibits we have now got at out disposal. A museum is an organisation to which exhibits have to be progressively and continually added. Naturally making the museum large and comprehensive will be spread over a few years."

IF the course of events in Pakistan had not taken the dramatic turn they did in October 1958, we should now be witnessing the first of that country's general elections. Instead, we have today no clue as to how long this uneasy interim of dictatorship will continue, and when it is that democracy will return to Pakistan. All that is clear is that the Ayub Khan regime has been a limited success, but there can be no knowing when and if another military junta may choose to oust the incumbents in office. The reader may be wondering why I have thus thought Pakistan at the moment to be fit subject for gossip, since the recent past has not thrown up any new developments. But it is precisely because there is a species of stalemate, and also because I chanced upon an interesting assessment of the causes of Pakistan's woes, that I have felt it desirable to touch on the fortunes—or misfortunes—of our neighbour country. Once the vigorous new broom sweeping of the military government had cleaned out corruption at the surface level in Pakistan, it should, I think, have been Ayub Khan's objective to see whether something worthwhile could be done to tone up the Pakistani economy. I am afraid that the Pakistani "generalissimo" has failed to show himself as possessing those attributes which could prosecute such constructive endeavours. And hence the stalemate, and hence the permissible deduction that the junta has outlived its usefulness.

Even here, mind you, very little conviction is carried by the assertion that the conditions in Pakistan could not be rid of their corruption and nepotism without the strong arm tactics inherent in a military dictatorship. Indeed, this is one of the very many interesting conclusions that Mr Charles Burton Marshall has reached in the course of a thoughtful and provocative article in the latest issue of the American quarterly, Foreign Affairs. That Mr Marshall would have more than a glimmering of what went on behind the scenes, we can take it as certain since, in the crucial years between 1955 and 1957, he was an adviser to the Prime Ministers of Pakistan. This is, I think, the first time when an American assessment has not amounted to a post facto rationalisation of events. Quite to the contrary, Mr Marshall exposes what may be the real causes of the revolution in Pakistan. The background for the purposes of this study is a definition of what is constituted by a State. The population, firstly, must be "conscious of a political identity, and aware of a common history, able to produce consensus and undoubted capabilities for running the apparatus of a State". Secondly, both

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"

—As You Like It.

habit and history must identify the people with a specific territory. Lastly, the leadership or Government must be truly representative of the people, or at least solicitous of the interests of the people and must have the flair for executive and administrative action as well as imagination for charting out new developments. I think it is obvious that Pakistan will fulfil not even a single one of these three prerequisites of a viable State. Mr Marshall himself says that note has to be taken of "disparity between juridic status and political fact as background to the consideration of the case of Pakistan". As early as in the introductory stage of his article, the author finds that whatever purposive outlook that the Pakistani people might have had, when independence was gained, has since been frittered away, because, instead of looking upon freedom as Matthew Arnold did as a horse that has to ride somewhere, "the Pakistanis have ridden it in circles and have tired it out".

The very concept of Pakistan has been a tearing asunder, a destructive force. The idea of an Islamic state or republic was thought up as something contrapuntal to the freedom that the Congress tried to win for our own people. It is much too early, historically speaking, to embark on a post mortem on the India that was truncated, so that the Pakistanis might have a land of their own. But there can hardly be any doubt that one of the strong motivating forces that impelled Mohammed Ali Jinnah stubbornly to insist on carving up India was a species of megalomania which itself was born of an envy of Mahatma Gandhi. There was nothing negative about India's fight for freedom, though the English expressions, non-violence and non-cooperation, would seem so to suggest. It is the impossibility of translating such words as ahimsa and satyagraha that resulted in negative definitions of positive words. (The reader will remember the passing remarks I made in this context last week, when I took up for Gossip a broad appraisal of Maulana Azad's book). But, so far as the birth of Pakistan was concerned, in a very real sense it was as a result of "negative" forces. Once you accept this proposition that, in the fight for Indian freedom, for all that the

Muslim League instituted "direct action", its approach was negative you would at once see the grim truth in Mr Marshall's statement that "Pakistanis have an unfailing faculty for producing scape-goats—this itself a sign of persistent colonial character in a juridically independent people."

Thus, India has long been held out as a root cause, as it were, of all Pakistan's malaises. This is something we in India have realised for quite some time, but I do not think that we have before had an American authority stating that it is sometimes India which is the scape-goat on whom the blame should be shrugged off for what Mr Marshall calls "all the rampant faults". But I do not think that Mr Marshall has realised that it was thus not only convenient but even necessary to utilise India as an always available scape-goat. The reason, it seems to me, is that, in the very many difficulties that have currently been facing Pakistan, it was essential for the sake of a national unity to rally round the masses. Nothing could be simpler than to funnel the resentment which inevitably was engendered by Pakistani economic problems to a hatred of India. Mr Marshall is charitable when he says that it is sometimes the United States which is blamed. From the Indian point of view, we might say that it was

possible for Pakistan to fool all the people for some time—but not all the people for all the time. Hence, may be, even the hate-India slogan did not continue to be as cohesive a force as it had once been. Other rivalries then manifested themselves, such things as a division between the West and East Pakistanis and as between the politicians and the administration. Matters came to a head by October 1957 when, as Mr Marshall puts it, the last piece of folly "violated the canons of a parliamentary order in removing the Prime Minister while denying him a test of strength in the Assembly". In retrospect it looks as if, even at that stage, President Mirza had decided that the constitution had to be abrogated. But it was grim and poetic justice that the man who had decided thus to flout the constitution was himself exiled.

But what sort of success has the Ayub Khan Government, if we may call it so, achieved in the last six months that it has held office? One of the first steps taken by the Martial Law Administration was to threaten to use the big stick with a view to bringing down prices. Ayub Khan succeeded only too well—as this journal had foreseen it at that time—in his effort to bring down prices. With the threat of the onerous penalties and summary trials imposed by martial law, all the hoarded stocks were brought out and prices fell. And, with the fall in prices, consumers, long starved of an outlet for their money, rushed in a wave to buy. Mr Marshall calls this bumbling, that, with the inevitable diminishing of stocks in a few days, prices moved higher than ever. Mr Marshall wryly remarks, "Generals learnt a lesson

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CALCUTTA BOMBAY MADRAS NEW DELHI

that orders are not a solvent for every problem".

★ When the "revolution" took place, much was made in the foreign press about its having been a bloodless one. That such claims were altogether ersatz, has been forcefully brought out by Mr Marshall. He says: "...obviously such formidable sanctions, even held in reserve, would suffice to make claim of consent a jest". There can be no getting away from the fact that the revolution removed the last vestiges of demo-

cracy from Pakistan, but it seems to me that democracy must assert itself, especially when a military government is helpless in working out economic salvation. So, though, at the beginning of this article, I mused how long the dictatorship will continue, I am afraid that a change in government will be inevitable. How soon, I will not presume to predict, but there is such a possibility, and it makes even more tortuous than the revolution did the place of Pakistan in international affairs. It is true, each successive change

in the Pakistani Government—and there have been many—has brought with it an iteration by the new leader to stand firm by its foreign commitments and alignments. For one thing, the frequent change in leadership—it has been a tragic game of musical chairs—and the failure to make a going concern of the country 11½ years after it came to be are an indication of political weakness that will undoubtedly make its impress felt on foreign countries. Mr Marshall reveals how injurious and self-defeating the recent developments have been in regard to the outstanding issues with India. Firstly, the Indian view that there was no stable entity with whom we could negotiate has again and again been confirmed. Secondly, a country that has a military government can scarcely show signs of righteous anger at an alleged military subjugation of, say, Kashmir.

★ All this leads Mr Marshall to draw morals which the American administration would be wise to heed. In a country that is not stable, it is dangerous to treat the then ruling government as truly representative of the people. Mr Marshall calls such governments the "in-groups in politically underdeveloped states". Secondly, it may be right to treat Marshall Tito as a strong man; but there can be no such equivalent in the politically underdeveloped countries—there is the example of General Mirza. Thirdly, the arms assistance that America has given to Pakistan has been very considerable—but would not democracy in Pakistan have had a better chance if the assistance had been economic rather than military?

★ I do not know that it is very fair, but it seems to me that it is possible to suggest that part of the demoralisation stemmed from the attempt made by America to make of Pakistan a military bulwark in middle Asia. The receipt of such arms aid has, for one thing, made it possible for Pakistan unremittently to cast the scape-goat's role on India. It is the additional military power that was derived from the arms assistance which might have made some of the Pakistani leaders shoot off, if not their guns, at least their mouths. Then, the very arms assistance that was given imbued the military with such greater strength that the primary objective of American assistance was defeated, since the military was able to make a farce of democracy by seizing power.

★ By all accounts, the first Business Convention to be held in India—and that honour belongs rightly to West Bengal—has been a considerable success. The turn-out was large, and the response, thus, to the invitations exceeded even the optimistic expectations of the conveners. But this is not the only

measure of its success. Quality-wise, the convention was fortunate in getting off to a most auspicious start. The three principal addresses that were delivered have an essentially constructive approach to the role that is to be played by West Bengal in particular in the development of industry and business. Sir Bejoy Prasad Singh Roy, for example, drew attention to the "splendid opportunity for the establishment of several new industries" with the developments in the Durgapur industrial complex. One of the objectives of the convention, according to him, was to create an atmosphere and a climate favourable to the establishment of new ancillary and medium scale industries. But, then, there are also the difficulties. This does not deter Sir Bejoy Prasad from asserting that the economic outlook for West Bengal and for India is bright. Sir Bejoy Prasad has stated categorically that "there is no justification for undue pessimism." On such a bright note, he invited Sir Biren Mookerjee to inaugurate the convention.

★ The organizers could not have made a better choice, for, Sir Biren represents not merely the leading industrial figure in West Bengal, he is certainly among the very top in India's Captains of Industry. Sir Biren has, as usual, been frank and outspoken. He urged the young men of Bengal to shed their preference for white collar jobs, and suggested instead that more and more students should go in for technical courses and not "feel shy of operating machines and working with their hands". Sir Biren is surely right in stating that the new enterprises in Durgapur may "well usher an era of industrial renaissance to West Bengal and put it in the fore front of the industrial map of the country." He dispelled the apprehension that smaller industries would be squeezed out by the larger and established units. Nor does Sir Biren consider that capital, internal and even foreign, will be unavailable for well thought out schemes. However, Sir Biren is troubled by the disincentives to personal effort constituted by high taxation and also by the tendency to increase of strikes and other acts of indiscipline. But his conclusion is a cheerful one that, even though there may be an enlargement of the State sector, "there will still be vast scope for businessmen to exercise their initiative and enterprise."

★ Dr N. N. Law, who was Chairman of the Reception Committee, had naturally to make a much more formal speech. He referred in particular to the gratification felt by the sponsors about the fact that many smaller units responded readily to the invitation to participate in the convention. It should be interesting to see whether and to what extent the West Bengal Business Convention gets bigger and bigger as the years pass by and as West Bengal becomes the Ruhr of India.

EAVESDROPPER

GATEWAY GOSSIP

SPEAKING at the annual meeting of the Indian National Steamship Owners' Association in December last, Mr S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Transport and Communications, has pointed out that there is a compelling reason why the development of shipping according to schedule should get a high priority in the plans of Government. This compelling reason, in the words of Mr Patil, is that "shipping is a kind of a handmaid for everything that really makes the hard core of the plan". In this view it may be said that shipping is the core of the hard core of the Plan itself.

A rapid increase in the national shipping tonnage has assumed added significance in the present context of acute shortage of foreign exchange. The emphasis is rightly laid on the augmenting of our foreign exchange resource and it is now being increasingly realised that the only manner this can be achieved consistent with our national dignity is by maximising our exports. But at the same time strenuous efforts are to be made to cut down our expenditure of foreign exchange to the barest minimum practicable. This is also being done as will be evident from the drastic import cuts. Our shipping offers another valuable avenue for effecting a substantial saving in this regard. It is estimated that about Rs 150 crores worth of foreign exchange are being spent every year toward freight for our imports. But we are unable to stop this big drain from our already strained resources of foreign exchange as we have no adequate tonnage of our own to carry a sizable portion of our foreign trade.

The main handicap in the direction of an increased participation of our shipping in overseas routes has stemmed from its small size. For obvious reasons national shipping has remained dormant for a considerable time till recently but an important chapter in its history has begun with the coming into being of a national Government some twelve years ago. During the past few years big strides have been taken by Indian shipping though its size as compared with other maritime nations of the world is still rather insignificant. Indian tonnage is now around 6,30,000 as against the Second Plan target of 9 lakh tons. It is now expected that in the event of no further allotment of funds even this modest target will not be achieved. It has been estimated that there will be a shortfall of about 1.77 lakh tons. It is gratifying to note that the apprehensions of shipping industry have been allayed by Mr Patil who has shown by facts and figures that the balance of the tonnage can be attained before the end of the Second Plan period.

As matters stand at present, however, Indian tonnage of about

Problems of Shipping Industry

3,62,000 GRT are only participating in the overseas trade of the country. This works out to about 7 per cent in such total trade. Foreign exchange earnings that accrue to the country is about Rs 10 crores. According to the national shipping policy Indian ships are entitled to carry the entire coastal trade, 75 per cent of adjacent trade and 50 per cent of overseas trade. As the figures quoted above will show our shipping is still a long way from such participation in the country's trade. Taking overseas trade alone it would appear that our shipping's earnings of foreign exchange can be increased to about Rs 70 to 75 crores per annum if our vessels are enabled to carry 50 per cent of the trade.

While it is true that without a large tonnage it will be idle to think about the participation of our ships to the extent of 50 per cent in the country's foreign trade, it is also essential to ensure that the tonnage that we already have participate in such trade to the maximum extent possible. It would appear that despite the assurance from Government spokesmen that everything possible is being done to increase their share in the country's trade, our ships have to sail half-empty quite often in the past one year or so. Speaking at the annual general meeting of the Scindia Steam Company Limited this week Shrimati Sumati Morarji, has revealed that the present slump in world shipping has affected our shipping also. Indian shipping companies have been finding it extremely difficult to secure enough cargo to carry and this applies to both overseas and coastal trades.

The present serious depression in world shipping is of course the main cause for this unsatisfactory state of affairs in our shipping also. But the question arises whether we have no other alternative but to allow our shipping to be adversely affected by the slump in world shipping. It is common knowledge that our overseas trade is so large as to require much more shipping space than can be provided by our ships. Then how is one to reconcile the statement from our shipowners that our ships are sailing with empty space for more than a year now. This is all the more surprising because the national shipping policy lays down that our ships are entitled to 50 per cent of the overseas trade. It is estimated that currently our ships are carrying only about 7 per cent of the foreign trade while the balance is being shared by a wide number of foreign flag vessels. Mr Patil in his speech referred to above has pointed out why our Government despite their abiding interest in the development of shipping are obliged to proceed slowly in the matter of reserving cargo for our ships. Even so it is incumbent on Government to take energetic steps to utilise

fully our shipping space, because the future of our shipping depends to a considerable extent on their present profits. In this regard Shrimati Sumati Morarji's four-point plan for aiding our shipping deserves the attention of Government. It is unfortunate that even though there is now a Shipping Coordination Committee to deal with the question of the

availability of Government and Semi-Government cargoes for Indian ships, there is not much improvement in the situation. Now that the State Trading Corporation is fast emerging into the biggest importer as well as exporter in our country it should not be difficult for Government to make arrangements in such a way as to utilise our shipping space in full.

BOMBAY REVIEW

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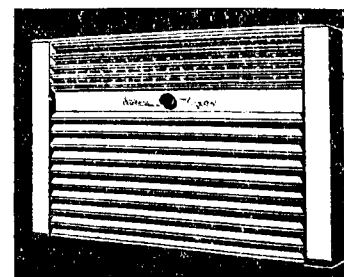
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GATEWAY NOTES

Supply of Paper

The present scarcity of paper and paper products stems from the fact that domestic production has not reached such a level as to meet the demand in full. Our paper industry has no doubt taken rapid strides during the First Five Year Plan period. Paper production has increased from 135,000 tons at the beginning of that period to 200,000 tons in 1955-56. In view of the anticipated increase in consumption of paper and paper products during the current plan period on account of the progress envisaged in the field of education and other spheres of life of the people, it has been estimated that the demand by 1960-61 may be of the order of 350,000 tons. Taking the average production at 80 per cent capacity, it has been deemed necessary to bring up the installed capacity of the industry to about 450,000 tons. The Planning Commission have also made a note of the possibility of demand expanding more rapidly than estimated. As a matter of fact this has actually been the case in the First Plan. During the period 1951-52 to 1955-56, actual consumption has been of the order of 238,000 tons whereas the Planning Commission's estimate has been only 200,000 tons. It is however interesting to note that during the First Plan period the increase in domestic production has been able to meet the increase in demand as throughout the period imports have remained at a fairly constant level.

Referring to the plea for allowing a sufficient quantity of imports till such time as domestic production is able to reach the level of demand, Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri has made it clear that it will not be possible for Government in the present context of stringency of foreign exchange to liberalise imports of paper. He has further stated that even when the foreign exchange position improves it will be in the larger interests of the nation to use the foreign exchange that may be available to import paper machinery rather than for imports of paper. It would appear that the present scarcity is a temporary phase. For one thing the expansion programmes of the paper industry are making headway and it may be confidently expected that a progressive increase in production will be recorded. In their appraisal of the Second Plan, the Planning Commission have pointed out that the industry could achieve a capacity of 410,000 tons with the sanction of about Rs 1 crore additional foreign exchange. As this additional requirement is in connection with schemes already in progress it is to be presumed that the required funds will be made available. It is also to be noted that the Commission have pointed

out that though the target that can be achieved falls short of the original target by 40,000 tons it may be sufficient to achieve the production target of 350,000 tons.

*

The Two Sectors

Speaking at the Indian Merchants Chamber this week in Bombay Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri has strongly denied the suggestion that Government are opposed to the private sector. The apprehensions about the future of private enterprise seem to have stemmed largely from the belief that there is an ideological conflict between the two sectors. Mr Shastri has pointed out that the proper way to a correct assessment of the position of the private sector would be to find out whether it has been denied the necessary facilities for its orderly growth.

As Mr Shastri has said the private sector has a fine record of achievement during the First Five Year Plan. It has attained all its targets and so far in the Second Plan period also it seems to have done remarkably well despite serious difficulties in the direction of mobilizing resources after meeting the heavy tax liabilities. It may be noted in this connection that according to the Governor of the Reserve Bank the private sector has already in the first three years of the current plan period attained the target of investment set for it. It is idle therefore to think that Government can afford to ignore the claim of a section of the community who has a fine record of service to the nation. Mr Shastri has also made it clear that the country will continue to utilise the services of the private sector. As regards the public sector's apparent encroachment into the sphere of the private sector, the concept of a healthy competition is now being advanced. Evidently the Minister has in mind the recent decision of Government to allow Defence Ministry to have its own automobile plant which will be able to produce trucks in excess of the needs of the armed forces thereby necessitating sales in the civilian market. It would appear that now that there is no going back on the decision private enterprise has no other alternative but to accept the thesis that such competition will help the concerned units in both the sectors to get "into the proper stride".

While it is true that private enterprise should attune itself to the concept of the "Welfare State", it is equally incumbent on Government to remind themselves constantly of the concomitant concept of a mixed economy. Mr G. P. Kapadia, President of the Indian Merchants Chamber, has pointed out that if the private sector is to work efficiently Government should take active steps to remove the "shackles" on it. He thinks that the present tax system should be replaced by a system which is at once simple and capable of creating a climate of confidence in the private sector.

GATEWAY MARKETS

Liquidation in Oils and Oilseeds

PRICES on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange recorded a further decline in prices due to renewed liquidation by bulls on reports about fixation of ceiling levels with the continuance of margin. As a matter of fact, it is learnt, that the Board of the Oilseeds Exchange has decided to urge the Forward Markets Commission to fix ceiling prices of four important oilseeds—groundnuts, castor, linseed and cottonseeds—on an all-India basis. If that is not possible, the Board has urged the Commission to fix ceiling prices locally at its own discretion.

The FMC has already issued a stern warning to the speculators dealing in commodities, which has, no doubt, brought some sanity to the market. Now, the Reserve Bank has directed all the scheduled banks to maintain a margin of not less than 45 per cent of the value of the stocks in respect of advances against the security of groundnuts. In effect, this means a doubling of the margin from around 20 to 25 per cent to 45 per cent. This should act as a deterrent to further speculative manipulation and restore normalcy in groundnuts, even as the stern warning should help restore normal conditions in other commodities. According to some market circles, prices may not go down very much, but will tend to stabilise at around the present low levels. Groundnut Bold ready is quoted at Rs 35.50 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 18.50.

In the Castorseed section, prices showed the continued decline in the absence of any overseas business in castor oil. Ready rate is quoted at Rs 30.31 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 15.50. Although insufficient arrivals and higher rapeseed advices from North India accounted for a slight firmer tendency in prices early in the week, the tendency in the Linseed section was generally easy towards the close in sympathy with the weakness in other oilseeds. Ready rate is quoted at Rs 33.50 and Linseed Oil at Rs 16.62.

Gold & Silver

Price movements on the Bullion Exchange were rather irregular, being induced mainly by the warning given by the FMC to speculators in various markets and the consequent fall in commodities.

In the Silver section, prices after ruling initially firm, developed an easier tendency towards the close due to more arrivals. Arrivals amounted to as much as 18 bars against an offtake of only 11 bars. Unrefined metal receipts totalled 18 bars. Spot rates moved between

Rs 194.50 and Rs 194.87 for .916 fineness.

Following firmness in the ready section due to the decline in receipts and very steady offtake, Gold ruled higher throughout the week. Higher upcountry advices provided further encouragement. The premium on Indian Government Mint gold, which was about three annas in the initial stages, widened to as much as ten annas at the close. Arrivals amounted to 2,000 tolas as compared to an offtake of 3,000 tolas. Unrefined metal receipts amounted to 1,500 tolas. Spot rates moved between Rs 117.69 and Rs 118, while Sovereign was quoted around Rs 73.75.

*

Yarn

According to the latest figures, imports of foreign Art Silk yarn in Bombay, during January, amounted to 3,411,947 lbs as against 4,110,512 lbs in the preceding month and 1,619,331 lbs in January, 1958. Imports of synthetic yarn have gone up to 430,823 lbs as against 297,728 lbs in the previous month.

Staple-Fibre Yarn imports came to 5,370 lbs as against 3,200 lbs. Spun-silk was very much lower at 250 lbs against 3,041 lbs.

Cotton Yarn imports were reduced by 50 per cent to 95,077 lbs as against 190,329 lbs in December, 1958.

Meanwhile, cotton yarn exports have suffered a setback to 1,065,400 lbs in January as against 1,589,888 lbs in December, while exports of Sewing thread were also lower at 35,381 lbs against 44,311 lbs in the preceding month.

*

Non-Ferrous Metals

Barring Copper, prices of all the Non-Ferrous Metals depicted an easy trend. The price of Copper remained firm at Rs 212 per cwt as releases from the State Trading Corporation were not up to expectations. Zinc turned quiet at Rs 94 per cwt on lack of demand, mainly due to releases by the STC. The Lead market remained depressed with the rate hovering idly around Rs 78 per cwt. Despite steady conditions prevailing in the London and Singapore markets, Tin ruled easy at Rs 149.50 per quarter, mainly due to the liquidation of past speculative purchases.

On the London Metal Exchange, Copper spot is quoted firm at £237 per ton against £236½ in the previous week. In the Zinc section, steady conditions prevailed due to satisfactory demand for the metal, the rate being quoted around £74 per ton. Due to uncertain outlook, Lead remained neglected around £70 per ton. Tin was dull at £77½ and the rates moved between Str. \$396 and Str. \$396½ per picul in the Singapore market. Although demand for the metal reported to be fair, some of the important consumers have preferred to defer their purchases to a later date after the next meeting of the International Tin Council.

WORLD OF COTTON

THE modified export promotion scheme for textiles, announced by the Government of India, has generally been welcomed by the trade. While the merchants controlling about 80 per cent of the export trade are excluded from the scheme announced on October 31 and amended on November 5 last, the processors are bracketed with the mills. But, under the present scheme, all the participants in the export trade are made eligible for import licences. It is hoped that import facilities under the scheme will be utilised fully.

Mills exporting cotton cloth or yarn will be permitted to import cotton to the tune of 60 per cent of the f.o.b value of their exports, with effect from the January-March 1959 quarter onwards. A special additional entitlement of 6 2/3 per cent will also be allowed to the eligible mills for each of the two quarterly periods—January-March and April-June 1959. Out of the raw cotton entitlement under the scheme, the eligible mill may import and retain for its own use cotton equal to 10 per cent of the entitlement, of such categories as may be specified from time to time by the Textile Commissioner. The balance entitlements shall be made available to the Textile Commissioner on such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by him from time to time.

It is estimated that, on the basis of exports of 800 million yards at a price of 65 nP per yard, the amount, that will accrue, will be of the order of Rs 52 crores. Taking another Rs 4 crores earned out of exports of cotton yarn, the overall export earnings will be Rs 56 crores. Now 75 per cent of the foreign exchange earnings of these exports will be utilised for the import of foreign cotton and the balance for the import of chemicals, dyes and other accessories. Exporting mills will be permitted to utilize the full quantity of the foreign exchange on the above basis and licences will be issued to them accordingly.

Meanwhile, there is a feeling among the trade that the volume of business in the piecegoods market is not as large as was expected usually at this part of the year, although there is demand for all kinds of seasonal goods. This is attributed to the acute shortage of funds in the hands of consumers and the upcountry merchants. It is stated that, in certain textile centres, forward deals which had been entered into in anticipation of the satisfactory crop conditions have been cancelled. In the circumstances, the prospects of any improvement in the textile trade are not considered bright.

On the export front, there is no appreciable change. There is practically no business with Burma,

Modified Export Promotion Scheme

though there are possibilities of fair business towards the end of the month under PL/480. The Indonesian Government have not yet issued import licences and so business with this country is limited. Ceylon remains listless following the Ceylon Government's move to link textile imports with the compulsory purchase of the indigenous cloth.

Above all, the drastic fall in cotton prices in the world markets this year has presented a fresh problem to the Indian textile industry in regard to its exports of cloth. This new development, it is feared, will tell on exports of Indian piecegoods during the current year. Total cloth exports have already declined by about 250 million yards to about 600 million yards in 1958 on account of a number of adverse factors. The US decision to raise its cotton export subsidy by 1.5 cents to 8 cents per pound from August 1, 1959 has also come as a fresh damper.

x

FUTURES MARKET

Prices in the Cotton futures market developed an easy tendency following the caution given

to speculators by the Forward Markets Commission against rigging up prices. Rumours were current that the FMC would soon impose margins on cotton. These, together with reports of heavy arrivals of the new crop from Saurashtra, induced speculators not to lend fresh support to the market. There was, therefore, a landslide in the prices of both the contracts. Jharilla March delivery declined to Rs 664.50 from Rs 671 and May delivery to Rs 665.25 from Rs 673.50.

x

SPOT MARKET

The Spot section also witnessed the general reluctance on the part of the mills to augment stocks of raw material. Poor reports from the cloth market, heavy arrivals of the new crop and the financial stringency chilled the buying enthusiasm. The spinners' demand was very moderate and was for only popular varieties.

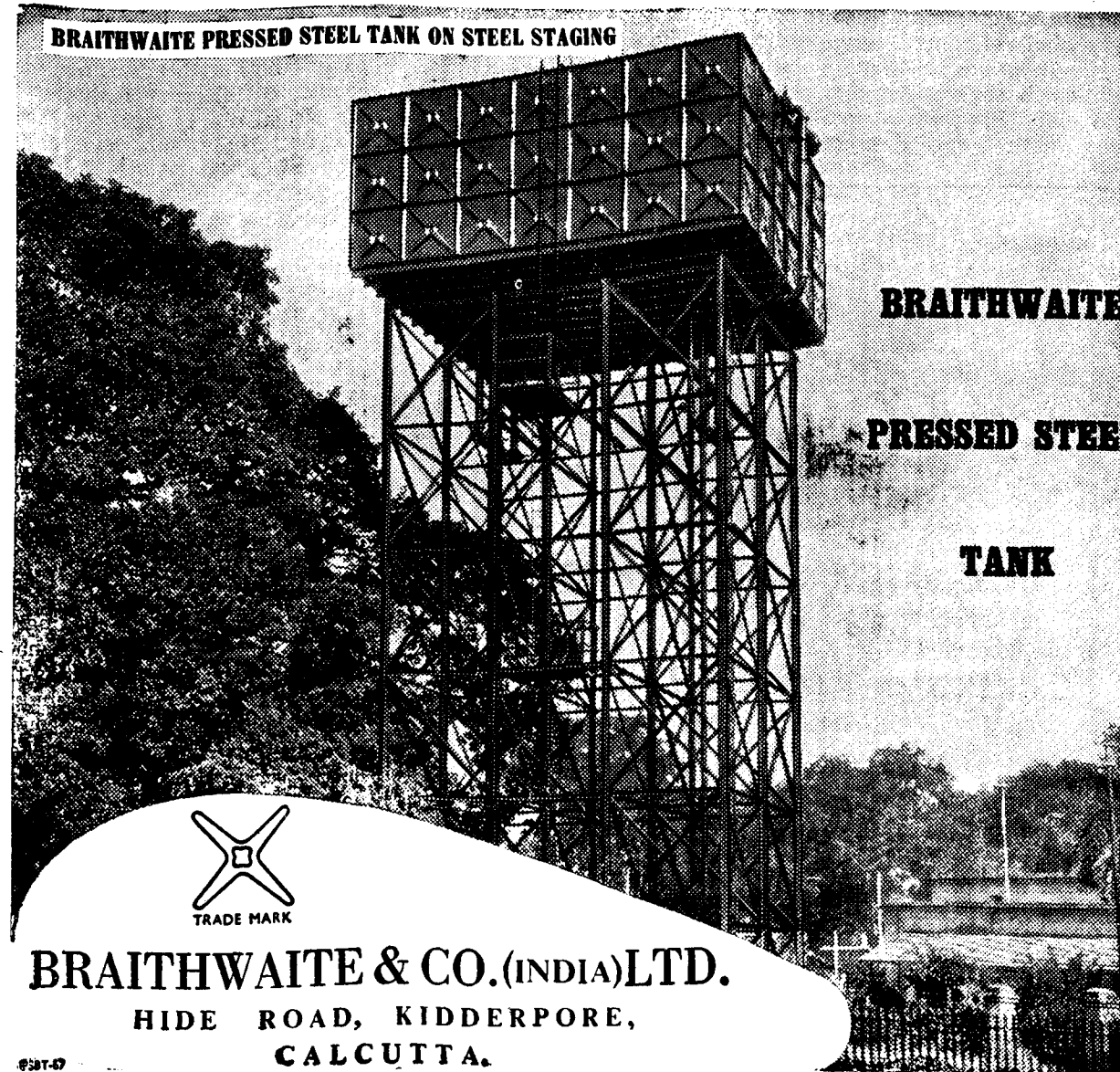
In the export section, however, there were good enquiries for Bengals and shippers were reported to have bought a large quantity against their export commitments.

BOMBAY REVIEW

In the foreign section, rumours were current that the Government would soon announce plans for further imports of cotton during the current season. Mills were, however, perturbed at the drastic fall in world cotton prices and feared that their cloth exports would decline considerably in the coming months.

Imports into India from September 1, 1958 to January 31, 1959 amounted to 99,409 bales, although the quantity licensed was to the extent of 2.15 lakh bales.

The Government of India have decided to allot for the mills, on the usual basis adopted so far, the balance of 48,000 bales of American cotton of 1 1/16" and above in staple. The allotment letters will be sent to the mills in due course. Out of the quantity earmarked for distribution under the export promotion scheme, 25,000 bales of cotton stapling 1 3/16" and above and 60,000 bales of cotton stapling 1 1/16" and above but below 1 3/16" will be distributed to the actual-user mills. Apart from these quantities, separate allotments of foreign cotton will be granted to the exporter-mill against their retention entitlements.



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OLYMPUS

WERE it solely a matter of inference from speeches in Parliament, no one would guess that this was February and the Budget proposals for 1959-60 were just round the corner. The world outside might have its hopes and fears, but Parliament itself is apparently supremely untouched by them. I am not saying that it is possible to discuss a Budget even before it is presented, but the motion of thanks to the President deserved a better debate than it actually got and could have revealed, however obliquely, preoccupation with the financial proposals for the next year. With notable exceptions, this was not the case. If one were asked what the major preoccupation of the Budget session so far has been, it would not be unfair to say that it has been Mr M. O. Mathai's past. Ever since the session began, Communist opposition has purposefully directed the energies of Parliament to a consideration, in one form or the other, of Mr Mathai's recent and remote past. Considerable tactical ingenuity has gone into the sustaining of this interest. First, it was a privilege motion: that conceded, it was a partially successful bid for an inquiry. One would have thought that that would be the end of the affair, at least for the present. But it was not to be. In both the Lower and Upper Houses, repeated references were made to it. It was considered to be of such earth shaking importance, that Mr Bhupesh Gupta devoted his entire speech to it.

Debate on the President's Address

Surely, this was to reveal an odd sense of relative urgency and importance? It is true that the facts that Mr Gupta has so industriously gathered are of great relevance to the inquiry that has been ordered. It is also true that Parliament is entitled to turn its pitiless gaze on the murky spots of the administration. But the feeling is inescapable that the energies of some members of Parliament are bent toward seeing that the members of the "Public" are not disappointed. This, they do, by successfully producing some skeleton or the other from the official cupboards. Last year it was the LIC deal. And this year, it is Mr Mathai.

But it is important to realise that the principal business of Parliament is law making and running the country through the Government. In this task, misdemeanours of individuals, however important, are comparatively of little importance. While no one wishes these matters ignored, it is necessary to see that not more time than is needed to deal with them adequately is spent on them. Considering how the legislative programme of Parliament is heavily in arrears and how few of private members' bills—a precious right and a valuable instrument of reform—get a chance of discussion, it is necessary that Parliament should make a less socially expensive use of its time.

But as I said in the beginning, not all speeches on the President's address were barren. Both Mr

Kripalani and Mr Masani made useful contribution to the discussion of the state of the republic. One rather topical point of interest was Mr Kripalani's reply to Mr Nehru's call for cooperation from all and to consider the tasks before the nation as national and not party tasks. More than usual interest perhaps attaches to both the invitation and the reply, because Mrs Indra Gandhi, in her capacity as Congress President, had appealed for similar cooperation. Such appeals have been made in the past too, and considering that they are chiefly addressed to those who have broken away from the Congress, the purpose of such calls seems somewhat nebulous. It is rather an emotional appeal to an earlier camaraderie. But without any cynicism about the sincerity of such calls, one can legitimately ask for a clearer indication in practical terms of what such exhortations mean. This is practically what Mr Kripalani has done. He puts the implications of the request for cooperation in their bluntest terms and says that sharing in tasks implies sharing in power. If we do really face an emergency that calls for every one pulling together then the proper thing to do would be to have a national government. The Congress is not apparently ready for this extension of its own thesis of the supreme need for shedding party labels at this juncture of the country's history. I think that Mr Kripalani is right in saying that no mealy mouthed call for cooperation should be made for another reason. Though the PSP is nebulous in its organisational set-up and though its differences with the Congress are not on matters of policy, yet it is the only party which many in the country will consider as an acceptable alternative to the Congress. If that is so, it is necessary to build up an identity for it and foster it as a viable opposition. This is the logic of Rajaji's original demand that the Congress should create its own opposition, though, since then, he has come to the conclusion that the real alternative to the Congress is a conservative party. This line of reasoning has its obvious dangers, but that is another matter. The point is that, unless the Congress feels genuinely that the situation in the country is of such gravity as to make it necessary for it to share the responsibility of running it, it should desist from appeals of the sort it is making.

Mr Masani, on the other hand, concentrated his fire on the dangers of the desires to have cooperatives farming. In many ways, Mr Masani would answer Rajaji's requirements of a leader of a conservative party. But it is the emergence of the party itself that seems extremely unlikely. Historically, the "land party" was

always first in the seat of power and was dislodged by other interests. As in much else, we have the opposite situation prevailing in India. In the prevailing atmosphere, it takes courage to preach on intellectual grounds the intelligent preservation of certain form of vested interests. The danger that these are mere rationalisations are very real and that is why the assent is not readily forthcoming to such arguments even from intelligent and ideologically uncommitted people.

Though Parliament was not conspicuously concerned with Budget proposals, there were others who were exercised about the shape of the financial proposals for the coming year. The actuals for the current year so far have given some indication of the way things are shaping. Receipts from direct taxes, especially the new ones, have been disappointing. The expenditure tax, especially has been particularly ineffective from the point of view of revenue. Mr Kaldor has recently criticised the form given to his ideas by the legislation that was finally adopted by Parliament, and his criticism seems justified. As for Customs revenue, restrictions of import and inducements for exports have both reduced it considerably. Excise duties alone have shown encouraging results and performance of particular commodities—like steel and cement—have made things easy. The last three months are traditionally the period in which direct tax collections show massive increase and, therefore, income-tax and corporation tax may come up to Budget estimate.

But despite all these, there is an expectation of any new levy. One reason for this would be the expectation of greater yield from current rates. For, some of the Second Plan projects will start yielding results from the next year and industrial production also expected to pick up as consequence. Secondly, there is general hope, how far justified is difficult to say at the moment that there will be significant reduction in unproductive expenditure. One has learnt to be cynical about economies by Governments, but the case for a reduction in defence expenditure has been made so often that one has the hope that some impressive would have been made on Government.

It is time that balancing Budgets was looked at from the angle of reducing unplanned and unproductive expenditure rather than from that of increasing revenue. And Mr Krishnamachari promise that no important tax will be levied in the last years of the Plan deserves to be redeemed since that was one of the reasons that reconciled many to his massive imposts.

DELHI REVIEW

NORTH INDIAN NOTES

UP Budget

The Budget for 1959-60 presented by Mr Ali Zaheer, Finance Minister of UP to the Vidhan Sabha last Friday discloses Revenue deficit of Rs 1.86 crores, revenue receipts and expenditure being estimated at Rs 119.61 crores and Rs 121.47 crores respectively. No fresh taxation has been proposed. There are however minor increases in Stamp Duty, Court Fees and Motor Vehicles tax; but these are the result of the recent amendments to the relevant Acts. The estimated increase of about Rs 9 crores in revenue receipts is explained by the fact that during the next financial year there will be increased receipts from tax on large land holdings, UP Roadways, Stamp duty, Court Fees, Motor Vehicles Tax and the State's share of the income-tax. It has been indicated that the State Government propose to go in for a market loan amounting to about Rs 8 crores.

Significant concessions to a number of sections of the people have found a place in the Budget. But it is evident that the State Government are particularly anxious to speed up the industrialisation of the State. Mr Ali Zaheer has pointed out that in view of the fact that it is becoming more and more difficult for agriculture to sustain the growing population of the State, the way-out is to be found in increasing the tempo of industrialisation of the State. This explains the new valuable concession given to industry in the current budget. Industrial consumers are now exempted from Electricity Duty. The fresh incentive is bound to give a fillip to the setting up of more industrial enterprises, as the Electricity Duty constitutes a considerable portion of the cost of production in most industrial concerns.

The other concessions are a further temporary increase in dearness allowance of low paid Government employees at a rate of Rs 2.50 per month to those whose total emoluments after this increase does not exceed Rs 100 per month and Rs 5 for those employees whose total monthly emoluments are between Rs 100 and Rs 200. With a view to give relief to the educated unemployed it is proposed to start 1425 more primary schools, each with two teachers. This scheme is however being entirely financed by the Central Government. In the sphere of direct taxation, the beneficiaries are foodgrain traders whose annual turnover is less than Rs 25,000. This category of traders has been given complete exemption from sales tax. Those with an annual turnover of Rs 25,000 and above will however be required to pay sales tax at the rate of one per cent. At present sales tax is levied on a slab basis.

Referring to the urgent need for speeding up the industrialisation of the State, the Finance Minister, first of all has entered a fervent appeal to the central Government to locate more public sector industries in the State. As for the private sector, the State Government has already provided a number of incentives both for small and big businessmen. Apart from the establishment of industrial estates and liberal loans from the State Financial Corporation to small and medium scale industries, strenuous efforts are being made to increase the State's power potential. The Banaras-Mooahal Sarai-Mirzapur region offers good scope for the setting up of more industrial units as electricity, one of the main requirements of industry, will be available in abundance with the completion of the Rihand hydro-electric project.

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Industrial Relations

Speaking at the ninth All India Conference of the Institute of Personnel Management in Kanpur last week Mr V. V. Giri, Governor of Uttar Pradesh, has pointed out that an effective system of personnel management will go a long way in bringing about good industrial relations in the country. One of the unsatisfactory elements in our programmes for the rapid development of the country is the continued lack of sustained amity among the two partners in industry, labour and management. While it is very well recognised on all hands that good industrial relations are an essential prerequisite for the complete success of our five year plans we are yet to see the desired result obtained in this regard.

As Mr Giri has noted this problem can brook no delay as the maintenance of the industrial pace for raising the tempo of production is of vital importance at the present crucial juncture. There are indications however that the urgency of the problem has led to sustained efforts at enlarging the area of employer-worker amity and to emphasis being increasingly placed on the human element in industrial relations. Scientific management of industry now recognises that both the employers and the workers have a common interest in industry. It is no longer a question of squeezing as much profit as possible by the owners and a continued struggle for getting a living wage by labour. It is now being increasingly realised that the welfare of the worker is the responsibility of management while the problems of the management are matters of vital interest to workers.

This healthy relationship between labour and employers can be fostered effectively by a system of personnel management.

As Mr Giri has pointed out Personnel officers must be able to function as free people whose main function is to serve equally interest of both the partners in an industrial enterprise.

NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

Forward Trading in Gur Suspended

FORWARD trading in Gur was suspended on February 12; but the order asking all outstanding transactions to be squared up at the average of rates prevailing in the past three months has created some confusion in the trade circles. Following the Government order bringing gur futures under the purview of the Forward Contracts Regulation Act, ready prices which, touched the highest level of Rs 18.37 per maund for the best Pansera quality a few days ago, declined to Rs 17.50.

It may be recalled that forward trading in gur started in Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab after the Government of India removed the ban on trading in 1954. The Government was, so far, not inclined to bring the commodity under the purview of the Forward Markets Commission; but the latest speculative rise taking prices to fresh higher levels every week has compelled the Government to revise their earlier decision. The authorities feel that there is now need to regulate trading in the commodity.

Since Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab produce about 57 per cent of total gur in the country, the Government have felt that forward markets should be established only in that region at Hapur, Meerut, Agra, Muzaffarnagar and Delhi. Production in the Bombay State is only about 10 per cent and the balance is shared by Madras, Mysore, Andhra and Orissa. It is believed that the business will be resumed after about three months when the associations at these five centres prepared suitable bye-laws for trading.

It is pointed out that the ruling now given by the authorities to settle business at the average rate prevailing during the past three months will create new difficulties. The average rate for the March contract works at about Rs 14.90 per maund, thereby leaving a difference of Rs 1.75 which the buyer will have to pay to the seller. It is pleaded that business should be allowed to be settled at the closing rate on February 11 as was done in the case of grains, pulses and guar on the 17th July, 1958.

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Sugar

Sugar markets have continued to rule steady, as the demand is much higher than the quota released by the Government. As a matter of fact, some of the factories are quoting higher prices than fixed by the government. Traders attribute the present bullish tendency in prices to the inadequacy of supplies.

Details of the allotments of the recent quota of 1.65 lakh tons disclose that the actual quantum released for supply is only 1.41 lakh tons. This is insufficient to meet buying orders from the consuming mandies. Normally, during this period, the market witnesses a seasonal expansion in demand. Moreover, February, being the Budget month, usually shows a broadening in enquiries, with dealers turning anxious to build up stocks in line with their capacity. In this connection, traders have a feeling that the Government should have released a higher quota and permitted free allotment against tenders as had been their practice in the past.

In the Hapur market, Shamli (D29) is quoted at Rs 36.75; Dhampur (C29) at Rs 38.12; Amroha (D29) at Rs 37.31; Seohara (D29) at Rs 37.37 and Bijmore (D29) at Rs 37.25. In the Muzaffarnagar market, conditions remained firm and paucity of stocks resulted in a sharp rise in prices. Most of the factories have already sold out their released quotas and the rates of other mills, which still have some stock, are being quoted in the market a premium ranging from Rs 1.37 to Rs 2.00 per maund for D/29 quality over the control price of Rs 36 fixed by the Government. Daurala, Mowana, Shamli, Rohana, Seohara, Deoband, Khatauli and Iqbalpur sugar factories have already sold their quotas at the controlled prices.

Meanwhile, according to the Chairman of the Development Council for the Sugar Industry, grant of further licence is not being considered at present as the entire additional targeted capacity for the second Five-Year Plan has already been licensed. Twenty-five new factories with capacity of about 2.61 lakh tons went into production by January 1959. Six more new factories with capacity of 73,000 tons will go into production during 1958-59 season and seven with an equal production capacity in 1959-60 and the rest in subsequent years.

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Foodgrains

Quietly easy conditions were noticed in the Hapur Foodgrains market. Prices of all grains developed an easier tendency following reports of good "rabi" crop prospects. Pulses, however, continued to be steady due to paucity of stocks.

Wheat prices have registered a fall of about 50 nP per maund, while stockists are anxious to sell their stocks before the advent of new crop in the markets. The market for Rice continues steady, as supplies are restricted due to a ban on exports from the surplus districts. Gram has eased by 25 nP per maund on expectation of a good crop following timely winter rains; but supplies in the market are small. Barley and Bejher have sought lower levels as demand is slack and a bumper crop is expected.

YOUR

SAVINGS

HELP NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

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MADRAS REVIEW

ONE important result of Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri's visit to Madras last week is the dispelling of the lurking apprehension in the Peninsula that it will be left behind in the industrialisation of the country. During his brief sojourn in the south he has declared open the first Indian works of the well-known electrical equipment manufacturers, the English Electric Company. Though this new factory has been declared officially open only last week it is in commission for nearly a year now. There is a great demand in our country for electrical equipment consequent on the implementation of various development projects and the products of this factory are now meeting a part of our requirements which were hitherto imported.

Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri has made the most welcome announcement in the course of his address to the South Indian Chamber of Commerce. The Government of India have now finalised the arrangements for the setting up of an aluminium plant near Salem in the private sector in collaboration with an Italian firm. People in the State have been agreeably surprised at this announcement because only the other day questioners in the Legislative Assembly could only elicit the information that the two experts from Italy, who came to India and inspected the bauxite-bearing areas in Salem district in November 1958 had expressed the view that the ore contained sufficient aluminium and therefore the question of setting up an aluminium factory in the district could be pursued further.

On the other question of the establishment of a raw film factory in Mettupalayam also Mr Shastri has brought good tidings. He has pointed out that nothing is farther from the thought of Government than the dropping of the project. As a matter of fact Government are convinced that in view of the large drain of foreign exchange from the country on account of the import of raw film, there is need for not one raw film producing factory but for several units. The proposed plant at Mettupalayam is very much in the attention of Government. No doubt there has been some unavoidable delay but Mr Shastri has expressed the hope that it will be possible to come to a decision soon. The general policy of the Government of India in regard to location of industries has also been stated in unambiguous terms by him in his speech (which was read by Mr R. Venkataraman, State Minister for Industries and Labour, in the unavoidable absence of Mr Shastri) at the opening ceremony of the Ambattur factory of Dunlops, the pioneer manufacturers of rubber goods in our country. "It is the earnest desire of the Government to see that the development of new industries is as widespread as possible and

not concentrated in a few major cities".

The fact that it has taken barely three years for Dunlops to translate the idea of putting up a second factory at Ambattur into concrete shape bespeaks at once of the efficiency of the entrepreneur company and the helpful attitude of the both the Central and State Governments. Erected at a cost of Rs 2.5 crores Dunlops Ambattur factory is expected to turn out every year 15 lakh tyres for bicycles and 1,34,000 tyres for trucks and buses. An interesting feature of Dunlops participation in India's industrialisation is that though it is a world-wide organisation Dunlop (India) is very much an Indian company. One-half of the company's equity shares is owned by Indians, and in its management also the proportion of indigenous personnel is high.

With the commissioning of the Ambattur factory rubber goods production in the country will be sizably increased. It may be noted that though a wide variety of rubber goods are being manufactured in India, tyres and tubes constitute the bulk of the production of the industry. It is to be expected that the demand for different types of tyres will go up considerably in coming years with the improvement in the standard of living of the people. It has been estimated that the demand for automobile tyres will increase to about 1.6 million by the end of the current five year plan period while that for cycle tyres will go up to 16 million. As against this demand the installed capacity is still inadequate. Presently production may be in the neighbourhood of 10 million tyres. The progress of tyre production in the country can be gauged from the fact that as against 7.6 million tyres in 1956, production in 1957 has increased to 8.6 million in 1957. Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri has revealed that output has been placed at 7.2 million tyres for the first nine months of 1958 as against 6.4 million in the corresponding period of the previous year. With a view to meet the anticipated increase in demand it has been decided to undertake the expansion of existing factories and to grant licences for the setting up of new units.

An indication of the tremendous changes that have taken place in our country in the past ten, twelve years is the fact that whereas till 1936 we were entirely dependent on exports for the disposal of our raw rubber production, we are now importing quite a sizable quantity of it. It is true that production of raw rubber has increased from about 17,000 tons to nearly 24,000 tons during the past five six years. But it must be borne in mind that consumption has long outstripped demand and at present it is some 10,000 tons above production. It will be seen, therefore, that the problem that is confronting the industry and Government is one of

augmenting the supply of indigenous raw rubber so as to meet our increased requirements. In the present context of the stringency of foreign exchange the continued import of large quantities of rubber is untenable. It is therefore gratifying to note that Government have taken necessary measures to increase indigenous production of rubber. The proposed synthetic rubber plant is expected to be commissioned early during the Third Five Year Plan period. In the meantime it should be the endeavour of all concerned with the rubber industry to take energetic measures to increase the production of natural rubber. The fact that yield in our country is still very low shows that there is large scope for augmenting our resources of raw rubber to a considerable extent through improved planting practices.

The rapid growth of the rubber industry has also focussed attention on the problem of the supply of other important materials required in the manufacture of rubber products. Some of these materials are now imported involving the expenditure of a sizable amount of foreign exchange. Even so the manufacturers are increasingly able to obtain their requirements from indigenous sources. This is borne out by the high value of stores locally purchased by a company like Dunlops. It is said that the amount in this regard was placed at over Rs 8 crores last year. Efforts are being continuously made to produce improved rubber chemicals within the country and it may be expected that we will be completely self-sufficient in all the raw materials required by the rubber industry in the next few years.

The continuous expansion of Dunlop, India, will expose the hollowness of the oft-repeated criticism that conditions in our country are not conducive to foreign investment. It is interesting to note that in his speech at the opening ceremony of the Ambattur factory Mr John Luckham, Managing Director of the Company, has deemed worth mentioning the fact that the new "factory is situated only a few miles from the site of the famous Avadi Session of the Indian National Congress held in 1955, where the aim of a "Welfare State" was declared." The speed with which the Ambattur factory has been brought into existence is clear evidence of the mutual confidence between the company and the Government. It is not surprising that Government have given ready sanction for the expansion of Dunlop in India because this company during its long association with our country (Dunlop, India is now sixty years old) has demonstrated that for all practical purposes it is a national concern. This basic Dunlop idea as Mr G. E. Beharrell, Chairman of Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., has put it is that "companies should seek a blend of independ-

ence and inter-dependence." The inter-dependence in the case of Dunlop, India is to its great advantage, because it can have the benefits of the basic research undertaken by the Dunlop Research Centre with its fifty laboratories in the United Kingdom, and also in other research centres throughout the world. Such close contact with the parent organisation also enables Dunlop, India to keep abreast of the latest developments in vehicle designs and the consequent tyre requirements.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (i) Tender No. CON/GM/4 F1/59 for supply of 6000 Rft. G. I. Pipe 4" dia. IRS W3-53 class "B". Earnest money is Rs 1000/-. Tenders will be opened on 10-3-59 at 3 P.M. (ii) Tender No. CON/GM/5 D/59 for supply of 564 Nos. Spring Points Lever Self Reversing Steel handles IRS Drg. S.A. 900 Specification IRS-S13 (current). Earnest money is Rs 1000/-. Tenders will be opened on 11-3-59 at 3 P.M.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 5/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipts from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipts for depositing earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the Controller of Stores are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

S184 GENERAL MANAGER

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Register of Members and Transfer Books of The United Commercial Bank Limited will be closed from Monday, the 16th day of March to Thursday the 2nd day of April 1959, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board

S. T. SADASIVAN
General Manager

Calcutta,
February 6, 1959.

THE PENINSULA

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

Aluminium Plant

The establishment of an aluminium manufacturing plant near Salem now waits on assurance of adequate supply of firm power. The finalisation by Government of the proposal to set up an aluminium manufacturing plant in the private sector in collaboration with the Italian firm of Montecatini, was announced by Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri in a speech to the Southern India Chamber of Commerce last week. Originally it was the intention of the Madras Government to take up manufacture of aluminium in the public sector. But following rephrasing of the Second Plan, the aluminium plant in Salem was assigned a low priority and there was no prospect of its establishment unless private sector came forward to take charge. Effective action was also delayed by a wrong sample of bauxite originally taken to estimate its content of alumina. Fresh tests recently carried out have confirmed that Shevaroy bauxite contains sufficient percentage of alumina to serve as basis for an aluminium manufacturing industry. The Government of Madras had constituted a committee of industrialists with Mr R. Venkataswamy Naidu, former Chairman of the South Indian Mill Owners' Association, as Convener, to draw up plans for establishment of plant capable of manufacturing 10,000 tons of aluminium per year in Salem District. This Committee has arranged for collaboration with Italian firm. The complete plant is estimated to cost about Rs 12 to Rs 14 crores and will be set up in three stages. The first stage will be setting up of plant for processing bauxite into alumina and this will cost about Rs 5 crores. In the second stage, the alumina will be converted to aluminium ingots (by electrolytic process) and the cost of this plant will also be about Rs 5 crores. The third stage will be the manufacture of aluminium alloys, sheets and structurals. There is also a proposal under consideration to change the order of the three stages in view of certain advantages. Under this proposal plant for manufacture of ingots will be set up immediately and will operate with imported raw material while the plant for processing bauxite will be set up later. At present the country is importing large quantities of aluminium ingots at a price of Rs 2500 per ton. Alumina costs only about Rs 350 per ton and its conversion into the metal in the country will result in substantial saving of foreign exchange. Moreover, the plant for manufacture of the metal which is required immediately can be set up at less capital cost. Manufacture of aluminium will however require large quantities of electric energy.

It is authoritatively estimated that the plant in Salem will require about 30,000 k.W. and it has been suggested that the entire power output of the Mettur system should be reserved for aluminium manufacture, supplemented by the installation of additional generators which will utilise the surplus flow during the seven months of the year when water is let out for irrigation in large quantities. But the economies of operating a large industrial plant involving heavy capital outlay on a seasonal basis will require closer examination.

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Manufacture of Electric Equipment

With the rapid industrialisation envisaged in our country the demand for electrical equipments of all types will show a marked rise. Already many of the items are tending to become short in supply as rural electrification has taken rapid strides in recent years and is likely to make further headway in coming years. The establishment of more and more large scale and small industries depends on the availability of electricity the production of which is consequently being augmented in the country by the construction of new projects. Hence provision has also been made for the supply of the necessary electric equipment in sufficient quantities as otherwise the progress in power output or the establishment of new industries will not be able to achieve the desired result. It is true that the installed capacity of various electrical equipment is being steadily stepped up and that a large heavy electrical equipments factory in the public sector is under construction. Even so present demand is nowhere near being satisfied in certain types of equipment. It is therefore gratifying to find that the well-known English Electric Company have put up their first factory in India for the manufacture of electric equipment. This factory is situated in Pallavaram, near Madras.

Though the formal opening of the company has been performed only the other day by Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, the works are in commission for nearly a year now. The equipment manufactured in this factory include heavy duty industrial type low voltage distribution gear, ranging from 30 to 300 amp. ratings, fuse boards, overhead busbar systems and distribution boards made up to individual customer's requirements. The production of HRC fuses will be taken up later this year. According to Mr R. Bruce, Manager of the Works, production will progressively increase to the value of Rs 40 lakhs in about a couple of years. A significant point in the manufacturing programme of the works is that provision has been made for a progressive increase in the percentage of indigenous components in the finished products.

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

Outlook for Rubber

ACCORDING to the figures released by the Indian Rubber Board, production of Rubber, in December 1958, was 2873, while imports during the month were 1,233, thus making a total of 4,107. Adding the opening stock, as on the 1st December 1958, of 11,007, there was an available balance of 15,114. Consumption amounted to 3,526. Thus, stocks with the estates, dealers and the manufacturers, as on the 31st December 1958, were 11,587. Stocks of synthetic rubber, on the same date, was 1,365. Thus, there was a total stock of 12,953. (All figures are given in metric tons).

Meanwhile, world production capacity for synthetic rubber is estimated to be 1.9 million tons during the current year—roughly equal to the estimated production total of natural rubber. Total production of natural rubber has risen only by small amounts in the last five years, with the trend of world demand for all kinds of rubber showing a steady rise.

Unless there is a drastic change in the pattern of demand, it looks as though the next few years will see a further switch in the ratio of natural to synthetic consumption. Manufacturers say that, at the moment, about one-third of rubber requirements are for natural rubber only and about the same proportion for the synthetic product. The remaining third can be met with by either type. At the moment, this will be the limit of the possible switch-over to the synthetic material. Natural rubber producers can place no reliance, however, on the long-term picture remaining constant, as research may reveal new types of synthetic material, capable of new uses, or the pattern of demand may change.

For natural rubber producers, a good deal, therefore, depends on Russian policy. If Soviet capacity for producing synthetic rubber is being increased, the recent heavy Russian buying of natural rubber may turn out to have been only a temporary feature in the market. A fall-off in Russian demand will have the effect of lowering prices in the market and of ruling out a good deal of the fluctuations which were present last year. Although producers may suffer from the price declines, it may be that this will in itself make the material more competitive with synthetic rubber.

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Pepper

Three shipping conference have announced cuts in freight rates for

Pepper exports from Singapore to the United States to \$60 a ton. The reduction follows complaints from the exporters that the exporter in India is in an advantageous position with the rate from India having now been fixed at \$50 a ton after two reductions from \$80.

Meanwhile, pepper markets have continued to rule firm due to renewed speculative activity. In the Alleppey market, Wynaad quality is quoted at Rs 876 and the Country variety at Rs 800 to Rs 825 per candy. The present rise in prices has been brought by reports of smaller estimate of production.

In the Singapore market, Lampong pepper has rallied to Str. \$85. Exporters of Lampong are now said to be presenting a firmer front and are quoting higher, as stock of Lampong at Singapore and at Indonesia are reported to be in the vicinity of only 4,000 tons and 2,000 tons respectively.

In the New York market, the rate has improved to 26 from 24 cents per pound. If grinders decide to come out to buy in the present mood of the supplying markets, the world pepper prices are likely to advance in the near future.

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Groundnut

The action taken by the Reserve Bank restricting credit imparted a nervous feeling in the Madras Groundnut market. Market circles anticipate some panicky selling during the next few days due to the necessity for paying back some of the advances taken to meet the new margin requirements of banks. Business was, therefore, restricted in view of fall in prices, while small crushers were buying only limited quantities. Bold quality was quoted at Rs 163 per candy as against Rs 170 in the previous week.

In the Groundnut section, both buyers and sellers were naturally hesitant to do any business. The rate for the ready position was quoted at Rs 325 per candy as against Rs 335 quoted in the previous week.

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Bangalore Silk

There has been no change in the prevailing high rates for Filature Silk in the Bangalore Silk market during the week ended 12-2-1959. However, the rates for Charka Silks in general tended to show a declining trend. The supply position of raw silk remained constant. Shortage of Filature Silk continues to be felt.

The prices of Reeling Cocoons in the State indicated slight variations.

Prices for Silkwaste varieties have not been quoted as there was no movement of Silkwaste in the market. Overseas demand was practically nil.

Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Limited

Dearth of Cargo Availabilities

Need for Broad-Based and Long-Term Policy from STC

Srimati Sumati Morarji's Four-Point Plan for Aiding Indian Shipping

The following is a summary of the speech delivered by Smt. Sumati Morarji in the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Dharamsey M. Khatau, at the 39th annual general meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. Ltd., held on Wednesday, February 18, 1959 at 4-00 p.m. at Scindia House, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

After welcoming the Shareholders to the 39th Annual General Meeting, Smt. Morarji explained how the net profit for the year ending 30th June, 1958, was lower by Rs. 14 lacs, even though the gross earnings were higher. The "Reserves and Surplus" Account was increased by Rs. 1.92 crores during the year making a total in this account of Rs. 10.95 crores. Rs. 21.51 lacs were credited to Fleet Reserve, Rs. 13.05 lacs to Sinking Fund and Rs. 20 lacs to the Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

The Coastal and Adjacent trades showed lower freight earning due to the rate of freight being lower by Rs. 17/- than the previous year on the carriage of Rice from Burma. Even though the Rail-Sea-Co-ordination Committee had recommended that bulk cargoes like coal, salt, food grains and fertilisers should move by the sea-route, so that sufficient employment was available to keep the coastal tonnage fully utilised, the Railway Authorities are however placing more and more wagons for such cargoes with the result that ships on the coast are feeling the dearth of cargo availabilities.

Smt. Morarji explained that the Company's overseas services had done well during the year but even here the effects of reduced and uneconomic freight rates had begun to be felt and the prospects for the year ending 30th June, 1959, appeared to be discouraging and poor.

The Company's total fleet stood at 48 ships aggregating to 2,55,572 G.R.T. and further two ships on order in Germany would be delivered in 1959 and in 1960. The Government has allotted to the Company a portion of the 3 million Yen Credit loan and a provisional contract has been signed with a Japanese Yard for building a fast vessel to be delivered in 1960.

After referring to the Merchant Shipping Act and the constitution of the National Shipping Board and the Shipping Development Fund thereunder which is likely to benefit Indian Shipowners, Smt. Morarji referred to the heavy drain on the available financial resources of shipowners

by the application of the Capital Gains Tax and Section 10(2) (vii) of the Indian Income tax Act and suggested that shipping should be exempted from the imposition of these two taxes.

Speaking of world wide depression and the laid-up tonnage abroad, Smt. Morarji said:

"Since the last twelve months or more, there has been a gradual but serious depression in shipping all over the world. More and more tonnage has been laid-up abroad and is a matter of great concern to shipowners. Freight rates have had to be cut down drastically in many cases to uneconomic levels in order to meet the competition from tramp shipowners. Several foreign shipping lines are seeking pastures anew with a view to find a footing in Indian trades in order to cut their losses. This is likely to result in further keen competition in the existing trade routes of Indian shipping companies who have not yet found the opportunity to stabilise and strengthen their own resources to withstand depressions or severe competitions.

"Our ships are sailing today with empty space in the overseas trades and even on the coast our vessels are feeling the pinch due to increased carryings by road transport and the railways. Under the present circumstances, it has become a vital necessity both for the Government and for the shipping companies to work in closer co-operation to mutual advantage. With this in mind, I feel that the following suggestions will have to be carefully considered by the Government to support and expand Indian shipping in various directions:

- (1) The Government should allot as much as possible of the cargo imported and exported on its own account and on account of various projects to Indian ships.
- (2) The rates of freight which Government should sanction for the carriage of such cargoes should be reasonable and economic and should not be compared with the prevailing tramp rates.
- (3) There should be cautious planned expansion based on the availabilities of cargo after a careful study of the prospective employment of such newly acquired ships in the routes in which they would operate.
- (4) Improvement in the port conditions and port equipments so that ships based on India get quicker turn-

round atleast in their home ports.

"In regard to the first two points mentioned above, which I shall deal together, I may say that the State Trading Corporation of the Government could assist Indian shipping considerably by contracting for exports on a C.I.F. basis and imports on a F.O.B. basis and thus utilise Indian tonnage to the fullest extent possible. The present policy of the State Trading Corporation, however, appears to be to choose the cheapest carrier available and thus encourage foreign tramp ships at the expense of Indian Liner tonnage which is ready to offer regular service at steady rates of freight throughout the year. If Indian shipping is to expand and stabilise itself, Government should ask the State Trading Corporation to follow a broad-based and a long-term policy and assign its cargoes to Indian ships at economic rates so that out of such earnings there is sufficient scope to create resources for the purchase of newly constructed or near-new secondhand ships.

"The Shipping Co-ordination Committee established by the Government to co-ordinate and co-relate Governments' shipping space requirements also does not seem to have achieved much to support the cause of Indian shipping as such. The United States of America, the foremost maritime nation in the World today, has decreed that at least 50% of its aided cargoes would be reserved for American ships. This is an example for the Government of India to emulate with a view to support Indian shipping. Unfortunately the powers that be, are in no mood to support Indian shipping, unless freight space is available at rates suitable to them and which may be even a little lower than the world market rates under one pretext or another.

"As regards the third point mentioned by me above, I would say that with a view to finance several long term schemes under our Five-Year Plans, Government is very keen on promoting the export drive of indigenous products either in the raw state or in the semi-manufactured or manufactured state and thereby earn foreign exchange. The Government is also very keen that the shipowners should take a prominent part in supporting such export promotion schemes by placing ships in the various routes so that our exports could find adequate shipping space as and when required. In this we need not assure the Government of our whole-hearted co-operation,

but we certainly expect that the Government, whilst sanctioning entry of new-comers into the overseas trade, would see that there is a sufficient and suitable spread of ships in all the overseas trades of the country. This should be done without encouraging concentration of ships in one particular trade and thereby creating unnecessary and wasteful competition amongst the Indian shipowners. It will, therefore, be necessary for the Government to study the expansion programme of each shipping company so that there is no idle tonnage or no tonnage not fully utilised remaining with the shipping companies, which they would be tempted to place in trades which presently appear to be fully catered for by the Indian ships. Before the proposal for purchase of any new tonnage is sanctioned by Government, the route on which such a vessel would operate should be specified. Such sanction should only be given after the Government has satisfied itself that such addition is necessary in the route concerned, thereby avoiding wastage and utilising to the best advantage our limited available resources. Acquisition of additional tonnage may be warranted by India's maritime trade which is large enough to support expansion to enable Indian ships to carry their legitimate share. From experience, however, we have found that under the present state of affairs, our trade is still largely carried by other lines. The availability of cargo for Indian Lines is limited. The real issue, therefore, is not so much the question of acquisition of additional tonnage but that of availability of our own cargo for our own ships.

"Lastly, the Government should also pay serious attention to the development not only of the major ports but also quite a few of the minor ports so that ships would get a quicker turn-round. The port of Calcutta, which handles a heavy volume of traffic both inwards and outwards has deteriorated due to falling drafts and the resultant inefficiency of that port is a source of constant worry to the shipowners. Apart from affecting navigation depths, the reduction in head water supplied has led to accumulation of silt and a gradual deterioration of the river conditions, not to mention the increase in the intensity of the tidal bore so frequently experienced, of late. This situation will have to be remedied and it may be necessary to locate an ancillary port down the river to be used as an anchor age port for discharge of bul-

February 21, 1959

cargoes like foodgrains and fertilisers thereby reducing the heavy strain on the Calcutta Port.

"Even in Bombay there is considerable siltation in the harbour particularly in the approach channel. Two out of three docks, in Bombay namely, the Prince's and Victoria Docks, appear to be outmoded and not suitable even to accommodate some of the ships operating in the coastal trades. There has been considerable delay in taking a decision regarding the implementation of the "minimum" scheme which appears to be essential in itself for rehabilitation of the two most important assets of the Bombay dock system.

"The cargo handling and stacking equipment at many Indian ports are both outmoded and insufficient and are not commensurate with the requirements of the ships calling at such ports. Unless such modern handling equipment is purchased and pressed into service early, I am afraid, in a moment of crisis our ports are again likely to be the insurmountable bottlenecks, resulting in delay not only to ships and shipping but also to the development programme under our economic plans."

Referring to the results of the subsidiaries, Scindia Workshop Private Ltd., Jalanath Insurance Ltd., and the Kamal Shipping Co. Private Ltd., which were satisfactory, Smt. Morarji explained the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the B.S.N. Co. (1953) private Ltd., and said:

"As will have been observed from a study of the Statement of Accounts with you, this Company has again made a loss of Rs. 7.43 lacs in spite of the best efforts to exercise as much effective control on expenditure as possible. These continuous losses which have accumulated to Rs. 16.52 lacs are constantly before us and we are exploring all possible avenues to reduce the losses. This, however, is not likely to bring about satisfactory results in view of the heavy repair and survey expenses that the Company has to incur on four of its very old vessels, apart from the fact that about 85% of the Company's annual expenditure is of such a nature as to provide little or no effective scope for economy. This unsatisfactory state of affairs has been brought to the notice of the Government on several occasions and even if the Company is not allowed to make profits, it should certainly be allowed to make both ends meet and be left with sufficient margin to wipe off its previous losses. For this purpose it is very necessary that a High Power Committee should immediately be instituted by the Government to go into the question without much delay so that some satisfactory solution is found in the interest of about 8/10 lakhs of passengers working in industrial undertakings in the State and utilising these transport services."

But, business was meagre in the extreme. This was mainly due to the fact that both the bulls and bears were concerned about the future taxation policy and, in the absence of special pointers one way or the other, preferred to lighten their commitments as far as possible. The falling trend in the prices of commodities following the series of measures taken by the Government also adversely affected sentiment in the market.

The Giltedged market followed the same pattern as in the previous weeks. Barring the persistent demand for the State Loans, conditions remained generally easy following the continued stringency in the money market. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan opened at Rs. 73.40 and, after improving at one time to Rs. 73.95, receded again

Note: The above does not purport to be a record of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting.

STOCK

EXCHANGES

Recovery After A Shake-out

Watch-Dog Writes:

STOCK markets have recovered moderately from the sharp shake-out in mid-week and finished quietly steady with fair gains. Absence of any fresh imposts in the State Budgets so far announced as well as in the Railway Budget, and lack of any further sales in the speculative scrips have, no doubt, created a better feeling. However, business continues to be on a small scale, as operators have preferred to mark time.

After an initial shake-out, the Calcutta Stock Exchange witnessed a slight recovery towards the close.

Although trading was dull and dealings were slow on the Bombay Stock Exchange, sentiment improved appreciably towards the close in the absence of any fresh imposts in the State Budget.

With no fresh incentive, the general tendency on the Madras Stock Exchange was distinctly cautious.

Wall Street closed easy, showing liberally distributed losses extending mostly to a dollar or more.

Calcutta

Friday Evening.

LACK of activity was the keynote of trading on the local Stock Exchange during the week under review. Equities, after moving narrowly irregular, witnessed a sharp setback on Wednesday due to lower Bombay advices. Thanks to the absence of any fresh levy in the State Budgets so far announced as well as in the Railway Budget, the market staged a partial recovery towards the close.

But, business was meagre in the extreme. This was mainly due to the fact that both the bulls and bears were concerned about the future taxation policy and, in the absence of special pointers one way or the other, preferred to lighten their commitments as far as possible. The falling trend in the prices of commodities following the series of measures taken by the Government also adversely affected sentiment in the market.

The Giltedged market followed the same pattern as in the previous weeks. Barring the persistent demand for the State Loans, conditions remained generally easy following the continued stringency in the money market. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan opened at Rs. 73.40 and, after improving at one time to Rs. 73.95, receded again

at the close to Rs. 73.65 on lack of institutional support.

Bank shares ruled generally steady with only minor changes in values.

Jute shares, which had been receiving sustained support during the past few weeks, turned suddenly quiet. Although a few scrips maintained their previous levels, others were subjected to realising pressure. Apart from the news of a further rise in stocks at the end of last month, operators were anxious to await the impact of the two-fold decision recently made by the IJMA. They entertained the fears that the new measures might not relieve accumulation of sacking stocks. The only bright spots were Alliance improving to Rs. 120 from Rs. 118; India to Rs. 15 from Rs. 14.94 and New Central to Rs. 13.50 from Rs. 13.37. Howrah were a firm feature at Rs. 19.19, while National were offered at Rs. 25.62 against Rs. 26; Nuddea at Rs. 56.50 against Rs. 57; Fort Gloster at Rs. 247 against Rs. 250 and Champdany at Rs. 117 against Rs. 121.

Coal shares enjoyed selective support, as it was believed that the Price Revision Committee's recommendations were now receiving Government attention. Amalgamated had buyers at Rs. 21.69 to Rs. 22; Central India at Rs. 7.31 to Rs. 7.31 to Rs. 7.37; Western Bengal at Rs. 5.87 to Rs. 6.00 and Bengal at Rs. 283 to 285. Burrakur, after being marked up at one time from Rs. 17.25 to Rs. 17.87 due to increase in total dividend, closed at Rs. 17.50.

Textile scrips showed a halting trend in view of the obscure outlook for the industry. The only two steady features were Jayshree and Elgins, having sustained support upto Rs. 8.25 and Rs. 12.19 respectively. Kesoram moved irregularly between Rs. 12 and Rs. 12.25, to finish at Rs. 12.09. New Victoria closed better at Rs. 1.25 against Rs. 1.19.

A bright feature of the week's trading was a widening of interest in the Tea section. However, attention was mostly directed towards the scrips of the Assam and Dooars gardens on the belief that their results for last year might show an improvement over 1957. Most active were Baghmari changing hands at Rs. 20.12 to Rs. 20.25; Betjan at Rs. 22.50 to Rs. 22.62; Bishnauth at Rs. 13 to Rs. 13.37; Bormah Jan at Rs. 17.50 to Rs. 17.81; Dhela-khat at Rs. 23.25 to Rs. 23.37; Grob "A" at Rs. 27.50 to Rs. 27.94; Jayshree at Rs. 12.12 to Rs. 12.31 and Tezpor at Rs. 14.04 to Rs. 15.00.

Sugar shares were practically neglected. Operators were inclined to await further developments in the sugar situation, before extending their commitments. The only exceptional feature was Bel-sund, which were enquired upto Rs. 12 from Rs. 11.87. Raza/Buland were on offer at Rs. 12.75 to Rs. 12.81, while Carew were marked back to Rs. 8.50 from Rs. 8.62 and Cawnpore to Rs. 10.06 from Rs. 10.50.

Price movements in the Engineering section were mostly influenced by the speculative activity in Indian Irons. After starting better at Rs. 25.91, Indian Irons were

gradually pushed down to Rs. 25.77 due to selling pressure on lower Bombay advices. Towards the close, however, there was a marked recovery to Rs. 26.09, thanks to some replacement buying coupled with bear-covering at lower levels. In sympathy, TEXMACO were marked down to Rs. 20.65 from a high of Rs. 20.88, to recover to Rs. 20.85 at the close. G. K. Williams changed hands at Rs. 37.25 to Rs. 37.50; Britannia at Rs. 11.19 to Rs. 11.25; Marshalls at Rs. 5.69 to Rs. 5.75 and Kumardhubi at Rs. 8.56 to Rs. 8.57.

Miscellaneous issues moved with the general trend of the market. Orient Paper moved between Rs. 31.15 and Rs. 31.40 (Rs. 31.30); Sripur between Rs. 13.75 and Rs. 14 Rs. 28.87 and Rs. 29 (Rs. 29.94); Indian Aluminium between Rs. 16.94 and Rs. 17 (Rs. 16.94); India Steamship between Rs. 14 and Rs. 14.19 (Rs. 14.12); Indian Copper between Rs. 3.51 and Rs. 3.57 (Rs. 3.55); BIC between Rs. 4.12 and Rs. 4.34; Aluminium Cor-

THE ALKALI & CHEMICAL CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

The Twentysecond Ordinary General Meeting of the Members will be held on the 16th March 1959 at 2-30 P.M. at the registered office 34 Chowringhee, Calcutta-16.

Notice of the Meeting has already been posted to the Shareholders direct.

The Ordinary Share Registers of the Company will remain closed from the 27th February to the 16th March 1959 both the days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
Imperial Chemical Industries
(India) Private Ltd.
Secretaries.

Calcutta,
14th February 1959.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. COS/PA/127/CS/GB10 for supply of Khush Khush Tatties 50,000 sq. ft. complete with ropes and putties.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (PA Section), S. E. Rly., Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs. 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms. Earnest money against the tender is Rs. 500/-. Closing date of the tender is 6-3-59 at 12 noon.

Firms not on the Railway's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate along with the earnest money deposit receipt with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
S187

poration between Rs 10.69 and Rs 10.87 (Rs 10.87); Indian Oxygen between Rs 23.62 and Rs 24.31 (Rs 23.62); Dunlop between Rs 29.37 and Rs 29.62 (Rs 29.62) and Alkali Chemicals between Rs 18.37 and Rs 18.62 (Rs 18.62). Figures shown within brackets were the week's closing rates.

Bombay

BARRING a slight improvement in sentiment noticed towards the closing stages of the week, there was no outstanding development on the Bombay Stock Exchange during the week. After opening on a quiet note in the absence of any driving force, equities witnessed a small decline in prices on Tuesday due to stray liquidation. However, from Wednesday, there were signs of some activity and prices recorded a gradual recovery from the low levels following the announcement of a surplus Railway Budget. Moreover, the absence of any fresh imports in the State Budget aided sentiment.

STEELS: Although this section failed to impress early in the week due to the absence of any speculative activity, prices staged a marked recovery at the close due to the support lent by a prominent operator. Tata Ordinary, after opening at Rs 171.75, touched a low of Rs 171.25 at which level renewed support pushed up the rate to Rs 173.75 at the close.

TEXTILES: This section failed to evoke any special interest and ruled quiet with moderate changes in prices before closing a shade better in sympathy with the general

trend of the market. Bombay Dyeing touched at one time a low of Rs 56.40; Century Rs 432.50; Sva-deshi Rs 203.50 and Kohinoor Rs 233.50, to recover towards the close to Rs 57.10; Rs 437.50; Rs 204.75 and Rs 236 respectively.

BANKS: Bank shares were a steady feature. Central changed hands at Rs 59.10 to Rs 59.30, while Bank of India remained unchanged at Rs 141. Bank of Baroda, however, moved down to Rs 119.50 from Rs 121 at the close.

MISCELLANEOUS: Although trading in this section was devoid of any special feature, prices of most of the active counters were well maintained. Scindia Steams were the only share to rule weak at Rs 20.76 on rumours that the current working results were not encouraging. Sugar shares shot up handsomely as fears of an agricultural tax in the State Budget were belied. Belapur were taken up to Rs 272 from a low of Rs 263.50, while Phalton were done at Rs 148 c.f. Buying interest in Killick Industries seemed to have abated and the shares were done at Rs 156.75. ACC changed hands at Rs 146.15 to Rs 147; Bombay Burmah at Rs 462 to Rs 466; Premier Construction at Rs 222.50 to Rs 226.25; National Rayon at Rs 237.75 to Rs 242 and TELCO at Rs 162.75 to Rs 164.50.

Madras

ACTIVITY: on the Madras Stock Exchange was restricted. In slow dealings, selected Planting issues met with some business, while the clearing shares were dull.

TEXTILES: This section was stagnant and business continued to be

small. There was some demand for Adonis, Bangalore Woollens and Buckingham's at the market rates. Travancore Rayons remained steady at Rs 16.60, while Virudhunagars rose to Rs 31.50 on better support. Madurars were quiet, with selling enquiry.

PLANTINGS: The Planting section showed a mixed trend with some Rubber shares being steadily absorbed, while a few others came in for profit-taking. Cochin Malabars were one such scrip where profit-taking was visible and the rate declined from Rs 5.92 to Rs 5.80. Valikundams were favoured at the market rate, while TRTS dropped down to Rs 7.60 with sellers at this level. Midlands were done at Rs 11.70 and Thirumbadis at Rs 1.85 c.d.

In the Tea section, United Nilgiris remained firm at Rs 17.50, while sellers were seen in Talayars and Highlands. Halleryburias were in request up to Rs 17. Chembras met with some business at Rs 3.50 and Twyford's at Rs 16.

Among Coffee shares, Consolidated Coffees declined to Rs 19.70 and Coffee Lands to Rs 21.62. There was a smart rise in Bababuddins to Rs 14 after the dividend announcement.

MISCELLANEOUS: There was some buying of Deccan Sugar up to Rs 9.75 on reports of an interim dividend. Aluminium Industries improved sharply to Rs 18.45; but some profit-taking resulted in the drop in the rate to Rs 18.38. Ashok Leylands met with steady investment enquiry at the market, while FACTS remained steady at Rs 7.50. Travancore Cements were enquired

upto Rs 8.90; Travancore Ogale Glass upto Rs 4.60 and Sen Raleigh upto Rs 16. India Cements (Rs 5) were quoted at Rs 5.30 and Ruby Rubbers at Rs 9.70.

New York

WALL STREET ruled generally quiet with prices developing an easier tendency. International Oils were the leaders of the downward movement, attracting further selling on the uncertainty of crude oil prices. Other issues moving lower were assorted Steels and Motors. Anaconda Copper was quoted at \$67½; General Motors at \$45½ and US Steel Common at \$89½.

In Briefs

Alkali & Chemical Corporation has maintained the dividend at 8 per cent for the year ended 30th September, 1958.

Killick Industries have proposed a final dividend of Rs 5, making a total of Rs 13 for the 17 months ended November 10, 1958. The company paid a dividend of Rs 11 per share for the year ended 30th June, 1957.

Standard Batteries have maintained the dividend at Rs 8 per share for the year ended 30th June, 1958.

Gokul Rubber has maintained the dividend at 6 per cent for 1958.

Coimbatore Cotton has reduced the dividend from 9 to 6 per cent for the year ended 31st March, 1958.

United Nilgiri Tea has announced an interim dividend of 7½ per cent for the year ended 31st March, 1959.

Dhanalakshmi Mills have maintained the dividend at 10 per cent for 1958.

After transferring Rs 50,000 from General Reserve and Rs 7,550 being over provision of liabilities in previous years.

(a) Preference dividend for eleven months ended 31-3-1957 at 5 per cent per annum.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of

Liabilities	May '58	May '57	June '56
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 5% C.P.	750,000	750,000	750,000
(ii) Ord.	250,000	250,000	250,000
Debentures 3½%	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Reserve Fund	185,000	300,000	300,000
Other Funds	335,000	335,000	335,000
Loans Secured	2,424,499	1,697,660	
Taxation Provision	21,000		
Debits	100,378	575,073	490,712
Carry Forward	11,735		11,327
Total	2,653,113	5,634,572	4,834,699

Assets	May '58	May '57	June '56
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Block	5,537,710	5,613,196	5,601,062
Depreciation	4,335,621	4,210,991	4,073,991
Block (net)	1,202,089	1,402,205	1,527,071
Stores	421,450	644,112	570,605
Works in Progress	137,165	143,960	
Raw Materials	951,898	945,610	
Stocks	1,219,430	948,054	
Outstandings	384,128	488,344	354,216
Do. More than 3 months	150,716	54,453	114,180
Mis. Deposits and Advances	75,068	145,713	99,590
Investments	60,000	60,000	60,000
Deposits in Banks	286,500	46,500	46,500
Cash	73,172	69,467	24,913
Debit Balance	415,285		
Total	2,653,113	5,634,572	4,834,699

Note: The working loom hours have been sold to other Mills within the McLeod Group; the Mills have been closed down on 17-6-1957.

WAVERLEY JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—McLeod & Co., Ltd.

Period ended	1-6-1957	1-7-1956	1-7-1955
to	to	to	to
31-5-1958	31-5-1957	30-6-1956	30-6-1955
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	3,048,837	7,899,554	9,934,655
Stocks	1,219,430	948,054	
Raw Materials	951,898	945,610	
Works in progress	137,165	143,960	
Net profit	607,025*	—289,612	—39,829†
Taxation	21,000		
Depreciation	124,630	137,000	70,000
Div. Am't. Ord.			15,625
Div. Am't. Pref.	34,375		75,000
Carry Forward	11,735	—415,285	11,327
Div. % Ord.	nil	nil	6½
Div. % Pref.	4.7 1/2 (a)	nil	10

(Annual General Meeting on 27-2-59 at 3-15 p.m.)

*After transferring Rs 115,000 from General Reserve

COMPANY REPORTS

KELVIN JUTE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—McLeod & Co., Ltd.

Period ended	1-6-1957	1-7-1956	1-7-1955
to	to	to	to
31-5-1958	31-5-1957	30-6-1956	30-6-1955
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	18,065,485	15,775,891	14,520,382
Stocks	2,006,422	1,663,062	1,687,317
Raw Materials	1,158,519	2,240,637	2,014,063
Works in progress	234,484	273,627	347,187
Net profit	1,741,580	846,416	1,176,402
Taxation	687,000	240,000	220,000
Depreciation	510,092	357,878	436,425
Reserve Fund	100,000		
Development Rebate	100,000		
Other Funds			250,000
Div. Am't. Ord.	262,500	189,000	262,500
Div. Am't. Pref.	70,000	64,200	70,000
Carry Forward	118,689	86,701	91,333
Div. % Ord.	12½	9	12½
Div. % Pref.	7	6.42	7

(Annual General Meeting on 27-2-59 at 3 p.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of

Liabilities	May '58	May '57	June '56
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 7% C.P.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
(ii) Ord.	2,100,000	2,100,000	2,100,000
Share Premium	700,000	700,000	700,000
Reserve Fund	4,450,000	4,350,000	4,350,000
Other Funds	380,000	250,000	250,000
Loans Secured	1,087,885	1,700,145	1,695,560
Taxation Provision	487,442	54,707	1,735,306
Debits	1,921,868	2,194,192	2,015,355
Carry Forward	118,689	86,701	91,333
Total	12,186,884	12,435,745	13,837,553

EASTERN INVESTMENTS LIMITED.

Secretaries:—Bird & Co. (Private) Ltd.

Year ended Decr.	1958	1957	1956
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest & Dividends	1,519,890	1,259,727	1,143,221
Net profit	1,551,498*	1,185,538	1,120,034
Taxation	734,214	653,393	544,728
Reserve Fund	187,120	70,824	
Div. Am't. Ord.	461,340	461,340	461,340
Div. Am't. Pref.	85,625	85,625	92,188
Carry Forward	325,471	242,272	327,916
Div. % Ord.	9	9	9
Div. % Pref.	5	5	5

(Annual General Meeting on 27-2-59 at 12 noon).

*After writing back Rs 150,000 from provision for taxation.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.

Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 5% C.P.	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
(ii) Ord.	5,126,600	5,126,000	5,126,000
Reserve Fund	5,667,666	5,481,635	5,410,811
Loans Secured	1,972,673	2,151,182	2,443,462
Taxation Provision	174,916	338,770	862,214
Debits	539,061	576,028	572,170
Carry Forward	325,471	242,272	327,916
Total	16,305,787	16,415,887	17,242,573

Assets	1958	1957	1956
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Outstandings	71,062		23,164
Mis. Deposits and Advances	3,529	2,979	2,069
Investments	16,231,195	16,412,908	17,217,340
Total	16,305,787	16,415,887	17,242,573

CALCUTTA HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Secretaries:—Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.

Year ended June	1958	1957	1956
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Interest, Dividends & Mis. Incomes	81,159	60,127	69,056
Net profit	95,053*	46,784†	218,364‡
Taxation	79,000	13,500	9,500
Depreciation	122	1,946	2,244
Other Funds			99,207
Div. Am't. Ord.	40,000	24,000	
Carry Forward	4,203	28,272	20,934
Div. % Ord.	5	3	nil

(Annual General Meeting on 7-3-59 at 11 a.m.)

*After transferring Rs 175,000 from Reserve and Rs 94,207 from reserve for depreciation on Investments and after writing off Investments Rs 252,029.

†After writing back Rs 8,905 from provision in previous years.

‡After transferring Rs 385,000 from Reserve and including Rs 96,486 being profit on investments sold in previous years and Rs 46,805 being profit on sale of stores and after providing Rs 292,552 for block realisation account.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of June

Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	800,000	900,000	800,000
Capital Reserve	52,365	52,365	52,365
Reserve Fund		175,000	175,000
Other Funds		99,207	99,207
Taxation Provision	37,879	33,673	10,173
Debits	40,663	33,818	26,185
Carry Forward	4,203	28,272	20,934
Total	935,110	1,212,335	1,183,864

Assets	1958	1957	1956
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Block	13,981	13,981	13,981
Depreciation	13,980	13,858	11,912
Block (net)		1	123
Outstandings	2,164	5,781	87,079
Mis. Deposits and Advances	251	28,522	42,536
Investments	893,387	1,150,564	1,012,979
Cash	39,307	27,345	39,201
Total	935,110	1,212,335	1,183,864

Note: The Board of directors consider that it is in the best interests of the members of the Company that the Company be wound up and its assets distributed to its members. Notices will, therefore, shortly be issued calling an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company for considering a special Resolution to wind up the Company by means of a members' Voluntary Liquidation.

CENTRAL HYDRAULIC PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Secretaries:—Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.

Year ended June	1958	1957	1956
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rent	111,612	111,612	111,602
Interest, Dividends & Mis. Incomes	48,922	36,609	42,808
Net profit	57,607*	137,129	124,464
Taxation	58,000	78,000	30,000
Other Funds			52,132
Div. Am't. Ord.	30,000	50,000	30,000
Carry Forward	5,025	35,418	26,289
Div. % Ord.	6	10	6

(Annual General Meeting on 10-3-59 at 11 a.m.)

*After transferring Rs 30,000 from General Reserve; Rs 37,132 from reserve for depreciation of investments and Rs 15,000 from taxation reserve and after writing off investments Rs 151,149.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of June

Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	500,000	500,000	500,000
Reserve Fund		30,000	30,000
Other Funds	125,000	217,132	217,132
Taxation Provision	48,236	76,028	24,499
Debits	32,842	54,731	43,867
Carry Forward	5,025	35,418	26,289
Total	711,103	913,309	841,787

Assets			
G. Block	... 843,622	843,622	1,091,809
Depreciation	... 698,409	698,409	930,374
Block (net)	... 145,213	145,213	161,435
Outstandings	... 10,196	25,394	18,583
Mis Deposits and			
	11,998	9,636	17,542

Indian Finance

LIST OF QUOTED SHARES

Reference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 13-2-59 Rs nP	13-2-58 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 13-2-59 Rs nP	13-2-58 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 13-2-59 Rs nP	13-2-58 Rs nP
Lawrence 7% ...	100	94.00	95.00	Jaswant 5 1/2% ...	100	69.50	75.00	Bharat Nidhi 6% ...	100	51.00	...
Lawrence 5 1/2% ...	100	72.00	65.00	Mohini 5% ...	100	70.00	70.00	Bharat Veg. 5% ...	100	30.00*	30.00
Naihati 7% ...	100	78.25	82.00	New India 7 1/2% ...	100	101.00	110.00	Birds Inv. 5 1/2% ...	100	53.00	54.00
Naihati 4 1/2% ...	100	64.50	57.00	Purtab 10% ...	10	13.00	13.62	Br. Biscuits 8% cp ...	10	9.50†	10.50
National 7% ...	100	105.00	95.00	Ramnugger 6% ...	100	89.50	94.50	B. Cey. Corp. 6% ...	10	8.20	8.50
Nellimaria 6% ...	100	86.00	79.00	Ryan 6% ...	10	8.44	9.12	B. I. Corp. 8% ...	100	102.00	102.00
N. Central 7% ...	100	100.50	99.50	S. Behar 9% ...	100	20.50	20.50	Cal. Cr. Corp. 6% ...	100	50.00	50.00
Northbrook 5 1/2% ...	100	74.00	61.00	S. Hanuman 5% ...	100	60.00	60.00	Cal. Cr. Corp. 5 1/2% ...	100	40.00	40.00
Rameshwara 6% ...	10	9.44	10.19	S. K. Gyan 5% ...	100	81.00	85.00	Cal. Gas 5 1/2% rept ...	100	46.50	50.50
Reliance 7% ...	100	69.50	66.00	Upper Ganges 5% ...	100	65.00	75.00	Cal. Silk 6% cp ...	100	40.00	40.00
S. Ambica 7 1/2% ...	100	88.00	81.00					Cal. Tanneries 5% ...	100	40.00	40.00
Soorah 7% ...	100	95.00	100.00					Cal. Trams 5% cpt ...	21	8.12	7.14
Standard 5% ...	100	100.00	74.50					Duncan Bros. 4% ...	100	56.00	53.00†
Union 7% ...	100	103.50	93.00					Dunlop 6% ...	100	111.50	113.00
Waverley 5% ...	50	44.00	30.00					Dunlop 6% ...	100	82.50	86.00
								Eastern Inv. 5% ...	100	75.00	77.50
								F. & C. Osler 4 1/2% ...	100	41.50	41.50
								Gillanders 5% ...	100	54.50	56.50
								Godfrey Phil. 5 1/2% ...	100	58.00	61.00
								Greaves Cot. 5% ...	100	45.00	50.00
								Greaves Cot. 6% ...	100	43.00	49.00
								Hall & Anderson ...	100	63.00	62.00
								Hindustan Nat. ...	100	100.00	80.00
								Ind. Alum. 5% cpt ...	100	71.00	55.50
								Ind. Alum. 6% ...	10	25.75	21.50
								Ind. Cable 6% ...	100	51.50	51.50
								Ind. Plastics 5 1/2% ...	100	75.00	90.00
								I. Rubber 5% ...	100	23.00	30.50†
								James Wright 6% ...	100	57.00	58.00
								J. Henderson 5 1/2% ...	100	57.50	49.50
								K. Bullen 4% ...	100	50.00	58.00
								Kusum 5 1/2% ...	100	69.50	75.00
								Martin-Burn 6% ...	100	99.00	94.00
								McLeod & Co. 5% ...	100	51.00	...
								1st Pref. ...	100	70.00	...
								McLeod & Co. 5% ...	100	70.00	...
								2nd Pref. ...	100	70.00	...
								Metal Box 6% ...	100	79.00	84.50
								Nat. Rolling 3% ...	100	94.00	95.00
								Nat. Tannery 5% ...	10	4.00	4.50
								Nat. Tobacco 5% ...	100	70.75	63.50
								Nat. Tobacco 4 1/2% ...	100	59.25	55.50
								Oster Elec. 4 1/2% ...	100	23.25	38.00
								Prem. Trans. 5% ...	100	5.00	5.00
								Railis 6% ...	100	70.75	61.50
								R. B. Rodda 5 1/2% ...	100	43.50	54.50
								Rohtas Indus. 7% ...	100	119.00	113.00
								Rohtas 4 1/2% B ...	100	60.00	57.00
								Sen Raleigh 5% ...	100	85.00	70.00
								Sodepur Glass 5% ...	100	38.00	38.00
								Shaw Wallace 5% ...	100	68.00	61.75
								Spencer 8 1/2% A ...	10	7.50	6.51†
								Spencer 8 1/2% B ...	10	9.47	8.88†
								Union Tobacco 5% ...	100	22.00	22.00

Ordinary Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 13-2-59 Rs nP	13-2-58 Rs nP
Allahabad ...	100	358.00	367.00
Allahabad ...	50	173.50	180.00
Bank of Baroda ...	25	26.50	25.87
Bank of Bihar ...	100	30.00	30.00
Bank of India ...	50	126.00	131.00
Hindust. Comm. ...	50	8.25	8.37
Hindust. Mercan. ...	50	13.75	14.00
Punjab National ...	10	23.50	...
United A ...	50	20.75	21.25
United B ...	25	11.62	9.25
United C ...	20	8.00	8.31
United D ...	10	4.87	4.19
United Comm. ...	50	68.50	58.50

COAL

Amalgamated ...	10	22.25	15.62
Asso. K'pura ...	10	4.75	3.00
Asso. Lalkidh ...	10	2.94	1.25

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 13-2-59 Rs nP	13-2-58 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 13-2-59 Rs nP	13-2-58 Rs nP	NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 13-2-59 Rs nP	13-2-58 Rs nP
Bagdigi Kujama ...	10	3.51	4.11	Alliance ...	100	118.00	79.00	Burn & Co. ...	100	365.00	321.00
Bengal ...	100	284.00	231.00	Ang'o-India ...	100	212.00	127.00	Guest Keet ...	10	38.87	28.50†
Bengal Bhatdeo ...	10	4.08	5.38	Auckland ...	100	173.00	84.00	Hooghly Docking ...	50	118.00	108.00
Bengal-Nagpur ...	10	12.75	15.00	Bally ...	100	205.00	131.00	Indian Galvng. ...	10	15.75	13.37
Bhalgora ...	10	6.31	6.44	Barnagore ...	25	131.00	75.00	Indian Iron ...	10	25.77	19.84
Bharat ...	10	6.47	6.44	Belvedere ...	100	160.00	67.50	India Machinery ...	10	2.00	2.00
Bhulanbararee ...	10	7.75	13.25	Bengal ...	10	11.62	11.50	Indian Mall. Cast. ...	5	5.05	4.07†
Bhurangya ...	10	2.00	2.00	Bharat ...	25	6.12	6.12	Ind. St. Wagon ...	25	86.00	101.00
Bokaro & Ramgur ...	10	14.00	13.00	Birla ...	10	19.44	13.94	I. Steel Wire ...	10	79.25	57.00
Borra ...	10	18.75	18.05	Budge-Budge ...	100	136.00	66.50	I. Steel Wire P.P. ...	1	14.59	15.01
Burakur ...	10	17.50	22.25	Calcutta ...	10	9.94	9.94	Jay Engineering ...	100	183.00	127.00
Central India ...	10	7.37	6.69	Caledonian ...	100	197.00	99.00	Jessop & Co. ...	10	25.50	22.69
Central Kurkend ...	10	11.30	12.00	Chandpary ...	100	121.00	97.50	Kumardhubi ...	2	8.87	7.94
Churulia ...	4	3.44	1.94	Chiviot ...	100	191.00	120.00	Marshalls ...	2	5.56	5.12
Dhemo Main ...	10	9.25	7.18	Chitavalsah ...	10	15.31	12.00	National Engg. ...	10	4.44	...
East Indian ...	21	24.00	20.00	Clive ...	10	14.00	13.75	National Iron ...	10	9.00	6.56
Equitable ...	10	30.19	24.37	Dalhousie ...	100	136.00	55.50	National Screws ...	10	5.00	7.00
Ghusick & Musilla ...	10	15.50	16.12	Delta ...	100	170.00	99.00	R. Cruddas ...	10	8.19	8.19
Gourangdi ...	10	7.00	5.12	Empire ...	10	19.94	15.04	Saran ...	4	6.25	4.87
Guzdar Kajora ...	10	8.25	1.60	Fort Gloster ...	100	250.00	293.50†	Steel Products ...	10	1.62	1.19
Hurridadi ...	10	14.25	20.75	Fort William ...	10	23.75	17.19	Tex. Machinery ...	10	20.65	17.30
Jagadida ...	10	2.34	2.50	Ganges Mfg. ...	100	73.50	48.50				
Jalnty Central ...	21	2.00	1.00	Gondalpara ...	100	790.00	485.00				
Jogta ...	10	1.50	1.75	Gourepore ...	100	387.00	214.00				
Kalapahari ...	10	22.00	20.00	Haastings ...	100	105.00	107.00				
Karanpura ...	100	115.00	88.00	Hooghly ...	10	13.00	12.69				
Katras Jheriah ...	10	66.75	65.00	Howrah ...	10	18.94†	13.12				
Khas Kajora ...	10	9.50	3.75	Hukunchand ...	7 1/2	21.00	16.50				
Khas Shampora ...	10	1.08	1.08	India ...	12 1/2	14.94	...				
Kuardi ...	10	2.75	2.56	Kamarhatty ...	100	163.00	74.00				
Lakurka ...	10	15.50	10.00	Kamarhatty B ...	100	160.00	71.00				
Mahabir ...	10	12.25	10.00	Kankannarah ...	100	91.00	46.00				
Mundulpore ...	10	1.05	1.50	Kankannarah (B) ...	100	84.00	41.00				
Nazira ...	10	7.50	6.25	Kedarnath ...	10	8.12	9.00				
New Beerbhoom ...	10	19.94	14.87	Kelvin ...	100	251.00	175.00				
New Churulia ...	10	2.00	1.56	Khardah ...	100	167.00	110.00				
New Huntodih ...	10	4.00	2.06	Kinnison ...	100	186.50	113.00				
New Jaisampur ...	10	3.50	3.50	Lansdowne ...	100	132.00	75.00				
New Manbhoom ...	10	11.75	10.56	Lawrence ...	100	110.00	78.00				
North Damuda ...	24	1.25	0.94	Mahabir ...	100	85.00	85.00				
North-West (F.P.) ...	10	24.62	19.75	Megna ...	10	13.94	...				
North-West (F.P.) ...	7 1/2	19.12	15.75	Naihati ...	100	77.00	55.50				
Ondal ...	10	8.00	4.80	Naskarpara ...	100	14.25	12.00				
Parasa ...	10	15.00	13.87	National ...	10	26.25	29.90				
Pench Valley ...	10	24.00	19.25	Nellimaria ...	10	12.12	10.44				
Pure Situlpore ...	10	6.25	7.00	New Central ...	10	13.37	18.37				
Raneungee ...	10	14.87	9.12	Northbrook ...	10	19.31	16.37				
Rewa ...	10	18.37	14.50	Nuddas ...	100	57.00	31.50				
Samia ...	10	12.94	12.00	Orient ...	100	179.00	81.00				
Searsole ...	21	4.87	4.88	Presidency ...	5	6.06	3.19				
Seepore ...	7	26.25	22.37	Rameshwara ...	10	5.87	4.37				
Sendra ...	10	11.31	8.00	Reliance ...	10	7.81	5.69				
Shree Mahakali ...	10	4.12	3.00	Shree Ambica ...	10	11.37	15.25				
Singara Synd. 'A' ...	21	0.81	0.81	S. Luchminarayan ...	10	7.00	9.25				
Singara Synd. 'B' ...	21	0.50	0.50	S. Luchminarayan ...	5	5.25	5.25				
Singaram ...	10	13.44	9.00	Soorah ...	10	19.50	13.12				
S. Karanpura ...	10	12.37	9.00	Standard ...	100	115.00	49.75				
Talcher ...	10	13.50	17.00	Union ...	100	217.00	116.00				
Union ...	10	1.50	1.62	Waverley ...	1	4.00	2.87				

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 13-2-59 Rs nP	13-2-58 Rs nP
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SUGAR

Balrampur ...	5	7.50	6.25
Beisund ...	74	11.87	9.62
Bharat ...	10	14.00	13.50
Basti ...	100	120.50	120.50
Carew ...	10	8.62	6.66
Cawnpore ...	10	10.50	12.06
Champaran ...	10	15.94	20.44
Darbhanga ...	10	19.62	18.25
Deoria ...	10	9.56	10.00
Dyer Meakins ...	5	14.00	9.37
Ganesh Sugar ...	10	19.75	19.75
Ganga Sugar ...	10	8.75	10.00
Jaswant ...	10	5.25	6.00
Mohini ...	10	2.56	3.37
Nawabganj ...	100	60.00	60.00
New India ...	10	28.62	23.50
New Navan ...	10	5.81	4.62
Punjab ...	100	80.00	80.00
Purbapore ...	10	13.00	10.19
Ramnugger Cane ...	10	18.62	23.00
Ratna ...	10	2.65	3.00
Raza ...	10	13.00	17.56
Ryam ...	10	17.06	21.75
Samastipur ...	10	12.00	11.75
Shree Anand ...	10	10.25	10.25
Sitalpur ...	10	2.37	4.37
South Behar ...	10	1.37	1.37
Sri Hanuman ...	10	14.85	15.25
S. K. Gyan ...	10	9.72	9.00
Shree Sitaram ...	10	9.00	11.00
Upper India 'A' ...	100	127.00	127.00
Upper India 'B' ...	25	15.00	15.00
Upper Ganges ...	10	65.50	60.00
United Province ...	10	15.00	13.50

MININGS AND MINERALS

Assam Silimanite ...	10	10.69	10.18
Asoc. Minings ...	10	8.75	8.44
Blara Stone Lime ...	10	27.00	26.50
Burma Mines ...	31a	1.70	1.48
Consol. Tin ...	1s	0.45	0.81
Chrestien Mica ...	10	9.75†	10.50†
Indian Copper ...	2s	3.52	2.87
Kangra Valley ...	100	95.00	85.00
Karanpura Devel. ...	10	10.56	8.35
Metal Corp. ...	10	8.12	6.75
Orissa Minerals ...	10	26.00	21.87
Sutna Stone Lime ...	10	19.25	20.12
Tavoy Tin ...	2sh	0.28	0.48

CEMENT, POTTERY & FIRECLAY

A.-B. Cement ...	10	3.47	4.19
Ashoka Cement ...	10	8.06	8.75
Bengal Potteries ...	24	4.19	3.09
Dalmia Bharat ...	10	9.70	10.19
Dalmia Bharat ...	24	2.44	2.31
Jaipur Udyog ...	10	9.87	11.44
Kalyanpur Lime ...	100	105.00	102.00
K'dhubi Fireclay ...	10	22.75	24.00
Ralliance Firebrick ...	10	24.62	19.00
Orissa Cement ...	10	12.94	13.44
Sone Valley ...	5	5.25	5.12

CHEMICALS

Alkali ...	10	18.19	18.25
Bathgate ...	10	0.69	1.06
Bengal Chem. ...	100	96.00	92.00
Bharat Starch ...	10	8.06	8.06
Burma Lime ...	10	7.50	8.00
Calcutta Chem. ...	10	15.00	...
Dharangdhara ...	100	103.00	112.00
Frank Rose ...	5	1.81	2.19
Indian Starch ...	10	5.81*	5.81*
Lister Antiseptic ...	100	4.87	4.87
Smith Stanistreet ...	5	9.71†	12.12†

FLOUR MILLS

Bengal ...	10	30.45	27.62
Delhi ...	10	16.00	16.00
Hooghly ...	10	36.37	17.25
United ...	10	29.87	20.00

OILS

B. B. Petrol ...	5s	1.78	1.80
Coch Behar Oil ...	10	2.00	2.00
I. B. Petrol ...	10	25.00	24.06
Northern India Oil ...	10	0.87	2.31
Tide Water Oil ...	10	13.69	12.25

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 13-2-59 Rs nP	13-2-58 Rs nP
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PAPER MILLS

Ballarpur ...	25	25.50	...
Bengal Paper ...	25	67.50	68.00†
India Paper ...	10	20.50	19.37
Mysore Paper ...	10	16.25	16.50
Orient Paper ...	10	31.10	24.60
Shree Gopal ...	10	15.62	14.12
Sirpur Paper ...	10	13.50	...
Star Paper ...	10	11.62	11.00
Tilgashur ...	10	42.75	33.62
Tilgashur P.O. ...	24	3.94	3.90
U. I. Couper ...	100	60.00	60.00
West Coast ...	100	106.00	...

PRESSING

Bhagwati ...	10	4.80	7.00
Cal. Hydraulic ...	100	40.00	49.00†
Camperdown ...	100	118.00	121.00
Central Hydraulic ...	100	119.00	119.00†
Hooghly Ganges ...	10	5.75	5.40
Shiva Jute ...	100	53.00	65.00

REAL PROPERTY

Bengal Bonded A ...	500	607.00	765.00
Bengal Bonded B ...	624	81.88	102.88
Bengal Bonded C ...	100	141.00	145.00
Bengal Bonded D ...	124	16.64	18.38
Comm. Prop. ...	5	0.62	0.31
Darjeeling Prop. ...	10	1.00	1.00
Hindusthan Bldg. ...	10	4.62	3.69
Humayun Prop. ...	10	10.37	10.75
New India Bldg. ...	5	0.50	0.50
Madnapore Zamin ...	100	19.00	23.00
Regent Estate ...	10	1.00	1.00

SAW MILLS AND TIMBER

Assam Saws ...	5	3.87	1.78
Bengal Timber ...	100	10.00	41.00

MISCELLANEOUS

Airways (India) ...	10	4.06	4.65
Alum. Corp. ...	10	10.75	9.62
Amalgam. Devel. ...	100	50.00	50.00
Angelo Bros. ...	10	19.69	18.37
Asso. Hotel ...	10	7.50	6.31
Assam Match ...	10	17.31	15.31
Balmer Lawrie ...	100	143.00	146.00
Bararee Coke ...	10	11.75	10.56
Bharat Commerce ...	10	5.19	2.69
Bharat Nidhi ...	10	5.44	...
Bharat Vegetable ...	10	5.25	5.25
Bhartia Co. ...	100	44.75	54.75
Bhartia Sons ...	10	2.47	2.37
Birds Invest. ...	10	15.12	13.00
Bihar Rice ...	10	19.35	12.26
Bri. Biscuits ...	10	6.12	19.31
Br. Ceylon Corp. ...	10	4.19	3.77
B. I. Corp. ...	10	4.12	4.12
Cal. Credit Corp. ...	10	8.25	5.50
Calcutta Gas ...	10	47.35	50.00
Cal. Invest. ...	100	7.81	7.89†
Calcutta Safe ...	10	4.12	4.06
Calcutta Silk ...	10	0.50	0.50
Cal. Tanneries ...	10	15.00	15.62
Calcutta Trams ...	51	101.00	75.00
Cambay Invest. ...	100	5.00†	4.50†
Cherra Chhatkat ...	10	11.25	9.97
Clive Row Inv. ...	10	5.87	3.75
Darjeeling Rope ...	100	122.00	120.00
Dunlop ...	10	29.69	21.87
Eastern Invest. ...	100	152.00	103.00
Elec. Const. ...	10	11.69	9.18
F. & O. Osier ...	10	1.40	2.37
French Motor ...	10	24.38	21.25
Ganges Rope ...	100	176.50	123.00
Gillanders ...	10	11.31	12.60
Godfrey Phillips ...	10	19.75	24.50
G. E. Hotel ...	250	250.00	255.00
Greaves Cotton ...	100	106.50	116.50
Hall & Anderson ...	10	7.75	7.75
Hindusthan Gas ...	7	12.75	7.50

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 13-2-59 Rs nP	13-2-58 Rs nP
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Hindusthan Ice ...	5	0.90	0.94
Hindusthan Lever ...	10	27.50	19.62
Hindus. Motors ...	10	7.44	6.12
Hind. Nat. Glass ...	10	5.25	3.00
Hindus. Pilkington ...	10	12.19	10.00
Hoare Miller ...	10	6.19	5.56
Ideal Invest. ...	10	7.25	7.25
Impl. Tobacco ...	10	11.81	11.00
Indian Oxygen ...	10	23.75	16.12
Indian Alum. ...	10	16.81	12.56
Indian Cable ...	10	28.87	27.75
Indian Plastic ...	10	5.25	5.25
Indian Rubber ...	10	18.00	20.50
Indian Wood ...	10	43.37	41.75†
In. Turpentine A ...	5	11.00*	11.00*
In. Turpentine B ...	5	5.62	5.62
Indust. Inv. ...	100	59.50*	65.00*
Ind. Corp. of Ben ...	10	0.31	0.31
Ivan Jones ...	2	1.95	2.00
James Wright ...	5	2.75	3.50
J. Henderson ...	100	84.00	55.00†
James Alexander ...	10	9.12	5.06
Jeevanlal ...	10	6.00	6.00
John Paterson ...	10	2.00	2.00
Kallimpore Rope ...	10	3.12	2.50
Kettiewell Bullen ...	100	143.00	150.00
Kishore Trading ...	100	75.00	75.00
Kusum Products ...	10	5.75	5.75
Macfarlane ...	5	3.00	3.25
Martin-Burn ...	10	29.00	25.31
Mahindra and ...	10	17.25	...
Marwar Trading ...	100	200.00	200.00
McLeod & Co. ...	100	187.50	...
Metal Box ...	10	31.00	25.25
Moradabad Water ...	10	4.00	4.87
Nat. Carbon ...	10	27.75	24.37
N. I. Cables ...	10	30.25	23.75
National Pipes ...	10	16.56	...
Nat. Rolling ...	10	13.00	10.00
Nat. Rubber Mfg. ...	10	14.50	9.25
Nat. Tanneries ...	10	0.30	2.40
Nat. Tobacco ...	10	13.94	9.06
New I. Invest. ...	75	35.50	32.00
Osier Elec. Lamp ...	5	1.34	2.20
Pearl Invest. ...	10	1.25	1.25
Phillips India ...	10	16.94	13.87
Phosphate Co. ...	100	190.00	155.00
Publicity Society ...	4	9.19	10.00
Prem. Trans. ...	10	1.50	1.50
Rallis ...	100	49.00	27.25
R. B. Rodda & Co. ...	10	4.68	4.63
Rohas ...	10	18.81	16.12
Sahu Properties ...	5	3.03	...
Sen Raleigh ...	10	16.00	10.75
Sodepore Glass ...	10	1.56	1.56
Shaw Wallace ...	10	15.25	10.25
Spence's Hotel ...	2	1.06	1.06
Spencer & Co. ...	10	18.00	17.00
Star Co. ...	100	81.00	81.00
Star Trading ...	25	8.00	8.00
Straw Products ...	10	14.00	15.00
Union Co. ...	100	75.00	75.00
Union Tobacco ...	10	0.62	0.25
Union Tobacco ...	10	1.96	1.90
Walfords ...	1	1.44	1.56
Walfords (Po) ...	1	1.41†	0.77†
W. Stockholder ...	1sh	...	...

PRESSING

Bhagwati ...	10	4.80	7.00
Cal. Hydraulic ...	100	40.00	49.00†
Camperdown ...	100	118.00	121.00
Central Hydraulic ...	100	119.00	119.00†
Hooghly Ganges ...	10	5.75	5.40
Shiva Jute ...	100	53.00	65.00

REAL PROPERTY

Bengal Bonded A ...	500	607.00	765.00
Bengal Bonded B ...	624	81.88	102.88
Bengal Bonded C ...	100	141.00	145.00
Bengal Bonded D ...	124	16.64	18.38
Comm. Prop. ...	5	0.62	0.31
Darjeeling Prop. ...	10	1.00	1.00
Hindusthan Bldg. ...	10	4.62	3.69
Humayun Prop. ...	10	10.37	10.75
New India Bldg. ...	5	0.50	0.50
Madnapore Zamin ...	100	19.00	23.00
Regent Estate ...	10	1.00	1.00

SAW MILLS AND TIMBER

Assam Saws ...	5	3.87	1.78
Bengal Timber ...	100	10.00	41.00

MISCELLANEOUS

Airways (India) ...	10	4.06	4.65
Alum. Corp. ...	10	10.75	9.62
Amalgam. Devel. ...	100	50.00	50.00
Angelo Bros. ...	10	19.69	18.37
Asso. Hotel ...	10	7.50	6.31
Assam Match ...	10	17.31	15.31
Balmer Lawrie ...	100	143.00	146.00
Bararee Coke ...	10	11.75	10.56
Bharat Commerce ...	10	5.19	2.69
Bharat Nidhi ...	10	5.44	...
Bharat Vegetable ...	10	5.25	5.25
Bhartia Co. ...	100	44.75	54.75
Bhartia Sons ...	10	2.47	2.37
Birds Invest. ...	10	15.12	13.00
Bihar Rice ...	10	19.35	12.26
Bri. Biscuits ...	10	6.12	19.31
Br. Ceylon Corp. ...	10	4.19	3.77
B. I. Corp. ...	10	4.12	4.12
Cal. Credit Corp. ...	10	8.25	5.50
Calcutta Gas ...	10	47.35	50.00
Cal. Invest. ...	100	7.81	7.89†
Calcutta Safe ...	10	4.12	4.06
Cal. Tanneries ...	10	0.50	0.

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NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 13-2-59	Quotation as on 13-2-58
New Great 5 1/2	200	130.00	143.75
N. Kaiser-I-Hind	100	74.50	80.00
Podar 4	100	61.50	72.00
Standard 5 1/2 1st	100	67.00	68.00
Standard 5 1/2 2nd	100	70.00*	...
Swadeshi 5	100	85.00	99.00
Swadeshi (Kan.)	100	86.00*	92.00*
Vishnu 7	500	430.00	520.00

ELECTRICS			
Amalgam. 5 1/2	100	85.20	89.00
Amalgam. 5	100	76.50	82.50
Anand 6	50	50.00*	...
Andhra Valley 7	1000	1076.25	1025.00
Nadiad 6	50	42.50	...
Nasik Deolali 7	100	100.00*	...
Poonja 7	100	101.00	103.00
S. Madras 5 1/2	10	10.00*	10.00*
S. Madras 2nd	10	10.00*	10.00*
Surat 6 1/2	100	111.00	112.50
Tata Hydro. 7	100	110.00	107.00
Tata Power 7 1/2	1000	1108.75	1127.50

SHIPPING			
Gr. Eastern 5 1/2	100	97.00	91.50
STEEL			
Indian Iron 5	100	101.25	97.50
Mukund 5	100	70.00*	...
Tata 1st 6	150	153.00	150.50
Tata 2nd 7 1/2	100	114.00	103.25

PLANTATION			
Highland 6	10	9.20*	9.50*
Midland 6	10	7.80*	9.00*
Nellampathy 6	10	8.80*	9.00*
Rajagiri 6	10	8.24*	8.50*
Waterfall 6	10	8.80*	9.50*

SUGAR			
Bhopal 5	100	85.00	94.00
Cauvery 5	100	90.00*	100.00*
Hindusthan 5	100	90.00*	...
Maharashtra 7	250	240.00	240.00
Ravalgaon 5 1/2	100	68.50	65.00*
S. Behar 7	100	20.00*	20.00*
Walchand 7	100	118.75	135.00

CEMENT			
Andhra 6	100	100.00*	100.00*
Dalmia 7	100	90.50	91.00
Dalmia 7	40	26.50	40.00
Digvijay 5	100	84.50	83.50
India Cement 7 1/2	100	95.00*	...

MISCELLANEOUS			
Alambic Chem. 6 1/2	100	85.50	85.00
Chem. 6	100	72.00	...
Alambic Chem. 6 1/2	100	71.40	...
Amar Dye 6	100	98.30*	100.00*
Anil Hardboard 8	100	105.50	...

Asso. Stone 6	100	100.00*	...
Bom. Pott. 6	100	76.00	65.00
Bom. Pott. 4 1/2	100	60.50	50.00
Bom. Silk 5	100	47.50	47.50
B. I. Corp. 8	100	96.50	100.50
Brunton Eng. 6	10	7.00*	8.00
Dhruva Chem.	100	88.50	83.00
Digvij. Tiles 6	100	85.00	85.50

East India Hotels 5	100	100.00*	...
Estrella 5	50	34.50	35.50
Ferro Alloys. 6	100	100.00	100.00
Hind. Const.	100	76.20	...
Hind. Cycles 5	100	65.00*	...
Hind. Cycles 5 1/2	100	75.00*	...
Hind. Cycles 5 1/2	100	81.00	82.00
Hindus. Elec. 6	50	63.00	32.00
Hindus. Motor 6	50	32.00	32.00
Hingir Rampur 5	100	115.00	109.00
Indian Dye 6	100	61.50	57.00
I. Hume Pipe 5	100	58.00	55.00
Jakpur Metals 6	100	50.50	61.00
Kamani Eng. 5 1/2	100	86.80	82.00
L. & Toubro 5	12 1/2	7.50	7.50
Madhusudan 6	100	101.00	102.00
Mahindra 6	100	36.00*	35.00
Motor & G. Fin. 25	100	80.00*	80.00*
Nation. Elec. 4 1/2	100	76.00	68.50
Nat. Rayon 6	100	100.00*	...
National Rubber 6	100	100.00*	...

N. Cen. Jute 7	100	100.00*	100.00
N. I. Fisheries 6	100	101.00	101.00*
Orient Paper 1st	100	90.00	90.00
Orient Paper 2nd	100	58.50	72.00
Poly Chem. 8 1/2	50	50.00	50.00*
Palsan 6	100	80.00	84.70
Prem. Const. 1st	100	88.00	82.00
Prem. Const. 2nd	100	84.70	82.00
Prem. Const. 3rd	100	5.68	5.52
Radio Lamp 5	100	65.00*	...
Robtas 7 to 9	100	110.00*	122.00*
Robtas 4 1/2	100	69.00	57.50
Sathe Biscuits 7	100	90.00	...
Sen Raleigh 5	100	104.00	64.50

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 13-2-59	Quotation as on 13-2-58
Sirpur Paper 6	100	100.00*	100.00*
Stanvac 6	100	98.00	...
Star Paper 5	100	70.00*	...
Star Paper 2nd	100	92.00*	...
Structural Eng.	100	100.00*	100.00*
Sundatta Foods 6	50	50.10	...
Supreme Ind.	100	72.50	70.50
Tata Chem. 5	100	91.00	92.00
Tata Oil 4 1/2	100	60.20	...
Texmaco 1st 5 1/2	100	85.00*	100.00*
Texmaco 2nd 5 1/2	100	62.00	64.00
W. Coast Paper	100	96.30	100.00*
W. I. Plywood 6	100	90.00*	...

Ordinary Shares

BOMBAY

BANKS			
Allahabad	50	360.00	360.00
Baroda	50	121.00	105.00
Baroda 'B'	25	57.00	...
Bikaner	25	26.00	18.00
Central	25	59.00	50.70
Central (F.P.)	25	61.00	55.00
Devk. Nanjee	50	51.00	47.25
Hind. Comm.	50	7.00*	14.25
Hind. Mercantile	50	11.78	10.00*
India	50	140.25	136.00
India 'A'	50	141.50	137.00
Jaipur	50	44.00	38.50
Jodhpur Comm.	5	1.44	1.46
Maharashtra	40	48.00	...
Mysore	100	300.00*	247.00
Punjab National	11	24.00	51.80
Punjab Sind	25	30.00*	30.00*
Union	5	7.72	7.68
United Comm.	50	68.00	59.50

TEXTILES			
Adoni	10	10.40	10.40
Ahmed. Adv.	100	130.50	119.00
Apollo	2	1.24	1.38
Azain Jahl	100	58.00	55.00
B. R. Cotton	100	17.00	24.50
Berar	200	42.50	70.00
Bhawani	10	10.00*	10.00*
Bom. Dyeing	25	56.10	50.60
Bradbury	50	133.75	155.00
Burhanpur Tapti	100	87.00*	...
Central India	100	88.50	82.00
Century	100	430.00	387.00
Cooria	100	125.00	122.50
Davangere	100	113.50	115.00
Dawn	80	78.00	79.00
Edward Tex.	200	215.50	220.00
Elphinstone	50	30.50	47.80
Finlay	100	259.50	260.00
Gaekwar	100	160.00*	...
Gokak	100	132.50	164.25
Gold Mohur	100	185.00	171.50
Hindustan F.P.	1000	490.00	455.00
Hindustan P.P.	250	992.50	992.50
Hukumchand	100	105.00*	...
India United	10	8.84	9.24
Indian Manf.	1000	435.00	490.00
Indore	100	96.50	117.00
Jam. Ranjit	1000	1450.00	1450.00
Jayaesaro	1000	2000.00	2000.00
Khandesh	250	500.00	500.00
Khatia	100	162.50	148.75
Kohinoor	100	235.00	266.00
Kothari	10	14.75	14.75
Lakami	250	400.00	423.78
Mahendra	100	105.00	100.00*
Mahendra New	100	100.00	100.00
Mahendra New 40	40	40.00*	40.00
Mafatal	100	390.00	345.00
Minerva	100	64.00	71.30
Modern Mills	50	46.00	...
Model	250	160.00	177.50
Morarjee	100	233.50	202.50
Mysore	50	82.00	95.50
Narsari Cotton	100	150.00	...
New City	100	92.00	125.00
New Great	100	210.00	220.00
N. Kaiser-I-Hind	100	58.20	81.50
Osmahshahi	100	43.00	51.50
Phoenix	100	124.00	120.00
Podar	100	130.00	145.00
Pulgaon	10	10.00	10.00
R. Motilal	100	77.00	63.00
Ruby	25	35.25	30.25
Sassoon Silk	10	9.76	6.52
Sassoon Spg.	10	43.10	30.00
Sholapur	100	425.00	640.00
Shrinivas	100	139.00	141.00
Shubhalakmi	100	125.00	125.00*
Simplex	80	168.50	150.50
Standard	100	412.00	402.00
Swadeshi	100	204.00	187.50
Swadeshi (Kan.)	100	12.00*	12.00*
Swadeshi (P.O.)	10	10.40*	11.90
Swan	100	348.00	324.50

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 13-2-59	Quotation as on 13-2-58
Tata	25	34.00	38.50
Victoria	100	247.50	231.25
Vishnu	100	93.50	97.50
W. India	1000	4625.00	4525.00

ELECTRICS			
Ahmedabad	100	95.20	95.00
Amalgamated	10	10.96	10.12
Anand	50	64.00*	...
A. Valley	100	1172.50	1085.00
Bassein	100	8.50*	8.50*
Bom. Suburban	100	110.00	106.75
Broach	10	7.60	7.52
Dharwar	50	51.00	51.00
Nadiad	50	61.50	...
Nasik Deolali	100	72.00*	...
Poonja	100	111.00	120.00
Saharanpur	100	105.00*	105.00
S. Madras	100	12.32	10.95
Surat	100	113.50	107.50
Tata Hydro	100	119.50	114.00
Tata Power	1000	1195.00	1125.00

SHIPPING			
Bharat Line	10	11.96	...
Great Eastern	10	23.96	19.72
Great Eastern (New)	5	20.52	14.00
Malabar Steamship	10	13.52	...
Scindia	20	20.96	17.32

STEEL			
Indian Iron	10	25.65	19.76
Mukund	10	14.00	10.92
Mukund	75	170.50	171.00
Tata (New)	75	168.00	166.00

PLANTATIONS			
Blue Mountain	2	3.70	3.00
Highland	10	12.92*	11.72
Halleybury	10	16.80	15.76
Kalpetta	10	13.44	19.76
Midland	10	11.80	14.52
Nellampathy	2	3.28	2.92
Rajagiri	10	15.78	15.60
Twyford	10	15.64	12.52
Waterfalls	2	3.70	3.66

SUGAR			
Belapur	50	260.00	236.50
Bhopal	10	25.55	21.00
Cauvery	100	87.00	87.00*
Changdeo	12 1/2	29.50	28.40
Hindusthan	100	237.50	...
Kesar	40	52.50	59.50
Kr. Gyanoday	10	10.08	9.20
Maharashtra	50	172.50	...
Modi	10	7.40	9.00*
New Swadeshi	100	237.50	200.00
Oudh	100	135.50	136.25
Phaltan	50	139.75	146.25
Ravalgaon	50	133.00	130.00
S. Behar	10	1.00*	1.00*
Vishnu	100	235.00	235.00
Walchand	100	265.00	275.00

CEMENT			
Andhra 'B'	10	10.00	12.24
A-C-C	100	154.50	153.75
Ashoka	10	8.04	8.60
Bagakot	10	8.52	8.32
Dalmia	10	9.76	10.24
India Cement	5	5.40*	...
Indian	10	26.00	28.75
Jaipur Udyog	10	9.96	11.60
Digvijay	100	130.25	137.00
Orissa	10	13.00	12.56

capital of Rs 16,53,47,000 were registered under the Companies Act, 1956, in the Northern Region. The Region consists of the Punjab and Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi.

Of the 44 companies, two were public and 42 private companies.

During the period 32 companies went into liquidation and names of 109 companies were struck off the register under section 560 of the Companies Act.

In Punjab and Himachal Pradesh 9 companies, all private limited, with an authorised capital of Rs 32.87 lakhs, were registered and nine companies with paid up capital of Rs 13.974 lakhs went into liquidation. Names of 17 companies with paid up capital of Rs 9.122 lakhs were struck off the register.

Twenty-eight fresh prosecutions were launched by the Registrar for defaults of Companies Act, 1956 during the period under review. Of the cases decided during the quarter 27 cases resulted in conviction and a total fine of Rs 1,555 was imposed on the accused.

In Delhi during the quarter under review, one public and 26 private companies with an authorised capital of Rs 5 lakhs and Rs 15,95.1 lakhs respectively were registered and six companies with a paid up capital of Rs 1.450 lakhs went into liquidation. Names of ten companies were struck off the register.

During the period 143 fresh prosecutions were launched by the Registrar of Companies of the State against different companies for non-compliance with the various provisions of the Companies Act. Ten cases resulted in conviction and a total fine of Rs 1,365 was imposed on the accused in these cases.

In Uttar Pradesh five companies, all private limited, with an authorised capital of Rs 15.5 lakhs and one association not for profit were registered and seven companies with paid up capital of Rs 5.095 lakhs went into liquidation. Names of 80 companies with a paid up capital of Rs 12.797 were struck off the register. During the same period 28 fresh prosecutions were launched by the State Registrar against the companies and their directors or officers for the defaults under various sections of the Companies Act.

Eleven cases resulted in conviction and a total fine of Rs 300 was imposed on the accused in these cases.

In Rajasthan two private companies, one limited by guarantee and the other with an authorised capital of Rs. 3 lakhs and one public company with an authorised capital of Rs two lakhs were registered and ten companies with a paid up capital of Rs 5.855 lakhs went into liquidation. Names of two companies were struck off the register under section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956 during the same period.

Seventy-seven fresh prosecutions were launched by the State Registrar against companies for defaults under various provisions of the Companies Act. A total fine of Rs 6,500 was imposed on the accused in the cases decided during the quarter.

EXTRA LOW VOLTAGE TRANSFORMERS

The Indian Standards Institution has issued for eliciting comments, a draft specification for extra low voltage transformers.

The draft standard applies to single phase transformers, rated at less than 1 KVA, and having input and output voltages less than 250 and 50 volts respectively. The transformers, covered in the standard, are intended for use for both outdoor and indoor purposes.

The specification, however, does not cover transformers used in mines or of special types like flame-proof transformers, or those in which voltage across any two points in the transformers in normal use, exceeds 250 volts.

Comments, on the draft standard may be sent before March 24, 1959 to the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.

SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES DURING SECOND PLAN

The production in a number of chemical industries, which has increased appreciably in the first three years of the Second Plan, is expected to show a remarkable spurt during the remaining two years of the Plan. This indication is given by the progress made in the implementation of schemes for expanding production, including steps taken for ordering machinery, both within the country and from abroad.

The output of sulphuric acid, a basic chemical, rose from 1,65,215 tons in 1956 to 2,27,000 tons in 1958. This is expected to be doubled by 1961. The production is estimated to rise to 5.5 lakh tons. The increase will be achieved by the implementation of 12 schemes for which the foreign exchange required for the import of machinery has already been secured. There are also proposals under consideration for increasing the capacity for sulphuric acid further.

The production of yet another basic chemical, caustic soda, is expected to show a big increase in the next two years. The output of this chemical which was 39,416 tons in 1956 rose to 55,400 tons in 1958. It is expected to rise to 1,40,000 tons in 1961. A new unit with a capacity of 80 tons of caustic soda per day will begin production at Tinneveli in Madras State during this year. The expansion of existing units as well as the setting up of new units is in progress.

At the same time, efforts are being made to ensure that further additional capacity required to meet the rising demand for caustic soda is created during the Second Plan.

Self-sufficiency is likely to be achieved in soda ash by 1961 when the production is expected to rise to 2.5 lakh tons as against 86,200 tons in 1958. Two new units are expected to start trial production this year while one of the existing units will double its capacity next year.

FERTILISER OUTPUT

The production of superphosphate, which is being increasingly used by our farmers, has more than doubled in the last two years. The output in

1958 was 1,81,000 tons as against 81,170 tons in 1956. Four schemes for increasing the production capacity for superphosphate are in the process of implementation. This is expected to raise superphosphate production to 6,00,000 tons in 1961.

The production of nitrogenous fertilisers, which has been more or less steady in the last two years at the level of 80,000 tons of nitrogen (about four lakh tons of ammonium sulphate) is expected to rise to about four lakh tons of nitrogen (about two million tons of ammonium sulphate) by 1961.

The expansion of Sindri and the factory at Alwaye and the construction of new factories at Nangal, Rourkela, Neyveli and Varanasi will help to achieve this result.

The production of calcium carbide, which stood at 3,800 tons in 1958, roughly a third of the total requirements, is likely to go up to 20,000 tons in 1961. Two new units have been licensed while the two existing units are expanding their capacities.

The production of hydro-sulphite of soda, an important chemical for the textile industry, which has now to be imported at the cost of Rs. 1 crore per year, will begin for the first time this year. Two units which will go into production will have a capacity of 3,000 tons by 1961. This would meet about 60 per cent of the total requirements by the end of the Plan.

DEVELOPMENT IN TRIPURA.

Tripura has spent Rs 10 crores so far on various schemes of assistance to and welfare of the displaced persons in the territory. A further sum of Rs 2.50 crores is likely to be spent in the next financial year.

Nine Tribal colonies have been set up for the Jhumias (shifting cultivators) at various places and the people are gradually taking to settled cultivation. A sum of Rs 81.55 lakhs has so far been spent on this scheme. Betterment of ex-servicemen and labourers is also receiving due attention.

EDUCATION.

The number of primary schools has risen from 403 in 1950-51 to 1,041 at present, including 112 Junior Basic Schools. The number of Secondary Schools has increased from 64 to 110. A beginning has also been made in the field of technical education by starting a Polytechnic with Diploma courses in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering. Hospital facilities have increased and the number of beds has risen from 46 to 247.

The Second Plan provision for Tripura is over Rs 8.46 crores, of which Rs 3.50 crores is intended for construction and improvement of roads and Rs 3 crores for social services like Education, Health, etc. A scheme for survey and settlement operation has also been sanctioned at a cost of Rs 1.33 crores and work on it is in progress.

GLOSSARY OF TERMS APPLICABLE TO TIMBER, PLYWOOD AND JOINERY

The Indian Standards Institution has issued an Indian standard on the glossary of terms applicable to

Indian Finance

timber plywood and joinery (IS: 707-1958).

The standard covers definitions of common terms applicable to timber, plywood and joinery. Botanical features are excluded from the scope of the standard.

The glossary includes definitions of terms relating to logs, timber and timber products, anatomical features defects in timber, terms used in regard to plywood and coreboard and also in joinery work.

An important aspect covered by this standard is the definition of terms denoting different sizes of converted timber from the smallest to the largest.

The Institution has already issued a number of Indian standard specifications, covering timber and wood products; and these include a large number of technical terms relating to timber and wood technology. The extensive use of some of the terms and their likely misconstruction has necessitated the preparation of this glossary.

It is hoped that the issue of this specification will eliminate ambiguities in the terms currently used to the country in the field.

Copies of the standard, published in English, are available from the offices of the Indian Standard Institution at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

EXTENDERS IN ADHESIVES FOR PLYWOOD

The Indian Standards Institution has issued a draft Indian standard specification for extenders for use in synthetic resin adhesives for plywood.

This standard covers materials used as extenders in plywood industry like wheat flour, rice flour, tamarind seed flour, tapoca flour and various starches and other vegetable starch and protein based materials.

Extenders are largely used along with adhesives as diluents with a view to lessening the cost of adhesives and also to obtain certain desirable properties in the glue mix, facilitating spreading of the glue.

The extenders have to be such as not to affect glue adhesion adversely both in regard to its strength as well as its durability and resistance to attack by micro-organisms. The effectiveness of the glue mix will depend very largely on a proper selection of the extender to be used along with the glue and its method of use.

Comments on the draft standard may be sent before February 25, 1959 to the Indian Standards Institution, Mahak Bhavan 9 Mathura Road, New Delhi 1.

DRAFT STANDARDS.

The Indian Standards Institution has issued the Indian standard specification for commercial metric carat weights (IS: 1057-1958).

The standard prescribes the requirements for commercial metric carat weights intended for use in weighing pearls, diamonds and other precious stones.

Following the Standards of Weight and Measures Act, 1956, the Indian Standards Institution has been taking

February 21, 1959

steps to help the industry in the smooth changeover to the metric system.

Since the existing weights and measures, in use in all parts of the country, are to be replaced by metric weights and measures, within a period of 10 years, the Institution has already issued five Indian standards. They are IS: 1056-1957 for commercial metric weights, IS: 1058-1957 for commercial metric capacity measures, IS: 1059-1958 for commercial metric length measures (non-flexible), IS: 1160-1957 for metric dispensing measures and IS: 1269-1958 for metric woven metallic tape measures.

Copies of the standards, published in English, are available from the offices of the Indian Standards Institution at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

SECOND PLAN TARGET FOR DIESEL ENGINES EXCEEDED

The Second Five-Year Plan target for production of diesel engines for agricultural requirements has been exceeded.

The production of diesel engines to drive agricultural pumps rose to 27,165 in 1958, substantially higher than the target of 20,500 engines per year scheduled to be achieved by the end of the Second Plan. The value of the production in 1958 was about Rs. 5.43 crores.

The production of this type of diesel engines was first started in Satara in Bombay State in 1932. By 1951 there were five units in the country producing 7,200 engines, valued at Rs. 1.44 crores.

In that year the industry was brought under the purview of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act and a Development Council was subsequently set up to recommend measures for the growth of the industry to meet the rising demand from the farmers.

The industry has now grown to a level where there are 17 units manufacturing diesel engines in different parts of the country with a capacity of over 22,000 engines per year.

The production of diesel engines of non-agricultural types has been also steadily expanding. Two factories are now manufacturing diesel engines for automobiles and supplying these to the automobile manufacturers and transport fleets in the country. Two other automobile manufacturers are making their own diesel engines. Capacity has also been established for the manufacture of diesel road rollers in three factories.

Some of the manufacturers of diesel engines have also planned for production of industrial diesel engines required for agricultural tractors, concrete mixers, stone crushers, air compressors, etc. Proposals are also under consideration for the manufacture of diesel engines for railways and ships.

The growth of the diesel engine industry has encouraged the setting up of units to manufacture ancillary items required for running the engines. Considerable progress has been made in the manufacture of such ancillary items, such as pistons,

piston rings, fuel induction equipment, radiators, fuel and air filters, etc. The extent of the progress made can be seen from the fact that while the total production of these items in 1951, was worthy only Rs 15.2 lakhs their total output in 1958 stood at Rs 4.8 crores.

EXPORT PROMOTION SCHEME FOR COTTON TEXTILES MODIFIED

The Export Promotion Scheme announced on October 31, 1958 under which licences are issued for import of certain coal-tar dyes, textile chemicals and gums against exports of cotton textiles or yarn, has been partially modified. The modified scheme comes into force during the present quarter, January-March, 1959.

According to an Import Trade Control Public Notice issued Yesterday, under the revised scheme mills, whose cotton textiles or yarn is exported, will be eligible for import licences equal to three per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports of grey cloth, yarn, dyed or processed cloth to markets other than the American continent and Europe (except the United Kingdom). The percentage will be increased to five if the exports are made to the American continent and Europe (except the United Kingdom).

Registered processors processing cloth in bond or mills processing cloth will be given import licences equal to two percent of the f.o.b. value of exports of dyed or processed cloth, whether exported to the American continent and Europe or to other countries. Registered processors mean processors licensed under the central Excise Rules.

Exporters will be entitled to import licences equal in value to one per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports of grey cloth, dyed or processed cloth or yarn effected to the American continent, Europe or any other countries.

Any party who performs more than one of the functions of manufacture, processing and exporting will be entitled to claim licences equal to these admissible under the respective categories, whether manufacturer, processor or exporter.

The All India Handloom Fabrics Society, the State apex societies of handloom weavers and other co-operative organisations dealing with weavers will be granted licences for import of cotton yarn of 100 counts or above and/or coal-tar dyes equal to ten per cent of the f.o.b. value of the exports of handloom cloth.

Applicants seeking import licences should apply to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay, for mill-cloth, yarn and handloom cloth, as specified in Appendix XXXIII to the Import Policy Book for October 1958—March 1959, after obtaining certificates of their import entitlement from the Textile Commissioner according to the procedure which may be prescribed by him. Licences will be granted once in a quarter on the basis of exports effected in the preceding quarter.

SPECIFICATION FOR COCOA-BUTTER

The Indian Standards Institution has issued a specification of cocoa-butter (IS: 1263-1859).

The standard prescribes the general requirements and methods of tests for detecting admixture with other fats and oils and for the determination of refractive index, specific gravity, melting point as also saponification and iodine values.

Cocoa-butter, the fat present in cocoa beans, is generally used for the enhancement of the organoleptic qualities of chocolate. It is obtained by the removal of fat in hydraulic presses or in mechanical expellers from decorticated cocoa beans.

Copies of the standard, published in English, are available from the offices of the Indian Standards Institution at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

STC'S ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXPORT OF RAW JUTE

Following the recent decision taken by the Government of India to promote export of limited quantities of raw jute through the State Trading Corporation of India, the Corporation has made necessary arrangements.

Only those grades and markings of raw jute which are well known to the London and Continental markets will be exported through established balers who enter into an agreement with the S.T.C. to export jute on its behalf. The size of the exports will be determined from time to time, having regard to the requirements of the Indian jute mills for manufactures of hessian and sackings for overseas markets as well as internal consumption.

No official floor prices for export of raw jute have been fixed by the Government of India. Prices at which export will be permitted will be reviewed from time to time by a Committee set up by the S.T.C. in Calcutta. Export offers will be accepted subject to these prices.

FUTURES TRADING IN GUR BROUGHT UNDER FORWARD CONTRACTS ACT.

The prices of gur have shown an upward trend and the Government of India have received representations that speculation in the forward markets is pushing up these prices further.

Government have reviewed the position and have decided to bring with immediate effect forward contracts for the sale or purchase of gur within the purview of the regulatory provisions of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1952 and to establish in due course regulated future markets at Hapur, Meerut, Agra, Muzaffarnagar and Delhi. Suitable associations at these centres will be granted recognition by Government on the recommendation of the Forward Markets Commission.

A notification applying Section 15 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act to gur throughout the country has been issued today in the Gazette of India Extraordinary in this connection.

Outstanding contracts entered into on or before February 11,

1959 and remaining to be performed after that date will be closed out at the average of the rates prevailing in the forward markets during the period of three months immediately preceding the date of the notification.

OIL PASTE FOR PAINTS, ZINC OXIDE

The Indian Standards Institution has issued the first licence to M/s. Savlar Paint & Varnish Works, Bombay for the use of ISI Certification Mark for the two products oil paste for paints, zinc oxide and oil paste for paints, zinc oxide (reduced).

The Certification Mark carries a third-party assurance to the consumers and purchasers that the two products have been manufactured under controlled conditions and that they meet the requirements of the relevant Indian standards (IS: 98 & 99-1950).

The ISI Certification Mark, consisting of the monograms of the Indian Standards Institution with the number designation of the Indian standards being inscribed in the top side of the monogram, will be stencilled on the containers of these products.

In any case of complaint regarding the quality of products bearing ISI Certification Mark, purchasers are requested to refer to the Indian Standards Institution or to the licencee.

CODE OF PRACTICE FOR LAYING MASTIC ASPHALT FLOORING.

An Indian standard code of practice for laying mastic asphalt flooring (IS: 1196-1958) has been issued by the Indian Standards Institution.

This code of practice lays down the procedure for laying of mastic asphalt flooring and its maintenance.

Mastic asphalt flooring has been considered very suitable for use in industrial buildings, storage houses, foot-paths, etc., because of its resilience, wearing quality, and ease of maintenance. This code of practice has been prepared with a view to assisting the consumers in laying the floor in the right manner and its proper maintenance.

Copies of the standard, published in English, are available from the offices of the Indian Standards Institution, at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

PAYMENT OF LIFE INSURANCE POLICY MONEY

Reports have appeared in a section of the Press that Government are considering a suggestion for putting a moratorium on complete draws of the Life Insurance policies by putting a ceiling on the amount of cash to be paid and retaining the balance in the shape of Government bonds. In this connection, it may be stated that no such proposal is under consideration of Government. Attention is also invited to Section 37 of the Life Insurance Corporation Act which guarantees payment of all amounts assured under the policies whether issued by the Corporation or the erstwhile insurers and bonuses declared thereon in cash by the Central Government.

Indian Finance

FACTS AND FIGURES

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES
(1949-50 = 100)

Week ended	8.2.58	31.1.59	7.2.59
Government and semi-Government securities—All-India			
TOTAL	98.4	100.7	100.7
Government of India	98.2	100.5	100.5
State Governments	100.1	102.2	102.2
Municipal, Port Trust, etc.	98.9	99.4	99.4

Debentures of Joint Stock Companies—All-India

TOTAL	98.9	101.4	101.4
Plantations	100.0	99.9	99.9
Coal	99.6	99.6	99.6
Sugar	98.4	99.0	99.0
Cotton Textiles	97.3	99.0	99.0
Jute Textiles	94.0	91.5	91.6
General Engineering	97.0	101.7	101.7
Electricity Generation and Supply	96.5	97.2	97.2
Others	100.7	104.4	104.5

Preference shares—All-India

TOTAL	85.9	87.8	87.9
Plantations	100.1	97.2	97.3
Mining and Quarrying: Total	84.7	88.1	85.9
Coal	74.8	79.9	79.9
Processing and Manufacturing: Total*	85.9	88.0	88.1
Sugar	91.1	88.8	89.0
Cotton Textiles	83.9	78.2	78.1
Jute Textiles	72.0	81.4	81.0
Iron & Steel	87.6	91.3	91.5
General Engineering	101.2	100.3	100.2
Basic Industrial Chemicals	82.8	85.4	85.8
Cement	97.6	98.6	98.4
Paper	84.0	84.9	83.8
Other Industries Total*	81.7	83.7	84.1
Electricity Generation and Supply	84.8	83.8	83.9
Trading	72.4	82.4	82.3
Shipping and Other Transport	82.2	84.8	88.7

Variable dividend industrial securities—All-India

TOTAL	123.3	138.2	138.4
Agriculture and Allied Activities			
Tea Plantation	137.7	145.3	146.1
Coffee Plantation	135.6	140.9	141.6
Rubber Plantations	175.4	184.3	184.1
Mining and Quarrying: Total	125.4	148.4	150.3
Coal	118.7	136.3	136.9
Other Mining	91.6	109.5	110.2
Processing and Manufacturing: Total	137.2	154.7	155.2
Sugar	121.8	136.8	137.0
Processing & Mfg. (Food stuffs, Textiles Etc., Total)*	115.9	124.4	124.3
Sugar	153.6	157.4	157.2
Cotton Textiles	114.2	109.3	108.9
Jute Textiles	60.4	91.3	90.1
Silk & Woollen	335.4	428.0	427.1
Processing & Mfg. (Metals, Chemicals Etc.) Total*	129.2	156.6	157.1
Iron & Steel	117.8	151.6	151.9
Transport Equipment	168.8	193.6	198.5
Electrical Machinery	153.3	138.2	136.3
Machinery Other than Transport and Electrical	143.8	171.7	172.0
Basic Industrial Chemicals	107.0	125.1	125.9
Processing and Mfg. (Others): Total*	125.9	137.9	138.3
Cement	124.8	122.9	123.0
Paper	152.3	181.9	183.1
Other Industries: Total*	102.8	115.6	115.8
Electricity Generation and Supply	87.7	93.0	93.0
Trading	76.2	88.7	89.8
Shipping and other Transport	122.4	136.7	137.4
Construction	191.7	252.0	251.6
Financial Total	160.6	183.3	185.0
Banks	182.4	206.7	206.7
Insurance	111.7	127.9	126.5
Investment Trusts	82.7	105.1	105.0

Variable dividend industrial securities—Regional

Bombay	123.4	140.1	140.4
Calcutta	119.9	136.8	137.0
Madras	145.0	149.6	149.2
Delhi	142.8	158.4	158.2

BULLION PRICES

Week Ended	14.2.58	6.2.59	13.2.59
GOLD:—			
Spot—			
Highest	114 37	118 34	117 81
Lowest	113 19	117 19	115 44
Average	113 94	117 80	116 82
1st Settlement—			
Highest	113 06	118 12	117 44
Lowest	111 69	117 00	115 25
Average	112 56	117 64	116 57
SOVEREIGN—			
Average	71 19	74 44	73 83
SILVER—			
Spot—			
Highest	191 00	196 25	195 06
Lowest	188 69	194 62	192 62
Average	189 59	195 64	194 04
1st Settlement—			
Highest	190 75	196 87	195 69
Lowest	188 69	195 25	193 25
Average	189 52	190 25	194 57

SHORT-TERM MONEY RATES

(Per cent per annum)

	7.2.58	30.1.59	6.2.59
Call Money—			
From Banks—			
Bombay	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Calcutta	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2
Madras	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2
From Public—			
Bombay	4 1/2	4	4
Calcutta	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Madras	4 1/2	4 1/2	3 1/2
Fixed Deposits—			
3 Months—			
Bombay	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Calcutta	4 1/2	4	4
Madras	4 1/2	4	4
6 Months—			
Bombay	4 1/2	4 1/2	4
Calcutta	4 1/2	4	4
Madras	4 1/2	4	4

CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	Currency	Rate		Date of change
		From	To	
Belgium	Fca. to Rs. 100	1045	1044	11.2.59
		1044	1045	13.2.59
Switzerland	Fca. to Rs. 100	90 1/2	90 1/2	11.2.59
		90 1/2	90 1/2	13.2.59
Italy	Lire to Rs. 100	12995	12990	9.2.59
		12995	12985	11.2.59
		12995	12990	12.2.59
		12995	12995	13.2.59
Sweden	Kronor to Rs. 100	108 1/2	108 1/2	9.2.59
W. Germany	Mks. to Rs. 100	476.25	476.50	9.2.59
U. S. A.	Ra. to \$ 100	491.00	490.25	10.2.59
Canada	Ra. to \$ 100	480.25	489.00	11.2.59
		489.00	488.75	12.2.59
		488.75	487.50	13.2.59
Philippines	Ra. to pesos 100	238.75	239.00	11.2.59

STERLING TRANSACTIONS OF THE
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Week Ended	7.2.58	30.1.59	6.2.59
Forward Contracts—			
Purchases	£ ('000)	260	395
Sales	Rs. ('00,000)	35	53
Deliveries—			
Spot Transactions—			
Purchases	£ ('000)	100	13
Sales	Rs. ('00,000)	196	26
Against forward contracts—			
Purchases	£ ('000)	355	540
Sales	Rs. ('00,000)	47	72
	£ ('000)	50	...
	Rs. ('00,000)	7	...

PRICES AND YIELDS OF SELECTED
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	14.2.58	6.2.59	13.2.59
3 1/2% 1961	99 66	3.61	100 10
3 1/2% 1962	97 85	3.78	99 15
3 1/2% N.P.B. 1967	97 50	3.82	99 10
3% Dev. 1970-75	85 73	4.49	90 89
3 1/2% 1974	98 15	3.90	98 55
3% (Con.) 1986 or later*	71 04	4.23	74 03
		4.05	73 88
*Running yield			

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS
(Base: 1952-53 = 100)

Group and Sub-Group	WEEK ENDED			
	13.2.58	6.2.59	13.2.59	14.2.59
Food Articles	121.7	121.5	120.0	108.5
Cereals	115.5	115.1	113.1	102.8
Pulses	105.0	105.4	100.6	83.8
Fruits & Vegetables	127.5	123.8	125.5	118.4
Milk & Ghee	108.8	110.4	110.4	108.6
Edible oils	133.0	130.2	128.7	102.4
Fish, Eggs & Meat	114.0	114.9	115.5	110.0
Sugar & Gur	134.5	135.5	136.3	129.8
Others	158.0	157.6	153.6	93.5
Liquor and Tobacco	90.5	90.5	90.7	91.8
Tobacco	88.6	88.6	88.8	88.8
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	115.9	115.9	116.0	115.8
Industrial Raw Materials	119.4	118.8	118.8	114.8
Fibres	109.0	109.0	111.7	107.4
Oilseeds	137.4	136.0	132.9	108.8
Minerals	107.3	107.3	107.3	107.3
Others	106.0	106.0	106.8	107.8
Manufactures	10.0	108.8	109.0	108.6
Intermediate Products	112.1	111.4	112.4	108.8
Finished Products	109.5	108.4	108.4	108.4
Textiles	103.7	103.7	104.2	108.4
Cotton	111.8	111.7	111.2	116.3
Jute	87.0	87.2	90.4	99.4
Woollen	105.9	105.9	105.9	103.0
Silk & Rayon	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.7
Metal Products	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0
Chemicals	109.5	108.8	105.9	98.7
Oil cakes	136.9	135.0	135.0	112.4
Mchy. & Transport Equipment	103.5	103.5	103.4	101.7
Others	113.8	113.8	113.5	110.5
All Commodities	116.8	116.6	115.9	109.5

* = Estimated. † = Revised.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)

	13-2-59	6 2 59	14-2-58
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	10,84.16	11,29.81	11,86.05
Notes in Circulation	16,68,14.26	16,68,09.45	15,57,65.26
	16,78,98.42	16,69,39.26	15,69,51.31
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76.03	117,76.03	117,76.03
(b) Outside India	...	...	...
Sterling Securities	178,00.89	164,67.56	245,53.61
Total of A	295,76.92	282,43.59	363,29.64
(B) Rupee Coin	131,76.49	154,17.20	129,39.79
Rupee Securities	1251,45.01	1225,78.47	1076,82.28
	1678,98.42	1669,39.26	1569,51.31

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

	13-2-59	6 2 59	14-2-58
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00.00	5,00.00	5,00.00
Reserve Fund	80,00.00	80,00.00	80,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	25,00.00	25,00.00	20,00.00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	3,00.00	3,00.00	2,00.00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	65,81.86	50,44.09	51,82.25
(b) Other Govt.	21,96.76	21,79.27	24,82.79
(c) Banks	72,43.31	67,94.67	69,25.80
(d) Others	114,92.72	115,69.72	113,51.93
Bills Payable	19,30.20	22,77.14	15,25.93
Other Liabilities	34,73.84	35,39.46	33,23.12
	442,20.69	427,04.35	414,91.72
ASSETS:			
Notes	10,84.16	11,29.81	11,86.05
Rupee Coin	1,99	2,18	10.40
Subsidiary Coin	3.28	3.81	2.53
BILLS DISCOUNTED:			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	7,19.53	6,36.78	1,81.27
Loans held abroad*	28,12.46	26,01.18	33,60.93
Loans & adv. to Govt	27,79.27	27,90.28	38,20.93
Other Loans & Adv.	96,81.90	90,30.53	69,06.74
Investments	259,78.12	253,56.21	242,84.66
Other Assets	11,59.98	11,53.57	17,38.21
	442,20.69	427,04.35	414,91.72

(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 5,52,51,000 ad. raised to scheduled banks against unsecured bills under section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees)

	6 2 59*	30 1-59*	7-2-58
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	10,49.88	21,34.68	13,25.00
(ii) Other demand liabilities	692,03.47	698,55.53	696,81.00
Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	22,92.22	23,66.71	16,08.00
(ii) Other time liabilities...	895,46.80	886,39.32	703,51.81
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank			
(i) Demand Liabilities	13,01.35	10,28.73	9,20.73
(ii) Time Liabilities	35.00	40.00	80.00
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.			
Cash in India	35,21.71	39,55.74	33,99.86
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	40,57.64	40,43.21	38,06.28
Balances with other banks in current account in India	66,65.59	71,50.13	71,12.30
Money at call and short notice in India	12,90.87	12,95.35	11,30.53
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposits Receipts	36,80.45	37,00.69	33,42.23
Advances in India	623,28.69	635,27.31	432,69.16
Inland Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	800,09.97	784,02.73	767,14.01

Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.

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Offices at
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7/1028

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77 Offices & 17 Safe Deposit Vaults.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
SUBSCRIBED & PAID-UP ... Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... Rs. 40,00,000
DEPOSITS EXCEED ... Rs. 30,00,00,000
WORKING FUNDS EXCEED ... Rs. 25,00,00,000
NO. OF ACCOUNTS EXCEED ... 1,50,000

DENA BANK SERVICES

Current Accounts • Safe Deposit Vaults
Savings Bank Accounts • Investment Service
Special Savings Scheme • Small Silver Bars
Cash Certificates • Executor & Trustee Service
Fixed & Call Deposits • Foreign Exchange



HEAD OFFICE
Dena Bank Building, 10, Fort, Bombay.
General Banking PRAYINCHANDRA V. GANDHI
Business Transacted Managing Director.

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED

Head Office: CALCUTTA

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL Rs. 4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... Rs. 2,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND ... Rs. 1,48,00,000

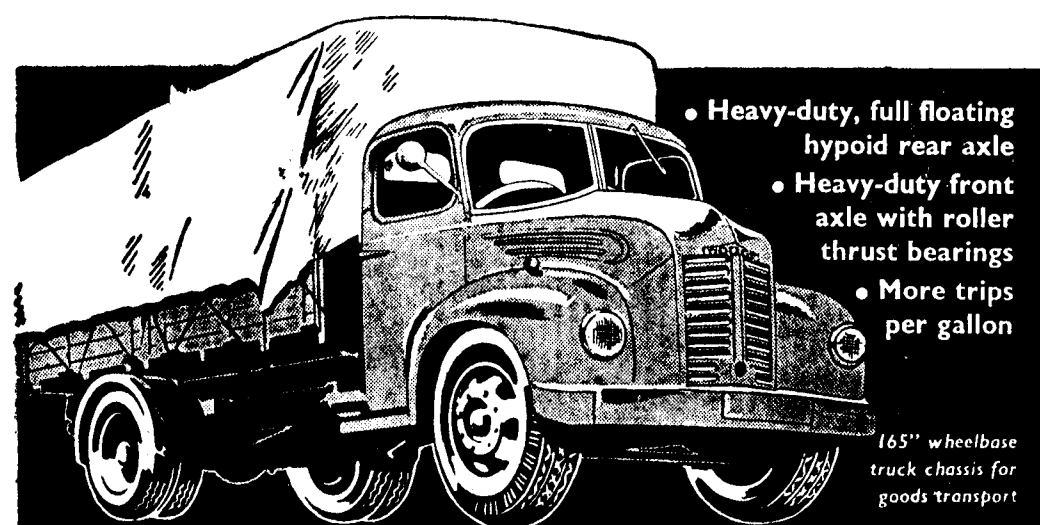
Chairman
G. D. BIRLA

BUSINESS AND SERVICE

• Current Accounts
• Fixed Deposits
• Savings Accounts
• Cash Certificates
• Recurring Deposits
• Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers
• Sale and Encashment of Sterling, Dollar and Rupee Traveller's Cheques
• Other types of Domestic and Foreign Banking Business.

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Agents throughout the world.

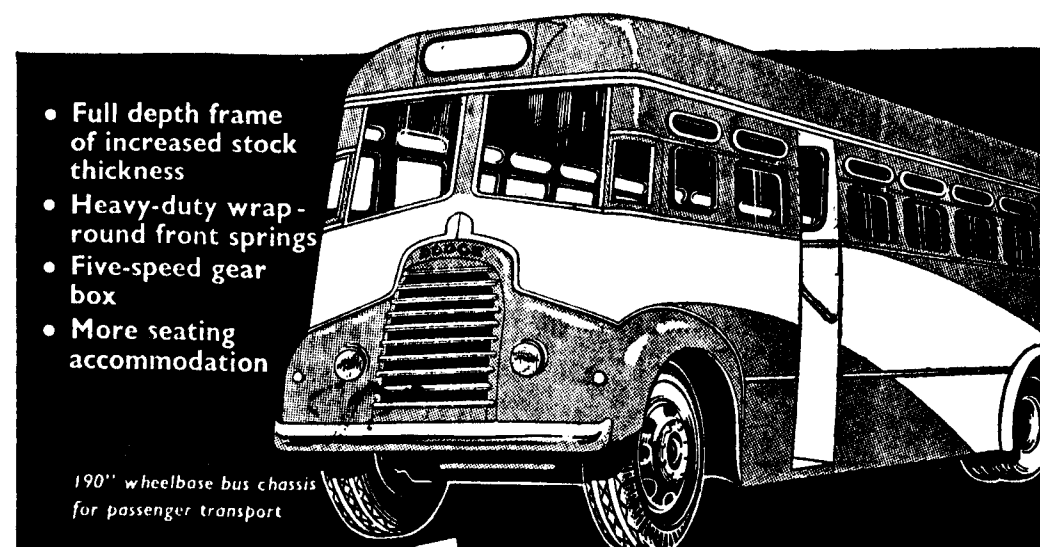
General Manager
S. T. SADASIVAN



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- Heavy-duty front axle with roller thrust bearings
- More trips per gallon

165" wheelbase truck chassis for goods transport

DODGE DIESELS



- Full depth frame of increased stock thickness
- Heavy-duty wrap-round front springs
- Five-speed gear box
- More seating accommodation

190" wheelbase bus chassis for passenger transport

Progressively manufactured by
**THE PREMIER
AUTOMOBILES LTD.**
BOMBAY

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NEAREST DEALER

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Established 7th September, 1906)

Capital Authorised, Issued & Subscribed Rs. 5,50,00,000
Capital Paid-up - - - Rs. 3,00,00,000
Reserve Fund - - - Rs. 3,10,00,000

Head Office: MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Branches in the principal cities of India

BRANCHES OUTSIDE INDIA:

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MOMBASA. NAIROBI. OSAKA. SINGAPORE. TOKYO.

DIRECTORS:

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Saturday

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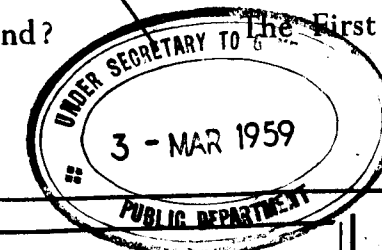
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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Budget Day.
Rumours galore.
Pitch of excitement.
What is the background?

A year of crises, but—
Solutions were found.
No new taxes? Read
The First Article.



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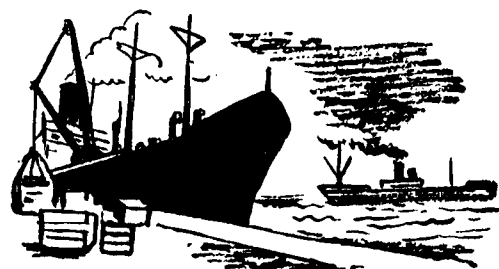
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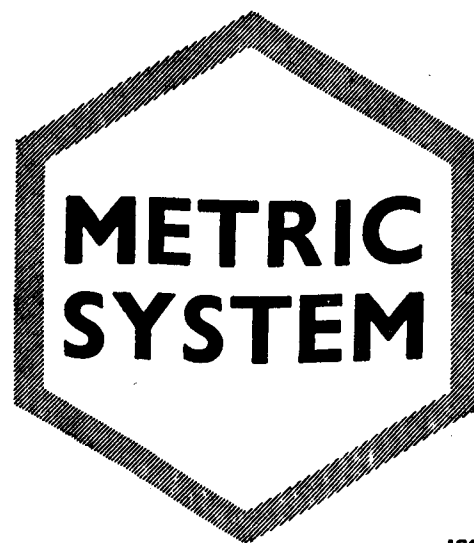
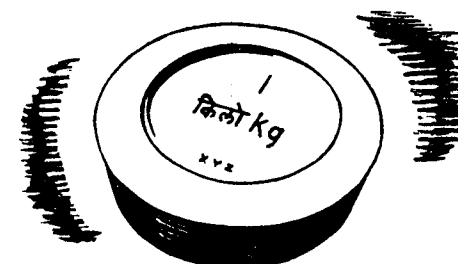
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February 28, 1959

FOR THE INVESTOR

Hopes and Fears Investment Gossip:

HERE is a last minute round-up of expectations and apprehensions in the Stock Exchanges.

Feeling tends to be just a bit diffident, although there is the confidence that Mr Morarji Desai's Budget is unlikely to contain anything much by way of new tax proposals.

Of course—and this is what is constituted by the apprehensions—excise duty increases are anticipated. The reasoning is that, where commodities are in scarce supply, the "windfall" profits now being made can partly be diverted to Government through a higher excise. In this view, three industries on whose products the market thinks a higher duty possible are steels, rayon yarn and electric cables.

Logic similarly suggests that the commodities falling under this definition that are imported will also attract some method of mopping up or skimming off of extra profit; higher import duties may well figure, in the Finance Minister's Budget, on all articles of "luxury" bought from abroad.

Logic, it seems, is a strong-point of the market-men. For, they now reason that, if articles in short supply attract a higher duty, by the same token, where surpluses exist, there is a clear case for relief. Tea has already received relief. But, because of the need to maximise our export earnings, the market expects a further reduction in the excise duty on teas—with a possible stipulation that only common teas are to benefit.

Cement is another case in point where there seems to be a glut; and this is said to be reason enough to count on some relief being forthcoming.

Changes in direct taxes are considered extremely unlikely—but "adjustments" for this purpose are an entirely different animal.

Then, I have been recurrently hearing that changes may be in the offing in regard to the Dividends Tax and the Tax on Bonus shares. As regards the former, some say a penal rate (can it get more penal than it already is?) may be imposed; and others assert that a reduction in rates is to be anticipated. As for the latter, some hope that the rate will be reduced; and others fear that capitalisation of the share premium account will also attract the tax.

Such, speculation; and now the end of all conjecture. A little patience is required—and we will then know whether that patience is rewarded—or penalised.

Investment Notes:

FOR the third week in succession, the Tea section, on the Calcutta Stock Exchange, continued to be the centre of attraction with selected scrips of the Assam and Dooars gardens recording fresh higher levels. The main inspiration for the sustained support is derived from two favourable factors. First, hopes are entertained about relief in the fiscal burden for making Common tea production remunerative. Secondly, there is a belief that selected companies may pay higher dividends for 1958 in view of the increase in the average export prices obtained.

The directors of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited have been considering the question of bringing into India the profits earned on trading operations in Burma and are of the opinion that the question can best be resolved by a subsidiary company. There is a proposal to transfer the marketing and distributing petroleum products to I.B.P. (Burma Trading) Limited, a company incorporated in Burma and an associate of Steel Brothers & Company Limited, managing agents of the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company.

The purchaser, the IBP (Burma Trading) Limited, will purchase the company's fixed physical assets and current trading assets in the nature of stocks, work-in-progress and book debts relating to its business in Burma, but excluding cash. If the foregoing proposal is carried out, the directors of the IBP consider that the following benefits will accrue to the company:—(1) It will result in earlier receipt in India in the form of dividends of profits earned on trading operations in Burma; (2) It will facilitate speedier settlement of the income-tax assessment of the company and (3) It will improve the administrative machinery, as the management will be vested in a local Board of Directors of the subsidiary company. In this connection, a general meeting will be held on the 23rd March, 1959.

The Pandyan Bank Limited has obtained for the issue of 20,000 Ordinary shares of Rs 25 each, at par, in the ratio of one share for every two shares to those holders as on the 31st March, 1959. Last date for the receipt of applications with Rs 25 per share and renunciation letters is 31st March. The new shares rank for dividend from the 1st April, 1959.

₹ ₹

Investment Briets:

Sirpur Paper has raised the dividend from 50 NP to 65 NP per share for the year ended 30th June, 1958.

The Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation has proposed to maintain the dividend at 4 per cent for 1958.

The Central India Spinning has passed over the dividend for last year.

In Madras, Coonoor Tea has maintained the dividend at 20 per

cent for the year ended 30th September, 1958.

Anapari Estates have declared a total dividend of 35 per cent for the year ended 30th June, 1958 as against 40 per cent in the previous year.

₹ ₹

1958—Bad year for Textiles

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

BOTH the textile mills in Brady group—New Great and New City—have reported losses for the second year in succession. The adverse working results of these two mills generally reflect the difficult conditions experienced by the industry.

₹ ₹

New Great

The New Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Company has reported a loss of Rs 4.83 lakhs as against a loss of Rs 9.55 lakhs in the previous year. After providing Rs 44,000 for the proposed dividend on the Preference shares, there is a net loss of Rs 5.27 lakhs, which has been set off against the General Reserve Fund.

Sales have totalled Rs 1.98 crores against Rs 1.97 crores. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is passed over. The year 1958, like its predecessor is another difficult one for the industry. The amount of excise duty the company paid was Rs 16.57 lakhs. This, together with



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the increased wages and dearness allowance has prevented the company from making a profit. However, despite these increases, a saving in cotton costs coupled with the attention paid on economizing to expenses generally, has enabled the management to reduce the working loss by over Rs 4 lakhs when compared with 1957.

₹ ₹

New City of Bombay

The New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company has reported a loss of Rs 3.03 lakhs after adjusting Rs 1,495 brought in from the previous year and providing Rs 17,036 for Development Rebate Reserve. The trading results are again disappointing and are in line with those of 1957. Efforts to improve sales at more remunerative prices have been offset by increased overheads, especially dearness allowance, which reached a record level. Some progress has been made in the modernisation of the mill, and the management is now working on a scheme of rationalisation on a much large scale. Sales have totalled Rs 1.31 crores against Rs 1.39 crores.

₹ ₹

Empire Dyeing

After Rs 42135 for Depreciation (Rs 37,433); Rs 2.50 lakhs for Taxation (Rs 1.06 lakhs) and Rs 16,132 for Development Rebate Reserve (nil) and charging Rs 37,273 as managing agents' commission, the Empire Dyeing & Manufacturing Company has reported

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a lower profit of Rs 76,900 for 1958 as against Rs 1.73 lakhs in the previous year. After transferring a sum of Rs 1.10 lakhs from General Reserve, the directors have recommended a dividend of Rs 3 per share.

£RS

Killick Industries

The Killick Industries Limited has reported a net profit of Rs 9.09 lakhs for 17 months ended 30th November 1958 as compared with Rs 8.98 lakhs for the full year ended 30th June, 1957, after providing Rs 1.61 lakhs (Rs 1.35 lakhs) for Depreciation and Rs 18.20 lakhs (Rs 15.73 lakhs) for Taxation. After transferring Rs 2.00 lakhs from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 2.5 lakhs from General Reserve, the directors have written off Rs 26,399 towards the expenses of the new capital issue. They have recommended a final dividend of Rs 5, making a total of Rs 13 per share for the 17-month period.

£RS

Ravalgaon Sugar

The Ravalgaon Sugar Farm Company has earned a profit of Rs 10.43 lakhs for the year ended 30th September 1958 as against Rs 13.06 lakhs in the previous year. The profit has been arrived at after providing Rs 3.44 lakhs for Depreciation against Rs 4.10 lakhs; Rs 1.13 lakhs for Development Rebate against nil; Rs 1.51 lakhs for managing agents' remuneration against Rs 2.54 lakhs and Rs 2.25 lakhs for Taxation against Rs 8.50 lakhs. The dividend is maintained at Rs 12 per share for the year.

The company has received a licence for the manufacturing of sugar mill machinery and component parts. Sugarcane crushed, during the season, amounted to 1.62 lakh tons, while the output was 1.65 lakh bags.

£RS

Tractors (India) Ltd.

Tractors (India) Limited has made a net profit of Rs 29.31 lakhs for the year ended 30th June 1958 as against Rs 18.66 lakhs in the previous year. The directors have provided Rs 15.36 lakhs for Taxation and transferred Rs 10 lakhs to General Reserve. A dividend of Rs 2.25 per share is recommended. Total sales have gone up to Rs 1.49 crores.

£RS

Volta

The Volta Limited has reported satisfactory results for the year ended 31st August, 1958. The gross profit is Rs 80.80 lakhs as against Rs 80.20 lakhs in the previous year. Proceeds from sales and services are, however, lower at Rs 19.66 crores against Rs 20.80 crores. The directors have maintained the Ordinary dividend at 9 per cent.

After providing Rs 5.65 lakhs (Rs 4.69 lakhs) for Depreciation and Rs 46.50 lakhs (Rs 50 lakhs) for Taxation, the net profit amounts to Rs 28.75 lakhs against Rs 25.51 lakhs in the previous year. A sum of Rs 3.75 lakhs (Rs 3.25 lakhs) is provided for General Reserve; Rs 1.50 lakhs (Rs 2.00 lakhs) for Gratuity

Reserve and Rs 85,208 (nil) for Development Rebate Reserve.

The directors have, in their report, pointed out that the current year will again show a substantial drop in turnover; but they are confident that the continued imports of shares on import quota and actual users' licences will produce a reasonable margin of profit.

£RS

Brady Engineering

The Brady Engineering Company Limited has fared somewhat better in 1958. Proceeds of engineering work have fetched Rs 10.04 lakhs against Rs 10.37 lakhs. After providing Rs 66,880 (Rs 34,787) for Depreciation; Rs 1.20 lakhs (Rs 1.34 lakhs) for Taxation and Rs 22,703 (nil) for Development Rebate Reserve, the net profit amounts to Rs 84,419 against Rs 77,065 in the previous year. The directors have transferred Rs 10,000 (Rs 20,000) to General Reserve. The dividend is maintained at Rs 3 per share.

The directors have pointed out that the nature of the work carried out by the company has been undergoing a change during the last several months from general engineering to work of a more specialised nature. Progress has, however, been considerably retarded due to lack of raw materials.

£RS

Gobind Sugar

The Gobind Sugar Mills Limited has reported a substantial decline in earnings for the year ended 30th June, 1958, mainly due to a considerable drop in the quantity of cane crushed from 33,50,981 maunds to 18,80,420 maunds. But for the slightly higher recovery of 10.50 per cent against 10.05 per cent previously, the working results would have been even poorer.

The net profit, before providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to Rs 5.58 lakhs as against as much as Rs 10.76 lakhs in the previous year. The charge on account of Depreciation is lower at Rs 1.58 lakhs (Rs 2.67 lakhs) and Development Rebate Rs 32,000 (Rs 1.13 lakhs). The provision for Taxation is higher at Rs 3.37 lakhs against Rs 88,500. On the last occasion, a debit balance of Rs 5.39 lakhs brought in from 1955-56 was wiped out. On the previous occasion, however, since there is no large disposable balance, only the preference dividend is payable as formerly.

Indian Finance

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Background to the Budget

THE eleventh hour is come, and conjecture about the possible contents of the Finance Minister's brief-case is now at fever-pitch. There are valid reasons for hoping that Mr Morarji Desai will be merciful, but there are equally cogent reasons for apprehending a fresh attempt by Government to increase their revenues. Moreover, we have also had informed speculation about the possibility of certain specific tax concessions which may be in the offing; nor is there any dearth of rumour as to the new proposals which the Finance Minister may intend to present to Parliament. The time for prediction is, of course, long past, but a knowledgeable assessment of the background to the Finance Minister's Budget speech is perhaps permissible.

What, in this view, are the economic highlights of the fiscal year that is nearing its end? The general tendency is to shrug off the summation that it has been a year of crises. Like all generalisations, this statement is only partly true. It is emphatically not true because the problems which cropped up have largely been solved; but it is true in the sense that difficulties were in fact encountered. But what marks out 1958-59 from the earlier two years of the Second Plan is that, though the crises built up to a crescendo, there was for the first time tangible proof of solutions being found and obstacles overcome.

Let us note what this roster of crises was. Paramount among the seemingly insuperable and intractable problems was the balance of payments position. The foreign exchange reserves built up during the Second World War had been drawn upon, during the first two years of the Second Plan, at a pace that took one's breath away. The Government, in recognition of the need to conserve resources in this sphere for meeting foreign exchange liabilities in the latter half of the Plan, drew up and implemented an austerity policy for imports as from the end of 1956. This apparently had no effect, for, during 1957-58, the weekly import surplus was in no measure reduced. Meantime, emergency measures were instituted whereby the foreign exchange reserves held by the Reserve Bank could be allowed to decline to an all but nominal figure. Meantime, too, currency was purchased from the International Monetary Fund, and half of India's quota with that institution was utilised for buttressing our foreign exchange reserves. But the import surplus persisted, and it became obvious that external developments, over which India obviously had no control, were at least partly responsible for the continuing difficulties in the balance of trade. On the one hand, during the early part of the Second Plan, inflation in the industrialised West put up the cost of our capital imports. On the other hand, the recession which followed in the wake of governmental attempts to control that inflation reduced both the value of and the volume of demand for India's exports. Thus did the terms of trade go against this country. So it was that, as the current fiscal year began, with precious little that could be kept in reserve, the level of our foreign exchange reserves aroused great anxiety. This was the predominating crisis, and we shall now see how this crisis came to be solved.

Partly, we suggest, it was because, at long last, the import restrictions began to be reflected in the minimisation of non-plan foreign exchange expenditure. Also, partly it was because the recession at last drew to its end, and India's export earnings therefore improved substantially as from the second quarter of 1958-59. In the main, however, it was because of the friendly and generous interest shown in this country by foreign Governments which enabled foreign loans to be arranged for meeting an exchange gap that was anticipated to materialise at this time. What is significant is that the solution that has been forthcoming for foreign exchange is not merely a short-term remedy, but promises to underwrite the magnitude of our needs for the rest of the Plan period. And what is important is that difficulties in this regard were overcome both as a result of our own efforts and as a consequence of what may be called international aid.

The second doleful fact about the year just ending was the price situation. Particularly in the sphere of foodgrains, the pressure on prices was alarming. At one time, it seemed as if the very considerable recourse to deficit financing in the earlier years of the Plan was now about to make us reap the whirlwind of inflation. However, it soon became apparent that it was the failure of two successive food crops that had created a specific sector of shortages in the economy, and that there had not occurred a general depreciation in the value of the currency. Here, too, in the matter of crisis in food, the solution that was found has a many-sided aspect.

Primarily, the situation did not get out of hand because of the generous agreements concluded with the USA under Public Law 480 of that country whereby surplus commodities—chiefly wheat—were secured. Then, there was also the fact that the scope for banking finance to be utilised for the with-holding of stocks was minimised by means of directives issued by the Reserve Bank. Lastly, weather at last turned favourable, the current crops promising to be bumper ones. As far as the price situation generally is concerned, an official assessment—made by Mr H. V. R. Iengar, Governor of the Reserve Bank—suggested that the phenomenon in India was not inflation, since the fluctuations and oscillations were both ways. But there is no certainty that, at some future date, if much further use is made of created money, such deficit financing would not lead to inflation. Mr Iengar has stated that the Reserve Bank is keeping a vigilant watch out for such signs of incipient inflation; and, in respect of the two way fluctuations, selective monetary control would minimise the extent of the oscillations.

In any event, what the current fiscal year proves is that the limit of deficit financing has not yet been reached. It also offers the lesson that the economy will recurrently be possessing pockets of plenty and pockets of scarcity. It is in this light that we can explain the emerging surplus of production over demand in such commodities and articles as cement and cotton textiles and sugar.

Another lesson that 1958-59 offers is that it confirms the basic nature of agriculture to

Indian planning. At the one extreme, a failure of agricultural crops immediately makes its impact felt in reduced purchasing power, which in turn brings about a decline in the demand for consumer goods. At the other extreme, a good year of crops not only injects fresh purchasing power, it also prevents any undue price increase in the fundamental necessity—foodgrains.

The foreign exchange shortage had an offshoot of creating another if minor crisis. This related to the shortages of raw materials, which compelled a lower rate of production in various facets of industry. Fortunately, even though the pace at which industrial production has been rising since planned endeavours began perceptibly slowed down, this was a development to be welcomed since, due to causes such as the decline in purchasing power, a plateau of consumption appeared to have been reached. So, except for two or three industries, production and demand continued to be equated.

But the plateau of production did not by any means have as its sole cause a reduced or insufficient availability of raw materials. The authoritative viewpoint is that, by the end of the fiscal year, the investment programme of the private sector for the Second Plan as a whole would have been completed. In the previous years, when impressive increases in production had been chalked up, part at least of the additional output was due to the pressing into service of already existing capacity. By the end of the First Plan, there remained very little by way of spare or idle capacity. The pause in production in 1958-59 is, in this view, symptomatic of new productive capacity installed during the year.

None of these developments, however, is, for our part, as significant as the establishment of a "boomerang" impact of governmental disbursements. We make this statement in the face of expressed fears that governmental revenues have been lagging. For, while we concede that tax revenues may prove this year to be somewhat disappointing, we must remember that the "net" created by the integrated tax structure will take some time before it closes the gaps now available to evasion. But, in all other respects, governmental revenues and resources show every sign of a dynamic return of funds. Bank Deposits, in particular, can be seen as directly benefiting from the stepped up rate of governmental expenditures. The satisfactory revenues from excise duties are, again, an indication of increase in production. The small savings campaign has been a relative failure, but the success of the borrowing programme of the Central and State Governments has been resounding.

And this is as it should be. Until such time as there is a significant increase in and diversification of industrial production; until tax-evasion is made practically impossible; and until there is some improvement in the lot of the agriculturist, such that the imposition of a tax on him will not be unduly resented, it is difficult to envisage any worth while increase in tax revenues. And so, the main avenues of resources for Government will

Indian Finance

Established 1928

February 28, 1959

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have to be deficit financing, foreign aid and market borrowings. The first is the negation of any effort; the second is the opposite of self-help. If we value our self-respect, therefore, it is necessary that we should persevere with market borrowings. The most hopeful lesson to be drawn from 1958-59 is that the capacity of the market to absorb gilt-edged securities is being enlarged day by

Industrialisation in the ECAFE Region

THE countries in that part of the world, now compendiously known as the ECAFE region, are, with rare exceptions, typical instances of economic stagnation, with their large populations caught up in the vicious circle of under-development. Climate and the colonial system, which persisted until very recent times, have combined to stabilise the economies of these countries at a very low level of productivity, except in the matter of numbers. Depending on the point of view, this state of affairs can be regarded as either the cause or the result of the low order of importance of industries both in the employment structure, as well as in terms of shares of the national product, which is the rule in most of the countries in this region. This simultaneously emphasises the supreme importance of industrialisation for initiating the process of development as well as the difficulties of achieving the break-through. In most of the countries of this region, agriculture and related occupations account for more than 70 per cent of the employment and over 50 per cent of the national product. The share of industry ranges from 2.2 per cent in Thailand to 9 per cent in India which, (with the exception of Japan and Singapore among States for which figures are available and possibly China) has the highest proportion of its working population engaged in manufacturing industry. The relevance of industrialisation for the economic progress of these regions is no longer a matter of controversy. The argument that the role of these countries in the world economy is to serve as producers of raw materials for export to the industrial nations has ceased to be respectable with the disappearance of colonial empires. Acceleration of the pace of industrialisation is now an article of faith with the Governments of the newly enfranchised nations in the region. Programmes of industrialisation have been drawn up and implemented with a notable measure of international assistance. Eleven countries in this region have formulated plans for economic development. While the plans differ in scope and timing and in the relative roles assigned to the public and the private sectors, they are all agreed in recognising the need to develop industries for economic and social advancement.

While the level of industrialisation already attained, as well as the potential, differ as between the different countries, the scope for expansion in the region as a whole is very large, especially in relation to the broad range of natural resources. But the rate of advance is obviously limited by major factors like shortage of capital, entrepreneurship, managerial and technical skill and lack of adequate infra-structure. The working party of the ECAFE, which studied the problems of industrialisation in Asia and the Far East, has emphasised the role of Governments in providing the basic facilities to support a programme of industrial expansion. These belong to two categories. The extension of economic overheads, such as power, transport and communications and research establishments, might, says the report, will have an effect on output in the short run. On the other hand, social overheads, like schools, and health

day. Always provided that Government's borrowing programme is based on a position of strength, the problem of resources can be forever solved.

All of which is why an assessment of the background to the Budget suggests that Mr Morarji Desai would be right to approach his task of appraising the economy from the money market point of view.

services, might take somewhat longer to yield returns in the form of higher productivity.

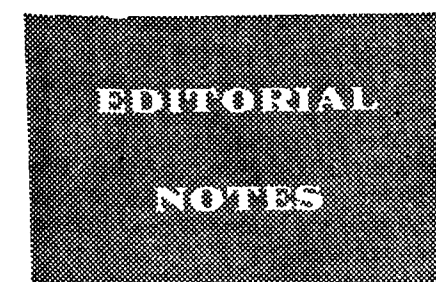
The Working Party's report which has been published in the last U. N. Bulletin for Asia and the Far East, which contains a comprehensive review of the problems of industrialisation in this region, indicates the limiting factors and the means of overcoming them. It also deals with the criteria for the selection of industries for development and the problem of choice of techniques and scale of production. The suggestions put forward should throw helpful light on the problems of drawing up a programme for industrialisation under the Third Five Year Plan in this country. Increase in productivity—in predominantly agricultural economies this means increase in agricultural productivity—it is stressed, is the essential precondition for development and industrialisation. This finding is of considerable interest in view of the measures foreshadowed in this country to effect structural changes in the organisation of agricultural production. While there is room for legitimate difference of opinion on the effectiveness of applying the cooperative principle in the organisation of agricultural activities, these proposals stem from a recognition of the inescapable need to step up agricultural productivity if the country is to break through the barrier to further development.

The choice of techniques involves some of the most difficult decisions for the planning authorities, decisions that are not by any means made easier by the play of political factors. The discussion on techniques reviews the relevant considerations and draws attention to the benefits and the limitations of capital-intensive techniques. The primary consideration is the effective use of all available resources of which the largest is redundant manpower. While introduction of capital intensive techniques is necessary for creating the conditions for economic growth, it may lead, in the short-term period, to displacement of labour and worsening of the unemployment position. The report also makes the relevant point that, in any assessment of the comparative cost of different techniques, it is not enough to calculate only the economic cost. The cost of providing employment or relief to the persons displaced from employment as a result of the adoption of such techniques should also be taken into account. The choice of techniques is also determined by the nature of the manufacturing process concerned. A distinction has to be made between "continuous flow processes", where highly advanced technological methods are to be preferred, and the processes where the differentials in productivity through the substitution of human labour for machines is not substantial. In both categories of industries, there is scope for substantial employment of labour in auxiliary operations, internal transport, materials handling, packaging and so on. If the overweening importance of providing remunerative employment to the available workforce is conceded, the choice of technique is not a matter of ideology but a problem to be decided on technical considerations. The result then will be a composite pattern which will provide for maximum co-ordination of capital-intensive and labour-

intensive techniques, promoting sub-contracting arrangements between large manufacturing firms and small producers. It will also be useful to recognise that there can be no unchanging pattern in economic development which is a dynamic process. There should be constant endeavour to step up the productivity of small scale producers and constant revision of the appropriate combinations of capital-intensive and labour-intensive techniques.

From the foregoing it will be clear that choice of techniques has a bearing on the selection of industries for development and the order of priorities. The Working Party has drawn up a list of relevant criteria, at the same time taking care to emphasise that these are not mutually exclusive and should be considered as largely complementary to each other. These criteria include, comparative costs, diversification of the economy, increased employment opportunities, increased use of domestic resources, building the industrial base of the future, immediate consumption goals, substitution of imports, and promotion of exports. To this we may add another, the rate of population growth. Professor Mahalanobis has pointed out that, starting from low levels of living, the immediate result of economic development and larger incomes will be an increase in the population. This will continue until a critical level is reached when the size of the family would tend to decrease and the rate of population growth would level off. The problem, therefore, is to achieve a rate of economic development which will enable the critical level to be reached at a sufficiently early stage before the population becomes unmanageable. It is only after the critical stage is reached that promotion of family planning will begin to yield results.

The criteria of promotion of exports or substitution of imports in determining the selection of industries in individual countries can lead to a condition of stalemate, unless the national plans of the different countries which form part of a common trading area are co-ordinated. There is not much point in adopting measures to promote exports of goods in respect of which other countries are adopting policies of import substitution. Planning will be more purposive if planning authorities in one country are aware of the ideas and programmes of their opposite numbers in other countries. Apart from saving the waste of energy in rushing up blind alleys in the realm of foreign trade, it can also be helpful in providing useful hints in stepping up the level of achievement. In this context may be mentioned the consistently higher rate of increase of industrial production in both Mainland China and in Taiwan as compared with India, to which the UN bulletin has drawn pointed attention. During the period 1952 to 1957, power production in China (Mainland) registered an increase of 160 per cent as against 75 per cent in India; steel by 288 per cent as compared with 9 per cent in India, ammonium sulphate by 274 per cent against 72 per cent; cement by 130 per cent against 58 per cent; cotton yarn by 28 per cent against 23 per cent; cotton cloth by 40 per cent against 16 per cent and paper by 144 per cent against 52 per cent. Planning authorities in India will have to bestir themselves to find out the reason. To attribute the difference to totalitarian methods will be to give credit to that system for industrial competence which it does not deserve and, incidentally, such an excuse will also tend to undermine the faith in democratic methods. The real reason will have to be sought in the quantity, quality and timing of external assistance that China has received for stepping up the pace of industry as compared with democratic countries. By contrast the assistance received by the other countries in the area have been haphazard and scattered over too many programmes of little significance.



Cyprus Settlement

Satisfaction will be widespread over the agreement on Cyprus which brings to an end an unhappy chapter of bitterness and strife in the history of the island. For the British, the problem has been one of disengaging themselves without prejudice to strategic considerations, and they got little credit for the sincere efforts repeatedly made to arrive at a basis for settlement. The picture was badly blurred by the interaction of terrorism and repression to allow of objective judgment either by the parties concerned or the world at large. No praise can be too high for the diplomatic persuasion which has induced the three parties, the Governments of Greece and Turkey and Archbishop Makarios, to reach a unanimous agreement regarding the establishment of a free republic of Cyprus which has been formally endorsed at the Round Table Conference held in London last week.

The Republic will be established in three months and its independence, territorial integrity and constitution will be guaranteed by a treaty to be concluded between the Republic, Greece, Turkey and the U.K. A treaty of military assistance will also be concluded by Cyprus, Greece and Turkey. The constitutional force of these treaties will be ensured by the insertion of a special article in the constitution. The agreement also provides for

the retention under British sovereignty of two areas as military bases. Both enosis and partition are categorically rejected under the terms of the agreement.

It would have been surprising if an agreement reached after so many years of strife, in which more than two parties were interested, had been immediately acceptable to extremists on all sides. But it is expected that the Governments of Greece and Turkey and the Archbishop will be able to keep their partisans in order.

The incorporation of tripartite treaties into the constitution of the Republic introduces an element of rigidity which may limit the effective exercise of autonomy by the republic. But, in the context of a unanimous settlement, no one will be inclined to look too closely to find whether Cypriots have got a better deal than they were offered by Britain last June. For by that time sentiments had been too badly ruffled to permit of its acceptance.

Machinery Manufacture

One of the topics which figured prominently at the last meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Committee of Industries related to the manufacture of industrial machinery in the country. The Planning Commission, as the Union Minister for Industry told the Committee, had constituted a Panel to study the requirements, and the Ministry for its part had set up six Standing Committees for different industries. Assessment of requirements must be accompanied by the mobilisation of indigenous talent and enterprise. If this is done, and appropriate methods of organisation adopted, the target of 80 per cent of requirements to be reached by the end of the Third Plan will not appear too ambitious.

The discussions have emphasised facilities for training of technicians and designers. The establishment of design institutes and training centres must be supplemented by assiduous search for talent and encouragement of those who have shown remarkable evidence of enterprise and inventive ability. One wonders, in this connexion, if the remarkable potential represented by the engineering complex in Howrah and, possibly, in some other centres, has been adequately investigated by those responsible for initiating manufacture of machines in this country.

This is not a field of manufacture where it will be possible to record progress by importing equipment wholesale from abroad. The history of the Prototype factory at Ambernath should serve as a warning against heavy investment in ambitious projects. Much better results could be achieved by striking out along their chosen lines, instead of frustrating their efforts by extending the public sector to fields where it cannot be very effective.

Machinery manufacture by its very nature is a field which re-

quires individual talent and enterprise as well as the type of organisation which allows maximum scope for both. The wide range and variety of the machines required for industry call for a degree of specialisation which will be economic only in the case of small enterprises. While it will be necessary to centralise design and assembly in comparatively large units in the organised sector, the actual manufacture of the parts can be farmed out to numerous small operators and individual technicians. This will be the surest way of creating a pool of technical talent which can serve as the nursery of incentive genius.

The complaint voiced by Mr S. L. Kirloskar, in his presidential address to the Machine Tool Manufacturers' Association, raises the question whether this aspect has always been kept in view. Mr Kirloskar has drawn attention to the entry of the Hindusthan Machine Tools Factory into the field of manufacture of small lathes. This, as he has pointed out, would create conditions of unfair competition for the small scale industries who will be forced to give up the manufacture of machine tools which they were encouraged to take up in view of the progressive industrialisation of the country. Such action will also be going back on the assurance given at the time Hindusthan Machine Tools Factory was established that it was intended to complement the production of machine tools in the private sector by concentrating on super quality lathes, and would never compete with it.

Embarrassing Support

The strident support which the General Secretary of the CPI has extended to the Nagpur decision on land reform will be received with mixed feelings in Congress ranks. Those whom Mr Ajay Ghosh has described as the "forces of sabotage" will be delighted, for their case against land reforms will now appear more persuasive. The millions of Congressmen whom Mr Ghosh has charitably credited with "good intentions" will be puzzled by the Communist approval of the Congress decision of land reforms. In any case they will be tempted to look more closely at the Nagpur Resolution to discover if there is really any totalitarian taint as suggested by elder statesmen like Munshi and Rajaji.

The skilful advocacy by the latter of the case of landed interests has already induced the Prime Minister to stage a tactical retreat. The emphasis has been shifted from 'joint farming' to 'service cooperatives', which will hold the field for three years. 'Joint farming' will come later, if the farmers so desire; The Prime Minister hopes they will when they are able to visualise its advantages. The critics have also got a categorical assurance that there will be no compulsion to induce cultivators into 'joint farm-

ing', a point which was left vague even after the long debate at Nagpur.

Howlers

Dr Prafulla Gosh tried to make heavy weather in the West Bengal Assembly by quoting some answers reported to have been given by candidates at the Union Public Service Commission Examinations. An IAS candidate was said to have described the 'hormone' as the person who invented the harmonium, while a candidate for Railway Service identified that Sri Lal Bahadur Shastri was the 'Animal Minister of the Bihar Government'.

If the subject is closely examined, the answers will be found to be less preposterous than they appear at first sight. Physiologists and Psychologists between them have agreed that hormones form the material basis of creative activity. Even those who detest the harmonium will not deny that its invention was the result of creative activity.

The other candidate, it is true, got a bit mixed up with names and portfolios. But he should get pass marks on the analogy of the old ICS man who translated 'Comrade' as Hathi in the Urdu test and got fifty per cent marks as he went wrong only by one letter.

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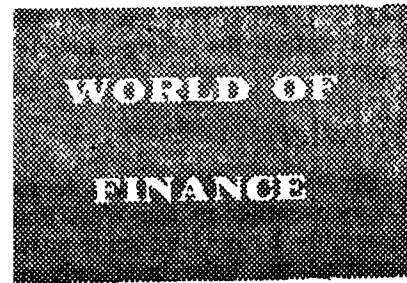
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Restraint upon Bank Advances

THE Reserve Bank has absolute discretion as to whether or not it will lend to a bank against gilt-edged securities or usance bills. Two years ago, in November 1956, when it was generally apprehended that the 1956-57 busy season could be beyond the capacity of the banking system, on the basis of its already over-extended position; its eye, to finance, the central banking authority thought it desirable to give the assurance that banks would be helped to tide over the difficult period. This was necessary equally because, otherwise, banks would have been compelled to sell their gilt-edged in order to raise resources for meeting the busy season pressure. Today, at the half-way mark of the 1958-59 busy season, the Reserve Bank Governor, Mr H. V. R. Iengar, has indicated that Scheduled Banks can no longer take or granted the securing of accommodation from the central banking institution. Though it is a request that Mr Iengar has made, it is clear enough that a not so veiled threat has been levelled at the banks in respect of Advances.

How is it that things have come to such a pass in the money market, that Mr Iengar should apprehend the utilisation of bank credit

for speculative purposes? The table published in the body of this article gives the relevant figures, and the inescapable conclusion is that, in fact, credit expansion during the current busy season has been at a pace much faster than in the corresponding period of the 1956-57 busy season. For our part, we have been anticipating official action of this nature, since we have been in some puzzlement about the magnitude of the increase in Advances since November last year. (Indeed, if it is remembered that the current busy season got off to a late start, it will be realised that the weekly average of increase in Advances has been very substantially higher than in 1956-57). This is because known factors at work in the Indian economy should have caused a moderation—and not accentuation—in the demand for bank finance. These factors may be summarised as:

(1) Imports continue to be restricted; and even the recent spurt in exports is not of such size as to have caused a much bigger demand being made on bank finance. Whether for financing foreign trade or for providing credit against imported commodities, the quantum of demand should have been on the low side.

(2) While the year's agricultural crops are perceptibly larger, it needs to be borne in mind that the restrictions on credit against food-grains, which have been recurrently and almost unremittably in force because of the relative failure of two consecutive crops, will mean that there need not—and indeed should not—be any increase in banking finance there-against.

(3) The third important head against which bank credit might have expanded legitimately is if

industrial production had shot up. But it is known that 1958 has been a "marking time" year; it is obvious that the rate of increase in industrial production has decelerated; that raw material shortages have been partly responsible. In any event, it is patent that there need not have been any vast augmentation of demand for financing industry.

By elimination, it would seem that the expansion in Advances during the current busy season has received a stimulus because of finance sought and obtained for the speculative with-holding of stocks. The conditions would attract and conduce to such speculative activity: existing or anticipated shortages in the economy would naturally provoke a desire to make quick money by hoarding stocks of commodities that filled the description.

Mr Iengar should know, and he has asserted that "there is evidence that increased bank credit has been utilised for building up highly speculative positions, more particularly in certain commodities." Now, it is an essential function of the Reserve Bank to ensure that price oscillations are kept to a minimum; and, in this light, the utilisation of banking finance for speculative credit cannot be permitted. So it is that Mr Iengar has asked banks to "exercise restraint on the further expansion of credit during the current busy season and limit to a minimum their reliance on the Reserve Bank for funds." Speculative financing is further to be discouraged because, to corresponding extent, bank credit might become unavailable for productive enterprises.

While we are in entire agreement with Mr Iengar's call for restraint in the proffering of accommodation and also with his suggestion that there be a "rigorous scrutiny of clean Advances", we are not sure that the implied "closure" of the Reserve Bank as an avenue of Scheduled Bank resources is a step in the correct direction. For, if the banking system is finding it necessary to have recourse to Reserve Bank credit, it is because, during 1958, practically the whole of the increase in Deposits was invested in gilt-edged securities. It is because of a high investment ratio to Deposits that banks need to find fresh resources. The table shows that the investments/Deposits ratio is very much higher, and that the Advances/Deposits ratio is very much lower, than they were two years ago.

We admit that the banks may not show a cautionary attitude unless they are compelled to, as they would be if Reserve Bank credit is not available to them. At the same time, it is part of the policy of the central banking institution that finance be freely available for productive enterprises. In this light, and also in the view that the expanded demand for Advances may be for a short duration, the Scheduled Banks have so far, during the current busy season, sought to raise resources from the Reserve Bank. But, if the Reserve Bank

SCHEDULED BANKS

(The following figures set out the progress of the busy season as reflected in the pertinent returns of the Scheduled Banks, and offer a comparison over the last three years. Figures in Rs Crores; figures in parentheses indicate percentages)

	26-10-56	15-2-57
Deposits	1104.23	1147.04
RBI Borrowings	57.81	92.48
Investments	371.44	356.20
—as Deposits ratio	(33.8)	(31.1)
Total of Advances	760.87	860.82
—as Deposits ratio	(68.9)	(75.0)
	25-10-57	14-2-58
Deposits	1395.94	1439.16
RBI Borrowings	29.77	31.51
Investments	393.95	432.80
—as Deposits ratio	(28.2)	(30.1)
Total of Advances	867.93	923.74
—as Deposits ratio	(63.2)	(64.2)
	24-10-58	13-2-59
Deposits	1651.68	1632.58
RBI Borrowings	1.81	42.27
Investments	600.85	617.32
—as Deposits ratio	(36.4)	(37.8)
Total of Advances	840.32	946.44
—as Deposits ratio	(50.9)	(58.0)

is "closed" to them, the consequences may be anything but desirable.

There may be the fear that the latter half of 1959 will, like last year, witness a considerable contraction in Advances in combination with a significant increase in Deposits. So, the banks might feel that, while the going is good they should reap as much of profit from the enlarged demand for Advances as they can. They might even consider that they will be able to satisfy the Reserve Bank about the worthiness of particular increases in overdraft limits; and, in order to finance them, they might be ready and willing to sell securities—if the Reserve Bank does not see its way to meet their requests for large credits; and they might be willing to sell the securities on the market if the Reserve Bank is not prepared to buy them. After all, the would merely be booking the profit on investments, since gilt-edged prices are rather better today than they were a year ago, when the banks started buying. Their intention will be to replenish their stocks of gilt-edged as and when there is a return of Advances.

This will not in the least be helpful to the gilt-edged climate, in which the Reserve Bank is vitally interested. For, such selling pressure will undoubtedly push prices down.

Thus, even in the matter of advocating restraint upon Scheduled Banks, the Reserve Bank must be circumspect. There should be a reiteration of its view that banking finance should continue to be freely available for productive enterprises.

The watch on the economic situation, and on whether or not banking finance is being speculatively utilised, should be alert; and, necessary, more detailed statements may be called for from the banks. It should also be made clear that Reserve Bank credit will continue to be readily granted banks against their financing industry; and nothing should be said or done which will have the effect of Scheduled Banks unloading their securities on the open market.

Further Rise in Foreign Balances

THAT there is a distinct improvement in the balance of trade is borne testimony to by the returns of the Reserve Bank for February 20, in which a further increase in Balances Held Abroad—without apparent benefit of foreign assistance—is discernible.

The returns are for the third week of the month and, therefore, in the midst of the busy season, there has occurred a contraction of Rs 8.65 crores to Rs 1659.45 crores in Active Note circulation. There has also been an inflow of rupee coin for Rs 0.52 crores. Resultantly, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till has risen from Rs 10.84 crores to Rs 20.01 crores.

In the Banking Department, there is a conspicuous lack of changes of magnitude in the figures relating to Central and State Governments. For example, the balances of the Central Government are lower by Rs 4.37 crores at Rs 61.44 crores; the fractional rise in investments to Rs 260.04 crores suggests that there has been no deficit financing during the week.

The Deposits of State Governments have declined by Rs 2.67 crores to Rs 19.31 crores, but, against this, we have to note that the indebtedness of State Governments to the Reserve Bank is lower substantially by nearly Rs 6 crores at Rs 21.90 crores. The reason why we have drawn attention to such lack of changes being unusual is that, in recent months, the third week has usually seen a number of transactions whereby payment has been made by the Central Government to the State Governments of instalments pertaining to grants and advances. A possible explanation is that considerable Government revenues during the week enabled the Centre to make these payments without recourse to created money, and the net improvement of nearly Rs 4 crores in the position of the State Governments vis-a-vis the Reserve Bank might be after the bulk of receipts from the Centre were disbursed.

The Reserve Balances of member banks are lower by Rs 1.01 crores at Rs 71.42 crores, but the indebtedness of Scheduled Banks is apparently sizably reduced, since the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank have declined by Rs 12.44 crores to Rs 84.38 crores.

Balances Held Abroad have improved by Rs 5.34 crores to Rs 33.47 crores and, at this level, the Reserve Bank's holdings of foreign securities in both Departments exceed Rs 210 crores.

According to the return of the State Bank for February 20, a further increase of Rs 7.05 crores to Rs 487.85 crores has been registered in Deposits. The Advances portfolio is practically unchanged. With disinvestment in Government securities for Rs 1.61 crores, the State Bank was in a position to liquidate its borrowings which in the earlier week had been placed

at Rs 12 crores. (This decline in borrowings confirms that the decrease in the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank was due to the reduction of debt by the State Bank.) In the result, however, cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank is marked down by Rs 1.55 crores at Rs 26.77 crores; and this would suggest that the other Scheduled Banks would have increased their Reserve Balances by a small amount.

The return of Scheduled Banks for February 13 shows the continued impact of the busy season, with the total of Advances rising by Rs 8.13 crores to Rs 946.44 crores. This has compelled the Scheduled Banks—and the relevant figures of the State Bank show that it was not responsible—to disinvest in gilt-edged for nearly Rs 6 crores. In spite of an improvement of Rs 2.61 crores to Rs 1632.53 crores in Deposits, the Scheduled Banks were nevertheless obliged to increase their borrowings from the Reserve Bank by Rs 7.05 crores to Rs 42.27 crores; and the State Bank accounted for roughly Rs 6 crores of this. As an end result, cash balances are nearly Rs 3 crores higher at Rs 159.92 crores against Rs 156.95 crores.

National and Grindlays Bank Ltd have received the following advice from their Head Office in London:—

"Directors have declared Second Interim dividend for the year to December 1958 of 7½ per cent less income-tax payable 3rd April."

British Credits for Russia?

By Paul Einzig

IN recent months the Soviet authorities made some tentative approaches concerning trade credits. As is well known a similar approach made by Mr Mikoyan in Washington on the occasion of his recent visit, met with categorical refusal. There is no indication what the official British attitude is in respect of a request for credits. As The Times points out under visiting arrangements there is nothing to prevent the Export Guarantees Department from guaranteeing credits given by British exporters to Soviet Russia. Official circles are rather non-committal when sounded in the respect of their intention.

The officials who accompany Mr Macmillan to Moscow include a representative of the Board of Trade, which is the department under whose auspices official export guarantees would come. His presence does not in itself indicate, however, that the subject would be raised. It only confirms that an attempt to increase the volume of Anglo-Soviet trade will be made during Mr Macmillan's Moscow discussions. The Press published some exaggerated forecasts about prospective increases in that trade that is supposed to be envisaged in official circles. The amount of £120 million was mentioned, but when questioned in the House of Commons, Mr Macmillan said that this

was only newspaper talk. There can be no doubt, however, that the Government is very keen on bringing back from Moscow a trade agreement leading to an expansion of British exports to Russia.

Mr Macmillan was until recently of the opinion that a trade recession could be easily reversed by reflationary measures, but experience during the last two months or so appears to indicate that this is not so easy as it was expected to be.

So it would not be surprising if Mr Macmillan were to make a real effort in Moscow to secure an increased market for British goods. The trouble is that there is not much scope for an increase of British imports of Russian goods. That being so the question of financing a British export surplus to Russia might conceivably arise in the course of the negotiations. There will be a strong temptation for Mr Macmillan to agree to a solution under which credit by British export would be encouraged by means of the application of the official credit guarantee scheme to export to Russia.

It is to be hoped that Mr Macmillan will resist, however, such a temptation. Such immediate advantages as might be derived from an arrangement on the lines suggested would be heavily outweighed by economic and political disadvantages. Indeed the situation bears much similarity to that of before the war when Germany made efforts to secure British credits. German industries were heavily engaged in arms production and their capacity of producing for civilian requirements—whether at home or for export—was therefore limited. She had to choose between guns and butter, and she chose the former. The granting of substantial credits abroad would have enabled the Nazi regime to provide Germany both with guns and butter. It would have facilitated the task of rearmament.

Moreover it would have enabled Germany to intensify the bloodless economic penetration into South Eastern Europe.

In present-day Soviet Russia too the volume of consumer goods is kept down because a large proportion of the country's resources is used for military purposes. Nevertheless, since the Soviet Government is determined to pursue economic cold war by means of offering credits to uncommitted countries, some proportion of its resources have to be diverted both from guns and butter. Notwithstanding constant pressure from China for increased economic assistance by no means inconsiderable resources are found to serve the purpose of economic penetration in uncommitted countries. Such resources could be increased if the Soviet Government succeeded in securing credits from abroad. Alternatively, the economic cold war could be pursued without unduly reducing the resources available for military production, civilian requirements and assistance to China. In either case, the Free World would suffer a disadvantage because the power and influence of the Soviet Union would increase.

The Soviet Government would stand no chance of obtaining pri-

vate credit in Britain without British Government guarantees. Anxious as British firms are to secure new markets, none of them would be prepared to risk losses arising from cancellation of orders by the Soviet Government. In any case the acceptance of large orders from the Soviet Government would entail considerable risk unless the Soviet Government is prepared to arrange confirmed credits covering the grand total of the orders placed. Under that arrangement a London bank would guarantee the payment for goods on delivery. Such a guarantee is only given however, if the London bank itself has adequate security from the Soviet Government. Even such an arrangement does not provide absolute safeguards against losses if the execution of Soviet orders necessitate the installation of machine tools and other equipment which could only be suitable for the production of goods for Russian requirements. If in addition there is also a credit risk then British firms would be very unwise if they yielded to the temptation of expanding the markets in Russia.

(Copyright.)

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (1) Tender No. CON/COS/19/GB1/59 for supply of 300 cwt Bolts hex head M. S. Black with nuts ¾"x2½" long as per specification No. BSS 916-1953. Earnest money is Rs 440/-. Tenders will be opened on 17-3-59 at 12 noon.

(2) Tender No. CON/COS/20/P&M/C/59 for supply of 1 No. Screwing Machine Nine Spud, arranged for motor drive to suit 400 volts, 3 phase, 50 cycles A.C. supply equipped with all controls and threading attachments with worth standard thread ½" dia. to 3" dia. complete with accessories and spares similar to 'Kenco' size: 6-3 of M/s. Kendel and Gent. Earnest money is Rs 200/-. Tenders will be opened on 19-3-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the undermentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipts for depositing earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

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The Indian Bank Limited

H. O. First Line Beach, Madras-1

In consonance with its policy of inculcating the banking habit amongst the community, the Bank has been opening a number of branches in the recent past.

There are now no fewer than 112 branches of the Bank functioning not only in India but also in Ceylon and Malaya.

In addition, the 23 local offices of the Bank serve the entire Madras City and Suburbs.

Foreign Exchange Facilities Also Available.

London Agents: Westminster Bank Limited.

New York Agents: First National City Bank of New York.

D. P. PARTHASARATHY
Secretary.

16/3/59



LETTERS TO BHAI SAHIB. This is the seventh in a series of 9 advertisements. Look for the eighth advertisement in this publication next month.

**you are
always
welcome**

Dear Bhai Sahib,

In your last letter you referred to the thousands of tea shops, hotels and restaurants all over the country where hot tea is served, and said you were amazed at the many different ways in which tea is prepared in these places.

How right you are, Bhai Sahib! Tea has been known for so long in India that methods of making it vary from one part of the country to another—almost as much as our food habits and other customs. Mind you, all the methods are good provided the tea used is good!

Brooke Bond's expert tea-tasters have given a great deal of thought to the type of tea suitable for all hot tea shops, and they have come up with two excellent blends—"Special Hotel Blend" and "A-1 Dust". These blends—which often contain 30 or more different teas—have proved tremendously popular and are in great demand from the 1,75,000 tea shops and canteens visited by our salesmen every week.

And at these tea shops—whether large or small, located next to a bus stop, near a place of worship or on the railway

platform—you are always welcome! Here you will get the latest news, service with a smile and best of all a cup of well made hot tea to cheer you up and send you on your way, rested and refreshed.

To these shops, which have become a social institution, our salesmen deliver the tea direct and at frequent intervals. That is why the tea served is always fresh and good. And to the shopkeeper himself, hard-worked as he is, this system of direct supply is a great boon for he can rely on receiving regularly the main ingredient of his trade—Brooke Bond Tea.

Yours truly,

(G. V. Krishnamurthy)
Chairman

Brooke Bond India Private Limited

Some Facts About Brooke Bond

Number of brands of Brooke Bond Tea	15
Number of packets of Brooke Bond Tea produced per week	2,89,00,000
Number of dealers and hot tea shops regularly selling Brooke Bond Tea	5,30,684

WORLD OF JUTE

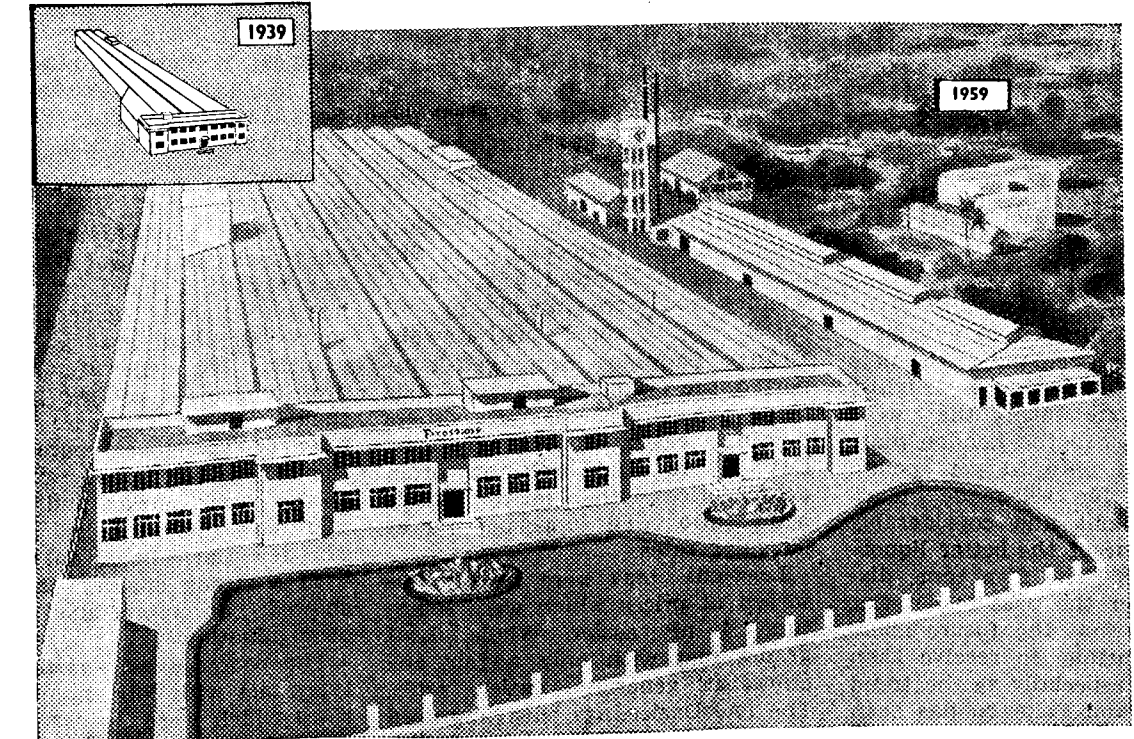
Outlook for Sackings

CONDITIONS in the jute goods market have continued to be listless in the absence of foreign enquiries. The lack of support for sackings is not surprising because the industry is presently carrying a heavy load of unsold stocks of this category of goods. The anxiety of the industry in this regard is evidenced by the recent decision to curtail production by sealing a further percentage of looms. It is presumed that the additional looms to be sealed will be from the sacking section.

It would, however, appear that the demand for heavy goods may pick up in coming months. This is the inference that is derivable from the detailed report issued last week by the IJMA from its delegation which toured Australia, New Zealand and South East Asia in October-December 1958. The general conclusion of the delegation is that given concerted measures from India there is no reason to believe that our jute goods will not make considerable headway in all these markets. "Broadly speaking, therefore, and taking the area that we visited as a whole, our general impression is that, despite the inexorable advance of bulk handling methods in the sugar and fertilizer industries and in the movement of wheat in Australia, there is no occasion for undue pessimism about our future trade with this part of the world."

Referring to bulk handling, perhaps the most powerful adverse factor in our trade in heavy goods overseas, the delegation points out that it is likely to spread in Australia and the Philippines. The threat from paper need not be considered to be serious because jute goods by their price advantage will be able to withstand the competition from this quarter quite well. The New Zealand market is likely to remain favourable provided our jute goods are able to maintain a high quality and a stable price level. These two requisites should however obtain in all the cases. The delegation is of the view that despite the progress of bulk handling prospects for heavy goods are bright in Australia atleast in the near future because the current year's crop has been a bumper one, as compared with last year when the crop had been seriously damaged by drought. Moreover there is also scope for introducing jute in new fields as the Australian economy is taking big strides forward. In the South Eastern markets it is the growth of the indigenous jute goods industry that is standing in the way of

Over 5,500,000 tyres ago



Year by year expansion of Firestone-India keeps in step with nation's requirements

It was in 1939 that the original Firestone Plant in Bombay went into operation. But from the commencement, plans were envisaged for a series of expansions, and staff training programmes were prepared in order to meet the production needs of the years to come.

Through the critical war period, and the years that followed, the Firestone plant continued to expand, and introduced the first balloon tyre; the first

double white sidewall tyre, the first earthmover tyre and the first Nylon tyre manufactured in India.

And now the Firestone plant reaches the final stages of the original expansion programme. With a proud record of producing over five and half million tyres in India, Firestone aims to keep the wheels of transportation moving, still retaining the original policy which is now a tradition—"Best Today—Still Better Tomorrow".

Firestone

BEST TODAY—STILL BETTER TOMORROW
FIRESTONE TYRE & RUBBER COMPANY OF INDIA, PRIVATE LTD.

further expansion of demand for our jute goods. But even there the delegation thinks that the growth of population coupled with the vigorous export drive will go a long way toward increasing the demand for our goods.

The jute goods market closed the past week ending Wednesday on a quiet note. Conditions were however steadier in earlier dealings especially round the heavy goods section. Hessians were comparatively quiet despite reports of a sizable improvement in the American burlap markets where prices had recorded some advance on buying support. It would appear that the unusual increase to 75 million yards in burlap consumption during last month, a period which generally shows a decline in consumption, coupled with reports of Russian interest in hessian and the Indian industry's move to curtail production by sealing a further percentage of its total looms have been responsible for the renewed interest in hessian in the American market. As noted above this

has failed to make any impression on the Calcutta market where hessian has been subjected to selling pressure intermittently throughout the past week.

The market opened the week on Thursday with heavy goods fairly steady and hessian encountering pressure. Hessian 40" x 10 oz Feb. closed the day at Rs 39.20 and B Twills at Rs 88.45. In Friday's trading it was sacking that was again active while hessian prices further declined in the absence of interest. Toward close sacking prices were also marked down in sympathy with hessian. Prices at close were Hessian Rs 38.80 and B Twills Rs 88.25. With reports of the completion of the business in connection with the Government of India's tender in B Twills reported last week the market turned quiet on Saturday.

Monday found the market almost unchanged except for some interest evinced by buyers in ready delivery goods in both the sections. Prices steadied up on Tuesday on reports of overseas interest in both categories of goods for ready as

well as forward deliveries. There were reports of mill business for forward deliveries. Rates consequently showed some improvement as follows: Hessian Rs 39.00 and B Twills Rs 88.70. In the absence of further foreign enquiries the market ruled unchanged with prices moving within a narrow groove on Wednesday to close with Hessian at Rs 39 and B Twills at Rs 88.30.

The raw jute market ruled generally quiet as mills did not evince interest at prevailing levels. Assam Bottom closed the opening day at Rs 20.00 but on Friday the rate steadied up to Rs 20.25. By Tuesday the reactionary tendency reasserted itself and the quotation came back to Rs 20.00 at which level it continued to remain the next day also.

PRICE TRENDS.

	Opening	Closing
Hessian 40" x 10 oz.	Rs.	Rs.
Ready	39.20	39.00
Sacking:		
B. Twills Ready	88.50	88.30
Cornsacks	88.50	88.40
A. Twills	106.00	105.00
L. Twills	100.50	100.25

WORLD OF TEA

General Demand for all Types

TEA has continued to witness a strong general demand, although prices have developed a slightly easier tendency during the week under report. In the London market, gains of upto 3d per pound are reported for well-made black leaf descriptions and considerably more for some of the better liquoring invoices. The firm tone, discernible over the past few weeks, raises hopes that the future offerings will continue to receive keen competition, especially as the trend at Calcutta and Colombo has been upwards as well.

In the Export Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 62,426 packages. There was a good but less general demand and prices often showed an easier tendency, particularly towards the close of the sale. "Teas for price" were about steady. Plain Broken and Fannings were often 2 to 4 nP per pound easier, while Mediums were about 4 to 6 nP easier apart from the brighter sorts.

The few orthodox BOPs with bright liquors were sold well, but others again received a restricted enquiry and were about 10 nP easier with some withdrawals. Orange Fannings were well supported, the brighter liquoring kinds being sometimes dearer, others tending easier. Useful liquoring CTCs were sold well at often dearer prices, the poorer kinds being also well supported but at irregular rates.

Legg-cut teas were readily absorbed at prices which were sometimes 4 nP easier. Whole Leaf grades met with only a fair enquiry at generally easier rates. The few Darjeelings with improved autumnal flavour were sold readily,

but others were irregular and generally easier. Following rates were quoted:—Clean Black Pekoe Rs 1.96 to Rs 2.04; Plain BP Rs 1.68 to Rs 1.72; Plain Fannings Rs 1.78 to Rs 1.84; Medium BP Rs 1.64 to Rs 1.68; Medium Fannings Rs 1.74 to Rs 1.80; Best Assam CTC BP Rs 2.30 (nominal) and Best Assam CTC Fannings Rs 2.50 to Rs 2.70 (nominal).

In the Internal Sale, offerings were 20,784 packages of Dusts and 2,089 packages of Leaf grades. There was a good demand for Dusts at irregular though generally easier rates. Orthodox grades were sold readily, but generally showed a drop of some 4 nP per pound, although, where teas were small and powdery, there was more competition. Legg-cut Doosars also shared in the easier market and were sold at rates 4 to 6 nP below last levels. The few Darjeelings, on offer, met with a strong enquiry and prices showed an appreciable advance over valuations.

The poorer and medium CTC types met with fair enquiry, but at rates which were generally 10 nP below last and sometimes more.

The good and best liquoring kinds were somewhat irregular, but generally sold at firm to dearer rates. Towards the end of the sale, there was less demand for all CTC grades, resulting in some withdrawals. Following rates were quoted:—Medium Doosars Dust Rs 1.80; Medium Assam Grainy Dust Rs 1.74 to Rs 1.78; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 1.85 to Rs 2.00 and Best Assam CTC Dust Rs 2.20 to Rs 2.90 (nominal).

In the export Quota section, business was reported done at 1½ to 1¾ nP per pound. At the close, there were buyers at the former level with sellers at the latter level.

With quality rather irregular, less general demand prevailed at the Colombo auction where offerings consisted of 6,842,572 pounds. All centres operated rather quietly. Dimbula/Dickoya teas were generally 30 to 50 cents per pound lower, while medium-grown Uva teas declined by about 20 cents. Medium teas were 10 to 20 cents lower and low-grown about 5 cents lower for small leaf sorts. Middle East and Persian Gulf teas also registered declines of 5 to 10 cents per pound. Teas, suitable for the Australian market, followed the same trend, registering lower rates.

In the Cochin market, about 7 lakh pounds of Leaf tea were offered for export. Quality again showed an improvement, particularly from the Nilgiris district and some useful flavoury teas were on offer. Internal buyers were again quiet; but exporters continued to compete strongly for the improved teas.

Good Medium Broken were 5 to 10 nP per pound dearer; but similar Fannings were again the weakest feature of the sale and were difficult of sale. Low Mediums were about steady; but bright liquoring medium teas were slightly dearer on last week's rates. Whole Leaf grades were rather irregular, but improved types were sold well.

Leaf tea sales for exports at the tea auctions in Cochin will be held weekly throughout the current year. Announcing this, the Committee of the Tea Trade Association of Cochin has stated that this decision has been taken to bring the Cochin tea market in parity with other world tea centres.

In Mincing Lane, offerings were 28,545 packages, including 24,098 packages from Northern India and 972 packages from Pakistan. All good liquoring teas met with a strong demand and prices were decidedly dearer. Good plain teas were well supported and last week's rates were fully maintained. Rates remained unchanged.

Tea stocks in London, as on the 13th February, were 170.05 million pounds as against 163.08 million pounds in the previous week. The total quantity to be landed on the same date was 25.46 million pounds. Total afloat was 25.97 million pounds including 15.73 million pounds from Calcutta; 1.01 million pounds from Chittagong; 997,500 pounds from Cochin; 5.00 million pounds from Colombo and 3.24 million pounds from other Ports. The average price realised was 49.56d per pound as against 48.22d in the previous week and 52.08d a year ago.



US Notes

In a very basic sense, the growth of electric power in the United States is both a cause and an effect of the dynamic expansion of the nation's economy in post-war years. And what is more, when one of the electric power industry's roles subsides, the other keeps on demanding increased output.

In the past eight years alone, for example, US power production has more than doubled. Yet, despite this enormous increase, the electric power industry has proved to be less vulnerable than business in general: power output has increased every year during the post-war period in spite of three moderate business declines.

Taking the combined output of all 1,255 utility plants (private and public) in the United States, the remarkable thing is that it reached even last year a new record of 644,760 million kilowatt hours—a gain of 13,253 million KWH or 2.1 per cent over 1957.

Part of this high output stems, of course, from the fact that, as we now know, 1958 as only in the first half a time of recession, and a time of rapid recovery in the second half. But another explanation for the high output last year nevertheless is that the industry has some "built-in" stabilizers: chief among these are the steady increase in the number of customers and the steady increase in the use of electricity by residential customers, which is to say in the American household.

The private utility company, which produce three times as much electric currents as the public utilities, estimate that in 1958 the average annual use of electricity by their residential customers reached a new high of 3,385 KWH per residence, an increase of 211 KWH over the preceding year. Coupled with this gain was the addition of 1,000,000 customers during the year, increasing the year-end total to 56,200,000. More than 35 per cent of the private industry's new customers were residential users.

The increased usage of electric power by residential customers last year substantially offset lower consumption by manufacturers and processors.

Despite the lower power consumption, however, industry remains the prime user of power—absorbing about 45 per cent of total output of all generating plants.

Industry's mounting reliance on electricity is, in fact, a key feature of the post-war US economy. For power is the propelling force in advancing labour productivity.

For example, it has been estimated that the physical energy an

average worker exerts in a year is equivalent to about 67 KWH of electricity. But to supplement the efforts of the American worker, industry has given him, in the form of electrical machinery and equipment, the equivalent of 290 fellow-workers. Thirty years ago, with power less plentiful, his electrical helpers numbered about 70.

Aside from industry, the other major consumers of electrical power are the households of America. Projection of residential electrical consumption have been continually revised upward as the widespread ownership of household appliances has brought an electrical revolution to the home, fully doubling home consumption in the last 10 years.

The growth of power consumption in America has necessitated huge capital expenditures. In the last decade, private utilities have spent more than \$28,000 million on new plant and equipment.

In adding 11,500,000 kilowatts generating capacity, the private utilities last year alone spent \$3,800 million of new plants and equipment. This was a record outlay. Yet they plan to spend a similar amount this year to add another 10,200,000 kilowatts.

The privately owned power companies with pride to comparisons with the state-owned power industry in the USSR.

Total generating capacity in the United States at the end of 1958 was 149,500,000 kilowatts. During the next three years, the combined private and public utilities plan to add more than 50,000,000 kilowatts of new capacity. This is more than the USSR's total installed generating capacity of 48,300,000 kilowatts at the end of 1957.

The Soviet seven-year plan calls for an annual output of 500,000 million KWH to 520,000 million KWH by 1965. US power output in 1958 totalled 721,000 million KWH. By 1965 it is expected to reach 1,250,000 million KWH annually.

US per-capita usage of electricity in 1957 was four times the Soviet per-capita usage, with residential and rural consumption exceeding USSR's six to one.

★

Britain

BRITAIN'S EXPORT PROSPECTS

Britain's export prospects were looking better, and the signs of an early rise were good, said Dr Charles Hill, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, at a dinner of the Liverpool and District Bankers Institute.

In the fourth quarter of last year, British shipments were no longer declining, Dr Hill said.

Fixed investment at home was expected to rise again this year. The likely fall in investment spending by manufacturers looked like being more than offset by increases elsewhere in the private and public sectors.

Consumption, exports and fixed investment all appeared to be getting on to the upgrade, and they might expect to see develop more clearly the slight upturn in the

production index which emerged towards the end of last year.

"The first result of this may well be a gain in productivity as under-employed capacity is brought more fully into use, and this will have a welcome effect on costs", the Minister went on. "Later, we may reasonably expect more employment opportunities to be created. As we move into the spring, the seasonal trend in unemployment should be downwards, and it will then, it is reasonable to expect, be reinforced by a general quickening of activity".

Dr Hill concluded: "Our special efforts will be more effective if the economy as a whole is sound. It is sound today, and the Government is determined to keep it that way, moving in the right direction and, we judge, at the right pace. Neither here nor elsewhere do we want panic solutions".

An ore-crushing plant for a new ironstone mine which is being opened up near Bara Jamda, in Orissa, is being manufactured by a British firm of crushing and screening machinery specialist. First deliveries are expected to leave the works in England at the end of this month.

Of the £250,000 worth of equipment which the mine will require, the British firm—Pegson Ltd., of Coalville, Leicestershire—has been awarded contracts for the first two stages, amounting to a total of £150,000.

The order for the first stage, worth £100,000, was obtained by the firm's managing director, Mr George A. Hannah, who during a 25,000 mile business tour of India and other Asian countries undertaken before Christmas visited the jungle-surrounded site.

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In supple chrome
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finely stitched
apron. Bata
Cushionsoft
sole. 32.95

Bata Ambassador

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Foreign Capital in India

The total quantum of U.S. private capital invested in India was Rs 11.17 crores at the end of June 1948, Rs 30.06 crores on December 31, 1953, Rs 39.76 crores on December 31, 1955 and Rs 46.84 crores on December 31, 1956. The trend of American investment in India has been increasing.

The Deputy Minister of Finance, Shri B. R. Bhagat, who gave this information in reply to a question by Dr Ram Subhag Singh in the Lok Sabha on February 20, added that complete information for periods prior to June 30, 1948 and subsequent to 1956 was not available.

In reply to another question by Shri Pangarkar and two others on U.K. investments in India, the Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, placed a statement on the table of the House, giving some details of the allotment of shares to U.K. residents during 1957-58.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Scaled tenders are invited for tender No. CON/COS/17/P&M/B/59 for supply of (1) 100 Nos. Rook cutting tools Tungsten Carbide tipped drill steels 3/4" hollow Hexagon alloyed steel with 4 1/2" shank 5'-3" long with 33 m.m. wide cutting edge similar to Sandwick Coromont drilling rods. (ii) 100 Nos. Rook cutting tools Tungsten Carbide tipped drill steels 3/4" hollow Hexagon alloyed steel with 4 1/2" shank 2'-7" long 34 m.m. wide cutting edge. Tenders will be opened on 16-3-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 at Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipt for depositing earnest money of Rs 260/- with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
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and April-October 1958. According to the statement Rs 3.42 crores worth of shares were allotted to U.K. residents in 1957-58. The allotment during the period April-October 1958 amounted to Rs 1.1 crores. The figures were provisional and did not cover (A) investments in the tranches of U.K. Companies, (B) investments in the share of retained profits, and (C) investments in the shape of goods. The figures of Rs 1.17 crores for April-October 1958 was incomplete, as the full picture of allotments during that period was not known as yet. The Finance Minister observed that the figures were thus subject to revision, particularly in the case of the year 1958-59.

Wind Tunnel Project at Bangalore

The proposal for setting up transonic/supersonic wind tunnel at Bangalore at an approximate cost of Rs 1 crore has been approved by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. This information was given by Shri Humayun Kabir, Union Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, in a written reply to a question by Shri Ram Krishan and Shri N. R. Muniyandy in the Lok Sabha on Feb 17. The Minister added that the full scale tunnel was to be located at Bangalore at a suitable site close to the Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. and not at the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.

Giving details of the scheme, Shri Kabir said: "The work for the major wind tunnel project is to be carried out in the following three phases:—

Phase I—The construction of a scale pilot tunnel.

Phase II—The detailed design of the full scale tunnel components and a 6 component wind tunnel balance.

Phase III—The actual construction of the full scale tunnel. "The work of Phase I and II is to be undertaken by the Aeronautical Engineering Department of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, and for this purpose a grant of Rs 3.50 lakhs has already been sanctioned.

"The work of Phase II- is initially to be undertaken by an engineering team, which is to be set up 6 months after the initiation of Phase I work. Detailed phased programming of Phase I will be finalised then, and is to consist of the actual construction of full scale tunnel".

Experiments Conducted at National Botanic Gardens Lucknow

In reply to a question by Shri Naval Prabhakar in the Lok Sabha, the Union Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Shri Humayun Kabir, laid the following statement on the table of the House giving the results of experiments conducted on plants at the National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow:—

"As a result of surveys carried out by it in the country the National Botanic Gardens, Lucknow, has collected a large number of medicinal plants, aromatic plants and plants of other economic importance.

Nearly 1,000 specimens of plants have been labelled and registered and about 7,000 have been identified. Systematic studies regarding the effect of climate on 16 varieties of Jasminum are in progress. A large collection of Rauvolfia serpentina has been made and propagation of the plant by seed has been fairly successful. Cross-breeding experiments in small flowering types of petunia (from America) have resulted in the production of new types of petunia with a range of attractive colours from deep red to pale blue.

"A process for the isolation of an active compound named lancamarone from lantana camara known ghaneri in Bombay State, a common weed which is considered as a nuisance in the forest areas throughout the country, has been developed and patented. The compound may be useful as a fish-poison, cardio-active principle and in the synthesis of therapeutic compounds.

"Useful work has been done on the reclamation of usar lands (alkaline lands). Investigations have shown that the use of weeds like argemone and addition of green manure to soil and adoption of suitable cropping scheme are beneficial for reclamation of alkaline soils for cultivation of crops. It has created hope of reclaiming extensive lands in different parts of the country and especially in Uttar Pradesh. The Government of Uttar Pradesh and the Government of India are following the results with interest and examining the possibility of extending the work as far as possible.

LIC Business in 1958

In the Lok Sabha today the Deputy Minister of Finance, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, replied in the negative to a question by Shri N. Keshava and 13 others whether the quantum of new insurance business done during 1958 was less than the business done in 1957. The Deputy Minister said the figure of new business completed during 1957 and 1958 were Rs 281.90 crores and Rs 313.85 crores respectively. The figure for 1958 were provisional.

IAS Probationers

On an average, 79 to 80 probationers were admitted in the IAS School every session from 1955 to 1958. Between 1957 and 1954, the entrance was confined to 30 to 40 persons.

Shri G. B. Pant, Union Home Minister, gave this information in a written reply to a question by Shri Ram Krishan, who asked whether the number of IAS probationers admitted and the strength of the staff of the IAS school had been increased.

Shri Pant stated that while the strength of the staff was now 29, it was 16 before 1955.

Sugar Factories and Cane Production

The number of sugar factories in the country having their own sugarcane farms is 79 said the Minister for Food and Agriculture in a written reply to a question by Shri A. K. Gopalan in the Lok Sabha

on Feb 19. The extent of these farms is 2.28 lakh acres, with 1.04 lakh acres under cane in the crop year 1957-58.

The yield of sugarcane per acre in these farms is 32 tons.

Konya Project

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has agreed to consider the grant of a loan to India for the completion of the Konya Project.

Giving this information in the Lok Sabha on February 20, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Shri B. R. Bhagat, told Sarvashri Goray and Assar that negotiations for a loan were yet to take place. It was, therefore, not possible to give an indication of the size or terms of the loan which would be subject of negotiation.

Heavy Engineering Corporation

Replying to a question by Shri Rajendra Singh and six other members in the Lok Sabha on February 13 the Minister for Industry Shri Manubhai Shah, said that the authorised capital of the Heavy Engineering Corporation was Rs 50 crores. Of this, Rs 10 crores had been issued to start with.

The Heavy Engineering Projects, Shri Shah added, entrusted to the Corporation included the heavy machine building plant, the foundry forge plant and the coal mining machinery plant. Technical and financial help was obtained for these plants from the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

Life Insurance Corporation

The Life Insurance Corporation has so far received 10 applications from co-operative housing societies for loans. Out of these applications, seven are from Bombay and one each from West Bengal, Madras and Uttar Pradesh. The Corporation has also received applications for loans from the Bombay Co-operative Housing Finance Society Ltd., in Bombay State and the proposed Central Co-operative Housing Mortgage Bank in Madras State.

These details were given in the Lok Sabha on February 20 by the Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, in a written reply to a question by Shri Aurobindo Ghosal and Shri Wodeyar.

Employees' State Insurance Scheme

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme has so far been introduced at 73 centres and is likely to be introduced at 20 more centres by the end of June 1959.

This was stated by the Union Deputy Minister for Labour, Shri Abid Ali, in a written reply to a question by Shri Raghunath Singh in Lok Sabha on February 13.

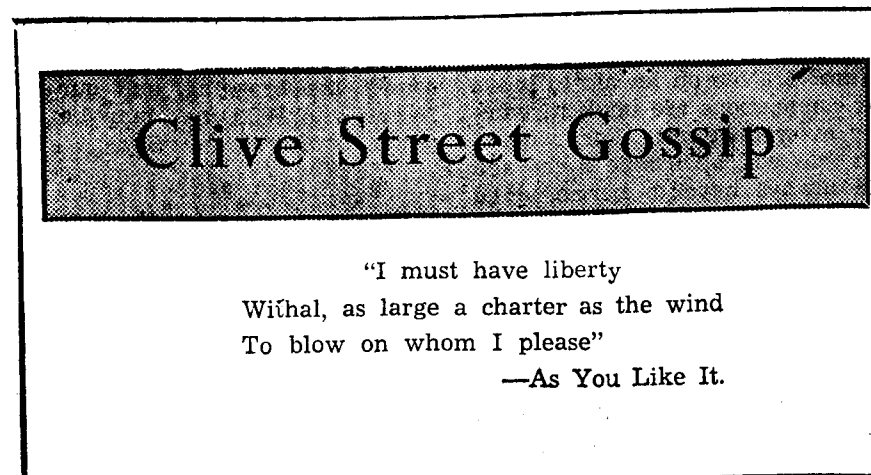
Shri Abid Ali said that all these centres were cities or towns and included, in some cases, adjoining villages or taluqas which had coverable factories.

EVEN if it were no more than an accident, the sudden coming into the open of the importance of underwriting by Western Powers of India's development efforts is a significant and, to us, an encouraging feature. Within a week, important practical efforts no less than important pronouncements in this regard have been reported in the press. Those indefatigable friends of India, Senator Cooper and Senator Kennedy, have come out with a far reaching suggestion to the American Senate. There is then the testimony before the American House of Representatives of Mr Douglas Dillon, the percipient Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs. A US Trade Mission is in India reconnoitring for assistance.

Those austere spirits that have been criticising authority over over-ambition in planning may consider this a misfortune. To them, the timing, no less than the content, of these intimations of practical interest in our welfare will seem unfortunate. For, India is tentatively formulating the size and shape of its Third Plan at the moment. It must appear, therefore, to these somewhat jaundiced observers that such pronouncements and efforts will provide the cue for some eventually untenable assumptions by the planners. But to people with a steadier vision of both needs and prospects, such inferences would appear to be merely the extravagance of despair.

In discussing this subject even in the abstract, there are certain inherent difficulties that are, in my opinion, not sufficiently aired. For instance, almost anything that one says in support of the idea is sure to sound like special and specious pleading. The lofty despatch of foreign assistance is sure to appear as morally a tougher man since he will appear to be more self-reliant for raising himself by the boot strap. If he is also a disingenuous person, he can simulate a passionate concern for not bartering away our hard-won freedom for a mess of economic pottage. He can see strings where they are invisible to others, he can fancy slights where none was intended, he can unearth conspiracy out of nothing more than a polite greeting. And, in all this, he would be cunningly working upon our self-esteem, because of our avowed policy of avoiding entanglement and our sensitivity to criticism in this regard.

There is another difficulty which is even more serious. The most compulsive arguments in favour of foreign aid, in general, and aid to India, in particular, are precisely those that we are prevented, by a variety of inhibitions, from ad-



vancing without embarrassment. However objective and matter-of-fact you try to be, the feeling is difficult to shake off that the chap at the other end is only half listening to your arguments. You are corroded with the suspicion that his mind is philosophically reflecting on man's infinite resources of rationalisation of self-interest. Such a predicament is inescapable even when you are doing nothing more than merely assenting to an argument, often from a friendly foreigner. And the embarrassment becomes insupportable when, after outlining general considerations, he states the special reasons for assistance to India. This embarrassment proceeds from a variety of sources. There is the social embarrassment, very real I assure you, in an open assent that must seem a kind of arrogance at worst or smugness at best. More importantly, it makes an honest examination of our public stances morally obligatory. It makes inevitable a pitiless scrutiny of the murky corners of our minds where we have tucked away our mental reservations. It impinges on our neutralist profession. It exposes the conscious hypocrisy or the unconscious ambivalence in our attitude to China and Russia.

"Competitive co-existence" is a phrase I can never hear from a foreigner without looking through the corner of my eye whether he is not trying it on me. You see, the competition is between "them" and with my avowed neutrality. I cannot logically wish one or the other success. But since the competition is in helping me, my seeming indifference to the ultimate outcome may look perilously like trying to make the best of both the worlds by wishing them both success! Indeed, it can reach grotesque proportions, at least to unfriendly eyes. For instance, in a recent Parliamentary debate some unconscious humour was provided by a particular implied extension of our neutrality. It was suggested that our friendliness to all was demonstrated by our readiness to accept aid from all without any discrimination inter se!

Again, when the compulsions behind aid to India are rendered in stark terms of a gigantic struggle for winning Asia for democracy, embarrassment is overlaid with awe. Not that we do not see the essential point

about India made in such a rendering of the argument. We are not all that incurably modest or blind. We, at least those of us who cherish liberal and humanist values, do see the point of the note of urgency in the rendering of contemporary Asian history as a struggle for the soul of Asia between India and China. (Though being nearer to the scene of action, we feel that the distant observer exaggerates the deadliness of the combative grapple.) But the awe really arises from a realisation of immensity of the faith reposed and of the not infrequent manifesting of weaknesses in our own equipment. Therefore, automatic assent to the status is not available though, on consideration, we do see the essential justice of the honour.

All the time, you are nagged with the doubt whether, in accepting or advancing these arguments, you are not really laying the flattering unction to your soul. And when some of your countrymen pityingly refer to our pathetic craving for testimonials, you do not, of course, fail to see that that a particular pretension is as infantile as the alleged defect in the national character it pretends to despise. But, such is the havoc wrought by Freud, you begin to wonder whether you are not deceiving yourself!

There is one other difficulty. Many of the arguments about foreign aid and its proper shape would involve a certain amount of criticism of the policies pursued by those who are urged to help. And such criticism would not be just incidental or on matters of detail, but would constitute the core of the argument. For instance, if one were to suggest that even an infinitesimal fraction of the expenditure on armaments—competitively and wastefully produced for reasons of prestige—would provide several times the amount needed for our development purposes, one would be advancing a valid argument. But fancy its effect even on a person who is not actively hostile but just uncommitted. First of all, he is being asked to bear a tax burden in order that you may be helped. This is bad enough. But if this is to be done at the risk of his security, he may, not surprisingly, lose his temper.

But to say all this is not to fail to see the complete validity of all the arguments that we are chary of advancing ourselves. When Senator Kennedy and Senator Cooper refer to India as the "Hinge of Asia" and propose a "donors club" of the US, Canada, Britain Germany and Japan, no one need be cynical about our ready acceptance of the premises of the arguments. Likewise, it is not self interest or self-delusion that make us feel gratified when we hear Mr Dillon assert categorically that "the Indian Development Program me and the pushing of development in India is probably the most important economic project we have anywhere in the world." Of course he criticised Pakistan in the same breath, saying: "One of the countries which has given us great trouble economically is Pakistan."

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where the standard of living has not increased at all. Economic aid is not as effective as we like because of the absence of an effective domestic economic policy and programme." This fact may, in some eyes, diminish the value of his testimony regarding India, but such a conclusion would be non-sequitur.

Incidentally, this illustrates another facet of my earlier argument. If an Indian were to put his case in these terms, his case would have

at once been suspect. Of course, Mr Dillon was not using Pakistan's failure as a reason for aid to India. But comparisons are implicit, whether avowed or not. For, a question that will always be asked and will always have to be answered in such contexts is: "Why India? Why not Pakistan or Burma?" Now, Mr Dillon can say, without embarrassment, "India is further advanced on the path. They have individuals able to organise, plan and operate. They need capital and they have a tremendous country with 400 million people. As

they go, all of Asia and Africa will go." If we did say all this, it may sound like bragging, and our references to Pakistan may be put down to ulterior hostility.

Perhaps I am exaggerating. It should be possible to discuss these things as technical problems in international economics. There are always people in this world—and God be thanked for them—who have the happy vocation of arranging these things with a clear-eyed objectivity. Their method is to

reduce everything to a technical problem. And that is why a country with an apparatus of planning has a better chance of utilising foreign aid. For, planning—despite its mystical worshippers, on the one hand, and ritualistic haters, on the other—is nothing more than an orderly solution of a series of technical problems in economics. Their solution cannot in the nature of things be sequential, but that need not offer any difficulty. A movement on a broad front is possible, so long as your army is organised and it has some idea where it is going. For the rest, it is staff work. Utilisation of foreign aid is, both for those who give it and for those who use it, a matter of dovetailing the needs with the availabilities and devising the institutional channels. To take a concrete example: the Third Plan's emphasis is bound to be on the utilisation of manpower by labour incentive modes of production. The Second Plan had a similar aim but it has largely remained unrealised so far for the simple reason that productive apparatus, both efficient and small, was absent. One form that US aid for the Third Plan may take is the provision, where necessary, of this productive apparatus. That is what the US Trade Mission now in the country is apparently trying to do. Such specific correlation is sure to be of immense benefit to both the giver and the taker.

I am not so improvident or impractical as not to realise that foreign assistance—which I want only as loans—has its price. The economic arguments for giving and receiving assistance may be irrefragable. But its consequences and the obligations it imposes are not matters of irrelevance. First, foreign aid cannot and should not be accepted unless there is readiness for self-help, which should be made measurable, among other things, by the readiness to sacrifice. We are told often enough that the maturing during the Third Plan period of currently deferred obligations is of the order of Rs 500 crores. This is an additional burden we have to provide for. But that does not argue the need for less investment in the economy, though it does argue a complete elimination of unproductive and unnecessary drain on foreign exchange. A simple calculation will show how we can, by internal effort, nullify the effect of this backlog of obligation. A million tons of foodgrains will cost us about Rs 40 crores. If internal production increased by three million tons a year, we should be able to get over this particular embarrassment. Likewise, a bold programme of iron ore export can be intelligently dovetailed into a barter arrangement for suitable imports. A determined effort at bringing into the open hoarded gold will be another way which will both reduce our dependence on foreign exchange and provide internal finance for the Plan.

RAVEDROPPER.

Indian Finance

February 28, 1959

GATEWAY GOSSIP

THE Bombay State Budget for 1959-60 presented to the Legislative Assembly last week by Dr Jivraj Mehta, Finance Minister, has not laid any claim for distinction from the budgets presented by other States so far as it has not also proposed any new taxation. But it is not without some distinguishing features. In the first place though the estimates show a small revenue deficit this is expected to be more than covered by the increase in accruals from two items of revenue. Secondly, the Bombay Budget has made provision for a reduction in land revenue assessment in some areas of the State. Another distinguishing mark is the proposal to make education at all levels free to the children of people with low income irrespective of caste or creed.

Dr Jivraj Mehta has estimated the revenue receipts for 1959-60 at Rs 136.74 crores and the revenue expenditure at Rs 137.72 crores thus leaving a deficit of Rs 98 lakhs. This small deficit, however, is expected to be more than covered as a result of the unification of sales tax and court fees. The Finance Minister estimates that the additional income from sales tax may be of the order of Rs 1 crore and that from court fees Rs 25 lakhs. The result of this additional income of Rs 1.25 crores will be that the deficit of Rs 98 lakhs will be converted into a surplus of Rs 27 lakhs.

It is evident that Dr Mehta has been mainly influenced in his decision not to impose fresh taxation by the sound financial position of the State. It may be recalled that an indication of the comfortable financial position of Bombay has been given by the Governor in his address on the occasion of the opening of the budget session of the Legislative Assembly. Mr Sri Prakasa has pointed out in his speech that Bombay is in the fortunate position of having the requisite resources both financial and physical for the successful implementation of the Second Plan. The budget figures now made available make the picture quite clear. The revised estimates for 1957-58 had put the revenue surplus at Rs 5.57 crores. The accounts for this year now show that the actuals have been much higher. As against the revised estimates for revenue receipts of Rs 117.34 crores actuals have totalled Rs 128.35 crores. Expenditure has also gone up to Rs 116.27 from Rs 111.77 thus leaving a surplus of Rs 12.08 crores as against Rs 5.57 crores. Dr Mehta has pointed out that many of the items which have gone up to give the surplus could not have been anticipated at the time of the framing of the revised estimates.

The revised estimates for 1958-59 show a surplus of Rs 44 lakhs as against a surplus of Rs 24 lakhs estimated in the budget. The revised estimates which are based on the actuals for the first 8

Bombay Budget

months of the current year put revenue receipts at Rs 132.02 crores as against the Budget estimate of Rs 123.00 crores, revenue expenditure at Rs 131.58 crores against Rs 122.76 crores. Thus the surplus is Rs 44 lakhs against Rs 24 lakhs. Both in the actuals for 1957-58 and the revised estimates for 1958-59 receipts from sales tax figure prominently. In the actuals for 1957-58 the increase from this source was as much as Rs 1.72 crores above the revised estimates for that year. In the revised estimates for 1958-59 the increase from sales tax accounts for as much as Rs 4.54 crores out of a total increase of Rs 8.82 crores. The Budget estimates for 1959-60 put revenue receipts Rs 4.72 crores above the revised estimates at Rs 136.74 crores. But the expenditure has been estimated to increase by about Rs 6.14 crores to Rs 137.72 crores thereby leaving a deficit of Rs 98 lakhs. The smaller increase in receipts is of course partly accounted for by the fact that the budget on receipts side takes into account the reduction in land revenue as a result of the proposed reduction in the rates of assessments in some areas of the State. The increase in expenditure is due to larger outlay under the various Plan schemes.

Dr Mehta seeks to fill the gap between receipts and expenditure in an unexceptional manner. Largely because of the state's reorganisation, sales tax laws are differently administered in different regions of the State. In other words certain regions are more advantageously placed with regard to the rate of sales tax to be paid. This is now sought to be remedied and in the process the State Government will benefit to the extent of Rs 1 crore. A Bill that will shortly be introduced in the State Legislative Assembly will bring another Rs 25 lakhs in respect of revenue from judicial stamps used in law courts.

The current year has witnessed significant progress being made with regard to the implementation of Plan schemes. The dislocation caused in the State's efforts in this regard by the State's reorganisation seems to have been more or less remedied by the end of the second year of the Plan. Considerable work has been done by the State Government during the past year to prepare the State for concerted steps to make up for lost time, and if the rate of Plan expenditure in the current year is any indication, it would appear that the attainment of the targets under the Second Plan according to schedule may not be difficult. For the next financial year Dr Mehta has programmed for a Plan expenditure of Rs 90.18 crores as against Rs 78 crores estimated to be expended during the current year in this regard. In the first two years of the Plan the outlay totalled only Rs 98.5 crores. The fact that the expenditure has been

stepped to Rs 78 crores from only Rs 51.5 crores is indicative of the increase in the Plan scheme implementing capacity of the State during the current year.

It is in the fitness of things that the highest priority has been given to food production schemes. The allotment under this head next year is Rs 44.90 crores out of the total Plan provision of Rs 90.18 crores. The fact that nearly 50 per cent of the total outlay for next year is being allotted for food production is an eloquent testimony to the determination of the Government to tackle the problem of attaining self-sufficiency in food

BOMBAY REVIEW

as quickly as practicable. Apart from the overwhelming need for reducing the outgo of foreign exchange for the import of foodgrains, Bombay has a special reason to devote its concerted attention on the foodfront, because it is deficit in food production and it is not a pleasant task to depend on the Central Government to meet the food needs of its population. Though it has not been possible for the Government to ensure the full utilisation of the irrigation facilities already created, it is to be hoped that this matter will receive special attention in coming months.

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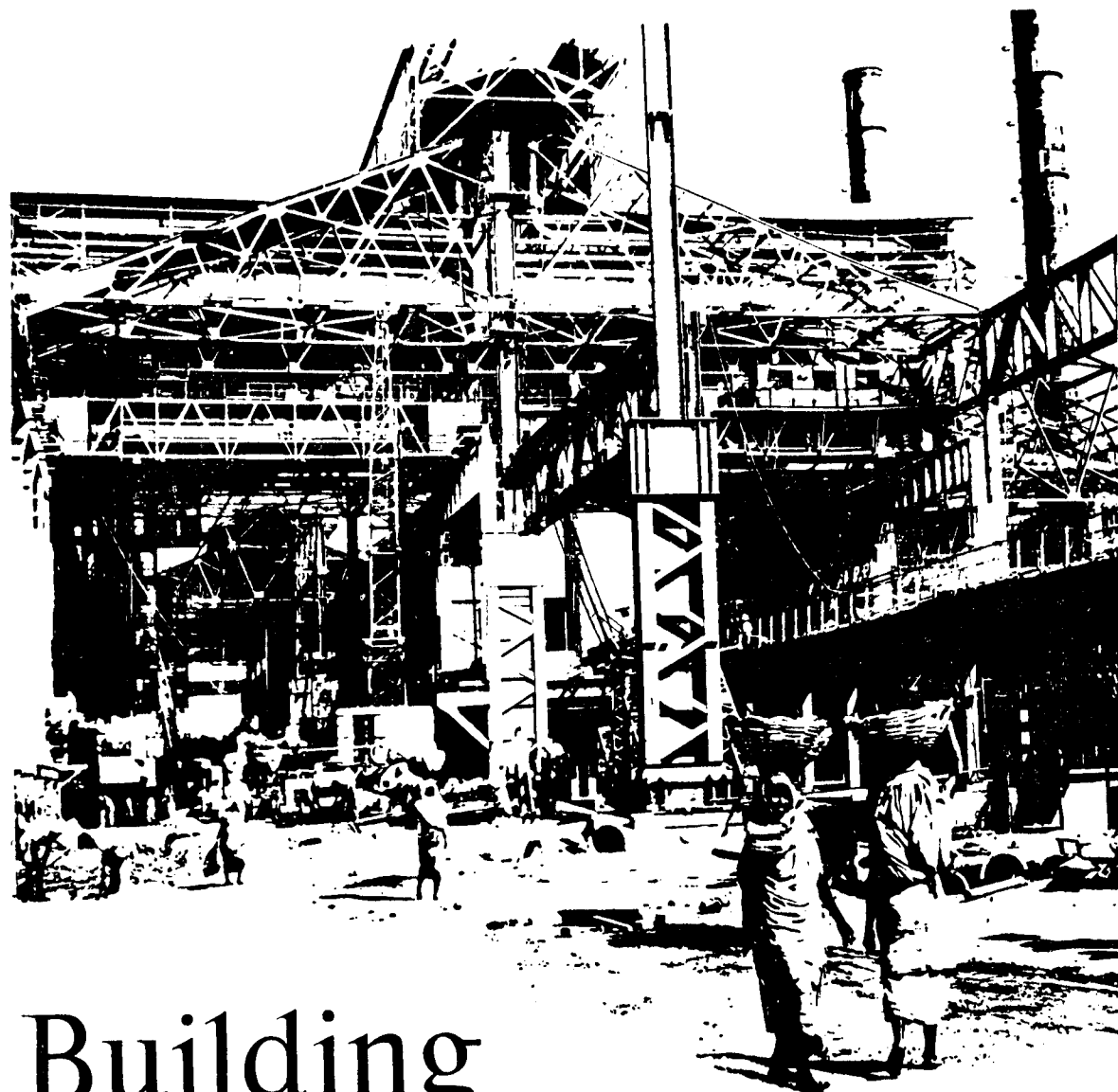
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GATEWAY NOTES

Food Preservation Industry

Though the production of preserved fruits has more than doubled in the course of the past four, five years, there is still need for taking concerted measures to utilise in full all the fruits and vegetables that are produced in the country. The fruit and vegetable preservation industry has gained special significance in view of the present shortage of food as well as the need for improving the health of the nation as a whole. Apart from the conservation of valuable food, the canning industry of which fruit preservation is only a part has a bright future in India because, with the improvement in the standard of living, the demand for canned foods will also increase. Canning also enables one to have all fruits and vegetables all the year round. Another important aspect of this industry is its export possibilities and this is of particular importance to us in the country at the present juncture when we are making strenuous efforts to augment our foreign exchange resources.

Speaking at the All India Food Preservers' Association Mr Manubhai Shah, Union Minister of Industry, has pointed out that there is good scope for increasing our export trade in fruit and vegetable products. Even now our exports in this regard are sizable as India exported last year 2,500 tons. The fact that the Planning Commission have fixed a target of 11,000 tons for export by 1960-61 clearly indicates that considerable headway still remains to be made in regard to increasing the production of the canning industry. The canning industry is now utilising only about 0.2 per cent of the production of fruits and vegetables. Mr Shah has placed the wastage of fruits and vegetables in our country at between 15 to 20 per cent. It is evident that if adequate facilities for canning are available it should be possible for us to minimise this huge waste of valuable food. Considering the progress that has been made in the past few years it will not be difficult for the canning industry to attain the Second Plan target of 50,000 tons. If it is noted that even if the industry is to account for just one per cent of the present production of fruits and vegetables, it will be able to produce about 150,000 tons or thrice its Second Plan target. And it can well be imagined what will be its stature when it is in a position to take care of only the proportion that is being wasted now.

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Cost Structure of Industries

It will be no exaggeration to say that the new drive for maxi-

misng exports has generally been quite beneficial to the indigenous industries. Even the drastic import cuts have been so applied as to cause the least disturbance to domestic industry. The scarcity of imported items has given a fillip to entrepreneurs in the country to embark upon the production of these items internally. The various concessions that are now available for export articles have engendered renewed enthusiasm for stepping up the manufacture of those articles that have a good demand overseas. Apart from these direct benefits there is now discernible in Authority a readiness to initiate such remedial measures as are deemed necessary for the promotion of exports. An important point that has come to the fore in the discussions about export drive is the growing difficulty experienced by exporters from this country to push the sales of their products in foreign markets. The case of our cotton textiles is too well known to bear repetition.

It is now found that in the case of both sugar and cement we have to sell below cost of production if at all we are to be successful in persuading overseas buyers to take these commodities from us. The position is more or less the same with regard to some other items also and it is increasingly felt that unless we succeed in bringing down our cost of production it will be idle to expect our export earnings to bring any substantial help toward meeting the present shortage in foreign exchange. But it is imperative that we make our exports yield sizable foreign exchange for the simple reason that, as Mr Manubhai Shah told the Marketing Conference held the other day in Bombay, exports alone in the long run will be helpful in enabling us to reach our objective of a rapid industrialisation of the country.

While it is undeniable that measures like marketing research and export promotion measures will be of some help it is the quality and the price of our products which will finally determine the popularity of our products overseas. As for the first it is a matter that is entirely within the realm of the manufacturers. But the second point is a matter that can be solved only by the active co-operation between the manufacturer and Government. Strictly speaking it must be said that this concerns a third party also. The third party is labour. One of the reasons why we are losing ground in foreign markets in recent years is that unlike in earlier years we are unable to compete effectively with other countries in overseas markets because our country has far left behind the time when it was a low cost producing country. It is gratifying to note that Government now realise the need for devoting attention to studying the reasons for the high cost structure of the Indian industry. Such a study is bound to reveal that amongst other factors, labour cost constitutes a goodly portion of the present cost of production in our country.

GATEWAY MARKETS

Mixed Trends in Metal Prices

PRICES of Non-Ferrous Metals have shown a mixed trend during the week under review. Copper Scrap has been ruling very steady at Rs 212 per cwt, as releases by the State Trading Corporation to industries are not considered to be appreciable. The markets for other metals are ruling quiet with prices showing an easier tendency. Zinc is quoted lower at Rs 94.75 per cwt due to liquidation by speculative buyers who had earlier purchased the metal in the hope that the Government might accept some zinc against their tender for 1,500 tons. But, the Government had scrapped this tender on the ground that foreign exchange was not available. Lead is quiet at Rs 79 per cwt, as speculative purchases made earlier are now reported to be in weak hands. Unless these holdings are liquidated, chances of prices picking up are dim.

Quite a paradox prevails in the Tin market. While the Singapore price is Str. \$380 per picul, the local price is Rs 150.50 per quarter. This unhealthiness has developed due to failure of speculative buyers to lift the material and this state of affairs is likely to persist until tin reaches the consuming industries.

Meanwhile, prices of tin, on the London Metal Exchange, have developed a reactionary tendency with the rate quoted at £772 against £774 per ton following the raising of the export quota to 23,000 tons for the second quarter of 1959. The International Tin Council has decided to allow 48 per cent of basic tonnage to be exported in the second quarter as compared with only 40 per cent in the present quarter. This will mean an extra 3,000 tons for the three months April to June.

Copper is quoted steady at £236½ per ton. The steadiness is attributed to the healthy tone in the US market. It is strongly rumoured that there is a possibility of a further rise in the customer smelter price for the metal.

Zinc is ruling steady at £174½ per ton due to paucity of nearby material, while Lead remains dull at £69½ per ton. In this connection, there are reports of a proposal to seek an international conference on lead and zinc. The proposed conference will be attended by all world producers of the metals. Canada has been hoping that the question of the USA lifting her import quotas on the metals can be settled without going into broader international consultations. For, the USA quotas have been causing a good deal of difficulty for producers, particularly in Mexico where it is claimed that 100 mines have had to be closed and 20,000 miners

have lost their jobs in recent months as a direct result of the policy.

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Oils & Oilseeds

Prices on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange showed a mixed trend. Groundnut and Castorseed finished the week with small gains, while Linseed remained steady. Cottonseed futures registered a small setback.

After the nervousness in the previous week, the market for Groundnut exhibited a slightly steadier tendency due to the absence of further selling pressure. In the ready section, bold quality was quoted at Rs 35.37 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 18.44.

Although prices in the Castorseed section suffered an initial setback on reports of improving arrivals, there was a marked recovery towards the close on rumours that some shippers had been able to put through a substantial business with Russia in castor oil. Ready Castor was done at Rs 30.12 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 15.44.

Reports of the Australian tenders for about 1,300 tons of linseed oil created a feeling of subdued optimism in the Linseed section where ready was quoted better at Rs 33.12 and Linseed Oil at Rs 16.50.

The tendency in the Cottonseed section was quiet, although price movements were confined to a narrow range.

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Yarn

Conditions in the Bombay Yarn market ruled steady. There were persistent rumours that the Union Budget might visualise a sizable increase in import duties on all varieties of nylon yarn. These reports have followed the recent Government notification which grants an increased rebate of the import duty on nylon yarn against exporters of nylon cloth. Consequently, the overall tendency in nylon cloth was steadier with the current prices showing an improvement of As 2 per yard as compared with those prevailing a fortnight ago.

It is also learnt that the State Trading Corporation will shortly enter into Art Silk yarn import trade. Its entry into this fresh field follows the Government's directive to ask silk mills in the country to utilise at least 24 per cent of the value of their import licences for the current period for obtaining supplies from the rupee payment countries. The actual users have been advised to book their orders through the Corporation. They will, however, be free to utilise the balance of 76 per cent of their licences as they wish. It is obvious that the decision has been taken with a view to minimising the expenditure of foreign exchange on yarn imports; but several importers feel that the course suggested by the Government will present several difficulties in practice.

WORLD OF COTTON

Activity on the Import Front

THANKS to the announcement of additional import quotas, activity on the Cotton Import front has now broadened. The announcement releasing a quantity of 133,000 bales of cotton for import (48,000 bales American; 60,000 bales cotton stapling 1 1/16" and above but below 1 3/16" and 25,000 bales cotton stapling 1 3/16" and above) has been welcomed both by the trade and the textile interests.

However, there seems to be some confusion with regard to the distribution of this quantity. But, it appears that the actual users will now have to import cotton within the f.o.b. value of cloth exports surrendered to them by the exporting mills and mentioned in the allotment letters issued by the Textile Commissioner by paying a premium of 10 per cent.

It is considered likely that the allotment letters covering 60,000 bales of cotton stapling 1 1/16" and above but below 1 3/16" and 25,000 bales of cotton stapling 1 3/16" will be issued to the mills in the course of the next few days. Allotment letters covering 48,000 bales of American cotton are already under issue.

The entitlement of 15 per cent, which is valid for the past six months ending December 1958, has now been reduced to 10 per cent for the two quarters—January/March and April/June. This means,

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Sealed tenders are invited for tender No. CON/COS/18/GB4/59 for supply of 200 cwts. Lead Wool as per ISD's Spec. No. G/Metal/36C. Tenders will be opened on 14-3-59 at 3 P.M.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the undermentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipt for depositing earnest money of Rs 400/- with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

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that further import of cotton will now be permitted only under the "Textile Export Incentive Scheme". The total import planned, during the current cotton season, is 600,000 bales.

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FORWARD MARKET:

After earlier easiness, prices in the cotton futures market made a brisk recovery towards the close due to bear-covering on rumours that, with a view to giving incentive to cotton exports, the Government of India could do away with the export duty. Moreover, operators were busy in adjusting their commitments in view of the maturity of the current contract. However, prominent bull operators still preferred to be cautious in their dealings, pending a clearer picture of the Government measures to curb the speculative rise in prices. Jharilla March contract moved between Rs 657.50 and Rs 663.50 and May contract between Rs 656 and Rs 661.50, to finish at Rs 663.50 and Rs 661.25 respectively.

The noteworthy feature of the market was that there had been a switch-over from May to March delivery on considerations that tenders against the expiring March contract would be smaller than earlier expectations.

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SPOT MARKET:

In the Spot section, spinners showed good interest in Kalvan, Dhanduka and other quality styles. It was believed that spot rates were not likely to decline in the coming months even though the pressure of the new crop arrivals increased.

Meanwhile, the trade estimate for this season's crop has been lower at 49.50 lakh bales. As per the provisional estimates, the production in the Bombay State will be around 27 lakh bales; in the Punjab at 6.80 lakh bales and in Mysore and Madhya Pradesh at 4.53 and 4.94 lakh bales respectively. Madras will have 2.75 lakh bales; Andhra 1.53 and Rajasthan 1.80 lakh bales.

According to the latest reports, the marketing season has practically ended in Khandesh, Moglai and Rajasthan areas. Almost 70 per cent of the crop in Vidarbha and Madhya Pradesh has also been marketed. The season has been in full swing in Gujerat and Saurashtra. Latest reports from Rajkot indicate that daily arrivals in that area have almost doubled during the past few days.

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NEW YORK COTTON MARKET:

Prices on the New York cotton futures market developed a firmer tendency, supported by trade and commission house demand coupled with buying of October and December deliveries by a leading Houston spot firm. Prospects of a tight supply position also helped values. Middling Spot was quoted at 35.55 cents per pound.

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LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET:

Dull conditions prevailed in the Liverpool cotton futures market. Prices tended to weaken under hedge pressure and commission house liquidation. Operators seem-

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ed to be concerned at the prospect of continual changes in the US export subsidy. They were, therefore, reluctant to enter into larger commitments.

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ALEXANDRIA COTTON MARKET:

Prices in the Alexandria cotton futures market suffered a setback from last levels. Despite enquiries from Russia and China for Karnak, the market attracted little support. Increasing competition from Sudan and slow demand from the traditional customers discouraged buying. Profit-taking and hedge selling also led to a fall in prices.

The Ministry of Agriculture, in its third estimate of cotton production for the current season, has placed the crop at 3,837,640 cantars as against the second estimate of 9,879,000 cantars and the first estimate of 9,021,000 cantars. The fourth and final estimate is expected to be published in April.

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KARACHI COTTON MARKET:

The easy trend in prices, noticed in the Karachi cotton futures market, gathered further momentum last week. Support from mills was lacking, while speculators sold heavily. Export demand was weak.

OLYMPUS

The Third Plan Frame

THE month of March will see a number of crucial decisions regarding the shape of the Third Plan. The National Development Council will meet toward the end of March and examine a variety of data industriously garnered by the Planning Commission. Early in March, the Panel of Economists advising the Planning Commission will have an opportunity to examine some of the conclusions of working groups of the Planning Commission and will be able to give the benefit of their views thereon. Though we may have to wait till the end of 1959 for a reasonably clear picture of the Third Plan, certain conclusions about the shape of things to come can be had next month.

Neither the National Development Council nor the Panel of Economists is likely to be handicapped for lack of data. Indeed, the embarrassment is likely to be one of opulence in this respect. Different aspects of the Plan are being examined by the Planning Commission, central ministries and State Governments. Working groups, both within and without the Planning Commission, have dealt with various special problems and their findings form a formidable pile. Questions relating to the probable order of investment, of the steps for mobilisation of resources, and organisational problems are under study. Specific groups on steel, fuel, industrial machinery, technical education, scientific research and social services are at work besides those on agriculture, irrigation and power, which had been set up even earlier. Ideas on land reforms and ceilings on holdings have crystallised, at least in official thinking, but detailed discussion of the organisational implications of these policies is available in the working papers prepared by the Planning Commission. Altogether, an intimidating range of counsel, which may not always be an aid to clear thinking. The following paragraphs will deal only with a few of the many relevant basic considerations.

Readers may recall some press reports that appeared a few weeks ago giving some tentative targets of investments reportedly envisaged by the Planning Commission. These estimates were prepared by the "perspective planning" wing of the Planning Commission and envisaged an investment for both public and private sectors of the order of Rs 10,000 crores. These estimates are by no means final, since they have been the result of calculations based on investment being a percentage of national income. Such mundane things like statistics of actual performance in the raising of resources, contained in the figures gathered by the Reserve Bank of India and the central and provincial Boards of

Revenue, need to be studied before any conclusions of a final nature are arrived at. This is not to say that investment of this order is hopelessly ambitious, but only to underscore other relevant considerations for final decisions.

In framing its final views, the National Development Council will doubtless draw on the lessons of the first two Plans. These lessons have not necessarily been cautionary. But the lessons from failure are more important than those from success, since they are more damaging to our self-esteem. But these must be drawn.

As Mr Asoka Mehta put it in a recent article, the First Plan "was smaller than our resources: the Second Plan strained the resources because the Plan was large but the resources remained given. The Third Plan demands us to work on both the resources and the Plan through organised efforts and to impart a new resilience to our resources." The First Plan's modesty was aided further by favourable circumstances whereas the Second Plan's comparative ambition was exaggerated by unfavourable external factors. Thus, two good monsoons after an almost continuous failure eased the food situation. World prices of primary commodities were favourable to their producers and we were able to reap the advantages of planned increase in acreage of these commodities. India's terms of trade throughout this period were favourable, with the result that we had a gain of Rs 325 crores. The accumulated sterling balances made imports easy and acted as an anti-inflationary cushion by making possible liberal imports. And our organised industry had considerable unused capacity which could expand under favourable circumstances like increased raw material production. Finally, the extensive damage caused to the transport system by reckless use of the Railways during the war years was remedied by the Railway rehabilitation programme of this Plan.

With the exhaustion by use by the First Plan, some of these advantages were not available. For instance, greater industrial production now meant greater investment, and no mere use of unused capacity. But far more serious was the change for the worse of the other factors. The monsoon started playing its tricks once again, and the expected increase in agricultural production did not materialise. A recession in world prices of primary commodities, and increased cost of imports partly caused by the Suez crisis, threw the delicately balanced payments position wholly out of gear. There were also mistakes in priorities over imports which "helped" in the alarmingly precipitous rate of drawing of our foreign reserves. Depending upon their particular

affiliations, different lessons are being drawn by different people from these difficulties. Those who can be compendiously described as champions of the private sector feel that most of our difficulties have arisen by a "fatal fascination" for steel and rapid basic industrialisation. They also blame the Government for a doctrinaire approach to industrial and agricultural production. They actually advocate a slowing down of the pace of development and a period of consolidation and a "breathing space" and so forth.

There is no doubt that this is not only a counsel of despair but also an impractical suggestion. The rate of population increase will require a fairly substantial investment even to stay where we are. In the second place, politically and morally, the ambition involved in the order of investment envisaged is pitifully modest. Moreover, though we may break up periods of planning into convenient quinquenniums, planning is a continuous process and is really a constant grappling with economic reality. In this embattled encounter, a long range view is an essential strategy. As envisaged in the First and Second Plans, the aim is to double the per capita income by 1973-74. Considering that the present per capita income is so appallingly low, no one can consider this a heaven-vaulting ambition. And it has been calculated that this will involve an investment of nearly Rs 10,000 crores in the Third Plan period. Considering that some of the calculations regarding population increase in the Second Plan are now known to err on the side of under-estimate, this rate of investment cannot be said to be excessive.

Apart from abstract considerations like per capita income, the broad lines of economic development envisaged by the national plans are reasonable. There can be no serious difference of opinion about the need for diversifying the economy and the consequent employment potential. Difference of opinion is more marked on the best way to do this: whether a massive basic industrialisation should precede secondary and tertiary industrialisation or vice versa is a question on which there is a sharp cleavage of opinion. One of the failures of the Second Plan has been its inability to redeem so far its promise of substantial production of consumer goods by cottage and home industries to mop up the purchasing power released by expenditure on currently unproductive basic industries. This failure has been all the more unfortunate, because of its relevance to the question of unemployment. But to argue from this that the logic of the strategy itself is faulty is a non sequitur. This also has its lessons for the Third Plan.

The logic of the Third Plan can hardly be fundamentally different from that of the Second. Bearing this in mind, it is possible to indicate certain broad lines it is bound to take. Fortunately, two things on which almost all of us are agreed are also things of the highest priority: the overriding importance of agricultural production and population control. The priority is not so much in the size of monetary allocations—though this will have to be large in absolute though not relative terms—as in the order of effort to be put in. Though differences are often emphasised in this regard, there is a large area of agreement even on particular points of policy. For instance, it is generally agreed that one of the important failures of the Second Plan has been the inadequate use of available resources of irrigation, lack of coordination in avoiding a time-lag between the creation of resources and their use. It is also agreed that there has been too exclusive preoccupation with "big projects" and traditional sources of irrigation like wells and tanks have been seriously neglected. These have been allowed to fall in desuetude with the result that they have to be repaired at far greater expense than if they had been kept alive. The need for increased use of fertilisers and better seeds and the virtues of scientific farming and soil conservation are things on which there can be no real dispute. Serious quarrels arise only on what constitutes the best institutional agencies of production. Here, again, there is no dispute about voluntary extension of cooperation and the creation of service cooperatives. The Third Plan is sure to make a determined effort to extend the principle of cooperation to as large an area as possible.

The second preoccupation that will engage our energies in the Third Plan is again one of high priority in terms of effort, population control. The logic of this priority arises from the nullification of absolute increases in national product by the increasing number of persons to share it. The Second Plan has recognised this, but its efforts in this regard are still to gather momentum. The need for reducing the pace of present annual addition to the population by the end of the Third Plan is absolute if all the sacrifices demanded of the present generation are not to be in vain.

I shouldn't forget to add that while the priorities may need to be equally distributed between population control and provision of employment opportunities, our major task, from the point of view of resources, may be to find the foreign exchange. Planning in the Third Plan will require much greater attention to this aspect than the Second Plan received.

DELHI REVIEW

NORTH INDIAN NOTES

Safety in Mines

Inaugurating the sixth session of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining, Mr Gulzari Lal Nanda, Union Minister for Labour, stressed the need for taking measures to ensure and preserve safety in mines. It had taken a couple of major accidents in mines to open the eyes of the Government to the dangers involved in mining and the hazardous nature of the occupation. Since the Chinnakuri disaster which took a heavy toll of the lives of the miners underground, a good deal of attention had been given to this safety aspect of mining.

Safety in mines could be ensured only by the joint endeavours of the management, workers, and the inspectorate staff. The responsibility of management is very clear in regard to the imparting of the necessary training to the workers who are required to go underground. This is an aspect which seems to have been given scant attention by the management and on Mr Nanda's own admission workers recruited for mines today had practically little knowledge of the hazard to which they were exposed in the course of their work underground. It is only right therefore, that, as pointed out by Mr Nanda, some sort of initial training, at least, should be given to the workers before they are asked to go underground. How many of the accidents that had taken place in the country could be attributed to the neglect of this factor would, now, remain a matter for anybody's guess.

Maintenance of proper amity and understanding between labour and management in the coal mining industry is yet another problem which presses for a solution. That things are not running quite happy for the industry is a matter well recognised by Mr Nanda himself, and, he has expressed his disquiet at the existing state of affairs in regard to industrial relations in the coal mining industry. The most unhappy feature of the labour relations in the coal mining industry is the unprovoked violence indulged in by labour and intimidations, which create an element of insecurity for management. Mr Nanda has in this connection pointed to the persistence of certain malpractices which in some cases are the creations of the employers themselves, acting as the provocative element to acts of indiscipline and violence on the part of labour. In other cases it is the non-implementation of awards or agreements which disrupts the normal relations between employers and employees and workers. These are all matters which have got to be properly looked into in the interest of sound industrial relations, in the coal mining industry.

There is also much leeway to be made up in regard to improvement in the welfare of labour and also in methods of recruitment.

Punjab's Progress

Punjab's progress under the Second Plan has been very commendable and it ranks as one of the States to have incurred more than fifty per cent of the total Plan outlay in the first three years of the Plan. Out of a total outlay of about Rs 162.6 crores approved by the Planning Commission, a sum of about Rs 82.86 crores had been spent in the course of the first three years. This fact was brought to particular prominence by Mr N. V. Gadgil, Governor of Punjab in the course of his address to the joint session of the State Legislature.

The progress of the State is particularly remarkable so far as concerns the development of co-operatives and education. In respect of the latter, Punjab, has, by virtue of its achievement in making education free up to the sixth class, given a lead to the rest of the country. Now, the aim has been set to make education free up to the seventh class from the next year.

In the field of co-operation, already about 26,000 co-operatives had been established in the State covering about 80 per cent of the inhabited villages and 40 per cent of the population. Plans envisaged for the Second Plan when implemented will bring in 65 per cent of the rural families within the fold of co-operatives of all types. The Governor affirmed the decision of the Government to take up seriously the question of setting up service co-operatives the need for which had been stressed in the Congress resolution at Nagpur. Another significant achievement in the field of co-operation was the setting up of a land mortgage bank in the State. This bank, the Governor pointed out would perform functions similar to those performed by the finance corporations for industries.

The socialisation of the wholesale trade in foodgrains in accordance with the decision of the National Development Council would be the main business with which the Government would be preoccupied in the immediate future. While reiterating the Government's intention to take over wholesale trading in foodgrains the Governor also assured that his Government would willingly utilise all upright commercial talent available in the State for this purpose.

It also augurs well for the development of the State that the Bhakra Nangal, one of the major multi-purpose projects in the country, is fast progressing towards its completion. The irrigation potentialities of this project are great and would effectively solve the problem of irrigation to the cultivators in the State. In this connection, the Governor said that about 5,00,000 acre feet of water would be stored in the Gobind Sagar (Bhakra Lake) in the coming monsoon, for use in the subsequent winter. The first unit of the left power plant at Bhakra is also expected to go into operation in 1960.

NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

Sugar Prices Steady

SUGAR markets have been ruling very steady despite a marked decline in the prices of other commodities following the series of measures taken recently by the Government and the release of a further quantity of 1.65 lakh tons for free sale. This is mainly due to the fact that the demand for the sweet commodity has been much higher than the quota released by the Government can meet. Pre-Budget purchases are also reported to have been made on a heavy scale. In this respect, there are rumours that there may be an increase in the excise duty on sugar or a levy on khandsari, the output of latter having recorded a sharp increase recently.

It is not clear how the keen preference for factory sugar continues to be in evidence when the higher khandsari output has also been absorbed. It only goes to show that factory sugar is being used in increasing quantities by a larger section of the population. Fortunately, the strike by cane-growers in Uttar Pradesh particularly, which threatened to affect the working of a number of mills seriously at one stage, has petered out. But, the standing crop in Bihar is stated to have been affected by unfavourable conditions. It is again feared that the two major sugar producing States will not be able to manufacture up to their capacity on account of the inadequacy of cane supplies. It remains to be seen whether other regions will be able to offset any shortfall in these two States and bring about, at the same time, an increase in total output.

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Gur

After a fall of about Rs 2 per maund following the ban on futures trading by the Government of India at the last weekend, ready Gur prices have again tended to go up due to brisk outside demand and the small arrivals of 2,500 maunds daily. The total arrivals, from the beginning of the season, are put at 4.80 lakh maunds as against 3.35 lakh maunds in the corresponding period of last year.

Meanwhile, the Hapur Chamber of Commerce has resolved the deadlock in squaring up the outstanding gur contracts and has fixed the settlement rate at Rs 15.48. The Chamber has framed new rules and regulation for conducting forward trading and forwarded them to the Forward Markets Commission for approval. Trading in the new gur contract is expected to start at Hapur by the first week of March.

Foodgrains

Thanks to very good "rabi" prospects and selling pressure from stockists, prices of Foodgrains have been developing a reactionary tendency in the Hapur market. Prospects are, that the Wheat crop, during the coming "rabi" harvest, will be appreciably higher than last year and may even be of the order of 10 million tons—an all-time record.

The first estimate of "rabi" cereals (wheat and barley) has shown an increase of 1.2 million acres during the current year as compared to the previous year. The increase in area has taken place mainly in Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, the Punjab and Rajasthan. In the Punjab, wheat acreage is expected to be of the order of 5.2 million tons as compared with 4.9 million tons last year. The figures for Madhya Pradesh are 6.9 million this year as against 6.7 million tons last year.

Under the lead of Gram which has registered a fall of about Rs 2.25 per maund, prices of all other foodgrains have drifted to lower levels. Wheat has recorded a fall of about Rs 2 per maund. However, the market for Rice has continued to rule steady as supplies are rather restricted due to ban on exports from the surplus districts. Despite good consumer demand, Maize prices have declined, as stockists are eager to liquidate their holdings before the new crop arrivals. Jowar prices have eased on advices from the South where prices have gone down appreciably. The fall in the price of this commodity is attributed to the good effect that timely winter rains are expected to have on the forthcoming gram crop.

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Shellac

Thanks to the decision to continue minimum export prices, at least up to the end of August 1959, prices in the Calcutta Shellac market have developed a firmer tendency with Pure Tn quality having buyers upto Rs 72 per maund as against Rs 68 quoted during the past few weeks. Moreover, shipments, during the current month up to the 19th, are substantially higher at 24,988 packages as against only 19,072 packages in the corresponding month of January, reflecting an increase in the demand from foreign buyers.

There is, however, a general feeling that there will not be any spectacular rise in demand in the near future. This belief is based on three facts. First, the supply in the pipeline is adequate. Secondly, the supply prospects are quite promising. The Bysakhi crop, which is expected to arrive in a month's time, is likely to be bigger than in 1958. Thirdly, there has been a considerable increase in the Slamese crop. It will be interesting to watch further developments in the coming weeks when stocks are expected to accumulate due to storage difficulties.

MADRAS REVIEW

THE budget presented by the Andhra Pradesh Finance Minister Mr K. Brahmananda Reddi, bears the impact of the improvements that had been witnessed, since the formation of the Visala Andhra Pradesh, in the State's finances. Though, when born, the State was heir to chronic deficits and modest revenues, consequent on the recommendations of the Second Finance Commission and the tax reforms effected by the State Government, the State had attained a fair measure of financial stability so that it has, now, become possible to think in terms of implementing the State's Second Plan in full without leaving a shortfall. The State has already incurred an outlay of about Rs 90 crores in the first three years of the Plan, against the targeted outlay of Rs 175.74 crores. This works out to more than 50 per cent of the total outlay, which is a fair measure of success in implementing the State's Plan, considering that some of the States in the South are lagging behind with a proportion which does not even approach 50 per cent of the total targeted outlay.

The fact, that in the new budget no new tax measures have been announced or incorporated, is itself a measure of the improved financial conditions of the State. This is further borne out by the revenue surpluses for 1957-58 and 1958-59. For 1957-58, the revenue surplus was of the order of Rs 7.22 crores while the revised estimates of the surplus put it at Rs 3.12 crores. The increase in the surplus, Mr Brahmananda Reddi explained, was the result of the rise of Rs 1.24 crores in receipts and a shortfall of Rs 2.86 crores in the expenditure. Similarly against the budget estimate of Rs 79 lakhs as revenue surplus for 1958-59, the revenue

Andhra Pradesh Budget

surplus for the year had been placed at Rs 3.44 crores according to revised estimates.

In the budget for 1959-60, the revenue receipts are placed at Rs 71.29 crores, against actual receipts at Rs 62.33 crores for 1957-58 and revised estimates of receipts at Rs 68.23 crores for 1958-59. The increase is made up of anticipated increase in receipts from multiple sources such as State's share of income tax, Land Revenue, Registration, Irrigation, Central aid for expenditure on dearness allowance etc.

In tune with higher anticipated revenue receipts, revenue expenditure has also been proportionately increased to Rs 71.66 crores against actual expenditure at Rs 55.11 crores, in 1957-58 and revised estimates of expenditure at Rs 64.79 crores for 1958-59. This increase in revenue expenditure is the result of the increasing outlay that is being provided for schemes in connection with the Second Plan, though, part of the rise is accounted for by the increase in the provision for standing charges under ordinary heads. Plan expenditure has, for example, risen from Rs 8.81 crores in the Revised Estimates for 1958-59 to Rs 13.75 crores in the budget for 1959-60.

The budget is thus conceived and oriented towards implementing the State's Second Plan in respect of which there is a balance of expenditure to the tune of about Rs 86 crores to be incurred in the last two years of the Plan, if the targeted outlay of Rs 175.74 crores is to be covered. Though at one time a shortfall in expenditure was considered inevitable, due to the growing contribution of the State towards the resources for implementing the Plan, there has occurred a change for the better in the outlook for the State's

Second Plan. The resources of the State which at the time of the formulation of the Second Plan was calculated at Rs 51.10 crores has now been revised upward at Rs 68.50 crores. To that extent the responsibility of the Centre towards the State's Plan has been lessened. Praise could not be denied to the State Government in raising the provision for the third year of the Plan from the Planning Commission's allotment of Rs 31.16 crores to Rs 35 crores and in seeing that this was met from the current resources of the State without touching the reserves. Concern felt by the Government in implementing the Second Plan has worked in similar way in raising the provision for the fourth year of the Plan from Rs 37.66 crores as fixed by the Planning Commission to Rs 42.03 crores, which would leave a balance for a similar sum for the last year of the Plan. Thus at least, in hope the State's Second Plan stands practically covered.

The resources position though not unsatisfactory is not altogether bright, and, there is a gap of about Rs 3.61 crores in the resources for Plan expenditure for 1959-60. Against the outlay of Rs 42.03 crores, the total resources are placed only at Rs 38.42 crores. Similarly the ways and means position is also expected to turn worse in the years ahead. From the opening balance of Rs 4.91 crores as on March 1959, consequent on deficits on both revenue and capital accounts, the ways and means position is expected to reveal a minus figure of Rs 3.50 crores at the end of March 1960. Mr Brahmananda Reddi has stressed the need to wipe out this minus balance during the coming financial year so that it would not affect the resources position during

the last year of the Second Plan. But he has not indicated how this could be done. Additional taxation has not been included in the budget and perhaps, this points to the absence of scope for fresh taxation. The public debt liability is expected to rise by Rs 18.26 crores from Rs 169.57 at the end of March 1959, to Rs 187.85 crores at the end of March 1960. The mounting burden of public debt is also confessed to be a source of strain on the State's finances and relief that would be afforded by Centre's acceptance of the Finance Commission's recommendation for consolidation of State loans, is yet an elusive hope.

However, Mr Brahmananda Reddi has stated that the Telengana securities, forming Telengana's share of the investments of the Hyderabad State which accrued to the Andhra Pradesh Government, are intact. In this the Government have a source of money if only they could sell it off, as it had struck them at one time. Sentiments oblige the Finance Minister to utilise the Telengana money for the development of Telengana only. But, then, money from the common resources could be diverted for the development of the other areas of the States while utilising the Telengana money for its own exclusive purposes.

In the outlay on the Second Plan, for the fourth year, the major emphasis is on the development of irrigation and power. Out of a total outlay of Rs 28.30 crores under capital expenditure, irrigation and power alone account for about Rs 18.35 crores. The Nagarjunasagar Project alone claims about Rs 7.0 crores.

Provision of Rs 25 crores for the establishment of a fertilizer factory, is one of the important features of the capital budget. There has been some strong feeling in the State about the absence of a fertilizer factory and, on this score, the central Government has been made the target of attack at the hands of some people in the State. A fertilizer factory, for the State, in view of the position of the State as a major producer of foodgrains is a major need and should not be grudged whatever be the cost of the project. The Rs 25 crores now provided for in the budget is according to Mr Brahmananda Reddi, only a token provision, but, he is not much worried about the rupee capital that would be required to get the project going. This he says could be collected from the agriculturists who had evinced a keen interest in the starting of such a factory and who would stand to gain by the opening of such a factory in the State. The uncertainties about the project concern the foreign exchange part of it. And it is the shortage of foreign exchange that had made the Centre rather glum about starting such a factory even earlier.

THE PENINSULA

February 28, 1959

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

Governor's Address

In his inaugural address to the Kerala State Legislative Assembly, Dr B. Ramakrishna Rao, the Governor indicated the lines of policy the Government have in view in various fields such as agricultural and foodgrain production, power generation, industrialisation etc. This policy is necessarily cast in the background of the various problems which press upon the economy of the State.

Of these problems, that of ensuring adequate supplies of foodgrains, especially rice to the population, in view of the chronic deficits in the State, necessarily occupies the foreground. It is little surprising that the State Government should wholeheartedly welcome the decision of the Centre to socialise wholesale trading in foodgrains. Dr Ramakrishna Rao, referring to this decision of the Centre, stated that the State Government are taking the necessary steps to license wholesale dealers, and fix wholesale prices for rice in the State.

The food problem is viewed as needing long term measures and hence the need for adequate supplies from the Centre to ward off short term scarcity, has been stressed by the Governor. On the existing arrangement for supplies to Kerala, the State Government and the Centre seem to have dissimilar views. For a final and permanent riddance from this chronic problem, a trebling of the present production of rice is envisaged.

No less severe than food deficits, is the problem of unemployment which is more widespread in Kerala than in any other State. The potentialities for popular discontent on this score are greater in this State than elsewhere for the reason that the State has of all the States in India, the largest percentage of educated and literate people. Industries have, therefore, been given importance among the measures for fighting this problem. The record of the State in this field is, however, not very flattering. and, in recent times, only one large-scale cooperative spinning mill at Cannanore has been set up. This factory, is expected to start production in the coming year.

In the solution of the unemployment problem the importance of small-scale and cottage industries has also been stressed. In this connection Dr Ramakrishna Rao referred to the need for stabilising the employment potential in such industries as handloom cloth, etc. The principle of organising cooperatives for running these industries has also been accepted.

Dr Ramakrishna Rao also referred to the Master Plan prepared by the Kerala Government for exploiting the water resources of the State both for purposes of irriga-

tion as well as for the generation of power. It is the implementation of this master plan that holds the key to the future development of the State.

Coffee Industry

An increase in exports over the years, has been one of the significant features of the coffee industry. From a level of 2,647 tons in 1948, exports of coffee had, in 1957 increased to about 14,000 tons. The improvement in the conditions of the industry, consequent on this increased exports has, however, not been substantial and a continuously rising internal production has set the need for further exploration of foreign markets. The need for increasing exports of coffee is further reinforced by the current shortage of foreign exchange. The urgent need therefore for stepping up exports of coffee was stressed by Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, while addressing the Coffee Board at Bangalore this week.

Considered from the point of Indian exports, conditions in the international market, are by no means favourable. An overstocked position, together with increase in production planned by other coffee producing countries threaten the international coffee market with slump conditions in the near future unless timely steps are taken to avert these effects. It is a consoling feature so far as Indian exports are concerned that these are mainly of recognised quality and should therefore fare better in international competition than coffee of inferior varieties. The export committee which has been constituted for studying techniques of marketing should also be able to do something in this matter.

Another problem with which the industry is at present concerned, is the impact of taxation at State and Central levels. There is at present a single-point sales tax of 5 per cent on coffee in the States of Mysore, Madras and Kerala. Since July 1957, the Centre has also been levying sales tax of 1 per cent on coffee. As Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri pointed it out the single point levies in the States, in the fact of their incidence on consumers, really amount to a multi-point levy as it travels from one State to another. As a way out of the hardship which such a multi-point levy involves to the consumers, it has been suggested that either the Coffee Board, should add a surcharge to the excise duty at the point of sale to cover the element of sales tax and distribute the proceeds to the States or in the alternative, the Centre should be responsible for the collection of the sales tax and its distribution among the States. Since the present Central Excise Duty on cloth, sugar and tobacco is the result of such an integration, there is no reason why similar facilities should not be extended to coffee also.

Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri has stated that the matter has been brought to the attention of the Finance Ministry.

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

Pepper Soft under Liquidation

PEPPER prices have developed a reactionary tendency from the recent high levels following the announcement of the imposition of a special margin in futures dealings. Weakness in other commodity markets is also a contributory factor. The Forward Markets Commission, with a view to curbing speculative excesses in this commodity, has imposed, with immediate effect, a margin deposit of Rs 15 and Rs 30 per cwt whenever the futures prices of the February, March or May 1959 delivery traded in the India Pepper and Spice Trade Association, Cochin, rise above Rs 125 and Rs 135 per cwt respectively. The margin deposits are payable by the members in respect of the long position held by them on their own account as well as on account of the clients. However, as the present crop of Malabar black pepper being less, growers do not show any anxiety to press sales.

Meanwhile, trade circles in Alleppy have urged that Alleppy should also be granted recognition by the FMC and permitted to have an independent "ring" for conducting the forward trading just as in the case of Cochin. The recent reduction in the freight on pepper exports is considered a good augury by the trading circles generally. While the year's poor crop owing to adverse climatic conditions is mostly responsible for the thin inflow of the commodity into the market, traders have regarded that these so-called manipulations of the big exporters also have a vital say in the acute scarcity of floating stocks now being experienced.

The scramble for stocks was so acute that, earlier in the season, the exporters were forced to buy about 250 tons from the Singapore market for the fulfilment of their American commitments. Last year's Russian purchases had totalled 4,000 tons and a like quantity was expected to be bought this year also. Out of this, 1,500 tons have already been taken up and the chances for their buying the balance of their requirements also from the Indian market itself are all the greater in that the Indonesian and Singapore crops will be only available by June/July. But, these sources have expressed pessimism about India's capacity to cope with these enquiries in the face of the persisting dearth of stocks being experienced now. In the matter of prices, best quality garbled pepper is now placed at Rs 127.50 per cwt as against Rs 85 quoted at this time last year.

In the New York market, Malabar spot is quoted around 25 cents per pound and scattered grinder demand is being noted. It is felt that, if Singapore exporters remain

firm, New York may soon be forced to pay full price demanded by the sellers, as India is unwilling to sell at the present prices. The future of the pepper market, on the whole, appears constructive in view of the good inland demand coupled with the prospect of fair-sized buying by Russia and the Continent despite poor New York buying.

Groundnut

A halt has been cried to the downward tendency in prices noticed in the Madras Groundnut market till the end of the previous week, although bigger buyers have been adopting a wait-and-see attitude. Superior oil qualities are being taken up around Rs 170 per candy, showing an improvement of Rs 3 over last week. Arrivals are, however, small and averaged about 25 tons per day.

In the Groundnut Oil section, sizable quantities are reported to have been taken up by Calcutta interests in ready and nearby deliveries. The rate for the ready position is quoted now at Rs 330 against Rs 223 per candy.

Hides and Skins

In the Madras Tanned Hides market, arrivals of cow hides are fair and there has been a steady clearance. Arrivals of Buff hides are normal and the market is unchanged with supporting clearance.

On the export front, there is a slight setback in the trading conditions, as UK buyers are bidding 1d per pound lower. Demand is confined to fifths. Some business is reported done at lower levels in light weights. In premium class Kips, light weights are steady; but other weights are difficult to sell at current asking levels.

In the Tanned Skins section, arrivals of both goat and sheep are fair and there has been a steady clearance of sheep at unchanged levels.

In the export section, there is some activity in prime class goat skins and business is done in 5 1/8 lbs at prices varying from 15sh 6d to 15sh 9d for runs. In market middle class sheep skins, support from the purchasing countries is weakening.

The market for Raw Hides and Raw Skins remain steady in all centres.

Bangalore Silk

Hesitancy in buying, evidently due to prevailing high prices, was observed on the part of the Weaving industry. This is noticeable in the slight reduction of rates in Charka silk for the week ended 19-2-1959. The supply position of raw silk, however, continued to be reported as meagre on account of dry weather.

Prices of reeling and seed cocoons in general did not reflect any noticeable change.

In view of the absence of any transaction in Silk waste, their prices have not been quoted.

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(now assembled in India)



Equilibrium on Budget-EVE

Watch-Dog Writes:

SENTIMENT in stock markets has remained distinctly cheerful during the week, although there is a general desire amongst the operators to keep commitments within reasonable limits of their capacity on the eve of the Budget. There is a general feeling that the Budget may not be as bad as was feared at one time.

Cheerful conditions were witnessed on the Calcutta Stock Exchange where the recovery in prices was more marked in the speculative and tea than in other scrips.

Although equities on the Bombay Stock Exchange attempted at rally,

operators were inclined to book profits at bulges, pending the outcome of the Budget.

The London Stock Exchange finished the week on a quiet note.

Prices on Wall Street showed an irregularly higher tendency, extending mostly to two dollars.

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Calcutta

Friday Evening.

APART from Tea shares which changed hands at enhanced levels and a marked recovery in the speculative issues, conditions in other sections on the local Stock Exchange remained generally quiet. Although the uncertainty about the ensuing Budget continued to weigh on operators' minds, a few speculative elements continued to support the market, being encouraged by the persistent firmness in the preference shares and debentures. Moreover, the absence of fresh imposts in the Railway and State Budgets led to a feeling that nothing strictly bearish would happen.

Though mingled feelings prevail, yet one cannot say that the market is quite pessimistic about the

coming Budget. Judged from conditions prevailing now in the market, it appears that the stage has been set in for resumption of the upward march in values. If the Budget proposals do not contain any additional or fresh levy, equities are likely to start the movement for advance with all the possible strength. The snag is, of course, there. The Central Budget may or may not correspond to the trend revealed in the State or Railway Budgets.

Apart from State Loans which continued to be in good demand, the Gilt-edged market passed an unevenful week. With the money market tight, there was little enquiry. After opening at Rs 73.50, 3 per cent 1936 Conversion Loan improved at one time to Rs 74.50, to recede again at the close to Rs 74.20.

Bank shares were quietly steady with United Commercial changing hands at Rs 67.50 and Bank of Bikaner at Rs 27.87 to Rs 28.50.

The unexpected fall in hessian prices which had so far been ruling firm and the increase in stocks of jute goods despite a lower output, introduced a note of caution in the Jute section. Buying enquiry was confined to only a few selected scrips and prominent amongst these were Anglo-India quoting Rs 205; Alliance at Rs 119; Budge-Budge at Rs 130; India at Rs 15; Lawrence at Rs 112 and Nuddea at Rs 57. National were, however, offered further lower at Rs 25.25 against Rs 25.50; Howrah at Rs 18.69 against Rs 19.06 and Kinnison at Rs 181 against Rs 186.50.

Thanks to the reports of a rise in both raisings and despatches at various collieries, Coals ruled fairly steady. Hopes were also held that the recommendations of the Price Revision Committee would be realistic. Amalgamated were taken upto Rs 22.19 from Rs 22; Equitables upto Rs 30.31 from Rs 30.19; Central India upto Rs 7.47 from Rs 7.37; South Karanpura upto Rs 12.62 from Rs 12.25 and Western Bengal upto Rs 5.94 from Rs 5.87. Burrakar turned ex-dividend and changed hands at Rs 18.87 to Rs 17.31 xd (37 nP final).

Some selective support was in evidence in the Textiles section where Jayshree met with sustained enquiry upto Rs 8.65 from Rs 8.50 and Cawnpore upto Rs 4.37 from Rs 4.25. New Victoria were unchanged at Rs 1.25 with Kesoram a shade easier at Rs 11.87 against Rs 12.25 on lack of fresh support.

In the week's dealings, activity was prominent in the Tea section where scrips, especially of the Assam and Dooars gardens, changed hands at enhanced levels. Apart from the sustained demand for tea at the recent auctions and the anticipation of an improvement in the working results of companies for last year, it was believed that, in framing the Budget proposals, the Finance Minister might reduce the fiscal burden on Common grades. Baghmari changed hands at Rs 21.25 to Rs 21.75 (Rs 21.37); Bhatkawa at Rs 23.12 to Rs 23.37 (Rs 19.87); Bishnauth at Rs 19.62

to Rs 20 (Rs 19.87); Dhunseri at Rs 16.94 to Rs 17.25 (Rs 15.25) Hasimara at Rs 22.75 to Rs 23.21 (Rs 21.62); Jayshree at Rs 12.31 to Rs 12.50 (Rs 12.25); Sungma at Rs 17.69 to Rs 18 (Rs 18) and Tespori at Rs 15.94 to Rs 17 (Rs 15.75). Fl

BRAITHWAITE & CO (INDIA) LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the twenty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of Braithwaite & Co (India) Limited will be held at the Registered Office, 4, Clive Row Calcutta—1, on Monday, the thirtieth day of March, 1959, at 12.00 noon to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1958.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To re-appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16th March, 1959 to the 30th March 1959, both days inclusive.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on a poll instead of himself and the proxy need not be a member.

Payment of Dividend as may be declared will be made to those members whose names are on the Company's Register on the 30th March, 1959.

By Order of the Board,

Y. S. TAYAL,
Secretary.

MARTIN BURN LIMITED.

NOTICE.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Martin Burn Ltd. held on the 20th February, 1959, the Directors have recommended the payment of a dividend at the rate of Rs. 1.75 nP. and a cash bonus of 37 nP. per share both without deduction of Income Tax payable by the Company, on the Ordinary Shares of the Company ranking for dividend for the year ended 30th September, 1958. These recommendations await sanction by the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting of the Company to be held on Thursday, the 26th March, 1959.

The Ordinary Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 19th to 26th March, 1959, both days inclusive, and the dividend and cash bonus, if sanctioned, will be paid on or after the 20th April 1959.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LIMITED,
A. G. GIDLEY,
Secretary

12, Mission Row,
Calcutta,
20th February, 1959.

figures shown within brackets are the closing rates for the previous week.

Sugar shares continued to be a neglected counter although one or two scrips emerged with minor gains on balance. There was a general reluctance to enter into commitments, pending a decisive turn in the sugar situation. Carew were on offer at Rs 8.44 to Rs 8.62; Cawnpore at Rs 10.12; Ramnugger at Rs 18.75 to Rs 19.06 and SKG at Rs 9.24 to Rs 10.06.

Engineering shares were generally active under the lead of Indian Irons which, in turn, recorded fresh higher levels on renewed speculative support. Despite settlement considerations, Indian Irons steadily advanced from the opening level of Rs 25.99 to Rs 26.20 on Wednesday when the settlement rate was fixed at that level. From Thursday, dealings started on an ex-right basis and the scrip changed hands at 22.06 to Rs 22.20, to finish the week at Rs 22.14. The new shares changed hands at Rs 20.75 to Rs 21.10. TEXMACO closed at Rs 20.90 after touching a low of Rs

MARTIN BURN LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Annual General Meeting (being the Thirteenth Ordinary General Meeting) of the Shareholders of Martin Burn Limited, will be held on Thursday, 26th March, 1959, at 12 noon at the Registered Office of the Company, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th September, 1958, and the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon.
2. To declare a Dividend and Cash Bonus.
3. To appoint a Director in place of the retiring Director.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The Ordinary Share Registers of the Company will be closed from 19th to 26th March, 1959, both days inclusive.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and a proxy need not be a member.

By Order of the Board,

A. G. GIDLEY,
Secretary.

Calcutta,
28th February, 1959.

NOTE—The Dividend and Cash Bonus, if sanctioned, will be paid on or after 26th April, 1959, to those Shareholders so entitled whose names appear in the Company's books on the 26th March, 1959, or to their mandatees. No application for dividend warrants will be necessary.

20.75 and a high of Rs 20.95, while G. K. Williams were done at Rs 37.12 to Rs 37.44; Jessop at Rs 25.31 to Rs 25.50 and Kumardhubi at Rs 8.81 to Rs 8.87.

Miscellaneous issues were generally firm due to scattered investment support at the recent low levels. Dealings were active in BIC which touched a fresh higher level of Rs 5.75 from Rs 4.25 in anticipation of better working results for the current year following rumours of the management being taken over by a Government official. Orient Paper were taken upto Rs 31.45 from Rs 31.20 (Rs 31.40); Tittagur upto Rs 42.25 from Rs 42.12 (Rs 42.12); Shree Gopal upto Rs 15.81 from Rs 15.56 (Rs 15.81); Silpur upto Rs 13.19 from Rs 12.50 following the increase in dividend (Rs 13.19); India Steamship upto Rs 14.25 from Rs 14.06 (Rs 14.19); Indian Cable upto Rs 28.34 from Rs 28.87 (Rs 28.94); Indian Aluminium upto Rs 17 from Rs 16.81 (Rs 17.00); Indian Oxygen upto Rs 24.62 from Rs 23.62 (Rs 24.62); Hindustan Motors upto Rs 7.87 from Rs 7.50 (Rs 7.87); Indian Copper upto Rs 3.62 from Rs 3.55 (Rs 3.60); Alkali Chemicals upto Rs 19.12 from Rs 18.87 (Rs 18.87); Karanpura Development upto Rs 12.75 from Rs 10.94 (Rs 12.25); Dunlop upto Rs 29.75 from Rs 29.44 (Rs 29.50); Rohtas upto Rs 18.81 from Rs 18.75 (Rs 18.75) and Sone Valley upto Rs 5.19 from Rs 5.00 (Rs 5.12). Figures shown within brackets were the week's closing rates.

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Bombay

THE stock market displayed an irregular trend as trading was influenced by various rumours about the Central Budget due to be presented on the last day of the week. The undertone was quietly steady reflecting the general belief that the budget would not disclose any increase in direct taxation. The possibility of an increase in indirect taxation was not ruled out and in this regard market gossip put rayon as an item that might attract the attention of the Finance Minister. Optimists among marketmen seemed to expect even some minor relief under direct taxation. The Prime Minister's reiteration that a ceiling on income was not feasible was considered a favourable factor. The support for Indian Irons from Calcutta in mid-week aided sentiment in Dalal Street also but toward close prices shed part of their earlier gains on profit-taking.

In the Steel section Tata Steel closed on Monday lower on balance at Rs 173.00 against week-end closing of Rs 173.50. The rate was further down by close of Tuesday at Rs 172.75 due to lack support. The scrip gained 75 nP in the course of the next day's trading in sympathy with Indian Irons to be finally placed at Rs 173.50. Profit-taking however reduced the rate on Thursday to Rs 172.50. After remaining quiet in earlier dealings Indian Irons steadied up to close on Thursday at Rs 26.20 on higher advices from Calcutta.

In the textile section selected shares were in request in earlier dealings but the close was rather quiet. Bombay Dyeing was initially quietly steady at Rs 57.10 but in later dealings moved both ways to close easier on balance at Rs 56.90. Century met with some inquiry but finished easier on balance at Rs 435. Kohinoor moved in a similar fashion to turn quiet by close at Rs 236.50.

In the Miscellaneous section automobile shares met with some speculative support. Hindustan Motors finished at Rs 7.84 as against previous week's closing of Rs 7.64. Premier Automobiles was a bright spot moving up to Rs 93 from Rs 89.50. Telco advanced to Rs 167.75 from Rs 165. National

Rayon was easier at Rs 239.50 on rumours of excise duty on the commodity.

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Madras

CAUTION was the keynote of trading on the Madras Stock Exchange. Selective buying was noticed in the Planting and Miscellaneous sections.

TEXTILES: This section continued to remain steady with small business. Cambodias were bid higher at Rs 8, while Maduras met with better enquiry at Rs 25.20. Loyals were done at Rs 24.70; Anglo-French at Rs 70.50 and Venkatasa at Rs 116.25. Travancore Rayons were quiet and fluctuated narrowly between Rs 16.60 and Rs 16.70.

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED

Registered Office: 2, India Exchange Place,
CALCUTTA—1.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Bank at 2, India Exchange Place, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 2nd day of April, 1959, at 4 P.M. to transact the following business:

1. To receive and adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet as on 31st December, 1958 and Profit & Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1958;
2. To declare a dividend;
3. To appoint two Directors in place of Mr. T. S. Rajam and Mr. G. L. Bangur who retire under Article 92 of the Articles of Association of the Bank and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-appointment;
4. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. M. L. Dahanukar who retires under Article 92 of the Articles of Association of the Bank, and to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution, of which special notice, as required by Section 281 of the Companies Act, 1956, and in accordance with Section 190 thereof, has been received by the Bank:

"Resolved that Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, who has attained the age of 69 years, be and is hereby re-appointed a Director of the Bank and that the age limit, prescribed under Section 280 of the Companies Act, 1956, shall not apply to him";

5. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. P. D. Himatsingka who retires under Article 92 of the Articles of Association of the Bank, and

to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution, of which special notice, as required by Section 281 of the Companies Act, 1956, and in accordance with Section 190 thereof, has been received by the Bank:

"Resolved that Mr. P. D. Himatsingka, who has attained the age of 69 years, be and is hereby re-appointed a Director of the Bank and that the age limit, prescribed under Section 280 of the Companies Act, 1956, shall not apply to him"; and

6. To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

NOTE:—

1. A Member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and the proxy need not be a Member.
2. (a) The transfer books of the Bank will be closed from Monday, the 16th day of March, 1959 to Thursday, the 2nd day of April, 1959, both days inclusive.
- (b) The dividend, if sanctioned, will be payable on and after the 3rd April, 1959, to those Shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on Thursday, the 2nd day of April, 1959.
- (c) Dividend Warrants will be posted to Members at their registered addresses or in accordance with their mandates. Members are requested to advise change in their addresses, if any.

By Order of the Board,
S. T. SADASIVAN,
General Manager.

Calcutta,
6th February, 1959.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Applications are invited for the posts of Research Officers in the Bank's Department of Research and Statistics at Bombay.

SCALE OF PAY: Rs. 375-55-815 E.B. 55-925-60-1045. In addition to pay, the selected candidates will be eligible to draw Local Pay, House Allowance and Dearness Allowance at the rates prescribed by the Bank from time to time.

Candidates possessing exceptionally good qualifications and experience of value to the Bank may be given a higher starting pay in the prescribed scale.

Appointments to the above posts will be made on a temporary basis in the first instance but are likely to be made permanent.

Candidates should not ordinarily be over 30 years of age as on 1st March 1959. The age limit may be extended upto 35 years in the case of candidates with exceptionally good qualifications and/or research experience of value to the Bank.

QUALIFICATIONS: (i) First or high second class M.A./M.Sc. in Statistics/Mathematics of an Indian or foreign university or an equivalent qualification. (ii) Experience in the application of statistical methods to economic problems. (iii) Research experience in one or more branches of applied statistics like sampling econometrics, etc. A doctorate in statistics, experience in handling of official statistics etc. will be considered as additional qualifications.

Applications should be in a special form obtainable from any office of the Reserve Bank of India. All the applications should be

accompanied by copies of certificates regarding age and educational qualifications and two testimonials (originals should not be sent, the Bank does NOT accept responsibility for returning the originals if sent through oversight) and should be forwarded to the Secretary, Central Recruitment Board, Reserve Bank of India, Central Office, Post Box 406, Bombay, so as to reach him on or before Saturday the 14th March 1959. Candidates already in service must submit their applications through their employers. Candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes should mention this fact prominently on their applications and also enclose a copy of certificate to that effect from a competent authority.

Applicants must remit along with their applications an application fee of Rs. 7.50 (Rs. 1.75 in the case of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates) by Postal Order, Cheque or Bank Draft on a Scheduled Bank payable at Bombay. The application fee is in no case refundable. Bonafide unemployed Refugee candidates applying through any of the Government Employment Exchanges are exempted from payment of the application fee.

Appointments will be subject to candidates being found medically fit for service in the Bank by the Bank's Medical Officer.

Apart from those who may be specially called, interviews will not be granted to candidates nor will the Bank enter into correspondence with them.

Canvassing in any form will be regarded as a disqualification.

PLANTINGS: In this section, Tea shares came in for good support following the better prices obtained at the Cochín auction. United Nilgiris moved up further to Rs 18 due to sustained interest, while Halleyburlas were in request at Rs 17. Kalasas were done at Rs 3.55 and Chembras at Rs 3.50.

Sentiment in the Rubber section remained subdued, particularly in Cochín Malabar and Travancore, which were marked down to Rs 5.80 and Rs 7.60 respectively. Be Bes came in for some selling at the market rate with Trumbadis quoting around Rs 1.85 c.d.

Among Coffee shares, Coffee Lands were done higher at Rs 21.62, while Ouchterlony maintained some interest at the market rate. Consolidated met with business at Rs 19.70 and Pullangodes at Rs 1.90.

MISCELLANEOUS: This section provided a few firm spots. Most prominent were Aluminium Industries, which maintained the rate at Rs 18.50 and so also FACTS at Rs 7.50. Good enquiry was noticed in Orissa Cement upto Rs 13.24. Ruby Rubbers were done at Rs 9.70. Travancore Cements at Rs 8.90; Andhra Cements at Rs 9.70; Mettur Chemicals at Rs 11.90 c.d. and Parry's Confectionery at Rs 3.90.

London

THE London Stock Exchange displayed an irregular appearance; but the undertone remained firm, being helped by the advance in prices on Wall Street.

Industrials were generally irregular; but a number of individual features reflected investment comment. Oil shares were quiet, while there was very little interest in Rubber and Tea shares. There was, however, a renewed demand for Platinum shares in response to the fresh rise in the price of the metal. Gilt-edged securities lost their recent better tone and were distinctly easier following a sharp rise in the week's Treasury Bill rate.

New York

PRICES on Wall Street showed an irregular higher tendency, extending mostly to two dollars last week. Trading was active in Steels, Chemicals, Coppers and Rubbers. However, profit-taking curtailed the market from advancing higher. Some technicians said, that the tendency of Rails to hesitate might prevent further gains in the market until Rails were able to follow the move of industrials. Anaconda Copper was quoted at \$7.18; General Motors at \$48½ and U. S. Steel Common at \$94½.

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INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA (REVISED SERIES)

Review for the week ended Magh 18, 1880 (February 7, 1959).

The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) rose by 0.7 per cent to 114.5 during the week ended February 7, 1959 as against 113.7 for the previous week. The index was higher by 2.4 and 10.0 per cent respectively when compared with the corresponding weeks of the previous month and of a year ago.

The index for 'Food Articles' advanced by 1.0 per cent to 117.4 due to a rise in the prices of Pepper Black and Turmeric (+18% each), Ghee at Bombay (+10%), Masur and Betelnuts (Calcutta) (+8%), at Raipur and Balasore (+7% each) and at Ranchi, Jamshedpur, Chipian and Trivandrum (+5% each), Ragi at Ghoti (+8%). Gram at Patna, Arhar, Urad and Bananas both at Bombay, Cashewnuts (Indian) at Quilon and Gur at Muzaffarnagar (+7% each), Wheat at Moga and Chandausi and Potatoes (+5% each), Jowar, Maize and Mustard oil (+4% each), Mung (+3%), Groundnut oil (+2%) and Gingelly oil and Cardamoms (+1% each), although the prices of Rice at Nellore (newcrop) (-16%) and at Jey-pore (-11%), Onions (-13%), Bananas as Nagpur (-9%) Urad at Patna (-8%), Bajra at Jodhpur and Chillies at Calcutta (-6% each), Wheat at Rewa (-5%), Tea for internal consumption (-2%) and Barley, Coconut oil, Eggs and Salt (-1% each) showed declines.

The index for 'Tobacco' receded by 0.3 per cent to 104.9 as compared with 105.2 (revised) for the earlier week as a result of a fall in the prices of Tobacco raw.

An increase in the prices of Diesel oil (+5%) and Castor oil (+1%) was responsible for a rise in the index for the 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' group by 0.3 per cent to 115.2 during the week.

Higher prices of Tanning Materials—Avaram Bark (+11%), Rapeseed at Delhi (+9%), Hides raw-wet salted (Cow) at Kanpur (+6%), Gingelly seed (+4%), Castorseed (+3%) and Cotton raw, Silk raw and Groundnuts (+1% each) raised the index for 'Industrial Raw Materials' by 0.6 per cent to 116.9 as compared with 116.2 (revised) for the previous week. The prices of Jute raw at Barpeta Road (-6%) and Wool raw (-1%), however, moved down.

The index for 'Intermediate Products' stood at 110.5 as against 110.4 for the earlier week. The prices of Coir Yarn-Superior Aratory at Alleppy (+6%), Zinc (+4%), Tin (+3%), Rayon yarn (+1%), Brass (-2%) and Linseed oil (-1%) showed variations.

The index for Finished Products worked out to 108.3 as compared with 108.4 for the previous week. The

prices of Aluminium Utensils (+3%), Oil cakes (+1%) and Jute manufactures and Bricks and Tiles (-2% each) indicated variations.

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUP AND SUB-GROUP OF COMMODITIES.
(Base: 1952-53=100).

Group and Sub-Group	7-2-59	31-1-59	8-2-58
Food Articles	117.4	116.2	100.1
(a) Cereals	107.4	106.8	94.8
(b) Pulses	127.4	122.5†	74.1
(c) Fruits & Vegetables	114.5	115.6†	93.8
(d) Milk and Ghee	103.8	103.3	100.6
(e) Edible Oils	123.1	120.5†	109.8
(f) Fish, Eggs and Meat	108.4	108.6†	98.3
(g) Sugar and Gur	131.2	129.6	108.0*
(h) Others	155.8	154.4*	128.0
Liquor and Tobacco	105.9	106.1*	96.7
(a) Tobacco	104.9	105.2*	95.2
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	115.2	114.9	114.3
Industrial Raw Materials	116.9	116.2†	110.4
(a) Fibres	108.7	108.5	112.2
(b) Oil seeds	129.2	127.5	108.6
(c) Minerals	103.6	103.6	107.1*
(d) Others	110.4*	110.2	110.7
Manufactures	108.6	108.6†	107.2
A. Intermediate Products	110.5	110.4	105.5
B. Finished Products	108.3	108.4	107.5
(a) Textiles	102.0	102.2	105.7
(i) Cotton	110.8*	110.6*	115.4
(ii) Jute	84.4	85.9	88.8
(iii) Woollen	105.9	105.9	103.0
(iv) Silk & Rayon	91.5*	91.1*	90.1*
(b) Metal Products	143.3	143.1	143.4
(c) Chemicals	111.3	111.3	99.0
(d) Oilcakes	149.7*	147.6†	110.8
(e) Machinery and Transport Equipment	104.8	104.5	102.4
(f) Others	113.7	114.1	111.6
All Commodities	114.5	113.7	104.1

* = Estimated. † = Revised.

LAC PRODUCTION IN INDIA TARGET FIXED AT RANCHI MEETING.

The target of production of lac in India has been tentatively fixed at 17 lakh maunds at the end of the Third Plan period. This decision was taken by the Governing Body of the Indian Lac Cess Committee which concluded its sitting at Namkum, about five miles from Ranchi, yesterday. Dr B. N. Uppal, Agricultural Commissioner to the Government of India, presided over the meeting which was attended by the representatives of lac cultivators, manufacturers and State Governments. The Committee set up a seven-man sub-committee to prepare a blueprint of research and development projects of lac for inclusion in the Third Plan. The Committee felt that greater attention should be given to produce better quality lac in order to step up exports and also to counter growing competition from abroad.

It was proposed to intensify research on constitution of shellac by establishing centres of research in national and university laboratories. The Committee approved the setting up of a production unit for the manufacture of bleached shellac, photo mounting tissue paper and autoclave shellac. This unit would demonstrate commercial possibilities of manufacturing these articles and would be self-financing.

With a view to stepping up internal consumption of lac three publicity units for french polish would be established. Immediately a centre would be set up at

Delhi as an experimental measure for one year at an estimated cost of about Rs 18,000/-.

In order to encourage research on lac production and utilisation a prize scheme was accepted in principle by the Committee.

The Committee endorsed the proposal to set up a museum of lac products at the Indian Lac Research Institute. It also decided to set up a pavilion showing various phases of production and uses of shellac at the proposed International Agricultural Fair to be held at Delhi sometime in January-February 1960. For this purpose the Committee approved an expenditure of Rs 25,000.

SHELLAC PRICES.

A report of the difficulties of manufacturers and consumers of lac in India prepared by the Shellac Utilisation Officer, Indian Lac Research Institute, placed before the Committee, recommended that prices of shellac should be stabilised at about Rs 85-100 at Calcutta. This would ensure fair prices to producers and also avert rapid fluctuations of prices in the market. "This may be brought about by statutory fixation or better still by establishment of a central purchasing organisation like what was done for foodgrains. There should be quality control and no lac should be permitted to be exported out of the country if it is below a declared specification", the report added.

It was also suggested that central testing laboratories be established in Calcutta with regional testing laboratories in various manufacturing centres for easier testing and facilitating the trade.

In order to improve the system of forecasting of lac, a sub-committee was set up.

It was pointed out at the meeting that cultivators were not getting fair prices for their produce though the minimum export price for shellac had been fixed by the Indian Lac Exporters' Association. A member urged that several factories be set up for utilization of by-products like Kiri and Molamma and other refuse lac.

A new Executive of the Indian Lac Cess Committee was set up with Dr B. N. Uppal as Chairman.

SEVEN HUNDRED SMALL UNITS RECEIVE LOANS FROM STATE BANK OVER 50 INDUSTRIES COVERED.

Nearly 700 small industrial units, engaged in over 50 different lines of manufacture, have secured loans under the State Bank of India Scheme for providing credit facilities to small industries.

By the end of December 1958 the Bank had sanctioned advances of about Rs 2.38 crores to these units. The scheme was first put into operation in April 1956 in nine selected centres and was gradually extended. Recently, it has been extended to all the branches of the State Bank throughout India.

Credit facilities are extended under the scheme to small units—these with a capital of less than Rs 5 lakhs and employing less than 500 workers—if power is used or less than 100 workers if power

s not used. The advances are made for working capital against the pledge of raw materials and/or finished or semi-finished goods.

The largest single group of industries which have taken advantage of this scheme are machinery and engineering units. In the Madras circle of the State Bank of India, 89 minor engineering units have availed of this facility. In the Bombay circle 36 engineering, cutlery and automobile units benefited by this scheme, while 26 units making hand-tools and machines and machinery parts took advantage of the scheme in the Bengal circle. As many as 60 foundry and engineering works in the Delhi circle have benefited.

The range of industries to which the loan facilities have been extended is very wide and covers practically all items of everyday use as well as machinery and machine parts. From units manufacturing aluminium utensils and umbrellas ribs to these making chemical plants and electrical furnaces, are covered by the scheme. There are also manufacturers of card board boxes, bread and biscuits, preserved foods, soap, matches, boot polish, textile articles and carpets.

Circlewise, 252 units engaged in 36 different types of industries were advanced Rs 83.1 lakh in Delhi circle. In the Madras circle 238 units covering 25 different industries received nearly Rs 68 lakhs. In the Bombay circle 105 units spread over 17 different industries or group of industries were advanced Rs 55,85,400. In the Bengal circle 101 units received Rs 30.44 lakhs and the industries covered were 33.

HOW INDIAN ARE "MADE-IN-INDIA" MACHINES.

How Indian are "Made-in-India" machines and engineering products of everyday use?

A study made by the technical officers of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has shown that a high degree of indigenous content has been achieved in their manufacture. The percentage of imported components used in these products is being gradually eliminated.

The manufacture of these articles involves complicated technical process and calls for special technical skill.

A substantial number of machinery items are now 100 per cent Indian. Among these are tea machinery, electric transmission towers, electric motors, electric fans and lamps, cables, batteries, switches and conductor.

Among other products, which are now cent per cent swadeshi, are clocks, sewing machines and hardware.

A large number of machines and engineering items have reached almost complete indigenous development, the imported components being less than 10 per cent. Among these are railway wagons and coaches (95 per cent), boilers, water softeners, water purification plants (92-98 per cent), fluorescent tubes (95 per cent), bicycles (95-98 per cent), zip fasteners and snap fasteners (99 per cent), pressure stoves, ball-bearings and fountain pens

Imported machine tools, like lathes, shaping machines, presses as well as items of cotton textile machinery like carding engines, spindles and draw frames have also reached an indigenous content of over 90 per cent. Most of these items will be 100 per cent Indian in the next two years with the elimination of the remaining imported components.

Several other machinery items have more than 75 per cent indigenous contents. Among these are alcohol distilleries (80 per cent), sugar manufacturing machinery, diesel engines (80 per cent), pumps (90 per cent), transformers (80 per cent), switch gear (80 per cent), heavy transformers (75 per cent), radial drills (80 per cent), bolting house machinery (80 per cent) and ring frames (80 per cent).

The wide variety of articles of everyday use are becoming increasingly more indigenous. Thus radio sets have 60 per cent Indian components, electrical household articles 75 per cent, typewriters 78 per cent, water meters 75 per cent, electrical house service meters 80 per cent and instruments 80 per cent.

The indigenous content of automobiles has also been increasing. In the case of cars it varies from 36 to 64 per cent and the average content for trucks is about 50 per cent. Jeeps are now 64 per cent Indian. Motor-cycles and scooters are made in India to the extent of 40 per cent. In the next two years, the indigenous content of all these vehicles will increase to 80 per cent or more.

The progressive "Indianisation" of different machinery and engineering products is being achieved through phased programmes of developing indigenous contents. No industrial scheme is approved by Government without the entrepreneur agreeing to adhere to a phased programme so that the article becomes completely Indian in a period of three or four years.

The implementation of the programme is checked periodically to ensure compliance with it. At the same time technical officers of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry guide and help the industrialists in achieving indigenous production.

It is estimated that the production of heavy industrial machinery, including many of the items referred to above, will be of the order of Rs 80 crores during 1959. Of this the indigenous content will be 80 per cent.

Some of the basic raw materials, which are not yet manufactured in India and have, therefore, to be imported, are not taken into account in determining the indigenous content.

GREEN MANURE FOR INCREASED AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION.

A report received by the Planning Commission from the Agricultural Research Station, Pattambi, Kerala, confirms the efficacy of green manure in stepping up grain production.

At the Agricultural Research Station, Pattambi, a little over a lakh of plants were planted in 1954. Before the introduction of these plants, leaves used to be cut from

miscellaneous trees on the farm or purchased. In the case of purchase, the cost came to 62 naye paise per hundred pounds and when cut from big trees, the labour charges worked out to 25 naye paise per hundred pounds. The successful establishment of two plants (Glyricidia and Indigofera) has altered the situation. The yield of leaves in the 1954-55 season was 33,500 pounds. In 1956-57, the production went up to 3,68,628 pounds, while the cost of gathering was reduced to 16 naye paise per hundred pounds. To-day about three times this quantity are being obtained.

Before the year 1954-55, green leaf was supplied to fields at 2,000 to 4,000 pounds per acre, the rest of the nitrogen going in as ammonium sulphate. Each acre required 75 to 100 pounds of sulphate. To-day, the application of green manure has been stepped up to 5,000 to 7,000 pounds per acre and this has enabled a reduction of the required ammonium sulphate to fifty pounds per acre.

With the application of green manure, the average annual per acre production of paddy went up from 1,479 pounds in 1953-54 to 2,247 pounds in 1956-57.

The Planning Commission has been paying special attention to the development of organic manure resources and is constantly in touch with the State Governments on this matter. Several States all over India are actively pursuing the programme for increased production of green manure. In Kerala, the target for 1958-59 was one crore plantings of Glyricidia. Though the campaign was launched only in June 1958, the whole year's target has already been exceeded by two million plantings so far.

EXPLOITATION OF OIL RESERVES IN UPPER ASSAM.

Oil India, a partnership between the Government of India and Burmah Oil Company, was incorporated today in Shillong as a Rupee Company. The new Company will take over the operations in the areas of Nahorkatiya, Hoogrija and Moran in Upper Assam.

With proved resources the Company will open a new chapter in the development of the mineral wealth of the country.

The Oil India Private Ltd. will be owned by the Government of India (1/3rd of the total share) and the Burmah Oil Company/Assam Oil Company (2/3rds of the share).

Mr W. P. G. MacLachlan of the Assam Oil Company will be the Chairman of the Board of Directors. Among other members are: Mr K. K. Sahni, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Steel, Mines & Fuel, Rana K. D. Singh, Mr K. B. Kanungo, Mr R. W. Wachter and Mr G. N. S. Robertson.

An agreement between the Government of India and the Burmah Oil Company on the formation of the Rupee Company was signed on January 14, 1958.

The new Company will produce oil and deliver it to the two refinery terminals. The two refineries which will process the crude oil produced by Oil India are to be owned by the Government of India. One will be located in Assam and the other will be at Barauni, Bihar.

The new Company will operate at Nahorkatiya, Hoogrija and Moran in Upper Assam, where 48 wells have already been drilled. All the wells excepting 8 are oil producing. The proved and probable reserves of Nahorkatiya and Moran are sufficient to produce 25 lakh tons of oil per year after completion of the pipeline and the refining facilities.

INDIAN RAILWAYS' "SHOPPING" BILL LAST YEAR.

The "Shopping" bill of the railways went up to Rs 60 lakhs daily in 1957-58, compared to Rs 47 lakhs per day in the previous year, and Rs 19 lakhs in the first year of the First Plan, according to official statistics now released.

The railways are the nation's biggest single buyers of materials produced within the country. During 1957-58, they purchased from indigenous sources a vast variety of stores, valued at Rs 158.48 crores, compared to only Rs 68.34 crores in 1951-52.

Out of every Rs 100 spent by them on stores purchase, as much as Rs 71 were spent on indigenous products. The total stores bill during 1957-58 increased by 29 per cent compared to the previous year, to Rs 221 crores.

Purchases of khadi, too, went up by 15 per cent, to Rs 62 lakhs. Those of cottage and small scale industry products increased to Rs 3.58 crores.

ASSESSMENT OF SURPLUS MACHINERY

The Government of India has appointed a Special Officer to assess the availability of capital equipment and spare parts, which are surplus with the irrigation and power projects, and to suggest ways of ensuring their optimum utilisation for the benefit of the country.

This is specially important in the context of shortage of foreign exchange and consequent restrictions in the import of machinery from abroad.

Shri S. D. Khungar, retired General Manager, Bhakra Nangal Project, has been appointed Consultant for this purpose in the Union Ministry of Irrigation and Power.

Shri Khungar will make a quick appraisal of availability of surplus machinery and spare parts on the more important projects, such as Bhakra Nangal, DVC, Hirakud, Tungabhadra, Mayurakshi, Kansabati, Chambal, Kosi, Nagarjuna Sagar and others.

He will also indicate how best surplus machinery and equipment could be transferred to other projects undertaken by the Government.

EXPANDED TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

Proposals embodying details of technical assistance required during 1960 in executing agricultural development schemes have been called for from the States by the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The proposals to be eventually incorporated in a comprehensive schedule of technical assistance required under the FAO expanded technical assistance programme, have to be prepared in two broad categories. Under Category One projects which are assigned highest priority are to be included and under Category Two those projects are to be listed which are of considerable importance but their implementation would be subject to availability of funds after schemes under Category One have been put through.

Under the programme, FAO provides technical assistance to the country in the field of food, agriculture, animal husbandry, fisheries, nutrition and allied subjects. The assistance is in the form of assignment of experts, training of personnel abroad and supply of equipment, either ancillary to the requirements of experts assigned to India or for experimental and research purposes.

CEILING PRICES OF INDIGENEOUS SODA ASH

The Government of India have decided that the ceiling prices of indigenous soda ash should be Rs 18.50 nP per cwt. if purchased at the factories and Rs 19.00 per cwt. if purchased at the ports. These prices come into force from today.

Consumers will be free to buy soda ash according to their choice, either ex-ports, as at present.

These prices also have the approval of the Tariff Commission.

The selling prices of soda ash until recently were Rs 19.00 per cwt. ex-works and Rs 19.50 nP ex-ports in the case of one of the manufacturers and Rs 18.75 to Rs 18.88 ex-works and Rs 19.00 ex-ports in the case of the other factory.

The ceiling prices of indigenous soda ash now fixed have been settled after discussion with representatives of the two manufacturers.

The State Trading Corporation recently reduced the selling price of imported soda ash from Rs 19.50 nP per cwt. to Rs 19.00 per cwt. ex-ports. The price came into effect from February 9.

PRODUCTION OF LEAD AND ZINC ORES IN INDIA IN 1958.

The production of lead and zinc ores in India during 1958 was 119,556 tons as against 95,462 tons in 1957, according to the figures available from the Indian Bureau of Mines. This represents an increase of about 25 per cent over the previous year.

The entire production was reported from the Zawar mines of Udaipur district, Rajasthan.

The recovery of lead and zinc concentrates during 1958 amounted to 5,257 tons and 7,245 tons respectively as compared to 4,850 tons and 7,469 tons during 1957.

The lead concentrates are sent to the smelting plant at Tundoo in Bihar. In the absence of a zinc smelter in India, zinc concentrates are sent to Japan for smelting.

RELEASE OF SUGAR STOCKS FOR SALE.

The Government of India have released a further quantity of 1,65,000 tons of sugar for sale in the market. In the case of the factories situated in UP, North Bihar and the Punjab, the sales are to be effected at prices not higher than the ex-factory price fixed in the Government of India Notification dated December 22, 1958.

PERMANENT FOUNTAIN PEN INK DRAFT STANDARD ISSUED.

The Indian Standards Institution has issued, for eliciting comments, a draft specification for fountain pen ink, permanent.

The draft standard prescribes the requirements and the methods of sampling and tests for fountain pen ink for permanent records.

It may be recalled that a draft Indian standard specification for ferro-gallo tannate fountain pen ink, colour as required, was issued in October 1958. That draft covers fountain pen inks, required for producing semi-permanent records which are not likely to be required after about ten years.

For records which are expected to be of more permanent nature, ink of higher iron content is necessary. With that idea in view and on the suggestion of the National Archives of India, the Indian Standards Institution has issued this draft standard. Writings, written with ink conforming to this specification, are expected to last for about 50 years, under normal conditions.

Comments on the draft standard may be sent before April 12, 1959 to the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.

OLEIC AND STEARIC ACIDS, TECHNICAL DRAFT STANDARDS ISSUED.

The Indian Standards Institution has issued a draft specification for oleic acid, technical.

The standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for oleic acid, technical. In the standard due consideration has been given to the different grades of oleic acid used for different purposes.

Oleic acid is used in India in the manufacture of various products, such as lubricants, carbon paper, stencil paper, paints, cosmetics, liquid soaps, disinfectants, textile finishing preparations, printing inks, pharmaceuticals, metal polishes, etc.

Although there are many commercial specifications drawn up by individual manufacturers, which relate to different grades of oleic acid, these have no official recognition and no standard has yet been formulated for this material by any country other than Britain.

The Institution has also issued a draft specification for stearic acid, technical. This prescribes the requirements and methods of sampling and test for stearic acid, technical.

Presently, stearic acid is used in the country in the manufacture of various products, such as rubber, lubricating greases, textile auxilia-

ries, cosmetics, metallic stearates, and plastic and leather goods.

Various individual manufacturers have drawn up many commercial specifications relating to different grades of stearic acid, but these have no official recommendations. So far no standard has been formulated for this material by any country other than France.

In preparing this standard the Institution has given due consideration to the different grades of stearic acid, technical, being used at present for different purposes.

Comments on the first draft standard may be sent before April 19, 1959 and on the second before April 7, 1959 to the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.

FOUNDRY MOULDING BOXES: INDIAN STANDARD ISSUED.

The Indian Standards Institution has published an Indian standard specification for foundry moulding boxes (IS : 1280-1958).

Moulding boxes constitute an important item of expense for foundries which can be reduced by standardizing the essential dimensions of moulding boxes and their main components. This also leads to increased interchangeability, reduction in number of types and sizes of moulding boxes to be stocked and will aid designing, work planning and costing.

The standard specifies dimensions and materials of two-pin foundry moulding boxes ranging in size from 32×320×80 mm. to 2,000×2,000×500 mm. and their main components, such as pins, lugs and bushes.

The standard covers a majority of moulding boxes most commonly used by foundries in every day practice. No attempt is made to cover the special purpose boxes, which may be required by jobbing foundries; in their case if necessary, use can be made of the components, such as pins, bushes, etc., specified in this standard.

Copies of the standard, can be had from the offices of the Indian Standards Institution at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

INDIAN STANDARD PUBLISHED.

The Indian standards Institution has published a specification for determination of fat in whole milk, evaporated (unsweetened) milk, separated milk, skim milk, butter-milk and cream by the Gerber method (IS : 1224-1958).

The Gerber method is widely used in India for the rapid determination of fat in milk and milk products, when a large number of samples are to be analysed at a time. The method depends on the liberation of the fat by the action of sulphuric acid on milk or milk products in especially shaped, calibrated glass containers, called butyrometers, which are then centrifuged to aid separation of fat, the volume of which is finally read off against the percentage scale etched on the butyrometer.

With the increasing application of the Gerber method for determination of fat in the milk and milk products for commercial need in India, it had become necessary to prescribe a uniform method, using standard

apparatus designed to meet the Indian conditions, so that, the results, obtained in different laboratories and by different workers, are comparable.

Copies of the standard, published in English, are available from the offices of the Indian Standards Institution at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

INDIAN STANDARD FOR STRUCTURAL STEEL.

The Indian Standards Institution has published an Indian standard specification for structural steel (IS : 226-1958).

This is the second revision of the standard IS : 226, which was first issued in 1950, following the representation made by steel manufacturers to the Steel Advisory Committee of the Government of India that the practice of ordering steel to rigid specifications was often not justified on the basis of service requirements. The first revision of the standard was issued in 1955.

The revised standard prescribes requirements for steel sections, plates and bars (round, square, flat, hexagonal, etc.), of three categories for use in structural work. The three categories are A for use in structures subject to dynamic loading and other special cases, B for use in structures not subject to dynamic loading and ASW for use in structures subject to dynamic loading and when special welding jobs are involved.

Copies of the standard, published in English, can be had from the offices of the Indian Standards Institution at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

AUTOMOTIVE HYDRAULIC BRAKE FLUID DRAFT INDIAN STANDARD ISSUED.

The Indian Standards Institution has issued a specification for automotive hydraulic brake fluid.

This standard was first issued in 1951. Since then the industry has developed considerably. In order to keep pace with recent developments and also to remove certain ambiguities in test methods, such as drying and thickness, water tolerance and corrosion, the Institution has now issued a draft revision of the standard.

The standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for automotive hydraulic brake fluid, intended for use in hydraulic brake systems of motor vehicles, including cars, heavy and light trucks, etc where the brake fluid is not subjected to extreme operating conditions or atmospheric temperature outside the range of minus 23°C to plus 60°C (or minus 20°F to plus 140°F).

It is hoped that the revised standard will assist the production of moderate duty automotive hydraulic brake fluid within the country and also facilitate the supply to large and small scale consumers of a material of quality suitable for use under Indian climatic conditions.

Comments on the draft standard may be sent before April 23, 1959 to the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.

Indian Finance

LIST OF QUOTED SHARES

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 20-2-59 Rs nP	20-2-58 Rs nP
Lawrence 7% ...	100	94.00	95.00
Lawrence 5 1/2% ...	100	72.00	65.00
Nahati 7% ...	100	78.25	82.00
Nahati 4 1/2% ...	100	64.50	57.00
National 7% ...	100	105.00	95.00
Nellimaria 6% ...	100	86.00	79.00
N. Central 7% ...	100	100.50	89.50
Northbrook 5 1/2% ...	100	74.00	61.00
Rameshwara 6% ...	10	9.44	10.19
Reliance 7% ...	100	69.50	69.00
S. Ambica 7 1/2% ...	100	88.00	80.00
Soorah 7% ...	100	95.00	100.00
Standard 4% ...	100	100.00	74.50
Union 7% ...	100	103.50	93.00
Waverley 5% ...	50	44.00	30.00
Asso. K'pura 4 1/2% ...	100	50.50	24.50
Bharat 5 1/2% ...	100	47.50	49.50
Borrea 8% ...	100	83.50	90.00
Burrakur 7% ...	100	105.00	100.25
Burrakur 6% ...	10	6.88	7.47
Equitable 6% ...	100	100.00	88.00
Gludick & Musila 100		100.00	95.00
Gourangdi 5% ...	100	40.00	40.00*
K'pura 5 1/2% ...	10	54.25	44.50
Khas Kajora 5% ...	10	7.25	5.00
M. Beerbhoom 7% ...	10	10.00	10.69
N. Churulia 5% ...	10	2.50	2.50
N. Huntodih 5% ...	100	44.00	80.00
Nodal 5 1/2% ...	100	91.50	95.00
Parasia 5 1/2% ...	100	42.50	50.75
Unal. Colliery 5% ...	100	83.00	88.00
Alahabad 6% ...	100	112.00	106.50
Behar 5% ...	50	19.75	22.25
Asso. Mining 5% ...	80	29.75	28.50†
Ch. Mica 5 1/2% ...	100	51.07	55.00
Metal Corpn. 5% ...	100	50.00	80.00
Calcutta 5% ...	21	9.94	10.19
Dishgarh 5% ...	100	69.50	74.50
Dishgarh 4 1/2% ...	100	79.50	84.00
Jorhat 8% ...	100	105.00	90.00*
Kurseong 6% ...	100	90.00	90.00*
Arthur Butler 7% ...	10	9.50	7.25
Br. Bldg. 6% ...	100	73.00	70.00
Burn & Co. 7% ...	100	121.50	109.00
Burn & Co. 6% ...	100	114.00	108.00
I. Iron 5% ...	100	102.00	96.50
I. Machinery 7% ...	100	23.00*	23.00*
Ind. St. Wagon 7% ...	100	122.00	115.00
Jessop & Co. 5% ...	100	79.00	83.00
K'dhuli 5% ...	100	89.50	83.00
R. Cruddas 5 1/2% ...	100	54.00	54.00
S. Products 5% ...	10	3.69	3.31
Termaco 5 1/2% ...	100	86.50	86.50
Termaco 5 1/2% ...	100	60.50	54.00
Alkali 5% ...	100	102.00	97.00
Bathgate 4 1/2% ...	10	19.00	40.50
Beng. Chem. 7 1/2% ...	10	12.00	12.00
Beng. Chem. 4 1/2% ...	100	76.00	77.50
Frank Ross 4 1/2% ...	100	36.00	36.50
Lister Anti. 6% ...	100	13.00	13.00
Smith Stand 10% ...	50	57.00†	51.50†
I. B. Petrol 7% ...	100	83.50	83.50
N. I. Oil 6% ...	100	40.00	40.00
Beng. Paper 7% ...	80	46.75	57.25
Beng. Paper 7% ...	100	103.50	103.50
Beng. Paper 6% ...	100	62.00	72.69
Beng. Chem. 4 1/2% ...	100	90.50	81.50
Orient 5 1/2% ...	100	60.00	56.75
S. Gopal 4% ...	100	104.00	98.00
Sirpur Paper 6% ...	100	95.50	...
Star Paper 5% ...	100	73.00	64.50
Star Paper 6 1/2% ...	100	91.50	...
Titagur 6% ...	100	140.00	131.50
Titagur 4 1/2% ...	100	78.50	77.00
Bhagwati 5% rep ...	100	40.00	45.00
Darj. Prop. 6% ...	10	4.00	4.00
Humayan 6% ...	10	7.75	7.25
New India Bldg. 50		15.00	15.00
Reg. Estate 5% ...	100	32.50	34.00
Banarhat 6 1/2% ...	100	106.50	112.50
Birpara 9% (Prof.) ...	100	105.00	112.00
Chhatti 6 1/2% ...	100	106.50	114.00
Hantapara 8% ...	10	103.00	114.00
Hasimara 7% ...	100	101.00	116.75
N. Dooars 6 1/2% ...	100	109.00	115.00
Sonal River 5% ...	100	93.00	93.00
N. Samanbagh 8% ...	10	101.50	100.00
Kotamullai 6% ...	25	16.50	16.50
Atal 4 1/2% cp ...	10	4.55	6.12
Tirrihannab 10% ...	10	13.00	14.00†
Carew 6 1/2% ...	100	96.00	81.50
Cawnpore 8% ...	100	104.00	109.50
Bharat Veg. 5% ...	100	70.00	70.00
Birds Inv. 5 1/2% ...	100	101.00	110.00
Br. Biscuits 8% cp ...	10	13.00	13.62
B. Cey. Corp. 6% ...	10	8.20	8.50
B. I. Corp. 8% ...	100	101.00	102.50
Cal. Cr. Corp 6% ...	100	50.00	50.00
Cal. Cr. Corp 5 1/2% ...	100	40.00	40.00
Cal. Gas 5 1/2% rept ...	100	46.50	50.50
Cal. Silk 6% cp ...	100	40.00	40.00
Cal. Tanneries 5% ...	100	40.00	40.00
Cal. Trams 5% opt ...	21	8.12	7.14
Duncan Bros. 4% ...	100	56.00	53.00
Dunlop 6% ...	100	111.50	113.30
Dunlop 6% ...	100	82.50	86.00
Eastern Inv. 5% ...	100	75.00	77.50
F. & C. Oiler 4 1/2% ...	100	41.50	41.50
Gillanders 5% ...	100	54.50	56.50
Godfrey Phil. 5 1/2% ...	100	58.00	61.00
Greaves Cot. 5% ...	100	45.00	50.00
Greaves Cot. 6% ...	100	43.00	49.00
Hall & Anderson ...	100	63.00	62.00
Hindustan Nat. Glass 4% opt ...	100	100.00	80.00
Ind. Alum. 5% ...	100	71.00	65.00
Indian Cable 6% ...	10	25.75	21.50
Ind. Plastics 5 1/2% ...	100	51.50	51.50
I. Rubber 5% ...	100	75.00	90.00
James Wright 6% ...	50	23.00	30.50
J. Henderson 5 1/2% ...	100	57.00	58.00
K. Bullen 5 1/2% ...	100	57.50	49.50
K. Bullen 4% ...	100	50.00	58.00
Kusum 5 1/2% ...	100	69.50	75.00
Martin-Burn 5% ...	100	99.00	94.00
McLeod & Co. 5% ...	100	51.00	...
1st Pref. ...	100	...	...
McLeod & Co. 5% ...	100	70.00	...
2nd Pref. ...	100	79.00	...
Metal Box 6% ...	100	79.00	84.50
Nat. Rolling 1% ...	100	94.00	95.00
Nat. Tannery 5% ...	10	4.00	4.50
Nat. Tobacco 6% ...	100	70.25	63.50
Nat. Tobacco 4 1/2% ...	100	59.25	55.50
Oiler Elec. 4 1/2% ...	100	23.25	38.00
Prem. Trans. 5% ...	100	5.00	5.00
Ralls 6% ...	100	70.75	61.50
R. B. Rodda 5 1/2% ...	100	49.50	54.50
Rohas Indus. 7% ...	100	119.00	113.00
Rohtas 4 1/2% B ...	100	60.00	57.00
Sen Raleigh 5% ...	100	85.00	70.00
Sodepur Glass 5% ...	100	38.00	38.00
Shaw Wallace 5% ...	100	68.00	61.75
Spencer 5 1/2% A ...	10	7.50	6.51
Spencer 5 1/2% B ...	10	9.47	8.89
Union Tobacco 5% ...	100	22.00	22.00
Alahabad ...	100	358.00	367.00
Alahabad ...	50	173.50	180.00
Bank of Bikaner ...	25	27.00	25.87
Bank of Bihar ...	100	30.00	30.00
Bank of Baroda ...	25	56.00	...
Bank of India ...	80	126.00	131.00
Hindust. Comm. ...	50	9.75	8.50
Hindust. Mercan. ...	50	13.75	13.37
Punjab National ...	10	23.37	...
United A ...	50	20.75	21.25
United B ...	25	11.62	10.25
United C ...	20	7.50	8.31
United D ...	10	4.91	4.19
United Comm. ...	50	68.50	58.50
Amalgamated ...	10	22.00	15.50
Asso. K'pura ...	10	4.75	3.00
Asso. Lalkidh ...	10	2.94	1.19

Ordinary Shares

CALCUTTA

February 28, 1959

Indian Finance

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PAID-UP PER SHARE.				QUOTATION AS ON 20-2-59		QUOTATION AS ON 20-2-58		PAID-UP PER SHARE.				QUOTATION AS ON 20-2-59		QUOTATION AS ON 20-2-58		PAID-UP PER SHARE.				QUOTATION AS ON 20-2-59		QUOTATION AS ON 20-2-58	
NAME	PAID-UP PER SHARE.	20-2-59	20-2-58	NAME	PAID-UP PER SHARE.	20-2-59	20-2-58	NAME	PAID-UP PER SHARE.	20-2-59	20-2-58	NAME	PAID-UP PER SHARE.	20-2-59	20-2-58	NAME	PAID-UP PER SHARE.	20-2-59	20-2-58	NAME	PAID-UP PER SHARE.	20-2-59	20-2-58
Bagdigi Kujama	10	3.51	4.11	Alliance	100	120.00	79.00	Burn & Co.	100	365.00	322.00	Singtom	10	6.56	5.00	Banarhat	100	281.00	216.00	Baradighi	10	18.75	20.87
Bengal	100	284.00	209.00	Anglo-India	100	212.00	128.00	Guest Keel	10	37.37	28.75	Soom	10	34.00	25.00	Baradighi	10	18.75	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Bengal Bhatdee	10	4.08	5.38	Auckland	100	173.00	84.00	Hooghly Docking	50	118.00	108.00	Sungma	10	17.44	10.00	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Bengal-Nagpur	10	12.75	15.00	Bally	100	205.00	131.00	Indian Galvng.	10	16.75	14.00	Teesta Valley	10	20.00	20.00	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Bhaigora	10	6.31	6.50	Barnagore	25	131.00	75.50	Indian Iron	10	26.00	19.24	Tukvar	10	8.87	8.00	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Bharat	10	6.47	6.50	Belvedere	100	160.00	63.50	India Machinery	10	2.00	2.00					Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Bhulanbararee	10	7.19	13.25	Bengal	10	11.62	11.50	Indian Mail. Cast.	5	5.05	4.07					Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Bhuranga	10	2.00	2.00	Bharat	25	6.12	6.12	Ind. St. Wagon	25	86.00	96.50					Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Bokaro & Ramgur	10	14.00	13.00	Birla	10	18.75	13.94	I. Steel Wire	10	79.25	61.00					Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Borra	10	18.75	18.05	Budge-Budge	100	136.00	66.50	I. Steel Wire P.P.	1	14.59	15.01					Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Burrakur	10	17.50	22.50	Calcutta	10	9.94	9.94	Jay Engineering	100	183.00	127.00					Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Central India	10	7.37	6.75	Caledonia	100	197.00	99.00	Jessop & Co.	10	25.31	22.56					Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Central Kurkend	10	9.56	12.00	Champdany	100	117.00	65.50	Kumardhubi	2	8.75	7.94					Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Churula	4	3.44	1.94	Cheviot	100	191.00	120.00	Marshalla	2	5.75	5.00					Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Dhemo Main	10	9.25	7.18	Chitavalah	10	15.31	12.00	National Engg.	10	4.44	...					Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
East Indian	21	24.00	20.00	Clive	10	14.00	13.75	National Iron	10	9.00	6.87					Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Equitable	10	30.19	24.37	Dalhousie	100	136.00	55.50	National Screws	10	5.00	7.00					Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Ghusick & Musila	10	15.00	16.12	Delta	100	170.00	94.00	R. Cruddas	10	8.19	8.19					Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Gourangdi	10	7.00	5.12	Empire	10	19.94	15.04	Saran	4	6.19	4.87					Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Guzdar Kajora	10	8.25	1.60	Fort Gloster	100	250.00	275.00	Steel Products	3	1.75	1.22					Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Hurridadih	10	14.25	20.75	Fort William	10	23.75	17.19	Tex. Machinery	10	20.85	16.90					Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Jagaldaga	10	2.34	2.50	Ganges Mfg.	100	72.50	48.50									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Jainy Central	21	2.00	1.00	Gondalpara	300	790.00	485.00									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Jogta	10	1.56	1.75	Gorepore	100	387.00	214.00									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Kalapahari	10	22.00	20.00	Hastings	100	105.00	107.00									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Karanpura	100	115.00	88.00	Hooghly	10	13.00	12.69									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Katras Jheriah	10	66.75	55.00	Howrah	10	19.06	13.12									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Khas Kajora	10	9.50	3.75	Hukumchand	7	21.00	16.50									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Khas Shamphore	10	1.06	1.06	India	12	15.00	...									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Kuadi	10	2.75	2.56	Kamarbhaty	100	164.00	74.00									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Lakurka	10	15.80	10.00	Kamarbhaty B	100	160.00	71.00									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Mahabr	10	12.25	10.00	Kankannarah	500	91.00	41.50									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Mundulpore	10	1.05	1.50	Kankannarah (B)	100	84.00	41.00									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Nazira	10	7.50	6.37	Kedarnath	10	8.12	9.00									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
New Beerbhoom	10	19.94	14.37	Kelvin	100	251.00	160.00									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
New Churula	10	2.00	1.86	Khardah	100	167.00	115.00									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
New Huntodih	10	4.00	2.06	Kinnison	100	186.50	113.00									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
New Jarampur	10	3.50	3.50	Lansdowne	100	132.00	75.00									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
New Manbhoom	10	11.75	10.56	Lawrence	100	110.00	72.50									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
North Damuda	21	1.25	0.94	Mahabr	100	85.00	85.00									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
North-West (F.P.)	10	23.87	19.12	Megna	10	14.25	...									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
North-West (F.P.)	71	18.56	14.37	Nahati	100	77.00	55.50									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Ondal	10	8.00	4.60	Naskarpara	10	14.25	12.00									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Parasa	10	12.00	16.75	National	10	25.62	23.10									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Pench Valley	10	15.00	13.87	Nellimarla	10	12.12	10.44									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Pure Stalpole	10	24.00	18.50	New Central	10	13.56	13.00									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Racegunge	10	6.25	7.00	Northbrook	10	18.75	16.37									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Rewa	10	14.87	11.37	Nudda	60	56.50	30.00									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Samia	10	12.94	12.00	Orient	100	179.00	81.00									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Searole	21	4.87	4.88	Presidency	5	6.06	3.06									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Seepore	7	26.25	22.37	Rameshwari	10	5.87	4.37									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Sendra	10	11.31	8.00	Reliance	10	7.81	6.75									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Shree Mahakali	10	4.12	3.00	Shree Ambica	10	11.37	16.25									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Singaran Synd. 'A'	21	0.81	0.81	S. Luchminarayan	5	7.00	9.25									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Singaran Synd. 'B'	21	0.81	0.81	S. Luchminarayan	5	8.25	5.25									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Singareni	10	0.50	0.50	Soorah	10	19.50	13.12									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
S. Karanpura	10	13.44	9.00	Standard	100	115.00	57.50									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Standard	10	12.25	9.00	Union	300	214.00	108.00									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Talcher	10	13.50	17.00	Waverley	1	4.00	2.87									Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Union	21	1.65	1.62													Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
United Collieries	10	14.25	13.87													Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
Western Bengal	10	5.87	5.25													Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
West Ghusick	10	13.50	13.50													Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
West Jamuria	10	6.72	5.81													Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87
West Lakidih	10	2.94	2.12													Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87	Bhatkora	10	19.87	20.87

PAID-UP PER SHARE.				QUOTATION AS ON 20-2-59		QUOTATION AS ON 20-2-58		PAID-UP PER SHARE.				QUOTATION AS ON 20-2-59		QUOTATION AS ON 20-2-58		PAID-UP PER SHARE.				QUOTATION AS ON 20-2-59		QUOTATION AS ON 20-2-58	
NAME	PAID-UP PER SHARE.	20-2-5																					

COTTON

Basanti	10	6.50	5.56
Bengal Laxmi	40	32.00	32.00
Bengal-Nagpur	10	3.81	4.31
Birla Cotton	10	25.00	34.50
Bowrah	100	90.00	112.00
Cawnpore Tex.	5	4.25	4.44
Century Spg.	100	320.89	383.00
Dunbar	100	141.00	120.00
Elgin	10	12.25	13.19
Jagatjit Cotton	10	8.88	9.90
Jayshree Tex.	10	8.50	6.19
Jiyajerso Cotton	10	5.37	5.85
J. K. Cotton	100	100.09	100.09
Kesoram	10	12.25	9.75
Muir	100	50.00	64.75
New Victoria	21	1.25	1.34
Orissa Textiles	10	5.00	...
Rampooria	10	12.00	15.06
Shree Nivas	100	167.00	165.00
Shree Bhawani	10	10.00	10.00
Sulze Cotton	10	75.50	74.00
Swadeshi Cotton	10	10.25	11.94
Swadeshi (P.O.)	10	10.25	10.31

JUTE

Agarpara	10	9.56	7.06
Alexandra	100	182.00	90.00

ELECTRICS

Agra	100	144.00	136.00
Amalgamated	10	8.41	8.83
Allgarh	10	9.10	10.00
Bareilly	10	14.50	17.73
Benares	10	14.19	13.81
Bhagalpur	5	7.37	7.50
Bhagalpur	21	14.50	18.50
Cuttack	10	7.41	8.00
Dharwar	50	46.50	30.00
Dishergarh	100	74.50	81.50
Eastern UP	10	7.00	7.00
Jubbulpore	10	13.25	11.25
Jorhat	10	11.82	8.00
Jhansi	10	6.62	8.50
Kureang	10	2.19	2.19
Mirapore	9	8.38	8.10
Muttra	10	9.14	11.50
Muzaffarpore	10	8.12	8.12
Patna	10	11.25	11.00
Shahjahanpur	10	8.81	6.81
Shillong Hydro.	2	5.50	4.84
Silua Jheriah	10	10.32	10.75
U. P.	100	136.00	129.00
Upper Ganges	10	13.62	12.25
Upper Jumna	10	16.75	16.25

ENGINEERING

Arthur Butler	10	9.12	4.85
Bhartia Elec.	10	15.25	18.00
Braithwaite & Co.	10	32.25	28.87
Bri. Bldg. & Iron	10	6.00	5.62
Bri. Engg.	10	11.25	13.50
B. I. E. Conan	10	21.25	13.56
Bridge and Roof	10	27.00	29.00

TEA

Amliuckie	10	28.62	18.50
Ananda Assam	10	20.00	27.00
Anandabag	10	18.00	20.50
Baghmari	10	21.00	18.06
Barakar Tea	5	5.00	5.00
Basmatia	10	28.25	25.12
Bateh	5	18.25	18.62
Betjan	10	22.87	24.12
Bishnauth	10	19.62	18.62
Bokakhat	10	14.87	15.00
Bormahjan	10	17.94	17.00
Borpukhuri	10	18.37	15.25
Brooke Bond	10	16.62	17.37
Dejoo Valley	10	72.00	50.00
Dessal & Furbat	100	152.00	270.00
Dhalakhat	10	23.62	20.06
Dhunsari	20	16.75	11.37
Dibrugarh	10	28.97	21.50
Dimakus	10	27.75	20.25
Dufflaghur	10	38.25	29.00
East India	10	20.20	17.62
Gillapukri	10	30.25	27.00
Golpur	10	23.25	20.90
Grob 'A'	10	28.12	21.12
Grob 'B'	10	14.44	12.25
Hapjan Purbat	10	14.00	14.00
Hoogajuli	10	29.75	28.00
Hoogingorie	100	177.00	176.00
Joonkollie	10	20.62	...
Jutibari	10	18.81	16.50
Kyang Tea Seeds	10	5.12	5.00
Kingsley Golaghat	100	125.00	125.00
Krishnabehri	10	10.82	11.00
Ledo	10	18.31	17.12
Maud	10	14.75	16.00
Methoni	10	20.75	16.44
Moheema	10	12.87	24.00
Mothola	100	395.00	450.00
Murphulani	10	27.87	30.00
Murphulani P.O.	10	28.50	31.00
Naga Hills	10	29.00	24.00
Namburadi	10	14.00	11.87
N. Cinnatollah	100	107.00	112.00
New Coollekoote	10	8.00	8.00
Hattikhira	10	47.25	40.12
Sapot	10	22.31	23.75
Seajuli	10	25.75	18.25
Teen Alt	10	26.00	26.31
Telotjan	10	30.00	22.87

COMPANY REPORTS

ALKALI & CHEMICAL CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

Secretaries:—Imperial Chemical Industries (India),

Private Ltd.

Year ended Sept.

1958 1957 1956

Rs. Rs. Rs.

Sales ... 26,309,857 22,546,464 18,830,913

Stocks ... 6,534,135 4,686,388 3,810,148

Works in Progress ... 95,966 109,503 67,257

Net profit ... 6,132,206* 5,110,990† 4,020,836

Taxation ... 2,235,000 1,830,000 467,000

Depreciation ... 1,198,783 1,218,235 1,040,509

Reserve Fund ... 200,000 300,000

Res. for Defd. Taxation ... 564,000 225,000

Development Rebate ... 75,000

Other Funds ... 620,000 1,364,000

Div. Amount Ordry. ... 2,480,000 496,000 496,000

Div. Amount Pref. ... 155,000 155,000 155,000

Carry Forward ... 108,673 120,250 92,495

Div. % Ordry. ... 8 6 5

Div. % Pref. ... 5 5 5

*After transferring Rs 1,100,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 270,000 from Reserve for Deferred Income-tax Liability due to Initial Allowance.

†Includes Rs 264,765 being Tax Refund and provisions no longer required.

(Annual General Meeting on 16-3-59 at 2-30 p.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Sept.

Liabilities.

1958 1957 1956

Rs. Rs. Rs.

Capital Paid-up:

(i) Pref. 5% OP 3,100,000 3,100,000 3,100,000

(ii) Ordry. ... 6,200,000 6,200,000 6,200,000

(iii) 'A' Ordry. ... 24,797,000 18,642,455

Capital Reserve ... 1,475,273 1,475,273 1,475,273

Reserve Fund ... 2,800,000 2,800,000 2,800,000

Other Funds ... 4,295,000 5,590,000 4,406,000

Loans Secured ... 7,029,378 3,966,488 5,981,318

Taxation Provision ... 4,332,855 2,220,353 731,764

Debts ... 9,761,740 6,103,823 3,299,075

Carry Forward ... 108,673 120,250 92,495

Total ... 63,899,919 50,218,642 27,885,925

Assets.

G. Block ... 44,567,285 24,913,748 20,189,098

Depreciation ... 7,302,594 6,065,069 4,924,610

Block (net) ... 37,264,691 18,848,679 15,264,488

Cap. Exp. in Progress ... 5,150,123 2,639,214 500,690

Stores ... 1,989,108 1,980,283 1,776,161

Works in Progress ... 95,966 109,503 67,257

Raw Materials ... 3,457,786 3,864,710 3,521,082

Stocks ... 6,534,135 4,686,388 3,810,148

Outstandings ... 1,990,876 1,404,661 1,764,048

Do More than 3 months 758,941 771,173 757,894

Mis. Deposits and Advances ... 1,672,090 908,095 278,482

Deposits in Banks ... 10,603,005

Cash ... 5,036,404 3,925,981 155,677

Total ... 63,899,919 50,218,642 27,885,925

KILICK INDUSTRIES LIMITED.

Mg. Director:—Mr. E. Di Sheppard.

Period ended

1-7-1957 1-7-1956 1-7-1955

to to to

30-11-1958 30-6-1957 30-6-1956

Rs. Rs. Rs.

Sales ... 2,546,350 1,178,069 575,883

Interest, Dividends Commission & Mis. Incomes ... 4,692,008 3,870,847 4,504,548

Stocks ... 577,814 143,708 37,305

Works in Progress ... 71,043 142,595 22,421

Net profit ... 3,564,210* 2,994,944† 2,627,404

Taxation ... 1,820,000 1,573,000 1,245,000

Depreciation ... 334,908 323,788 284,010

Development Rebate ... 76,856

Div. Amount Ordry. ... 1,326,416 1,099,997 1,099,999

Carry Forward ... 9,290 2,758 4,599

Div. % Ordry. ... 13 11 11

*After transferring Rs 250,000 from General Reserve and Rs 200,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

†After transferring Rs 200,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(Annual General Meeting on 16-3-59 at 4-15 p.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of

Liabilities.

Nov. 1958 June 1957 June 1956

Rs. Rs. Rs.

Capital Paid-up:

(i) Ordry. FP ... 10,000,000 10,000,000 9,999,975

(ii) Ordry. FP ... 623,625

Share Premium ... 899,215 400,095 400,000

Reserve Fund ... 500,000 750,000 750,000

Other Funds ... 2,034,707 2,158,351 2,358,351

Loans Secured ... 6,417,660 5,288,505 3,287,993

Loans Unsecured ... 806,875

Taxation Provision ... 742,239 1,109,330 573,356

Debts ... 1,549,866 1,234,958 1,388,791

Carry Forward ... 9,290 2,758 4,599

Total ... 23,585,477 20,943,997 18,763,025

Assets.

G. Block ... 4,550,246 3,885,170 3,547,826

Depreciation ... 1,445,332 1,125,734 804,331

Block (net) ... 3,104,914 2,759,436 2,743,495

Cap. Exp. in Progress ... 458,547

Stores ... 108,247 93,987 80,892

Works in Progress ... 71,043 142,595 22,421

Goods in Transit ... 50,296 61,860 163,979

Stocks ... 897,056 540,784 244,784

Outstandings ... 1,028,213 386,049 468,985

Do More than 3 months 16,402 14,143 3,109

Mis. Deposits and Advances ... 1,289,690 609,757 410,330

Investments ... 18,523,379 16,242,818 14,436,568

Cash ... 37,690 92,568 188,462

Total ... 23,585,477 20,943,997 18,763,025

VOLTAS LIMITED.

Mg. Director:—Mr. R. H. Schupp.

Year ended August

1958 1957 1956

Rs. Rs. Rs.

Sales and Service ... 196,648,924 206,039,780 145,286,432

Net profit ... 7,940,732 7,821,107 4,141,015

Taxation ... 4,650,000 5,000,000 2,010,000

Depreciation ... 565,336 469,819 356,584

Reserve Fund ... 375,000 325,000 325,000

Development Rebate ... 85,208

Other Funds ... 17,000 7,000

Div. Amount Ordry. ... 2,285,000 1,980,000 1,350,000

Carry Forward ... 109,108 138,920 108,632

Div. % Ordry. ... 9 9 9

(Annual General Meeting on 17-3-59 at 4-30 p.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of August.

Liabilities.

1958 1957 1956

Rs. Rs. Rs.

Capital Paid-up:

(i) Pref. 5% C.P. ... 25,500,000 25,500,000 15,000,000

(ii) Ordry. ... 133,081 126,049

Capital Reserve ... 1,300,000 925,000 600,000

Reserve Fund ... 1,300,000 41,000 24,000

Other Funds ... 28,454,716 37,985,089 39,013,910

Loans Secured ... 9,000,000

Loans Unsecured ... 12,698,306 8,151,000 3,151,000

Taxation Provision ... 51,438,154 47,473,392 49,200,989

Debts ... 109,108 138,920 108,632

Carry Forward ... 109,108 138,920 108,632

Total ... 120,766,830 120,347,432 116,225,580

Assets.

G. Block ... 7,650,491 6,054,806 5,837,466

Depreciation ... 1,644,492 1,095,031 638,164

Block (net) ... 6,005,999 5,559,775 5,199,302

Cap. Exp. in Progress ... 218,242 331,239 710,236

Vendors Suspense ... 37,824

Stores ... 123,643 83,294 2,421,056

Raw Materials and Goods in Transit ... 14,410,266 17,393,861 21,844,604

Stocks ... 39,255,284 44,124,087 38,440,916

Outstandings ... 27,004,520 22,686,741 27,222,330

Do More than 3 months 19,782,119 17,879,597 10,289,662

Mis. Deposits and Advances ... 11,150,007 9,345,487 8,031,051

Investments ... 290,179 172,350 128,955

Cash ... 2,485,945 2,628,838 1,845,421

Total ... 120,766,830 120,347,432 116,225,580

RALLIS INDIA LIMITED.

Secretary:—Mr. Kenneth Sheppard.

Year ended August

1958 1957 1956

Rs. Rs. Rs.

Sales ... 172,808,541 249,653,261 260,613,72

Mis. Incomes ... 968,692 1,087,987 1,208,82

Stocks & Raw Materials ... 21,616,542 26,184,541 28,088,80

Works in Progress ... 119,932 25,744 7,73

Net profit ... 1,820,306 2,120,400* 2,751,620*

Taxation ... 122,378

Depreciation ... 517,704 1,995,400 765,371

Development Rebate ... 15,000

Carry Forward ... 3,247,714 4,412,938 4,412,938

Div. % Ordry. ... nil nil nil

Div. % Pref. ... nil nil nil

(Annual General Meeting on 19-3-59 at 3 p.m.)

*After transferring Rs 1,404,391 from Property Reserve and Rs 525,000 from provision for taxation and taxation contingencies.

†After transferring Rs 400,000 from provision for taxation and taxation contingencies and Rs 270,000 from Reserve for depreciation on Investments.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of August

Liabilities.

1958 1957 1956

Rs. Rs. Rs.

Capital Paid-up:

(i) Pref. 5% T.C.P. ... 7,500,000 7,500,000 7,500,000

(ii) Ordry. ... 22,500,000 22,500,000 22,500,000

Other Funds ... 1,094,424 483,498 871,248

Loans Secured ... 12,667,856 18,667,952 20,035,486

Taxation Provision ... 150,000 136,695 581,198

Debts ... 5,480,218 10,745,975 10,052,197

Total ... 49,292,498 60,034,120 61,540,126

Assets.

G. Block ... 8,512,939 12,168,685 14,483,288

Depreciation ... 4,626,988 6,008,534 4,428,27

Block (net) ... 3,885,951 6,160,151 10,060,000

Cap. Exp. in progress ... 25,751 57,858 45,131

Stores ... 1,391,418 1,232,351 1,179,471

Works in Progress ... 119,932 25,744 7,73

Stocks ... 21,016,542 26,184,541 28,238,80

Outstandings ... 8,074,280 12,038,703 7,066,32

Do More than 3 months 2,607,996 2,112,381 2,034,61

Mis. Deposits and Advances ... 2,465,308 5,327,171 4,821,59

Investments ... 1,106,383 1,126,528 1,103,31

Cash ... 5,351,623 1,355,754 2,580,18

Debit Balance ... 3,247,714 4,412,938 4,412,938

Total ... 49,292,498 60,034,120 61,540,126

BABABUDIN COFFEE & PRODUCE COMPANY, LTD.

Mg. Agents:—A. V. Thomas & Co. (Mysore) Private Ltd.

Year ended June

1958 1957 1956

Rs. Rs. Rs.

Outturn cwt. ... 2,410 3,257 3,17

AV. Price per cwt. ... 171.23 190.46 211.6

Net profit ... 130,263 249,713 168,81

Taxation ... 31,000 81,000 18,39

Depreciation ... 15,180 11,561 14,29

Reserve Fund ... 20,000 75,000 75,000

Other Funds ... 50,000 50,000 50,000

Div. Amt. Ordry. ... 18,000 18,000 18,000

Div. Amt. Pref. ... 2,818 6,735 2,58

Carry Forward ... 25 25 2

Div. % Ordry. ... 6 6 6

Div. % Pref. ... 6 6 6

(Annual General Meeting on 11-3-59 at 11-30 a.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of June

Liabilities.

1958 1957 1956

Rs. Rs. Rs.

Capital Paid-up:

(i) Pref. 5% C.P. ... 300,000 300,000 300,000

(ii) Ordry. ... 200,000 200,000 200,000

Reserve Fund ... 270,000 250,000 175,000

Other Funds ... 185,000 185,000 175,000

Staff Gratuity & Prov. Fund etc. ... 22,025 22,025 15,000

Taxation Provision ... 129,267 100,293 20,1

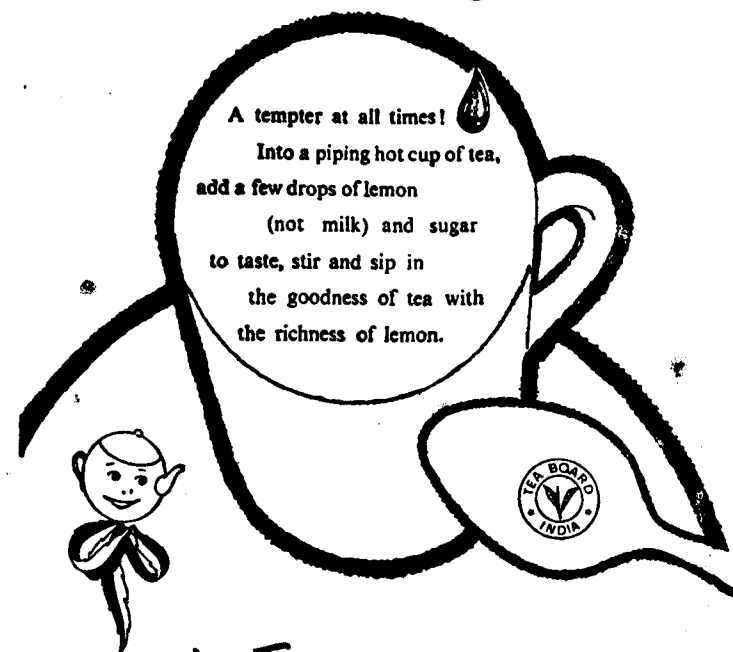
Debts ... 107,927 122,123

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PST 214

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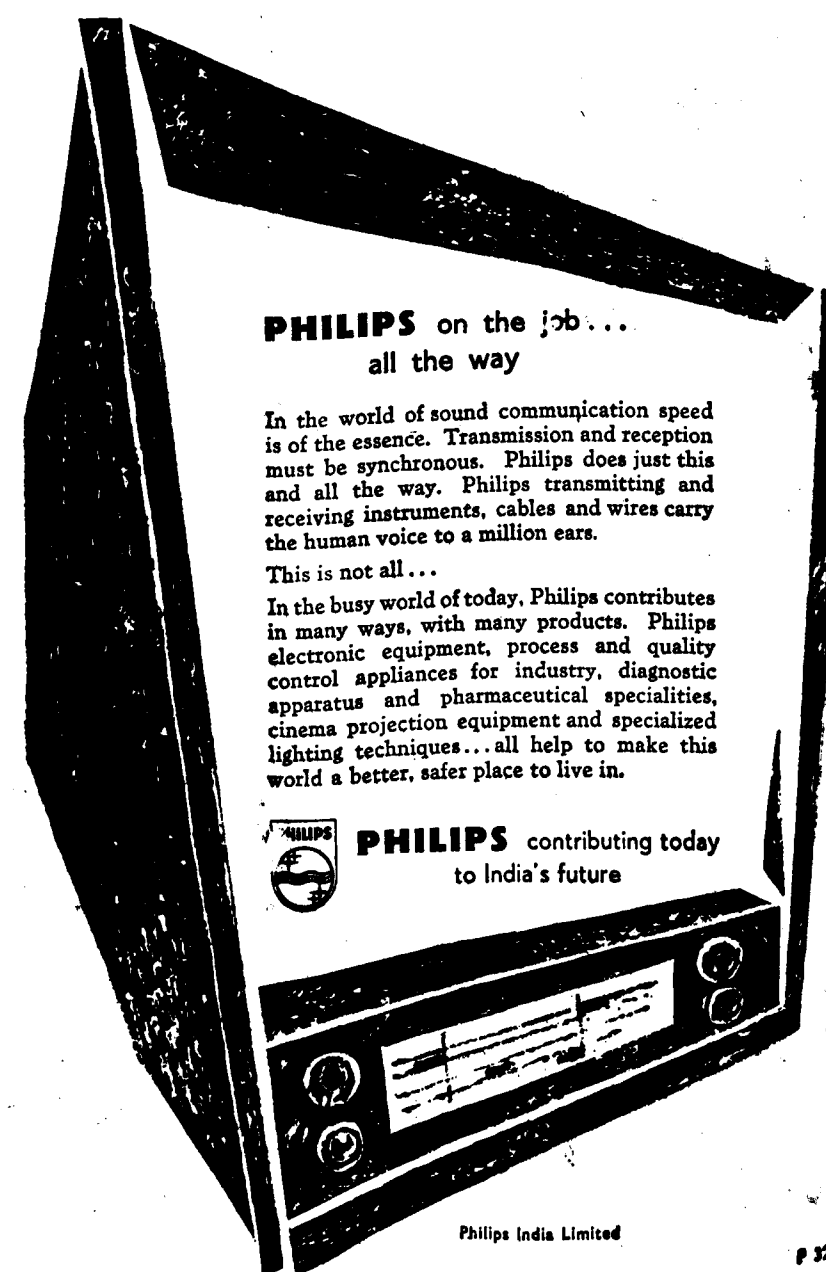
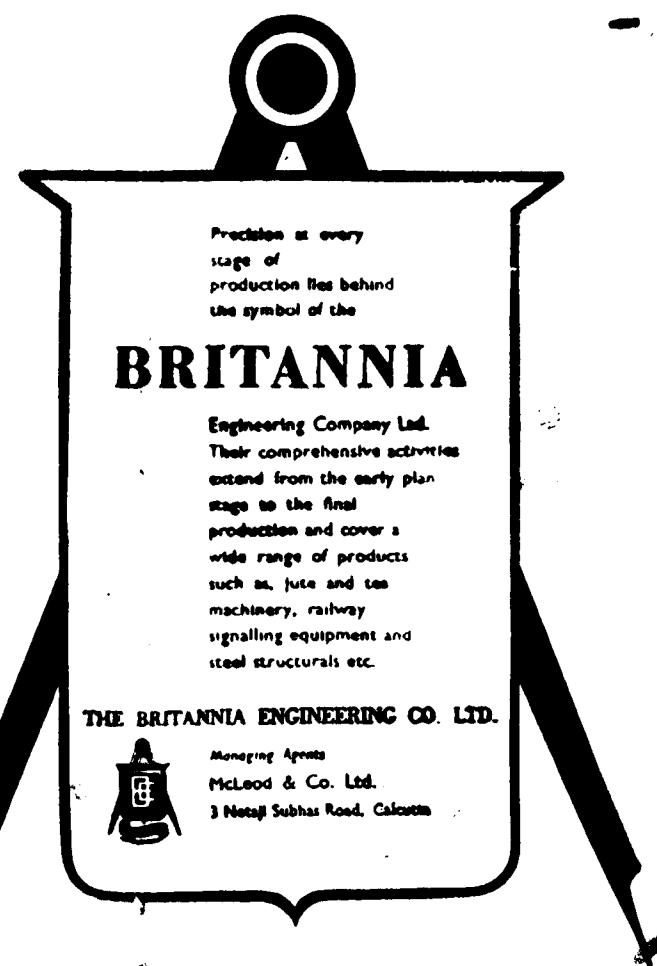
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Philips India Limited

P 330

Indian Finance

Indian Finance

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Saturday

March 7, 1959

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Volume LXIII No 9

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

The Central Budget is discussed in
Leading Article—Investment Gossip
Olympus—Clive Street Gossip
World of Finance

—And a Special Supplement brought out this week by
Indian Finance



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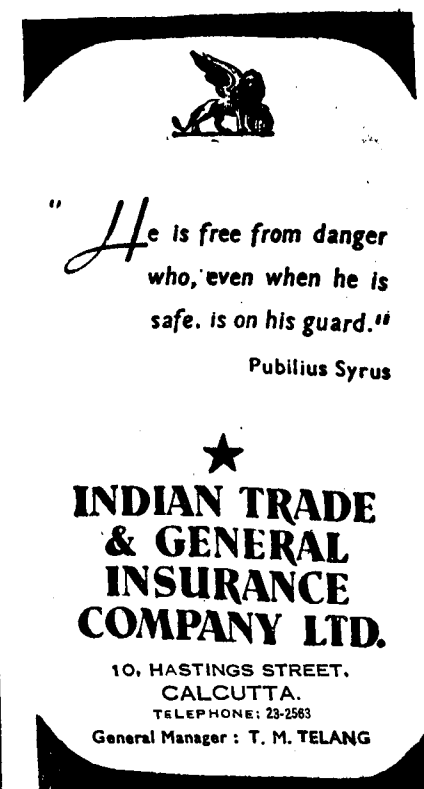
Authorised Capital	-	-	Rs. 1,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital	-	-	Rs. 60,00,000
Paid-up Capital	-	-	Rs. 45,50,000
Reserve Fund	-	-	Rs. 1,08,00,000

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AB. 2



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FOR THE INVESTOR

Came the Prices Down: Then, Up

Investment Gossip:

If nothing else, the Stock Exchanges have, during the week that has passed since Mr Morarji Desai announced his Budget proposals for 1959-60, shown a great deal of resiliency. But there should never have been the need for this attribute to be in evidence.

For, as is their wont, the Stock Exchanges swung from extreme to extreme. Exaggeration of trends is still their forte.

The initial response to the Budget was electrifying. Where, brokers tell me, they had expected a small rise to be consolidated if, with their anticipations materialising, the Budget did not contain much by way of new taxation, the spurt in prices on Saturday was of boom-like proportions.

This was because, after many years, the Stock Exchanges for the first time heard of taxes—and not reliefs!—being abolished.

Going, the Wealth Tax on Companies. Going, the Excess Dividends Tax. Gone, the companies' reserve deposit requirements.

Stock Exchanges paused to look no further. Buy way the cry, and the Budget session was predominated by bullish fervour.

Came the second thoughts. Came the realisation that the Finance Minister had so contrived his concessions that the Central Government's revenues did not show a drop. Came the dawning knowledge that the "present" of grossing up of dividends was rudely being snatched back. Came the prices down.

Second thoughts brought rumours, they brought grouses, they brought an outcry against an alleged deprivation of the shareholder.

Fortunately, there have been third thoughts as well; and it is in this respect that the markets have shown resiliency.

It is true, unless companies utilise their larger disposable profits in raising their dividend, the shareholder stands to lose. But it is being increasingly realised, and recognised, that the effective quantum of profits left with a company is, under the new tax rates, likely to be larger. Since the profits "belong" to the shareholders, whether or not they are distributed, we have had a much more hopeful view being taken of the Budget.

It remains to see whether that brighter assessment of the Budget will continue to influence trends in the Stock Exchanges.

Investment Notes:

The Indian Steel & Wire Products Limited has proposed to issue bonus shares by capitalising a sum of Rs 64,53,160 from the General Reserve account and issuing 6,45,316 Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each to those Ordinary shareholders whose names are registered as on the 30th March, 1959. The bonus shares will be issued in the ratio of two shares for every one of the existing Ordinary share of Rs 10 each fully paid and one bonus share for every five existing ordinary shares of Rs 10 each, Re 1 paid-up. The bonus shares are to rank pari passu in all respects with the existing ordinary shares. The consent of the Controller of Capital Issues had already been accorded; but it is now necessary to obtain the consent of the Reserve Bank to the issue to non-resident members of the company.

The Indian Iron & Steel Company has reported an around increase in production last month. Pig Iron production has risen to 83,715 tons from 73,728 tons in January. Steel ingots to 61,987 tons from 43,569 tons and saleable steel to 50,202 tons from 45,698 tons.

The Simplex Mills Company, Bombay, has proposed to raise capital from Rs 50 lakhs to Rs 1 crore by the creation of 40,000 Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares, both of Rs 100 each. The Preference shares will be redeemed at the end of 10 years and the rate of dividend will be 6½ per cent. The shares will be offered to the existing equity shareholders in the ratio of one share for every three shares held. The full amount is payable on application. The Investment Corporation of India; an associate of the managing agents of the company, will underwrite half the amount of this issue.

Scindia Steams have been a very firm feature at Rs 18.72 x.d. The Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation of India is reported to have sanctioned a loan in foreign currency of about Rs 70 lakhs to the company for the purchase of ships to augment its fleet. Certain other Indian shipping companies are also said to be negotiating with the ICIC for similar loans.

In Madras, Kil Kotagiri Estates have proposed to issue bonus shares at one share for every share held, subject to the Government sanction. The company has, in the meanwhile, maintained the dividend at 15 per cent for the year ended 31st October, 1958.

Mysore Chemical Manufacturers have obtained the Government sanction for the proposed issue of 20,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each as bonus.

₹₹

Investment Briefs:

Jayshree Tea has maintained the dividend at 10 per cent for 1958.

In Madras, Devashola Tea has announced an interim dividend of 10 per cent for 1958.

Cochin Malabar Rubber has recommended an interim dividend of 5 per cent for the year ended 28th February, 1959.

Ochterlony Valley has reduced the dividend from 30 to 10 per cent for the year ended 31st October, 1958.

East India Distilleries have declared a second interim dividend of 10 per cent and 5 per cent additional, making 20 per cent for the year ended 30th September, 1953.

₹₹

Excellent Results of Indian Oxygen

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

IT would be recalled that the British Oxygen Company Limited was converted into a public company on the 15th January 1958 and its name was altered into "Indian Oxygen Limited" on the 20th January, 1958. In terms of an offer for sale by the British Oxygen Company Limited on the 4th February 1958, six lakhs Ordinary shares in the company were purchased by members of the public in India. The issue was heavily over-subscribed.

The Indian Oxygen Limited has now produced excellent results for the year ended 30th September, 1958. Sales for the year are substantially higher at Rs 4.86 crores against Rs 4.18 crores, while the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to as much as Rs 37.97 lakhs as against only Rs 15.35 lakhs in the

previous year. Apart from providing Rs 13.20 lakhs for Development Rebate Reserve, the Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 24.93 lakhs from Rs 21.36 lakhs. Taxation provision is reduced to Rs 28.90 lakhs from Rs 41.36 lakhs and Wealth Tax to Rs 1.40 lakhs from Rs 2.66 lakhs. No provision is made for General Reserve against Rs 10.50 lakhs. The directors have recommended a dividend of 10 per cent on the Ordinary shares.

According to the directors' report, the industrial development plans, initiated by the Government of India and in particular the expansion in steel production envisaged by the Second Five-Year Plan, are expected to give rise to a further very substantial increase in the demand for the company's products. With this in mind, they have drawn up a replacement and expansion programme, which is planned to be completed in 1960.

₹₹

Burrakur Coal

The Burrakur Coal Company Limited, in Bird group, has raised the Ordinary dividend from 69 p to 87 p per share for the year ended 30th June, 1958, thanks to an increase in earnings. Ralsings have risen to 10.37 lakh tons from 9.50 lakh tons and despatches to 10.19 lakh tons from 9.63 lakh tons. Sales are higher at Rs 2.56 crores against Rs 2.20 crores, while the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to Rs 14.52 lakhs against Rs 12.50 lakhs in the previous year. The directors have provided Rs 10.52 lakhs (Rs 11.08 lakhs) for Depre-

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Nationality .. Indian
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6. Names and addresses of individuals who own the newspapers and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total capital.

I, C. Swaminatha Rangaswami Jr., hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sd./- C. Swaminatha Rangaswami Jr.
February 28, 1959.

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ciation; Rs 15.26 lakhs (Rs 13.55 lakhs) for Taxation; Rs 1.47 lakhs (Rs 2.80 lakhs) for Wealth Tax; Rs 50,000 (same) for Debenture Redemption Fund; Rs 44,400 (Rs 83,000) for Development Rebate Reserve and Rs 1.32 lakhs (nil) for Statutory Development Rebate Reserve and Rs 1.00 lakh (nil) for General Reserve. No provisions are, however, made for Tax Contingency Reserve and Aerial Rope Reserve against Rs 1.22 lakhs and Rs 70,000 respectively made in the previous year.

The company has proposed to increase its annual raisings to 19.50 lakh tons by the end of the Plan period. This will, however, involve capital expenditure of about Rs 1.5 crores and the success of this programme is, therefore, largely dependent on increases in the price of coal and in the sand stowing subsidy being approved by the Government of India, thus permitting the company to retain from its profits adequate sums to cater for the capital expenditure.

McLeod & Company

Thanks to higher dividend income and considerably improved results from the Agency department which is largely attributed to the steel imports that were handled on behalf of the Government of India, McLeod & Company Limited has reported a satisfactory increase in earnings for the year ended 31st December, 1957. Sales have gone up to Rs 5.91 crores from Rs 1.75 crores, while the net profit amounts to as much as Rs 12.95 lakhs against only Rs 7.78 lakhs in the previous year. The profit would have been still higher, but for the revenue from the Tea department being adversely affected by the revised managing agency arrangements with the tea companies and the recession in world prices of common and medium teas.

Apart from a sum of Rs 5.00 lakhs written off against Goodwill, the Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 1.21 lakhs from Rs 95,195. Taxation provision is, however, reduced to Rs 9.30 lakhs from Rs 10 lakhs. "Agency Commission and allowances" are shown at Rs 28.23 lakhs against Rs 23.63 lakhs and "Dividends and interest on income" at Rs 13.45 lakhs against Rs 9.36 lakhs. As the directors have not recommended any final dividends, the interim dividends of 12½ per cent and 7½ per cent on the Ordinary shares, paid on the 18th December 1958, compare with the total dividends of 8 per cent and 3 per cent respectively paid in 1956.

Central India Spinning

The Central India Spinning, Weaving & Manufacturing Company Limited has incurred a heavy trading loss of Rs 46.77 lakhs for the year ended 30th June 1958, the loss in the previous year being Rs 20.79 lakhs which has been set off from the General Reserve. The present loss of Rs 46.77 lakhs has been adjusted against the surplus of Rs 4.16 lakhs on the sale of fixed assets for previous as well as current years. This leaves a loss of Rs 42.60 lakhs, which is again adjusted against General Reserve of Rs 14.06 lakhs. With the result, the balance of loss of Rs 28.54 lakhs has been carried forward. The General Reserve is now completely wiped off. Sales of cloth are, however, higher at Rs 2.63 crores against Rs 2.39 crores and yarn sales at Rs 47 lakhs against Rs 33 lakhs.

For the second year in succession, no dividend has been declared on the Preference shares, while, for the third year, there is no dividend on the Ordinary shares. The last dividend distributed on the Ordinary shares, as on the 10th November 1955 for the year 1954-55, was Rs 3.

Kesar Sugar

The Kesar Sugar Works Limited has earned a lower profit of Rs 2.05 lakhs for the year ended 31st July 1958 as against Rs 7.70 lakhs in the preceding year. The profit has been arrived at after providing Rs 2.49 lakhs for Depreciation against Rs 2.46 lakhs; Rs 50,000 for Development Rebate against nil and Rs 3.50 lakhs for Taxation against Rs 9.75 lakhs. The provision for General Reserve, which claimed Rs 3 lakhs in the previous year, has been skipped.

The quantity of cane crushed amounted to 47.17 lakh maunds against 64.14 lakh maunds, while the output of sugar amounts to 4.67 lakh maunds against 6.17 lakh maunds, the recovery being 9.89 per cent against 9.62 per cent.

W. H. Brady

W. H. Brady & Company Limited has earned a profit of Rs 8.49 lakhs for the year 1958 as against Rs 9.24 lakhs in the previous year after providing Rs 12.50 lakhs for Taxation against Rs 16.50 lakhs. The directors have proposed to maintain the dividend of Rs 25 per share.

There has been a sizable decline in turnover and gross trading profits in the trading section of the company's operations, mainly due to the Government's import restrictions. The future outlook for this important side of the company's business continues to be uncertain, although the management is making all possible endeavour to increase and expand the company's activities in the marketing of indigenous products.

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1959-60 Budget

CIRCUMSTANCES helped Mr Morarji Desai, the Finance Minister, to present a Budget for 1959-60 which could be in startling contrast with the Budgetary efforts that the country has experienced since the beginning of the Second Plan; and it lies to Mr Desai's credit that he fully seized the initiative. We hesitate to qualify the statement, although, for our part, there is one important aspect of the Budget that affords us much less than satisfaction. For, the reservation, important though it is, should not be allowed to detract from the general soundness of the Budget and from the particular merits of the approach of Mr Desai. To a certain extent, it is true, that approach was inevitable, in the sense that the Indian Finance Minister of the day, whoever he may be, will necessarily have had as the primary consideration the fortunes or otherwise of the Second Plan. But then, even if the data are, as it were, fixed, there still remained considerable scope for Mr Desai to show imagination, initiative and daring in the conclusions he drew from them. The first conclusion or axiom is, in our view, a certain deliberate attempt by the Finance Minister to avail, both in his phraseology and in the content of his proposals, anything that might tend to disrupt confidence. The second consideration, has been the need to streamline the tax system, to continue the process that was initiated by Mr T. T. Krishnamachari in 1957-58. The third task, which Mr Desai took upon himself, and which has resulted in a set of surprise proposals, is the tidying up of the tax structure in the corporate sphere. Lastly, Mr Desai has deemed it to be his particular responsibility, as the steward of India's finances, to paint a picture which, while avoiding complacency, nevertheless emphasised the brighter aspects in the economy. All this the Finance Minister has done, and done consummately well.

It is not surprising, therefore, that, aside from the initial dizzy reactions, the reception to the Budget has been a balanced one. Mr Desai has obviously taken particular pains to eschew anything that might have adversely affected the morale. Even the one proposal of his that is sought to be made out as being detrimental to the investment climate is found, on closer examination, not to be so inimical to the investors' interest. But Mr Desai is a lucky man; not for him was the herculean task of finding the bulk of the revenue requirements for putting the Second Plan through. His predecessors had already done the "dirty" work; and, in effect, his has been mainly a job of tidying up and tying the loose ends together.

In tying up the loose ends, Mr Desai has shown himself to be free of predilections and of doctrinaire dogmatism. Two of the taxes in the Indian corporate scene have in practice been discovered to be harassing. One is the Excess Dividends Tax; it has been known for some time that it would some day disappear from the statute books, since Mr Krishnamachari, who drew up the "integrated" tax structure, did not consider it to be an essential part of it. When first the Excess Dividends Tax was imposed, its raison d'être was explained as being due to Government's solicitude for companies to build up internal resources; the "penalty" of the Excess Dividends Tax, it was

thought, would provide incentive for a company to retain a larger quantum of profits. Its inequitous incidence on companies attracting Section 23A of the Income-tax Act was later recognised when the rates in respect of such companies were brought down. But it was never expected that its abolition would come quite so soon. As for the Wealth Tax made applicable to companies, this journal has been maintaining, ever since it was instituted, that it was retrograde. But, again, there was in no quarter the expectation that the Wealth Tax, too, would be abolished. Mr Desai must have satisfied himself that, both in order to remove a source of harassment and to streamline the tax structure, he should set about the abolition of the two taxes.

But Government's revenues could not be allowed to suffer; also, there is a Parliament which will want to know why, if the taxes had been removed unconditionally, partially was being shown to an alleged section of "haves". Here was where Mr Desai's ingenuity and resourcefulness and acumen, political no less than economic, were called for. The Finance Minister discovered that, in the current procedure in regard to dividends declared free of tax, a part of the income-tax derived from companies was being returned to the shareholder as credit on his dividend. For various technical reasons, into which we need not go here, the system of "grossing up" of dividends has today become most complicated. There are even cases where the "refund" is not claimed by the shareholder. Mr Desai thought up the bright idea of doing away with this system. He arrived at a simple formula: the present revenue from corporate taxes plus the realisations from the Excess Dividends Tax and the Wealth Tax minus the quantum of income-tax claimed as credit or refund by shareholders is equal to 45 per cent of corporate profits. Since Mr Desai did not intend to secure an increase in revenue from corporate taxes, he was in a position to say: the new rate of corporate taxation is 45 per cent; the two taxes are abolished, and so too the grossing up.

At the moment, there is a good deal of discussion as to whether the reorganisation of the corporate tax structure will not result in a serious deprivation of the shareholder. That grossing up did amount to a considerable benefit, there can be no doubt. But, of late, for reasons we have just mentioned, it is possible that, in practice, the usefulness of the benefit was far less. In that case, there should not be too much of a shocked reaction at this abolition of grossing up. On the other hand, the simplification made possible in the assessment of both companies and shareholders should be welcomed. Then, as far as the return to the shareholder is concerned, we can see that, in the long run, he will not lose. If the company is such that it seeks immediately to make good the loss resulting from the new tax procedure, then an increase in the rate of dividend is on the cards. If, on the other hand, the company considers that it will be advantageous to utilise the larger available profit for ploughing back into the business, this too will benefit the shareholder in the sense that his company's productive capacity, and

consequently earning capacity, will improve. The fact that the Excess Dividends Tax has been removed means that no penal tax will have to be borne by the company in respect of any higher dividend that it might choose to declare. For all these reasons, while there is the prospect of loss for the shareholder, we must recognise there is also the prospect of a longer-range advantageous position.

Mr Desai's final task was to stress the need for confidence. He could, as he did, point to the current year as having witnessed the finding of solutions for the problems that have recurrently been facing the country since the Second Plan began. Whether in regard to agriculture or industrial production, the price situation or the money market, Mr Desai was in the happy position of being able to record an improvement having taken place during 1958-59. On the whole, says the Finance Minister, "the economic situation is somewhat better than it was a few months ago".

This sentence appears in the opening paragraphs of Part A of the Finance Minister's speech. By the time he had broadly reviewed the economy, and presented his Budget proposals, Mr Desai was much less reserved and conservative about prospects. These are his concluding words:

"In recent months, we have been passing through a difficult period and as the Prime Minister summed it up so aptly when he presented the budget last year, our crisis is a crisis of development, a crisis of resources. I feel we have passed through the most difficult phase and that there is no reason for taking a pessimistic view of the situation. Many of the major development schemes will be completed in the course of the remaining period of the Plan and will start yielding results. The country's foreign exchange difficulties are being steadily surmounted and the overall budgetary deficits have started moving down significantly. Although the price situation is still a matter of some concern, there is no reason to doubt the inherent soundness of the country's economy and its ability to weather the current difficulties."

Such, then, is Mr Desai's Budget and hymn of confidence. So long as it is the revenue budget with which the Finance Minister deals, his approach is impeccable. But, in respect of the capital budget, and it is here that we must make the reservation we have alluded to at the beginning of this article, the Finance Minister, we are afraid, has not learnt the lessons to be drawn from the state of the gilded market during 1958-59. Surely, Mr Desai has pitched his expectations far too low, when he anticipates borrowings from the market to bring in less new cash than in the current year. What is likely to happen is, we believe, a recurrence in the Budget year of the experience during the current year: market loans will fetch rather more, and will go to cover any shortfall in other heads of resources for the capital budget.

The capital budget apart, there can be no doubt that Mr Morarji Desai's Budget for 1959-60 is the most cheerful one we have had since the Second Plan began.

Indian Finance

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"The Wise Man in His Attitude towards the World has neither Predilections nor Prejudices. He is on the side of what is Right"—The Analects of Confucius.

'Staff' and 'Line' Functions in Industry

By M. SUR

THOSE who write about industrial organization have borrowed from the Army the words 'staff' and 'line' to describe certain functions in a modern industrial set-up. 'Line' officers, they say, are those with direct executive authority and control over the work of others, while 'staff' officers are those who act in a functional or advisory capacity to management and do not come into the line of direct production. The growth of large-scale industry and the rapid technological changes of recent years have brought into industry a whole host of specialists, such as the cost accountant, the production engineer, the industrial engineer, the personnel officer and the planning expert. Each new entrant in the specialist field is regarded with suspicion by the ordinary executive. Often highly qualified and similarly paid, the newcomers are looked upon as interlopers who will interfere with the work of those on the line and upset their authority and their relationships with their subordinates. This is not without justification, for only too often companies fail to advise the newcomer properly of his position, or to lay down demarcations between one department and another. The specialist is brought in and told to get on with the job, without any explanation of how he stands in relation to existing officers. Thus while his introduction may help to solve technical problems, at the same time it may introduce new problems, and since these are problems of relationship they are fundamental and must be squarely tackled from the start if trouble is to be avoided.

At the recent ninth annual conference of the Indian Institute of Personnel Management in Kanpur, the role of these specialist or 'staff' agencies in industry was discussed with particular reference to the problem of human relationships, and a most interesting session it proved to be. After a thoughtful paper analysing the 'staff' function and the proper place of 'staff' officers in any industrial organization, one of the delegates strongly queried the assumption that all jobs in an organization can be nicely classified into 'staff' and 'line' jobs. He pointed out that many jobs did not fit into these neat categories. For instance a labour officer advising the head of a department on some problem of discipline would clearly be acting in the manner of a 'staff' officer. It was not his business to take disciplinary action, but to advise on the proper handling of cases. However this same labour officer on returning to his own office after his discussion with the departmental manager, may settle down to some canteen problem which is within his direct responsibility. He may be giving instructions to the canteen supervisor, or appointing new canteen staff. If so, he is acting with direct authority over the staff concerned, and his function is therefore a 'line' function. Next, in drawing up statistics on wages required by his director in connection with a demand from labour, he may have to visit the accounts department and ask the accountant to advise and assist him in the preparation of the figures. In such a situation it is the accountant who is in the position of a 'staff' officer advising the labour officer. At this point who is to say which officer is really 'staff' and which is 'line'? Finally the labour officer may be called upon to meet and negotiate with the union, and in this position he is acting as the representative of the management, dealing direct with the union, though within certain defined limits laid down in prior dis-

cussions with top management. What is his function at this point?

If in the case of the labour officer, and other officers also, there is this apparent confusion of function, is there any point, one may ask, in labelling the distinction between 'staff' and 'line' functions? A case study discussed in an extremely lively manner at this conference session brought home vividly the reason why managements should bear this distinction in mind. The background of the case study was briefly this. An engineer built up his own business from nothing by hard work and careful judgment until he was able to turn it into a limited company with himself as the manager. He now employed over 200 workers and had successively brought into the business, as need arose, such specialists as a salesman, a cost accountant, an efficiency engineer and a personnel manager, but things did not go too smoothly with these experts. There was friction between the foremen in charge of the two main departments into which the factory was divided and the accountant when he tried to introduce cost control. The efficiency engineer did not see eye to eye with the accountant over quality control. The salesman was beginning to receive complaints from customers, and the workers had just formed a trade union and were putting forward demands. At this point the manager fell ill and was advised by his doctor to take a long holiday, and was faced with the problem of how to run the business in his absence and whom to leave in charge.

To the question—what would you do in the manager's place?—the conference had a surprising variety of answers. In fact the more the case was studied the more apparent it became that the manager had a really knotty problem to tackle, just because he had never given any thought to co-ordinating the various functions in the business. The first speaker advocated that the personnel officer should be put in charge in the manager's absence because there had been no complaints against him, whereas there had been complaints against the accountant and the efficiency engineer. The second speaker was in favour of putting the salesman in charge because he was the senior-most and would be concerned to see that the quality of the goods was maintained in order to ensure their sale. The next speaker, however, pointed out that a production man should be left in charge and so recommended the senior of the two foremen. The speaker who followed advocated a wholesale re-organization of the business, and it looked as if the poor manager would have succumbed to his illness before this was achieved! Another speaker wanted the cost accountant to be made the deputy, because he would keep an eye on the financial side of the business, and it was suggested that he should hold weekly meetings of the other officers to advise him.

It was left to the discussion leader to point out one fundamental weakness in the organizational structure of the company in the case study, namely that with the introduction of each specialist the status of the regular 'line' management had been adversely affected. The new specialists were drawing higher salaries; they were expecting the foremen to produce facts and figures for them. Meanwhile, though the work and the number of workers had increased, there had been no corresponding increase in the status of the foremen who were directly responsible for production. If their

status had been built up by making them departmental managers, one could easily have been nominated as deputy. There were obvious arguments against making any of the specialists the deputy, just because they were specialists and not directly connected with production. The case study had served admirably to underline the differences of function and the problems that arise where these differences are not appreciated.

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EDITORIAL NOTES

Accent on Austerity

Despite the favourable trend indicated by the narrowing of the trade gap towards the end of last year, there is continuing need for maintaining import curbs at their present level of intensity. This was the principal point that emerged out of the discussions at the latest meeting of the Import Advisory Council. For one thing, while exports have shown a welcome upward trend in the closing months of last year, we cannot depend on their maintaining the same level during the slack season. The emergence of the European Common Market introduced a new factor which was likely to have an adverse effect on India's exports. Moreover, the improvement in the trading position mentioned above, was more the result of drastic import restrictions than of any substantial expansion of exports; as a matter of fact, the total exports in 1958 are expected to be lower than in the previous year, though not to the extent feared during the first half of 1958. The country is not yet out of the woods as far as the foreign exchange situation is concerned. The foreign assistance already extended after the World Bank Conference, and more in the offing, will help to tide over a difficult situation in respect of implementation of 'core projects' of the Second Plan. But foreign aid has not substantially altered the capacity of

country to run up a large import bill. The problem of repayments underline the continued need for austerity.

Industries depending on imported materials and components, as well as consumers, can seek to minimise hardship by adjusting themselves to the pattern which appears to be set for a number of years to come. There is little prospect of any relaxation in respect of licencing of import of capital goods. As hitherto, this will be governed by potentialities of import substitution or export earnings. An exception will be made in cases where the cost in foreign exchange is covered by foreign aid or participation. One consequence of this exception will be that indigenous concerns will be at a disadvantage in the matter of renewals or expansion as compared with industries started with participation of foreign capital. Industrial consumers will however note with relief the indication given by the Minister of measures to end the uncertainty in respect of availability of raw materials.

While the difficulties of industries as regards supplies have been recognised and sought to be met, little attention has been paid to the plight of the import trade which used in the past to supply the needs of industry and has now lost its function in the wake of the imposition of import restrictions. As a result of import controls, many import firms have been compelled to restrict their activities, or close their business entirely, leading to retrenchment on large scale. This problem was considered by the West Bengal Business Convention which adopted a resolution suggesting that indigenous industries should engage existing import houses for distribution of their production in increasing measure. Government can also help in bringing about this change in the pattern of distribution of indigenous manufacturers.

Compulsory Exports

The analysis given by the Minister for Commerce and Industry of the trend of exports of major commodities hardly helps to make out a case for adoption of a policy of compulsory exports to which Mr Shastri made a vague reference in his address to the Export Advisory Council. While agreement is wide spread on the need to step up exports by 10 or 15 per cent, it is not clear that the introduction of an element of compulsion will help Indian products to capture a larger share of the foreign market.

Compulsion can only be applied to one end of the transaction. But it can lead to adverse reactions at the other. The principal industries like, tea, jute, mineral ores figuring in the foreign trade of the country are export oriented and have been built up in the past on the basis of exports. A substantial increase in the volume of exports at the present stage of development of the national economy will depend on the contribu-

tion that these industries are able to make to total exports. The export potential of newer industries is yet only nominal and, in many cases, their earnings of foreign exchange constitute only a negligible fraction of the foreign exchange that they consume in the shape of equipment or material. The pattern of development that has been adopted in regard to many of these industries may be responsible in part for this unsatisfactory state of affairs, and should be a warning for the future.

In regard to the traditional export commodities, which still account for the bulk of the foreign trade, it is difficult to see how compulsion will help them to expand their markets abroad. Certainly it cannot be suggested that they are holding back their production for sale in the domestic market at higher prices. In fact, as has been pointed out, compulsory exports might react against Indian goods in foreign markets by inviting charges of dumping.

The case for compulsion might have been better appreciated if the Minister for Commerce and Industry has mentioned the 'one or two commodities' he had in view for trying out compulsory measures. In regard to most of the goods for which the country has to find export markets, what is needed is organisation supplemented by market surveys and information, rather than compulsion. Many small industries are not in a position to set up the costly and elaborate organisation necessary for building up exports. Established export houses have different interests and are not likely to be of help. If an export organization, say the STC, undertake to take over part of the output at agreed prices many manufacturing industries will be glad to avail of the opportunity of stabilising production with the help of a sizable standing order, without any need for compulsion.

Fruitful Reconnaissance

Mr MACMILLAN'S visit to Russia has ended on a note which sounds more hopeful than one was led to expect by the tone of earlier despatches from Moscow. From the beginning it appeared that serious negotiations would be smothered by lavish Soviet hospitality. The original programme drawn up for the entertainment of the British Prime Minister included a bear hunt, apart from a strenuous round of banquets, parades and theatricals with visits to Stalingrad, Leningrad and Kiev thrown in to add full measure. This hardly left two days for serious talks. Later, the bear hunt and trip to Stalingrad were cut out of the itinerary. Then came reports that the talks were caught in a pocket of chilly weather. Mr Khrushchev's speech at a party meeting when he brandished an offer of a non-aggression pact, while dismissing the Western suggestion for a Foreign Ministers' conference, was regarded as a hint

that Mr Macmillan might as well return home. Mr Khrushchev's tooth-ache, which prevented him from accompanying his guest to Kiev, loomed large in despatches, until an enterprising diplomat put an end to all speculation by asking Mr Khrushchev pointblank what was wrong with his teeth.

Apart from the fact that the visit itself was an indication of relaxation in East West tension, not much was expected to come out of Mr Macmillan's visit. The visit was a delayed response to an invitation extended two years ago when the Bulganin-Khrushchev team visited Britain. Mr Macmillan himself described it as a trip of reconnaissance and not for negotiations, though he was accompanied by a numerous foreign office team which could, if necessary, set up specialist committees on all topics that were likely to come up in the course of the discussions. Nor was there any inclination to over-rate the importance of likely improvements in Anglo-Soviet trade. The scope for expansion is strictly limited by the rigid pattern of Soviet foreign trade which aims at bilateral balance with individual trading partners.

The joint communique issued at the end of the ten-day visit however suggests that the reconnaissance was not wholly unfruitful. The Berlin issue and the future of Germany must have loomed large in the discussions and it is not surprising that Mr Khrushchev and Mr Macmillan have agreed to differ on these. In fact the talks could not have proceeded very far in the absence of a coordinated Western Policy. Unfortunately, just at the critical juncture, the master coordinator of Western diplomatic strategy was disabled by serious illness from effective participation.

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Market Loans to Yield Less?

AS anticipated by this journal, Mr Morarji Desai, the Finance Minister, in largely eschewing any considerable tax proposals, has concentrated on market loans, foreign assistance and deficit financing for balancing his capital budget and meeting the overall deficit. The summary of capital transactions indicates that disbursements are to rise from Rs 863 crores, being the revised estimates for 1958-59, to Rs 1105.44 crores. This rise is mainly due to a much larger provision (Rs 98.63 crores against Rs 3.58 crores) for capital outlay on currency and coinage; an increase of nearly Rs 100 crores for the discharge of permanent debt; and a rise of Rs 90 crores in the allocation for other loans and advances. On the receipts side, new loans are expected to fetch Rs 524.77 crores against the revised figure of Rs 740.77 crores; but the rather high figure for 1958-59 was due to the funding of Rs 300 crores of Treasury Bills by the creation and sale of a 4 per cent 1973 Loan in that amount to the Reserve Bank in cancellation of Treasury Bills held by the central banking institutions. Viewed in this light, the new loan expectations are really marked Rs 84 crores higher during the budget year. The notes

on capital transactions vouchsafe the information that anticipations of foreign loans are just under Rs 300 crores, while Rs 225 crores are expected from market loans. Then, as a result of funding operations, what was expected to be a net receipt of Rs 205 crores from Treasury Bills in the Budget for 1958-59 is now revised to show a discharge of Rs 20 crores. This means, in effect, that the receipts from Treasury Bills during the current year will be Rs 75 crores higher. Of this, Rs 25 crores represent the realisations from public auction of Treasury Bills. Nevertheless, the size of the overall deficit met from Treasury Bills has effectively risen by Rs 75 crores.

For the budget year, the net receipts from Treasury Bills have been placed at Rs 260 crores. This was without taking into account the effect of the tax proposals, which reduced the revenue deficit from Rs 81.88 crores to Rs 58.32 crores. We may expect a corresponding reduction in the expectation from Treasury Bills; and, in round figures, this may be placed at Rs 240 crores. From this, we have again to deduct Rs 15 crores expected to be realised from an increase in the outstandings of Treasury Bills sold through public auctions. Thus, deficit financing in the fourth year of the Plan would work out to Rs 225 crores. This is credit-worthy enough, in the sense that it is the lowest quantum since the Second Plan began. But we regret to find that the Government continue to be chicken hearted in planning their borrowing programme. For, the budget expects only Rs 225 crores gross to be realised from market borrowings, whereas during the current year net borrowings alone approximated to this figure. In the budget year, discharge of debt

in respect of market borrowings is for the considerable amount of Rs 110 crores. In effect, therefore, the Central Government are proceeding on the assumption that the new loan will fetch in no more than Rs 115 crores of new cash.

It is at this stage that we may draw attention to one aspect of the budget which appears generally to have been overlooked and which may have the effect of spoiling the gilt-edged market. We refer to the tax deductible on Government securities, an amendment in regard to which stipulates that, from the budget year, both income-tax and super-tax shall be deducted. Consequently, it would appear, from the Finance Bill, that deductions hereafter will be at the rate of 45 per cent as against 31.5 per cent at the present time; this relates to companies. Although the institutional investor will get credit for the tax deducted, there has usually been considerable delay in this matter and the result of a larger deduction may well be to reduce the popularity of gilt-edged. This is a provision in the Finance Bill on which second thoughts are necessary, especially in the interests of the Government's borrowing programme.

We wish to reiterate the necessity for the Finance Minister to think in terms of a vigorous and virile borrowing policy. With all the recurrent talk of further deficit financing leading to inflationary pressures, we should have thought that the Finance Minister would have been keener about market loans. But, except for passing references to the improved gilt-edged situation during the current year, in deed, Mr Desai has not seen fit to set his sights higher. This is an aspect of the budget to which we shall refer in the coming weeks.

For the moment, we shall sum up comment on the capital budget by suggesting that there is an unequal emphasis on foreign loans and deficit financing at the neglect of market borrowings. The least that can be done and should be done is to reverse the roles allotted to created money and gilt-edged securities.

Sharp Rise in Bank Deposits

A further "punctuation" of the busy season is discernible in the latest banking returns. The Reserve Bank figures for February 27 disclose that, for the third week in succession, there has been a contraction in active note circulation. Notes in circulation have been marked lower by Rs 4.86 crores at Rs 1654.64 crores. Rupee Coin has returned from circulation for Rs 0.37 crores. In the result, the cash in the till has risen by Rs 5.23 crores to Rs 25.24 crores. Both Rupee Securities and Foreign Securities in the Issue Department are unchanged.

Inter-governmental transactions are suggested in the return of the

Banking Department. Sans benefit of deficit financing, the Central Government's balances have been marked down by Rs 4.66 crores. On the other hand, the Deposits of State Governments are higher by Rs 5.11 crores, their indebtedness showing a rise of half a crore at the same time.

The Reserve Balances of member banks have risen by Rs 5.13 crores to Rs 76.55 crores. However, the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank have also gone up, though only by Rs 1.74 crores. So, the improvement in this regard may be said to bear testimony to the diminished strain being experienced by the banking system in respect of the current busy season.

Finally, Balances Held Abroad are lower, but only by a little over half a crore. It looks as if the "export peak" season is drawing to its close, and hence it is possible that the months of the slack season in the money market may also witness a return of the import surplus; however, with steady receipts of foreign assistance, the impact may not be discernibly heavy on the Reserve Bank returns.

The return of the State Bank for February 27 shows a further rise of Rs 5.28 crores to Rs 493.12 crores in Deposits; and the Rs 500 crore mark may be crossed by the middle of next month. There is a rise of Rs 3.02 crores in Advances, and the impression that we get here of continued busy season pressure runs counter to the trends suggested by and in the Reserve Bank returns. Investments in gilt-edged are slightly lower at Rs 262.97 crores against Rs 263.40 crores. In the result, the State Bank's cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank is higher by Rs 6.48 crores at Rs 33.25 crores. So, the rise in the Reserve Balances of the Scheduled Banks, which was discernible in the Reserve Bank returns, is clearly and wholly traceable to the State Bank.

The statement of Scheduled Banks for February 20 also presents a picture of continuing busy season pressures. The total of Advances, in rising by Rs 6.19 crores to Rs 952.63 crores is now in sight of the peak touched during the 1957-58 busy season. Fortunately for the banks, there was a welcome rise of nearly Rs 17 crores to Rs 1649.50 crores in Deposits. Hence, the additional demand could easily be met. Indeed, the member banks have found it possible to reduce indebtedness to the Reserve Bank from Rs 42.47 crores to Rs 28.57 crores. However, there was disinvestment in gilt-edged for Rs 2½ crores. In the end result, cash balances are practically unchanged at Rs 159.73 crores against Rs 159.92 crores.

Bank Balance-sheets

During the past week, a number of bank balance-sheets have been received. They show the general

March 7, 1959

trend of static or a slightly lower level of Advances, combined with an increase in gilt-edged investments. Bank profits are, as we have already seen at the beginning of the year, generally lower.

The pressure on space owing to the Budget prevents an analysis being undertaken of banking accounts in the current week's issue. It is proposed to devote a special section, in the next issue of Indian Finance, to the consideration and assessment of such banking figures as have been received for 1958.

The Manager, The Chartered Bank, Calcutta, has received the following cabled information from his Head Office in London:—

"At the Annual General Meeting of Stockholders 1st April Directors will recommend final dividend 7½ per cent actual subject Income Tax (stop) In the consolidated accounts of The Chartered Bank and its subsidiaries the following appropriations have been made:—

£125,000—Pension Fund; £20,000—Widows and Orphans Fund; £250,000—Written off Bank Premises; £150,000—Contingencies leaving £481,673—to be carried forward Net profit £993,590—"

Tenders for Rs 2,00,00,000 of 91 days' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 3rd March 1959. Total amount offered was Rs 2,10,00,000. Tenders at Rs 99.345 were accepted in full and those at Rs 99.340 were allotted approximately 83 per cent. Total amount accepted was Rs 2,00,00,000 the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs 2.625 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs 2,00,00,000 of 91 days' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received at all centres (Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Madras, Nagpur, and New Delhi) up to the close of business on Monday, the 9th March 1959. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 13th March 1959. Other conditions are as usual.

During the week ended the 27th February 1959 Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs 1,34,50,000 were sold in favour of Reserve Bank of India.

91 days' Intermediate Treasury Bills will be sold from 4th March to 7th March 1959 at Rs 99.361 per cent. Sales can be stopped at any time without notice if Government think it necessary.

There were no sales of 91 days' Intermediate Treasury Bills during the period 25th February to 28th February 1959.

British Investors' Dilemma

By Paul Einzig

THE sharp decline on the Stock Exchange during January and the first half of February was followed during the past fortnight by a spell of uneasy equilibrium. Both equities and the Gilt-edged market recovered some of the earlier losses, but movements are inclined to be undecided. The Financial Times index is still well under its previous maximum. Uncertainty prevails among investors about the outlook. A few weeks ago there was a definite trend. The increase in the chances of a Socialist victory at the general election caused widespread uneasiness. Hence the wave of selling by investors who felt that they ought to be out of the market until after the General Election. But at the time of writing the markets are distinctly hesitant.

Until recently it was widely assumed that there would be a General Election not later than May. Even now a Spring Election can not be ruled out. But most people now consider it much more probable that the Election would take place in the early Autumn. Its postponement till the Autumn would be a bull point for the Stock Exchange, because a trade recovery is likely to take place during the Spring. The effect of such a recovery on the markets would be offset by Election fears if the Election were to take place in May. Should it not take place till October it would appear to be reasonably safe to hold on to investments till the early Summer in order to benefit by the effect of the business recovery.

A curious situation developed after the publication of unfavourable unemployment figures for January. Instead of depressing equities it caused a noteworthy recovery, because the unfavourable unemployment situation further reduced the possibility of a Spring Election.

The figures of public opinion surveys no longer produce a decisive influence on Stock Exchange tendencies. Until recently even intelligent or informed anticipation of these figures affected the tendency. In January a weaker tendency developed some days before the publication of figures indicating a decline in the Government's popularity in the country. This gave rise to some suspicion that there must have been some leak in advance of the publication of the figures. Most people would now hesitate to rely to such extent on public opinion surveys in deciding whether to buy or sell. These figures now may cut both ways. An improvement of the Government's popularity might induce Mr Macmillan to decide in favour of a May Election, in which case many investors would play for safety and get out of the market. A decline in the Government's popularity would make it certain that the Election would be postponed to the Autumn and this would reassure many investors to get into the market and remain in it for some months.

There are, of course, other factors at work. Wall Street remains one of the major factors. The opening prices in London are usually affected by Wall Street's closing prices on the previous day. This influence is no longer purely or even mainly psychological. The yield on first class British equities is much higher than that of the corresponding class of American equities. A rise in Wall Street by widening the difference, usually stimulates American demand. Conversely, a decline in Wall Street by reducing the difference makes British equities appear less attractive to Americans.

In the absence of a Socialist victory at the Election this factor is likely to play an important part during the next year or two. A difference in the yield was until recently justified partly on the ground that sterling was a soft currency

and dollar was a hard currency. As a result of the restoration of sterling's convertibility on the one hand, and of the development of some degree of uneasiness about the dollar on the other, the difference between the relative hardness of the two currencies is now decidedly smaller. Accordingly many people take the view that the spread between yields in London and in Wall Street is no longer fully justified and is likely to decline.

There is, of course, always a possibility of an unfavourable change from the point of view of sterling as a result of a flight of funds from London in anticipation of a Socialist victory. Although the British gold reserve has increased, it is not large enough to enable the British authorities to meet such a flight without raising the bank rate. Once the General Election is out of the way, however, and should a Conservative Government be returned, sterling is likely to be less exposed to withdrawals than the dollar, at any rate for some time to come.

There is of course also the international political factor. The crisis over Berlin is likely to come to a climax during the Spring and war scares are liable to affect both the London Stock Exchange and Wall Street. Nobody can foretell the extent and duration of such a crisis. The likelihood of some trouble tends to keep investors out of the market, regardless of Election prospects, trade prospects and Wall Street tendencies, until a settlement is reached.

These various cross-currents make it rather difficult for the investors and their advisers to take a clear cut view. It is difficult enough to make up one's mind on the simple question whether or not there is likely to be a Spring Election and if so whether or not a Conservative or Socialist Government is likely to emerge from it. But when in addition to this consideration potential buyers and sellers on the Stock Exchange have to take a view on the international political prospects, and the prospects and timing of a trade revival and on Wall Street prospects, many investors are inclined to play for safety.

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WORLD OF JUTE

Prices and Production

A slightly improved tone has been noticeable in the jute goods markets though conditions in the raw jute section have continued to be listless. The main topic of discussions in the world of jute is the prospects for raw jute in the current season and more particularly in the next. It is fairly clear now that the various measures taken by Government to arrest the rather disastrous decline in raw jute prices have not yielded the desired result. It would appear that the main impediment in the way of an upward revision of raw jute prices is the knowledge that the 1958-59 crop will be sizably bigger than that of the previous season. But in view of the adverse repercussions that an uneconomic price level will have on jute production in the coming years it has become incumbent on all concerned with the jute industry to ensure equitable prices for the jute grower. This has been sought to be achieved by taking simultaneous steps on a number of fronts. The jute mills have extended their cooperation both by augmenting their stocks of raw jute and by maintaining voluntary floor prices for their manufacturers. The latter however has proved untenable and has now been abandoned. On their part Government have taken steps to stabilise prices through STC purchases of raw jute at the primary markets. In order further to arrest the reactionary tendency it has been decided to allow the export of small quantity of raw jute. This measure has been generally welcomed as this will enable our country to reestablish contacts with the world raw jute trade and thus pave the way for larger exports when we come to have bigger surpluses. But the enthusiasm has however proved shortlived as traders now find that there is an export duty payable on raw jute exports. Probably because exports are being allowed after a long time it has been taken for granted that they will not attract the export duty. When it has been realised that the duty is still applicable the consensus seems to be that no worthwhile business is practicable with the duty on. The proximity of the Central Budget has somewhat revived spirits because it has been confidently expected that the opportunity would be availed of to announce the removal of the duty. This hope has been belied and the duty continues to be applicable as before.

The continuance of the duty is said to constitute a big handicap in the way of concluding business

with overseas buyers and balers are now showing no interest at all in the raw jute market. Thus the market seems to be entirely dependent again on domestic consumption and even though the State Trading Corporation has announced completion of export business with North Korea sentiment has continued to be depressed. It would appear that unless sizable exports take place sentiment may not show much improvement. Meanwhile thoughts are turning to prospects of jute production next season. The admittedly uneconomic price of raw jute so far this season will, it is rightly believed, have its effect on the jute acreage. Secondly the keen interest evinced in mesta this year by mills has also to be taken note of. Both these factors seem to point to a decline in the acreage of jute next season, a position which cannot be beneficial to any section in the Indian world of jute.

The main feature of trading in the jute goods market this week has been the steadiness of sacking. There have been rumours that enquiries for sacking have been received from various quarters. In earlier dealings sentiment has been helped by reports of a tender from the Government of India. This report was followed later by the news that the quantity involved is 5000 bales of B Twills—1500 bales for ready delivery and 3,500 bales for delivery during March-April. In between, reports have indicated that Burma has shown interest in sacking. Another rumour is that the West Bengal Government have placed an order for this category of goods. The cumulative effect of all these rumours has been a sizable increase in the rate of B Twills. Hessian has been comparatively dull though in earlier dealings this section has met with some enquiries.

The market opened last Thursday somewhat steady round sackings and the day's closing rate are Hessian 40" x 10 oz Ready Rs 38.80 and B Twills Rs 38.25. Rumours of a Central Government tender for B Twills aided sentiment on Friday and prices were well maintained. By Monday prices have moved up further all along the line on fresh rumours of an order from the West Bengal Government and prices at close on that day showed considerable improvement. Hessian Ready moved up to Rs 39.25 while B Twills recorded a gain of nearly one point over previous closing at Rs 39.50. Though yet another fresh incentive in the shape of a rumour of a tender for B Twills from Burma was available on Tuesday the days closing price levels did not show much change. With further reports about details of the Government of India tender for B Twills, prices firmed up on Wednesday especially in the sacking section and B Twills Ready advanced smartly to cross the Rs 90 mark to be finally placed at Rs 90.25. Hessian however continued steady at Rs 39.50.

The raw jute section ruled quietly steady during the past week with Assam Bottoms quoting at Rs 20.00 per maund.

WORLD OF TEA

World Crop up in 1958

ACCORDING to trade sources, the tea crop in the major producing countries has increased by more than 60 million pounds last year. Total crop is placed at 1,364 million pounds as against 1,300 million pounds in 1957 and 1,261 million pounds in 1956. India has accounted for almost half of the increase in the world production, with outturn in Northern India and South India rising from 528.4 million pounds and 150.5 million pounds in 1957 to the new record level of 551.1 million pounds and 157.7 million pounds respectively.

Ceylon has harvested a record crop of 413.2 million pounds as compared to 397.8 million pounds in 1957. Production in Pakistan has increased by 7.6 million pounds to 54.1 million pounds from 46.5 million pounds. A substantial increase is also reported from East Africa where the total crop is estimated at 85 million pounds against 76 million pounds. The Indonesian crop is estimated at 103 million pounds against the same in 1957.

Meanwhile, in the Export Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 65,574 packages. There was a good but not very general demand, which weakened towards the close of the sale with prices often showing an easier tendency. "Teas for price" opened about 4 nP easier; but later declined by from 6 to 10 nP. Low and Medium Broken and Fannings were an irregular 4 to 10 nP easier. The few bright liquoring orthodox BOPs and OFs were sold well, but the plainer sorts were up to 10 nP easier with some BOPs being withdrawn.

Useful liquoring CTC types were again sold well at often appreciably dearer rates. The poorer kinds were an irregular feature and often easier, particularly towards the close. Legg-cut teas were up to 6 nP easier apart from the best which were often dearer. Stylish Whole Leaf grades were sold well, other kinds being generally up to 10 nP easier. Darjeelings were irregularly easier apart from the few with autumnal flavour which were well supported. Following rates were quoted:—Clean Black Pekoe Rs 1.92 to Rs 1.96; Plain BP Rs 1.60 to Rs 1.66; Plain Fannings Rs 1.70 to Rs 1.76; Medium BP Rs 1.58 to Rs 1.62; Medium Fannings Rs 1.68 to Rs 1.74; Best CTC Assam BP Rs 2.30 to Rs 2.40 and Best Assam CTC Fannings Rs 2.60 to Rs 2.80.

In the Internal Sale, offerings consisted of 20,903 packages of

Dusts and 2,626 packages of Leaf grades. The demand for Dusts was more general than has been seen in recent weeks and, although price levels were generally lower, there was good enquiry. Orthodox descriptions were sold readily at rate 2 nP per pound below last with premium sometimes being paid for powdery descriptions. Grainy Legg-cut teas could be quoted fully 4 nP easier, but where the leaf was small and powdery, there was more demand and these types were sold at or around valuations. The few Darjeeling teas were sold at rates which were irregular with quality. Following rates were quoted:—Medium Dooars Dust Rs 1.78 to Rs 1.80; Medium Assam Grainy Dust at Rs 1.74 to Rs 1.76; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 2.40 to Rs 2.60 and Best Assam CTC Dust Rs 2.40 to Rs 2.90 (nominal). Among Leaf grades, orthodox and CTC kind were sold at easier rates, while the few lines of Green Tea, on offer, were sold at around valuation.

In the Cochin market, offerings amounted to 636,950 packages. High-grown teas showed a very useful seasonal improvement in quality with a number of very flavoury teas on offer. The sale opened to a strong general demand, particularly for the best liquoring high-grown, which advanced in prices following quality. Others were fully firm and occasionally up to 5 nP per pound dearer, although Plain teas were fully steady. Whole Leaf teas were the weakest feature of the sale and were difficult to sell. A few lines of Tippy teas were sold at easier rates. Following rates were quoted:—Low Medium Rs 1.60 to Rs 1.70; Medium Rs 1.85 to Rs 2.25; Good Medium Rs 2.40 to Rs 2.80 and Quality Rs 3.20 to Rs 5.45.

The final sale No. 18 was held in Chittagong where offerings consisted of 16,138 chests of Leaf grades and 5,540 chests of Dusts. Leaf offerings generally consisted of typically dull, unattractive end-of-season teas and it is difficult to give accurate rates. But, demand was fairly general except Commo-nest and poorly-made Whole Leaf grades, which met with their usual discrimination, sometimes being difficult to sell even at five to six annas per pound under valuation. Fannings and Broken grades were the strongest feature.

The few legg-cut teas, on offer, were fully firm. There were 834 chests of Green teas on offer and the polished grades were sold readily at between one to two annas under valuation, while the unpolished grades were quite keenly sought after anything from six ples to three annas over previous rates. Although the market for Dusts opened about five annas easier, prices steadily improved as the sale progressed and, at the close, Plain Sylhet Dust was quoted at Rs 2.90.

The heavy weight of tea still being put up for auction in Ming Lane has, in no way, blunted the edge of buying. Invoices were wanted throughout and were often dearer in price.

AMONG Mr Morarji Desai's accomplishments will now have to be added a canny sense of practical psychology. In nothing was this more interestingly demonstrated than in his unobtrusive slipping in of his proposals for doing away with the wealth tax on companies and the excess dividend tax. Though the announcement made headlines the next morning, Mr Desai mentioned it almost as an after thought at the end of a longish discussion of the complexities of the present levy of income and super tax on companies and the steps he was taking to tidy up the whole thing. Not till he actually mentioned his proposal for abolition could any one have guessed that he was leading up to it. In fact, earlier in his speech, he had dealt with wealth tax, but he did not mention anything about this. And when he did mention it, he coupled it with a seemingly preposterous claim. He said that he was going to levy a rate of 45 per cent of income and super tax on companies and added that this rate will secure the same revenue as is at present derived from the taxes on wealth and profits of the companies. To those not initiated into the mysteries of "grossing up" of dividends in the shareholders' hand, the claim must have sounded very odd, since the nominal current rates of tax on companies add up to a total of 51.5 per cent. And before the befuddled among his audience could figure this out, he had passed on to other things.

Practical idealism in a democracy needs a rather complicated willingness, in fact it needs it even more than does unscrupulous opportunism. And that is why one admires the rather involved calculation of opposing considerations that must have preceded the decision to slip in, in an off hand fashion, a proposal that every one considers is of great moment. Why were these proposals played down, as they so obviously were? One answer is: because they were sure to be played up the next morning or even the same evening. This is not so flippant an answer as it might seem at first sight. Mr Desai could not be unacquainted with what is known as budget psychology, the frenzied attempts to look for "bullish" and "bearish" features in the financial proposals for the coming year. So, the fact of abolition of wealth tax is sure to be ferreted out and emblazoned. And, in so far as it is bullish, Mr Desai can have no objection to the publicity gratuitously given it, even if such favourable reaction is based on an imperfect appreciation of all the implications of the proposal. Mr Desai will in particular have no qualms in this matter, since, on a sober appraisal, the initial reaction would seem entirely justified on other and more substantial grounds. On the other hand, when second

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

and third thoughts make the public "cool off" in some slight embarrassment of its own initial reaction, it will have only itself to blame since the Finance Minister had made no extravagant claims about its significance. And, finally, when these misgivings in their turn are shown to be as baseless as the initial immoderate enthusiasm, the Finance Minister will have shown himself to have been both modest and sensible from the beginning.

Of course, these calculations could not have been so cold-blooded as they seem when put down in this fashion. But it is not entirely without significance that these much talked of proposals are to be effective only from the assessment year 1960-61. Neither the new rates of taxes on companies nor the abolition of wealth tax are to affect the assessment for the year 1959-60. (Indeed, theoretically, the Finance Minister has not yet committed himself irrevocably to the automatic adoption of a rate of 45 per cent on companies. This is the rate at which companies will pay advance taxes for the profits that will ultimately be assessed for the year 1960-61. This is another example of the way in which the Finance Minister had contrived to eat the cake and have it too—or rather, not deny himself the possibility of having it! Almost the only practical justification for this early announcement of the projected changes in company taxation that I can think of at the moment is the need for bringing into operation in the course of the next few months the provisions regarding deduction of tax at source on dividends. (This will be necessary in cases where dividends are distributed in the next financial year out of profits made by any company whose accounting year ended on any day after 31st March 1959). For the rest, the entire purpose of the present announcement seems to be psychological.

The sense of timing shown by Mr Desai is indeed perfect, for various reasons. In the first place, owing to a variety of reasons, corporate activity has got into a slough of frustrated sullenness. Men who could not possibly be considered as mere adventurers had felt their initiative thwarted at every turn largely because the current rates of taxation were both heavy and

trialists to think and plan for longer terms than they have so far been able to do.

There is another very important reason why Mr Morarji Desai gave his proposals for abolition of wealth tax only the amount of importance he gave in his speech. This reason is partly political. Wealth tax on companies was decided upon in the teeth of the bitterest opposition. The opposition is sure to seize upon its abolition—as indeed Mr Bhupesh Gupta has already done—as a piece of recidivism. Mr Morarji Desai would have anticipated this and though he has solid and substantial grounds on which he can repudiate this suggestion, he would hardly have wanted to herald these changes with trumpeting. Both the hopes and fears of a snap of continuity with earlier fiscal policies will be, in my view, wholly misconceived. (It is interesting how extremes meet, even in errors). Therefore, abolition of wealth tax on companies can, neither for tactical nor for substantial reasons, be presented as an earth shaking fiscal measure. But what clinched Mr Morarji Desai's tactical victory over the opposition—at least for the moment—is the claim that the abolition of wealth tax on companies does not mean less revenue to Government. Apart from the need for figuring it out, the levy has now been shown to have been utterly unnecessary. Of course, when the opposition recovers from this blow, it may conceivably have the hardihood to say: "Very well, do away with grossing up but leave wealth tax". But it is doubtful whether it will be heard with respect at that stage.

The intrinsic merits of Mr Desai's new scheme of company

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taxation are very great. Firstly, the claim for simplicity is not only justified but it is its chief virtue. No one acquainted with a whole series of fictions involved in current taxation of dividends, fictions that broke down at every point, can fail to see the good sense of the suggestion to do away with all this elaborate make-believe. All the administrative and other advantages claimed for the new scheme of deduction at source are real, and on that score alone these changes deserve welcome.

★

The second merit of the scheme is that it has abolished at one stroke two features of current company taxation that have caused much heart burn. These are the wealth tax and excess dividend tax, on the one hand, and the high level of income and corporation tax, on the other. Indeed, Mr Desai's proposals are interlinked and it is the failure to see the inter-connecting mechanism that has caused both the initial dizziness and the later nervousness. Mr Desai must have seen the force of the objection to wealth tax on companies but he could not have given it away without bringing on him a ton of political bricks. So he looked for an existing leak that has escaped the popular eye and, in the "glossing up" of dividends, he found what he was looking for. The Finance Ministry must have been able to give him both the figures of "loss" by glossing up and the "gain" from wealth tax on companies. From these figures, Mr

Desai should have hit upon this ingenious suggestion that did four things at once: simplified the system, plugged an existing leak, did away with an unpopular levy and effected a substantial reduction even in the current rate of taxes on the profits of companies. I wonder whether any fiscal suggestion in recent years has combined so many substantial virtues.

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And as for the "snags" that every one has been looking for so industriously, they are, with one exception, unreal. Many of these are of one's own making. For instance, the application of these provisions only from 1960-61 is really not a snag. The possibility of the budget for 1960-61 having a different and higher rate than 45 per cent is there, but what is the point in crossing bridges before you reach the stream? Doubtless, the implications of these proposals will be different for different companies, but except in the most unlikely case of companies which have been distributing all their disposable profits, none will be worse off under the new dispensation. In fact, companies as companies will be better off. This is the fact that will have to be firmly fixed in mind. A hated levy is abolished and the net rate of taxation on companies is reduced substantially. This means more disposable profits enabling retention and ploughing back into business. Since, as many studies have shown, the chief source of finance will increasingly have to be retained

profits, the lesser net tax is a reform of great moment to companies. Assuming that, inclusive of all levies, the current taxation on companies is anything between 51 and 60 per cent of their taxable profits, the gain under the new dispensation will be anything between seven and fifteen per cent. If you take a typical balance sheet and work it all out, you will see how enormously significant are the proposed changes.

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Of course, somebody will have to pay for all this felicity. And it is the shareholder, in the abstract. Again, the starkness of this assertion will need several modifications. One way to put it will be that companies with large wealth tax liability are being helped out not only by their own shareholders but also by the shareholders of companies with small wealth. This may be small consolation, but this shows that the hands of companies with large potentiality for production—reflected by their wealth—will be in a better position, and thus incentive for production is provided. Of course, companies with large wealth but little profits, will derive a wholly undeserved benefit. But such companies must be small in number, since they are unlikely to have large wealth unless they have earned large profits. Secondly, who will invest for long in a company that does not earn enough profit?

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As I said, the shareholder is certainly apparently worse off than

before. Where he was getting effectively a rupee for every 75 or so naye paise of actual dividend he was receiving, he will now get only 75 naye paise. And even this he will get in two instalments. Of course, companies may be tempted to make good his loss by a larger dividend than before. That may not always be feasible or even desirable. But, as against all these, the shareholder will have three distinct advantages. First, he will be spared a great deal of harassment in assessment consequent on the dissociation of his assessment from that of the company. Secondly, the increased strength of the company by the increase in retained profits will make his shares appreciate in capital value. And, lastly, and most importantly, the impetus to production given by these changes will increase the absolute quantum of the profits made by the company so that the company will be able to give him a larger dividend than before, and thus neutralise his loss.

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Experts are falling over backwards trying to spot snags in the new proposals. I must say that some of their dicta appear too much like looking the gift horse in the mouth. But then, I suppose that these wary folks would want to make sure that it is not a Trojan horse. But my own impression is that it is a winner and Mr Morarji Desai, despite his alleged views on racing, is a fine trainer.

EAVESDROPPER.

March 7, 1959

GATEWAY BOSSIP

THE introduction of State Trading in foodgrains seems to be not far off though agreement is yet to be reached between the State and Central Governments. As far as the Bombay State is concerned the position is that a plan for trading in foodgrains has been drawn up and is awaiting the approval of the Central Government. Speaking to Pressmen in Ahmedabad early this week Mr S. G. Kazi State Minister for Supply and Housing, has revealed that the scheme is likely to be implemented after the National Development Council meeting this month. He has further pointed out that the State Government are convinced that the acceptance of State Trading in foodgrains is the only solution to the problem of maintaining price levels and ensuring the smooth distribution of foodgrains. This view would seem to indicate that the State Government have some undisclosed reasons to believe that existing channels of trade are incapable of discharging the responsibility of ensuring the efficient distribution of foodgrains at equitable prices. While it is true that there is urgent need for devising ways and

State Trading in Foodgrains

means of making available to the people all over the country foodgrains in sufficient quantities and at fair prices, one cannot accept the thesis that this objective can be achieved only by the active participation of the State in the trade. Apart from the serious repercussions which may ensue as a result of the dismantling of the normal channels it is doubtful if the Government can muster the huge resources in men and money required to man the wholesale trade in a primary commodity such as foodgrain. By the same token it is evident that Government should have overwhelming reasons to have decided to shoulder the big responsibility which State Trading in foodgrains undoubtedly is. Mr Kazi has indicated that the principal reason that has prompted Government in this regard is the realisation that it is one of their primary responsibilities to see that the people's demand for foodgrains is met in full and at prices that are correlated to the economic condition in the country. This is no doubt laudable but one would expect Government to show why and how the existing methods of distribution have failed. It is interesting to note that Government have not so far given convincing reasons for embarking upon the new venture of State Trading in foodgrains. There have been vague charges against wholesalers but when pressed to substantiate their statements Government spokesmen have been obliged to admit that the charge of hoarding or profiteering cannot be levelled against the majority of traders engaged in the wholesale trade in foodgrains. It is also equally left vague whether the new move will not result in the unemployment of a large number of people who are in the foodgrains trade from generations as it were. There are many such questions and no attempt seems to have been made to answer them and judging from the progress that has been made in regard to the implementation of the scheme of State Trading in foodgrains, it is idle to expect convincing arguments from Government. But in view of the fact that a final shape to the scheme is yet to be given it is still not too late for Authority to seek the cooperation of the business community in achieving the main objective of their scheme without seriously dislocating the existing channels of trade. So long as Government have not established beyond doubt that the high price levels have directly stemmed from the profiteering propensity of the wholesalers, it will be only appropriate to fit the existing channels into the new pattern which for whatever reason Government may want to devise. In a statement on the proposed scheme of State Trading in Foodgrains, the Grain and Oilseeds Merchants' Association

Bombay has pointed out that the available facts and figures will show that the wholesalers are in no way responsible for the present foodgrains situation in the country. The familiar charge of hoarding will be found to be flimsy if one takes the trouble to list the advantages and disadvantages in such a procedure. The statement rightly points out that it is a common error to mistake storage for hoarding. In the first place largescale hoarding requires huge finance and considerable storage space and the latter in a city like Bombay is not only difficult to obtain but is pretty costly too.

If, however, it is established that there is hoarding, the Statement says that Government should examine the comparative stock position of agriculturists now and one two years ago rather than put the blame on the wholesalers. Thanks to the active interest taken by Government in rural development, the economic condition of the rural population is steadily improving and consequently the cultivator is able to hold on to his produce much longer than before. It is also to be noted that the consumption has increased in the countryside. The grain-dealers' contention that only when a thorough study into the foodgrains situation has been made and other causes for the shortage and high prices are ruled out, Government will be justified in apportioning the blame on the wholesaler and consequently debar him from remaining in his traditional business.

An important point is made by the Statement when it declares that Government's decision to nationalise the wholesale trade in foodgrains gives the erroneous impression that the decision represents the last weapon in the armoury of Government in their battle against the spiralling price levels in foodgrains. It should not be difficult for Government to take appropriate measures to maintain price levels at any desired level. The Statement rightly avers that to say that Government have not been able to regulate the foodgrains market is to admit that they have not tackled the problem in any systematic manner. It will be difficult for Government to escape such a charge because they have all the facilities that will be required effectively to control the trend in the markets. The basic determining factor in the foodgrains situation at any time and at any place is the size of the supply available. It needs no longwinded argument to prove that a plentiful supply will solve all problems and it is to be remembered that self-sufficiency in foodgrains is being given the top-most priority in national planning. The results of the current season are quite encouraging and with

BOMBAY REVIEW

the additional irrigational facilities that will be made available in coming years as a result of the progress of Plan schemes included in the current five year plan, the scope for increasing food production will also increase further. In this view the decision of Government to enter the wholesale trade in foodgrains does not seem to be in the larger interests of the nation as a whole. The Grain and Oilseeds Merchants Association has given an alternative plan which they claim will be able to fulfill the objectives of State Trading in foodgrains. It advocates the setting up of a special organisation for the purpose of organising the trade in foodgrains right from the field to the consumer. The organisation should be for the whole of the country and obtain the cooperation of the business community. This idea deserves the close attention of Government as the proposed organisation will be able to get the services of a large number of people who have specialised knowledge about the foodgrains trade.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (1) Tender No. CON/COS/23/P&M/112/EMP/59 for supply of oil seals of various types required for earth moving plant. Details to be obtained from the tender schedule. Earnest money is Rs. 200/-. Tenders will be opened on 30-3-59 at 12 noon.

(ii) Tenders No. CON/COS/24/P&M/107/EMP/59 for supply of clutch parts 17" roll way Lipe type. Details to be obtained from the tender schedule. Earnest money is Rs. 200/-. Tenders will be opened on 30-3-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta—23, on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms, and on production of cash receipts from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipts for depositing earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

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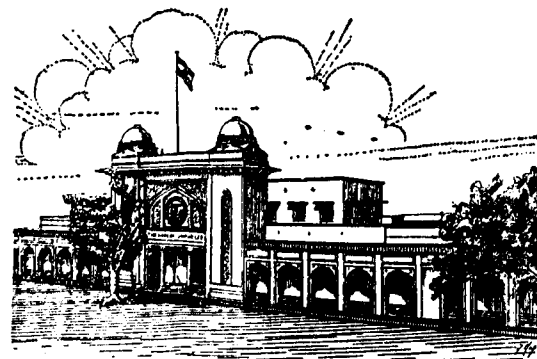
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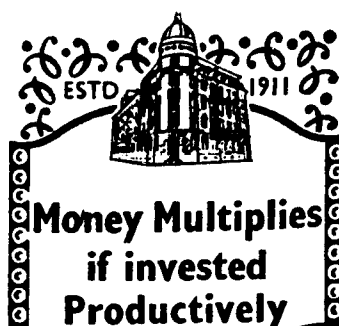
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N. K. KARANJIA

General Manager

Calcutta Branch

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-eighth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Central Bank of India, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in the Central Bank Building, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, on Monday, the 30th day of March, 1959, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

- To receive, consider and adopt the Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the period ended 31st December, 1958.
- To declare a dividend.
- To appoint a Director in place of Sir Homi Mody who retires by rotation under Article 92 of the Articles of Association read with Section 256 of the Companies Act, 1956, and is eligible and offers himself for re-appointment and for that purpose to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution of which special notice as required by Section 281 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company and the relative explanatory statement concerning which is annexed hereto as required by Section 173 of the said Act:—
“RESOLVED that Sir Homi Mody who has attained the age of 77 years and who retires by rotation, be and he is hereby re-appointed a Director of the Company and it is hereby specifically declared that the age limit for Directors prescribed under Section 280 of the Companies Act, 1956, shall not apply to him”.
- To appoint a Director in place of Mr. C. P. Wadia who retires by rotation under Article 92 of the Articles of Association read with Section 256 of the Companies Act, 1956, and is eligible and offers himself for re-appointment and for that purpose to consider, and if thought fit, to pass the following resolution of which special notice as required by Section 281 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company and the relative explanatory statement concerning which is annexed hereto as required by Section 173 of the said Act:—
“RESOLVED that Mr. C. P. Wadia who has attained the age of 78 years and who retires by rotation, be and he is hereby re-appointed a Director of the Company and it is hereby specifically declared that the age limit for Directors prescribed under Section 280 of the Companies Act, 1956, shall not apply to him”.
- To appoint a Director in place of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy,

Bart., who retires by rotation under Article 92 of the Articles of Association read with Section 256 of the Companies Act, 1956, and who is eligible and offers himself for re-appointment.

- To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
- To consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolutions as special business:—
(a) “THAT the 338 Ordinary Shares represented by the 676 fractional certificates issued by the Company in 1923 to Shareholders of the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd. (in liquidation) which have not yet been presented to the Company for conversion into shares be allotted by the Directors to such person or persons and on such terms as the Directors may think fit, and that the sum of Rs. 25 representing the paid-up capital on each of the said 338 Ordinary Shares having been received by the Company otherwise than in cash, by reason of transfer of assets of the Tata Industrial Bank in 1923, the sum to be received as consideration for allotment of each of the said 338 Ordinary Shares be treated as premium and be transferred in accordance with Section 78 of the Companies Act to an account to be called ‘the Share Premium Account’.”
(b) “THAT it is hereby confirmed that the Directors have power to dispose of the 1525 Ordinary Shares forming part of the capital issued by the Company in 1944 and which still remain unallotted, as the Directors may think fit, and that out of the sum to be received as consideration on such disposal of each of the said 1525 Ordinary Shares the sum of Rs. 25/- be credited as partly paid thereon to the Company's Capital Account and the balance of the sum be treated as premium and be transferred to ‘the Share Premium Account’.”
(c) “THAT it is hereby confirmed that the Board of Directors have power to dispose of the 29 Ordinary Shares represented by the 58 coupons issued in 1944 and which have not yet been presented to be converted into shares, as the Directors may think fit, and that the sum of Rs. 25/- having been paid on each of the said 58 coupons to the Company at the time of issue thereof, the whole amount to be received as consideration on such disposal be treated as premium and be credited to ‘the Share Premium Account’.”
(d) “THAT the 774 Ordinary ‘A’ Bonus Shares of the face value of Rs. 25/- each that have remained unallotted

out of the 2,10,000 Ordinary ‘A’ Shares issued as fully paid-up shares in 1947 be allotted by the Directors to such person or persons and on such terms as the Directors may think fit, and that the amount to be received as consideration on allotment of the said 774 Ordinary ‘A’ Shares be treated as premium and be transferred to ‘the Share Premium Account’.”

The Resolutions numbered 7(a) to (d) above being special business, an Explanatory Statement with regard to them is annexed hereto.

By Order of the Board,
N. K. KARANJIA,
General Manager.

Bombay, 28th February, 1959.

NOTE:—

A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE INSTEAD OF HIMSELF AND A PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER.

- The Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Monday, the 9th day of March, 1959, to Monday, the 30th day of March, 1959, (both days inclusive).
- Dividend Warrants for the half-year ended 31st December, 1958, will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered address on and after the 31st day of March, 1959. Shareholders are requested to intimate to the Bank their change of address, if any, immediately.

ANNEXURE TO THE NOTICE.
Explanatory Statement as required by Section 173 of the Companies Act, 1956.

To,
The Shareholders of
The Central Bank of India,
Limited.

Dear Sir/Madam,

In conformity with the Companies Act, 1956, which came into force on 1st April, 1956, the following Explanatory Statement, as required by Section 173 of the aforesaid Act, sets out all material facts relating to Item Nos. 3, 4 and 7 mentioned in the accompanying Notice dated the 28th February, 1959.

2. In respect of Item No. 3, it is notified that Sir Homi Mody who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-appointment, has attained the age of 77 years and hence he cannot be re-appointed a Director of the Company except by a resolution in respect of which special notice has been given in accordance with the requirements of Sections 190 and 281 of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company has received such a special notice from some members notifying their intention to move the resolution as set out in the said Item No. 3. Sir Homi Mody joined the Board of Directors of the Company in 1927. He is a banker, industrialist and businessman of considerable experience and has played a notable part in public

and civic life. During the long period of his association with the Company, he has rendered valuable services to the Company. It is considered in the interest of the Company that he be re-appointed a Director.

3. In respect of Item No. 4, it is notified that Mr. C. P. Wadia who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-appointment, has attained the age of 78 years and hence he cannot be re-appointed a Director of the Company except by a resolution in respect of which special notice has been given in accordance with the requirements of Sections 190 and 281 of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company has received such a special notice from some members notifying their intention to move the resolution as set out in the said Item No. 4. Mr. Wadia has been a Director on the Board of the Company since 1949. As a businessman of wide experience, he has proved himself very useful to the Board and it is in the interest of the Company that the Board should continue to receive the benefit of his services.

Re: Item No. 7 (a) to (d).

(1) When the assets of the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd. (in liquidation) were transferred to the Company in 1923, the Company agreed as part of the consideration for the transfer to allot to Shareholders of the Tata Bank on partly paid-up share of the Company for every two shares of the said Tata Bank held by them an issue to each shareholder of the said Tata Bank who became entitled to a half share in the Company a fractional certificate the presentation of two such certificates by any person to the Company entitling him to receive on share of the Company. Out of the certificates issued by the Company 676 certificates, representing 338 shares, have not yet been presented to the Company for conversion into shares, and Counsel has advised the Company to allot the 338 Ordinary Shares to persons other than the holders of the said 676 certificates and that the holders having failed for over 35 years to present the certificates for conversion into shares, they would not now be entitled to claim allotment of the shares. Counsel has further advised that allotment of the said 338 Ordinary Shares to person other than the holders of the 676 certificates will amount to an issue of new shares within the meaning of Section 81 of the Companies Act so that the 338 Ordinary Shares in question must be offered to the existing shareholders of the Company in proportion to the share held by them, unless the Company in General Meeting gives direction to the contrary. As the Company's Subscribed Capital consists of more than 12,55,000 shares, it would be quite impracticable to offer such 338 Ordinary Shares to the existing shareholders in proportion to the shares held by them, and the Directors, therefore, seek a direction from the General Meeting that these 338 Ordinary Shares be

March 7, 1959

allotted to such person or persons and on such terms as the Directors think fit. The paid-up capital of Rs. 25/- per share in respect of such 338 Ordinary Shares having been received by the Company in the shape of assets of the said Tata Bank, the consideration to be received on such allotment of the 338 Ordinary Shares will have to be treated as premium and transferred to the Share Premium Account, as required by Section 78 of the Companies Act.

2. Pursuant to the Resolutions passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 29th March, 1944, 3,36,264 new shares of the Company were offered to the then existing shareholders in the proportion of one new share for every two existing shares and a coupon was issued to each shareholder who became entitled to one half of a share, the presentation of two coupons entitling the person presenting them to one new share. Persons entitled to receive 1525 of the new shares have not yet applied for their allotment or paid the sum of Rs. 25/- per share which was payable on account of capital on each of these shares, or the further sum of Rs. 25/- which was payable as premium on each new share. Counsel has advised that under the resolutions passed on 29th March, 1944 the Directors have now the power to allot the said 1525 Ordinary Shares to any persons and the proposed Resolution number (b) confirms that the Directors have the power to dispose of such 1525 Ordinary Shares as they may think fit, as had been provided in the aforesaid Resolutions of 29th March, 1944. Out of the amount to be received as consideration for allotment of the said 1525 Ordinary Shares, Rs. 25/- per share will be received on account of the paid-up capital of the shares and the balance as premium, which will be credited to the Share Premium Account in accordance with Section 78.

3. Of the coupons issued in 1944, 58 representing 29 Ordinary Shares have not yet been presented to the Company for conversion into shares. One of the resolutions passed at the aforesaid Meeting of 29th March, 1944 provided that in case any sets of coupons required to be presented to the Company for the allotment of full shares were not presented by 15th October, 1944, the Directors should have the right to dispose of such shares representing such coupons in any manner they might think fit. The Directors in exercise of this power propose to dispose of the said 29 Ordinary Shares represented by the 58 coupons as they think fit and the proposed Resolution number (c) confirms that the Directors have such power. The sum of Rs. 25/- payable on account of the capital value of each of the said 29 Ordinary Shares was received by the Company at the time of issue of the said coupons, since each coupon was issued on payment of Rs. 12-8-0 on account of capital and Rs. 12-8-0 on account

of premium. Hence the whole amount now to be received on such disposal of the 29 Ordinary Shares will be treated as premium and credited in the Share Premium Account.

4. By the Resolutions passed by the Company in General Meeting on 31st March, 1947, 2,10,000 Ordinary ‘A’ Shares of Rs. 25/- each were resolved to be allotted as fully paid-up shares free of cost to the Company's shareholders in the proportion of one new share to five existing shares and one coupon was directed to be issued to any member becoming entitled to one-fifth of a share on the footing that five coupons would be convertible into one Ordinary ‘A’ Share. The sum of Rs. 52,50,000 representing the capital amount of the 2,10,000 shares was directed to be transferred from the Reserve Fund to the Capital Account, which was done. The 2,10,000 Ordinary ‘A’ Shares were issued on the assumption that the persons entitled to the aforesaid 338 Ordinary Shares of the 1923 issue and the aforesaid 29 Ordinary Shares of the 1944 issue, the paid-up capital in respect of which had been received by the Company, would take them up and on doing so would be entitled to receive one coupon for each Ordinary Share and that the persons entitled to take up the aforesaid 1525 Ordinary Shares of the 1944 issue, the paid-up capital and premium in respect of which have not yet been received by the Company, would also pay for these shares and then become entitled to 305 Ordinary ‘A’ Shares. Of the coupons issued in 1947 to shareholders who did not hold shares in multiples of five, 2345 coupons representing 469 Ordinary ‘A’ Shares have not yet been submitted to the Company for conversion into shares and hence 469 Ordinary ‘A’ Shares remain unallotted in addition to the 305 Ordinary ‘A’ Shares mentioned above.

5. Counsel has advised that the said 305 and 469 Ordinary ‘A’ Shares amounting in all to 774 Ordinary ‘A’ Shares should now be allotted to persons other than those to whom they were originally intended to be allotted and that as their allotment will amount to an issue of new shares within the meaning of Section 81 and as it would not be practicable to offer them to the existing shareholders, in view of the smallness of the number of shares involved, the Directors should obtain the Shareholders' sanction for allotting the shares for a consideration. The Directors seek power to allot them to such person or persons and on such terms as they think fit. The whole consideration to be received on allotment of the said 774 Ordinary ‘A’ Shares will have to be treated as premium and be credited to the Share Premium Account.

By Order of the Board,
N. K. KARANJIA,
General Manager.

Bombay, 28th February, 1959.

GATEWAY NOTES

Needs of Vidarbha

With the inclusion of Vidarbha, the Bombay State bids fair to become self-sufficient in some of the basic materials which the old State lacked. Perhaps the most important gain is the vast scope for rice production in the new areas that have now become part of the Bombay State. The Vidarbha region also is rich in many minerals including coal. It is not surprising therefore that the State Government are taking steps toward full utilisation of the natural wealth in the region.

Speaking at the fifteenth annual general meeting of the Nag-Vidarbha Chamber of Commerce, Nagpur, Mr. Durgaprasad Saraf has however pointed out that concerted measures will be necessary to make the region yield full benefits. Among the essential prerequisites to transform it into a busy industrial region, according to Mr. Saraf, is a major irrigation and power project. Apart from the urgent need for cheap electricity without which there is persistent demand for water for irrigation and other purposes. It is believed that the Wain ganga project will be able to ensure both these requirements. There is also need for exploring the possibilities of smaller irrigation schemes based on a number of other rivers which flow in the region. Mr. Saraf's plea for the inclusion of the project in the Third Plan deserves the special attention of the State Government as self-sufficiency in food is to be given top priority particularly in this State.

It is rather unfortunate that Vidarbha is not happily placed with regard to existing industries also. Though the serious threat of wholesale closure of mills has been averted, the textile industry as a whole continues to be in a bad plight. It is now clear that the relief in excise duty on cloth given last year has not materially altered the financial position of mills in this region as the load of unsold stocks is as heavy as before. Similarly the manganese industry is depressed because of lack of demand from abroad. Mr. Saraf has pointed out that while the fall in demand from USA has been the main militating influence the high freight rates obtaining in the country are making it impossible for the industry to compete effectively with other producers in the foreign markets. In this regard he draws attention to the fact that because of low freight rates Brazil has been able to increase its sales from 8 per cent to 32 per cent in the American market. It is to be hoped that the question of the freight rate for manganese will be sympathetically viewed by the committee that has

been set up by the Railway Ministry to study the question of concessional rates for export goods.

*

LIC Business in 1958

The progress of the nationalised life insurance in India is being watched with special interest because there is no consensus that life insurance after nationalisation will be as popular with the public as under private enterprise. The results of the working of the LIC during last year are of a variety which should set at rest doubts as to the future of life insurance under state auspices in our country. A record business of Rs. 344.68 crores has been written by the LIC during 1958. This is an unprecedented record for new life business and represents 22 per cent increase over the figure for 1957. Last year's total is made up of Rs. 5.62 crores written outside India, and Rs. 339 crores within India. The latter figure includes Rs. 1.68 crores under the Janata policy scheme. The number of policies issued during 1958 total over 9,60,000 as against 8,00,000 policies issued during the previous year.

Speaking at a press conference last week in Bombay Mr. P. A. Gopalakrishnan, Chairman of the LIC, has pointed out that though the foreign business of the Corporation is still insignificant, there are indications that an improvement in this regard in the current year may take place as a result of his tour last year to East Africa and other places. Such signs are particularly noticeable in East Africa which is one of the principal regions in which business is being done now. The other regions in which business is done are Singapore, Hongkong, Malaya, and Fiji Islands. The fact that the Corporation has formulated a five year plan with a business target of Rs. 1000 crores is an indication of the immense prospects before life insurance in this country.

Much disparity continues in the value of the average policy sold in the different zones. In the Northern Zone the average policy is for over Rs. 4,600, in the Central and Western zones a little over Rs. 4,000, in the Eastern Zone Rs. 2,600 and in the Southern Zone Rs. 2,700. The average policy sold outside India is for over Rs. 10,000.

A new feature in the working of the Corporation is the formation of a research division to assist its investment activities. By virtue of the large funds available for profitable employment, the LIC is now the biggest single investor in the country. Its holdings in industrial equities have also increased considerably in the past one year. Investments now total Rs. 414.02 crores made up as follows: About Rs. 201 crores in Government of India securities, Rs. 55 crores in State Government securities, Rs. 39 crores in other appropriate securities, Rs. 75 crores in debentures, preference and ordinary shares, Rs. 13 crores loans on mortgaged properties, Rs. 21 crores as loans on housing properties and Rs. 10 crores miscellaneous investments.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

BALANCE SHEET OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIA AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1958

As at 31st December, 1957.			As at 31st December, 1958.			PROPERTY AND ASSETS			As at 31st December, 1958.		
Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			As at 31st December, 1958.			1. Cash:			In hand and with Reserve Bank (including foreign currency notes) ...		
1. Capital:			20,00,00,000 00			2. Balances with other Banks:			On current deposit account Rs.		
Authorized Capital—20,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each ...			20,00,00,000 00			(i) In India			2,73,52,994.59 ...		
Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up Capital—(pursuant to Section 5(1) of the State Bank of India Act, 1955)—6,62,500 shares of Rs. 100 each ...			6,62,50,000 00			(ii) Outside India			2,73,52,994.59 ...		
2. Reserve Fund and Other Reserves ...			7,00,00,000 00			3. Money at Call and Short Notice ...			269,58,13,613 53		
2A. Integration and Development Fund (maintained under Section 36 of the State Bank of India Act, 1955) ...			1,48,60,000 00			4. Investments (securities valued in accordance with Regulation 73: shares, debentures or bonds at or below cost):			Fully paid-up 69,24,993.43		
3. Deposits and Other Accounts:			223,88,45,263 61			(i) Secured by Government Securities and Bills Discounted per contra ...			Partly paid-up 66,00,000.00		
Fixed Deposits ...			34,49,82,270 90			(ii) Unsecured ...			2,40,98,987 00		
Savings Bank Deposits ...			219,47,56,821 89			10F which investments of the face value of India Rs. 25,00,00,000 and Pakistan Rs. 2,67,80,600 are pledged against borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc., per contra.			11,21,01,693 34		
4. Borrowings from Other Banking Companies, Agents, etc.:			20,85,25,000 00			5. Advances:			13,50,12,065 64		
(i) In India ...			20,00,00,000 00			(I) Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts, etc.—			2,32,65,295 72		
(ii) Outside India ...			85,25,000 00			(i) Payable in India ...			17,77,895 07		
Particulars:			20,85,25,000 00			(ii) Payable outside India ...			158,56,07,453 76		
(i) Secured by Government Securities and Bills Discounted per contra ...			20,85,25,000 00			[(II) Bills Discounted and Purchased—			1,26,94,284 20		
(ii) Unsecured ...			20,85,25,000 00			(1) Payable in India ...			1,22,41,085 73		
5. Bills Payable ...			6,03,67,778 41			(2) Payable outside India ...			95,65,829 14		
6. Bills for Collection being Bills Receivable as per contra:			2,32,65,295 72			7. Constituents' Liabilities for Acceptances, Endorsements and Other Obligations per contra ...			.....		
(i) Payable in India ...			17,77,895 07			8. *Premises less Depreciation:			Total Cost up to the 31st December, 1957		
(ii) Payable outside India ...			45,00,000 00			Total Cost up to the 31st December, 1958			1,26,94,284 20		
7. Other Liabilities:			26,64,160 53			Additions (Rs. 5,74,670.52) less Deductions (Rs. 6,00,000.00) during the year			1,32,62,258 72		
*Final Dividend for the year ...			58,99,170 54			Depreciation written off up to the 31st December, 1957			.....		
Unclaimed Dividends ...			1,90,14,183 02			Total Cost up to the 31st December, 1958			1,32,62,258 72		
Inter-Office Adjustments (including Rs. 2,79,684.57 due to Imperial Bank of India) ...			5,00,000 00			9. *Furniture and Fixtures less Depreciation:			Total Cost up to the 31st December, 1957		
8. Acceptances, Endorsements and Other Obligations per contra ...			15,90,000 00			Total Cost up to the 31st December, 1958			90,82,383 21		
9. Profit and Loss:			2,39,36,670 54			Additions (Rs. 31,71,158.32) less Deductions (Rs. 12,452.90) during the year			31,59,702 52		
Balance brought forward from last year ...			41,91,361 65			Amount transferred from the Imperial Bank of India during the year ...			1,22,41,085 73		
Profit for the year ...			1,87,45,308 89			Depreciation written off up to the 31st December, 1958 less depreciation previously provided on property which has passed out of the Bank's possession ...			.....		
Amount set aside for payment of Dividend (made up of Interim Dividend Rs. 45,00,000 and Final Dividend Rs. 45,00,000) ...			90,00,000 00			10. Other Assets, including Gold and Silver:			Bullion		
Amount transferred to Reserve Fund ...			25,00,000 00			Adjusting Account of interest, commission, etc.			2,57,53,863 43		
Funds ...			6,37,500 00			Stationery, Stamps, Suspense, etc.			1,18,50,969 12		
Reserve Fund ...			32,00,000 00			11. Non-banking Assets Acquired in satisfaction of Claims ...			.....		
Amount transferred to Staff Welfare Fund ...			10,00,000 00			12. Profit and Loss ...			.....		
Amount transferred to Staff Co-operative Housing Fund ...			1,00,000 00			Total			523,82,39,380 31		
Total			405,12,00,785 74			Total			523,82,39,380 31		

the adjustment has been made in respect of amounts recoverable from the Reserve Bank of India on account of losses attributable to new branches established under Section 16(5) of the State Bank of India Act, 1955.
*Includes Staff Welfare Fund and Staff Co-operative Housing Fund, ownership whereof vests in the Bank.
*Of which Rs. 24,75,000 is to be credited to the Integration and Development Fund (Item 2A above) bringing the amount in the said Fund to Rs. 1,73,25,000.

Particulars of Advances

As at 31st December, 1957.			As at 31st December, 1958.		
Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
156,78,21,076 13			154,31,57,987 76		
1,72,78,892 66			1,92,68,974 55		
14,98,78,790 55			15,81,94,557 09		
...			...		
173,47,74,459 34			172,06,19,519 40		
6,88,374 64			9,37,494 63		
39,44,23,809 91			51,02,52,674 25		
6,96,281 01			9,72,698 45		
39,72,65,110 49			53,23,43,378 61		
9,16,37,225 14			7,22,11,035 72		

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

TO THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA,
We, the undersigned Auditors of the State Bank of India, appointed under Section 41(1) of the State Bank of India Act, 1955, do hereby report to the Central Government upon the Balance Sheet and Accounts of the Bank as at the 31st December, 1958.
We have examined the above Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account and the Accounts relating thereto of the Central Office and the Local Head Offices at Bombay and Calcutta and the Returns submitted and certified by the Secretaries and Treasurers of the Local Head Offices at Madras and New Delhi, by the Manager, Pakistan Branches and by Branch Secretaries, which Returns have been incorporated in the above Balance Sheet and Accounts, and report (i) that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet is a full and true statement of the assets and liabilities of the Bank as at the 31st December, 1958, and (ii) that the Accounts are in accordance with the explanations given and as shown by the Books of the Bank; (iii) that where we have found any discrepancy or inconsistency in the Accounts, we have brought it to the notice of the Bank and the same has been corrected; (iv) that the information received from the Local Head Offices at Madras and New Delhi and from the Branches of the Bank have been found adequate for the purpose of our audit; (v) that the Profit and Loss Account shows a true balance of profit for the period covered by such account; (vi) that, in our opinion, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are drawn up in conformity with the law; and (vii) that, in our opinion, Books of Account have been kept by the Bank as required by law.

The audit of the Books and Accounts of the Central Office has been carried out jointly by Messrs. S. P. Billimoria & Co. and Messrs. Ray and Ray, the audit of the Books and Accounts of the Local Head Offices has been carried out at Bombay by Messrs. S. P. Billimoria & Co. and at Calcutta by Messrs. Ray and Ray.

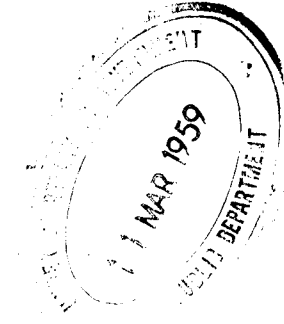
11th February, 1959.

P. C. BHATTACHARYA, Chairman

S. P. BILLIMORIA & CO.,
RAY & RAY

B. P. FATEL }
S. P. PURI } Managing Directors

J. D. CHOKSI
M. H. HASHAM PREMJI
B. VENKATAPPAH
SATYA PAUL VIRMANI
RAMNATH A. PODAR
G. L. BANSAL
SACHINDRA CHAUDHURI
D. P. GOENKA
TRIGUNA SEN } Directors



Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31st December 1958

Year ended 31-12-1957.	Year ended 31-12-1958.	Year ended 31-12-1957.	Year ended 31-12-1958.	Year ended 31-12-1957.	Year ended 31-12-1958.
Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
3,39,68,958	69	3,39,68,958	69	8,24,88,049	53
5,15,04,813	46	5,15,04,813	46	3,54,21,066	94
98,540	00	98,540	00	3,31,433	81
27,86,528	57	27,86,528	57	...	...
98,529	14	98,529	14	...	...
23,15,299	39	23,15,299	39	...	...
50,000	00	50,000	00	...	...
16,40,541	67	16,40,541	67	...	...
33,72,626	79	33,72,626	79	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...
36,58,408	68	36,58,408	68	...	...
1,87,48,308	89	1,87,48,308	89	...	...
11,82,40,550	28	11,82,40,550	28	...	...
Total	48	Total	48	...	...

Appropriation of Profits

The Directors report that, the usual and necessary provisions having been made, the net profit of the Bank for the year ended the 31st December 1958 amounted to Rs. 1,90,14,183.02 which, with Rs. 55,99,170.54 brought forward from last year, makes a total of Rs. 2,46,13,353.56. This sum the Directors of the Bank have disposed of as follows:—

	Rs.	nP.
Dividend to the Shareholders at the rate of Rs. 16 per share ...	90,00,000	00
(made up of Interim Dividend at the rate of Rs. 8/- per share Rs. 45,00,000 and Final Dividend at the rate of Rs. 8/- per share Rs. 45,00,000).		
2. Transferred to Reserve Fund ...	37,50,000	00
3. Transferred to Pension Funds ...	6,90,200	00
4. Bonus to Staff ...	36,00,000	00
5. Transferred to Staff Welfare Fund ...	5,00,000	00
6. Transferred to Staff Co-operative Housing Fund ...	15,00,000	00
7. Balance carried forward to the Profit and Loss Account ...	55,73,153	56
Total	2,46,13,353	56

Small Recovery After a Sharp Decline

AFTER witnessing a steady rise in prices for nearly three months, prices in the Cotton futures market developed an easy trend during the past few days due to sustained selling pressure following the fixation of "room" rates. Although the actual room rates were fair, the feeling in the market was that the room rates, particularly for Kalyan and Jaydhar "B" grade, Buri American and Gaorani, etc., were such as to encourage large tenders against the maturing contract. It was this realisation that had weakened the sentiment and provoked all-round selling pressure. Moreover, arrivals have been on the increase, particularly in the Eroach area. Again, with the delivery period of the maturing contract to commence this week, there was a distinct inclination to switch-over operations from this contract to the May contract. Consequently, it managed to remain steady at close.

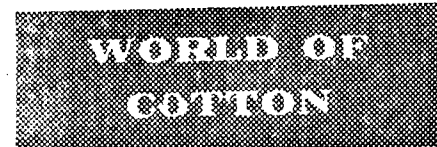
Above all, the demand from the mills is subdued. The mills are obviously keeping off the market on account of the announcement of an import quota for foreign cotton and the issue of allotment letters to the exporting mills under the "export incentive scheme". With the result, the CO/2 came down by about Rs 80 per candy in view of the fact that equivalent varieties from Sudan and East Africa were cheaper by about Rs 100 per candy, while Vijay lost about Rs 30 per candy.

Listless conditions continued to prevail on the export front. There was hardly any demand from shippers for exportable varieties. Barring Bengal Deshi, all short-staple growths eased by about Rs 15 per candy. The overseas demand for Zoda and Yellow Pickings was also very poor.

In the foreign section, export mills have received their allotment letters for import of cotton against their export performance in July/December 1958 period. The absence of import duty on foreign cotton in the Union Budget was also welcomed by the fine and super-fine count mills. This is understandable since it will conflict with the "export incentive scheme". In fact, this is responsible for the small recovery in prices towards the close of the week.

Some spinners were reported to have bought AR/Bushoga and, to some extent, AR/BP/52 for March/April delivery. There were some enquiries for the higher grades of Gezira/S new crop based on the reduced levels obtained at the auction on February 24. Reports from East Africa have indicated that the crop in Uganda/Kenya has been revised downward by 45,000 bales to 3.85 lakh bales.

Indian Finance



KARACHI COTTON MARKET:

Prices in the Karachi Cotton futures market showed small gains over last levels, thanks to the prevailing low levels which attracted some buying. Slackness of export demand and pressure of the new crop arrivals, however, discouraged follow-up support.

X

ALEXANDRIA COTTON MARKET:

Prices in the Alexandria Cotton futures market showed a mixed trend. The long-staple Karnak contracts encountered selling, while medium-staple Ashmouni received some support. There were rumours in the market that the present export duty of 3.45d per lb on Karnak and Menoufi and 2.05d on other growths might be reduced or even abolished, so as to meet competition from Sudan cotton.

X

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET:

Easy conditions prevailed in the Liverpool cotton futures market, thanks to hedge pressure and liquidation induced by bearish outlook for raw cotton and lower prices quoted by US shippers. Both the American and Sudan contracts were neglected by US shippers. Both the American and Sudan contracts were neglected and values remained unchanged.

X

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET:

Conditions in the New York cotton futures market remained fully steady. Trade and commission house buying was good, while spot house also lent support. The main influencing factors were expectations of large exports in the next season and prospects of a tightening of free supplies later in the current season. Spot cotton was, however, a shade easy.

X

CLOTH AND PIECEGOODS:

Activity in the Cloth market was rather restricted last week. The only redeeming feature was the movement of the seasonal goods in the domestic sector. It is stated that some mills producing quality goods were able to precipitate business at slightly higher prices. On the other hand, the demand from Uttar Pradesh had tapered off.

On the export front, trading conditions were more or less the same. Inquiries were received from Hong Kong. The UK maintained more or less their usual offtake in medium greys, drillings and furnishing fabrics at slightly reduced prices. Although there were enquiries from East Africa, no business was reported to have materialised. All other destinations were dull.

Meanwhile, the outlook for Indian cloth in world market appears very uncertain despite the export incentives announced by the Government. Exporters complain that the benefit is confined only to "exporting mills", while they account for about 80 per cent of the export trade. Incentives like import licences for raw cotton for exporting mills do not seem to have been caught up well with the mills; because the response to this has been very cold.

March 7, 1959

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THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT

To be submitted to the Shareholders at the Fifty-Third Annual General Meeting to be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, on Thursday, the 12th day of March, 1959, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December, 1958

The Directors submit to the Shareholders the BALANCE-SHEET AND PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ended 31st December, 1958. The Auditors' Report is also annexed.

The transactions for the past year, including the balance brought forward from the previous year, Rs. 16,02,381.34, have resulted in a profit of ...	Rs. 1,01,79,476	54
An interim dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1958, at the rate of 6 per cent. free of Income-tax on the Paid-up Capital of Rs. 3,00,00,000, which absorbed ...	Rs. 18,00,000	00
Provision made for Income-tax and Super-tax for the year ...	25,00,000	00
Bonus to Staff ...	16,00,000	00
The Directors now propose:— To pay a final dividend for the half-year ended 31st December, 1958, at the rate of 10 per cent free of Income-tax, making 16 per cent for the year, on the Paid-up Capital of Rs. 3,00,00,000, which will absorb ...	30,00,000	00
To carry forward to the next account ...	12,79,476	54
Total Rs. ...	1,01,79,476	54

The Company's business continued to function satisfactorily.

The Bank Rate remained stationary at 4%.

Branches were opened during the year at Churchgate, Fort and Sion in Bombay, at Navrangpura in Ahmedabad and at Baroda, Kanpur and Visakhapatnam.

The Directors report with deep regret the death on 1st October, 1958, of their esteemed colleague, Sir Joseph Kay, K.B.E., who was a Director of the Company for over 37 years; they desire to place on record their high appreciation of the valuable services rendered by him to the Company.

Under the provisions of Section 256 of the Companies Act, 1956, the following Directors of the Company retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election:—

Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai,
Mr. Bhagvandas C. Mehta,
Mr. A. D. Shroff.

During the year Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka, at the invitation of the Board of Directors accepted a seat on the Board. Under the provisions of Section 260 of the Companies Act, 1956, and of Article 85 of the Company's Articles of Association he will hold office up to the date of the Annual General Meeting, namely, up to 12th March, 1959. He stands for election in the manner provided by the Act and the Articles of Association.

The Shareholders are requested to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

COWASJEE JEHLANGIR, ... Chairman.

AMBALAL SARABHAI,
RAMNARAYAN RAMNARAIN,
BHAGVANDAS C. MEHTA,
K. M. D. THACKERSEY,
A. D. SHROFF,
MADANMOHAN MANGALDAS,
N. K. PETIGARA,
JUGMOHAN PRASAD GOENKA,
Bombay, 5th February, 1959.

T. R. LALWANI,
General Manager.

H. A. CURRIMBHROY,
Chief Accountant.

BALANCE-SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.			Rs.	nP.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS.			Rs.	nP.	
1. CAPITAL:										
Authorised Capital:					1. CASH:					
(a) 5,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each	...	...	5,00,00,000	00	In hand and with Reserve Bank of India and State Bank of India (including foreign currency notes)			...	8,66,06,309	
(b) 1,00,000 "A" shares of Rs. 50 each	...	...	50,00,000	00				...		
			5,50,00,000	00	2. BALANCES WITH OTHER BANKS ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS:					
Issued and Subscribed Capital:					(i) in India			...	12,67,235	
(a) 5,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each paid for in cash	...	...	5,00,00,000	00	(ii) outside India			...	1,75,25,308	
(b) 1,00,000 "A" shares of Rs. 50 each credited as fully paid bonus shares	...	...	50,00,000	00				...	1,87,92,544	
			5,50,00,000	00	3. MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE			...	Nil	
Amount called up on 5,00,000 shares of Rs. 100 each at Rs. 50 per share	...	...	2,50,00,000	00	4. INVESTMENTS AT BELOW MARKET VALUE:					
Amount fully paid up on 1,00,000 "A" shares of Rs. 50 each	...	...	50,00,000	00	(i) Securities of the Central and State Governments and other Trustee Securities, including Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments			...	21,90,72,337	
			3,00,00,000	00	(ii) Shares:					
Less: Calls unpaid	...	...	Nil		(a) Fully paid Preference Shares			...	16,26,802	
			3,00,00,000	00	(b) Fully paid Ordinary Shares			...	73,76,005	
Add: Forfeited shares	...	...	Nil	3,00,00,000	00	(c) Partly paid Ordinary Shares			...	4,93,500
					(iii) Debentures or Bonds			...	1,43,94,161	
					(iv) Other Investments:					
					Pakistan Government and Trustee Securities			...	20,25,898	
					(v) Gold			...	Nil	
									24,49,88,704	
2. RESERVE FUND AND OTHER RESERVES:										
Reserve Fund					5. ADVANCES:					
(Includes Rs. 1,50,00,000 received as premiums on issues of shares in past years).				3,10,00,000	00	(Other than bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the Auditors).				
3. DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS:										
Fixed Deposits	...	...	39,58,12,675	67	(i) Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts, etc.:					
Savings Bank Deposits	...	...	11,86,44,458	64	(1) in India			...	Rs. 49,42,08,768	
Current Accounts, Contingency Accounts, etc.	...	...	36,83,16,377	39	(2) outside India			...	Rs. 2,68,62,958	
				88,27,73,511	70	(ii) Bills Discounted and Purchased (excluding Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments):				
4. BORROWINGS FROM OTHER BANKING COMPANIES, AGENTS, ETC.:										
(i) in India	...	...	Nil			(1) payable in India			...	Rs. 3,13,17,466
(ii) outside India	...	...	Nil	Nil		(2) payable outside India			...	Rs. 3,75,31,360
PARTICULARS:										
(i) Secured by Bills Discounted	...	...	Nil			6,88,48,827			18	58,99,20,554
(ii) Unsecured	...	...	Nil			PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES:				
						(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured			...	47,30,58,812
5. BILLS PAYABLE	...	...		36,53,540	89	(ii) Debts considered good for which the banking company holds no other security than the debtors' personal security			...	3,60,42,772
6. BILLS FOR COLLECTION BEING RECEIVABLE as per contra:						(iii) Debts considered good secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors			...	8,08,18,969
(i) payable in India	...	...	34,09,802	88		(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad, not provided for			...	Nil
(ii) payable outside India	...	...	1,15,86,596	36					...	58,99,20,554
				1,49,96,399	24				...	94,03,08,112
7. OTHER LIABILITIES:										
(i) Unexpired Discounts	...	...	1,86,494	66					...	
(ii) Branch Adjustments	...	...	18,49,790	01					...	
(iii) Unclaimed Dividends	...	...	3,54,360	94					...	
				23,90,645	61				...	
Carried forward	...	...		96,48,14,097	44				...	

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BALANCE-SHEET—(Contd.)

	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.		Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
Brought forward ...			96,48,14,097	44	PROPERTY AND ASSETS—(Contd.)			94,03,08,112	
8. ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS per contra ...			5,07,52,461	34	Brought forward ...			20,26,066	17
9. PROFIT AND LOSS:					(v) Debts due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons ...			14,98,52,676	23
Balance as per Balance-Sheet as at 31st December, 1957 ...			46,02,381	31	(vi) Debts due by companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or, in the case of private companies, as members ...			25,01,157	79
Less: Final Dividend at 10 per cent, making 16 per cent for the year 1957, free of Income-tax ...	30,00,000	00			(vii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons ...			16,93,49,780	46
Placed to the Bank's Reserve Fund ...	Nil		30,00,000	00	(viii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or, in the case of private companies, as members ...			10,29,669	92
			16,02,381	34	6. BILLS RECEIVABLE BEING BILLS FOR COLLECTION as per contra:			34,09,802	88
Add: Profit for the year ended 31st December, 1958 ...			85,77,095	20	(i) payable in India ...			1,15,86,596	36
			1,01,79,476	54	(ii) payable outside India ...				1,49,96,399
Less: Provision for Income-tax and Super-tax for the year ...	25,00,000	00			7. CONSTITUENTS' LIABILITIES FOR ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS per contra ...				5,07,52,461
Interim Dividend at 6 per cent for the half-year ended 30th June, 1958 ...	18,00,000	00			8. PREMISES, LESS DEPRECIATION:				
Provision for Bonus to Staff for the year 1958 ...	16,00,000	00	59,00,000	00	At cost as at 31st December, 1957 ...	1,04,17,536	00		
					Additions during this year ...	9,76,188	23		
10. CONTINGENT LIABILITIES:						1,13,93,724	23		
(i) On partly paid Shares ...	19,33,500	00			Less: Written off to 31st December, 1957 ...	75,84,301	64	38,09,422	
(ii) Claims against the banking company not acknowledged as debts ...	69,436	00			9. FURNITURE AND FIXTURES, LESS DEPRECIATION ...				Nil
(iii) Guarantees given on behalf of customers ...	7,11,18,576	58			10. OTHER ASSETS:				
(iv) Bills of Exchange Re-discounted:					(i) Shares of the Bank of India (U.K.) Nominees Limited, at cost ...	1,335	65		
U. S. Dollar Bills Re-discounted \$31,941.52 of which \$15,415.39 have run off as at 5th February, 1959.					(ii) Advance Payments of Tax ...	82,00,927	50		
(v) Outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts ...	13,56,26,819	99			(iii) Stamps ...	20,343	29		
					(iv) Interest accrued on Investments to 31st December, 1958 ...	17,57,033	57		
					(v) Silver ...	Nil		99,79,640	
Note:—Provision to the full extent for future gratuities to Staff has not been made, the liability for which has not been ascertained.					11. NON-BANKING ASSETS ACQUIRED IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS ...				Nil
The Profit and Loss Account includes expenses of The Bank of India (U.K.) Nominees Limited, a subsidiary company of this Bank.									
Total Rupees ...			1,01,98,46,085	32	Total Rupees ...			1,01,98,46,035	

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

We have audited the foregoing Balance-Sheet of The Bank of India Limited as at 31st December, 1958, and also the foregoing Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended upon that date, in which are incorporated unaudited returns from all the Branches in India not visited by us for the purposes of this Report and the audited returns of all Branches outside India audited by other Auditors.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, read with the provisions to sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 211 and sub-sections (5) of Sections 211 and 227 of the Companies Act, 1956, the Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are not required to be and are not drawn up in accordance with the Sixth Schedule to the Companies Act, 1956; they are, therefore, drawn up in conformity with Forms A and B of the Third Schedule to the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

We report that:—

- we have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit have found them to be satisfactory;
- the transactions of the Bank which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank;
- in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purpose of our audit have been received from the Branches of the Bank;
- the Bank's Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account and the returns;
- in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give the information required by the Companies Act, 1956, in the manner so required for banking companies and on such basis the said Balance-Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the Bank as at 31st December, 1958, and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the profit for the year ended upon that date.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Bombay, 5th February, 1959.

COWASJEE JEHLANGIR,
AMBALAL SARABHAI,
RAMNIWAS RAMNARAIN,
SHAGVANDAS C. MEHTA,
K. M. D. THACKERSEY,

Chairman.

Directors.

A. D. SHROFF,
MADANMOHAN MANGALDAS,
N. K. PETIGARA,
JUGMOHAN PRASAD GOENKA,

H. A. CURRIMBOHY,
Chief Accountant.

T. R. LALWANI,
General Manager.

March 7, 1959

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BALANCE-SHEET—(Contd.)

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1958

EXPENDITURE.		INCOME (less provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions).	
	Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.
1. Interest paid on deposits, borrowings, etc. ...	1,94,80,907 05	1. Interest and Discount ...	3,86,44,733 04
2. Salaries and Allowances and Provident Fund ...	1,21,12,204 82	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage ...	52,33,690 59
Salary and Allowances to General Manager Rs. 75,000.00.		3. Rents ...	2,98,528 92
3. Directors' and Local Committee Members' Fees and Allowances ...	1,26,076 00	4. Net profit on sale of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account) ...	Nil
4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc. ...	16,92,074 73	5. Net profit on revaluation of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account) ...	Nil
5. Law Charges ...	72,845 28	6. Income from non-banking assets and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets ...	Nil
6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps ...	1,89,471 35	7. Other Receipts ...	4,53,537 44
7. Auditors' Fees ...	40,000 00		
8. Depreciation on and repairs to the banking company's property ...	1,13,314 14	Total Rupees ...	4,46,30,489 99
9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc. ...	8,82,247 24		
10. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets ...	Nil		
11. Other Expenditure ...	13,44,255 18		
12. Balance of Profit (Subject to Taxation) ...	85,77,095 20		
Total Rupees ...	4,46,30,489 99		

Statement Pursuant to Section 212 of the Companies Act, 1956

The Profit and Loss Account of the Bank of India Limited for the year ended 31st December, 1958, does not include any profit or loss of its subsidiary. The Bank of India (U. K.) Nominees Limited (a nominee company incorporated and operating in the United Kingdom), as no profit was made and no loss was sustained by that subsidiary. All expenses incurred were borne and paid by The Bank of India Limited. The shares of the subsidiary are wholly owned by the Bank.

Having regard to the fact that no Profit and Loss Account of the said subsidiary is prepared in the circumstances aforesaid and that its Balance-Sheet and the Reports of its Board of Directors and Auditors are drawn up in accordance with the law in force in the United Kingdom, an application was made to the Central Government under sub-section (8) of Section 212 of the Companies Act, 1956, and, in exercise of the powers conferred by the said sub-section (8) of Section 212 of the Companies Act, 1956, the Central Government, being satisfied that it is necessary so to do, have directed that, in relation to The Bank of India (U. K.) Nominees Limited, a subsidiary of the Bank, the provisions of Section 212 of the said Act shall apply only to the extent that The Bank of India Limited shall be required to attach to its Balance-Sheets copies of the Balance-Sheets and of the Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Auditor of the said subsidiary made out in accordance with the provisions of the English Companies Act for the time being in force in the United Kingdom and that The Bank of India Limited is exempted from attaching to its Balance-Sheets a copy of the Profit and Loss Account of the said subsidiary.

COWASJEE JEHLANGIR,

Chairman.

AMBALAL SARABHAI,
RAMNIWAS RAMNARAIN,
SHAGVANDAS C. MEHTA,
K. M. D. THACKERSEY,
A. D. SHROFF,
MADANMOHAN MANGALDAS,
N. K. PETIGARA,
JUGMOHAN PRASAD GOENKA,

H. A. CURRIMBOHY,
Chief Accountant.

Directors.

T. R. LALWANI,
General Manager.

Bombay, 5th February, 1959.

GATEWAY MARKETS

Mixed Trend in Oilseeds

PRICES on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange showed a mixed trend in the midst of narrow two-sided fluctuations. Groundnut kept steady, while Castorseed failed to maintain the improvement in prices noticed till recently. Trading in Linseed was featured by a substantial business in linseed oil with Australia. Cottonseed prices recorded an impressive rise in prices on speculative support.

Despite the increase in the excise duty on vegetable oils, steady conditions persisted in the Groundnut section as a result of fair demand from crushers and vanaspathi manufacturers. Advices from Saut were also fairly quoted.

at Rs 35.50 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 18.50.

Conditions in the Castorseed section were generally quiet in the absence of fresh developments. Although there was an initial rise in prices on rumours of business done to the extent of 700 tons in castor oil with Czechoslovakia, continued weakness in the spot section caused a sharp fall in prices towards the close. Castor ready was done at Rs 29.75 and Castor Oil, commercial quality at Rs 15.25.

Prices in the Linseed section developed a firmer tendency on reports of business done in Linseed Oil to the extent of 985 tons with Australian paint manufacturers. The bulk of this business was reported done at prices ranging from £113 to £114 per ton. A small quantity was reported to have fetched even £116 per ton. The entire quantity is to be shipped by the end of April; but nearly half of the total commitments will be executed before the end of this month.

This Australian order has proved timely from the Indian angle, especially when the new crop has already

started moving on a limited scale in the Moglal and Rajasthan areas during the last few days. The arrivals are expected to commence in Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh in about a fortnight. This year's crop is placed at the normal quantity of about 3.5 lakh tons.

While the periodical Australian demand has helped the market in recent months, the overall export outlook does not inspire much confidence, since the current prices in the UK, placed at about £97 per ton, make business improbable. Canada and the Argentine have been prominent rivals and hence conditions in the near future can hardly be expected to favour India. It is, however, significant that linseed oil has a good domestic market, which has been a stabilising factor for the commodity in relation to rapeseed oil and mustard oil.

Yarn

It is learnt that the Rayon textiles industry will shortly represent to the Union Government that the actual users should be allowed to utilise their import licences for art

silk yarn to obtain their requirements from abroad, without any restrictions in respect of their source of supplies.

The industry's plea is a sequel to the recent Government directive that not more than 76 per cent of the value of the import licences should be utilised for direct imports and that the balance quantity should be obtained through the State Trading Corporation from the countries with which the Corporation has rupee payment arrangements.

Gold & Silver

Sentiment on the Bullion Exchange, after remaining depressed early in the week, improved towards the close. The initial easiness was mainly due to selling pressure following rumours that the authorities would do away with the import duty on bullion. However, in the absence of any such relief and the Finance Minister's proposal to increase Wealth Tax on individuals and Hindu undivided families, values improved.

OLYMPUS

FIRST reactions to Mr Morarji Desai's financial proposals for the coming year have been exhilaratingly paradoxical. All pre-budget speculations had emphasised the comparative lack of room for manoeuvre that the Finance Minister was afflicted with, and no major departure from the tax structure erected by his predecessors was hoped for. Therefore, when Mr Morarji Desai unfolded what appears to be the beginning of a rational system of corporate taxation, he literally took the breath of his audience away. The major fact to which everyone clung was the proposed abolition of the Wealth Tax on companies and the excess dividends tax. While a number of minor excise levies have been fairly freely (and as it turned out, accurately) predicted, none, even in his extravagant moments, had dared hope for the repeal of two contentious levies to which Government had so tenaciously been holding on so long. Indeed, when Professor Kaldor, who had originally opposed Wealth Tax on Companies recently gave it his blessing—in fact he suggested raising the rates—one's worst forebodings seemed likely to come true. So, when Mr Morarji Desai almost casually slipped in the bit of information about its abolition (as also of the excess dividend tax) at the end of the explanation of his scheme for simplifying corporate taxation, the impact was tremendous. It was not surprising to read that stock markets reacted bullishly, for a similar buoyancy was visible even among those with no immediate stakes.

But the paradox comes in because of second thoughts. Even as one was listening to the rest of the Finance Minister's proposals, one's mind was becoming bothered by the possible "snags". The first was the implications of a proposal that seems simultaneously to reduce the current rate of income-tax and super-tax, on the one hand, and do away with Wealth Tax and Excess Dividends Tax, on the other. On the face of it, this collocation of good fortune seems too good to be true. Such generosity from Finance Ministers at the best of times is suspect, and it is even more so, when the need for resources is so great. So, wariness seemed to be called for. And when a Finance Minister makes the further claim that this apparent improvidence does not leave him any the worse off, you begin to think that he is either a magician or, what is more likely, there is something illusory about all the grand throwing away! And if you knew the intricacies of "grossing-up"—or if you were enlightened by the Finance Minister's explanation of this complicated process—you may dimly perceive that in some way this process has been effectively reducing all along the yield from the nominally high

A Well Thought Out Budget

level of company taxation and that the abolition of this process from now on—that is to say, from the assessment year 1960-61—will make it possible for the Finance Minister to do away with the Wealth Tax on companies. But even when one perceived this immediately—and it is hardly likely that one will, unless one were an expert—one will still have to work out the full implications of this new structure of company taxation from the point of view of the company, on the one hand, and the shareholder, on the other. As I shall indicate presently, a closer examination of the proposals will go to prove the essential soundness of the change and its multilateral potentiality for favourable impact on the economy in general and industry in particular. But even so, the original "hurrah" that greeted the proposals were more of a reflex than anything else. Almost the only thing that seemed to matter was the abolition of the Wealth Tax on companies and the Excess Dividends Tax. It is almost certain that the Finance Minister calculated on this as much as on the essential acceptability of the reforms. In the event, his calculations, as proved by general public reaction, have been abundantly vindicated.

It is not surprising that a good deal of comment has been attracted by Mr Desai's proposals over company taxation. In the first place, it marks a radical departure from much that one has come to accept fatalistically as the characteristic complexity of corporate taxation. Whatever one may say about Mr Desai's proposals in this regard, his claim that they will considerably simplify the tax structure of corporate bodies would be readily conceded. There is no importation, under the new system, of a whole series of fictions and the consequent harking back to the factual position in order to vary the fiction for each particular case. Thus, it is no longer relevant in the assessment of the individual shareholder to discover if the company itself has paid any taxes on the profits from which the dividends have been declared and if so at what rate. Two kinds of anomalies used to arise. Owing to liberal depreciation and other allowances in the Act, it often happened that the company had sizable "book profits" whereas its "total income" for income-tax purposes was nil or even less than nil. If dividends were declared out of these "book profits", the shareholder was not entitled to any notional credit for tax supposedly paid by the company, for the cogent reason that no tax had been paid on this profit. This meant, in practice, a constantly harking back to the company's own assessment, which may or may not have been completed. And when the share-

holders are all over the country, the administrative delays caused by a nexus between company's assessment and the shareholder's assessment can be very vexatious. Not unoften, it led to loss of revenue because of improper coordination of information.

The second kind of difficulty used to be declarations of dividends out of 'reserves'. There, the legal position was ambiguous, and from time to time the relevant provisions were somewhat fitfully and ineffectively amended. Whether the relevant rate for "grossing up" was the rate applicable to all companies in the year in which the declaration of dividend was made, or to that particular company (which may have paid no tax in that particular year) was one bone of contention. Another difficulty arose from the fact that it is quite conceivable that dividends may be declared out of earlier profits which had suffered a certain rate of tax, but in the year in which it was declared the company may not have had any taxable income. In that case, the fiction seemed to break down, since legally the shareholder will not apparently get any credit for tax deemed to have been paid by the company, since the relevant rate was that of the year of declaration. Lawyers have been having a happy time bandying words and arguments on all these provisions, whose sole justification was an exaggerated identification of the company with its shareholders. Though there are companies which are in reality "individuals" or "families" in this country (as there are perhaps elsewhere), this rather inconvenient identification of the company with the shareholders was both unrelated to the legal and factual position regarding identity of corporate bodies.

In parentheses, it may perhaps be mentioned that in contexts where the myth of a separate identity should be exposed, as in the case of private companies avoiding supertax by non-distribution, there has been no readiness to do so. Complicated fictions are erected in the opposite direction. A simple provision like a legal sanction for treating private limited companies as firms will do away with the need for insisting on distribution of dividends on pain of penal supertax. If, on the analogy of firms, taxes will be payable on private profits, where distributed or not, Section 23-A can be done away with, with relief to everybody except perhaps to income-tax experts. The unprogressive feature of putting a discount on thrift and plough-back implicit in the present structure of Section 23-A will also disappear. Since Mr Desai has shown himself capable of getting out of the usual rut of thinking, he should devote some attention to tidying up Sec-

tion 23-A of the Income-Tax Act in the same way he has done with the rest of company taxation.

The second virtue of Mr Desai's proposals has been the low level of taxation for companies he has proposed. As I said earlier one outstanding fact is that an Indian company will not from now on—that is, from 1960-61—pay more than 45 per cent of its total income as direct tax, unless it is affected by the provisions of 23-A or the tax on bonus shares. There is, thus, as far as the company is concerned, an immediate gain of over seven per cent gain in the rate of income-tax and corporation tax, plus Wealth Tax and Excess Dividends Tax. It is true that the shareholder will be making good the loss to the exchequer involved in this, or so Mr Morarji Desai calculates. The implications of these proposals will be carefully worked out by everybody concerned. But it can hardly be denied that companies will now have to make good their assertion that they had been prevented from ploughing back enough into business because taxation took it all away. If, either because of the removal of excess dividends tax or because of a desire to make good the loss to the shareholder by the new procedure by giving larger dividends quantitatively, the greater available surplus is disposed of improvidently, earlier professions would be shown up to have been hypocritical. Whatever may be one's judgment on Mr Desai's budget, he deserves to be congratulated on responding to insistent demand—from this journal, among others—for easing the pressure on corporate taxation. What is more, he has done this without loss to the exchequer. He has also, in the process, succeeded in clearing to some extent the jungle of corporate taxation. A remarkable achievement, in any manner of reckoning.

I have confined myself to what appeared to be an unusual and interesting feature of this year's budget. (It is really the feature of taxation for the year after the one for which the budget has been presented). I shall have occasion to comment on the rest of the budget in the coming weeks when Parliament debates it. More immediately, the various aspects of this year's budget will be, as usual, subjects of detailed special study by Indian Finance. For the present, my summing up of the budget, without going into details, is that it is well thought out.

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DELHI
REVIEWNORTH INDIAN
NOTESUniversity
Education

The importance of English in University education, stressed in the report of the University Grants Commission, received new emphasis at the hands of Dr K. L. Shrimali, Education Minister in the course of the debate, in the Rajya Sabha, on the report of the University Grants Commission. Referring to this, Dr Shrimali pointed out, that high standard in English in the universities were indispensable for progress of scientific and technical education. The case of English found other champions, in Dr H. N. Kunzru, who is also a member of the University Grants Commission, and also a few other members of different political colour. However, Mr T. S. Avana-shlingam Chettiar, the educationist and spokesman from the South was unmoved by these arguments, and pleaded for the introduction of regional languages as the medium of instruction in the universities. This however, drew out arguments from Dr H. N. Kunzru in defence of the English language and its utility for preserving the country's unity.

The three-year degree course was another matter in respect of which strong divergences of views emerged in the course of the debate. Prof A. R. Wadia, opposed the introduction of the three-year degree course on the ground that the effectiveness and worth of the new course remained yet to be demonstrated. Prof Wadia sought to disprove the merit of the new scheme by referring to the introduction of the scheme in the Mysore University long ago and the subsequent reversion to the original arrangement. Dr P. V. Kane another Nominated member of the Rajya Sabha was also for proceeding slowly with the introduction of the three-year degree course.

The work put in by the University Grants Commission for expanding and improving university education in the country was also variously interpreted by the members depending upon their political colour. Mr Bhupesh Gupta, the Communist spokesman had nothing to spare by way of praise for the work done by the University Grants Commission and he characterised the report of the Commission as uninspiring and as lacking vision and a sense of reality. However, the Education Ministries at the Centre and the State, are in the eyes of Mr Gupta worse sinners in the matter of university education. He particularly charged the Government with lack of a proper educational policy, a criticism which drew effective reply from the Education Minister who reminded Mr Gupta of the educational policy set out by the Secondary Education Commission

and the University Education Commission.

*

Pay-Scales of Govt. Servants

The pay scale structure of the Central Government servants was one of the subjects that came up for discussion in the Lok Sabha, last week. Mr Nath Pal, who took up the cause of the Central Government servants pointed to the rising trend of prices in the country which had inflated the cost of living and urged the need for giving interim relief to the employees. This refrain was taken up by the other opposition members also who in their individual speeches sought to strengthen the case made out by Mr Nath Pal.

The main ground for considering the question of giving interim relief is, according to Mr Nath Pal, the delay that is now considered inevitable in the submission of their report by the Second Pay Commission. The debate at one time, lapsed into a controversy into the legitimacy of such a long time being taken up by the Commission to prepare and finalise their report. The arguments advanced by Mr Nath Pal, who was the main critic of the Commission in this respect were met by Mr Morarji Desai, Union Finance Minister who pointed to the complexity and time consuming nature of the job entrusted to the Pay Commission.

In advancing the case for giving interim relief, the members were not worried about the adequacy of resources or the impact of such measure on the total resources position. Refusing to accept the plea of inadequate resources Mr Nath Pal, said that two firms in the private sector alone owed the Government nearly Rs 17 crores, the Government losing even the interest on these dues which would work to about Rs 1 crore.

Mr Morarji Desai, who was called upon to defend the policy of the Government and answer the points raised by the opposition members in the matter of giving interim relief to the Government employees, smashed the case for giving interim relief made out by the opposition, by pointing out that this itself was a matter resting with the Pay Commission and could be taken up only at its recommendation. The grant of relief on an interim basis on the Government's own initiative was therefore unwarranted. In the course of his reply to the opposition members' speeches Mr Desai also had a fling at the opposition for the apparent inconsistency involved in their present stand for increasing the emoluments to the Government which, as he pointed out, was at odds with the criticisms they had indulged in on the rising expenditure on the civil account.

The existence of mass poverty in the rural areas and the continuing low level of earning of some sections of urban labour force was used by Mr Desai to parry the opposition's argument for interim relief.

NORTH INDIAN
MARKETSKhandsari Spurts:
Sugar Prices React

THE bullish fervour in the pre-Budget trading in commodity markets on fears of fresh taxation was smothered after the announcement of the Budget proposals. The trend turned bearish except in commodities which were affected by increased excise duties.

Khandsari prices have shot up by Rs 2.50 a maund following the imposition of excise duty. But, sugar prices receded sharply by 50 nP to Re 1 per maund on hopes that the supply of sugarcane to the sugar mills would improve insofar as sugarcane is diverted from Khandsari to sugar production.

Meanwhile, the Punjab Sugarcane (Prohibition of use for Manufacture of Gur) Order 1959, issued by the Central Government, has been greeted by the sugar industry in the region. It is felt that this measure will remove unfair competition from khandsari units to which sugar mills have been exposed. The general view is, however, that the Central directive has come rather late in the day to be of any effective help to the sugar mills during the current season. The crushing season is at its fag-end. It also remains to be seen whether the order will be extended to Uttar Pradesh. In any case, it looks as though the mills can expect some tangible relief from the imposition of an excise duty on khandsari.

Sugar production is reported to be lower at 4.46 lakh tons in January as against 4.31 lakh tons in January 1958. Thus, total production, during the current season up to the end of January, amounts to only 9.21 lakh tons as compared to 9.24 lakh tons in the corresponding period of the previous season. Total despatches from factories, in the first three months of the current season, are reported to be 4.95 lakh tons as against 4.41 lakh tons in the corresponding period of 1957-58. Closing stocks with the factories, as on the 31st January 1959, were 7.59 lakh tons as against 9.18 lakh tons on the corresponding date of last year.

India is not known to have joined the International Sugar Agreement so far. But, with world prices depressed and London quoting about £25.10 per ton for March delivery, it will be difficult for the Indian Sugar Mills' Association to utilise the remaining part of the export quota without incurring a loss, far bigger than originally anticipated. It appears that no export business has been done during the past few weeks, probably because prices have been on the decline as compared to the £33 per ton realised for the last sale.

Gur

Although the Punjab Sugarcane Order was welcomed by the sugar industry in the region, prices of Gur have spurred sharply in the main producing mandies of the Punjab and Uttar Pradesh. The stockists are reported to be unwilling to part with their stocks and prices have risen by about Re 1 per maund.

*

Foodgrains

Sentiment in the Foodgrains market continued to remain depressed. A steady improvement in the arrivals of the new and old crop produce accounted for a substantial reduction in spot prices. The increase in stocks also exercised pressure on the ruling prices. Above all, the decision by the Government of India to ban forward trading in coarse grains and pulses with immediate effect, also aided sentiment bearishly.

According to the latest notification, the Government of India have banned, with immediate effect, all forward contracts as well as non-transferable specific delivery contracts for the sale or purchase of rice and paddy. Outstanding contracts entered into on or before March 2, 1959 will be cleared at the rates prevailing at the close of business on March 2.

Naturally, prices have tended to fall, not to speak of the fact that stockists are anxious to liquidate their stocks in view of good crop prospects. In the Delhi grains market, Wheat was marked down further by Rs 2 per maund, while the average and inferior qualities of Rice could not maintain their previous levels. Trading in Gram was practically at a standstill, as buyers were unwilling to transact business even at a low level in view of the new crop arrivals. Jowar, however, steadied up by 50 nP per maund on heavy purchases by local stockists coupled with large despatches made to Uttar Pradesh. Pulses softened a little due to resistance on the part of buyers.

*

Shellac

Under a trade arrangement concluded by the State Trading Corporation of India, Shellac will shortly be exported to North Korea for the first time. As a result of negotiations between the State Trading Corporations of North Korea and the STC, a link transaction has been concluded covering a substantial quantity of shellac from India.

This may probably be the reason that shellac prices in the Calcutta market have developed a firmer tendency. The rate for Pure TN quality is quoted higher at Rs 74 as against Rs 70 per maund in the previous week. Also, shipments, during the last month up to the 24th, were substantially higher at 32,035 packages as against only 21,791 packages in the corresponding period of January.

MADRAS REVIEW

IN common with Finance Ministers in most other States, Mr C. Subramaniam, the Madras Finance Minister has presented a surplus budget without any surprises for any section of the community. Additional taxation that has been a frequent feature of State budgets in recent years is conspicuously absent and this is a further point of similarity of the Madras budget with the budgets of the other States. The similarity embraces the whole financial field and there is a marked improvement in the revenue resources of the State, an improvement in which almost all the States had shared.

The revenue receipts for the State had registered a progressive increase from Rs 62.56 lakhs in 1957-58 to Rs 69.49 lakhs in 1958-59 and are estimated to increase further to Rs 73.08 lakhs in the coming financial year. The rise in revenue is the result of increased accruals from the sales tax which remains even today the most elastic source of revenue, new tax efforts to realise more revenue and higher share from the Central tax pool. The increase has been of a more than anticipated order for, while the receipts for 1957-58 were Rs 62.56 lakhs, the budget estimates of revenue was for Rs 60.41 lakhs. Similarly against an estimated revenue of Rs 63.90 lakhs for 1958-59, the revised estimates now place the revenue at Rs 69.49 lakhs.

The surplus budget for the 1959-60 though surplus only in name,—for the surplus of Rs 1.39 crores accruing after providing for an expenditure of Rs 71.69 lakhs is more than wiped off by the enhanced increase in dearness allowance to NGOs and teachers leaving a small deficit—thus carries forward the trend that had set in from 1958-59, when for the first time after several years, the State produced its surplus budget. In the background of the chronic deficits that had characterised the State budgets in the post-independence years, the surpluses for 1958-59 and 1959-60, signalise a welcome turn in the finances of the States, which needs further careful preserving in the interest of implementing the development plans.

There is less of that fortuitousness or extraneity which marks the improvement in the financial affairs in the other States, in the changed picture of Madras finances. Referring to this, Mr Subramaniam, said that the improvements that were witnessed in the finances of most of the States were the result of higher Central grants rather than a measure of internal efforts put in. On the contrary, the Madras finances, reflect to a greater degree than elsewhere, the progress the State had made under the First Plan and the first three years of the Second Plan in various fields. Mr Subramaniam's

speech, was, for the most part of it, devoted to a survey of this progress, and in the course he also indicated the steps intended to be taken by the Government to implement the Second Plan in full.

In respect of the Second Plan, the Madras State is better placed than others both in point of achievement and as concerns the prospects for implementing the Plan in full. The State, has, out of total targeted outlay of Rs 152.26 crores for the entire Second Plan period, in the course of the first three years, incurred a total of Rs 93.48 crores, which works out to more than 60 per cent of the total. By virtue of this achievement, the State leads the others in the scheduled implementation of the Plan schemes. For the fourth year of the Plan the allotment has been fixed at Rs 36.64 crores and this would leave a balance of outlay of about Rs 22 crores for the final year of the Plan. While most other States are groping in the dark in seeing their Plans through, the Madras State is in sight of its Second Plan destination. Mr Subramaniam has, in this connection, hinted at the possibility of raising the targeted outlay, and this could be done to the extent to which the States resources permit. Considering that the Plan outlay in the first four years has been progressively increased from Rs 28.46 in the first year, to Rs 36.64 crores for 1959-60, there could be no reason for the State remaining content with merely the balance of expenditure of Rs 22.14 crores, which is less than the first year's outlay instead of raising it at least to the 1959-60 level.

The result of the schemes initiated by the Government are best borne out by the trend in agricultural production. By virtue of an increase achieved in foodgrain production, the State has turned the corner in the food front, and is happily free from worries of deficits or dependence on outside supplies to supplement internal production. However, complacency is being guarded against by enforcing procurement of paddy and rice as recommended by the National Development Council for ensuring equitable distribution at fair prices. Production of commercial crops has followed almost the same pattern as foodgrain production. This increase in agricultural production has been achieved for the most part by incurring heavy investment for extending irrigation facilities in the State. So far about 2.2 lakh acres of land in the State has been brought under irrigation by means of major irrigation projects and major irrigation schemes form one of the important heads of outlay in the budget for 1959-60 claiming about Rs 2.10 lakhs. Minor irrigation has contributed another 1.8 lakh acres of land to the irrigated areas in the

State. However, erratic rainfall continues its havoc and in the last year, had brought down agricultural production from what it otherwise would have been.

The Neyveli Lignite Project and the Integral Coach Factory at Perambore are top names in the list of industries that have grown in the State. These two have filled up a vacuum which was pricking the eyes of the misled in the State. Further the aluminium plant at Salem that at one time was a doubtful case as a new heavy industry, had its merits and possibilities sufficiently investigated and recognised to become a project for serious consideration. A raw film factory in the Nilgiri district is another project that has attracted the attention of the Government.

Progress in the development of power has been no less remarkable and in fact has even eclipsed the achievements in other fields. It is a measure of the marked rise in power newly generated that industrial consumption has increased from 228 units in 1953-54, to 421 units in 1957-58.

As a result of the progress made in the generation of power, restrictions that were in force in the use of electricity by industrial firms, have been removed. The State has nearly reached the point of exhaustion in its potentials of hydro and thermal power, and to avert the prospect of a return to the days of power rationing, the Government would be put to the necessity of exploring other sources for augmenting power supply in the State.

Rural electrification has also made considerable headway and about 10,000 villages would have been electrified when the schemes drawn for the coming financial year are successfully implemented. It is a measure of the concern evinced by the State Government that a large outlay amounting to Rs 11.08 lakhs has been set apart for power development.

Mr Subramaniam, also referred with pride to the completion of the first stage of the Guindy Industrial Estate. This signalises the first major success achieved in the development of small-scale industries on modern lines. The care bestowed in developing this estate corresponds to the emphasis that official policy lays on the development of small-scale industries in the country. The development of this Estate in which both the private sector as well as the State Government had participated, is a lesson in the mutual co-existence and cooperation of the two sectors. Besides the employment that has been offered consequent on the starting of the Estate to many workers, the saving in foreign exchange on the goods that were previously imported which however, have now begun to be produced in the

Estate itself, is an additional benefit that the Estate has bestowed. Colonies of small-scale industries, are also springing in others important centres of the State, some of them nearing the stage of completion. While the benefits that such centres would confer on the State and the people could by no means be exaggerated, it would only be fitting, that private sector, throws some more of its weight in the development of small-scale industries.

The economic factors would thus seem to favour a Third Plan with larger outlay and on a more ambitious scale than the Second Plan for the State. The Government have already turned their thoughts towards this and have shown a welcome awareness of the big task that the Third Plan would involve. A techno-economic survey of the State to be conducted by the National Council for Applied Economic Research on lines similar to the one which the Council conducted in Bihar has been ordered. This would ensure better coordination between resources and development under the Third Plan.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (1) Tender No. CON/COS/21/P&M/110/EMP/59 for supply of (a) 14,000 Rft. wire rope 3" dia.; (b) 8,000 Rft. wire rope 3" dia. and (c) 5,000 Rft. wire rope 1" dia. Earnest money is Rs 500/-. Tenders will be opened on 23-3-59 at 12 noon.

(2) Tender No. CON/COS/22/P&M/111/EMP/59 for supply of Bearings of various types for earth moving plants. Details to be obtained from the tender schedule. Earnest money is Rs 500/-. Tenders will be opened on 25-3-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipts for depositing earnest money as stated above from this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
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THE PENINSULA

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

Progress of Andhra

Inaugurating the Andhra Pradesh Businessmen's Conference, at Hyderabad, Mr M. G. Lakshminarasu, President of the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Andhra Pradesh, went at length on the structural deficiencies of the State and stressed the need to take measures or the balanced development of the State.

Mr Lakshminarasu notes with satisfaction the fact that the State is free from the food problem with which many other States in the country are pre-occupied. However, he has stressed the need to step up foodgrain production so as to keep pace with the rising trend in population growth. In dealing with the food problem, Mr Lakshminarasu has referred to the Nagpur resolution of the Congress for the introduction of co-operative farming as well as the decision of the National Development Council for the socialisation of the whole-sale trade in foodgrains. These two, as he sees them, are hardly the measures that would offer a lasting solution to the food problem. The result that attended the introduction of rationing during the war-time, and the failure of co-operative farming wherever it had been introduced are advanced as arguments for giving second thoughts to these decisions.

Mr Lakshminarasu draws particular attention to the meagre outlay provided for development of industries in the State under the Second Plan, and this, as he says, is rather inconsistent with the central aim of the Second Plan of the country which is oriented largely towards laying the foundations of the basic structure for the future development of industries in the country. The provision made for industrial development works out to only 5 per cent of the total Plan outlay of Rs 175 crores. The need for a fertilizer plant is particularly stressed, though, in regard to this the need has been anticipated and provided for in the budget of the State for the coming financial year. Other industries deserving of the attention of the Government are, according to Mr Lakshminarasu, iron and steel, textiles, sugar, cement, diesel engine factory, structural steel, soda ash, heavy chemicals and pharmaceutical etc.

Power development is another sphere in respect of which the gap between potential and utilisation is great. Against an estimated power potential of about 2.5 million k.w. the present generating capacity both hydro and thermal is only about 1.7 lakh k.w. Mr Lakshminarasu has, in this connection, laid particular stress on the need to harness the rivers of the

Godavari, only 5 per cent of the water of which is now utilised.

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Mysore's Progress

Addressing the joint session of the Mysore Legislative Assembly, Mr Jayachamaraja Wadiyar, the Governor of the State, reviewed the progress of the State in the course of the Second Plan. The story of the State's development under the Second Plan, is a mixture of failure in some sectors, redeemed by significant success in other fields. The Governor naturally referred to both these aspects in the course of his speech.

The implementation of the Second Plan in the first three years was a process which was marked by delays in execution of particular projects and inability to cover expenditure proportionately over the years. In the first three years of the Plan only 50 per cent of the total outlay of Rs 136 crores, has been incurred, so that the task of finding the resources to finance the carry-over in the last two years of the Plan, has assumed the proportions of a major problem for the State. In this connection the Government referred to the attempts being made by the State Government, seeking the sanction of the Centre to raise the outlay for the fourth year of the Plan from Rs 32.5 crores as at present fixed by the Planning Commission to about Rs 35 crores, with the contingent need for the Centre to increase its own share of the cost from Rs 14.5 crores by Rs 2.5 crores bringing the figure to Rs 17 crores. Hopes about implementing the State's Plan in full, thus, hinge on more money being available as Centre's contribution.

The food problem has kept the State Government alert about taking measures for preventing any possible untoward turn. The Governor, in this connection, explained the significance of some of the measures taken at all-India levels by the Centre for improving and stabilising the food situation throughout the whole country.

As regards industries also, success in respect of some, is marred by financial instability that had overcome others. The Governor pointed to several industries and mills in the State which had shown signs of financial weakness during the year. The rehabilitation of these factories is one of the major problems that has to be solved to keep industrial production on the upward.

A picture of contrast is presented by the Mysore Iron and Steel Works, which according to the Governor, is making good progress with its programmes of commercial production of cast iron pipe. This company has now been given the status of an autonomous corporation along with the Kolar Gold Mining Company and the new set-up is likely to favour a more rapid development of the project. Other important successes in the field of industry, are the completion of the Government Soap factory, as well as the Government Porcelain factory.

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

Hides and Skins Firm

THANKS to a steady clearance, prices of both tanned Hides and Skins ruled generally firm in the Madras market. Arrivals of Cow and Buff hides were moderate and there were good clearances. Prices of Cow Calf were firm due to quick absorption of arrivals by local ship-pers.

On the export front, business with the UK was small, as buyers were trying to reduce their limits for even fifties. As there was no alteration in the price structure in Madras, only a small volume of business was possible at acceptable prices. In general, UK buyers were adopting a "wait and see" policy on the hope that the supply position would ease with the beginning of summer. There was, however, a steady call for Buff Calf premium qualities, while premium mark Cow Calf was in short supply.

In the Tanned Skins section, there was a decline in the arrivals. With the result, prices developed a firmer tendency by 13 nP per pound.

In the export section, prime class Goat skins ruled steady and a small volume of business was reported done at current levels. Business in light weights was patchy due to the high prices ruling here. In Sheep skins, there was no change.

The London auction in tanned Skins is scheduled to begin on the 9th March when 1,80,000 goat skins and 3,30,000 sheep skins will be offered. In view of the small quantity on offer, hopes are entertained that there will be a fair price realisation. But, UK interests state that the small catalogue, which comprises mostly lower classes of unsaleable descriptions, will not attract a full complement of the trade. No interesting bids are, therefore, expected.

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Groundnut

Conditions in the Madras Groundnut market remained firm on reports of smaller arrivals. Arrivals averaged only 20 to 25 tons per day and these were taken up by small crushers from Rs 172 to Rs 174 per candy for superior oil qualities and at Rs 166 to Rs 168 for the bold qualities.

In the Groundnut Oil section, business was somewhat restricted, as both buyers and sellers were reserved. The rates for the ready moved narrowly around Rs 328 per candy.

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Yarn

Following the announcement of an excise duty on nylon yarn, the Art Silk Yarn market in Salem depicts showing a rise of Rs 2 to Rs 3 per pound.

With the advancing summer, cotton yarns 60s were stated to snap in weaving. The gap in price between these varieties and foreign yarns of even medium quality has widened to Rs 6 to Rs 7 a bundle, while the difference used to be only Rs 3 to Rs 4. Hundred counts are in plentiful supply and lost Rs 2 a bundle. Forties are steady and brisk demand is maintained.

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Coffee

The move on the part of the Government of India to revise downward the rates for drawbacks of duty on French coffee exports is viewed with dismay by exporters. At present, the drawback on export of coffee allowed is Rs 23 on 100 pounds of pure coffee and Rs 20 on 100 pound of chicory. The Government's proposal is to raise the rate of pure coffee to Rs 3.40 and to reduce that on chicory to Rs 12.75. The trade feels that this revision will affect the export of French coffee adversely, since exporters will be compelled to enhance their sale prices. As it is, the export of Indian coffee is becoming increasingly difficult, because of the common market arrangements in Europe. The Coffee Board will have to find an export market this year for about 20,000 tons of the new crop.

The need for raising the prices, as a sequel to the change in the rate of drawback, arises also from the fact the chicory exporting countries have not made any reduction in their rates recently. At the prevailing rate of import duty of 50 per cent on the c.i.f. value, the importer of chicory has to pay Rs 20.11 towards import duty on every 100 pounds of chicory imported. In the circumstances, the trade feels that it is only fair that drawback to exporters should also be allowed more or less on the same basis.

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Bangalore Silk

There has been no change in the prevailing high prices for Filature Raw Silk in the Bangalore Silk market, during the week ended 26-2-1959. In fact, even Charka prices, which tended to decline in the previous week, have moved up by one to two points. The supply position of raw silk was reported to be meagre owing to dry weather.

The prices of Reeling Cocoons of different areas in the State indicated only slight variations.

There has been no change in respect of Silkwate, with hardly any transaction taking place. In the meanwhile, reports from Japanese market indicate that Silkwate prices have followed the uptrend noticed in raw silk prices. It is also to be noted that imports of Silkwate into Japan from China and Korea have been considerably reduced. In view of this and by reason of the shortage of cocoons, the supply of Silkwate in Japan cannot be considered to be sufficient. In effect, a favourable climate for more activity in Spinning Mills in Japan would appear to have manifested itself.

THE INDIAN STEEL & WIRE PRODUCTS LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the members of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 7, Wellesley Place, Calcutta-1, on Monday the 30th day of March 1959, at 11-30 a.m. to consider and, if thought fit, to pass with or without modification, the following resolutions, namely:—

As an Ordinary Resolution:

That it is desirable to capitalise the sum of Rs. 64,53,160/- out of the amount standing to the credit of the General Reserve Account as at the 31st March, 1958, and that such sum be capitalised accordingly and distributed amongst the members on the footing that they become entitled thereto as capital in pursuance of article 179 of the articles of association of the Company and that such sum be applied on behalf of the persons who on the 30th March 1959 shall be holders of ordinary shares in the Company, in paying up in full at par 6,45,316 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each, (hereinafter referred to as new shares) and that such new shares be distributed amongst and allotted as fully paid up to the said holders of Ordinary shares in the Company whose names appeared on the Company's Register of Members on the said 30th March 1959, in the proportion of two such new shares for every one of the existing fully paid up Ordinary shares held by such holders respectively on that date and in the proportion of one such new share for every five of the existing partly paid up Ordinary shares held by such holders respectively on that date and that the said 6,45,316 new shares shall rank in all respects pari passu

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

Consent of the Reserve Bank of India to the issue to Non-Residents of India is to be obtained under Section 13 (1) (d) of the Foreign Exchange Regulations Act, 1947.

THE INDIAN STEEL & WIRE PRODUCTS LIMITED

Issue of 6,45,316 Bonus Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10/- Each

To Ordinary Shareholders,
EXPLANATORY STATEMENT
U/S 173 OF THE ACT, 1956.

Dear Sir(s)/Madam,

The Directors of your Company have had under their consideration the desirability of bringing the Company's Capital into harmony with the value of its net assets. The Company has built up reserves and it is therefore thought necessary to capitalise a part of it by issue of bonus shares in order to maintain the correct relationship between the net assets and the Share Capital of the Company.

The directors have accordingly considered the proposal to issue bonus shares by capitalisation of Rs. 64,53,160/- out of the sum of

with the existing Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each.

That for the purpose of giving effect to the aforesaid resolution the directors be and are hereby authorised to settle any difficulty that may arise in regard to distribution of new shares either by the issue of fractional certificates or by vesting such new shares as represent fractions if any to such trustee as they may appoint upon trust for the persons entitled to fractional shares with such powers to him to sell such new shares and to distribute the sale proceeds among the said persons entitled to the fractions in proportion to their respective fractions, and to appoint any person to enter, on behalf of all the members of the Company as on the said 30th March 1959, into an agreement with the Company for the purpose.

By Order of the Board,
For INDRA SINGH & SONS
PRIVATE LIMITED
AJAIB SINGH
Director
Managing Agents
7, Wellesley Place,
Calcutta-1.
27 February 1959.

NOTE:—

- (1) A member who is entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and the proxy need not be a member.
- (2) The share registers and transfer books of the Company will remain closed from the 17th March 1959 to the 30th March 1959 both days inclusive for the purpose of proposed issue of bonus shares.

The Ordinary Share Registers and Transfer Books of the Company would be closed from 17th March, 1959 to 30th March, 1959, both days inclusive, for the purpose of Bonus Issue.

The directors therefore propose to make an issue of fully paid bonus shares to the ordinary shareholders of the company in the ratio of (1) two new fully paid bonus shares of Rs. 10/- each for every one of the existing Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each, fully paid up and (2) of one new fully paid bonus share of Rs. 10/- each for every five of the existing Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each, paid up Re. 1/- per share of the Company. In order to carry out this scheme it is proposed that an amount of Rs. 64,53,160/- be capitalised out of the amount standing to the credit of General Reserve Fund Account and that such amount be transferred to Share Capital Account. The Bonus shares are to rank pari passu in all respects with the existing Ordinary shares.

In case the bonus issue results in certain members becoming entitled to fractions of shares and for the sake of administrative convenience it is proposed to allot such bonus shares as will represent the total of such fractional entitlements if any to a nominee of the Company so that such bonus shares may be sold and the net sale proceeds distributed amongst those entitled to fractions of shares. Such bonus shares shall be allotted to the Ordinary shareholders whose names appeared on the Register of Members on the 30th March 1959, in satisfaction of their respective rights in the sum to be capitalised and for the allotment to such trustee as the board may appoint of so many of such bonus shares as represent fractions, if any, with power to him to sell and to distribute the sale proceeds to the Ordinary Shareholders in proportion to the number of fractions of the shares to which they would otherwise respectively be entitled.

The Directors are placing before the shareholders for their consideration resolutions required for carrying into effect the scheme for the issue of bonus shares as aforesaid, for which a notice convening a General Meeting of the Company to be held on 30th March, 1959 is annexed hereto.

The Managing Agents as well as the Directors of the Company by virtue of their shareholdings in the Company are interested in the above resolution inasmuch as they would be entitled to an allotment of the proposed bonus shares to the extent of their respective holdings of shares in the Company.

By Order of the Board,
For INDRA SINGH & SONS
PRIVATE LIMITED
AJAIB SINGH
Director
Managing Agents
7, Wellesley Place,
Calcutta-1.
27 February 1959.

CAREW & COMPANY LIMITED

Notice is hereby given that the Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held at Registered Office of the Company at Fairlie Place, Calcutta on Tuesday the 31st day of March, 1959, 10.30 a.m. for the purpose of—

1. Receiving the Directors Report and passing the Accounts for the year ended 30th June 1958.
2. Declaring the Dividend on the 6½% Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares for the years ended 30th June 19 and 30th June 1958 and Dividend on Ordinary Shares.
3. Electing Auditors for the current year and fixing the remuneration.
4. Electing Directors.
5. Transacting such other business as may be brought before the Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 16 March, 1959 to 31st March 1959 both days inclusive.

Preference Shareholders and Ordinary Shareholders and holders of Preference Share and/or Ordinary Shares under blank transfer should note that upon the declaration of the Dividends the Dividend Warrants will be posted to Registered Preference Shareholders and/or Registered Ordinary Shareholders or their Mandatees on or after the 25th April, 1959. Application for payment will be necessary.

By Order of the Board.
GLADSTONE LYALL & CO. LT.
S. DATTA,
Secretary,
Managing Agent
4, Fairlie Place,
Calcutta,
2nd March, 1959.

Note:—A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him and a proxy need not be a member of the Company.

JARDINE HENDERSON, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Interim Dividend at the rate of 1 per cent. less Income-tax thereon will be paid to the Registered holders as on the 6th April, 1959 of the 50,000 Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each in the Company in respect of the year ending 31st March, 1959.

The Share Transfer Books of the Preference Shares will be closed from 30th March to 6th April, 1959 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
D. FORDWOOD,
Secretary.

4, Clive Row,
Calcutta-1,
26th February, 1959.



Two-sided Hectic Fluctuations

Watch-Dog Writes:

TWO-SIDED hectic fluctuations in prices have characterised the week's trading in stock markets. This was mainly due to the fact that, although it has become clear that the new pattern of company taxation will adversely affect shareholders in general, opinion in financial circles about the outlook for equities continues to be divided. However, the general tone of the markets remains firm on reports that the Finance Minister has agreed to examine the position about payments of dividends to the shareholders.

Equities on the Calcutta Stock Exchange, after suffering a sharp setback from levels touched in the special Budget session, staged a remarkable recovery towards the close.

On the Bombay Stock Exchange, selected scrips scored handsome gains on balance. The higher production figures released by the TISCO as well as the IISCO and the clarification of the taxation proposals by the Finance Minister aided sentiment.

The absence of any new taxation measures in the Madras Budget and the relief given to tea in the Central Budget led to larger enquiries for Tea shares on the Madras Stock Exchange. Selected scrips in other sections scored small gains.

Wall Street closed very steady.

KAMARHATTY COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Directors at their Meeting held to-day have declared the dividends payable on the 6% Cumulative Preference Shares for the years ended 31st December, 1956 and 31st December, 1957. Such dividends will be paid without any deduction for Income-tax to those shareholders whose names are registered in the books of the Company on the 30th March, 1959.

The Transfer Books of the Preference Shares of the Company will be closed from the 23rd March to the 30th March, 1959, both days inclusive.

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

4, Clive Row,
Calcutta-1.
27th February, 1959.

Calcutta

Friday Evening.

PRICE movements on the local Stock Exchange were erratic last week. The immediate reaction to the Budget proposals was a flare-up in the speculative scrips which recorded gains ranging from Rs. 1.50 to Rs. 3.00, while a few shares in other sections moved up by more than a point in the absence of any excise duties on certain commodities as was originally feared. The main inspiration was derived from the removal of Wealth Tax on companies and Excess Dividend Tax and the absence of any change in personal taxation, which were in tune with market expectations. Even the increase in the rates of tax on individual wealth was totally ignored in the enthusiasm created by the removal of such tax on companies.

But, the sharp reaction that followed the veritable boom during the Budget session on Saturday indicated that, on second thoughts, the market had taken a bearish view of the Budget proposals. The main points of confusion were about the "grossing" of dividends and the deduction of tax at the source. A section of the operators felt that, by the above changes, the position of the shareholders would not be materially affected. They thought that, if even they lost a little more in tax, they might be compensated by an increased dividend.

It was, however, encouraging to note that, despite intermittent profit-taking, prices staged a remarkable recovery due to considerable bear-covering and fresh support, being influenced by the reports of the LIC having entered the market for making purchases of selected scrips. The recovery in prices was also assisted by the reports of the assurance given by the Finance Minister to examine the position about payments of dividends to shareholders and his confirmation that the double depreciation scheme would be withdrawn from 1st April, 1959.

Conditions in the Gilt-edged section remained more or less unchanged. Institutional support was not much in evidence due to stringent money conditions. With the banks almost out of the market, the medium-dated issues found sellers at the quoted rates. On the other hand, the long-dated issues and State Loans continued to be in good demand. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan opened at Rs. 74.20 and, after touching a low of Rs. 74, improved to Rs. 74.35, to finish at Rs. 74.30.

Bank shares remained steady with price movements confined to a narrow range. Punjab National changed hands at Rs. 23.31 to Rs. 23.62 and Hindustan Commercial at Rs. 10.50 to Rs. 11.00.

Jute shares continued to remain dull. The hardening tendency, of late, in raw jute prices induced buyers to keep away from the market for the time being.

Although concern was expressed over the delay in the publication of the Price Revision Committee's report, sentiment in the Coal section was well maintained, thanks to the announcement of satisfactory dividends by Bengal Coal and Burrakur Coal companies.

The outstanding feature of the week's trading was the renewed activity in the Tea section where a number of scrips changed hands at fresh higher levels. Operators were enthused over two main factors—the announcement of the reduction in the export duty on tea and the increase in the average export prices obtained last year.

Despite the imposition of an excise duty on khandsari, Sugar shares met with little doing. It was felt that that it would take a long time to repair the damage already done to the sugar industry by competition from khandsari units.

Although trading in the Textiles was rather disappointing following the publication of adverse results by some companies, a few selected companies scored small gains on balance in sympathy with the general trend of the market.

In the Engineering section, price movements were mostly influenced

by the speculative activity in Indian Irons which, in turn, showed a marked recovery from the low levels touched on Monday. The main contributory factor was the hope that the company's earnings would improve steadily as a big portion of the expansion scheme had been completed. It was also hoped that the directors would defend the shareholders' claim for obtaining at least the same amount of cash dividend.

The Miscellaneous section provided several firm features on various considerations. Alkali Chemicals met with sustained demand in view of the maintenance of the dividend on the increased capital and on the belief that earnings might improve further after the completion of the expansion scheme. Paper shares were keenly sought after in the absence of any excise duty as was originally feared. Sirpur had good buyers at the quoted rates following the increase in dividend and the rumours of the amalgamation of this company with a silk manufacturing concern. Karanpura Development touched a fresh higher level for the week on sustained support from influential quarters. Hindustan Motors met with good business on reports that the company was doing well. The following table shows the price

BHARAT COLLIERIES LIMITED

NOTICE

Explanatory Note:

The Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at Dalmianagar on Tuesday, the 31st March, 1959, at 12 noon, to transact the following business:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1953.
- (2) To declare Dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares.
- (3) To elect a Director in place of the retiring Director Shri B. P. Jain who being eligible offers himself for re-election.
- (4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration. The retiring Auditors M/s. K. N. Gutgutia & Co. being eligible offer themselves for re-appointment.

As Special Business:

To consider and, if thought fit, pass with or without modification the following resolutions, which would be proposed as ordinary Resolutions and for which special notice has been received by the Company:

"Resolved and declared that the age limit shall not apply to Shri Balabux Poddar, a Director of the Company."

"Further resolved that the appointment of Shri Balabux Poddar as a Director of the Company be and is hereby approved."

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 23rd March, 1959 to 31st March, 1959, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors
For SAHU JAIN LTD.,
A. K. JAIN,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.
Dalmianagar, 28.2.59.

N.B. A member entitled to attend and vote, is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself. Such a proxy need not be a member of the Company. Such a proxy, in order to be effective, must be received by the Company not less than 48 hours before the Meeting.

THE CALCUTTA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the One hundred and fifty-first Annual General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 5, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on Tuesday, the 31st March, 1959, at 11-30 a.m. to transact the following business:—

- To consider and adopt the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1958, together with the Balance Sheet as at that date and the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditors.
- To declare a dividend.
- To appoint Auditors for the year ending 30th June, 1959, and to fix their remuneration.
- To elect a Director in place of Mr. M. C. Rampuria who retires by rotation and who being eligible, offers himself for re-election and, in this connection, to consider and if thought fit to pass the following resolution which will be proposed as a Special Resolution, namely:—

"That Mr. M. C. Rampuria, an 'associate' within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1956, of Hoare Miller & Company Limited the Managing Agents of the Company be and he is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company whose period of office is liable to determination by retirement of the Directors by rotation."

(Special Notice dated the 7th January, 1959, of the intention to propose the foregoing Resolution as a Special Resolution has been received by the Company wherein it is stated that the Notice is given to satisfy the requirements of Section 190 and sub-sections (1) (f), (2) and (3) of Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, for the reason that Mr. M. C. Rampuria, being a relative of Mr. R. L. Rampuria, a Director of Hoare Miller and Company Limited who are the Managing Agents of the Company, is, therefore, an associate of the Managing Agents within the meaning of Section 2(3) of the Companies Act, 1956.)

Special Business

- To consider and, if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification the following resolution, which will be proposed as an Ordinary Resolution, namely:—

"That the Company do hereby approve of the appointment of Mr. C. T. Moore, who has attained the age of sixty-five years, as a Director of the Company and declare that the age limit of sixty-five years specified in Section 280 of the Companies Act, 1956, shall not apply to him."

NOTICE is further given that the Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 18th March to the 31st March, 1959, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
HOARE MILLER & CO., LTD.
Managing Agents.

5, Fairlie Place,
Calcutta.

Dated 28th February, 1959.

Notes:—

- (1) A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. A proxy need not be a members of the Company.
- (2) Special Notice has been received by the Company of the intention to propose the resolution specified in item 5 above.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT TO THE "SPECIAL BUSINESS" SPECIFIED IN THE FOREGOING CONVENING NOTICE

Section 280 of the Companies Act, 1956, provides, inter alia, that where a director of a public company attains the age of 65 years he shall vacate his office at the conclusion of the annual general meeting commencing next after he attains that age. Section 281, however, empowers the company in general meeting to appoint or approve of the appointment of a director who has attained the age of 65 years and to declare specifically that the age limit shall not apply to him.

Mr. C. T. Moore, a Director of the Company, attained the age of 65 years on 9th December, 1958, and special notice pursuant to Sections 190 and 281(2) of the Act has been received by the Company specifying the intention to propose the resolution set out in item 5 in the foregoing convening notice to approve the appointment of Mr. Moore and to declare that the prescribed age limit shall not apply to him.

The Directors recommend the passing of the resolution as being in the interest of the Company.

Mr. Moore may be deemed to be interested in the proposed resolution to the extent of his directorship in the Company.

trends of a few selected scrips in each section:—

	Rs	Rs	Rs
ENGINEERING			
Indian Iron	23.43	22.24	22.66
TEXMACO	21.90	21.00	21.35

MISCELLANEOUS

Orient Paper	34.10	31.60	34.20
I. Cable	30.87	29.00	29.87
I. Aluminium	18.00	16.94	17.75
I. Copper	3.82	3.64	3.81
I. Oxygen	24.62	25.00	26.00
I. Steamship	14.19	14.12	14.44
A. Chemical	19.00	19.00	18.91
Sirpur	14.00	13.00	13.12
Dunlop	29.81	29.69	30.50
Rallis	51.25	51.00	61.50

TEXTILES

Jayshree	8.62	8.81	8.62
Kesoram	...	12.00	11.75
Elgins	...	12.75	13.12

COALS

Burrakur	17.87	17.50	17.62
Bengal	...	288.00	283.00

JUTES

Howrah	19.62	18.75	18.44
National	25.50	25.50	25.25

TEAS

Bhatkawa	23.75	24.19	24.19
Bishnauth	20.00	19.94	20.06
Gohpur	24.50	24.25	24.44
Jayshree	...	13.37	13.19
Methoni	22.25	21.44	22.75
Tezpor	16.62	16.50	16.81
Sungma	17.75	18.00	18.69

SUGARS

Carew	8.37	8.50	8.12
SKG	10.00	10.00	10.00

★

Madras

THANKS to the absence of any new taxation measure in the Madras State Budget and the announcement by the Centre with regard to the reduction in the export duty on tea, the Madras Stock Exchange was in good form.

TEXTILES There was small enquiry in this section and business was confined to only a few scrips. Adonis were enquired upto Rs 8.40 from Rs 8.20 and Cambodias upto Rs 9.70 from Rs 9.50. Maduras and Premiers came in for attention at the quoted rates. Travancore Rayons, though steady, found some sellers at the market rate of Rs 17.

PLANTINGS Plantation shares were active and several scrips registered sharp increases. With high-grown teas in strong demand at higher prices, these estates attracted considerable attention. Devasholas moved up smartly to Rs 25.50, while United Nilgiris were lifted upto Rs 19 and Nonsuch upto Rs 16. Hileyburlas improved to Rs 18.75.

In the Rubber group, Cochin Malabars came in for heavy trading and the rate was pushed up to Rs 6.05. There was a sharp rise in Valkundams to Rs 25 with Thrumbadis coming in for some business at higher levels.

Among Coffee shares, Consolidated Coffees received better support, closing higher. Outcherlonys declined to Rs 5.03 from Rs 5.18 following the announcement of a lower dividend.



Economy Measures by Government

The Prime Minister gave the following written reply Feb. 26, to an unstarred question by Shri D. C. Sharma with regard to measures taken by Ministries for greater efficiency and economy in administrative processes:—

As already stated in reply to Unstarred Question No. 838 on the 3rd December, 1958, Prime Minister has frequently addressed various Departments of Government, in regard to greater efficiency and economy in the administrative processes. It is, therefore, difficult to state in precise terms the results achieved in response to a particular circular letter.

In three starred questions answered during 1957-58 (No. 742 on the 9th August, 1957, 1081 on the 13th December, 1957, 2036 on the 7th May, 1958), and one Unstarred Question No. 722 on the 23rd February, 1959, detailed information has already been given regarding the monetary effect of the various economy measures adopted by the Central Government, such as abandonment or reduction in scope of projects and schemes, restrictions on creation and filling of posts including a ban on the filling of certain class III and class IV posts, economy in contingent and other expenditure such as purchase of stores, travelling allowances etc. It will also be seen from these replies that in addition to the saving of about Rs 24 crores, effected during the financial year 1957-58, a further economy of Rs 2.61 crores is estimated to have been effected through the measures taken during the first 6 months of the current financial year.

With a view to eliminatnig delays in administrative matters, the

MISCELLANEOUS Sugar shares were active in this section. EIDs, after touching a high of Rs 33.25 from Rs 31 finished at a slightly lower rate on profit-taking. Deccans were enquired upto Rs 10.15 from Rs 9.67. Among other shares, Ashok Leylands met with some selling enquiry at the quoted rate. Textools met with demand upto Rs 164, while Spencer Ordinaries moved upto Rs 19.25. T. Stanes were quoted higher at Rs 24.

New York

ALTHOUGH prices on Wall Street gave slight ground in initial dealings, a selective rally developed towards the close. Featuring the market were some Specialities, which attracted attention and were still running ahead of the market. Anaconda Copper was quoted at \$71½; General Motors at \$46½ and US Steel Common at \$92½.

March 7, 1959

More Foreign Exchange for Import of Car Components

Government had recently released additional foreign exchange of Rs 50 lakhs to the three car manufacturers in the country for the import of car components. Shri Manubhai Shah, Minister for Industry, stated in the Lok Sabha on Feb. 26.

Replying to a question by Shri Harish Chandra Mathur and three other members, he said that while difficulties were being experienced by the public in purchasing cars, Government had received no complaints about trucks, Mercedes or others. The primary reason for these difficulties was the shortage of foreign exchange for the import of components.

Government were releasing as much foreign exchange for the import of components of cars and trucks as was possible under the existing circumstances. The Minister said that in order to ensure as equitable a distribution of the available supplies of cars as possible, Government had also issued instructions to the automobile manufacturers to see that their dealers maintained an "order register" in which all orders would be entered and fulfilled strictly serially. To relieve the situation, additional foreign exchange of Rs 50 lakhs had been released to the three car manufacturers. The situation was being kept under constant watch.

It will be some time before the results of these and other reforms can be fully assessed and their adoption on a wider scale decided upon.

India's Participation in International Geophysical Year

Shri Humayun Kabir, Union Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, in a statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on March 2, gave details of India's participation in the International Geophysical Year. The Minister was replying to a question by Shri Supakar.

The statement reads as follows:— India has been participating in all the geophysical disciplines included under the International Geophysical Year programme. These are: Meteorology, Geomagnetism, Ionosphere, Solar Activity, Aurora and Airglow, Seismology, Cosmic Rays, Latitudes and Longitudes, Glaciology, Oceanography, Satellites and Gravity Measurements.

During the International Geophysical Year India maintained, in addition to the large number of meteorological stations, about 60 other stations scattered all over the country, some of which have been specifically established for the International Geophysical Year. Of special significance are the stations at Kodakanal, Trivandrum, Chidambaram and Tiruchirappalli, which form a chain near the geomagnetic equator which passes through the South of India.

The Indian National Committee issues, from time to time, (i) Instruction Bulletins, and (ii) IGY Newsletters. It also occasionally sponsors special publications dealing with results of IGY observations.

The Committee has, so far, issued 6 Instruction Bulletins, 17 Newsletters, a number of articles on the IGY programme, and has sponsored a special number of the Journal of Scientific and Industrial Research detailing some of the work carried out under the auspices of the Indian National Committee.

Foreign Exchange for Communist delegation to Moscow

No foreign exchange was released to any member of the 7-man delegation of the Communist Party of India, which went to Moscow to participate in the Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. In fact, none of the members of the delegation approached either the Reserve Bank of India or the Government for foreign exchange.

This information was given in the Lok Sabha on March 2 by the Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, in a written reply to a question by Sarvaswari V. C. Shukla and Kishtaya.

Irrigation Schemes for Nepal

The Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, told Shri Bibhuti Mishra in the Lok Sabha on March 2 that a sum of Rs 32.62 lakhs had been given upto the end of January this year to the Government of Nepal, for minor irrigation schemes. The latest information furnished by the Government of Nepal showed an expenditure of Rs 31.72 lakh upto about the end of this period.

Asked whether it was a fact that a very small portion of money allocated had been spent so far, the Finance Minister replied in the negative.

Industrial Management Pool

About 76 officers selected for the Industrial Management Pool were expected to be offered appointments very shortly stated Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, Union Home Minister, in reply to a question by Sarvaswari Hem Raj, Harish Chandra Mathur and Iqbal Singh.

When asked how many of the selected candidates would be absorbed and how many kept on the waiting list Shri Pant stated that this would depend on the demands made by participating Ministries.

In all 18,971 candidates applied for recruitment and results were announced on February 26 this year.

State Bank of India

The Deputy Minister for Finance, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, stated in the Lok Sabha on March 2 that it has been decided to extend the scheme for granting advances to small scale industrial units to all the branches of the State Bank of India. She was replying to a question by Shri Raghu-nath Singh.

The Deputy Minister added that the State Bank had granted upto December 31, 1958, advances to 696 small-scale industrial units. The procedure for the grant of advances to small-scale industrial units, the Deputy Minister further said, had already been liberalized to a considerable extent.

Indian Statistical Institute

One electronic computer of Russian make has been supplied by the United Nations to the Government of India and it has been installed at the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta. This computer is the property of the United Nations and will remain so until its title is formally transferred to the Government of India. This information was given in the Lok Sabha on March 2 by the Deputy Minister of Finance, Shri B. R. Bhagat. He was replying to a question by Shri Osman Ali Khan.

Intensive Search for Base Metals

With a view to intensifying and accelerating the search for base metals in the country, a Base Metals Wing has been set up in the Geological Survey of India. A senior officer of the Geological Survey has been placed as overall in-charge of this unit. He is working out organisational and other details on a priority basis. The unit is expected to start intensive operations very shortly.

This was stated by the Union Minister for Mines and Oil, Shri K. D. Malaviya, in a written reply to a question by Shri Ram Krishan, Shri Bishwanath Roy and Shri Siddananjappa in Lok Sabha on March 2, 1959.

Cloth Stocks with Mills

The unsold stock of cloth held by the cotton textile mills is about one month's average production which is 2,70,000 bales. This information was given by the Minister for Commerce, Shri Nityanand Kanungo, while replying to a question by Maulana M. Faruqi in the Rajya Sabha on March 2.

The Minister said that the unsold stock with mills on February 7, 1959, was 2,83,400 bales. He added that as compared with the figures at the end of December 1957 when the unsold stock had reached

the peak figure of 4,50,639 bales, there had been a substantial decline of 1,67,300 bales.

Exports of Textiles to UK

The Minister for Commerce, Shri Nityanand Kanungo, stated in the Lok Sabha on Feb. 26 that no agreement had been reached so far in the negotiations which were going on between the British and Indian textile interests about fixation of a ceiling on Indian textile exports to Britain.

Replying to a question by Shri Bimal Ghose, Shri Kanungo said that Government were not directly a party to the negotiations. It would neither be advisable nor helpful to disclose any information they might have at this stage, he added.

Verification of Membership of Trade Unions

The membership of All India Trade Union Congress, Indian National Trade Union Congress, Hind Mazdoor Sabha and United Trade Union Congress, as on March 31, 1958, has not been verified.

This was stated by the Union Deputy Minister for Labour, Shri Abid Ali, in a written reply to a question by Shri S. M. Banerjee in Lok Sabha on Feb. 26.

Coal Mines in Assam and West Bengal

As a result of exploration by the Geological Survey of India in the Garo Hills of Assam, reserves of the order of 65 million tons fairly good quality coal have been assessed in this area.

Extension of the Raniganj coal seams to Ondal area of West Bengal has also been recently established. Reserves of the order of 5.25 million tons of coal have already been established in Ondal, but the probable reserves, besides this, are expected to be much more.

This was stated by the Minister for Mines and Oil, Shri K. D. Malaviya, in a written reply to a question by Shri Aurobindo Ghosal in Lok Sabha on March 2.

Settlement of Pensions

The Deputy Minister of Finance, Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha, confirmed in the Lok Sabha today that the 3-member committee, appointed to inquire into the question of delay in the settlement of pension claims of retired Central Government employees, had submitted its report. The Deputy Minister said that the Committee had recommended (i) certain procedural improvements to reduce delays in the sanction and payment of pension, and (ii) introduction of certain changes of a basic character in the existing pension rules. Necessary orders, implementing the first recommendation, were expected to be issued shortly, while consideration of the second recommendation had been deferred in view of the impending report of the Pay Commission. Accordingly, the recommendations of the committee in this regard had been made available to the Pay Commission for their consideration.

Indian Finance

FACTS AND FIGURES

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES
(1949-50 = 100)

Week ended	22-2-58	14-2-59	21-2-59
Government and semi-Government securities—All-India			
TOTAL	98.4	100.7	100.6
Government of India	98.2	100.5	100.5
State Governments	100.2	102.2	102.2
Municipal, Port Trust, etc.	98.9	99.5	99.6

Debentures of Joint Stock Companies—All-India

TOTAL	98.9	101.5	101.5
Plantations	100.0	99.9	99.9
Coal	99.6	99.6	99.6
Sugar	98.4	99.0	99.0
Cotton Textiles	97.3	99.0	99.0
Jute Textiles	94.0	91.6	91.6
General Engineering	97.0	101.8	102.0
Electricity Generation and Supply	96.5	97.3	97.2
Others	100.8	104.5	104.6

Preference shares—All-India

TOTAL	86.1	88.1	88.3
Plantations	100.0	97.4	97.2
Mining and Quarrying: Total	84.9	86.4	86.4
Coal	75.1	80.9	80.9

Forces and Manufacturing	86.0	88.2	88.4
Sugar	90.9	89.0	90.8
Cotton Textiles	83.8	77.7	77.4
Jute Textiles	71.2	80.9	80.9
Iron & Steel	88.0	91.6	91.8
General Engineering	101.0	100.3	100.4
Basic Industrial Chemicals	83.1	86.6	87.0
Cement	97.7	98.4	98.6
Paper	84.1	85.8	86.0
Other Industries Total*	82.4	84.8	85.4
Electricity Generation and Supply	85.6	84.6	85.2
Trading	73.1	82.5	83.6
Shipping and Other Transport	82.2	91.1	91.1

Variable dividend industrial securities—All-India

TOTAL	122.4	138.3	138.1
Agriculture and Allied Activities			
Total*	135.5	146.9	147.8
Tea Plantation	132.9	142.5	143.6
Coffee Plantation	175.8	182.4	182.5
Rubber Plantations	126.0	153.5	155.2
Mining and Quarrying: Total	117.1	136.5	136.6
Coal	91.8	110.6	111.1
Other Mining	134.5	154.3	154.1
Processing and Manufacturing:			
Total	120.8	136.7	136.5
Processing & Mfg. (Food stuffs, Textiles Etc. Total)*	114.9	124.2	124.2
Sugar	115.5	156.4	157.4
Cotton Textiles	112.2	108.1	107.9
Jute Textiles	59.4	89.2	88.5
Silk & Woollen	333.6	429.0	439.4

Processing & Mfg. (Metals, Chemicals Etc. Total)*	128.5	156.3	156.2
Iron & Steel	136.7	150.8	150.5
Transport Equipment	166.3	197.1	197.0
Electrical Machinery	152.0	135.8	135.2
Machinery Other than Transport and Electrical	144.6	171.2	171.2
Basic Industrial Chemicals	108.5	126.2	126.8
Processing and Mfg. (Others):			
Total*	124.6	136.7	137.3
Cement	122.5	123.2	122.3
Paper	152.3	183.5	182.7
Other Industries: Total*	103.4	115.5	115.0
Electricity Generation and Supply	88.4	93.9	93.1
Trading	77.0	89.3	89.0
Shipping and other Transport	122.2	136.7	135.2
Construction	191.6	248.6	246.0
Financial Total	158.6	183.1	182.7
Banks	179.2	206.7	206.4
Insurance	113.6	127.2	126.5
Investment Trusts	87.5	104.6	103.9

Variable dividend industrial securities—Regional

Bombay	121.7	140.3	140.0
Calcutta	119.3	136.5	136.4
Madras	144.2	149.5	149.6
Delhi	142.1	159.6	159.3

BULLION PRICES

Week Ended	28.2.58	20.2.59	27.2.59
	Rs. nP	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
GOLD—			
Spot—			
Highest	112 59	118 31	118 75
Lowest	111 12	117 31	117 50
Average	111 91	117 94	118 06
1st Settlement—			
Highest	112 47	117 75	117 50
Lowest	111 00	116 84	117 00
Average	111 74	117 35	117 27
SOVEREIGN—			
Average	74 28	73 94	74 20
SILVER—			
Spot—			
Highest	192 81	196 09	195 62
Lowest	190 87	193 94	194 12
Average	191 65	195 00	194 47
1st Settlement—			
Highest	191 75	196 25	195 69
Lowest	190 87	193 94	194 03
Average	191 75	195 07	194 58

SHORT-TERM MONEY RATES
(Per cent per annum)

	21.2.58	13.2.59	20.2.59
Call Money—			
From Banks—			
Bombay	4 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Calcutta	4 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/4
Madras	3 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
From Public—			
Bombay	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Calcutta	4 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Madras	4 1/4	3 1/4	3 1/4
Fixed Deposits—			
3 Months—			
Bombay	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Calcutta	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Madras	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
6 Months—			
Bombay	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Calcutta	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Madras	4 1/4	4 1/4	3 1/4

CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	Currency	Rate		Date of change
		From	To	
Belgium	Fcs. to Rs. 100	1046	1045	25.2.59
Switzerland	Fcs. to Rs. 100	903	903	23.2.59
		903	903	24.2.59
		903	903	20.2.59
Norway	Kronor to Rs. 100	1494	1494	24.2.59
France	Lire to Rs. 100	1024	1024	27.2.59
Italy	Lira to Rs. 100	12990	12995	27.2.59
U. S. A.	Ra. to \$ 100	476.50	476.25	21.2.59
		476.25	476.50	14.2.59
		476.50	476.25	25.2.59
Canada	Ra. to \$ 100	489.75	490.75	21.2.59
		490.75	490.00	23.2.59
		490.00	490.25	14.2.59
		490.25	490.50	25.2.59
		490.50	492.00	26.2.59
		492.00	490.75	27.2.59

STERLING TRANSACTIONS OF THE
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Week Ended	21.2.58	13.2.59	20.2.59
Forward Contracts—			
Purchases	£ ('000) 2 515	150	380
Sales	Rs. ('00,000) 3 35	20	51
Deliveries—			
Spot Transactions—			
Purchases	£ ('000) 230	31	72
Sales	Rs. ('00,000) 150	30	...
Against forward contracts—			
Purchases	£ ('000) 730	1,260	555
Sales	Rs. ('00,000) 50	1,68	74
	£ ('000) 7	...	...

PRICES AND YIELDS OF SELECTED
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	28.2.58	20.2.59	27.2.59
	Price Rs. nP.	Yield %	Price Rs. nP.
3 1/2% 1961	99 65	3.61	100 10
3 1/2% 1962	97 85	3.78	99 15
3 1/2% N.P.B.1967	97 60	3.80	99 10
3% Dev. 1970-75	85 88	4.48	90 85
3 1/2% 1974	98 20	3.90	98 65
3% (Con.) 1986 or later*	71 05	4.23	73 73

*Running yield

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS
(Base: 1952-53 = 100)

Group and Sub-Group	WEEK ENDED			
	13.9.58	6.9.58	16.8.58	14.9.57
Food Articles -	121.7	121.5	120.0	108
Cereals	115.5	115.1	113.1	102
Pulses	105.0	105.4	100.6	89
Fruits & Vegetables	127.5	123.8	125.5	118
Milk & Ghee	108.8	110.4	110.4	128
Edible oils	133.0	130.2	128.7	102
Fish, Eggs & Meat	114.0	114.9	115.5	110
Sugar & Gur	134.5	135.5	136.3	129
Others	158.0	157.6	153.6	93
Liquor and Tobacco	90.5	90.5	90.7	91
Tobacco	88.6	88.6	88.8	115
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	115.9	115.9	116.0	115
Industrial Raw Materials	119.4	118.8	118.8	114
Fibres	109.0	109.0	111.7	120
Oilseeds	137.4	136.0	132.9	108
Minerals	107.3	107.3	107.3	107
Others	106.0	106.0	106.8	108
Manufactures—				
Intermediate Products	109.0	108.8	109.0	107
Finished Products	112.1	111.4	112.4	108
Textiles	103.7	103.7	104.2	116
Cotton	111.8	111.7	111.2	99
Jute	87.0	87.2	90.4	103
Woollen	105.9	105.9	105.9	83
Silk & Rayon	95.7	95.7	95.7	145
Metal Products	143.0	143.0	143.0	98
Chemicals	109.5	108.8	105.9	112
Oil cakes	136.9	135.0	135.0	101
Mchy. & Transport Equipment	103.5	103.5	103.4	110
Others	113.8	113.8	113.5	110
All Commodities	116.8	116.6	115.9	109

* = Estimated.

† = Revised.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)

	27-2-59	20-2-59	28-2-58
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	25,23.72	20,01.19	25,06.23
Notes in Circulation...	1654,63.55	1659,49.01	1545,26.06
	1679,87.27	1679,50.20	1570,32.29
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76.03	117,76.03	117,76.03
(b) Outside India...	...	...	...
Sterling Securities	178,00.89	178,00.89	245,53.81
Total of A	295,76.92	295,76.92	363,29.84
(B) Rupee Coin	132,65.46	132,28.39	130,20.17
Rupee Securities	1251,44.89	1251,44.89	1076,82.28
	1679,87.27	1679,50.20	1570,32.29

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
Reserve Fund	80,00,00	80,00,00	80,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	25,00,00	25,00,00	20,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	3,00,00	3,00,00	2,00,00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	56,77.93	61,44.49	56,60.15
(b) Other Govt's	24,41.35	19,31.30	15,66.93
(c) Banks	75,51.39	71,42.15	75,45.85
(d) Others	115,66.40	114,77.38	112,84.42
Bills Payable	20,65.17	19,86.46	16,54.00
Other Liabilities	38,92.12	37,62.65	36,75.61
	445,38.97	437,44.43	430,86.96

ASSETS:			
Notes	25,23.72	20,01.19	25,06.23
Rupee Coin	1.45	2.10	9.82
Subsidiary Coin	3.94	3.74	2.70
BILLS DISCOUNTED:			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	5,21.74	5,93.55	3,48.41
Balances held abroad*	32,94.86	33,46.32	34,24.62
Loans & adv. to Govt*	22,49.43	21,90.17	38,25.58
Other Loans & Adv.	86,12.62	84,37.68	66,59.82
Investments	261,36.79	260,04.37	239,74.90
Other Assets	11,94.42	11,65.02	13,34.88
	445,38.97	437,44.43	420,86.96

(1) The item "Other Loans and Advances" includes Rs. 5,731,000 ad. advanced to scheduled banks against reserve bills under section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees)

	20-2-59*	13-2-59*	21-2-58
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	10,02.08	17,44.65	14,00.53
(ii) Other demand liabilities	705,77.52	695,14.86	713,87.94
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	23,53.20	22,92.88	15,50.00
(ii) Other time liabilities...	901,16.94	897,00.13	710,23.26
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank			
(i) Demand Liabilities	11,60.25	12,43.86	8,12.15
(ii) Time Liabilities	20.00	30.00	80.00
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I. ...	28,56.86	42,26.78	27,09.89
Cash in India	40,70.61	42,32.82	37,51.39
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	70,49.81	70,11.38	69,25.93
Balances with other banks in current account in India	13,06.16	13,13.86	11,80.09
Money at call and short notice in India	35,46.70	34,33.46	

Men and Oil . . . 5

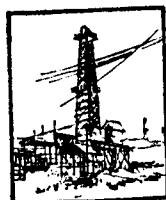
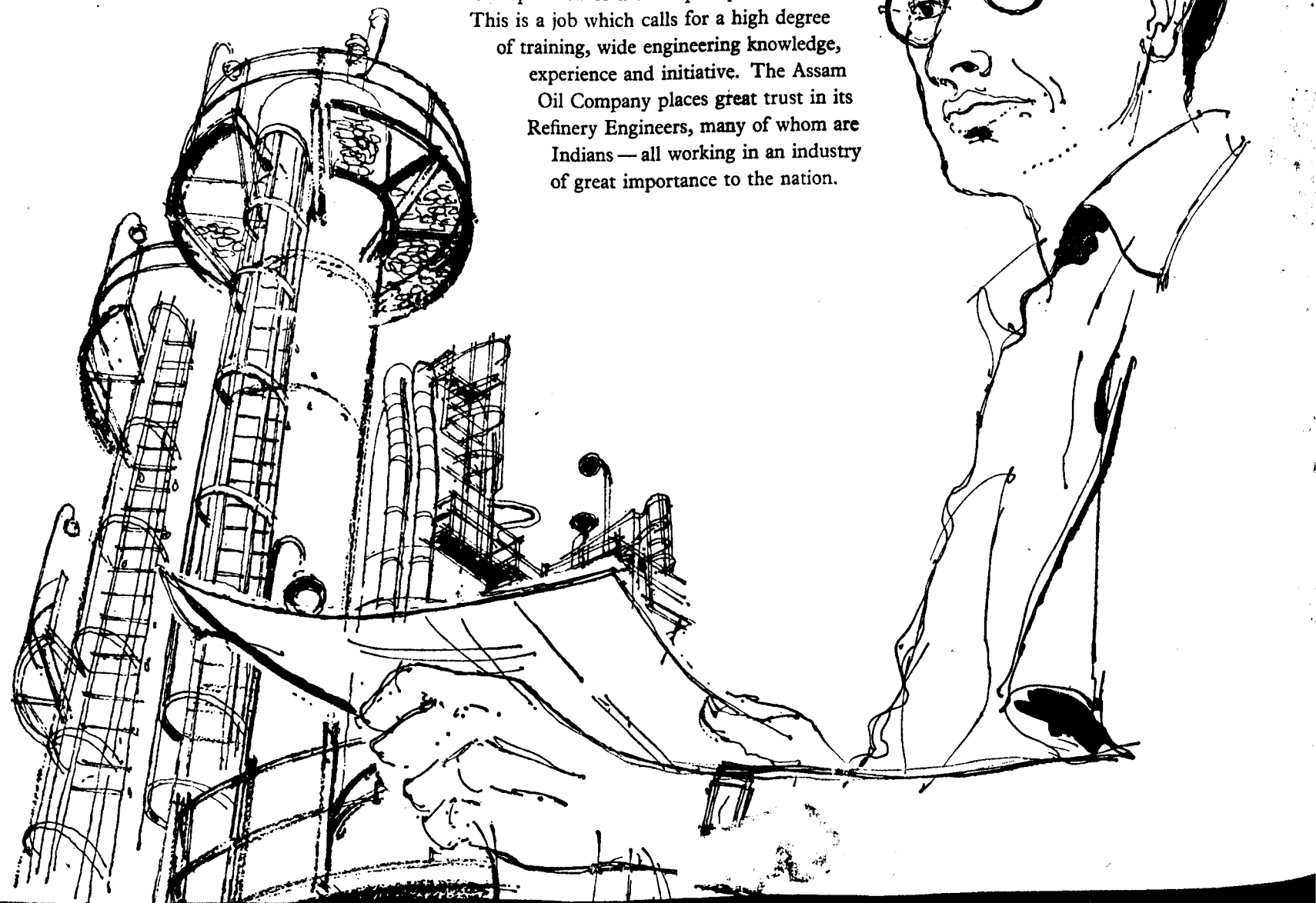
The Refinery Engineer

Crude oil from the earth is a mixture of hydrocarbons (compounds of carbon and hydrogen) which may be gases, liquids, or solids at ordinary temperatures. Refining separates and re-assembles the various useful "fractions" in the crude oil and purifies them to the required degree.

The construction and maintenance of the plant in which these processes are carried out are in the hands of Refinery Engineers. Highly skilled key men, they are responsible for the efficient working of all the heat exchangers, pumps, compressors, refrigeration machinery and other equipment needed in a modern refinery. And when components of the refinery are shut down for overhaul it is the Refinery Engineer who has to examine the units and repair

parts weakened by corrosion, heat, pressure and friction so that breakdowns will not dislocate the operation of the complex plant.

This is a job which calls for a high degree of training, wide engineering knowledge, experience and initiative. The Assam Oil Company places great trust in its Refinery Engineers, many of whom are Indians — all working in an industry of great importance to the nation.



ASSAM OIL

a full-scale petroleum industry

a member of the Burmah Group of Oil Companies



Indian Finance

INVESTOR'S SUPPLEMENT

Spectacular Advance in Prices in February

count. Apart from a general feeling that the commissioning of Government steel plants into production might increase supplies and lower prices, the news of a likely reduction in subsidy on imported steel and of the fall in the world price of steel led to fears that the profits of the steel companies in the private sector might be eaten into. Moreover, those operators, who were also dealing in various commodities, were reported to have liquidated some of the holdings in order to square up their outstanding forward contracts following the strict measures taken by the Forward Markets Commission. But

in the prices of commodities following the series of measures taken by the Government also induced caution in their minds.

Nevertheless, the absence of selling pressure was insignificant which suggested a general belief that nothing strictly bearish would happen and this belief was based on the indications provided by the State Budgets. It was also hoped that the Government might pursue their taxation policy, which would inspire confidence among the creditor countries as well as creating favourable investment climate to attract foreign as well as domestic capital. It was, however, clear

PRICE TRENDS DURING FEBRUARY, 1959.

	Opening Rs. nP	High Rs. nP	Low Rs. nP	Closing Rs. nP
3% 1986	74.12	75.00	73.25	74.20
BANKS				
Punjab National	68.25	68.50	67.50	67.50
UCO	23.62	23.75	23.37	23.56
TEXTILES				
Cawnpore Textiles	4.37	4.37	4.37	4.37
Kesoram	12.03	12.37	11.81	11.87
Elgin	12.00	12.31	12.00	12.25
COAL				
Bengal	282.00	285.00	280.00	281.00
Burrakur	17.87	17.87	17.12	17.87
JUTE				
Anglo-India	217.00	217.00	205.00	205.00
Howrah	19.44	19.62	18.62	19.62
National	26.50	26.75	25.12	25.50
TEA				
Brooke Bond	16.75	17.25	16.56	17.25
Hantapara	121.00	127.00	116.50	127.00
Hasimara	20.75	23.25	20.75	23.25
Jayshree	12.31	12.50	12.12	12.50
Methoni	20.12	22.25	20.00	22.25
Tezpur	15.12	17.00	14.94	16.62
SUGAR				
Champaran	16.94	16.94	15.94	15.94
Carew	8.75	8.75	8.31	8.37
ENGINEERING				
Indian Iron	26.22crts.	23.43xrts.	22.06xrts.	23.35
Jessop	25.50	26.00	25.06	25.75
Guest Keen Williams	37.31	37.56	36.87	37.12
TEXMACO	21.15	21.90	20.65	21.85
MISCELLANEOUS				
Orient Paper	30.75	34.10	30.20	33.40
Titaghar	42.12	42.75	42.00	42.25
Rohtas	19.00	19.37	18.50	19.06
Indian Copper	3.57	3.82	3.50	3.75
India Steam	14.00	14.25	13.87	14.19
National Carbon	27.56	28.56	27.00	28.44
Indian Aluminium	17.25	18.00	16.78	17.75
Indian Cable	29.75	30.87	28.81	30.75

for some bear-covering at lower levels following the correct interpretation of the proposed reduction in subsidy on imported steel and the brighter prospects for the Indian steel industry, the market would have finished at the lowest levels for the second week.

During the third week of the month, conditions ruled generally steady. Although there was an inclination to buy at the prevailing low levels in view of the growth prospects of industries, operators were a bit cautious and preferred to mark time. The falling trend

that there was a general desire amongst the operators to keep commitments within reasonable limits of their capacity on the eve of the Budget.

During the pre-Budget week, conditions continued to remain cheerful. Attention was, however, mostly confined to the Tea section with the speculative issues encountering renewed support. This was mainly due to the fact that the general mood was one of confidence that the Central Budget would contain little surprise for the market, either as a stimulant or a de-

terrent. The majority of the operators entertained the hope that, except for a few minor adjustments in direct taxes, the possibility of an increase in excise duties on certain commodities and the higher import duties on rayon and raw cotton, the Budget might be likely to be of the pedestrian type.

The immediate reaction to the Budget proposals was a flare-up in the speculative issues which recorded gains, ranging from Rs 1.50 to Rs 3.00, while a few shares in other counters moved up by more than a point in the absence of any excise duties on certain commodities as was originally feared. The main inspiration was derived from the removal of wealth tax on companies and excess dividend tax and the absence of any change in personal taxation, which were in tune with market expectations. The increase in the rates of tax on individual wealth was totally ignored in the enthusiasm created by the removal of such tax on companies. There was, however, maximum confusion when the market became aware that the wealth tax on companies and excess dividend tax would be abolished only from 1961 and this was reflected in the gains partially erased towards the close of the month.

In the phase of heightened activity, Indian Irons naturally led the movement for recovery and the rate soared at one time to Rs 23.43 in the special Budget session against the pre-Budget closing of Rs 22.20. TEXMACO were taken up to Rs 21.90 from Rs 21. Next to these scrips, the Miscellaneous section provided several bright features, the demand for Paper shares being very strong in the absence of any excise duty as was originally apprehended. Orient Paper was pushed up to Rs 34.10 from Rs 31.25; Sirpur to Rs 14 from Rs 13.06; Shree Gopal to Rs 16.42 from Rs 15.81; Indian Cable to Rs 30.87 from Rs 28.94; Indian Aluminium to Rs 18 from Rs 17 and Indian Copper to Rs 3.82 from Rs 3.62. The small relief in the export duty on tea grown in certain areas aided sentiment in the Tea section where those shares, which were neglected for long, scored handsome gains over the pre-Budget levels.

As a matter of fact, the most outstanding feature in the month's trading was the renewed activity in the Tea section, where a number of scrips of the Assam and Dooars gardens changed hands at fresh higher levels every week. The main inspiration was derived from the announcement of satisfactory interim dividends by certain companies for last year. Operators were also encouraged by two other factors—the increase in the average export prices obtained last year and the anticipation of relief in the fiscal burden for making Common tea production remunerative.

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	Looms		Purchases Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents Commission and allowances Rs. 000	Year ended Rs. 000	Net Profit Rs. 000	Net Profit for the previous period Rs. 000	DIVIDEND %		
		Hessian	Sacking								Latest	First previ- ous	Secu previ
Aardara ...	B. N. Elias & Co. ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/4% Deb. ...	554	325	11,495	22,949	2,876	50	3-58	755	(a) 469	2 1/2	2 1/2	5
Alexandra ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/4% Deb. ...	296	150	10,135	15,064	4,115	44	12-57	(a2)561	(a3)438	10	10	10
Alliance ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	797	467	13,010	23,665	1,498	46	5-57	—471	(j) 244	nil	nil	12
Anglo India ...	Duncan Bros. & Co. ... 7% C. P. ...	1,589	972	28,895	59,321	13,589	215	3-58	2,752	(a23)1,572	10	6	7
Auchind ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 5 1/4% C.P. ... 4 1/4% R. C. P. ... 4% Deb. ...	450	360	10,373	18,062	3,679	55	3-58	(a) 1,658	(a) 314	5 1/2	5 1/2	5
Bally ...	Birla Bros. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	659	300	13,247	21,669	3,695	131	3-58	1,257	275	6	2	ni
Barnagore & ...	Jardine Henderson ... 5% C. P. ...	1,124	766	...	...	...	...	3-58	42	—74	nil	nil	5
Belvedere ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	601	219	6,086	11,860	894	50	12-57	(a18)323	(a1) 205	2 1/2	2 1/2	7
Bengal Jute ...	Soorajmull Nagarmull ... 5 1/4% R. C. P. ... 4 1/4% Debentures ...	350	250	15,218	20,694	2,584	50	6-57	(b)24	1,086	nil	10	11 1/2
Birla ...	Birla Brothers Private ... 7 1/4% C. P. T. ... 5 1/4% R. C. P. ...	982	391	22,070	49,112	2,550	315	3-58	4,152	2,480	10	10	10
Budge Budge ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	552	439	...	15,688	1,120	50	10-57	(a19)335	(a) 272	5 1/2	5 1/2	7
Caledonia ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	371	245	...	9,965	7,63	50	11-57	(a26)387	(a2) 4,44	nil	nil	6
Champdany ...	James Finlay & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	761	639	18,596	32,295	3,760	50	3-58	1,045	(a24)151	nil	nil	8
Cheriot ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	480	50	4,907	8,796	683	50	11-57	(m) 198	(w) 218	nil	2	7
Chitavalah ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	124	376	10,672	16,908	948	126	7-57	1,306	1,329	11	12 1/2	13 1/2
Cive ...	S. K. Invt. Co., Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ... 7% C. P. ...	546	423	5,791	10,912	2,675	50	3-58	—38	—300	nil	nil	6
Dalhousie ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/4% Debentures ...	496	270	10,796	15,487	3,397	45	3-58	259	(a10)—40	nil	nil	1
Delta ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 5% C. P. ...	458	321	6,476	11,822	955	50	11-57	(a) 184	(i) 220	nil	5	10
Empire ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	295	205	6,721	11,382	986	45	7-57	600	532	7 1/2	10	15
Fort Gloster ...	Kettlewell Bullen & Co. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% 2nd C. P. ... 5 1/4% Debentures ...	1,098	786	...	43,282	8,497	...	3-58	2,313	1,148	20	10	12
Fort William ...	Bangur Brothers Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	633	381	12,615	21,810	3,853	99	3-58	1,382	969	15	15	17
Ganges ...	Directors ... 8% C. P. ...	1,001	708	4,873	36,271	1,186	...	3-58	731	—817	nil	nil	nil
Gondalpara ...	Directors ... Deb. ...	413	197	18,393	24,113	3,707	...	12-57	(a)960	(c)762	nil	16 1/2	nil
Gouapore ...	Macneill & Barry ... 6% C. P. ...	962	432	21,659	31,714	2,109	141	3-58	1,874	(a22)679	20	2 1/2	10
Hastings ...	Bangur Bros. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	661	417	14,482	25,776	4,347	150	3-58	1,957	(r)1,963	5	5	5
Hooghly ...	Directors ... 10% Pref. (i) ...	466	254	9,130	12,907	2,891	...	3-58	650	(a7)557	6	6	5
Hovra ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 7 1/4% 'A' C. P. ... 5 1/4% Debentures ...	1,234	706	23,913	40,212	9,193	50	3-58	(i) 5,761	—1,490	5	5	5
Hukamchand ...	Ramdudd Ramkissoon ... 7% C. P. ...	1,519	753	32,685	47,610	6,336	255	3-58	2,819	2,376	20	20	26
India ...	Directors ...	522	554	11,799	21,765	3,423	...	3-58	2,370	(a6)9,44	12 1/2	7 1/2	5
Kamarhaty ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... B. Ord. ... 6% C. P. ... 5 1/4% Debentures ...	1,250	547	22,806	33,914	7,265	50	12-57	—498	—906	nil	nil	2

COMPANIES

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxation and Dividends	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1959 Rs. np.	February 1953 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash Balances	Others
	Ra. np.	Ra. np.	Ra.	Rs. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
Agarpara ...	9 56	7 06	10	6,000	3,950	5,20	17	5,977	12,907	5,707	404	7,205	3,712	120	22
7% Cum. preference ...	104 50	91 50	100	1,000											
5 1/4% Debentures ...	905 00	905 00	1000	1,200							70	4,827	1,950	149	326
Alexandra ...	182 00	90 00	100	600	4,00	682	167	5,904	5,983	4,053					
7% Cum. preference ...	96 00	83 00	100	900											
5 1/4% Debentures ...	455 00	455 00	500	600							210	5,669	1,493	172	...
Alliance ...	119 00	79 00	100	3,000	275	250	—574	6,043	12,529	9,579					
6% Cum. preference ...	88 00	70 00	100	1,500											
Anglo India ...	205 00	128 00	100	4,921	5,000	2,121	237	16,894	30,994	21,504	14,746	4,125	4,480	331	...
7% Cum. preference ...	101 00	83 50	100	4,000											
Auckland ...	176 00xd	84 00	100	4,006	1,135	2 084	3	4,488	41,982	6,317	332	4,340	2,343	9	21
5 1/4% Cum. preference ...	74 75xd	75 00	100	1,000											
4 1/4% R. Cum. preference ...	58 75xd	50 00	100	1,500											
4% Debentures ...	770 00	770 00	1000	1,500											
Bally ...	205 00	131 00	100	2,000	1,800	503	118	2,432	9,860	6,756	579	4,318	808	43	...
7% Cum. preference ...	100 00	89 50	100	2,000											
Barnagore & ...	131 00	74 00	25	275	215	410	—176	781	1,602	949	16	707	314	16	...
5% Cum. preference ...	40 50	30 00	25	200											
Belvedere ...	166 00	63 00	100	2,800	980	1,647	6	1,942	9,766	5,310	72	2,984	561	1	...
7% Cum. preference ...	101 50	95 50	100	700											
Bengal ...	11 62	11 50	10	4,500	1,827	11,45	...	10,319	5,895	3,543	12	6,484	3,800	8,139	4
5 1/4% R. C. P. ...	77 00	72 50	100	1,000											
4 1/4% Debentures ...	900 00	900 00	1000	1,000											
5 1/4% Debentures ...	900 00	900 00	1000	1,000											
Birla ...	18 81	13 94	10	9,126	45,00	18,105	24	15,836	40,960	16,274	7,685	4,168	5,919	660	17,342
7 1/4% C. P. T. ...	87 00	76 00	100	2,364											
5 1/4% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	10,000											
Budge Budge ...	130 00	61 00	100	3,600	1,196	741	3	2,834	12,232	7,178	93	3,418	705	4	...
7% Cum. Preference ...	102 00	98 00	100	900											
Caledonia ...	197 00	99 00	100	1,800	2,219	302	1	1,672	8,777	4,641	63	2,566	214	14	...
7% Cum. preference ...	77 50	93 00	100	1,000			—546	4,299	23,101	12,728	206	4,776	1,834	40	28
Champdany ...	117 00	95 50	100	5,916		7,585	6	680	8,502	5,878	84	2,329	270	130	...
Cheriot ...	185 00	120 00	100	1,595	1,324	830									
7% Cum. preference ...	102 00	93 00	100	1,000											
Chitavalah ...	15 31	91 50	100	500	1,800	1,575	73	2,315	7,794	5,154	9,11	4,198	1,909	677	12
7% Cum. preference ...	100 00	91 50	100	500											
5% Debenture ...	442 50	445 00	500	1,069		900	—312	2,005	8,189	6,173	8	3,299	1,787	22	...
Cive ...	14 00	13 75	10	2,400											
6% Cum. preference ...	67 50	53 75	100	800											
7% Cum. preference ...	72 00	74 00	100	800											
Dalhousie ...	130 00	55 50	100	3,149	883	3,67	—	5,580	13,975	5 608	522	4 292	2,217	9	38
7% Cum. preference ...	73 37	79 00	100	1,500											
5 1/4% Debentures ...	900 00	900 00	1,000	1,948	1,488	2,234	4	690	8,237	4,090	49	3,043	262	91	...
Delta ...	170 00	91 00	100	2,800											
5% Cum. preference ...	78 00	70 00	180	500											
Empire ...	19 94	15 04	10	1,500	2,450	1,106	4	3,580	9,251	6,307	937	3,366	2,924	143	213
7% Cum. preference ...	100 00	91 00	100	1,000											
5% Debentures ...	450 00	450 00	500	886	60,70	10,70	254	11,022	27,516	16,559	209	10,289	2,453	304	18
Fort Gloster ...	250 00	275 00	100	2,100											
7% Cum. preference ...	105 50	96 50xd	100	1,400											
5% Cum. preference ...	68 50	64 00xd	100	700											
3 1/4% Debenture ...	96 00	96 00	100	1,616											
Fort William ...	23 75	17 19	10	2,100	1,800		196	7,316	12,580	6,351	132	4,443	1,496	112	...
7% Cum. preference ...	84 50	91 50	100	1,000											
Ganges ...	73 00	48 50	100	8,432			—1,334	17,424	22,306	14,035	198	12,122	4,318	213	...
8% Cum. preference ...	100 00	100 00	100	609											
Gadapara ...	26 33		10	1,080	2,550	250	39	3,608	7,664	5,599	85	4,250	1,034	95	...
Debentures ...	...		300	2											
Gowrapore ...	387 00	214 00	100	2,400	2,700	460	47	13,116	23,537	16,044	4,409	8,247	922	192	111
6% Cum. preference ...	88 00	70 50	100	2,650											
Hastings ...	105 00	107 00	100	4,000	2,650	3,793	319	4,665	13,237	6,768	3,350	5,215	2,850	42	...
6% Cum. preference ...	83 00	84 00	100	2,500											
Hogghly ...	13 00	12 69	10	1,580	160	1,723	14	2,118	7,237	5,150	83	3,775	920	8	...
10% Preference (A) ...	10 75	7 53	10	1,176											
Hewrah ...	18 87	13 25	10	6,562	2,700		33	11,613	23,485	12,424	440	11,434	1,698	237	1,662
7% Cum. preference ...	99 00	90 00	100	875											
7% 'A' C. P. ...	98 00	82 00	100	1,750											
5 1/4% Debentures ...	94 00	94 00	...	3,000											
Hakumchand ...	21 00	16 50	7 1/2	5,250	2,509	545	109	14,560	29,852	15,952	1,385	6,939	4,044	674	...
7% Cum. preference ...	100 00	87 00	100	4,000											
India ...	15 00		12 1/2	8,730		1,990	85	5,528	14,159	8,784	3,338	3,921	2,759	941	...
Kamarahatty ...	162 00	74 00	100	2,400	1,200	625	—1,802	14,854	19,692	11,405	191	9,433	1,528	160	2 502
B. Ordinary ...	160 00	71 00	100	1,920											
6% Cum. preference ...	95 00	74 00	100	1,600											
5 1/4% Debentures ...	90 00	90 00	...	1,304											

NAME	Managing Agents/Secretaries	Looms		Purchases Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents' Commission and allowances Rs. 000	Year ended	Net Profit Rs. 000	Net Profit for the previous period Rs. 000	DIVIDEND %		
		Hessian	Sacking								Latest	First previous	Second previous
Kankarrah...	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	1,239	288	22,203	29,582	6,905	50	12-57	—1,021	—2,044	Nil	nil	1
	B. Ord.										Nil	nil	6
	6% C. P.										Nil	nil	1
	4% R. C. P.										Nil	nil	6
	5% Debentures										Nil	nil	6
Kelvin...	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	394	309	9,448	18,095	3,399	147	5-58	1,742	846	12½	9½	12½
	7% C. P.										7	7	7
Khardah...	Anderson Wright Ltd.	914	616	219,56	330,90	93,86	56	3-57	8,43	13,30	8	10	11
	6% C. P.										6	6	6
Kinnison...	F. W. Heilgers & Co. Pri.	672	578	20,862	34,063	7,859	50	3-58	(a11)1,400	(a)8,97	5	nil	12
	7% C. P.										7	7	7
	5% Debentures										5	5	5
Lansdowne...	Bird & Co. Private	579	352	9,733	16,510	2,861	45	3-58	(a12)569	(d)185	nil	nil	2
	7% C. P.										nil	nil	7
Lawrence...	Bird & Co. Private	484	356	9,035	14,922	2,326	40	3-58	(a13)619	(p)721	nil	nil	1
	7% C. P.										nil	nil	7
	5½% B. C. P.										nil	nil	5½
	5½% Debentures										nil	nil	5½
Mahabir...	Agrawal Brothers & Co.	28	123	3,286	5,494	997	30	9-57	(b)267	434	nil	nil	5
Magna...	Directors	612	396	22,738	35,780	8,212	...	3-58	3,368	(a8)939	17½	5	5
Naihati...	F. W. Heilgers & Co. Pri. Ltd.	493	322	22,738	162,08	28,63	45	3-57	(u)4,37	(a27)6,44	Nil	nil	nil
	7% C. P.										Nil	nil	nil
	4½% R. C. P.										Nil	nil	nil
	5½% Debentures										Nil	nil	nil
Naskarpara...	Howrah Trading Co. Private	333	92	34,37	12,29	4,26	3,17	10-56	—7	5,78	nil	12½	11½
	5½% Debentures										nil	12½	11½
Nations...	Andrew Yule & Co.	573	279	7,921	12,945	...	50	10-57	(a20)658	(k)474	7-50	7-45	17½
	7% C. P.										7	7	7
Nellimarla...	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	100	216	...	11,918	3,483	...	7-57	989	981	9	10	8
	6% C. P.										6	6	6
	4½% Deb.										6	6	6
New Central...	Sahu Jain Ltd.	10,39	7,26	98,873	159,633	6,067	135	3-58	(l)4,674	3,828	15	15	15
	7% C. P.										7	7	7
Northbrook...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	214	353	7,733	14,228	3,920	40	3-58	(a32)385	(a28)497	nil	5½	5½
	5½% C. P.										5½	5½	5½
	4% Deb.										5½	5½	5½
Nudda...	Macneill & Barry	644	448	14,185	24,657	938	50	3-58	1,412	(a14)475	5	nil	1
Orient...	Andrew Yule & Co	551	50	4,662	8,967	5,65	50	11-57	(a21)117	(x)190	nil	3	9
Premchand...	R. J. Roy Broe. Private Ltd.	364	240	...	8,850	1,122	...	4-56	(a30)358	205	Nil	Nil	Nil
Presidency...	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	238	162	7,519	13,582	2,155	45	7-57	594	458	6	6	7½
Rameshwara...	Birla Bros Private Ltd	...	305	5,244	9,916	1,744	...	3-58	260	38	Nil	Nil	Nil
	6% C. P.										Nil	Nil	Nil
Reliance...	Jardine Henderson	924	352	1,757	9,048	...	50	3-58	—528	—2,201	Nil	Nil	Nil
	7% C. P.										Nil	Nil	Nil
	5% Deb.										Nil	Nil	Nil
Shree Ambica...	Bagaria More	703	208	15,561	23,471	4,037	199	3-57	957	882	5	2½	7½
	7½% C.P.										7½	7½	7½
Seerah...	Hind Inv. Corp.	201	200	6,924	11,020	1,521	86	12-57	1,005	867	15	15	15
	7% C. P.										15	15	15
Standard...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	367	283	117	3,275	...	40	3-58	(a33)1,531	(a29)1,82	5	nil	6
	6% C. P.										6	6	6
Union...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	758	568	10,380	19,869	2,275	50	3-58	(a16)3,258	(v)799	15	nil	6
	7% C. P.										7	7	7
	4½% Deb.										7	7	7
Waverley...	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	306	159	...	3,049	...	35	5-58	(y)607	—290	nil	nil	6½
	5% C. P. P.										nil	5	10
	3½% Debenture										...	...	...

(a) After transferring Rs 3,00,000 from Development Rebate Reserve, Rs 1,55,000 from Reserve for Taxation Contingencies and Rs 63,186 from Jute Stock Reserve.

(b) After writing back Rs 107,889 being excess provision for taxation and including Rs 26,880 being refund of taxes.

(c) After writing back Rs 1,26,328 from provision made for loss on stock of jute at mill. Afloat and forward jute purchases, etc.

(d) After transferring Rs 1,14,000 from Reserve for taxation contingencies and Rs 70,000 from Jute Stock Reserve.

(e) After writing back Rs 172,315 being provision against anticipated loss on raw jute stock and work in progress; and after transferring Rs 5,65,000 from General Reserve and Rs 63,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(f) After transferring Rs 3,45,000 being the balance at credit of Machinery Renewal Account on completion of the Mill Modernisation Programme.

(g) After transferring Rs 3,00,000 from Reserve for Machinery Renewal and Replacement.

(h) After transferring Rs 578,255 from General Reserve.

(i) After writing back Rs 38,000 being excess provision for taxation; and after transferring Rs 3,90,000

from General Reserve and Rs 32,500 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(j) After transferring Rs 525,000 from Reserve and writing back Rs 30,000 from Workers' Provident Fund shown in excess in previous half-year and Rs 61,000 from provision for possible loss on forward contracts.

(k) After writing back Rs 1,21,392 being provision against anticipated loss on raw jute stock and work in progress; Rs 29,161 being provision against anticipated loss on jute contracted for; Rs 14,000 being excess provision for taxation and Rs 1,95,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(l) After transferring Rs 1,571,250 from General Reserve No. 1.

(m) After transferring Rs 103,000 from General Reserve and Rs 70,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(n) After transferring Rs 120,000 from General Reserve.

(o) After writing back Rs 59,017 from Taxation Reserve.

(p) After transferring Rs 1,06,985 from Jute Stock Reserve; Rs 62,400 from Reserve for Tax contingencies; Rs 21,000 from Development Rebate Reserve; and writing back Rs 52,371 from provision for taxation and Rs 10,000 from id liability.

(q) After transferring Rs 7,50,000 from General Reserve.

(r) After transferring Rs 5,00,000 from provision for contingencies and Rs 1,00,000 from provision for taxation.

(s) After transferring Rs 3,23,000 from Reserve for Tax contingencies; Rs 2,30,000 from Jute Stock Reserve; and Rs 1,47,000 from Development Rebate Reserve and including Rs 1,89,365 being Requisition claim realised.

(t) Preference shares carry a dividend of 10 per cent of which only 5 per cent is cumulative.

(u) After transferring Rs 36,026 from Jute Stock Reserve.

(v) After transferring Rs 3,28,000 from Tax contingencies reserve; Rs 2,50,000 from Jute Stock Reserve and Rs 5,000 from Development Rebate Reserve.

(w) After transferring Rs 425,000 from General Reserve; Rs 85,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve; and Rs 19,500 from provision for taxation.

(x) After transferring Rs 2,80,000 from General Reserve and Rs 25,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(y) After transferring Rs 115,000 from General Reserve.

(z) After transferring Rs 2,70,000 from General Reserve; Rs 25,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 34,500 from Investment Realisation Surplus.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxation and Dividends	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1959	February 1958			General	Others	Carry forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Out-standings	Cash Balance	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.													
Kankarrah ...	91 00	41 50	100	3,000	600	275	—4,159	15,695	17,613	9,733	1.77	8,392	1,422	180	2,451
B. Ordinary	84 00	41 00	100	2,400											
6% Cum. preference	71 00	77 00	100	1,000											
6% R. C. P.			100	423											
5½% Debentures	90 00	90 00		1,269											
Kelvin	243 00xd	156 00	100	2,100	4,450	1,050	119	3,467	14,136	9,388	866	4,444	1,450	645	
7% Cum. preference	99 00xd	87 50	100	1,000											
Khardah	159 00	115 00	100	5,400	2,333		27	133,40	196,61	122,04	1,40	110,88	31,56	1,34	
6% C. P.	65 25	73 50	100	900											
Kinnison	176 50xd	106 00	100	4,800	2,500	5,232	26	10,512	23,848	10,851	1,078	9,342	3,640	12	
7% Cum. preference	99 00xd	85 50	100	1,500											
5% Debentures	900 00	900 00	1000	2,500											
Lansdowne	134 00	75 00	100	2,448	1,133	2,576	—932	5,463	12,867	5,846	324	3,899	1,585	27	25
7% C. Preference	100 00	87 00	100	1,500											
Lawrence	112 00	76 50	100	2,800		4,049	—316	5,215	14,898	6,676	526	3,183	1,845	19	1,386
7% Cum. preference	87 00xd	95 00	100	500											
5½% 'B' cum. preferen	66 50xd	65 00	100	1,000											
½% Debentures	920 00	920 00	1000	1,934											
Mahabir	85 00	85 00	100	1,078			—108	1,944	2,086	1,501	40	2,024	186	79	
Magna	14 25		19	8,165		2,529	400	10,566	22,229	13,872	26	9,004	3,574	700	
Naihati	74 50	69 00		2,999	12,04	22,58	—13,08	52,60	165,26	86,71	2,77	44,81	19,88	16	45
7% cum. preference	78 25	82 00	100	750											
4½% R. C. P.	64 50	57 00	100	1,000											
5½% Debentures	900 00	900 00	1000	2,500											
Naskarpara	14 25	12 00	10	2,000	15,55		—1,65	16,88	56,03	21,34	5	28,39	15,35	29,30	
5½% Debentures			1000	500											
National	25 25	22 75	10	3,500	2,170	1,781	20	1,577	4,849	1,231	203	3,053	920	1,754	
7% C. P.	105 00	95 00	100	500											
Nellimarla	12 19	10 25	10	2,625	1,725	1,031	43	3,375	3,128	2,193	588	4,052	2,371	570	782
5% Cum. preference	86 00	79 00	100	500											
4½% Debentures	470 00	440 00	500	500											
New Central	13 05xd	12 87	10	8,550	11,480	9,680	3	48,096	40,877	11,961	1,853	18,174	8,742	977	22,448
7% Cum. preference	91 75xd	89 50	100	3,300											
Northbrook	18 75	16 37	10	1,680	1,571	3,011	—244	4,831	13,566	6,141	468	4,798	1,628	6	24
5½% Cum. pref.	71 25xd	61 00	100	1,500											
4% Debentures	800 00	800 00	1000	2,000											
Nuddas	57 50	29 50	50	6,680	1,650	60	79	9,710	22,600	11,972	437	542	1,501	169	23
Orient	179 00	81 00	100	2,491	1,799	5,05	6	4,68	7,655	5,246	71	2,353	3,04	131	
Premchand			100	3,996			—2,623	2,568	5,872	4,426	76	1,933	453	34	
Presidency	5 94	2 97	5	2,500	500	283	7	2,169	8,618	6,798	2,45	2,494	1,609	111	
4% Debenture			1000	800											
Rameshwara	5 87	4 37	10	2,000		10	—708	2,430	2,980	924	72	2,169	94	41	
6% Cum. preference	9 44	10 19	10	700											
Reliance	7 75	5 75	10	4,950		150	—4,627	2,975	12,461	6,663	191	1,139	754	66	
7% C. P.	69 50	69 00	100	2,030											
5% Debenture	850 00	850 00	1000	2,500											
Shree Ambica	11 37	15 25	10	3,000	515	1,00	48	9,849	12,172	8,521	938	5,173	4,876	24	
7½% Cum. preference	88 00	79 00	100	1,170											
Soorah	19 50	13 12	10	1,400	10,80	35	40	2,087	6,887	4,750	890	1,902	623	90	
7% Cum. prf.	95 00	84 50	100	1,000											
Standard	112 50xd	56 50	100	2,520	4	3,000	62	407	929	323	292	621	1,236	1,436	
6% C. P.	97 00xd	74 50	100	900											
Union	209 00xd	106 00	100	3,599	1,903	2,930	57	2,991	10,553	4,251	401	3,185	3,232	21	48
7% C. P.	98 00xd	93 00	100	600											
4½% Debenture	950 00	900 00	1000	1,200											
Waverley	4 00	2 87	1	250	185	335	12	121	5,538	4,336	60	421	510	360	
5% Cum. preference	41 50xd	30 00	50	750											
5½% Debenture	400 00	400 00	500	1,000											

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages Rs. 000	Other Major Expenses Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest	Pre- vious	Second Pre- vious
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA												
Alembic Chemical	Bhailal Amin & Sons Private Ltd.	2,417	12,865	19,278	3,613	234	12-57	2,670	1,440	12	10	8
	64% 1st Cum. Pref.									6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
	5% 2nd R. C. P.									5	5	5
Anil Sarch Products	Kasturblai Lalbhai & Co.	907	13,989	19,117	1,697	93	12-57	(c)2,314	(v)1,104	20	10	5
	5% C. P.									6	6	6
Associated Cement Cos.	Cement Agencies Private Ltd.	36,017	117,154	246,809	13,540	4,102	7-58	53,001	46,365	8 1/2	9	10
Associated Stoned Industries.	Rajputana Mining Agen. Pri. Ltd.			3,513	1,453	66	9-57	635	709	15	30	10
	6% C. P.									6	6	6
	Deferred									36 80	62 50	28 45
Atul Products	Lalbahai Sons & Co.	1,007	19,590	27,186	9,942	318	12-57	5,065	3,096	8	6	5 1/2
Automobile Products	Directors	15,302	15,369	17,475	6,712		7-57	342	839	nil	nil	5
	5% R. C. P.									nil	5	5
	6% R. C. P.									nil	5	5
Bharat Line	Dinshaw Private	2,956		25,312		397	12-57	6,455	3,816	12	6	5
Bombay Burma Trading	Wallace & Co.			51,872	48,623	975	5-57	11,974	10,270	32	32	30
	Old Shares											
	New shares											
Bombay Gas	Directors	616	5,436	9,405			12-57	1,261	(a)11,006	4	12 1/2	
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	Directors	435	463	1,913	137		9-57	628 1/2	400	9	6	nil
	6 1/2% C. P.									6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
	4 1/2% C. P.									4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Bombay Safe Deposit	F. F. Campbell & Co. Ltd.			134		6	9-58	63	76	13	13	15
Bombay Uganda Co.	Directors			4,272	1,017		12-57	211	(m)141	nil	nil	nil
W. H. Brady & Co.	Directors	2,561	19,193	25,741	6,522		12-57	2,730	2,202	16 1/2	15	20
Barmah Shell	Directors	11,406	33,107	142,981			12-57	75,476	109,127	15	15	16 1/2
G. Claridge & Co.	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.		1,321	3,114	129	30	12-57	184	235	15	15	16 1/2
G. G. Dandekar Machine Works	Landekar Engineers	1,021	615	1,327	11	20	6-58	21	176	10	9	8
	Partly Paid Ordinary									10	9	8
	5% R. C. P.									5	5	5
Dharamsi M. Chemical	D. Morarji & Co.	1,195	5,981	8,601	5,967	53	12-57	1,023	494	10	6	nil
Digvijay Cement	Shree Laxmi Agents Ltd.	1,798	16,373	24,647	972	241	12-57	4,755	3,795	9	8 1/2	8 1/2
	5% R. C. P.									5	5	5
Eastern Shipping Corp.	Scindia Steam Navigation	2,431	17,467	25,537			3-58	4,138	6,961	nil	nil	nil
Estrela Batteries	Chunilal Manilal Ltd.		14,19	57,54	18,84	33	3-56	4,79	2,70	6	4	6
	5% R. C. P.									5	5	5
Great Eastern Shipping	A. H. Bhiwandiwala & Co. Privt.			37,470		928	6-58	(l)12,073	(n)9,787	18	15	15
	5 1/2% R. C. P.									5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Greaves Cotton & Co.	Directors	2,902	33,374	45,336	9,869		3-58	3,309	2,237	10	7 1/2	5
	5% C. P.									5	5	5
	6% R. C. P.									6	6	6
Hindustan Electric Co.	Dharamsinh & Co.	2,036	17,161	22,425	5,502	103	4-58	1,286	1,778	7	6	6
	6% C. P.									6	6	6
Hindustan Lever	Director's	21,637	282,814	331,924	63,091		12-57	28,385	24,971	14	12 1/2	30
Indian Cement	Director's						3-58	94	61	25	25	25
Indian Plastics	Directors	1,253	4,452	6,295	1,560		3-58	287	396	3 1/2	3 1/2	2 1/2
	5 1/2% Cum. preference									5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Indian Vegetable Products	F. F. Campbell & Co. Pri.	578	141,29	206,29	721	1,31	9-56	6,29	3,18	10	5	5
Indust. Cr. & Inv. Corp.	Directors	350		5,362			12-57	4,551	3,448	4	3 1/2	nil
Industrial Investment	Premchand Roychand & Sons	23		716		56	12-57	637	603	5 1/2	5 1/2	4 1/2
Kemp & Co.	Directors	701	5,005	6,904	1,014		3-58	259	245	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Killick Industries	Managing Director			7,238	648		11-58	3,564	2,995	13	11	11
Machinery Manfrs. Corp.	Mahindra & M-hindra	2,568	3,986	8,744	4,385	48	3-58	1,000	872	nil	nil	nil
	4% Cum. preference									nil	nil	nil
	4 1/2% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Malwa Vanaspati & Chem.	Mohatta Bros.		96,34	110,33	6,71	15	12-53	4,60	-6,02	nil	nil	ni
	6% Debentures									nil	nil	ni
National Elect. Industries	Navin Kumar Hansraj Pri. Ltd.	1,321	4,853	7,495	4,084	62	3-58	605	8,564	9	9	9
	4 1/2% C. P.									4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
National Machinery Manfrs.	Directors	7,014	17,881	23,992	6,775		12-57	4,041	3,384	nil	nil	nil
National Newsprints & Paper	Directors						3-58	286	-7,679	nil	nil	nil
National Rayon Corp.	Chinai & Co. Private Ltd.			53,265	3,817		12-57	13,674	14,294	14	14	12
	5% Cum. preference									5	5	5
	5% Debentures									5	5	5
Palampur Veg. Products	Investa Industrial Corp.						12-57	-184	123	nil	nil	nil
	5 1/2% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Pioneer Magnesie Works	N. Pestonjee & Co.	141		1,030	186	20	12-57	102	80	3 1/2	2	4 1/2
	Ordry. Partly Paid									3 1/2	2	4 1/2
Polson Ltd.	Polson Agencies Private Ltd.	783	47,32	92,12	11,44	1,47	12-56	10,75	13,29	12 1/2	10	10
	6% C. P. T.									6	6	6
Sanitex Chem. Industries	M. B. Amin & Co.	484	1,500	2,501	595	20	12-57	81	62	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Sathe Biscuits	Sathe Food Industries pri. Ltd.	145	2,375	4,043	651	41	3-58	408	352	6	6	5
	Partly Paid									6	6	5
	7% R. C. P.									7	5	5
Scindia Steam	Directors	146,51	664,63	127,751			6-57	356,81	(b)265,89	6 1/2	5	2 1/2
	4 1/2% Debentures									6 1/2	5	2 1/2
Shangrila Food Products	Directors	323	788	2,038	128		3-58	-287	-432	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Shivrajpur Syndicate	Killick Industries Ltd.	4,619		17,399	2,424	336	11-57	3,297	4,318	80	80	80
Supreme Industries	Mody & Co.	112	958	1,423	694	8	3-58	141	94	7 1/2	6	6 1/2
	6 1/2% Cum. Pref.									7 1/2	6	6 1/2
Tata Chemicals	Tata Industries Private	5,121	10,126	34,923		287	6-58	(a)12,457	5,148	7 1/2	8	7 1/2
	5% Cum. preference									5	5	5
	5% Debentures									5	5	5
Tata Oil Mills	Tata Industries Private	8,500	34,615	61,670		268	3-58	3,147	3,029	10	10	12
	4 1/2% Cum. preference									4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
United Salt Works & Indus.	Salt & Industry Agency Pr. Lt.	521		3,528	247	30	9-57	124	26	nil	nil	10
Volta Ltd.	Directors	16,492	164,838	196,649			8-58	7,941	7,821	9	9	9
Western India Match	Swedish Match Co.	16,837	90,659	128,496	2,288	744	12-57	8,605	7,322	11	11	11

(a) Trade Revenue. (b) Dividends and Interest, etc. (c) Profits on contracts. (d) Revenue Income. *Income by freight, etc.

INDUSTRIALS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1959	February 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.													
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA															
mbic Chemicals	163 25	122 00	100	4,200	2,575	1,430	31	7,570	11,025	4,961	2,420	6,091	2,699	37	...
% 1st C. P.	71 40	85 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% 2nd R. C. P.	85 50 N	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% 3rd C. P.	72 00 N	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
il Starch Products	...	...	100	2,960	697	1,528	1	9,347	9,974	3,204	6	5,442	2,659	157	...
% C. P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ociated Cement	150 50	143 00	100	190,239	22,700	90,596	198	141,372	363,276	127,915	7,313	151,225	29,620	13,380	8,206
ociated Stones Indust	16 00	...	10	850	3,15	...	1,283	966	...	615	20	1,679	1,435	496	...
% C. P.	100 00 N	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ferred	...	...	5	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ul Products	...	...	100	18,928	...	1,100	59	26,871	29,661	6,785	6,242	12,409	4,938	492	...
tomobile Products	...	...	10	700	...	113	-137	13,977	8,326	1,457	...	9,520	1,373	43	125
% R. C. P.	...	...	100	28,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% R. C. P.	...	...	100	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
arat Line	11 60	...	10	10,000	6,390	6,338	406	16,627	41,097	16,243	878	2,203	6,844	2,844	2,138
mbay Burma Trading...	...	...	2500	250	7,928	29,556	184	40,947	46,048	18,808	8,826	9,679	16,468	23,196	2,737
d Shares	489 00	521 00	125	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
w Shares	170 00	200 00	50	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
mbay Gas	...	...	£1	4,000	665	2,375	1	3,329	8,320	3,930	2,945	1,358	1,439	238	...
mbay Potteries & Tiles	120 00	64 00	100	1,418	15	339	2	838	2,725	1,242	10	674	160	1,321	...
% C. P.	76 00	65 00	100	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% C. P.	60 50	50 00N	100	863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
mbay Safe Deposit	365 00	500 00	200	240	...	20	104	249	263	137	963	207	58	619	...
mbay Uganda Co.	47 00	47 00	80	1,596	...	4,002	75	6,414	865	525	3,171	7,355	4,434	1,642	...
H. Brady & Co.	325 80	285 00	150	4,500	2,150	105,400	4,166	62,213	257,542	44,761	...	35,711	128,555	1,116	3,616
urn* Shell	...	...	100	138,200	71,800	682	19	795	2,088	15,460	12	1,152	1,161	21	...
% Claridge & Co.	170 00	...	100	900	600	118	1	543	1,088	599	278	169	311	270	...
G. Dandekar Mce. Works	...	...	100	399	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rtly Paid Ordry	...	...	50	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% R. C. P.	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
aramsi M. Chemical	85 00	50 00	50	1,369	320	248	5	2,317	4,703	3,057	15	1,546	850	8	194
ujwaj Cement	131 00	138 50	100	13,410	4,300	1,382	224	17,212	35,578	12,917*	5,234	8,558	4,934	161	2,885
% R. C. P.	85 00	83 50	100	7,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
estern Shipping Corpn.	...	...	100	55,000	1,450	6,015	30	20,699	68,251	14,026	6,017	57	10,345	8,045	4,505
rest Batteries	38 50	36 50	50	1,497	3,15	7	22	15,50	28,61	1,941	3	17,66	12,81	70	3,50
% C. P.	34 50	35 50	50	957	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rest Eastern Shipping	22 96	19 76	100	9,000	9,000	10,025	154	49,910	58,736	12,312	274	137	12,352	21,341	...
% R. C. P.	97 00	91 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
reaves Cotton & Co.	102 50	...	100	8,840	2,100	1,597	22	19,462	1,515	514	13,857	9,872	11,040	1,252	...
% C. P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% R.C.P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
industan Electric Co.	105 50	91 50	100	4,000	300	44	43	10,765	6,393	1,767	236	6,322	5,573	384	...
% C. P.	81 00	82 00	100	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
industan Lever	29 00	19 80	10	55,700	4,000	7,177	8,994	47,194	47,960	13,562	103	70,465	13,987	4,110	...
Indian Cement	27 80	28 75	10	152	100	...	2	124	142	...	178	...	52	57	...
Indian Plastics	...	...	10	2,988	3	...	4	4,159	4,806	1,443	...	4,074	1,919	54	...
% Cum. preference	...	...	100	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Vegetable Products	114 00	110 00	100	2,117	2,53	1,95	8	16,10	25,35	20,52	69	9,18	10,92	16,21	...
Indus.Cr. & Invest. Corp.	78 00	70 00	100	1,300	96	155	155	80,400	107	54	35,703	...	22,111	74,284	...
Industrial Investment	85 80	74 50	100	50,000	1,623	390	175	853	20	16	12,561	...	163	312	...
Kemp & Co.	206 80	185 00	200	1,200	350	274	26	1,782	2,597	1,303	12	1,113	1,156	57	...
Killick Industries	148 50	152 50	100	10,624	508	2,934	9	9,518	4,550	1,445	16,523	1,126	2,334	38	459
Machinery Manfrs. Corpn.	...	...	100	3,926	...	1,488	-1,928	9,757	13,685	4,130	21	5,694	1,185	864	76
% Cum. preference	...	...	100	1,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% C. P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malwa Vanaspati Chems.	...	...	10	3,128	...	30	-5,10	29,60	51,07	6,00	...	11,97	14,22	17	84
% Debentures	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Elec. Industries	75 80	70 00	50	778	125	647	22	3,622	2,449	1,036	299	2,377	1,633	24	...
% C. P.	80 00 N	80 00 N	100	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Machy. Manfrs.	...	...	100	25,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Newsprint & Paper	...	...	10	12,748	...	74	-17,321	64,223	49,495	7,871	3	4,936	4,687	6,177	2,300
National Rayon Corpn.	...	...	100	16,064	4,600	9,615	124	29,488	105,596	34,000	110	15,707	4,231	669	...
% Cum. Preference	256 08	216 00	100	174,28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% Debentures	76 80	66 70	100	150,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% Debentures	101 50	97 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palanpur Veg. Products...	...	...	10	1,500	...	...	-2,617	3,051	2,727	...	10	165	3	...	28
% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	66	2	749	1,455	708	480	466	305	17	2
Pioneer Magnesia Works...	...	...	100	1,189	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordry. Partly Paid	...	...	75	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Olson Ld.	151 25	168 75	100	2,160	14,50	...	46	25,66	58,81	12,53	1	16,93	20,19	10,27	...
% C. P. T.	80 00	84 70	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitex chem Indus.	...	...	50	1,362	...	4	4	1,286	1,626	200	...	1,257	429	41	15
% C. P.	...	...	50	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sathe Biscuits	100 00N	100 00 N	100	473	...	181	40	1,598	3,083	864	1	657	351	74	...
Partly Paid	50 00N	50 00 N	50	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% R. C. P.	94 20	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scandia Steam	21 00	17 60	20	939,98	80,00	1016,23	5,84	1191,95	249,665	57,960	58,497	25,65	405,59	357,79	343,62
% Debentures	98 00	93 00	...	401,28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shangrilla Food Products	...	...	100	1,700	...	...	-1,299	3,672	4,047	616	32	544	323	30	13
% C. P.	...	...	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shivra.pu. Syndcate	96 00	90 00	10	700	2,000	5,630	53	6,343	7,484	2,953	302	4,034	3,074	2,300	474
Sureme Industries	130 00	80 50	100	622	33	234	4	855	1,193	322	134	718	446	14	6
% C. P.	72 50	70 50	100	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Chemical	16 52	12 60	10	19,596	320	1,400	4	22,887	45,735	17,148	691	17,255	5,473	701	...
% Cum. Preference	93 50	92 00	100	5,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% Debentures	99 00%	99 00	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Oil Mills	46 50	36 50	25	7,007	1,035	1,553	6	29,994	22,259	13,740	911	22,135	9,232	2,551	246
% C. P.	61 00	...	100	2,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Salt Works Indus.	...	...	250	1,335	2,125	1,231	-18	954	7,384	4,014	255	725	234	1,063	...
Volts	145 00	115 50	100	25,500	1,300	267	109	93,591	7,650	1,644	260	53,837	57,937	2,486	241
Western India Match	190 00	170 50	100	27,590	9,500	4,913	90	19,447	34,556	16,858	71	18,740	10,595	8,917	5,421

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages Rs. 000	Other Major Expenses Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents Cowances and oislaonmmil Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT	
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous
								Rs. 000	Rs. 000		
NORTHERN INDIA											
Alkali & Chemical	Imp. Ch. Industries Private	2 872	12,517	26,310	6,630	...	9-58	6,132	5,111	8	8
All India Finance & Commerce	5% Cum. preference Kayell Sival & Co. Ordinary	30	...	1,69	...	20	5-56	96	88	5	5
Aluminium Corpn.	74% G. P. J. K. Industries Private Ltd.	3,258	3,735	9,625	4,150	204	3-58	2,720	2,729	7	7
	6% Cum. preference 5% Cum. preference Deferred 5% Debentures 54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrit Banaspati	Amrit Agency Ltd. 6% C. P. 5% R. C. P. Deferred	2,06	354.43	367.26	66.68	18	3-55	22.07	19.54	nil	nil
Anderson Wright	Directors 44% Cum. preference 4% Debentures	4.04	...	10.26	...	...	12-55	(a)1.67	5.02	nil	nil
Angelo Brothers	Turner Morrison & Co, Pri.	666	15,725	17,791	...	121	8-58	1,126	1,699	15	18
Ashoka Cement	64% Debentures Directors	609	1,742	9,879	53	...	9-58	52	13	nil	nil
Assam Bengal Cement	Eastern Corporation Deferred 4% Debentures	8.64	37.04	72.61	4.13	87	3-55	15.96	17.65	nil	nil
Assam Match Co.	Directors	15.63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Saw Mills	Bird & Co. Private	521	94.59	124.89	5.98	...	12-55	9.52	7.93	12	12
Associated Hotels	Obero Hotel (India) Private Ltd. 7% Cum. preference Tax 44% Debentures	12.88	40.36	71.62	791	2.16	3-56	14.21	8.83	12	4
	64% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Mining	Ramkumar Agarwala 5% Cum. preference Deferred	13	7.37	6.16	1.59	44	12-52	1.90	2.32	6	5
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ballarpar Paper	K. C. Thapar & Bros Ltd. 5% R. C. P. P.	18.45	53.71	120.61	4.41	89	6-55	39.50	...	nil	nil
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	Directors	7,832	107,618	128,230	7,539	...	12-57	3,054	(a)4,287	15	15
Barroo coke	Jardine Henderson	385	640	20.61	3.29	17	9-56 HY	2.03	2.40	5	6
Bathgate & Co.	Directors 6% Cum. preference	319	795	1,609	545	...	12-57	31	17	nil	nil
Behar Rice Mills	H. V. Low & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	6-54	36	33	nil	nil
Bengal Assam Steamship	Andrew Yule & Co, Ltd. 7% Cum. preference	...	...	3,119	...	73	10-57	(a)240	798	5	7
Bengal Chemicals	Directors 74% Cum. preference 44% Cum. preference 5% Debentures	28.02	82.42	145.99	38.70	...	4-54	15.12	14.44	6	6
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Elec. Lamp	P. C. Datta	1.27	18.69	33.71	...	...	3-54	4.12	4.86	6	6
Bengal Flour	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Paper	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd. Directors	581	17,516	21,351	609	225	12-57	2,178	1,278	25	25
	7% Cum. preference 7% 'A' Cum. preference 6% 'B' R. C. P. T. 44% Debentures	3,531	7,274	20,781	214	...	12-57	2,156	1,337	12	10
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Potteries	B. R. Bhagat & Co. Ord. P. Paid	27.09	13.26	91.13	10.48	...	12-56	14.93	11.13	10	10
Bengal Timber	Jardine Henderson 8% Cum. preference	1.34	13.66	24.68	6.48	...	6-55	81	1.01	nil	nil
Bhagwati Pressing	Ramdutt Ramkissendass 5% Cum. preference	7	...	1.57	...	17	12-55	1.04	1.13	5	5
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon	Murari Lal Batra & Co. 'B' Ordinary 64% C. P.	1.63	14.71	19.61	4.03	11	12-55	1.12	1.06	7	7
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Commers	Directors 5% C. P.	584	3,298	3,718	479	...	12-57	(a)138	130	6	6
Bharat Starch & Chemical	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Directors	1.65	38.41	37.48	12.65	67	1-55	-6.10	5.37	nil	nil
Bharat Company	Lovelock & Lewes 54% Cum. preference	...	...	5.71	...	12	9-56	3.49	4.73	10	12
Birds Investments	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. Directors	4,684	9,021	218	...	102	3-58	1,130	982	17	17
Bira Stone Lime	8% Cum. preference 54% Debentures	2,980	6,612	18,463	...	...	3-58	2,904	1,874	12	10
Britannia Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Br. Burma Petroleum & Br. Ceylon Corpn.	A. T. C. Invt. Co. Directors	...	...	...	...	...	3-56	37	34	5	5
	6% Cum. Part preference	...	...	...	...	...	12-55	16.76	10.78	15	10
British India Corpn.	Directors	178.72	428.71	761.45	399.76	...	12-56	(f)95.42	(a)11	2	1
Brushware	8% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burnee Lime	Begg Sutherland & Co. Pri. Ltd. S. C. Chunder & Co. Partly Paid	18	70	499	245	2	11-57	23	38	7	10
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	9-54	31	30	nil	nil
Calcutta Gas Co	Scorajimull Nagarmull 54% R.C.P.T. 4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	1.49	9-55	6.38	7.06	6	5
Calcutta Hydraulic	Andrew Yule & Co. Ramdutt Ramkissendass	...	...	81	...	3	6-58	95	47	5	3
Calcutta Investment Co.	Gladstone Lyall	3.39	...	6.75	...	30	10-55 HY	7.11	3.95	2	1
Calcutta Landing & Shipping	Amritlal Ojha & Co. 44% Debentures	51	...	3.02	...	16	3-55	1.19	1.42	5	5

INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1959 Rs. np.	February 1958 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Other Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments Rs. 000	Stock & Stores Rs. 000	Out Standing Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA															
Alkali & Chemical	18 87	13 50	10	30,997	2,800	5,770	109	21,124	44,567	7,302	...	12,077	4,392	5,036	5,130
5% Cum. Preference	102 00	97 00	100	3,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All India Finance & Com. Ord.	...	...	100	300	53	18	...	13.21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74% C. P.	...	...	110	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aluminium Corpn.	11 00	9 50	10	5,750	2,400	17,980	92	6,319	38,576	10,055	614	6,216	1,830	1,104	...
6% Cum. preference	85 50	88 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference	63 00	69 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	5 25	4 00	2 1/2	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	920 00	920 00	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debenture	...	...	1000	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrit Banaspati	...	...	10	5,325	19.25	3.83	-14.14	152.86	160.85	53.32	36.36	85.91	25.33	1.40	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	10	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anderson Wright	...	...	10	2,000	3.50	8.50	18	74.03	1.02	58	54.74	3.08	35.77	24	41.94
44% C. P.	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angelo Brothers	18 37	16 56xd	10	3,000	2,523	1,408	239	2,680	3,575	2,459	483	3,342	3,995	903	12
Ashoka Cement	8 44xd	8 37	10	5,989	...	24	19	10,124	15,706	22	1	2,311	2,031	107	1,012
64% Debentures	...	...	2 1/2	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Bengal Cement	3 45	4 12	10	4,314	10.54	2.59	4.59	95.35	164.36	73.18	5.34	25.44	35.17	37.09	...
Deferred	0 65	0 95	1	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	500	2,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Match Co.	17 31	15 31	10	3,000	6.10	2.75	1.18	27.46	38.39	20.85	6	19.69	24.66	5.44	10
Assam Saw Mills	3 37	1 56	3	1,400	720	2,059	-4.90	1,430	3,279	1,361	...	2,107	1,010	60	24
Associated Hotels	8 37	5 31	10	2,000	10.00	23 50	2.45	55.66	102.58	36.88	46.41	8.31	30.80	12.17	8
7% C. P. T.	48 00	56 50	100	2,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures	850 00	850 00	1000	2,360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debentures	920 00	920 00	1000	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Mining	8 75	8 44	10	892	...	...	33	3.33	2.77	94	9.90	3.05	3.15	3.01	...
5% C. P.	29 75	28 50	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	5 22	5 19	5	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ballarpur Paper	25 50	...	25	5,708	...	38	-47.41	147.09	219.74	97.20	...	32.08	16.08	1.66	3.03
5% R.C.P.P.	...	...	100	1,809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	152 00	146 00	100	8,001	6,350	1,190	501	22,871	7,446	4,046	9,784	9,599	14,901	1,230	...
Barroo coke	12 87	10 50	10	1,200	8.00	50	90	9.21	37.37	35.08	6	10.30	12.69	5.28	...
Bathgate & Co.	0 6	1 00	10	2,000	...	17	-48	820	2,313	169	2	1,047	567	27	...
6% C. P.	19 00	40 50	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar Rice Mills	1 50	1 50	10	1,692	...	...	-4.36	3	7.69	4.95	9.60	1	13	2	...
Bengal Assam Steamship.	103 00	107 00	100	2,000	825	9,106	36	2,297	12,259	1,944	255	13	1,812	2,170	...
7% G. P.	58 00	61 50	60	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Chemicals	97 00	89 00	100	4,533	19.50	21.55	11.46	54.56	104.59	47.91	16.62	46.92	63.31	4.79	...
74% C. P.	12 00	12 00	10	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	76 00	77 50	100	1,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Elec. Lamp	...	...	10	1,552	8.00	97	15	11.50	23.00	11.62	...	13.68	12.0	24	...
Deferred	...	...	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Flour	30 00	27 62	10	1,200	1,500	1,902	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Paper	87 50	58 00	25	4,500	1,800	1,902	67	6,754	21,470	16,065	1,28	6,590	4,282	162	1.08
7% C. P.	46 75	57 25	50	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% A. C. P.	103 50	103 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 'B' R. C. P. T.	62 00	72 69	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures	...	...	500	132	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Potteries	4 06	3 09	2 1/2	3,170	5.15	...	11	54.34	70.66	33.38	2	29.13	36.06	27	...
Ord. P. Paid	...	...	...	941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Timber	...	...	100	600	...	...	-5.56	19.06	7.35	7.22	1.00	6.52	14.42	43	...
8% C. P.	10 00	22 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagwati Pressing	30 00	7 00	10	400	1.10	...	2	2.62	10.18	2.28	75	...	93	1.16	...
5% C. P.	4 80	45 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon B. Ord.	40 00	...	10	250	2.00	45	5	20.88	7.35	3.30	63	12.79	13.06	74	...
64% C. P.	...	...	100	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Commerce	5 50	2 56	10	5,000	...	...	-4.119	1,774	4,171	86	...	769	739	62	...
5% c. p.	...	...	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Starch & Chemical	8 06	8 06	10	1,000	3.78	1.60	-1,340	46.64	33.48	12.26	12	21.59	5.01	10	58
Bhartia Company	44 75	54 75	100	2,100	50	...	9	79	...	...	...	12.92	8.59	69	...
Birds Investment	14 42	12 50xd	10	2,000	3.00	5.05	38	52.17	...	...	66.28	...	37.91	40	...
54% C. P.	55 00	43 50xd	100	2,400	...	2,962	13	4,117	6,882	3,638	5	1,669	3,070	177	226
Bisra Stone Lime	32 50	25 62xd	10	1,000	300	1,662	218	3,936	11,502	4,292	...	2,665	2,176	1,122	6
Britannia Biscuits	18 94xd	12 50	10	4,597	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% Cum. preference	9 70xd	10 50	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	96 00%	96 00	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Br. Burma Petroleum (£)	1 78	1 70	4h	250	...	1.82	35	1.85	9.35	...	2	...	1.52	63	...
Br. Ceylon Corporation	6 12	10 31	10	3,500	23.50	23.19	1.40	30.90	60.95	47.46	26.19	63.70	17.03	11.07	...
6% Cum. Part Pref.	8 20	8 50	10	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British India Corporation.	5 62	3 80	5	32,500	40.00	115.56	-1.23	461.72	300.58	233.80	182.52	492.27	240.47	36.05	...
8% Cum. preference	104 00	102 50	100	8,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brushware	...	...	10	200	...	121	6	140	243	238	130	291	130	1	...
Burma Lime	7 50	8 00	10	200	...	10	6	96	4.81	1.09	2	66	63	7	...
Partly Paid	...	...	5	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Gas Co.	8 25	6 00	10	6,500	1.00	...	22	19.29	1	...	116.16	...	26.77	47	2.10
54% R. C. P. T.	46 50	50 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	810 00N	810 00N	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Hydraulic	40 00	45 00	100	800	...	52	4	78	14	...	893	...	2	39	...
Calcutta Investment Co.	47 35 N	50 00	100	5,500	19.00	4.12	95	24.40	17.50	4.10	...	45.95	43.91	22	...
Cal. Landng & Shipping	13 87	13 87	10	625	30	1.75	3	5.16	18.47	12.32	99	30	4.64	1.41	...
Calcutta Sale Deposit	7 81	7 69xd	10	742	20	1.43	3	4.82	13.41	1.73	38	1	2.55	34	...
44% Debentures	...	...	1000	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Calcutta Steam Nav'g'n	Hoare Miller & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	6-57	654	602	13	12½	11½
Camperdown Pressing	Pyne & Co.	...	...	54	...	18	7-54	20	45	4	7	7
Central Hydraulic	Andrew Yule & Co.	13	...	161	...	...	6-58	58	137	6	10	5
Cherra Chhatak Ropeway	Directors	4.13	7.11	12.12	62	23	3-56	—8	57	nil	nil	...
Chrestien Mica Indus	Ram Kumar Agarwala	16.34	...	159.60	48.75	4.85	12-53	16.23	15.70	6½	10	5½
	5½% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	15
	Deferred share	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	15	...
	4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clive Buildings	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	...	...	630	...	...	12-57	243	246	2½	3½	40
	Management Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26½	35	...	...
	4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13½	...
Clive Row Inv't.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	37	...	1927	...	12	3-58	1,727	1,061	7½	7½	...
Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	Hari Brothers Private Ltd.	3,542	13,663	23,015	1,234	535	12-57	6,379	4,651	12½	12½	12½
	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12½	12½	...
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12½	12½
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling Properties	Goenka & Co.	7	...	32	...	...	3-54	—8	18	nil	nil	6
	6% preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
Darjeeling Ropeway	Goenka & Co.	...	...	1,08	...	4	3-54	29	33	2½	1½	...
Delhi Flour Mills	R. G. Govan & Co. Ltd	3.55	193.62	204.92	4.51	41	10-55	3.54	3.20	7	7	7
	7% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
	7% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	12
Dhrangadhra Chem. Works	Shu Bros. Private	15.62	59.70	115.97	1.95	2.81	3-56	22.73	6.34	9	12	12
	Ordinary Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	11
Duncan Brothers	Directors	1,180	19,668	26,154	315	...	12-57	3,774	4,779	4	4	4
	4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16½	15	15
Dunlop Rubber Co.	Directors	20,137	125,035	170,322	16,991	...	12-57	19,488	13,299	6	6	6
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	6% Cum. preference Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East India Hotel	Oberoi Hotels Private	...	...	...	...	...	3-58	15	—19	nil	nil	...
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9
Eastern Investments	Bird & Co. Private Ltd	...	...	1,520	...	6	12-58	(i)1,551	1,186	5	5	5
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Eastern Manfg. Co.	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	19.22	19.19	78.33	3.73	1.10	12-54	10.44	2.25	7½	3	3
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
F. & C. Osler	S. B. Indus. Development	5.44	61.89	91.41	51.41	...	3-53	1.50	8.65	nil	nil	nil
	4½% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½
	Directors	215	3,145	3,699	1,012	...	2-58	64	66	nil	nil	4½
Frank Ross	4½% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	15
Fraser & Co.	Kilburn & Co.	...	1,610	...	...	20	3-53	—323	174	nil	7½	15
French Motor	Mg. Director	21.17	234.20	254.95	46.95	...	3-56	9.52	8.97	12½	12½	12½
Ganges Rope	Macneill & Barry Ltd.	1,410	4,880	8,019	1,969	83	3-58	(a)10,834	4.96	15	12½	11½
General Inv't. & Trust	Bird & Co. Private	...	...	40	...	3	2-58	10	48	2½	7½	5
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	6% Cum. preference Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	16
Gillanders Arbuthnot	Directors	3,524	14,203	24,247	3,017	...	3-58	2,170	(a)2,521	6	10	5
	5% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Gladstone Lyall & Co.	Directors	12.30	7.86	...	...	...	12-54	3.00	3.08	3½	3½	6
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	20	20
Jodfrey Phillips	Directors	1,605	11,753	33,638	620	...	12-57	2,139	2,745	5½	5½	5½
	5½% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	2½
Great Eastern Hotel	B. P. R. Syndicate	...	...	88.48	...	42	3-57	7.48	6.91	6	6	...
Hindustan Building	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	7-55	1.61	1.33	4	4	...
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	nil	6
Hindustan Gas	Directors	2.13	6.37	11.45	3.67	...	3-54	3.85	...	...	...	...
	4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan G. E. Corp'n.	K. C. Thapar & Brothers	...	...	2,849	861	...	7-57	233	—372	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Hindustan Housing	Jainarayan Ramchander	8	...	...	...	26	3-53	33	49	1½	nil	...
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Ice	R. N. Jhun Jhun Wala	40	1.21	2.69	...	18	9-54	65	37	nil	nil	...
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Woollen	Directors	37	...	5.25	73	...	3-55	60	56	1½	1½	1½
Hoare Miller	Directors	1,237	103,748	107,304	1,087	...	12-57	499	22	5	nil	12½
Hooghly Flour	Shaw Wallace & Co.	2.00	50.18	54.69	33	22	6-56 HY	2.05	...	8½	7½	4½
Hooghly & Ganges Hyd.	B. N. Elias & Co.	78	42	1.53	...	...	6-54	43	1.08	nil	2½	4½
	4½% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	...
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Tobacco	Directors	270.58	...	3036.37	...	...	3-56	415.71	363.57	8	8	6
India Genl. Navigation &	Kilburn & Co. Private	...	...	3,523	...	...	12-57	56	(i)—10	nil	nil	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	6
India Linoleums	Hindustan Investment	2.76	12.01	23.83	9.07	...	3-56	6.19	2.01	nil	nil	14
India Paper Pulp	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	2,653	4,328	10,116	372	118	3-58	(a)1,578	(a)1,956	10	14	10
India Steamship	Lionel Edwards Private	5,906	40,109	78,767	...	1,929	3-58	23,434	15,558	10	10	5
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Indian Aluminium	Directors	8,814	31,275	54,439	...	...	12-57	8,683	6,559	6	10	5
	5% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	19
Indian Cable	Directors	9,028	45,178	69,741	4,590	...	3-58	11,597	14,482	15	15	19
	6% C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	20	45
Indian Copper &	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	...	1,841	...	...	50	12-57	1,125	1,507	18	20	45

INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1959	February 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standing	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.													
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Calcutta Steam Nav'g'n...	12 62	14 06	10	1,260	524	648	73	1,303	6,589	3,915	...	212	918	4	...
Camperdown Pressing ...	118 00	118 00	100	430	85	15	...	45	2,12	...	2,87	...	...	76	...
Central Hydraulic ...	119 00	119 00	100	500	...	125	...	81	843	698	506	...	22	38	...
Cherra Chhatak Ropeway...	6 00	4 50	5	475	4.75	...	—45	87	12.52	9.78	15	2.57	3.99	47	...
Chrestien Mica Indus ...	10 25	10 30xd	10	3,000	14.08	8.70	1.64	57.78	66.99	21.17	23.11	55.86	37.19	10.21	...
5½% Cum. preference ...	51 07	55 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred share ...	6 00	6 63xd	5	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures ...	830 00	830 00	1000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clive Building ...	...	...	150	1,500	209	883	142	344	4.887	779	414	...	57	442	...
Management Shares ...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures ...	410 00	410 00	500	1,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clive Row Invt. ...	11 12	8 94	10	13,880	1,000	734	810	5,435	...	...	20 595	...	1,250	16	...
Dalmia Cement ...	10 06	10 25	10	14,407	2,595	2,741	7.59	16,574	11,234	4,361	19,426	7,601	5,231	3,362	1,240
Ordinary ...	2 44	2 31	2½	8,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference ...	...	...	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference ...	...	...	40	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum p-ference ...	8 56	...	10	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	2 00	2 50	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling Properties ...	1 00	1 00	10	532	...	...	—33	16	5.38	27	1	4	36	1	2
6% preference ...	4 00	4 00	10	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling Ropeway ...	8 00	5 75	10	248	2	43	...	41	4.01	1.08	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	...	...	500	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dellhi Flour Mills ...	16 00	16 00	10	560	8.00	...	1.51	14.36	37.96	22.97	4.94	9.15	10.21	1.09	...
7% Cum. preference ...	...	...	100	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures ...	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharamachari Chem. Works	103 00	112 00	100	2,150	40.00	18.68	1.11	79.77	140.87	37.67	...	27.61	24.95	58.94	...
Ord. P. Paid ...	...	...	50	2,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	3,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duncan Brothers ...	122 10	120 00	100	9,000	6,500	3,159	539	10,293	2,892	1,085	17,751	314	11,192	2,926	...
4% Cum. preference ...	56 00	53 00	100	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dunlop Rubber Co. ...	29 75	22 06	10	30,000	23,883	20,146	12,223	27,256	65,049	26,824	574	48,684	33,002	544	...
6% Cum. preference ...	111 50	113 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Pref. Tax ...	82 50	84 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	106 75	98 00	100	10,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East India Hotel ...	...	...	10	4,359	...	...	—49	483	5,241	...	...	37	50	388	313
6% C.P. ...	...	...	100	1,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Investments ...	143 00xd	103 00	100	5,126	5,668	...	325	2,687	...	...	16,231	...	74	...	...
5% Cum. preference ...	72 50xd	77 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Manufacturing Co.	...	...	100	850	5.00	3.70	10	16.10	28.71	19.24	1	17.29	5.21	1.09	35
6% Cum. preference ...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. & C. Osler ...	1 40	2 37	10	7,500	3.00	1.27	4.02	29.56	12.65	1.73	20.13	51.41	50.01	1.81	3.56
4½% Cum. preference ...	41 50	41 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	...	1,012	360	...
Frank Ross ...	1 87	2 19	6	495	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Cum. preference ...	36 00	36 50	100	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraser & Co. ...	12 25	16 19	10	605	200	291	—321	935	1,597	476	1	...	581	6	...
French Motor ...	24 38	22 00	20	3,000	4.00	11.28	19	6,912	2,645	1,373	1,308	1,695	3,925	139	...
Ganges Rope ...	176 50	121 50	100	1,400	100	875	33	3,728	3,672	2,075	...	2,646	1,887	5	...
General Invt. & Trust ...	...	...	75	225	18	38	10	74	...	...	547	...	10	7	...
5% Cum. preference ...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Prefr. Tax ...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillanders Arbuthnot ...	11 50	12 12	10	6,500	1,800	1,800	146	22,371	2,951	1,241	10,757	3,264	15,811	1,975	1,800
5% R. C. P.T. ...	54 50	56 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone Lyall & Co. ...	...	...	10	3,827	3.80	3.16	7	53.51	10.57	4.44	30.96	14.19	39.44	4.42	17.80
6% C. P. T. ...	...	...	100	1,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godfrey Phillips ...	19 75	24 50	10	4,000	...	9.44	1,090	6,989	6,389	3,243	...	8,549	4,150	11	63
5½% C. P. T. ...	58 00	61 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Eastern Hotel ...	250 00	255 00	250	3,000	10.00	5.17	74	16.50	83.08	36.24	...	7.24	7.02	1.29	...
Hindusthan Building ...	4 62	3 69	10	1,500	1.00	...	5	3.65	7	2	14.54	...	6.98	30	7.91
4% C. P. ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Gas ...	12 75	8 31	7	1,049	5.50	...	10	8.01	23.93	11.43	7	10.69	2.66	17	...
4½% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan C. E. Corpn.	...	...	10	1,900	...	...	—3,658	8,897	4,905	879	...	3,731	742	48	732
5% c. p. p. ...	...	...	100	845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	...	5	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Housing ...	...	...	75	1,500	...	...	2	6.38	23.87	1	2.50	...	4.67	38	...
4% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Ice ...	0 90	0 94	5	1,000	...	45	—3.57	1.73	22.57	10.00	...	31	1.33	26	13
5% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Woollen ...	...	...	10	3,497	...	10	...	1.08	...	26	...	7.66	73	26.31	1.20
Hoare Miller ...	6 12	6 25	10	3,520	1,700	...	188	11,759	2,162	1,114	2,238	1,101	10,382	31	1,766
Hooghly Flour ...	36 37	24 00	10	600	5.65	1.00	21	8.50	15.30	12.31	...	6.56	11.28	7	...
Hooghly & Ganges Hyd.	5 75	5 40	10	800	...	54	...	1.62	15.50	4.70	5.92	10	1.21	6	...
4½% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures ...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Tobacco ...	11 79	11 11	10	151,600	4,50.00	338.87	24.94	318.12	415.59	162.29	95.49	921.00	439.00	452.57	490.36
India Canl. Navigation	65 50	57 00	£ 10	656	170	959	—193	2,213	5,811	3,539	28	697	991	59	2
6% C. P. ...	69 00	64 00	£ 10	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Linoleum ...	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	—94	19.38	31.15	...	...	10.15	5.15	29	...
India Paper Pulp ...	20 37	19 37	10	6,300	1,055	5,097	29	5,967	19,427	8,879	...	3,130	3,251	100	1,423
India Steamship ...	14 19	12 12	10	22,500	14,000	14,386	809	111,051	151,011	32,397	283	467	17,730	30,404	...
5% R. C. P. ...	90 00	81 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Aluminium ...	17 00	12 81	10	38,459	1,500	10,144	720	31,094	71,890	22,177	18	24,425	9,116	791	1,853
5% C. P. T. ...	71 00	65 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Cable ...	28.94	28 62	10	15,289	7,375	8,525	4,130	25,008	25,009	10,347	66	28,834	25,267	2,187	...
6% C. P. P. ...	29 00	21 50	10	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	101 50	93 00 N	100	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Copper	3 62	2.85	2sh	1,371	1,348	...	120	1,001	2,621	1,503	1,113	1,154	412	134	...

Indian Finance MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Indian Rubber Manfrs. ...	G. S. Moulton & Co Private ...	...	...	...	...	34	3-56	3,68	1,80	6½	5	7½
5% C.R.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Wood Products ...	Gill, Arbuthnot & Co. ...	540	...	...	...	158	9-57	1,487	1,541	5	5	5
Indo Burma Petrol ...	Steel Bros. & Co. Limited ...	2,854	...	4,616	3,836	602	12-57	(a7)5,848	(a9)5,532	20	20	40
Investment & Finance ...	7% C.P.T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Bired & Co. Private ...	...	...	...	...	6	2-58	62	95	4	7½	7½
...	5% C.P. ...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	6% C.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
J. K. Comml. Corp. Ltd. ...	Directors ...	...	...	4,54	...	...	6-55	5,69	2,22	5	8	8
J. K. Investment Trust ...	B. Ordinarv ...	...	...	6,93	...	...	6-55	5,86	4,47	8	8	8
James Wright ...	Directors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6% C.P. ...	1,41	12,03	19,40	5,90	...	12-55	52	73	5	5	6
...	Deferred ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Jardine Henderson ...	Directors ...	2,123	120,906	127,138	3,764	...	3-58	(w)1,714	3,199	2½	2½	7½
...	5½% C.P.T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd. ...	Directors ...	...	...	22,554	9,730	...	12-57	901	6,87	5½	5½	5½
Jenson & Nicholson ...	Macneill & Barry ...	11,81	...	...	...	46	12-55	10,37	8,16	6	6	9½
...	7½% R.C.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	7½	7½
Kalimpong Ropeway ...	Directors ...	49	32	94	...	...	3-54	14	-32	nil	nil	nil
Kalyanpur Lime & Cement ...	7% P.T. ...	...	25,24	35,33	3,17	...	12-54	3,08	3,96	5	5	7
...	6% 2nd Pref. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
...	Deferred ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangra Valley Slate ...	Directors ...	13	80	1,92	10	18	6-52	1,37	1,57	18	18	18
Karanpura Development ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ...	...	...	1,172	27	31	12-57	271	(d) 159	18	18	10
Kettlewell Bullen & Co. ...	Founders ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5½% C.P.T. ...	...	...	872	...	...	12-57	735	1,050	5	5	4
...	4% C.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
Kishore Trading Co. ...	Directors ...	...	...	...	...	...	12-54	1,73	1,37	2	3½	3½
Kumardhubi Fireclay ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd ...	4,812	3,709	13,314	646	184	12-57	2,039	1,303	12½	10	15
...	5½% R.C.P.T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
...	5½% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kusum Products ...	East India Development Co. ...	4,81	199,08	247,30	7,79	12	3-55	-4,47	3,77	nil	nil	11
...	5½% R.C.P.T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	4½% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macfarlane & Co. ...	James & Co. Ltd. ...	2,48	10,33	17,23	8,20	30	3-53	(o)96	26	nil	nil	nil
Macneill & Barry ...	Deferred ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Directors ...	4,328	...	16,093	...	...	3-58	4,637	44,67	8	8	11
...	5½% C.P.T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
Martin Burn ...	5% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5% C.P. ...	70,11	690,15	865,53	98,37	...	9-57	90,99	96,09	21½	21½	18½
...	4% Convertible Notes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
McLeod & Co. ...	Directors ...	5,94	219,39	207,77	57,86	...	12-56	18,80	32,70	8	22½	17
...	5% 1st C.P.T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	5% 2nd C.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	Deferred ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Convertible Notes ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	17½	12
Metal Box Co. ...	Directors ...	12,372	39,669	61,179	15,167	...	3-58	8,616	7,851	17½	17½	16½
...	6% R.C.P.T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Metal Corporation ...	Eastern Smelting & Refining Pri. ...	...	72,45	87,94	26,73	35	3-57	9,24	11,01	6	6	6
...	5% C.P.T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Deferred ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5½% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore Zamindary ...	Andrew Yule & Co. ...	...	...	169	...	...	4-58	-124	-491	nil	nil	nil
Moradabad Water Supply ...	Noorulla Ghazanfarulla ...	...	...	1,45	...	9	10-54	42	39	3	3	3
C. & E. Morton India Ltd. ...	Cotton Agents Private ...	4,29	16,79	40,92	6,83	22	6-57	2,98	1,51	6	6	6
Motor & Genl. Finance ...	Gupta & Syal Ltd. ...	78	...	13,46	...	...	6-55	7,88	3,94	40	15	15
...	10% 1st C.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
...	7% 2nd C.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
...	7% 3rd C.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
National Carbon Co. ...	Directors ...	7,479	32,519	53,535	17,773	...	12-57	9,335	9,955	14	15	32½
National Insulated Cables ...	Asso. Indust. Development Co. ...	...	...	277,31	41,16	7,23	3-56	60,78	32,36	20	15	10
National Rubber ...	5½% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Directors ...	2,450	9,541	13,348	2,713	...	12-57	300	126	10	...	...
...	Ordinary P.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6% C.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
National Safe Deposit ...	Directors ...	...	...	1,42	...	...	12-55	1,17	92	3½	3½	3½
National Tannery ...	S. K. Sen & Co. ...	50	4,03	5,55	5,09	4	12-52HY	24	-72	nil	nil	nil
...	5½% C.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Tobacco ...	B. N. Elias & Co Private ...	5,05	47,921	67,676	5,030	537	12-57	6,383	2,961	9	7	8
...	5% R.C.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	4½% R.C.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½
...	4% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India Building ...	Directors ...	...	...	...	...	...	5-56	2,35	4	nil	nil	nil
...	4½% C.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India Investment ...	Ramduitt Ramkissendas ...	...	...	2,67	...	41	12-55	5,44	1,77	5	3½	2½
Octavius Steel & Co. ...	Directors ...	13,25	...	48,74	...	...	12-55	29,90	21,45	10	7½	10
...	6% C.P.T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Orient Paper ...	Birla Brothers Private Ltd. ...	6,538	24,620	47,300	5,969	1,055	3-58	12,680	12,366	15	15	12½
...	5½% C.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
...	5½% C.P.T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
...	5½% Debenture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Cement ...	Orissa Agencies Private ...	3,204	...	19,695	2,180	606	12-57	6,882	4,379	13	12½	12½
...	4½% C.P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½

March 14, 1959

INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1959	February 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Outstand- ings	Cash	Others
	Rs. n.p.	Rs. n.p.													
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Indian Rubber Manfrs. ...	18 00	20 50	10	828	5,00	53	63	4,1	16,75	9,50	4	6,15	7,94	5,85	...
5% C. R. P. ...	75 00	90 00	100	828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Wood Products ...	43 37	46 00	10	2,000	1,600	443	78	2,056	1,996	1,576	2	4,177	443	1,129	...
Indo Burma Petrol ...	24 94	23 00	10	10,000	2,744	11,731	107	15,595	9,417	4,978	24,185	2,922	7,963	5,666	...
7% C. P. T. ...	83 50	84 50	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,327	...	20	12	...
Investment & Finance ...	...	...	100	500	149	117	33	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. ...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. ...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. K. Comml. Corp. Ltd. ...	...	...	10	2,080	822	3	7	48,15	29	17	41,67	...	35,46	4	...
J. K. Investment Trust... B. Ordry.	...	...	700	7,008	25,50	46	7	40,23	2	1	115,02	...	15,78	8,03	...
James Wright ...	2 75	3 50	5	588	100	53	2	7,93	96	54	5,81	5,91	3,28	66	...
6% C. P. ...	23 00	30 50	50	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	0 62	0 44	1	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jardine Henderson ...	82 50	54 00	100	20,000	6,450	502	493	45,882	4,005	1,341	45,123	3,704	24,028	249	2,500
5½% C. P. T. ...	57 00	58 00	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd. ...	6 00	6 00	10	7,200	809	...	521	10,059	3,699	2,509	6	10,042	5,757	534	9
Jenson & Nicholson ...	...	...	10	3,250	14,50	6,80	5,88	89,25	50,41	26,01	88	62,75	79,52	1,37	...
7½% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalimpong Ropeway ...	3 12	2 50	10	450	65	...	1,28	1,38	5,97	2,63	9	1,34	33	13	...
Kalyanpur Lime & Cement ...	105 00	102 00	100	1,815	33,15	61	1,71	31,49	48,08	1,38	51	12,92	34,90	7,22	5,71
7% P. T. ...	80 00	80 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 2nd Pref. ...	100 50	100 00	100	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	...	25	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangra Valley Slate ...	95 00	85 00	100	158	183	157	25	1,72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karanpura Development Founders	12 56	8 35	10	1,500	1,900	542	176	3,199	4,455	1,318	2,004	83	760	1,829	2
Kettleswell Bullen & Co. ...	143 00	150 00	100	500	902	1,600	218	3,368	201	114	7,768	...	5,218	16	...
5½% C. P. T. ...	57 50	49 50	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% C. P. ...	63 00	58 60	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishore Trading Co. ...	75 00	75 00	100	2,000	175	24,15	53	4,03	15,989	4,883	41	3,267	3,841	905	197
Kumardhubi Fireclay ...	22 75	24 00	10	3,000	452	7,660	53	4,896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% R. C. P. T. ...	54 50	54 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	96 00	96 00	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kusum Products ...	5 75	5 75	10	800	...	...	5,28	29,70	...	13,15	11	17,44	6,34	41	...
5½% R. C. P. T. ...	69 50	75 00	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macfarlane & Co. ...	3 12	3 25	5	624	280	...	2	8,10	6,90	4,32	1,43	8,20	3,88	1,51	32
Deferred ...	0 75	0 47	1	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macneill & Barry ...	...	...	100	15,000	3,200	4,434	491	11,419	4,808	1,326	25,466	1,295	15,494	262	6,045
5½% C. P. T. ...	...	...	100	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	855 00N	840 00N	1000	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marbun Burn Limited ...	30 00	23 13ad	10	14,54	21,50	54,60	2,35	680,59	25,54	14,97	196,27	256,15	396,70	8,94	25,17
5% C. P. ...	100 00	92 00	100	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Convertible Notes ...	600 00	510 00	500	953	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McLeod & Co. ...	187 50	...	100	4,000	51,00	31,87	2,57	219,13	28,53	10,43	264,54	57,98	81,86	2,10	20,00
5% 1st C. P. T. ...	51 00	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 2nd C. P. ...	70 50	...	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	...	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convertible Notes ...	400 00	465 00	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal Box Co. ...	30 75	25 00	10	11,500	7,000	5,900	1,663	14,362	28,427	10,116	340	16,512	7,074	1,188	...
6% R. C. P. T. ...	79 00	84 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal Corporation ...	9 37	6 60	10	4,000	...	...	1,18	42,77	105,41	42,52	15	42,59	5,18	48	1,16
5% C. P. T. ...	50 00	80 00	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	2 00	2 00	1	263	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore Zamindary ...	19 00	20 25	100	9,400	...	4,247	1,862	2,314	154	61	51	...	9,906	4,048	...
Moradabad Water Supply & E. Morton (India) Ltd	4 00	3 75	10	446	...	2	9	87	6,37	2,10	24	...	56	13	26
Motor & General Finance ...	...	...	10	400	842	2,00	10	12,78	24,08	13,33	70	14,72	5,37	50	...
10% C. P. ...	...	...	25	250	...	...	...	70,63	63	24	11,42	26	82,39	1,60	...
7% 2nd C. P. ...	...	...	20	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 3rd C. P. ...	...	...	10	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Carbon Co. ...	28 44	25 12	10	20,000	2,500	5,855	2,842	12,982	21,482	6,134	303	19,319	5,112	1,098	3,000
National Insulated Cable ...	30 50	24 06	10	4,000	40,90	34,62	1,44	151,29	63,81	41,53	8	118,30	168,98	7,70	...
5½% Debentures ...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Rubber ...	14 71	8 77	10	800	400	200	180	7,328	5,022	2,862	10	5,685	3,263	301	88
Ordinary P. P. ...	...	...	5	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. ...	...	...	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Safe Deposit ...	...	...	5	750	...	3,27	1	7,55	18,10	1,03	5	...	67	4	5
National Tannery ...	0 30	2 40	10	659	57	...	4,72	9,24	7,62	5,42	...	5,09	4,75	14	...
5% C. P. ...	4 00	4 50	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Tobacco Co. ...	14 00	9 06	10	7,997	5,000	1,889	888	12,148	12,570	6,579	81	19,077	6,364	2,108	...
5% R. C. P. ...	71 00	63 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% R. C. P. ...	59 25	55 50	100	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures ...	810 00	805 00	1000	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India Building ...	0 50	0 50	5	1,500	...	...	1,03	8,58	15,86	2	...	15,79	24	6	6
4½% C. P. ...	15 00	15 00	50	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India Investment ...	35 50	32 00	75	2,332	650	1,02	47	13,09	5	3	32,42	...	11,37	60	...
Octavius Steel & Co. ...	...	...	100	5,000	25,00	22,22	1,26	45,29	3,50	1,98	88,60	...	50,78	12,87	179
6% C. P. T. ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orient Paper ...	31 25	24 50	10	14,682	1,700	23,750	120	37,033	82,011	18,718	2,357	15,349	12,759	1,307	5,406
5½% C. P. ...	90 50	81 50	100	7,186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% C. P. T. ...	60 00	55 00	100	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	925 00	915 00	1000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Cement ...	14 25	12 37	10	10,000	...	3,141	3,756	26,598	32,568	11,779	3,033	7,981	3,844	218	11,620
4½% C. P. ...	35 06	40 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Second Previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Orissa Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	2,878	752	8,877	1,305	179	6-57	1,720	(y)994	20	20	20
Port Shipping Publicity Society	Andrew Yule & Co. Directors	1,930	1,982	4,294	...	21	12-57	(a)3,394	678	12	15	15
Panjab Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	5	73	1,000	...	1	9-57	210	233	37½	50	25
				90	...			1	-57	nil	nil	nil
Kallis India	Directors	5,491	160,272	713,777	21,136	...	8-58	1,820	(b)2,120	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Reliance Firebrick	Directors	15.84	12.77	41.76	1.40	...	2-56	7.43	3.61	20	10	21
Rohtas Industries	Sahu Jain Ltd.	16,482	118,209	148,963	25,120	734	3-58	(a15)24,329	120,61	20	15	15
	7 to 9% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9
	4½% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scientific Instrument Co.	Directors	...	...	38,20	5,77	...	3-55	1,91	...	8	8	...
Shaw Wallace & Co.	Directors	4,546	50,715	68,274	9,581	...	12-57	4,274	3,003	10	10	10
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Shiva Jute Press	Kedarnath Mohanlal	50	...	...	...	6	6-55	Rs. 3,07	40	nil	1	...
Shree Gopal Paper	K. Ch. Thapar & Bros. pri.	3,663	15,860	31,039	1,410	528	12-57	5,494	4,933	12	12½	12½
	6% C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	...
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith Stanistreet	Directors	11.89	97.60	113.82	40.30	...	6-56	7.51	5.29	20	20	10
	10% Pref. Cum. as to 7%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
Sonsakunda Baling	Bird & Co. (Pak) Ltd.	3.44	186.39	200.88	52.00	6	2-55	-2.50	-2.32	nil	nil	7
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	5
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	6
Sone Valley Port Cement	Directors	...	...	14,618	1,040	...	12-57	1,038	(g)798	6	3	6
Star Co	Directors	7	...	1,12	...	...	3-54	-49	-44	nil	nil	2
Star Paper Mills	Bajoria & Co.	3.35	19.83	33.24	11.10	52	9-55 H	3.59	3.47	7½	5	5
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2½	2½	2
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Star Trading & Invst	Bajoria & Co.	7	...	26	...	3	6-53	-32	-14	nil	nil	10
Straw Products	J. K. Agents Private Ltd.	74	1,313	3,484	755	119	12-57	1,161	1,437	12½	12½	10
Sutna Stone & Lime	Directors	476	429	1,557	45	...	12-57	334	197	17½	13½	11
Tide Water Oil	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	716	4,969	5,749	2,548	32	10-57	279	243	12½	12½	10
Tinagur Paper Mills	F. W. Heilgers & Co Private	12.3 6	37,320	81,457	670	908	3-58	11,664	14,524	23-6½	23.75	21-2
	Prefd. Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8
	4½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½
Tungabhadra Industries	Cotton Agents	684	23,130	24,450	1,613	...	9-57	520	203	nil	nil	nil
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union Co.	Directors	6	...	1.58	...	...	3-54	12	-1.31	nil	nil	5
United Flour	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	3.66	68.20	83.69	5.67	44	11-56	4.07	3.41	45	35	17
Walford Transport	Directors	10.59	176.67	199.11	20.06	...	12-56	8.54	4.89	14	14	12
	Prefd. Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	11
SOUTHERN INDIA												
Aluminium Industries	Seshasayee Brothers Pri.	1,814	35,776	37,585	3,403	274	3-58	3,239	2,255	12½	12½	12
Andhra Cement	Andhra Engineering Co. Pri.	1,199	4,272	7,637	43	19	12-57	(a13)1,698	1,264	10	10	10
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Andhra Scientific Co.	Srinanth Industrials Pri. Ltd.	530	693	1,752	769	29	6-57	293	179	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.)	Directors	793	3,027	6,660	977	...	12-57	10	148	nil	8	...
Aspinwall & Co.	Directors	...	...	11,368	1,895	...	12-57	684	828	6	10	...
	6% c. p.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
Bangalore Printing	Directors	171	180	459	231	...	12-57	79	84	10	10	10
	Second Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binny & Co.	Directors	...	...	11,398	940	...	12-57	2,840	3,065	10	10	10
Central Scientifics	Guru Agencies Private	81	607	1,026	202	9	3-58	100	88	10	10	10
	6% C. P. P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8
Coimbatore Chem. & Fert.	Venus & Co.	...	...	8,92	...	5	3-55	11	15	5	7½	ni
East Coast Food Products	Sudarsanam S. Murthy Ltd.	82	39.71	57.52	5.59	21	3-54	1.65	2.40	nil	nil	ni
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	ni
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	ni
Enfield India	Directors	294	3,745	4,126	1,527	...	12-57	55	1	nil	nil	ni
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	ni
Fertilisers & Chemicals	Seshasayee Bros. Private	3,303	10,105	17,400	1,731	80	12-57	(a16)3,634	3,461	nil	nil	ni
Forest Industries	Seshasayee Bros.	107	1,175	2,489	153	...	3-58	871	1,159	nil	nil	ni
General Papers Ltd.	Gany & Co.	45	2,627	2,973	922	33	3-58	303	182	12½	8	6
Hyderabad Invst. Synd.	M. Amolakchand Bros. Ltd.	...	...	1.58	...	17	9-55	54	67	2½	2½	ni
Indie Cements	Essen Pri. Ltd.	1,551	6,552	14,334	2,303	313	3-58	3,591	2,643	9	8½	8
	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Investment Trust of India	Kothari Mehta & Co. Pri Ltd.	...	...	83	...	7	9-50	60	65	5	5	5
Jeypore Mining	R. S. Indus'l Corpn.	64	1.14	5.76	7.17	9	6-55	1.08	1.00	10	6	5

INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS							
	February 1959	February 1958			General Ra. 000	Others Ra. 00	Carry Forward Ra. 000				Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Investments Ra. 000	Stocks & Stores Ra. 000	Out Standings Ra. 000	Cash Ra. 000	Others Ra. 000
	Ra. np.	Ra. np.																
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)																		
Orissa Minerals	27 56	22 37	10	2,000	603	3,046	116	5,322	4,910	2,787	2,511	2,152	3,220	724	358			
Port Shipping	13 00	15 75	10	1,408	625	1,867	20	994	4,486	924	150	127	794	282	...			
Publicity Society	9 19	10 00	4	191	107	208	29	1,629	194	175	126	...	1,913	106	...			
Punjab Minerals	...	...	10	300	...	...	-134	31	164	2	...	...	26	1	9			
Rallis India	51 50	28 00	100	22,500	...	1,094	-3,248	18,198	8,513	4,627	1,106	22,528	13,148	5,352	25			
6% C. P. T.	70 75	61 50	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Balance Firebrick	25 00	19 00	100	600	...	3.19	7.43	51	15.93	23.63	...	7.92	13.09	1.89	...			
Rohas Industries	19 06	16 00	100	22,800	16 300	1,620	94	88,930	138,495	46,668	5,600	36,705	15,605	915	1,768			
7 to 9 C. P.	119 00	113 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
44% C. P.	60 00	57 00	100	6,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
4% Debentures	910 00	910 00	1000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Scientific Instrument Co.	16 37	10 06	100	999	1.45	1.29	4	14.91	1.71	...	72	5.80	18.27	1.16	...			
Shaw Wallace & Co.	68 00	60 00	100	7,500	...	1,600	365	34,886	7,193	1,163	15,793	10,272	24,828	3,26	162			
6% C. P. T.	53 00	65 00	100	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Shree Jute Press	15 81	13 87	10	12,549	...	3,648	20	12,503	18,524	11,142	5,032	10,360	7,044	2,109	10,602			
Shree Gopal Paper	108 00	98 00	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7% C. P. P.	...	...	100	5,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
7% R. C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
51% Debentures	950 00	950 00	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
South Stanistreet	10 12xd	12 12xd	5	500	...	3.00	8.00	1.18	36.86	18.54	13.94	...	43.80	7.60	3.06			
10% Pref. cum. ac to 7	57 00xd	51 50	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Somakunda Baling	...	...	100	600	...	5.02	...	60.25	38.53	13.27	...	...	54.01	7.79	77			
8% C. P. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5% C. P. P.	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Sone Valley Port Cement.	5 28	5 25	5	7,500	...	1,465	305	19	5,389	21,892	15,489	426	4,621	2,743	240			
Star Co. ...	81 00	81 00	100	1,040	...	7.25	2.38	-85	7.26	14	5	16.74	32.25	6.21	3,41			
Star Paper Mill	11 37	11 00	100	3,000	...	3.00	3.50	14	37.07	65.85	31.03	28	32.25	25.47	89			
5% C. P.	73 00	64 50	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Star Trading & Inv.	8 00	8 00	25	500	...	40	-57	6.14	2	1	9.39	...	1.54	2	...			
Straw Products	14 00	14 50	10	1,500	...	2,800	3	3,036	11,344	1,656	1,875	1,209	989	572	...			
Sutra Stone & Lime	19 25	20 12	10	323	...	22	31	586	1,143	545	16	86	321	80	...			
Tide Water Oil	13 75	12 25	10	600	...	450	69	3,964	225	162	...	2,961	1,969	381	2,80			
Tinghar Paper Mills	42 25	33 75	10	11,205	...	4,748	117	28,532	66,900	37,383	792	24,346	22,661	663	11,548			
Pref. Ordinary	3 94	3 90	24	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
8% C. P.	140 00	131 50	100	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
44% Cum. preference	78 50	77 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Tunabhadra Industries	...	...	10	3,059	...	...	17	-659	7,533	6,800	695	25	2,345	2,738	239			
Debentures	...	...	...	1,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Union Co. ...	75 00	75 00	100	1,250	...	7.50	4.62	-93	25.16	14	10	23.15	25.64	...	...			
United Flour Mills	29 87	20 00	10	250	...	4.70	3.35	17	7.31	7.87	5.35	18	5.97	7.19	2.18			
Walford Transport	2 06	1 69	1	841	...	10.00	8.00	1.67	27.60	12.00	7.87	41	31.44	16.56	4.75			
Pref. Ordinary	1 44	1 34	1	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
SOUTH INDIA																		
Aluminium Industries	18 60cd	13 05	10	7,996	2,000	1,425	50	16,873	7,407	3,438	...	10,124	10,709	409	3,133			
Andhra Cement	10 00	11 95	10	7,102	300	328	50	8,043	15,341	5,219	601	3,898	1,354	135	...			
6% Cum. preference	100 00	106 00	100	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Andhra Scientific Co.	5 00	3 70	10	800	...	...	-487	1,588	...	926	534	...	838	842	28			
5% C. P.	6 00	5 12	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.)	7 00	8 75	10	1,000	...	365	...	705	625	337	95	1,128	519	30	...			
Aspinwall & Co.	7 00	8 50	10	3,588	44	1,045	16	4,813	3,200	1,712	596	2,178	5,262	196	...			
6% c. p.	8 80	9 40	10	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bangalore Printing	10 00	10 80	10	316	...	208	98	6	165	702	425	124	232	151	8			
Second Ordinary	...	...	10	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Bimby & Co.	170 00	157 00	100	10,000	...	3,600	753	420	6,221	3,947	1,964	12,755	1,070	4,724	363			
Central Scientifics	6 10	5 52	5	15	...	150	60	5	270	219	53	...	205	264	151			
6% C. P. P.	5 50	4 98	5	150	...	...	...	...	3.39	1.45	29	1	3.11	21	30			
Combustore Chem & Fert	...	...	25	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
East Coast Food Products	...	...	10	1,454	...	...	...	-2,77	9.94	16.64	4.28	...	9.56	4.66	2			
6% C. P.	...	...	100	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Deferred	...	...	5	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Enfield Industries	10 00	10 00	10	797	...	...	...	5	3,276	2,265	92	...	1,848	110	107			
6% C. P.	100 00	100 00	100	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Fertilisers & Chemicals	7 45	4 95	10	34,598	...	...	...	-708	13,316	42,969	23,820	2,575	9,736	7,781	1,357			
Forest Industries	3 60	3 00	24	1,992	...	...	...	-210	1,627	613	438	...	324	1,163	1,747			
General Papers Limited	12 33	8 20	10	500	...	250	106	1	534	65	41	41	922	347	54			
Hyderabad Inv. Synd.	...	...	50	2,142	...	1.00	...	1	2.65	...	...	11.52	...	9.65	3.91			
India Cements	5 40	5 45	5	750	...	...	3,020	71	10,311	21,827	7,339	1,391	7,002	3,941	432			
Ord.	...	...	25	10,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
74 Cum. preference	94 50	87 30	100	2,985	...	...	188	4	114	...	...	1.138	...	7	200			
Inv. Trustof India	65 00	60 00	100	1,000	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Jeyore Mining	...	...	100	400	...	2.40	31	46	10.94	6.35	1.63	36	8.83	4.10	4			

Indian Finance MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages Rs. 000	Other Major Expenses Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended Rs. 000	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Last year	Pre- vious	Second previous
SOUTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Madras Indust Invt. Corpn	Directors	...	...	6,37	...	...	6-54	5,43	5,29	3	3	3
Madras Safe Deposit	Kothari & Sons	...	...	49	...	2	6-57	23	22	5	4 1/2	4 1/2
Madras Vanaspati	Kubera Vanaspati	...	...	...	...	...	4-55	-1,52	-2,01	nil	nil	nil
	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
	5 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Manikar (Motors)	H. O. L. Marikar & Sons Pri.	194	5,942	6,813	712	12	3-58	130	113	9	9	9
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
McDowell & Co.	Directors	173	3,588	3,871	825	...	12-57	337	235	24	nil	nil
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Mettur Chem & Indus. Corp.	Seshasayee Bros. private Ld.	1,150	6,557	11,702	488	218	3-58	2,068	1,918	8 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Modern Housing	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	6-58	2	2	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Mysore Chem & Fert	Directors	458	1,782	2,617	407	...	3-58	451	438	5	5	5
Mysore Chem. Manfrs.	Directors	...	13,300	2,335	666	...	3-58	303	457	20	20	20
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Mysore Chrome	Directors	...	...	5,14	1,91	...	6-56	-13	-50	nil	nil	nil
Mysore Coffee Curing	Directors	65	221	76	18	...	12-57	144	137	10	10	10
Mysore Indus. & Test Ltd.	Directors	304	523	1,536	185	...	3-58	325	244	12	11	8 1/2
Mysore Lamp	Directors	225	860	1,424	345	...	3-58	297	258	15	12 1/2	9
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Mysore Match	Directors	...	...	1,20	8	...	6-56	3	10	nil	nil	nil
Mysore Paper	Directors	1,526	6,185	10,853	313	...	3-58	1,901	1,825	10	10	10
Mysore Stone Ware Pipes	Mysore Indus'l Develop. Co.	228	444	1,130	98	35	3-58	348	324	10	10	10
Mysore Veg. Oil	Directors	38	...	2,200	332	...	6-57	34	119	nil	nil	nil
National Chemicals	Murthy & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	6-54	-89	-95	nil	nil	nil
	5% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Ogale Glass Works	S. P. Ogale & Co.	...	...	35,48	3,72	18	12-53	5	-2,78	nil	nil	nil
Parry & Co.	Directors	6,774	72,542	74,389	19,577	...	9-57	2,413	2,415	nil	15	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parry's Confectionary	Parry & Co.	1,030	4,265	7,824	1,813	92	3-58	897	744	20	20	15
Punalur Paper	A. & F. Harvey	11,92	50,34	78,07	7,50	47	6-56	8,49	4,58	5	5	5
Radio & Electricals	Directors	59	2,582	3,020	2,246	...	12-57	306	260	9	9	9
Radio & Electricals Manfrs.	Directors	788	5,807	5,807	190	...	3-58	1,643	1,261	16	13	6
Rene (Madras)	Iyer & Co. Ltd.	174	6,809	6,739	1,287	25	3-57	291	280	10	24	20
	7% 'A' C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simpson & Co.	Directors	4,616	19,190	30,407	7,655	...	5-56	49,12	70,46	6	6	6
Spencer & Co.	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	6-58	2,412	2,876	15	15	15
	6 1/2% 'A' C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
	8 1/2% 'B' C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Thomas & Co. A. V.	Directors	224	171	1,011	76	...	12-57	236	200	15	15	10
	'B' Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	10
	6% Cum. Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
A.V. Thomas & Co., (India)Ld	Directors	32	...	3,10	1,69	...	6-56	54	1,23	nil	nil	nil
	5% Cum. Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore Cements	Directors	822	2,065	4,129	533	54	12-57	963	953	6	6	6
Trav. Chem. & Manfr. Co.	Easel Ld.	31	77	1,37	18	...	3-56	1,37	51	20	5	...
Travancore Ogale Glass	Ogale Bros. Private Ld.	12	5,74	7,23	16	10	12-55	1,70	-60	nil	nil	...
United Coffee Supply	T. Stanes & Co.	88	...	...	...	59	6-55	3,24	2,68	17 1/2	13 1/2	8 1/2
United Elec. Industries	Asso. Engg. Corp. Private Lth.	119	2,439	2,047	105	4	12-56	29	159	5	10	5
	5% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Vanjinad Matches	Directors	85	4,24	5,43	1,36	...	12-54	18	31	nil	nil	...
	6 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vasant Soap Works	Ramkrishna & Sons	...	...	1,40	20	6	12-55	-26	-28	nil	nil	...
	5 1/2% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) After writing back Rs 171,052 being excess provision for Sales Tax and Rs 44,165 being excess depreciation.
(b) After transferring Rs 1,404,391 from Property Reserve and Rs 525,000 from provision for taxation and taxation contingencies.
(c) After transferring Rs 605,246 from General Reserve.
(d) After transferring Rs 2,00,000 from General Reserve.
(e) After transferring Rs 1,10,000 from General Reserve Rs 40,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.
(f) After writing back Rs 50,00,000 being excess provision for taxation, Rs 2,53,369 being Holiday Pay and Gratuity, Rs 20,000 being Sales Tax, and Rs 10,860

being expenses and Rs 5,86,025 profit on realisation of Investments, Rs 8,45,980 surplus on revaluation of stores, and Rs 34,300 surplus on sale of machinery.
(g) After transferring Rs 4,50,000 from Investment Reserve.
(h) After transferring Rs 11,00,000 from Development Reserve and Rs 4,408,341 being excess provision.
(i) After writing back Rs 276,904 being over provision in previous years.
(j) After writing back Rs 150,000 from provision for taxation.
(l) After writing back Rs 8,39,728 from provision for taxation.

(m) After transferring Rs 200,906 from General Reserve.
(n) After writing back Rs 3,80,000 being excess amount of provision for taxation.
(o) After transferring Rs 2,69,176 from General Reserve.
(p) After transferring Rs 300,000 from General Reserve.
(q) Bonus shares in the ratio of one fully paid ordy. share for every five ordy. shares will be issued in lieu of Dividend.
(r) Includes Rs 17,99,170 being indemnity receivable from the Government of India.
(s) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from General Reserve and Rs 80,000 from Dividend Equalisation.

March 14, 1959
INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1959 Rs. np.	February 1958 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
SOUTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Madras Indust Invt. Corp.			1000	12,756	...	2,75	7	5,98	...	...	36,48	9	93,58	6,22	...
Madras Safe Deposit	50 00	50 00	80	158	...	...	3	113	...	...	101	...	4	62	...
Madras Vanaspati [a.z.] ...	15 00	15 00	100	1,500	...	...	-7,64	24,42	38,80	...	...	1,19	99	5	60
Ordinary	...	...	10	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% C. P.	33 00	33 00	100	800	...	...	1	1,332	254	...	89	723	981	319	...
Manikar (Motor)	36 00	40 50	50	424	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	42 50	45 50	50	209	...	...	21	945	1,262	862	81	901	504	58	...
McDowell & Co.	...	...	100	324	...	324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	...
6% C. P.	...	...	100	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mettur Chem. & Indl Corp.	12 00	9 50	10	4,050	1,81	1,451	30	2,509	11,262	6,022	1,392	2,470	2,436	7,65	...
6% C. P.	95 75 ed	87 80	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	83 00	83 00	100	1,500	...	...	-1,259	307	577	227	248	696	740	130	5
Modern Housing	...	...	10	1,792	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	100	1,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Chem & Fert	7 80	5 85	10	2,481	623	96	17	2,168	5,470	3,443	310	1,783	1,022	196	...
Mysore Chem. Manfr	22 00	14 75	10	600	400	152	25	485	802	499	24	925	577	32	...
6% C. P.	9 00	8 78	10	200	...	...	...	4,46	6,38	1,71	33	3,38	55	7	...
Mysore Chrome	...	...	10	494	90	69	1	1,491	644	412	54	393	1,238	114	...
Mysore Coffee curing	10 50	10 80	10	400	52	257	4	800	653	437	436	576	819	198	...
Mysore Indus. & Test. Lab	6 90	6 57	5	938	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Lamp	17 25	15 00	10	656	535	384	12	489	1,164	640	...	1,252	530	19	...
4% C. P.	6 50	5 60	10	250	...	...	...	77	3,65	84	16	97	20	30	2
Mysore Match Co.	...	...	10	499	...	1,795	27	7,142	14,962	8,738	55	3,104	1,566	1,323	...
Mysore Paper	17 50	15 20	10	2,500	900	114	6	624	1,039	671	159	206	482	444	...
Mysore Stoneware Pipes	13 10	11 00	10	600	285	74	-51	355	129	...	312	655	465	110	...
Mysore Veg. Oil	...	...	8	1,080	213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Chemicals	...	...	10	670	...	...	-4,68	6,44	7,97	54	10	1,91	67	2	40
5% C. P.	...	...	10	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ogale Glass Works	...	...	5	1,487	3,60	3,05	-2,95	37,16	45,10	12,92	2,81	9,75	9,21	1,74	...
Parry & Co.	...	...	2	4,000	4,000	1,873	194	36,238	4,641	2,310	1,554	19,728	22,782	3,117	...
5% C. P.	...	...	10	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures	8 35	7 80	10	278	...	...	75	13,039	1,045	384	12	2,107	1,014	91	...
Parry's Confectionery	3 80	3 82	1	500	350	22	2	52,93	85,73	31,91	6	22,63	9,47	1,02	...
Punalur Paper	...	...	25	1,505	500	14,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radio & Electricals	5 75	5 15	5	1,500	125	55	10	2,160	769	214	1	2,253	984	2	...
Radio & Electricals Manfr.	16 70	13 00	10	2,447	150	152	4	4,501	2,927	1,317	...	1,726	2,948	907	28
Rane (Madras)	6 00 ed	5 35	5	460	186	...	...	1,537	728	351	36	1,287	986	87	...
7% 'A' C. P.	4 90 ed	4 90	5	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	4 70 ed	4 70	5	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simpson & Co.	...	...	10	5,500	35,50	...	18,83	214,71	109,02	50,94	12,03	112,22	138,29	3,40	...
Spencer & Co.	...	...	10	4,000	5,609	4,295	913	5,198	12,883	7,361	2,545	8,025	5,350	4,490	82
6 1/2% 'A' C. P.	18 75	17 58	10	2,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% 'B' C. P.	8 08	7 70	10	3,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	11 05	10 12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thomas & Co. A. V (Allep.)	15 75	15 50	10	200	269	372	10	390	685	351	163	88	629	184	...
8. Ordinary	...	...	100	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum Preference	69 00	73 00	100	121	...	...	-73	3,63	34	24	19	2,11	4,45	1,04	...
A. V. Thomas & Go India	6 00	3 62	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum Pref.	4 50	6 50	10	200	...	...	325	6,048	10,482	4,831	...	2,662	560	627	...
Tirunore Cements	9 25	8 30	10	5,000	...	...	2	1,28	4,39	2,25	25	70	13	1,11	...
Trav. Chem. & Manfr. Co.	12 00	14 12	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% R. C. P.	9 20	9 37	10	...	...	...	-80	4,07	14,96	3,85	...	81	99	33	...
Tirunore Ogale Glass	5 05	2 40	10	998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Coffee Supply	...	...	15	600	3,00	1,85	18	9,31	6,42	4,20	3,44	10,21	3,95	54	...
United Elec. Industries	9 50	9 50	10	436	20	...	3	2,359	503	75	...	2,063	299	34	8
5% C. P.	10 00	10 00	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaninad Matches	...	...	6	270	...	...	-14	2,43	7,72	3,94	9	3,66	1,63	23	9
6 1/2% Cum. preference	...	...	10	225	...	...	-3,61	3,36	4,49	1,69	...	62	10	1	8
Vanant Soap Works	...	...	100	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% C. P.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COAL

NAME	Managing Agents Agents, Secretaries	Colliery expenses	COAL		Sales	Stock	Managing Agents Commission and allowances	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND %		
			Raisings (000) Tons	Despatches (000) Tons					Latest Rs. 000	Previous period Rs. 000	Latest	Pre- vious	Second pre- vious
Amalgamated Associated Karanpura	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. ... K. L. Dutt & Co. Private ... 44% R. C. Preference ...	14,542	861 30	859 27	16,788 467	66 5	147 8	3-58 3-57	1,659 79	(p)1,343 70	12½ Nil	12½ Nil	12½ Nil
Associated Laikdi	K. L. Dutt & Company Pri. 5% Debenture	...	21	22	377	1	2	3-57	46	17	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bagdigi Kujama Bengal	Purshotam Co. Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 44% C. P. T. ...	2,94 14,487	58 2,801	60 3,101	10,14 61,802	39 1,779	30 642	9-53 10-57	2,31 9,705	2,03 (b)7,329	5 17½	4 17½	5 17½
Bengal Bhatdee Bengal Nagpur Bhalgore Bharat	Kalyanji Mavji & Co. ... Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... H. V. Low & Co. Privt. ... Sahu Jain Ltd. 54% C. P. T. 44% Debentures	 6,85	43 ... 61 4,69	46 ... 57 4,62	8,10 11,60 87,69	47 1,43 4,91	6 30	12-56HY 12-57 9-55 6-57	75 -22 -1,20 7,57	93 16 6 7,65	1½ nil nil 5½	6½ nil 6½ 5½	5 1½ 6½ 5½
Bhulanbarree Bhuranaga Bokaro and Ramgur	Directors Ram Saran Das & Rathor Pri. Anderson Wright 44% Debentures	... 665 3,98	149 54 38	142 52 47	2,733 904 6,95	174 13	...	12-58 3-57 12-52 H	-79 42 1,47	-259 -29 35	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil	Nil Nil Nil
Borra	F. W. Heilgers Private 64% C. P.	2,476	152	151	3,081	67	20	12-57	220	(m)259	7½	15	20
Burrakur	Bird & Co. Privt. 7% C. P. 6% 2nd C. P. T. 44% Debentures	...	4,66	4,72	121,62	7,54	1,70	12-56 H	(a)17,31	12,39	3½	3½	3½
Central India Central Kurkand Churulia	Hindustan Inv. Corporation Directors F. W. Heilgers Pri. Dhemo Main East Indian (&) Equitable	4,195 1,301	310 135	297 147	5,728 2,772	190 186	75	3-58 12-57 12-57 12-57 4-57 12-57	950 167 46 3,65 50 2,334	771 61 11 -40 109 2,278	5 7 5 Nil 11½ 15	5 11 18½ Nil 18½ 6	5 1½ 22½ 15 15 6
Chusick and Muslia	Macneill & Barry Jardine Henderson Ltd. Macneill & Barry 6% C. P. 54% Debentures	...	1,801	1,810	34,624	1,006	1,36	12-57	2,334	2,278	15	15	6
Gourangdi	Bhatter's Agency 5% C. P. 5% R. C. P. Debitures	13,88	1,52	1,48	21,21	4,10	36	3-54	1,04	1,65	5	7½	5
Guzdar Kajora Hurriladib Jainty Central Jogte	Bhatter's Agency 5% R. C. P. Debitures Otha Brothers Macneill & Barry Villiers Bajpai Trust Private 5% R. C. P.	45	14	8	1,00	1,85	...	3-54	-12	-8	Nil	Nil	Nil
Kalapehari Karanpura Collieries	Debitures Otha Brothers Macneill & Barry Villiers Bajpai Trust Private 5% R. C. P.	...	39 112 3 1,31	35 100 2 1,16	553 1,865 24	26 299 15	12 30	12-56 12-57 12-54 12-56	17 (c)41 56 1,12	59 226 -23 1,24	Nil Nil Nil nil	Nil 15 Nil nil	Nil 25 Nil Nil
Katras Jherriah Khas Kajora	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. Bird & Co. Private 54% C. P. T. Directors	360	167	164	1,432 3,121	150 100	15 50	2-58 2-58	163 569	-81 271	5 5½	5 5½	5 5½
Kuardi Lakurka Mahabir	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd. Directors 8% Preference (q) H. V. Low & Co. H. V. Low & Co. Daulat Rawatmull 44% R. C. P.	1,289 3,53	348 35	369 36	7,304 5,54	173 76	139	1-58 12-55 H	1,373 1,25	(r)1,170	65 nil	65 nil	65 nil
Mundulpoor Nazira New Beerbhoom	Directors Jantia Brothers Private Andrew Yul. & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. Business Development 5% C. P.	464 481	22 531	22 530	5,05 761 10,232	1,41 555 196	...	6-54 H 12-57 10-57	-79 166 906	...	174 554	7½	7½
New Churulia	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. Partly Paid Ord. F. W. Heilgers Private 64% C. P.	93	...	...	10	2,41	...	9-53	-1,21	-79	Nil	Nil	Nil
New Huntodih	Business Development 5% C. P. 44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Joyrampore New Manbhoom North Damuda North West	Daulatram Rawat Mull 5% Cumulative Preference... R. S. Das & Rathor Private Octavius Steel Directors Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. Partly Paid Ord.	3,42	...	...	4,95	1,30	12	3-55	25	11	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oodal	Directors Jantia Brothers Private Andrew Yul. & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. Business Development 5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	Daulatram Rawat Mull 5% Cumulative Preference... R. S. Das & Rathor Private Octavius Steel Directors Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. Partly Paid Ord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pasasea	Directors Jantia Brothers Private Andrew Yul. & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. Business Development 5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pench Valley Pure Sitalpur	Daulatram Rawat Mull 5% Cumulative Preference... R. S. Das & Rathor Private Octavius Steel Directors Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. Partly Paid Ord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raneungee Rawe Sania Seorole Seobpore	Directors Jantia Brothers Private Andrew Yul. & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. Business Development 5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandra Sanie Mahabali	Daulatram Rawat Mull 5% Cumulative Preference... R. S. Das & Rathor Private Octavius Steel Directors Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. Partly Paid Ord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singareni South Karanpura Standard Talcher	Directors Jantia Brothers Private Andrew Yul. & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. Business Development 5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union United Collieries	Daulatram Rawat Mull 5% Cumulative Preference... R. S. Das & Rathor Private Octavius Steel Directors Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. Partly Paid Ord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Chusick West Jamuria West Laikdi Western Bengal	Directors Jantia Brothers Private Andrew Yul. & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P. Business Development 5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) After writing back Rs 162,341 from provision for liabilities, Rs 57,808 being items relating to previous years, Rs 13,065 from provision for taxation and after providing Rs 134,136 for Labour Award.

(b) After writing back Rs 15,49,908 from provision for liabilities no longer required and Rs 7,37,326 being coal stock reserve.

(c) After transferring Rs 4,00,000 from General Reserve; and Rs 75,000 from Reserve for Reduction in valuation of Stores.

(d) After writing back Rs 1,07,867 being provision for liabilities and Rs 15,000 from provision for taxation.

(e) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from General Reserve.

(f) Includes Rs 60,190 being Refund of Income-tax.

(g) After transferring Rs 25,000 from General Reserve.

March 14, 1959

COMPANIES—(All India)

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	Investments	LIQUID ASSET			
	February 1959	February 1958			Reserves	Other	Carry Forward					Stocks and Stores	Out- standing	Cash	Others
Rs. p.p.	P.s. p.p.	Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	
Amalgamated	22 19	15 30	10	2,550	2,200	380	41	5,184	18,416	7,558	113	2,311	4,543	284	245
Asso. Karanpura	4 75	3 00	10	900	...	...	-87	294	1,079	71	...	21	199	5	24
44% R. C. preference	50 50	24 50	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	206	...	50	154	25	15
Asso. Laikdi	2 54	1 19	10	800	...	...	-49	184	1,108	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	...	...	500	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagdigi Kujama	3 51	4 11	10	2,000	...	90	1	3,21	21,72	4,51	...	68	3,74	2,29	...
Bengal	281 00	201 00	100	10,000	10,700	5,513	1,148	24,575	63,812	44,160	1,310	13,334	16,177	3,463	...
44% C. P. T.	...	...	...	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Bhatdee	4 08	5 88	10	449	...	88	1	4,31	9,25	5,69	...	...	314	285	...
Bengal Nagpur	12 75	15 00	10	225	385	132	-139	191	2,482	2,249	354	...	41	165	...
Bhalgora	6 31	6 50	10	1,597	1,00	3,73	-2,42	14,28	47,74	22,98	...	2,86	4,88	6	...
Bharat	6 75	6 50	10	4,000	2,75	...	2	5,185	14,483	7,759	2,063	1,645	4,972	57	...
54% C. P. T.	47 50	49 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debenture	900 00	900 00	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhulanbarree	6 00	13 25	10	715	662	771	-645	1,773	5,524	3,844	64	463	1015	53	...
Bokara	2 00	2 00	10	1,000	...	...	-1,130	1,422	1,761	715	31	48	138	12	18
Bokaro & Ramgarh	14 00	13 00	10	1,600	...	4	-79	19,35	68,15	40,80	...	9,42	23,23	7	...
44% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borealis	18 62	18 05	10	750	636	1,814	27	871	4,670	2,771	1,100	218	1,173	62	36
64% C. P.	83 50	90 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burrakur	17 31xd	22 60	100	9,092	17,94	151,21	93	88,54	425,18	195,93	29,69	37,83	90,95	1,19	8,13
7% C. P.	105 00	100 25	100	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 2nd C. P. T.	6 83	7 47	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures	870 00	870 00	1000	2,000	...	82	11	1,421	5,520	1,760	170	766	1,566	249	...
Central India	7 56	6 59	10	4,997	...	6	1,285	1,178	5,076	3,404	...	340	864	376	25
Central Kurukshetra	9 56	12 00	10	800	...	149	...	11	227	...	728	...	150	93	...
Churlia	3 44	1 94	4	600	...	...	...	3,013	5,447	3,185	...	5,22	1,696	66	...
Dhomo Main	9 25	7 18	10	1,600	...	...	-68	27	1,002	764	231	92	236	71	...
East Indian (S)	24 00	20 00	£ 1	240	100	263	27	238	1,002	...	1,576	7,562	15,525	8,26	...
Equitable	30 16	24 37	10	2,964	3,400	5,925	60	20,151	45,455	31,210	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	100 00	88 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	1000 00	970 00	1000	4,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,00	8,17	11,52	...	22
Ghushik & Musli	15 00arts	16 12	10	1,000	2,00	...	11	13,03	10,77	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	100 00	95 00	100	500	...	...	...	2,55	6,71	...	60	2,31	41	6	...
Gourandhi	7 00	6 12	100	375	...	...	-1,63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	40 00	40 00	100	1,25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guzdar Kajor	8 25	1 50	10	650	...	...	-25	170	811	...	2	53	287	9	...
Harriladih	14 25	20 75	10	800	2,50	...	...	6,44	2,458	1,967	49	3,94	3,88	3,72	...
Joint Central	2 00	1 00	24	242	...	...	-2,60	5,83	16,24	12,08	...	1	616	467	10
Kajra	1 56	1 75	100	2,200	...	500	-351	400	3,053	1,117	...	...	...	...	...
5% C.P.R.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalaphari	22 00	20 00	100	350	431	135	-179	526	1,476	756	...	215	298	28	...
Karanpura	104 00	88 00	100	2,000	...	280	11	1,78	3,512	718	...	290	798	43	140
54% C. P. T.	54 25	44 50	100	990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katra Jheriah	66 75	55 00	100	500	1,860	106	169	2,613	4,973	3,904	729	793	1,958	697	...
Khas Kajora	9 50	3 75	10	138	...	...	-1,83	11,03	13,53	6,93	...	2,35	3,55	1	...
8% Preference (a)	7 25	5 00	10	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kuradi	2 75	2 56	10	1,100	68	...	14	1,94	16,37	10,94	2,95	1,58	3,26	5	...
Lakurdi	15 50	10 00	10	900	6,82	4,50	5	7,72	28,37	22,67	1,36	1,9	11,65	49	...
Mahabir	12 25	10 00	10	400	1,80	...	9	4,30	6,18	3,88	...	51	6,81	21	...
44% R. C. P.	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mundulpoor	1 05	1 50	10	566	85	...	-11,29	23,13	18,81	7,96	...	2,67	4,73	10	...
Nazira	7 50	6 37	10	748	225	...	55	481	1,343	930	649	99	269	1,8	...
New Beerhoom	19 94	14 37	10	1,776	...	1,958	83	3,386	13,010	9,497	4	1,422	2,273	1,91	...
7% C. P.	10 00	10 69	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Churlia	2 00	1 56	10	710	...	...	-4,20	5,52	11,76	3,92	...	3,40	87	30	...
5% C. P.	2 50	2 50	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Huntoli	4 00	2 06	10	400	...	...	-2,09	6,02	7,54	1,96	...	1,39	2,57	25	...
5% Cum Preference	44 00	60 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Joyramore	3 50	3 50	10	455	...	...	-266	16	454	273	...	3	19	2	...
New Manbhoo	11 75	10 56	10	600	75	...	134	1,190	3,317	2,281	37	532	340	54	...
North Damuda	1 25	0 94	24	250	...	76	-274	2,043	2,080	812	2	372	4,70	33	...
North West	23 87xd	18 37xd	74	115	310	76	26	250	1,386	924	...	56	3,7	187	...
Partly Paid Ord	18 56xd	13 37xd	74	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordi	12 00	16 75	10	750	624	946	42	176	398	278	2,250	...	24	121	...
64% C. P.	91 50	95 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	8 00	4 60	100	1,000	110	25	49	3,771	5,393	2,397	2	594	1,506	44	312
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Panase	15 00	13 37xd	10	834	20	...	3	1,419	1,938	9,36	753	154	749	8	...
54% R. C. P.	42 50	45 75xd	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pure Valley	24 25	18 00	10	1,575	1,500	205	36	3,339	5,995	4,269	407	1,497	2,758	165	102
Pure Sitalpur	6 25	7 00	100	250	10	...	2	2,00	7,80	2,80	60	64	1,51	...	...
Debentures	...	...	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Renegunge	...	...	...	7,32	12,85	23	19,09	124,35	87,36	...	8	2,96	17,86	60	...
Rewa	14 00xd	10 62xd	10	2,400	635	343	25	3,362	4,217	3,252	370	1,225	2,073	1,062	...
Soma	17 87	14 25	10	1,350	350	3,362	21	4,131	9,506	2,638	163	650	3,722	209	...
Searole	12 94	12 00	10	3,750	...	71	11	3,92	13,93	12,37	...	86	4,70	11	...
Saebore	4 75	4 88	24	280	...	770	155	48	2,924	1,999	327	107	295	406	...
5% Cum. preference	26 25	23 31	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sandra	11 37	8 00	10	800	473	18	1	111	52	29	719	...	355	365	...
Sree Mahakali	4 12	3 00	10	550	...	1	-315	156	862	399	...	79	135	15	...
Debentures	...	...	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singareni	...	...	100	6,321	5,153	4,344	17	36,875	55,810	26,162	823	14,946	6,896	425	...
South Karanpura	13 44	9 00	10	1,750	332	715	9	953	3,902	1,700	6	192	928	155	265
Standard	12 62	9 00	10	800	657	720	10	307	169	28	2,02	...	17	305	...
Talcher	13 50	17 00	24	1,000	...	13	-3,70	8,34	31,30	15,44	1	1,60	2,25	4	...
Debentures	1 65	1 62	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union	...	...	10	350	230	50	178	338	1,915	1,479	...	80	593	37	...
United Collieries	14 25	13 87	10	2,758	...	75	39	11,63	55,42	22,01	...	4,32	5,00	9,73	93
5% C. P.	10 94	10 00	100	1,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Ghushik	83 00	88 00	100	1,256	...	...	-85	6,82	10,82	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Jamuria	13 50	13 50	10	800	...	...	-3,49	4,468	5,861	2,758	...	2,89	1,412	14	...
West Laikdi	6 72	5 50	10	700	...	...	-35	472	1,033	303	...	27	243	73	...
Western Bengal	2 94	2 12	10	600	...	89	8	2,018	7,081	2,721	150	551	1,680	372	...
...	5 97	5 12	10	4,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

*Depreciation Fund

COTTON

NAME	Managing Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Previous	Second Previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)													
Sholapur Spinning	Morarka & Co.	95,332	2,234	106,34	127,51	92,54	28	3-55	—23.04	—60.15	nil	nil	nil
	Half. Ord.										30	25	25
	3% R. C. P.										4	4	4
Shorrock Spinning	Mafatlal Chandulal Ahmed...	36,648	720	68,34	177,74	15,37	3,41	12-56	35,11	19,66	30	25	25
	Founders										12	12	12
Shree Niwas Cotton	Marwar Textiles (Agency)...	69,070	1,640	21,120	28,994	10,235	50	12-57	964	2,923	8	4	4
	4% R. Cum. preference										4	4	4
Shree Saijan Mills	G. Liladhar & Co.	17,880	440	25,75	60,56	13,77	22	3-55	1,81	42	4	4	4
Shri Ambica	H. Kalidas & Company	94,128	1,733	14,863	45,764	7,720	684	12-57	7,351	9,541	25	30	54
	5% Cum. preference										5	5	5
	4% Cum. preference (2nd)...										4	4	4
Simplex	F. F. Campbell & Co.	34,846	1,274	150,05	237,11	29,25	5,65	3-56	24,38	13,19	24	20	22
Standard	Mafatlal Gagalbhai & Sons...	97,588	2,409	226,85	570,41	63,64	10,26	12-56	111,25	86,16	22½	20	20
	4% 1st R. C. P.										4	4	4
	4% 2nd R. C. P.										4	4	4
Swadeshi Mills	Tata Industries Pri. Ltd.	72,236	2,000	15,219	28,689	8,113	89	12-57	2,298	4,476	9	14	12
	5% Cum. preference										5	5	5
Swan Mills	James Finlay & Co. Ltd.	39,328	551	188,77	266,61	39,03	3,32	12-55	28,46	23,34	25	20	20
Tata Mills	Tata Industries Pri. Ltd.	65,448	1,800	15,201	34,643	7,323	50	12-57	1,246	2,680	8	14	16
	5% Debentures												
Victoria Mills	Mangaldas Mehta	50,056	958	88,44	186,54	9,83	6,08	12-55	12,96	10,44	20	15	15
	4% R. Cum. preference										4	4	4
Vijaya Mills	H. Achralal & Co.	36,176	780	72,46	167,72			12-54	8,51	8,22	8½	8½	8½
	4% 2nd Cum. Preference T.										4	4	4
	4% 3rd R. Cum. Pref. T.										4½	4½	4½
Vishnu Cotton	Directors	47,240	1,331	115,69	224,48	64,25		12-56	(a) 19,10	(b) 18,16	8	8	7
	7% Cum. preference T.										7	7	7
NORTHERN INDIA													
Basanti Cotton	Calcutta Agency	13,044	356	26,320	7,418		47	12-57	543	613	6	6	5
	6½% C. P.										6½	6½	6½
	5½% Debentures												
Bengal Luxmi Cotton	Directors	6,601			12,553	3,635	19	3-57	570	977	10	10	10
	Ordinary Partly Paid												
	Ordinary Partly Paid												
Bengal Nagpur	5% R. C. P.	29,936	810		9,023	2,737		12-56	(w) 171	(b) 882	nil	nil	nil
	Directors										nil	nil	7
	7% C. P.										15	15	15
Birla Cotton	Birla Brothers Private	39,896	1,088	26,910	38,434	5,821	99	3-58	1,312	2,859	7½	15	15
Bewresh Cotton	Kettwell Bullen & Co. Ltd.	42,960	841		18,108	5,655		12-57	116	(a) 2,348	nil	nil	nil
	8% 'A' C. P.										nil	nil	nil
	7% 'B' Pref.										nil	nil	nil
Cannore Textiles	Begg Sutherland & Co. Private		591	3,426	6,640	3,232	18	12-57	412	1,007	nil	5	5
Delhi Cloth	Bharat Ram Ch. Ram & Co. Pri.	141,180	2,352	1224,47	2361,13	778,94	15,34	6-56	236,49	247,41	10	9	9
	Ordinary										4½		
	4½% 1st 2nd C. P.										4		
	4½% 3rd C. P.										5		
	5½% 4th C. P.												
Dunbar Mills	5½% Debenture	42,944	518		17,383	6,449		12-57	—337	754	nil	6	2½
	Kettwell Bullen & Co.												
	Debenture												
Elgin Mills	Begg Sutherland	48,452	1,198	18,000	36,147	4,577	4,11	9-57	5,486	(a) 5,432	10	12½	10
	8% C. P.										8	8	8
	5% C. P.										5	5	5
Jagatjit Cotton	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Pri.	26,560	530		24,927	2,045	405	1-58	4,450	4,120	11½	5	5
	5% C. P. p.										6½	5	5
Jay Shree Textiles	Debentures			4,846	8,835	2,368		12-57	1,150	1,037	5	3½	nil
	Birla Brothers Private Ltd.												
	5½% Debentures												
Keoram Cotton	Birla Brothers Ltd.	74,672	1,992	25,766	48,630	13,079	50	3-58	920	4,557	2½	7½	10
	7% C. P.										7	7	7
Mehini Mills	Chakravarti Sons & Co.	23,484	435	84,24	230,24	40,29	9,21	12-56	30,52	45,01	12½	12½	12½
	Ordinary										12½	12½	5
	5% R. C. P.										5	5	5
Muir Mills	Indian Tex. Syndicate	88,640	1,834	145,19	218,04		60	12-55	—5,06	—10,24	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.										nil	nil	nil
New Victoria	J. P. Srivastava & Sons	70,072	1,333	127,27	224,66	41,04	67	12-55	(a) 37,64	—3,91	nil	nil	nil
	Deferred										nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.										nil	nil	nil
Orissa Textiles	B. Patnaik & Co.	47,728	864	129,13	208,46	47,53	36	3-53	(a) 12,58	31,12	nil	nil	5
	5% R. C. P.										nil	nil	5
Ram Textiles	J. P. Srivastava & Sons	34,532	600	6,617	11,409	7,736		12-57	—440	401	nil	nil	nil
	6½% 'A' C. P.										nil	nil	nil
	6½% 'B' C. P.										nil	nil	nil
Satlej Cotton	Birla Brothers Private	27,340	992	120,18	302,89	62,55	6,59	3-57	72,63	105,28	60	60	60
Swadeshi Cotton	Jagpuria Brothers Ltd.	112,216	2,081	400,01	811,72	208,72	6,52	12-56	64,23	53,72	7½	7½	7½
	Prefd. Ord.										11½	11½	11½
	6% C. P.										6	6	6

Includes Stock on hand.

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocation				Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1959	February 1958		Paid-up Capital	General		Carry Forward				Invest ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs.	Rs. 000									
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)															
Sholapur Spinning	428 75	375 00	1000	1,590	126.86	29.53	-1,70.07	253.16	293.66	204.66	19.76	118.88	55.09	1.72	
Half. Ordinary	...	...	500	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
3% R. C. P.	...	...	100	3,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shorrock Spinning	...	...	100	1,950	67.41	13.53	1.11	36.35	94.66	66.97	5.69	37.09	31.01	36.90	
Founders	...	...	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Shree Niwas Cotton	139 50	141 00	100	8,000	3,870	600	59	19,627	12,766	6,773	7,211	14,719	3,974	36	
4% R. C. P.	62 00	68 00	100	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	38.81	1.85	27	
Shree Saijan Mills	...	...	100	2,615	...	27	-66	34.83	36.43	17.73*	...	...	...	...	
Shri Ambica	...	...	100	5,796	21,828	7,046	176	8,263	21,782	11,758	4,207	12,966	12,730	4,503	
5% cum. preference	...	...	100	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4% cum. preference [2nd]	...	...	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Simplex	171 00	155 00	50	4,200	1.14	35.44	96	49.26	98.78	73.64*	1.10	51.59	26.47	24.09	
Standard	432 50	330 00	100	8,780	57.97	192.85	2.93	117.97	277.89	162.09	5.57	123.93	62.71	159.60	
4% 1st R. C. P.	70 00N	...	100	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4% 2nd R. C. P. pref.	70 00N	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Swadeshi Mills	209 00	161 00	100	10,000	9,504	...	29	11,761	27,630	14,486	678	12,698	4,529	7,56	
5% Cum. preference	85 00	99 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,90	
Swan Mills	348 00	324 50	100	3,600	39.06	26.27	1.51	91.30	129 00	81.53	72	107.01	38.92	3	
Tata Mills	35 50	37 00	25	6,558	3,796	1,525	18	13,372	21,817	9,054	343	11,805	2,689	7,11	
5% Debentures	93 25	92 50	1000	3,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,09	
Victoria Mills	245 00	227 50	100	1,600	19.90	9.68	57	50.93	67.57	46.04*	5.56	34.01	25.26	18.74	
4% R. Cum. preference	...	...	25	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vijaya Mills	...	...	500	2,800	19.90	75.32	33	68.41	103.76	68.35*	7.59	53.94	30.74	1.68	
4% 2nd C. P. T.	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4% 3rd R. C. P. T.	...	...	100	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Vishnu Cotton	93 50	97 50	100	3,200	13.96	15.26	17	111.23	174.27	117.95	7.66	107.08	39.02	23	
7% Cum. preference T.	432 50	520 00	500	1,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,93	
5% Debentures	96 00%	96 00%	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
NORTHERN INDIA															
Basanti Cotton	6 50	5 62	10	1,500	115	296	115	2,361	3,828	2,404	1,155	2,563	219	115	
61% C. P.	9 00	7 56	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54% Debentures	425 00	425 00	500	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bengal Luxmi Cotton	32 00	32 00	40	711	1,008	...	49	4,478	8,004	5,558	25	4,143	415	41	
Ord. partly paid	...	...	30	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ord. partly paid	...	...	20	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% R. C. P.	...	...	40	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bengal Nagpur	3 81	4 31	10	2,700	400	...	28	4,010	7,963	5,855	37	4,582	1,097	15	
7% C. P.	75 00	75 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54% Debentures	89 00	89 00	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Birla Cotton	25 00	34 50	10	3,500	5,923	1,557	104	14,393	14,125	11,021	2,051	12,830	5,945	596	
Bowditch Cotton	90 00	112 00	100	2,400	150	...	117	12,580	12,071	4,968	53	7,548	2,013	131	
80% 'A' C. P.	126 00	122 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
70% 'B' Pref.	65 00	65 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cawnpore Textiles	4 37	4 44	5	3,000	600	2,743	11	4,213	7,605	5,957	963	6,328	1,553	76	
Delhi Cloth...	...	...	25	338.36	97.00	209.82	1.29	831.43	1116.22	581.67	36.56	888.98	155.73	36.37	
Ordinary	...	...	24	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44% 1st & 2nd C. P	...	...	25	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44% 3rd C. P.	...	...	25	3,732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
22% 4th C. P.	...	...	10	1,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
54% Debentures	...	...	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dunbar Mills	141 00	116 00	100	1,900	26.17	...	186	10,195	13,979	7,314	56	8,013	2,028	211	
Debentures	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Elgin Mills	12 25	13 12	10	6,300	3,800	6,756	76	11,000	16,841	14,194	7,319	10,805	8,548	61	
80% C. P.	105 00	109 25	100	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% C. P.	8 25	7 25	10	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jagatjit Cotton	8 88	9 00	10	3,855	250	1,613	87	15,343	17,815	10,919	1,724	11,651	3,734	890	
5% C. P. P.	43 75	50 00	100	1,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,99	
Debentures	...	...	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jayahree Textiles	8 62	6 19	10	4,917	...	86	82	3,618	7,697	2,197	14	3,284	1,279	64	
54% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	
Kemoram Cotton	11 87	9 75	10	160.00	5,400	15,945	5	19,117	40,600	13,872	3,990	15,999	11,782	2,887	
7% C. P.	100 00	91 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,08	
54% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moh ni Mills	...	...	25	600	5.00	28.25	77	102.85	100.87	91.69	15.57	47.07	48.16	76.81	
Ordinary	...	...	10	3,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,40	
5% R. C. P	...	...	10	1,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Muir Mills	50 00	64 75	100	3,000	25.00	25.00	-51.31	105.33	164.51	115.59	1.05	105.64	7.36	1.05	
5% C. P.	66 00	63 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
New Victoria	1 25	1 28	24	2,290	...	46	-11.99	91.69	107.21	65.01	1.21	66.29	21.62	87	
Deformed	...	...	1	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% C. P.	2 94	3 25	5	2,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Orissa Textiles	5 00	...	10	4,710	...	6.50	-3.45	210.47	188.56	50.00*	38	130.91	14.07	1.69	
5% R. C. P.	...	...	100	2,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Raza Textiles	...	...	10	6,000	...	661	-954	8,979	11,019	5,139	1,778	9,790	2,487	146	
51% 'A' C. P.	...	...	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
51% 'B' C. P.	...	...	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Suzlej Cotton	75 50	74 00xd	10	1,500	282.00	80.61	29.40	93.18	102.21	75.33	183.59	166.91	70.53	52.08	
Swadeshi Cotton	10 25	11 44	10	1,750	60.00	175.23	8.36	440.81	513.52	181.84	182.31	258.04	107.33	14.65	
Prefd Ord.	10 19	10 21	10	157.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% C. P.	74 50	86 00	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Current Assets	Depre- ciation	Liquid Assets				
	February 1959 Rs. pps.	February 1958 Rs. pps.			General	Others	Carry Forward				Inves- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
SOUTH INDIA (Contd.)															
Adoni Spinning	8 00	8 25	10	2,984	...	...	9	1,325	318.40	261	...	1,252	169	608	...
6% C. P.	9 80	9 80	10	1,984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alagappa Textiles	...	...	10	1,500	6.00	4.55	-11.13	40.00	60.86	29.09	3.30	22.19	21.88	28	...
7 1/2% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	...	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asher Textiles	217 00	...	100	1,199	5.00	...	4	26.72	31.37	15.64	1.08	21.55	3.38	13	...
Bangalore Woollens	162 00	172 00	100	12,150	2.700	12.074	290	9,648	36,084	27,679	2,829	21,875	3,534	69	721
6% C.	110 00	117 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckingham & Carnatic	173 00	159 50	100	17,848	7.000	22,929	192	21,168	69,330	41,959	1,002	57,359	6,381	504	5,702
7 1/2% C. P.	120 00	135 25	100	2,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debenture	99 00	99 00	1,000	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Spg	156 00	156 00	100	1,500	511	1,400	108	2,921	5,338	2,991	22	2,177	407	37	...
Cambodia	8 80	9 75	10	2,000	500	1,400	-362	969	5,023	2,618	31	1,311	613	47	...
7% C. P.	110 00	108 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cauvery Spg.	19 80	12 00	10	937	...	...	21	2,521	6,081	2,597	71	1,927	243	156	...
6 1/2% C. P.	85 75	95 00	100	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	100	1,235	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combatore Cotton	127 00cd	161 00	100	1,200	...	11.60	5	12.23	30.86	24.66	18.37	15.34	7.96	2.00	...
Combatore Murugan	91 00	125 00	100	1,210	4.15	10.1	...	2,455	3,917	2,430	269	1,796	685	18	...
6% C. P.	88 00	90 00	100	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combatore Kamala	102 00	103 50	100	341	3.00	...	-326	3,520	2,820	1,481	3	1,630	1,022	14	...
Party Paid	50 00	50 00	50	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	500 00	500 00	500	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combatore Pioneer	263 00	230 00	100	2,080	...	1,823	1	6,464	8,021	4,409	2,410	2,917	1,320	134	...
6 1/2% C. P.	91 75	98 25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combatore Spinning	45 00	63 00	50	2,077	...	5	-730	12,410	13,790	8,853	14	6,469	2,309	34	...
Davanagere Cotton	...	...	100	2,340	12.00	33	18	44.09	67.23	34.91	13.16	34.68	13.81	20	...
Dhanalakshmi Mills	177 00	187 00	100	4,798	1.700	875	2	4,045	8,428	4,954	500	5,211	2,305	260	...
Gnanambikai Mills	...	...	100	927	2.76	...	...	11.70	16.99	8.06	...	11.49	3.04	48	...
6 1/2% Cum Preference	...	...	100	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janardana Mills	68 50	78 50	50	890	3.56	2.10	...	10.75	31.40	19.97	1.20	8.21	4.12	5.35	...
Jawahar Mills	11 50	13 00	5	940	1.296	737	-238	4.737	7.478	3.427	33	2.285	1.064	47	...
Ordinary	...	...	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kapila Textile Mills	...	...	10	2,699	...	...	...	27.88	43.67	1.24	...	15.65	2.05	16	3.57
6% C. P.	...	...	100	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	10	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	2	298	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasturi Mills	24 75	24 75	25	780	...	...	-231	1,170	3,206	1,937	18	611	104	0	...
Kothari Textiles	9 12	10 35	10	4,200	8.00	11.25	32	61.62	105.81	38.28	3.36	52.69	79.1	1.17	2.93
6% Cum. Preference	8 65	8 40	10	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 'B' Cum Preference	...	...	5	608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Mills	98 50	111 50	50	7,109	1,400	5,236	86	7. 07	22,547	12,971	580	3,391	5,903	2,458	...
A. Class Ordinary	48 00	56 00	25	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loyal Textile Mills	24 25	27 25	50	3,152	...	289	4	4,551	7,380	2,719	25	3,656	1,290	143	...
6% Cum. Preference	56 00	64 25cd	180	1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	5	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Mills	25 18	3 60cd	15	17,502	17.00	24,382	692	33,124	59,685	39,611	5,117	59,490	8,422	693	...
Metlbar Spinning	...	...	200	1,200	3.59	17	...	9.28	29.83	18.77	60	12.94	1.13	3	...
Metlbar Industries	329 00	363 00	100	6,098	3,808	3,100	1	4,446	6,566	4,760	4,811	6,702	2,465	5,465	...
Mysore Silk Filature	...	...	10	972	...	3.32	-22.27	22.24	21.76	2.59	...	4.38	2.36	8	...
Mysore Spun Silk	...	...	10	1,362	...	...	...	14.13	29.12	17.83	8	15.22	7.8	41	...
P. S. S. Ranganathar	103 00	103 00cd	100	248	2.45	35	...	13,33	13.26	3.11	59	4.63	1.16	9	...
Partly Paid	...	...	50	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palani Andavar Mills	126 00	135 00	50	400	100	1,260	9	5,319	7,180	2,866	16	2,856	588	55	...
B. Ordinary	180 00	196 50	75	680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	55 00	58 50	50	206	...	...	-1,317	4,174	3,552	1,972	8	2,232	510	37	...
Pandian Mills	37 75	45 50	100	1,509	...	9.00	29	20.99	61.88	31.39	3.10	23.77	5.20	2.80	2
Radha Krishna Mills	134 00	225 00	100	1,681	11.70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
'B' Ordinary	62 00	100 00	50	841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajapalayam Mills	117 00	133 50	100	1,614	500	900	...	3,757	5.40	2,095	31	2,229	696	72	...
Rajapalayam Mills	...	...	50	893	1.81	1.89	3	12.55	22.90	7.74	2.06	3.63	1.66	1.60	...
Ordinary	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning.	47 00	65 00	50	1,502	6.70	5.59	21	27.14	44.80	25.54	8.17	9.90	4.96	6.12	...
Rajaseema Mills	100 00	111 25	100	2,232	758	489	5	2,382	5,373	2,518	98	1,764	815	23	...
Sitaram Spinning	...	...	66	789	42	1,70	3	19.97	21.50	16.68	2.31	18.64	3.20	25	...
6% Cum. Preference	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Kr. Rajendra	59 00	80 00	50	3,678	775	1,416	38	6,550	9,679	61.66	741	6,602	1,118	117	...
Sri Sarada Mills	...	...	100	635	...	...	1	25.15	27.24	9.11	11	15.10	3.44	19	...
7% C. P.	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. Ravencore Rayons	16 62	12 40	10	10,000	3,000	3,007	178	9,208	58,881	19,513	...	8,465	1,684	101	2,674
5% Cum. Preference	8 20	7 15	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debenture	...	...	5000	1,900	...	...	1	683	1,958	1,360	102	1,140	952	136	...
T. Vachinopoly Mills	11 70	12 55	10	1,399	250	695	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
V. V. V. Mills	201 00	255 00	100	2,100	1,800	1,987	12	5,565	8,631	5,176	637	6,193	1,586	23	...
6 1/2% C. P.	101 00	104 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% C. P.	90 00	92 00	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Venkatesw. Mills	117 00	124 00	50	2,815	150	10,00	17	40.12	87.59	58.50	...	2.04	18.08	5.19	26.83
6% C. P.	50 00	53 00	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vijayalakshmi Mills	84 00	105 00	100	1,050	2.00	1.00	5	20.71	39.37	17.65	33	14.72	3.06	22	...
Vijaynagar Textile	32 00	27 50	50	1,213	...	54	-483	1,053	2,567	1,327	...	93.2	186	24	...
5% Cum. Preference	55 00	65 00	1	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(b) After transferring Rs 2,06,403 from Reserve of Rehabilitation of Plant and Rs 1,51,810 being excess provision not required.	(x) After transferring Rs 500,000 from Rehabilitation of Building and Machinery Fund.	(a5) After transferring Rs 4 lakhs from Reserve to fall in place.
(q) After transferring Rs 21,22,414 from General Reserve.	(y) After transferring Rs 1,25,000 from General Reserve and Rs 40,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.	(a6) After writing back Rs 95,665 being balance of bonus provided in previous years.
(r) After transferring Rs 2,50,000 from Income-tax Reserve and Rs 3,70,712 from Raw Materials Fluctuation Reserve.	(z) After transferring Rs 25,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.	(a7) After transferring Rs 255,000 from General Reserve.
(s) After transferring Rs 3,22,569 from General Reserve and Rs 75,000 from Depreciation Reserve.	(a1) Includes Rs 608,325 being amount drawn from extra excess provision made for depreciation on plant and machinery for the year ended 31-3-53.	(a8) After transferring Rs 882,000 from General Reserve.
(t) After transferring Rs 9,50,000 from General Reserve.	(a2) After transferring Rs 13,00,000 from Share Premium Account Rs 9,00,000 from General Reserve and Rs 6,62,533 from Capital Reserve.	(a9) After transferring Rs 2,300,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and including Rs 665,246 being profit of previous years on sale of Govt. Securities.
(u) After transferring Rs 200,000 from General Reserve.	(a3) After transferring Rs 2,50,000 from General Reserve.	(a10) After transferring Rs 250,000 from General Reserve No. 1.
(v) After transferring Rs 100,000 from General Reserve.	(a4) After transferring Rs 400,000 from General Reserve.	(a11) After transferring Rs 300,000 from General Reserve and Rs 1,428 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
(w) After transferring Rs 670,000 from General Reserve and Rs 76,805 from Excess Provision for taxation.		(a12) After transferring Rs 320,000 from Contingencies Reserve.

TEA

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Societies	Total Crop in mounds	Average price per pound	Total Crop in mounds previous year	Average price per pound previous year	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend per cent		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Amuckie	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	9,106	2.23	9,635	2.71	25	12-57	293	735	10	50	19
Ananda (Assam)	7% C. P. P.	7,853	2.4.9	5,868	1.10.4	...	12-56	146	25	20	10	75
Anandabag	Directors	5,533	2.52	7,333	1.10.4	20	12-57	78	581	5	12	10
Arcuttipore	Gill Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	3,788	1.11.1	3,613	2.7.11	4	12-55	60	1,63	nil	nil	nil
Atal	Directors	4,812	...	3,163	1.11.2	30	12-53	250	1,36	nil	nil	nil
	Goenka & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghmari	McLeod & Co.	10,153	2.20	10,453	2.41	25	12-57	288	582	15	25	10
Baitakhal	Ramdudd Rankisendass	4,715	1.12.7	...	...	13	12-55	67	251	5	15	10
Benarhat	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	37,127	1.84	40,646	2.47	64	12-57	(p) 847	2,861	20	40	25
	6 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baradighi	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	18,181	1.91	19,547	2.23	44	12-57	556	1,019	15	20	30
Baranatia	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	8,593	2.08	7,104	2.57	23	12-57	299	360	17	20	50
Batali	National Tea Corp.	9,965	1.87	9,862	2.41	19	12-57	415	698	30	60	50
Belagachi	National Tea Corp.	6,122	1.26	5,962	1.61	16	12-57	175	269	20	40	100
Betian	Gill Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	9,574	2.61	9,548	3.12	36	12-57	346	840	15	25	25
Bhatkwa	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	15,648	1.95	15,778	2.14	30	12-57	309	637	15	30	25
Bijaynagar	D. C. Ghose & Co. (Private)	20,709	...	20,784	...	53	12-57	610	894	8	16	5
Birpara	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	13,852	2.04	15,537	2.17	24	12-57	339	(a) 579	7	25	8
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bishnauth	Williamson Magor	45,442	2.58	48,494	2.74	47	12-57	790	1,857	10	20	nil
Bloomfield	Goenka & Co.	1,943	2.7.8	1,646	1.14.11	...	12-56	...	...	...	...	...
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bokakhat	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	4,556	2.59	4,450	2.59	15	12-57	36	70	nil	5	nil
Bormahjan	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	4,319	2.16	6,480	2.43	24	12-57	116	238	nil	15	20
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borpukhuri	Williamson Magor	6,342	2.39	7,854	2.47	19	12-57	...	222	nil	6	10
Brooke Bond	Directors	37,516	2.10	42,966	2.12	...	6-58	984	1,901	nil	17	12
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carron	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	7,103	1.72	6,926	2.00	15	12-57	81	188	5	10	7
Central Cachar	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	9,292	1.97	9,946	2.30	20	12-57	144	322	nil	5	nil
Chamong	Williamson Magor	1,969	3.30	2,205	3.38	3	12-57	...	121	nil	7	nil
Chandypore	Jardine Henderson	8,904	...	9,718	...	52	12-57	50	62	10	10	4
Choonabutti	Andrew Yule & Co.	14,551	1.91	13,052	2.40	...	12-57	566	843	20	35	20
	6 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chundocherra	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	7,835	1.95	8,623	2.00	50	12-57	479	532	nil	6	30
Clevedon	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	5,537	2.00	6,065	2.08	16	12-57	243	389	10	30	30
Dauracherra	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	3,924	2.15	4,922	2.27	13	12-57	208	381	7	15	20
Dejoo Valley	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	4,045	2.42	4,093	2.76	20	12-57	140	291	20	30	30
Dessai & Purbatia	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	13,113	2.65	14,033	2.69	67	12-57	119	(a) 260	nil	10	10
Dhelakhat	James Warren & Co. Ltd.	8,418	...	...	...	...	12-57	832	942	25	25	25
Dhunsori	Directors	9,210	2.14	7,590	2.26	...	12-57	391	138	20	12	7
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dibrugarh	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	6,832	2.73	7,323	2.4	44	12-57	413	455	25	30	20
Dilaram	Dooduwalla & Sons	1,853	2.76	1,824	2.75	12	12-57	22	50	nil	5	nil
Dumakusi	Williamson Magor and Co.	8,564	2.82	8,527	2.88	46	12-57	532	477	30	30	8
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dufflaghur	Williamson Magor and Co.	12,251	2.76	12,248	2.92	74	12-57	734	1,054	30	40	40
East India	Williamson Magor & Co.	14,785	2.48	13,074	2.72	15	12-57	272	325	5	10	10
Eastern Cachar	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	4,127	1.74	5,009	2.06	15	12-57	190	14	nil	nil	nil
Ellanbarrie	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	5,633	1.74	5,611	1.99	10	12-57	(q) 27	64	nil	5	nil
Ego	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	2,944	1.67	2,454	1.96	5	12-57	17	15	nil	nil	12
Ehelbari	Directors	5,945	...	6,460	...	...	12-57	105	119	7	10	12
Geirkhata	Gill Arbutnot and Co. Ltd.	12,128	1.88	12,938	2.34	26	12-57	54	380	nil	10	nil
Gelle	Davenport and Co. Private Ltd.	2,918	2.68	2,852	3.01	13	12-57	27	52	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillapukhuri	Directors	8,202	2.69	8,247	2.71	31	12-57	358	494	25	30	35
Golapur	Williamson Magor and Co. Ltd.	7,618	...	7,460	...	...	12-57	368	388	20	25	30
Gopulpur	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	14,232	2.18	14,306	2.40	66	12-57	572	534	12	10	12
Grob	'B' Ordinary	23,656	...	24,712	...	...	12-57	728	1,277	25	32	25
Gungaram	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	16,331	1.70	17,891	1.97	30	12-57	(j) 236	521	7	10	7
Hansqua	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	6,348	1.71	5,773	1.84	15	12-57	136	161	10	10	10
Hantapara	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	32,853	1.77	35,878	2.16	35	12-57	(y) 221	961	nil	7	6
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hasimara	Davenport and Co. Private	71,539	2.65	75,909	2.26	3.09	12-56	25.39	(d) 10.90	22	10	60
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hatikhira	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	16,239	1.67	16,910	1.77	25	12-57	55	(a) 180	nil	5	7
Hoograjuli	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	5,288	2.01	5,730	2.34	8	12-57	101	176	10	15	7
Hoograjuli	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	13,519	2.29	13,240	2.70	25	12-57	254	527	12	15	12
Hulidibari	Davenport and Co. Ltd.	21,710	1.59	21,920	1.87	25	12-57	311	769	12	15	12
Jaybirpara	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	6,425	1.87	6,826	2.11	10	12-57	40	202	nil	6	nil
Jayabrac	Birla Bros Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	45	12-57	2,829	(k) 3,150	10	10	10
Joonkallan	6% R.C.P.	10,715	2.01	9,970	2.33	28	12-57	452	625	22	115	10
Jutibari	Kettewell Bullen & Co.	11,377	2.50	10,594	2.80	...	12-57	300	626	17	10	nil
	Gill Arbutnot and Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaliti	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	3,901	1.12.2	4,390	2.12.6	6	12-56	118	338	12	25	10
Kalinugger & Khoree	Bullion Co. Ltd.	13,495	1.78	14,691	2.12	36	12-57	434	635	15	20	25
Kilroet	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	13,939	2.56	14,164	2.23	...	12-56	654	522	25	6	6
Kingsley Golaghat	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kotaulai (m)	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	16,584	1.72	16,675	1.99	25	12-57	(a) 126	172	nil	6	6
	6% Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krishanbehari	Directors	3,133	2.10	3,550	2.17	...	12-57	37	89	3	10	10

March 14, 1959

COMPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1959	February 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
	Rs. n.p.	Rs. n.p.													
Amuckie	28 62	18 50	10	446	671	397	...	1,119	1,889	645	16	949	289	207	3
7% C. P.	42 00	53 00	100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ananda (Assam)	20 00	27 00	10	277	300	270	22	1,232	1,120	390	8	1,194	113	55	...
Anandabag	21 50	20 50	10	700	225	415	56	1,157	1,261	351	...	861	463	320	...
Arcuttipore	7 00	9 00	10	300	1.75	...	...	6.32	5.07	1.79	...	3.09	46	26	...
Atal	6 06	6 50	10	450	...	7	2.30	5.68	12.63	2.59	...	2.42	1.49	1	...
4 1/2% C. P.	4 55	6 12	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baghmari	21 75	18 06	10	550	861	510	58	771	1,967	820	54	720	259	335	...
Baitakhal	7 37	8 75	10	400	2.25	...	56	2.58	7.48	2.52	50	1.94	1.14	2.35	...
6% Debentures	950 00	100 00	1000	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benarhat	285 00	298 00	100	2,700	2,856	...	137	3,364	5,180	2,319	79	3,279	1,418	1,820	...
6 1/2% C. P.	105 50	112 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baradighi	20 37	18 87	10	1,200	1,200	425	86	1,079	4,261	2,394	2	1,518	345	236	...
Baramatia	18 25	21 81	10	510	1,025	...	45	657	1,389	589	77	854	186	281	21
Batali	18 25	21 81	10	510	215	144	64	877	1,460	926	...	791	291	132	...
Belgachi	48 00	59 50	10	495	225	190	35	791	413	224	925	331	29	16	...
Bejani	23 81	22 75	10	640	4,200	420	113	1,616	1,170	412	...	1,299	417	736	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
Bhatnagar	23 37	20 75	1												

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Total Crop in maunds	Average price per pound	Total Crop in maunds previous year	Average price per pound previous year	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds.	Rs. a. p.	Mds.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 000		Rs. '00	Rs. 000	Rs. '00	Rs. '00	Rs. '00
Kunchanpore	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	3,602	1.68	3,810	2.05	10	12-57	(h)8	8	nil	nil	nil
Kyung Tea Seeds	Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd.	12,612	1.92	12,139	2.23	2	12-56	22	7	7 1/2	5	7 1/2
Lackatoorah	Directors	5,641	2.03	5,452	2.33	15	12-57	881	1,130	30	30	10
Ledo	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	8,096	2.79	7,986	3.07	15	12-57	(n)50	120	30	7 1/2	10
Lingia	Williamson Magor & Co.	9,568	1.58	9,536	1.59	39	12-56	(a)9 236	456	20	30	25
Longview	Daga and Co. Private Ltd.	4,229	1.66	4,059	2.95	20	12-57	186	120	2 1/2	5	20
Loobah	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	11,447	1.66	13,306	2.04	14	12-57	23	656	5	20	20
Malhati	D. C. Ghose & Co. Private...	7,062	1.13 5	6,872	1 0 0	25	12-53	141	142	15	20	10
Manabbarie	Directors	4,986	3.06	4,059	2.95	3	12-57	2,06	-4 94	nil	nil	nil
Manipur	Gill, Arbutnot and Co. Ltd.	2,126	2.54	2,016	2.66	16	12-57	94	130	7 1/2	10	10
Margarets Hope	McLeod and Co. Ltd.	5,818	2.54	5,484	2.66	50	12-57	26	22	nil	nil	40
Marionbarie	Lohia Bros Private Ltd.	10,514	1.84	10,570	2.66	50	12-57	1,96	215	12 1/2	25	17 1/2
Maud	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	2,062	3.45	2,092	3.44	5	12-57	507	603	15	20	15
Methoni	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	4,628	2 5 8	4,560	1 11 7	10	12-56	-20	32	nil	nil	15
Mim	Directors	6,620	2.12	7,042	2.52	25	12-57	(b)111	nil	nil	nil	50
Moheema	6% C. P.	5,544	2.45	5,244	2.45	28	12-57	81	329	40	60	12 1/2
Mothola	Kettlewell Eullen & Co.	8,344	1 11 0	7,310	2 13 9	...	12-55	275	443	25	17 1/2	30
Murphulani (Assam)	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	10,565	1.82	11,299	2.02	24	12-57	1,27	8,04	20	100	30
Naga Hills	Directors	4,993	3.01	5,416	2.99	19	12-57	(v) 165	(a)5343	7 1/2	35	15
Nagaisuree	Duncan Bros.	7,565	1.9	7,380	2.29	14	12-57	218	344	25	35	15
Nagri Farm	Williamson Magor	8,042	2 10 9	7,602	3 5 2	3,08	12-55	171	184	15	15	10
Namburnadi	Directors	6,085	2 10 9	7,050	1.86	14	12-57	5,29	9,12	40	50	17 1/2
New Assam Valley	Macneill Barry	5,209	2.17	5,930	2.30	10	12-57	91	297	12 1/2	25	15
New Chumta	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	19,432	1.84	19,225	1.84	44	12-57	(j)-24	46	nil	nil	25
New Cinnatollah	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	12,168	2.05	12,503	1.93	48	12-57	(a)10 552	1,175	60	6 1/2	6 1/2
New Doora	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	3,010	1.88	3,035	2.23	6	12-57	(b)554	30	57 1/2	25	8
New Samanbagh	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	8,829	1.71	8,832	1.95	...	12-57	86	159	20	30	40
Nilpur Tea	6% C. P.	1,867	3.90	2,289	3.06	...	12-57	288	15	15	15	37 1/2
N. W. Cachar	Williamson Magor & Co. Ltd.	8,321	1 11 1	7,865	2 12 2	31	12-55	11	24	nil	nil	7
Okayti	Directors	5,815	1.66	5,100	1.75	20	12-57	129	8,38	12 1/2	75	20
Oodlabari	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	41,375	1.75	47,759	2.23	10	12-57	-46	-97	nil	nil	35
Pathemara	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	3,130	2.86	1,948	2.35	10	12-57	2,022	2,997	10	25	15
Phakola	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1,419	2.58	1,806	2.56	...	12-57	(i) 14	72	nil	7 1/2	15
Poonong	Directors	2,733	1 12 11	2,102	1 9 6	...	12-56	(a)3 15	nil	nil	nil	45
Poonong	7% C. P.	6,235	1.99	10,071	2.14	25	12-57	-69	-4	nil	nil	12 1/2
Putinbarie	Directors	5,597	2.16	6,013	2.65	10	12-57	96	8	6	nil	12 1/2
Rajabhat	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	4,701	1.97	5,127	1.77	30	12-57	-284	267	10	12 1/2	25
Rajbari	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	11,606	1.91	11,813	2.32	30	12-57	135	366	25	40	25
Ranicherra	Shew Wallace & Co. Ltd.	6,795	1.83	7,105	1.94	20	12-57	101	48	11	10	15
Ropacherra	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	8,715	1.72	8,414	2.09	10	12-57	209	586	5	20	15
Rungamtee	Duncan Bros. & Co.	1,962	3.49	2,629	3.06	77	12-57	-66	88	nil	5	20
Runglee Runglio	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	26,144	...	25,416	...	...	12-57	(a)137	343	7 1/2	20	20
Rydak	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	15,981	...	16,218	...	...	12-57	59	118	25	35	50
Sapoi	Directors	8,004	2.24	8,194	3.09	20	12-57	867	1,365	20	30	50
Saragoon	Directors	5,253	2.91	4,372	2.82	10	12-57	432	710	15	25	25
Sasuli	Williamson Magor & Co.	2,405	2.91	2,470	3.78	10	12-57	362	116	30	40	15
Sayok	Directors	2,283	3.33	2,532	2.68	6	12-57	218	159	22 1/2	15	5
Selimbong	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	2,680	2.75	2,727	2.68	12	12-56	131	51	10	nil	5
Singal	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	3,330	2 12 8	3,097	2 3 2	12	12-56	-31	146	nil	nil	6
Singtom	Goenka & Co. Ltd.	4,967	1 15 6	4,521	1 9 3	...	12-56	-116	-74	nil	nil	6
Sonai River	5% C. P.	3,768	3.26	3,723	3.41	29	12-57	1,25	63	5	1 1/2	5
Soom	Directors	4,418	3.49	4,725	3.60	23	12-57	50	-1,38	nil	nil	18
Sungma	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	5,208	1.82	4,725	2.18	17	12-57	...	359	35	43	30
Taipoo	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	8,020	2.42	7,335	2.60	39	12-57	282	408	7 1/2	15	nil
Ten Ali	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	97,53	2.83	13,726	3.17	15	12-57	246	408	7 1/2	15	nil
Tenali Valley	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	10,300	2.25	9,653	2.53	45	12-57	40	121	nil	5	20
Telapara	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	7,494	2.76	7,619	3.07	20	12-57	397	474	25	30	15
Tengani	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	30,308	1.81	31,709	2.29	25	12-57	90	323	6	15	5 1/2
Tengore	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	12-57	(f)381	888	30	35	20
Tillah	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	8,010	1.89	8,084	2.22	12	12-55	449	583	30	35	7 1/2
Tiribari	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	12-57	214	593	15	10	15
Tongani	10% C. P.	9,186	2 9 2	8,867	2 2 4	10	12-56	178	971	nil	12 1/2	8
Tulwar	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	16,082	2.16	15,118	2.90	48	12-57	...	5,80	nil	nil	nil
Tyoon	Williamson Magor & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	12-57	...	512	30	25	30
	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	12-57	...	10	10	10	10

(a) After writing back Rs 60,000 from provision for taxation.

(b) After transferring Rs 1,08,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 19,008 from Provision for taxation.

(d) After transferring Rs 3,50,000 from General Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 125,000 from Reserve.
(f) After transferring Rs 50,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(h) After transferring Rs 35,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 72,597 from Depreciation Reserve and Rs 46,794 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(i) After transferring Rs 25,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 121,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(j) After transferring Rs 77,795 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(k) After writing back Rs 2,75,000 from provision for taxation.

(l) After transferring Rs 55,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 96,181 from Depreciation Reserve and Rs 23,386 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(m) The Indian Estates of The Patrakola Tea Co. Ltd. were transferred to this company at book value as on 1-12-1954.

(n) After transferring Rs 30,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 71,688 from Building and Machinery Reserve; Rs 27,445 from Replanting Reserve and Rs 10,000 from provision for taxation.

(o) After writing back Rs 20,000 from excess provision for taxation and Rs 84,250 from excess provision

(p) After transferring Rs 68,450 from General Reserve and Rs 50,000 from Tax provision.

(q) After transferring Rs 40,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(t) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from Revenue Reserve and Rs 1,20,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(v) After transferring Rs 53,223 from Building and Machinery Reserve and Rs 18,000 from provision for taxation.

(y) After transferring Rs 298,782 from Building and Machinery Reserve and Rs 175,000 from Revenue Reserve.

COMPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS					
	February 1959 Rs. np.	February 1958 Rs. A.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Rs. 000	
Kunchanpore	7 12	7 62	10	360	115	55	1	284	634	251	...	289	84	58	...	
Kyung Tea Seeds	5 12	5 00	10	200	35	...	1	38	183	2	42	8	39	4	...	
Lackatoorah	19 00	20 00	10	400	500	296	192	2,181	1,157	393	5	883	540	1,576	...	
Ledo	18 31	17 12	10	650	160	934	...	208	1,208	354	377	455	196	70	...	
Lingia	18 12	16 75	10	700	150	61	35	573	1,488	656	387	626	133	442	...	
6% C. P.	...	...	100	506	...	568	32	1,832	2,623	623	209	871	165	18	...	
Longview	6 50	9 25	10	1,032	600	58	-112	718	664	107	2	232	247	189	...	
Loobah	3 19	5 19	10	469	1,456	502	137	736	2,570	815	422	1,048	185	320	...	
Malhati	15 00	21 00	10	900	469	107	16	965	611	309	...	417	507	319	2,12	
Manabbarie	66 50	68 00	10	200	210	40	-6,20	8,82	7,31	1,80	...	326	32	22	...	
Manipur	...	...	100	420	200	200	22	370	743	382	3	389	237	196	6	
Margarets Hope	13 50	11 12	10	400	...	...	-1,93	1,894	1,849	163	2	110	55	3	...	
Marionbarie	...	...	10	154	90	100	7	1,031	1,384	388	194	540	137	160	...	
Maud	14 75	16 00	10	800	700	430	42	962	2,123	659	2,10	904	302	255	...	
Methoni	21 44	14 87	10	1,000	335	15	-27	135	457	207	1	185	164	18	...	
Mim	226 00	201 00	100	159	...	30	2	5,00	1,004	2,32	...	4,74	30	16	...	
Moheema	12 87	24 00	10	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% C. P.	8 19	8 31	10	320	820	...	67	408	969	517	...	620	97	276	...	
Mothola	395 00	450 00	100	150	698	...	40	609	1,097	608	2	515	328	389	...	
Murphulani (Assam)	27 87	30 00	10	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nat. Ord.	28 50	31 00	10	200	3,36	52	6	7,15	6,68	3,90	3,93	5,95	1,26	1,14	...	
Naga Hills	29 00	34 00	10	400	1,015	855	37	583	2,512	856	422	955	297	120	...	
Nagauries	132 00	118 00	100	960	2,050	75	102	492	623	190	85	345	60	295	...	
Nagri Farm	26 75	20 87	10	300	175	30	3	691	1,169	509	...	493	275	5	...	
Namburnadi	14 00	11 87	10	535	4,50	1,00	63	12,56	9,62	3,71	53	12,62	57	5,81	...	
New Assam Valley	...	...	225	675	200	603	38	236	714	282	187	448	105	244	...	
New Chumta	38 37	33 50	10	300	...	...	74	609	772	291	...	582	29	78	...	
New Cinatollah	108 00	112 00	100	500	2,000	40	...	1,623	2,435	1,048	652	1,667	623	1,006	...	
New Doctors	266 00	253 00	100	1,400	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
64% C. P.	139 00	115 00	100	200	400	508	...	1,441	1,231	527	1	507	299	1,416	...	
New Samanbagh	20 00	19 00	10	400	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8% C. P.	181 50	100 00	100	100	60	...	...	264	292	132	1	262	18	83	...	
Nipur Tea	...	...	100	149	500	150	88	835	1,133	308	13	591	817	27	...	
North Western Cachar	94 00	90 00	100	700	10	98	2	148	460	240	...	118	65	4	...	
Okayti	500 00	440 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7% C. P.	93 00	93 00	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oedlabari	15 12	20 50	10	320	6,50	2,30	8	6,45	7,95	1,68	5,95	4,50	1,26	55	...	
Pathemara	7 19	5 44	10	259	...	...	-157	975	492	69	1	569	82	2	...	
Petricola	143 00	111 00	100	3,600	3,900	1,735	147	7,701	6,280	2,444	100	3,119	2,877	7,152	...	
Pladkora	129 00	82 50	100	250	185	189	4	119	583	188	...	280	63	35	...	
Pooleong	7 00	5 75	10	300	50	45	...	124	640	249	...	104	26	2	...	
Poonbung	10 12	9 87	10	205	113	95	-83	181	524	91	48	186	39	9	...	
7% C. P.	95 00	95 00	100	205	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Poonbarree	50 00	48 90	10	100	60	135	-301	164	362	152	...	20	27	8	...	
Rajshat	17 06	14 87	10	600	576	525	41	589	1,367	599	54	482	223	404	...	
Rangpur	47 25	40 12	10	200	8,46	40	118	476	977	464	2	460	217	373	4	
Rangpur	9 56	11 00	10	320	1,00	643	28	492	783	424	1	351	199	160	...	
Raicherra	16 81	15 19	10	765	700	115	88	994	2,592	1,367	55	974	513	308	55	
Roocherra	12 37	14 00	10	260	281	5,73	29	1,030	934	276	2	778	133	22	5	
Rumunmattee	68 00	59 50	50	525	6,00	232	10	412	1,413	385	99	604	209	199	...	
Rumun Rungliet	385 00	360 00	100	140	270	881	50	289	438	195	314	139	90	152	...	
Sadi	27 50	27 25	10	1,493	1,804	126	22	2,619	5,520	3,112	4	2,225	396	1,775	...	
Surgeon	22 31	23 75	10	900	529	232	24	2,704	2,887	1,088	634	1,117	3,26	5	40	
Sujali	15 06	32 25	10	346	125	55	88	1,041	1,183	553	18	1,015	442	63	...	
Suyok	25 75	18 25	10	249	300	...	4	647	1,149	661	2	757	64	28	...	
Salimbong	11 00	12 00	10	300	125	181	26	93	555	182	...	152	24	154	...	
Singall	...	...	10	300	105	...	-8,54	275	600	221	1	223	82	31	...	
Singtom	22 00	12 87	100	625	...	...	7	1,148	691	103	...	168	164	6	...	
5% C. P.	6 04	5 00	10	900	65	...	...	2,90	11,20	2,39	2,12	2,41	170	62	...	
Soni River	6 62	7 12	10	300	32	304	31	...	1,068	369	3	370	37	17	...	
8% C. P.	12 30	12 00	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Som	93 00	93 00	100	100	300	110	169	...	734	372	150	297	45	539	...	
Songma	34 06	25 50	10	300	425	349	27	...	1,647	439	4	349	90	143	49	
Tapoo	17 75	10 50	10	625	205	50	8	...	1,082	418	1	594	107	31	...	
Ten Ali	...	...	10	500	600	250	72	...	1,311	517	197	836	256	207	...	
Tista Valley	26 00	26 31	10	450	400	520	55	...	753	255	215	260	131	513	...	
Talpara	19 87	20 19	10	320	1,500	574	37	...	1,374	1,920	618	49	816	139	2,079	...
Talujan	131 00	114 00	100	900	854	395	78	...	1,181	1,539	495	...	858	483	501	40
Tapani	30 00	22 87	10	598	250	285	49	...	1,211	1,211	386	...	985	343	615	...
Tare	37 37	39 00	10	800	1,275	...	36	...	2,191	4,608	1,946	80	2,350	471	91	...
6% Prof. Cum. as to 5	16 62	15 12	10	1,962	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tish	9 95	11 12	10	205	375	3,75	56	...	17,50	16,15	1,94	1	8,77	1,70	85	...
Tishannah	10 00	9 00	10	320	400	575	34	...	858	1,361	552	2	720	216	440	...
60% C. P.	32 75	25 00	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tapani	13 00	14 03	10	600	390	...	6	...	1,170	1,528	307	...	734	114	16	81
Tarai	7 56	8 00	10	801	2,50	11	-2,94	...	11,91	16,71	4,43	2	5,44	1,33	35	...
Tarai	8 75	7 75	10	800	1,050	1,100	37	...	1,748	3,338	1,436	60	1,501	222	265	504

SUGAR

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Cane Crushed Mds. 000	Sugar Produced Mds. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year-ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
Belampur	Directors	6,965	631	14,934	8,172	...	6-57	(1)766	136	5	nil	12
Basti	Narang Bros.	59,89	...	85,92	106,65	1,55	4-55	12,99	13,81	10	10	10
Belapur Co.	Ord. B. Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belund	W. H. Brady & Co.	...	...	147,07	47,68	7,44	9-57	70,43	32	32	32	32
Bharat	Bangur Bros. Ltd.	3,412	331	11,768	1,527	83	9-57	796	1,077	13	13	10
Bhopal	Cotton Agents Private	1,597	...	6,407	2,411	4	6-58	(1)429	5,02	10	15	15
	5% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	Bhiwandiwala & Co.	12,29	1,11	24,98	12,13	43	9-55	4,40	(2)7,21	10	10	6
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Carew	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	6,833	...	33,269	8,551	...	6-57	318	1,001	nil	nil	2
	6 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	6 1/2
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	Begg Sutherland & Co. Private	11,370	963	28,945	4,833	...	10-57	—53	(a) 1,315	nil	7 1/2	7 1/2
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	8	8
Champaran	Begg Sutherland & Co. Pri. Ltd.	5,417	533	21,255	6,838	49	6-58	995	(m) 52	10	10	10
Deccan	Parry & Co. Ltd.	...	...	228,07	...	...	5-56	26,57	17,17	15	10	7
	7% preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	5
Deoria	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	10,69	...	62,44	2,50	80	8-54	2,18	2,92	7 1/2	10	7
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbanga	Directors	28,85	2,99	70,36	18,31	...	8-54	9,94	16,78	15	15	7 1/2
Dyer Meakin Breweries	Directors	...	...	93,27	...	...	3-55	7,71	5,90	11 1/2	10	10
East India Distillery (2)	Parry's Holding Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	9-56	5,79	3,60	15	10	10
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Ganesh	Jaipur & Sons Ltd.	27,02	2,80	72,64	15,88	...	10-56	4,10	4,59	10	12 1/2	15
Ganga Sugar	Directors	39,44	...	100,78	85,23	...	3-55	19,05	...	20	15	...
Gwalior	Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons Pri.	26,91	...	43,70	38,46	1,01	6-56	9,71	...	6	7	7
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Harinagar	Narayanlal Banilal	...	...	126,91	38,01	1,07	9-53	9,36	7,28	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	India Sugar Agencies	Tons 121	...	8,223	2,562	30	9-57	(n) nil	12,04	10	11 1/2	14
	7 1/2% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Jagatjit Sugar	Narang Bros & Co.	28,18	...	31,28	54,99	60	4-55	4,28	4,25	10	10	10
Jeyapore	R. S. Indus. Corp.	...	...	...	...	21	6-55	3,06	4,98	10	10	10
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
K. C. P.	V. Ramakrishna Sons Pri. Ltd.	2,15	20	...	...	...	6-56	29,01	14,73	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100
Kirlampudi	Kubera Sugar Managers Private	...	...	69,31	54,18	10	6-56	6,51	5,68	nil	nil	nil
	5 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Sugar	Pandia Rajan & Co. Private	53 1/2	...	30,20	1,389	...	7-57	5,51	6,44	nil	nil	nil
Modi Sugar	R. B. Multanilal & Sons	41,73	...	231,48	...	1,62	10-55	9,27	10,94	6	6 1/2	10
	Ord. Share	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohini	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	...	...	21,43	6,83	6	11-54	—1,50	1	nil	nil	nil
	Founders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree Brewery	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	8-51	—1,25	1,479	nil	nil	20
Mysore	Directors	...	...	24,123	3,245	...	6-57	1,095	1,479	20	20	20
Nawabganj	Narang Bros.	14,92	...	58,93	86	45	10-54	1,84	4,20	6	10	6
	'B' Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	6
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India	Cotton Agents Private	3,698	...	14,827	4,170	137	6-58	1,392	1,484	25	25	5 1/2
	5 1/2% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	7 1/2% C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Savan	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	23,69	3,31	...	...	6	5-55	2,47	96	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Nizam Sugar	Hyd. Govt. Indus. Trust Fund	...	...	305,40	173,61	3,59	6-55	43,11	61,84	18	18	16
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Phaltan Sugar	Mafatlal Apte & Kantilal	1,25 1/2	...	90,77	34,80	3,50	9-56	27,30	25,95	18	16	16
Punjab Sugar	Narang Bros	18,43	...	71,47	73	58	10-54	3,59	...	10	10	7 1/2
Purabpore	Begg Sutherland & Co. Private	2,475	232	7,515	1,829	6	10-57	(b)185	(b)670	nil	7 1/2	18
	10% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	15	20
Rammugger Cane	Anderson Wright Ltd.	23,45	...	128,65	9,48	2,65	8-55	21,12	7,24	20	10	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratna Sugar	Ratna Agents	...	...	43,29	27,18	52	6-55	3,12	1,17	3	9	9
	9% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ravalnagar Sugar	Walchand & Co. Private	...	...	132,56	42,66	3,01	9-56	26,46	13,26	24	18	5 1/2
	5 1/2% Cum Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raza	Govan Bros. (Rampur)	35,67	3,37	137,40	23,65	1,29	10-53	11,59	3,28	15	7 1/2	5
Ryan	Directors	25,77	2,69	43,82	52,31	...	6-56	6,74	...	17 1/2	6	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samsatipur	Begg Sutherland & Co. Private	2,952	263	15,614	7,425	...	6-57	(c)—74	(i) 215	nil	8	20
Shadilal	H. R. Swarup & Bros	8,798	888	27,398	7,425	...	9-57	2,389	2,120	18	8	5
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1/2	5	5
Shree Anand	Directors	15,55	1,52	46,37	17,31	...	9-56	1,56	2,63	2 1/2	5	...
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Chandao	A. H. Bhiwandewalla & Co.	19,84	73	37,51	22,28	11	9-56	13,24	11,49	40	16	17 1/2
Shree Krishna Gyanoday	Sahu Jain Ltd.	7,715	7,59	28,540	11,987	101	7-57	1	1,468	10	10	6
	6% 'A' Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% 'B' Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

March 14, 1959

MILLS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATENT ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1959 Rs. np.	February 1958 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash	Others
Belampur	7 5/8	6 0/8	5	1,400	120	1,400	58	9,040	4,184	3,112		9,138	1,309	400	108
Basti	120 50	120 50	100	1,200	9,50	19,47	25,30	105,69	52,26	34,74	21,85	117,42	15,36	2,43	
Ordinary 'B' Class			10	300											
Belapur	283 00	235 00	50	7,050	75,19	43,24	3,00	90 14	150,48	198,77	22,79	116,52	14,02	87,02	
Belund	12 00	9 94	7 1/2	1,949	675	100	75	2,491	3,384	2,568	36	2,304	1,959	175	
Bharat	13 00xd	12 00	10	1,500	650	655	4	12,524	2,266	1,389	1,396	2,889	629	45	
5% R. C. P. T.			100	500											
Bhopal	25 50	20 76	10	1,750	8,87	37	5	8,22	33,04	21,37	3,34	20,58	9,89	1,96	
5% C. P.	85 00	94 00	100	1,250											
Carew	8 37	6 69	10	3,200	1,600	1,146	--223	13,652	14,522	9,894	45	13,781	3,849	226	54
5 1/2% R. C. P.	86 00	81 50	100	800											
5% Debentures	940 00	920 00	1000	1,950											
5% Debentures	900 00	900 00	100	400		4,225	--836	11,310	16,294	9,352	354	8,383	4,385	441	244
Cawnpore	10 12	12 37	10	3,000	2,050										
8% C. P.	104 00	109 50	100	1,000		2,402	7	6,618	8,545	6,225	37	8,208	4,485	212	
Champaran	15 94	22 12	10	1,800	1,440										
Deccan	9 95	8 08	5	1,932	15,00	10,44	1,23	136,78	112,48	57,89	1,34	108,14	12,90	6,36	1,09
7% Preference	6 00	5 67	5	700											
Deoria	9 56	9 25	10	599	5,04	1,15	48	15,77	24,59	15,34	10,23	9,08	2,94	18	1,75
5% Debentures			500	500											
Darbanga	19 31	18 50	10	2,600	31,00	2,36	1,12	19,18	57,53	37,24	2,58	36,93	12,89	6,97	
Dyer Meakin	14 00	9 31	5	1,620	13,47	4,73	8	19,43	27,27	14,69	1,24	27,49	7,15	5,09	34
E. I. D. (E)	33 25xd	29 40	£1	550	7,90	1,74	47	12,03	13,25	6,33	52	9,48	13,35	24	
7% C. P.	16 25	16 12	£1	200											
Ganesh Sugar	19 75	19 75	10	2,000	1,50	34,68	5	43,50	67,25	21,37*	25,73	22,57	5,38	16	
Ganga Sugar	8 75	10 00	10	3,000	16,00	38	23	125,48	29,43	16,61*	26,12	91,24	40,49	42	1,20
Gwalior			100	1,594		3,09	15	48,95	40,71	23,65	1,75	46,70	12,79	1,58	
7% R. C. P.			100	675											
Hari Nagar			10	500	10,00	1,50	14	63,39	37,63	30,49*	4,86	44,81	27,49	74	
Ordinary			100	750											
India	12 20	13 00	10	6,042	1,012	90	46	10,069	7,871	1,888	2,919	3,329	5,533	93	
7 1/2% C. P. T.	93 00	98 00	100	600											
Jagatjit Sugar			100	1,109	11,54	5,37	9,81	50,08	16,18	15,41	13,75	59,97	2,81	58	
Jeypore	15 10	13 00	10	1,063	10,79	1,35	6	28,27	30,05	9,60	5,35	15,76	10,68	1,27	
6% C. P.	90 00	99 00	100	200											
K. C. P.	120 00	120 00	100	1,052	57,50	23,00	27	195,11	179,03	35,20	25,90	95,18	24,95	2,70	
5% R. C. P.	100 00	100 00	100	329											
Deferred	134 00	132 00	10	287											
Kiriampudi	41 50	41 00	100	1,159		9,58	--19,56	76,56	58,82	19,03	6,02	57,89	13,21	74	
5 1/2% C. P.	99 00	87 50	100	590											
5% Debentures	101 50	101 50	100	3,400											
Madura Sugars			10	2,000		80	--5,16	1,280	2,769	1,649		1,567	56	19	
Modi Sugar			100	4,800	12,40		41	65,32	85,86	39,20	3,70	68,18	18,95	3,84	
Ord. Share	7 40 N	9 00 N	10	1,440			--3,87	65,57	42,61	8,39		36,66	7,09	21	77
Mohini	2 56	3 37	10	1,000											
Founders			1	25											
5% C. P.	70 00	70 00	100	200											
Debentures			100	500	6,13	2,00	--7,88	5,52	7,56	39	4,84	6,87	4,28	4,56	2,05
Murree Brewery			10	2,400	6,250	2,374	210	11,020	15,214	8,925	3,497	7,344	4,932	2,8	275
Mysore	43 25	37 00	10	2,179											
Navabganj			100	1,200	6,50	6,00	4,65	22,66	51,02	27,68	15,63	13,97	8,40	5,30	17
'B' Class	60 00	60 60	100	500											
5% Debentures			50	1,600											
New India			10	789	1,900	622	18	5,900	5,024	2,881	1,684	4,952	1,344	206	
5 1/2% R. C. P. T.	26 12xd	22 25xd	100	1,080											
7 1/2% C. R. P. P.			100	49											
7 1/2% C. R. P. P.	92 80xd	101 00xd	10	1,100	2,50	1,70	25	4,06	43,92	25,89	1,07		36	5	
New Saven	5 81	4 62	25	10,988	25,02	42,42	4	334,34	256,10	138,88	32,83	211,45	109,71	5,80	68,67
Nizam Sugar			25	1,200											
5% C. P.			25	2,379											
4% C. P.			25												
Phaltan Sugar	152 00	149 00	50	5,000	40,51	16,00	94	76,01	109,71	63,85	2,03	78,99	40,62	15,50	52
Punjab Sugar	80 00	80 00	100	1,200	7 00	5,65	4,55	20,20	29,22	20,41	11,51	7,35	12,87	6,86	
Punjabore	13 00	10 19	10	900	200	1,764	16	2,414	4,388	3,294	35	2,711	1,703	39	312
10% C. P.	13 00	13 62	10	600											
Ramnagar Cane	19 06	22 94	10	1,660	13,00	22 00	20	29,70	56,12	29,77		41,09	5,61	4,84	13,56
5 1/2% C. P.	89 50	94 50	100	400											
5 1/2% Debentures			500	595											
Ratna Sugar			10	1,175											
9% C. P.	2 65	3 00	10	39	4,08	9	--8,40	35,89	31,34	20,21	10	30,97	1,37	23	
5 1/2% C. P.			100	2,000	11,00	25,27	68	41,30	95,61	56,01	14,35	84,38	2,71	1,21	
Ravilgong Sugar	142 00	128 00	50	2,000											
5 1/2% Cum Pref.	69 00	65 00	10	400											
Deferred	30 00 N	30 00 N	500	2,000											
Debenture	625 00	500 00	10	2,000	39,50	5,52	3	25,49	45,46	19,83	21,72	34,37	8,30	43	
Raza	12 75	20 00	10	800	1,50	4,61	13	49,17	28,73	22,67	3,54	58,25	2,80	24	
Ryam	17 06	21 75	10	800											
4% C. P.	9 00	9 40	10	1,199	570	1,283	--721	2,489	4,454	2,513	1	1,642	1,259	209	270
Samsatipur	12 00	11 00	10	857	1,100	1,319	228	14,901	12,580	5,554	816	8,749	9,986	58	513
Shadial			100	641											
8% C. preference			100	2,000			1	20,89	47,23	16,15	19,10	13,95	3,79	28	
Shree Anand	10 25	10 25	10	500											
Debentures			12 1/2	1,500	25,79	11,29	33	41,45	69,56	43,15	8,77	43,69	11,71	6	3,24
Shree Chandgao	30 50	28 45	100	3,989	1,900	368	48	17,460	14,799	7,310	60	14,416	4,548	40	511
Shree Krishna Gyanodaya	10 00	9 00	100	1,200											
6% 'A' Pref.	81 00	85 00	100	1,500											
6 1/2% 'B' Pref.	65 00	75 00	100												
5 1/2% Debentures															

SUGAR

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Cane Crushed Mds. 000	Sugar Produced Mds. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
Shree Sitaram	K. C. Thapar & Bros. 5% Debentures	2,618	...	8,827	3,410	...	8-57	2,57	6,81	5	10	10
Sitalpore	Directors	23,98	...	43,06	34,35	...	6-56	2,03	72	...	...	...
South Behar	N. K. Jain & Co. 9% pref. cum as to 7 Deferred 6% Debentures	...	...	27,45	1,60	12	10-54	24	...	...	...	...
Standard Refinery & Distill.	K. C. Thapar & Bros. 5% C. P.	8,15	...	65,83	7,13	18	12-54	1,54	3,39	5	10	10
Travancore	Parry & Co Ltd. 5% C. P.	87	8	58,76	26,70	77	4-56	9,78	8,68	10	7½	5
United Breweries	Directors	...	...	3,642	97	...	3-58	1,482	(k)866	60	20	20
United Provinces	James Finlay & Co.	23,33	2,36	72,60	...	...	9-52	6,33	9,17	15	20	3
Upper Doab Sugar	R. Lal Debi Prasad & Bros.	...	...	168,22	37,97	1,50	9-55	14,86	22,22	12	15	2
Upper Ganges	Cotton Agents Private 5% C. P.	9,547	...	37,517	11,190	3,40	6-58	3,666	4,142	50	50	30
Upper India	5% C. P. T. Mitra Mandal B' Class Ord.	50,54	...	106,06	108,63	1,87	4-55	18,45	1,420	20	15	10
Vizagapatam	Kantilal & Sheth	...	...	...	...	...	6-54	-2,06	-2,30	nil	nil	5
Walchandnagar Industries	Walchand & Co. private 7% C. P. 6% Debentures 4½% Debentures	1,908	...	214,63	66,69	6,64	9-56	60,40	55,45	21	18	16

T'ons.

(a) After writing back Rs 1,65,000 from Taxation; Rs 37,982 from Gratuity; Rs 17,423 from Equipment Depreciation Rs 15,000 from contingencies and including Rs 30,000 being profit on realisation of Investments. (b) After writing back Rs 1,30,000 from taxation, Rs 50,000 from contingencies and Rs 39,539 from Gratuity. (c) After writing back Rs 85,000 from contingencies for stock realisation Rs 12,596 from provision for taxation. (d) After writing back Rs 2,80,018 being provision for liabilities no longer required.

ELECTRIC

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	LATEST		PREVIOUS		Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Units sold	Revenue	Units sold	Revenue			Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Second Previous
		000's	Rs. 000	000's	Rs. 000			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		
Agra Electric Supply ...	Martin Burn Ltd. 4½% Debentures	36,283	4,229	31,513	3,876	115	3-58	(f)1,083	(a)1,123	10	10	10
Ahmedabad Electricity Co. ...	Killick Industries Ltd. 4½% Debentures	548,693	326,45	485,981	269,18	6,60	9-56	(b)113,46	77,54	6½	5	6½
Aliqarh ...	Jain & Co.	...	...	...	...	31	3-54	1,70	1,68	9½	10	9½
Amalgamated Elec'ty Co. ...	N. C. Javeri & Co. 5½% C. P.	43,588	7,211	40,481	6,435	263	3-58	1,664	1,548	8½	8	7½
Andhra Valley Power ...	Tata Hydro Elec. Agencies Pri. 7% C. P. 4% Debentures	...	17,432	...	10,648	341	3-58	(h)7,153	42,99	5½	5½	7½
Barielly Elec'ty Supply ...	Martin Burn Ltd. 4½% Debentures	12,787	2,142	13,482	2,420	61	3-58	413	(d)590	10	12½	10
Benares Electric ...	Martin Burn Ltd. 4½% Debentures	38,063	4,414	38,063	4,912	115	3-58	(i)1,048	1,234	10	12½	12½
Berhampur Electric Supply...	Directors 6% C. P.	...	2,22	...	1,68	...	12-51	1,03	68	5	...	...
Bhagalpur Elec. Supply ...	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	4,833	1,253	4,316	1,316	32	3-58	189	269	5	8½	6½
Bombay Suburban Elec. ...	Killick Industries Ltd.	60,471	70,65	50,381	61,40	...	3-56	25,96	23,90	7	7	7
Breach Elec. Supply ...	Rajputana Textiles Agencies 6% Debentures	16,69	4,85	14,72	4,84	28	12-55	1,62	1,80	7½	7½	7½
Calcutta Elec. Supply ...	Directors 5% C. P.	1,099,400	5,292	13,027	4,996	...	12-54	19,00	16,17	6	6	6
Cochin State Power ...	5% Debentures	45,12	5,71	44,20	5,49	46	3-54	1,83	1,99	10	10	5½
Cuttack Elec. Supply ...	Chandrie & Co. Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	4,695	1,205	4,246	1,352	...	3-58	276	274	6½	8	6½
Dharwar ...	Associated Electric Co. 5% C. P.	3,58	...	...	3,25	16	3-55	86	80	6½	6½	6½

March 14, 1959

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1959 Rs. np.	February 1958 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstand- ings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	O Rs.
Shree Sitaram 5% Debentures Sitalpur South Behar 9% Pref. Cum. as to 7 Deferred 6% Debentures Standard Refinery 5% C. P.	9 00 ... 2 37 1 37 20 50 0 25	11 00 ... 4 37 1 37 20 50 0 25	10 500 10 10 100 2½ ... 10 100	1,589 500 1,000 650 500 175 1,500 964 500	854 46 4,33 ...	499 ... 27 39 ...	41 ... -4,25 -16,14 12 ...	6,340 ... 51,11 24,66 44,27 ...	3,559 ... 28,21 27,42 8,36 ...	2,058 ... 13,52 11,47 3,34 ...	3,006 ... 23 10 91 ...	4,234 ... 36,39 6,90 17,17 ...	385 ... 5,28 18,88 36,89 ...	32 ... 53 52 3,73 ...	...
Travancore 5% C. P.	10 10 7 45	10 10 6 85	10 10	3,000 1,500	2,50 ...	12,70 ...	45 ...	23,87 ...	59,87 ...	22,11 ...	10 ...	34,54 ...	10,61 ...	68 ...	...
United Breweries United Provinces Upper Doab Sugar Upper Ganges 5% C. P. 5% C. P. T. Upper India B' Class Ordinary	290 00 15 00 ... 65 50 80 00 80 00 127 00 15 00	179 00 13 50 ... 55 00xd 65 00xd 65 00xd 127 00 15 00	75 10 100 10 100 100 100 25	600 1,600 2,000 800 1,200 1,500 1,400 700	960 6,18 12,50 1,800 11,50 ...	... 3,02 ... 1,674 8,65 ...	9 37 1,26 23 86 ...	1,820 28,55 68,91 17,096 120,05 ...	3,005 30,29 66,46 16,509 39,41 ...	2,685 24,58 40,07 8,987 25,16* ...	1,562 ... 5,36 1,322 10,20 ...	1,246 28,81 48,93 13,342 118,47 ...	171 16,77 21,59 2,084 18,66 ...	31 1,18 41 123 48 ...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	10	747	42	...	-4,83	39,40	29,22	8,99	25	14,44	7,00	55	...
Walchandnagar Indrs. 7% C. P. 6% Debentures 4½% Debentures	277 25 118 75 ... 94 00	267 00 135 00 ... 92 00	100 100	10,100 350 76 2,500	40,00 68,46 ...	1,76	93,54	228,81	99,18	9,01	166,80	13 12	15,44	...	...

(f) After transferring Rs 50,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve. (g) After transferring Rs 1,78,125 Div. Equal. Fund. (h) After writing back Rs 56,578 from provision for taxation. (i) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from Renovation and Renewals Reserve. (j) After transferring Rs 61,519 being provision for taxation no longer required. (k) After transferring Rs 1,07,098 from provision for taxation. (l) After writing back Rs 1,75,000 from Contingencies Reserve and Rs 34,720 being adjustment of Stores, etc. (m) The entire loss of Rs 388,405 has been wiped off by transfer from Reserve Fund. (n) After writing back Rs 150,000 from provision for contingencies no longer required; Rs 55,000 from provision for taxation and including Rs 58,837 being Railway claims recovered.

COMPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1959 Rs. np.	February 1958 Rs. np.			General	Other	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Outstand- ings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Oth Rs. 000
Agra Elec. Supply. ...	144 00	136 00	100	1,999	1,857	2,563	49	5,669	11,231	3,325	455	2,146	2,031	239	31
4½% Debentures	90 00	90 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Elec'ty Co	97 80	95 00	100	87,472	9,39	65,65	...	94,83	134,66	248,28	15,41	54,00	59,33	6,88	13
4½% Debentures	985 00	1000 00	1000	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aligarh	9 10N	10 00N	10	459	53	72	1	6,17	11,30	5,68	68	2,13	3,39	21	...
Amalgamated Elec'ty Co.	11 08	10 16	10	7,250	56	1,411	1,526	4,743	19,894	4,521	170	1,649	1,521	221	41
5½% C. P.	85 20	89 00	100	2,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	76 50	82 50	100	2,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra Valley Power	1186 25	1070 00	1000	30,276	4,085	4,286	31	30,158	90,896	24,171	1,974	3,040	5,527	1,098	5,2
7% C. P.	1080 00	1025 00	1000	4,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	1002 50	970 00	1000	9,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly Elec'ty Supply ...	14 44	12 75	10	800	550	910	17	2,056	5,097	1,872	190	612	253	535	...
4½% Debentures	86 00	86 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares Elec'ty	14 19	13 81	10	1,700	1,650	2,366	41	7,464	13,323	4,012	338	1,398	1,860	710	8
4½% Debentures	90 00	90 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berhampur Elec. Supply	6 70	6 20	10	738	...	25	43	2,33	11,83	2,88	1,98	64	1,74	9	...
5% C. P.	8 65	8 37	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	7 37	7 50	8	591	258	382	24	1,216	2,201	1,040	60	608	232	464	...
Bhagalpur Elec. Supply	107 25	103 00	100	17,500	3,00	36,32	...	49,50	262,21	58,57	4,44	24,03	17,12	1,32	13
Bombay Suburban Elec'ty	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach Elec. Supply	6 92	7 52	10	707	2	1,29	...	2,76	15,11	6,93	27	88	97	1,83	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Elec. Supply & ...	14 75	13 62	£ 1	4,262	19,00	47,32	1,53	32,91	279,88	91,58	2,43	7,03	5,25	33	2
5% Com. Preference	9 94	10 34	£ 1	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	98 50	97 00	...	4,445	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin State Power	10 10	9 30	10	787	1,33	4,60	1,66	4,30	13,37	3,31	8	1,95	1,72	1,77	...
Cattack Elec. Supply	7 41	8 00	10	660	426	86	61	1,781	2,905	833	34	435	252	129	...
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	51 00	51 00	50	494	3,56	3,15	47	3,04	12,77	2,57	9	1,47	1,00	1,08	...
...	...	...	100	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ELECTRIC

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretories	LATEST		PREVIOUS		Managing Agents allotment and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Units sold	Revenue	Units sold	Revenue			Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		000's	Rs. 000	000's	Rs. 000			Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Dishnagarh Power	Andrew Yule & Co. 5% 'A', C. P. 4% 'B', C. P.	...	5,608	...	4,730	113	3-58	1,056	889	7 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2
Ellore Elec. Supply	Chandrie & Co.	1,608	3,20	14,65	2,91	14	3-54	68	63	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2
Gourepore Elec. Supply	Macneill & Barry 4% Debentures	...	6,151	...	55,84	91	3-58	1,245	1,188	10	7 1/2	5
Gudivada Elec. Supply	Mechelec Engineering Co.	...	1,66	...	1,18	8	3-54	(c) 19	19	4	4	3
Jhansi Elec. Supply	Moona Lal & Sons 6% Debentures	27:23	9,42	21,85	7,82	32	12-53	1,47	1,38	6 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Jorhat Elec. Supply	K. N. Humsingka & Co. 6% C. P.	...	1,37	...	...	4	3-54	45	...	nil	nil	...
Jubbulpore Elec. Supply	Martin Burn Ltd 6% Debentures	32,109	3,588	28,096	2,869	140	3-58	(g) 958	(b) 604	9:20	9:20	9:25
Kanadukathan	Directors	...	1,93	...	2,14	...	3-56	82	88	3	3	3
Karikkal Elec. Supply	A. S. Ahilandam	8,04	1,56	7,34	1,43	11	3-56	61	50	7	7	7 1/2
Kumbakonam Elec. Supply	India Company 6% Cum. Pref.	67,61	9,53	56,98	8,17	44	12-55	3,46	2,88	10	8 1/2	7 1/2
Mangalore Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	36,50	10,02	34,22	9,37	42	3-56	2,36	1,44	10	10	10
Mirzapur Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	2,047	577	1,777	577	14	3-58	105	117	8	10	5 1/2
Muzaffarpore Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	3,533	1,162	3,108	1,220	42	3-58	275	311	10	10	6
Muttra Elec. Supply	Directors	36,26	6,41	31,87	5,39	...	3-56 H	1,62	1,23	7	7	6
Nasik Deolali	Rajputana Textiles Agency 7% Cum. Pref.	57,60	14,66	51,34	12,96	64	12-56	3,45	3,75	10	9 1/2	10
Nagapatam Elec. Supply	India Co. Private Ltd. 6% C. P. 4 1/2% Debentures	39,85	3,89	35,97	3,74	24	12-55	1,23	1,14	8 1/2	8 1/2	5
Patna Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	32,980	4,456	32,296	4,919	149	3-58	1,456	1,596	7 1/2	10	7 1/2
Poona Electric	Rajputana Textiles Agencies pri. 7% Cum. Pref. 6% Debentures	66,152	51,52	61,357	49,17	1,14	12,56	11,82	12,68	10	10	7
Saharanpur	Elec'l. Development Corp. Partly Paid	...	5,67	...	...	22	3-55	92	75	7 1/2	9	9
Salem Erode Elec'ty	Octavius Steel & Co. 6 1/2% R. C. P.	25,596	2,254	23,172	2,002	74	3-58	452	455	10 1/2	10 1/2	6 1/2
Saugor Elec'ty Supply	Martin Burn Ltd. 6 1/2% R. C. P.	1,678	547	1,906	621	36	3-58	98	101	5	6 1/2	5
Shahjahanpur Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. Partly Paid	2,845	773	2,424	1,007	38	3-58	188	177	6	6	6
Shilong Hydraulic	Development of Industries Partly Paid	...	6,00	...	5,31	40	6-55	2,20	2,04	6	6	6
Shjua (Jharriah) Elec. Supply	Bird & Co. pri Ltd. 5% Debentures	...	5,927	...	6,712	96	3-58	566	595	6 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
South Arcot Elec'ty	Directors 6% C. P. 5 1/2% C. P.	21,265	1,788	17,425	1,427	...	1-254	366	272	6 1/2	6 1/2	5 1/2
South Madras Electric	Seshasayee Bros Private Ltd. 5 1/2% 1st C. P. 5 1/2% 2nd Pref 4% Debentures 5% Debentures 5 1/2% Debentures	83,989	6,660	77,980	5,562	80	3-58	1,625	1,778	8 1/2	12 1/2	9 1/2
Surat Elec'ty Co.	Killick Industries Ltd. 6 1/2% C. P.	28,247	46,66	23,619	40,01	1,15	12-54	9,28	7,36	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Tata Hydro Electric	Tata Hydro. Elec. Agencies Pri. 7% C. P. T.	...	11,883	...	7,249	259	3-58	(j) 4,783	3,482	8 1/2	5:62	7:5
Tata Power Co.	Tata Hydro. Elec. Agencies Pri. 7 1/2% C. P. T. 4% Debentures 4% Debentures	...	29,632	...	17,994	479	3-58	(k) 10,971	7,445	8 1/2	5:62	7:5
Tinnevely Tuticorin Elec....	Octavius Steel & Co. 6 1/2% R. C. P.	18,220	1,708	16,844	1,488	53	3-58	399	337	10	10	10
United Provinces Elec.	Martin Burn Ltd. 4 1/2% Debentures	80,042	9,715	75,694	9,098	155	3-58	284	287	10	12 1/2	12 1/2
Upper Ganges Valley	Martin Burn Ltd.	11,902	1,943	11,960	2,076	...	3-58	400	310	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Upper Jumna Valley	Martin Burn Ltd.	16,685	2,706	13,602	2,244	...	3-58	...	...	...	...	...
Vellere Elec. Corpn.	Chandrie & Co. Private 6% C. P.	106,03	9,24	87,02	7,68	37	3-56	2,77	1,95	10	10	10
West Coast Elec.	Chandrie & Co. Private 5 1/2% C. P.	116,22	10,92	120,77	11,89	58	3-53	2,60	2,51	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

(a) After transferring Rs 89,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.
 (b) After transferring Rs 1,09,846 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve and Rs 44,000 from Deft. Taxation Reserve.
 (c) After transferring Rs 3,814 from General Res. (d) After transferring Rs 8,80,000 from Dividend Control Reserve.
 (e) After transferring Rs 3,814 from General Res. (f) After transferring Rs 30,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.
 (g) After transferring Rs 90,000 from provision for other contingencies no longer required and Rs 30,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

March 14, 1959

COMPANIES—Contd.

NAME		MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
		February 1959	February 1958			General	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
		Rs. np.	Rs. np.													
Dishnagarh Power	...	74 50	81 50	100	4,320	1,500	140	817	1,985	9,693	3,380	3,584	911	721	30	1
5% 'A.C.P.	...	69 50	74 50	100	1,600											
4 1/2% 'B.C.P.	...	79 50	84 00	100	1,200											
Ellore Electric Supply	...	11 00	10 85	10	300		37	4	2,33	6,26	1,73	18	75	61	67	1
Gourepore Electric Supply	...	...	...	100	5,000	1,500	1,180	64	3,919	17,473	5,455	264	710	1,105	65	...
4% Debentures	...	840 00	840 00	1000	2,500							6	23	38	18	...
Gudivada Electric Supply	...	...	...	100	118		3	3	1.03	2.01	62					
Jhansi Electric Supply	...	6 62	8 50	10	535		29	3	9,71	21,44	9,16	5	2,98	4,18	25	...
6% Debentures	...	850 00 N	850 00 N	1000	380								32	82	17	1
Jorhat Electric Supply	...	11 62	8 00 N	10	250		8	-17	1,48	5,88	2,44					
6% Cum Preference	...	105 00	90 00 N	100	50											
6% Debenture	...	...	...		35											
Jubbulpore Electric Supply	...	13 25	11 50	10	2,250	1,175	1,352	29	4,085	9,831	3,584	169	890	1,312	145	127
Kanadukathan	...	...	...	500	500		1	10	2,14	8,92	4,35					
Karikkal Electric Supply	...	9 90	9 30	10	210		35	68	79	3,12	9,60		42	57	71	8
Kumbakonam Elec. Supply	...	12 12	10 95	10	1,249	12	2,05	5	16,05	36,34		61	2,49	2,24	1,19	...
6% Cum. Pref.	...	9 45	8 90	10	250											
Mangalore Electric Supply	...	...	...	10	560	28	3,09	57	5,49	20,16	8,99	56	1,92	1,35	1,41	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	500	137											
Mirzapur Electric Supply	...	8 38	8 10	9	495	125	97	22	444	1,278	602	20	255	126	105	...
Muzaffarpore Elec. Supply	...	8 12	8 12	10	582	183	152	39	2,140	3,264	1,147	28	350	343	168	91
Muttra Electric Supply	...	9 14	11 50	10	700	60	1,06	15	5,92	14,28	6,97	1,33	1,62	1,63	2,77	...
Nasik Deolali	...	72 00 N	...	100	1,168		5,37		8,17	37,33	11,24	1,41	3,93	2,25	2,12	...
7% Cum Pref.	...	100 00 N	...	100	100											
6% Debenture	...	...	...		1,000							22	86	1,13	80	...
Nagapatam Electric Supply	...	10 50	10 00	10	398		52	2	3,02							
6% C. P.	...	9 00	8 65	10	100											
4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	100	200											
Patna Electric Supply	...	11 25	11 00	10	3,507	2,300	1,451	191	3,362	13,215	5,166	763	1,798	1,793	407	...
5% Debentures	...	450 00	450 00	500	2,000											
Poona Electric	...	111 75	120 00	100	4,889	51	28,66	1	39,51	128,62	48,22	22,92	5,96	9,78	8,97	...
7% Cum Pref.	...	101 00	103 00	100	400											
6% Debentures	...	...	...		800											
Saharanpur	...	105 00 N	105 00 N	100	362		31	1	4,23	7,87	3,94	1,57	86	1,23	53	19
Partly Paid	...	...	...	10	14											
Salem Erode Electricity	...	13 00	12 75	10	880	580	511	24	2,040	4,705	1,572	237	493	357	207	...
6 1/2% R. C. P.	...	9 90	10 28	10	400											
Saugor Electric Supply	...	...	...	10	300	142	69	2	971	1,431	329	24	248	51	52	7
Shahjahanpur Elec. Supply	...	8 81	6 81	10	910	165	29	41	624	1,190	511	154	418	368	134	14
Shilong Hydraulic	...	5 50	4 84	2	773	1,66	1,56	60	9,11	21,61	9,00	21	53	3,02	88	3,40
Partly Paid	...	...	...													
Sjua (Jharriah) Elec. supply	...	10 32	10 75	10	1,680	223	941	1	1,381	6,575	4,237	237	1,010	811	843	186
5% Debentures	...	910 00	910 00	1000	1,200											
South Arcot Electricity	...	...	...	100	1,674	1,10	88	15	36,27	53,94	13,65	3,19	5,57	2,91	1,01	6,15
6% Cum Preference	...	...	...	100	200											
5 1/2% Cum Preference	...	...	...	100	200											
South Madras Electric	...	11 90	12 35	10	5,600	75	992	11	8,511	18,550	5,466	1,177	2,369	1,820	240	...
5 1/2% 1st Cum Preference	...	9 15	9 37	10	2,200											
5 1/2% 2nd Cum Preference	...	8 89	9 47	10	800											
4% Debentures	...	90 00	90 00	100	200											
5% Debentures	...	93 50	93 50	100	100											
5 1/2% Debentures	...	95 00	95 00	100	200											
Surat Electric Co.	...	114 50	105 00	100	5,124	4,00	10,16	3	33,51	102,68	30,46	1,25	18,56	8,60	2,23	1,09
5 1/2% Cum Preference	...	111 00	112 50	100	500											
Tata Hydro Electric	...	123 50	112 75	100	23,999	4,574	2,845	29	25,329	66,396	16,114	4,139	2,639	4,040	6,60	3,944
7% C. P. T.	...	112 50	105 50	100	8,928											
Tata Power Company	...	1221 25	1112 50	1000	51,531	9,590	11,715	30	49,251	161,584	31,531	3,471	6,348	10,350	2,710	7,660
7 1/2% C. P. T.	...	1108 75	1127 50	1000	8,697											
4% Debentures	...	862 50	847 50		4,773											
5% Debentures	...	1081 00	1000 00		25,000											
Tinnevely Tuticorin Elec.	...	12 50	12 75	10	970	268	457	21	1,743	4,129	1,462	231	472	373	145	...
6% R. C. P.	...	9 50	9 68	10	450											
United Provinces Electric	...	136 00	128 00xd	100	5,600	2,190	4,898	83	12,375	32,303	12,897	974	3,665	2,972	813	311
4 1/2% Debentures	...	90 00	90 00	100	3,000			9	1,800	2,109	936	92	464	522	415	1
Upper Ganges Valley	...	13 62	12 25	10	598	243	489	34	2,080	3,055	986	115	463	590	341	2
Upper Jumna Valley	...	16 75	16 25	10	500											
Vellore Elec. Corporation	...	13 75	13 50	10	400	48	1,57	1,45	16,94	24,17	6,57	63	2,46	2,16	2,76	
6% Cum Preference	...	7 04	7 55	10	125											
West Coast Electric	...	13 50	18 10	10	1,000		1,67	52	15,16	26,59	6,42	45	3,25	2,68	1,41	1,9
5 1/2% Cum Preference	...	7 10	7 11xd	10	250											

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVESTED			Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Tea	Coffee	Rubber					Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	2nd Pre- vious
		000 lbs.	000 Cwts.	000 lbs.					Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Alageswar	Ramani & Co.	450					8	6-58	139	202	10	10	15
Amalgamated Office	Parkins Private Ltd.				0.71	4.62	3	3-56	3.22	24	nil	nil	nil
	6% Cum. Pref.										(a)	nil	nil
Anandam	5% Debentures												
	A. V. George & Co.			2.15	2.08	1.07	11	12-52	1.09	1.09	15	15	7
	7% C. P.								10		7		
Anapara	6% Debentures		9						621	364	40	25	16½
	Associated Planters Private				993	1,341	66	6-57					
Arthala	6% Debentures												
	R. N. Kapur & Co. Ltd.	3.40			9.25	70	18	6-55	1.69	50	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.										nil	nil	nil
Athimattam	M. Sebastian			62	89	3		2-56	34	24	5	3½	3½
	6% Debentures												
Bababudin	A.V. Thomas & Co. (Mysore)		2				13	6-58	130	250	25	25	25
	6% C. P.										6	6	6
Badra	Young India Agencies Private		3		474	356	16	5-58	155	215	17½	17½	15
	7½ R. C. P.										7½	7½	7½
Balanoor	Young India Agencies Private	4½6	2	36	1,116	483	31	3-58	322	454	17½	17½	25
	7½% C. P.										7½	7½	7½
Balmadies	Planting Agencies Pri		2		2.87		11	5-56	73	58	10	15	12½
	6% C. P.										6	6	6
Be Be	Mg. Director			3.17	3.67	30		3-56	1.35	94	9	7½	7½
	6½% C. P. T.										6½	6½	6½
	6½% R. C. P. T.										6½	6½	6½
Blue Mountain	Kothari & Sons Agencies Pri	1,615	14		7,030		210	6-58	2,026	1,307	12½	12½	15
Chandramalai	Directors	2.83	1					6-56	1.39	4.21	15	45	20
Chembara Peak	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	1,619			3,091	722	25	3-58	(e) 428	873	10	20	10
Cochin Malabar	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.			1,999	3,779		86	2-58	1,076	1,107	10	15	25
	7% C. P.										7	7	7
Coffee Lands	Consol Coffee Estates				31.21		18	6-56	17.67	9.21	25	18	25
	5% C. P.										5	5	5
Consolidated Coffee	5% Debentures												
	Mg. Director				69.31	2.91		6-56	35.42	25.39	20	22½	17½
	6% C. P.										6	6	6
Coonoor Tea	5½% Debentures												
	Matheson Bosanquet & Prvt. Co.	3.22			7.90	1.53	12	9-56	1.37	1.55	17½	25	45
	6% C. P.										6	6	6
Coorg Tea	Parkins Private Ltd.	3.09			6.83	95	32	3-55	3.34	2.03	25	15	10
	6½% R. C. P.										6½	6½	6½
Cottanad Plantation	Directors	1.123		47	614		15	3-56	137	200	15	17½	15
	7½% C. P. P.										12	12	12
Cowcoody	Peirce Leslie & Co.		4		733	280	38	6-58	475	271	65	50	50
Devashola	Mg. Director	3.39			6.84			12-55	2.86	5.15	25	40	25
Devon	Young India Agencies Private	303			620	249	13	3-58	147	209	17½	17½	25
	7½% C. P.										7½	7½	7½
Emerald Valley	Parkins Private Ltd.	1.18			2.57	60	11	12-54	1.67	1.02	30	25	15
Gokul Rubber	Young India Agencies			68	1.22	23	8	12-55	69	61	10	9	6½
Haileyburia	Parkins Private Ltd.	16.04			21.42	12.59	94	12-55	9.07	14.89	25	25	25
	5% C. P.										5	5	5
Highland	5½% Debentures												
	A. V. Thomas & Co.	10.18			21.08	2.44	68	12-55	6.57	11.76	20	25	12½
	6% C. P.										6	6	6
Kadur	Young India Agencies Private				108	100	4	5-58	41	33	7½	7½	7½
	6½% C. P.										6½	6½	6½
Kailas	A. V. George & Co.		4.86				32	2-53	3.20	3.30	25	12½	7½
	6% Debentures												
Kalasa	Peirce Leslie & Co.	465			8.83	120	12	3-58	(d) 208	275	12½	10	15
	7% Debentures												
Kalpetta	A. V. Thomas & Co.	2.63		3.19	10.98	1.81	32	4-56	2.66	2.84	20	27½	25
Karikode Rubber	E. I. Agencies Private			1.42	1.97	79	7	12-55	97	61	12	9	6
	6% Cum Pref										6	6	6
	5% Debentures												
Kil Kotagiri	Peirce Leslie & Co.	760			2,403	331	55	10-57	(e) 833	921	15	20	20
	6% C. P.										6	6	6
Kumergode	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.		4		747		19	10-58	252	277	20	25	20
	7½% Debentures												
Kurchimala	Ipe Oommen & Co. Pr. Ltd.	213	72		395	63	11	3-58	111	134	6½	7½	6½
	6½% Cum Pref.										6½	6½	6½
Malabar Agricultural Co.	Vimsons Ltd.	3.65			7.37	1.75		12-55	1.39	2.88	10	7½	5
	6% C. P.										6	6	6
Malabar Industrial	5% Debentures												
	Mg. Director			3.09	5.60	38		2-56	2.22		25	20	30
Malankara	Johnson's Estates & Agencies			6.86	11.16	60	46	3-56	5.95	3.89	32½	22½	22½
Manar	Vasanth & Co.	88			55	1.56	14	3-56	1.23	45	15	15	15
Mercara	Associated Planters Private			266	437	104	12	6-58	116	62	20	15	22½
	6% Preference										6	6	6
Midland	A. V. Thomas & Co Ltd	12.47		11.30	38.28	2.69	60	3-56	12.52	21.88	20	25	17½
	6% C. P.										6	6	6

*Ordinance in lbs.

†Ounce in lbs.

(a) Arrears of Preference dividend from 1-8-1947 to 31-3-1948 at the rate of Rs. 8.33 per preference shares amounting to Rs. 2,14,000, will be paid one new preference share for every two preference shares already held, and the balance of Rs. 14,000 remaining after the issue of new shares will be paid 1

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES & SURPLUS INCLUDING LAYBY ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1959	February 1958			General	Others	Carry- forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
	Ra. np.	Ra. np.													
Alageswar	2 40	2 45	2	606	550	9	7	685	1,471	351	60	236	290	145	...
Amalgamated Office	13 40	10 50	10	450	...	8	49	4,11	12,85	1,11	...	5,77	41	1	...
8% C. P.	8 10	7 40	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	495 00	500 40	500	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anandam	15 50	14 25	10	250	...	35	28	1,36	6,31	26	72	1,18	1	24	...
7% C. P.	9 00	9 90	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	100	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anapara	4 50cd	4 83	2	906	530	...	50	1,617	1,668	151	259	1,411	477	24	...
6% Debentures	97 00	97 00	100	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthala	4 00	4 00	5	300	11	1,20	44	8,55	7,70	98	6,03	1,06	1,34	16	...
6% C. P.	9 20	9 20	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Athimattam	1 00	1 05	2	325	...	50	3	55	3,78	17	...	5	49	27	...
Bababuddin	14 00cd	10 12	5	200	270	207	3	237	695	84	...	372	10	223	...
6% C. P.	8 35	8 56	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badra	4 25	3 00	2	425	200	102	35	380	778	61	12	427	36	100	...
7½% C. P.	9 62	10 12	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balanoor	18 00	14 75	10	1,089	376	160	8	584	1,584	270	21	592	199	550	...
7½% C. P.	11 25	11 00	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmadies	3 15	3 20	2	300	75	85	23	93	3,92	31	24	10	1,67	89	...
6% C. P.	7 90	9 00	10	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Be Be	3 62	3 12	5	866	...	2,87	2	2,34	12,66	...	4,56	51	44	2	...
6½% C. P. T.	3 03cd	3 13	5	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% R. C. P. T.	6 44cd	6 64	10	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blue Mountain	3 50	2 90	2	5,250	1,100	1,047	279	2,132	7,346	1,886	13	580	1,744	1,211	...
Chandramalai	2 73	2 90	2	550	6,00	80	30	2,38	11,37	1,88	52	1,93	1,29	1,65	...
Chembara Peak	3 75	2 95	2	933	1,300	9	75	437	2,356	713	1	907	156	39	...
Cochin Malabar	5 87cd	4 35	3	2,691	1,700	...	30	2,522	5,638	678	...	1,711	328	58	...
7% C. P.	46 70	49 75	50	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee Lands	22.25	28 85	18	1,800	16,00	5,50	1,87	18,87	36,05	7,12	56	24,14	13,02	6,97	...
5% C. P.	80 00	82 50	100	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consolidated Coffee	20 35	22 05	10	755	36,25	9,63	1,12	41,96	116,23	25,14	13,11	53,79	15,20	15,81	...
6% C. P.	26 00	23 75	25	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coonoor Tea	26 50cd	18 60	10	378	3,10	1,35	7	4,71	20,59	91	3	2,06	50	20	...
6% C. P.	98 00	103 87	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coonoor Tea	4 95	10 75	2	400	1,00	4,25	1,02	2,32	7,84	1,43	11	1,81	3,40	3,37	...
6½% R. P.	4 45	4 50	5	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cottanad Plantation	15 25	12 25	10	400	100	487	8	380	370	54	1	255	118	32	...
7½% C. P. P.	10 75	10 55	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow Coody	6 65	7 75	2	409	150	...	72	593	230	45	15	337	8	678	...
Devasahola	24 75	19 50	10	600	375	1,41	12	4,15	10,41	2,16	106	93	17	4,75	...
Devon	16 62	17 25	10	449	250	105	45	289	983	185	10	320	115	96	...
7½% C. P	104 00	104 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emerald Valley	7 00	6 65	5	175	175	1,65	62	92	3,35	49	1,00	78	19	1,87	...
Gokul Rubber	1 57cd	1 70	2	450	20	...	1	1,04	3,23	11	1,30	25	15	92	...
Haileyburia	18 25	16 20	10	1,250	8,50	9,00	37	14,40	31,56	4,96	4	14,81	1,65	6,46	...
5% C. P.	69 00	60 00	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3½% Debentures	1000 00	1000 00	1000	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highland	11 25	12 10	10	1,800	4,81	5,15	47	8,45	25,80	4,94	2,61	4,25	1,85	10,30	...
6% C. P.	9 05	9 27	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	2 25	2 85	2	120	25	10	8	84	155	9	...	122	5	18	...
6½% C. P.	7 17	7 16	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalasa	5 09	3 73	2	600	6,00	...	30	324	12,44	46	...	2,08	10	1,38	...
6% Debentures	500 00	500 00	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalasa	3 55	...	2	540	618	109	77	205	1,371	227	40	257	60	270	...
70% Debentures	502 50	502 50	500	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalpetta	12 40	20 25	10	400	9,53	1,41	5	4,65	18,32	2,21	23	2,57	46	25	...
Kankode Rubber	10 30	10 35	10	200	...	1,27	7	1,38	5,07	25	...	87	6	1,32	...
5% Cum. Pref.	7 33	8 30	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	100 00	100 00	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kil Kotagiri	7 20	5 05	2	859	1,125	248	31	739	2,833	369	25	473	107	183	...
6% C. P	8 97	9 57	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamargode	5 57cd	6 70	2	400	220	...	44	290	864	111	...	169	2	158	...
7½% Debentures	502 50	502 50	500	127	...	...	5	236	980	71	1	69	30	56	...
Kurchimala	7 08	6 25	10	345	...	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% Cum Pref.	7 12	7 75	10	130	...	1,00	1	5,20	16,89	1,41	2	2,36	1,13	2	...
Malabar Agricultural Co.	8 55	8 75	10	500	1,80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	16 56	16 56	20	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	100	100	...	1,96	4	4,84	6,05	17	56	73	1,80	2,98	...
Malabar Industrial	14 56	13 25	10	450	61	2,89	...	6,63	19,20	2,78	...	1,18	2	5,64	...
Malankara	18 25	15 25	10	900	475	37	41	1,42	3,27	12	...	1,03	95	97	...
Manar	2 80	2 70	2	350	40	...	9	178	733	7	...	132	50	104	...
Moreana Rubber	8 00	7 15	5	325	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Preference	7 71	8 91	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midlands	11 70	14 43	10	2,700	16,60	14,51	1,07	15,47	77,71	8,84	3,47	7,18	2,81	9,52	...
6% C. P.	8 25	8 12	10	1,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVESTED			Sales Ra. 000	Stock Ra. 000	Managing Agents allowance and Commission Ra. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Tea	Coffee	Rubber					Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	2nd Previous
		000 lbs.	000 Cwts.	000 lbs.					Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	2nd Previous
Malamalai ...	Directors 7½% C. P.	4.02	...	...	7.36	89	...	3-57	2.26	2.38	18	25	75
My sore Coffee	Pavan & Co. 7% Debentures	...	...	...	3.58	...	12	6-55	42	1.20	7½	7½	7½
Mysore Plantations	Mg. Director 6% C. P.	1.29	...	...	3.37	1.51	...	3-56	1.18	1.49	6	7½	6
Neelamalai	A. V. Thomas & Co. 5% C. P.	12.65	...	...	28.55	9.23	89	6-55	13.30	19.58	17½	17½	12
Nelliampathy	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	7.60	...	75	16.07	2.28	48	6-56	3.63	8.96	10	25	12½
Nellithanam	Directors 7% C. P.	22½	5*	67	...	...	...	3-52	57	65	76½	7½	6½
Nenmeny	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P.	...	...	4.66	5.70	2.30	22	12-52	1.69	2.21	6½	7	6½
New Glen Morgan Nilambur	Ramu & Co. Private Associated Planters (Private) 6% C. P. Debentures	4.15	...	202	5.86 303	78 97	23 8	12-55 12-57	94 80	2.21 85	nil 15	nil 15	15 6
Nilgiri Tea	A. V. George & Co. 6½% C. P.	3.45	...	...	7.87	1.29	12	3-53	1.49	2.58	12½	15	15
Nonsuch Tea	Harrisons & Crosfield	8.20	...	...	16.90	...	...	6-53	7.38	7.85	33	35	49½
Oochterlony	Peirce Leslie & Co.	9.30	6	...	36.94	7.19	50	10-56	(b)3.62	10.07	10	20	30
Panchura Parkside Peermade	Directors Math. Bosanquet & Co. Aspinwall & Co (Trav.) Ltd. 6% C. P.	2.05 5.61 2.255	6†	...	16.07 3.795	2.28	48	6-56 6-56 12-57	1.13 6.00 9.01	1.08 6.27 1.177	30 15 25	40 25 35	30 25 35
Peninsular Periakaramalai	Directors Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	...	31*	2.26	5.66 94.65	2.97 8.55	2.68	2-56 3-57	3.55 33.42	2.16 40.11	30 35	15 45	20 45
Periyar & Pareekanni	E. I. Agencies Private Ltd. 7½% R. C. P.	...	...	3.23	5.11	1.46	15	12-56	1.64	...	12	...	...
Pullangode	Aspinwall & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	...	...	6.12	9.53	1.32	16	3-57	3.23	3.49	5	15	17½
Puthuthottams	Ruby & Co. Private	1.77	...	13*	15.35	...	72	3-56	6.86	7.62	10	15	10
Rajagiri	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	...	...	13.70	21.01	1.39	1.11	6-56	10.20	8.88	25	20	17½
Rajendra Coffee	Associated Planters Private 6% Cum. Prof. 5½% Redeem Cum. Prof.	...	2	...	...	...	17	3-58	166	121	40	25	20
Savimalai Shevaroy Stanes Amalgamated	Peirce Leslie & Co. A. V. Thomas & Co. (India) Ltd. T. Stanes & Co. Ltd. 5½% Debentures	...	3	...	627 1.17 8.64	209 8.36 1.29	10 28 57	11-57 6-56 6-56	137 3.27 4.99	137 1.20 3.98	15 10 13½	15 18½	10 7½
Talayor Tea	Parkins (Private) Ltd. 6% C. P.	8.08	...	...	14.48	4.67	48	3-56	4.56	7.36	12½	16½	12½
Teakoy	East India Agencies Private 6% C. P.	...	...	...	5.32	97	16	3-57	1.72	2.30	6	9	9
Thamrapally	A. V. George & Co. 6½% C. P.	...	...	2.29	2.14	1.14	18	12-52	1.39	1.41	25	15	6½
Thiruvadi	Peirce Leslie & Co. 7½% Debentures	...	...	8.14	11.10	1.86	11	9-56	3.63	1.79	12½	12½	10
Trevancore Rubber Trav. Rubber & Tea	Directors Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.) 6% C. P.	...	...	5.43 938	5.55 3,031	1.57	9	12-54 12-57	2.69 (a)261	2.60 809	20 7½	20 12½	16 6
Tropical Plantations Twylford	Directors Parkins Private Ltd.	4.57 9.70	...	6.42	17.93 14.44	2.40 6.59	36	12-56 12-55	5.48 2.90	5.46 9.83	12 20	16 25	20 15
Udayagiri	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P.	...	...	1.56	2.87	62	3	12-52	—7	64	nil	7	7
United Nilgiri	T. Stanes & Co.	12.95	...	...	27.73	2.40	91	3-56	10.88	13.90	20	35	23
Vaikundam Vayitri	Harrisons & Crosfield Young India Agencies Private 5½% Debentures	...	...	4.14	5.07 1.60	1.32 9	11 10	12-52 3-56	2.87 53	2.89 1.05	20 9	20 9	12½ 6
Velimalai	Oppoottil Kurien & Co. (Pri.) 7% C. P. 6% Debenture	...	...	458	...	...	25	2-58	246	241	10	12½	15
Waterfall	Kothari Mehta & Co. Private 6% R. C. P.	1,200	...	...	4,563	253	147	6-58	1,420	2,146	12½	6	15
Woodcote	Goodall & Co. 6½% C. P.	75	...	...	175	3	6	6-58	16	30	6	9	6½
Woodlands	Directors 6½% C. P. 6% Debentures	48	...	2.89	7.69	1.54	...	3-57	2.73	66	10	12½	20

*Cardamom (in lbs.).

(a) After transferring Rs 82,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

†Bushels.

(b) After transferring Rs 1,94,598 from General Reserve and writing back Rs 60,000 being surplus provision in previous years.

(c) After writing back Rs 100,000 being estimated surplus provision of previous years.

March 14, 1959

PLANTINGS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	February 1959 Rs. np.	February 1958 Rs. np.			General	Other	Carry- forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
Malamalai 7½% C. P.	36 25	30 00	25	300	...	1.44	4	2.32	6.77	2.05	77	1.06	73	2.52	...
Mysore Coffee 7% Debentures	24 50	25 87	25	300	75	...	54	1.99	7.81	43	...	1.80	6	5	...
Mysore Plantations 6% C. P.	3 65	2 98	2	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.70	1.42	8	...
Neelamalai 5% C. P.	1 42	1 43	2	500	95	40	3	2.44	9.26	1.15	...	...	...	...	...
Nelliampathy 6% C. P.	6 65	7 91	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellithanam 7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nenmeny 7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Glen Morgan Nilambur 6% Debentures	4 45	4 60	5	3,600	6.75	12.70	47	17.61	61.65	9.71	1.48	9.74	5.07	23.31	...
Periyar & Pareekanni 7½% R. C. P.	7 10	6 25	10	1,800	...	2.30	5	8.83	23.43	4.22	11	4.19	1.74	4.71	...
Peninsular Periakaramalai 6½% Debentures	2 85	2 56	2	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pullangode 6% C. P.	8 55	8 85	10	450	...	...	19	4.42	4.40	11	1.03	24	50	54	...
Puthuthottam 6% Debentures	12.25	13 00	10	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.61	21	6	...
Rajagiri 6% C. P.	15 65	14 25	10	335	50	1.00	31	3.09	13.49	1.12	...	...	...	...	...
Rajendra Coffee 6% Cum. Prof.	9 25	9 60	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savimalai Shevaroy Stanes Amalgamated 5½% Debentures	...	...	500	200	2.00	3.02	4	3.8	11.68	1.30	82	1.09	1.51	1.11	...
Talayor Tea 6% C. P.	15 25	12 50	10	200	120	187	2	183	896	66	...	110	40	13	...
Thamrapally 6½% C. P.	7 46	8 06	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thiruvadi 7½% Debentures	98 00	98 00	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twylford 6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Udayagiri 7% C. P.	7 40	7 85	10	563	1.50	1.50	13	2.14	15.16	1.96	1	1.86	71	2.90	...
United Nilgiri 6½% Debentures	4 35	4 25	5	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaikundam Vayitri 5½% Debentures	497 50	495 00	500	500	...	10.90	19	6.35	24.18	3.64	4.68	5.05	55	3.12	...
Velimalai 7% C. P.	25 50	19 75	10	1,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterfalls 6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodcote 6½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodlands 6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodlands 6½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodlands 6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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ENGINEERING COMPANIES

NAME	Managing Agents/ Directors	Year Ended	Net Profit		Dividend %		Market Quotation as on Last Day of		Paid-up per Share	Reserves Including Latest Allocation			Cross Block	Depreciation	Liquid Assets																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
			Latest	Previous Period	Latest	Previous	February 1959	February 1958		Reserve	Other	Carry forward			Sundry Liabilities	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000

B O M B A Y

Acme Manuf.	Walchand & Co. Private 4% C.P.	6-56	3,51	1,81	nil	nil	...	...	10	240	18	...	...	...	9	14,72	6,42
Alcock Ashdown	4% C.P.	12-55	12,64	8,80	124	124	266 00	210 00	100	3,342	24,501	20,21	1,14	64,93	84,49	9,29	15,13
Brody Engineering	W.H. Brody & Co., Walchand & Co. Pri.Ld.	12-57	306	242	3	3	60 50	41 50	60	1,500	235	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cooper Engineering	...	6-56	8,11	6,06	7	6	128 50	90 80	100	2,520	1,00	10,28	95 43,25	52,91	36,45	1,22	43 14
Hind cycles	Birla Bros. Ltd., 5% R.C.P.T.	12-55	18,82	13,81	10	8	104 50	117 00	100	3,018	6,02	8,14	39 65,03	86,39	59,25	22	66,71
Inves. Machine Tools	Invest Industrial Corp., 4% C.P.	12-55	-1,21	-71	nil	nil	...	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaipur Metals	Poonanand & Bros. Pri. Ld., 6% C.P.	12-55	5,16	4,01	4	4	60 30	59 50	100	1,132	50	3,93	...	...	...	...	...
Jet's Engg.	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	58 00	55 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanani Engineering	4% Debentures	3-58	143	178	10	10	90 00	90 00	50	600	200	215	1 893	157	117	9	655
Kanani Metals	4% Debentures	9-57	559	593	5	5	70 00	52 50	100	4,496	250	8	56 11,177	5,159	1,671	184	4,614
Kanani Private	5% C.P.	6-57	442	203	nil	nil	6 04	6 04	100	2,000	26	...	4 4,293	8,017	2,431	622	1,330
Kirloskar Bros.	5% Debentures	7-58	11,63	8,53	6	5	17 96	12 68	25	4,500	58,31	14,61	6 31,98	70,38	39,89	11,12	51,72
Larsen & Toubro	L. & T. Management 5% Pref.	3-58	(a)2,593	(i)2,007	124	5	87 00	82 00	100	5,000	1,200	301	26 17,917	4,429	2,009	908	11,375
Mackenzies	5% C.P.	7-55	2,29	2,69	nil	nil	78 00	65 00	100	1,100	1,09	1,75	9 33,69	28,70	20,10	2,62	15,58
Mahindra & Mahindra	5% Cum. Pref. 51% 2nd C.P.	10-57	4,309	3,910	174	12	18 24	17 28	100	5,500	2,000	600	116 107,371	10,524	1,257	1,946	52,945
Mukund Iron	6% R.C.P.	3-57	28,17	14,11	124	5	101 00	98 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Kirloskar	Jeevan Private 5% R.C.P.	6-56	705	7,95	6	6	61 00	61 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prage Tools	Debtors Ord. shares	12-54	...	...	...	...	130 00	100 00	100	2,301	8,45	9,05	...	...	...	5	31,49
Premier Automobiles	4% C.P. Trust Fund	12-54	-309	72	nil	nil	...	...	50	6,981	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premier Construction	4% C.P. Private Ltd., Walchand & Co. Ltd.	6-56	71,59	57,31	74	74	96 00	83 50	100	217,06	10,73	28,41	13,02	38,59	64,63	...	36,09
Tata Iron	61% C.P.T. 2nd 41% C.P.T. 3rd	12-55	18,78	17,25	284	254	251 00	150 00	30	2,250	6,80	118,17	6,05 437,31	306,59	149,05	5,56	425,70
Tata Locomotive	6% C.P.T. 2nd 74% C.P.T. 2nd 5% C.P.	3-58	(b)27,059	18,656	9	8	179 50	109 50	100	69,382	3,523	3,030	176 211,775	160,367	66,833	272	160,643
Tata Locomotive	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	997 50	932 50	1000	30,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
T. I. Cycles	Directors	6-58	7,299	2,616	10	10	...	...	100	7,000	2,450	5,997	64 10,374	14,170	3,274	476	9,349
Textool Co.	Balasundaram & Co., Directors	4-56	16,09	7,17	15	10	163 25	178 00	100	10,000	5,000	3,000	71 54,03	30,42	11,30	113	29,77

M A D R A S

	(a) After writing back Rs 30,000 being provision for taxes made in previous years not required.	(b) After transferring Rs 230,000 from Stock Reserve and writing back Rs 432,743 from provision for taxation.
	(c) Includes Rs 1,50,000 being excess provision for sales tax made in previous years.	(d) Includes Rs 61,673 being unclaimed dividend Rs 23,445 being refund of E.P.T.
	(e) After writing back Rs 7,00,000 being Sales Tax excess provision made in previous years.	(f) An additional dividend at 5.5/14 per cent has been paid for the year ended 31-12-54 under Section 23(A).
	(g) Includes Rs 20,714,912 transferred from General Reserve No. 1.	(h) After transferring Rs 4,185,000 from General Reserve.
	(i) After writing back Rs 7,53,894 being excess provision no longer required.	(j) After transferring Rs 1,33,079 from Investment Reserve; Rs 1,77,397 from Taxation Reserve and Rs 1,06,876 from Income-tax liability
	(m) After transferring Rs 2,50,000 from General Reserve.	(n) Dividend for the year ended 31-10-1953.
	(o) After writing back Rs 2,12,900 being provision for taxes in previous years not required.	

(a) After writing back Rs 30,000 being provision for taxes made in previous years not required. (b) After transferring Rs 230,000 from Stock Reserve and writing back Rs 4,92,743 from provision for taxation. (c) Includes Rs 1,50,000 being excess provision for sales tax made in previous years. (d) Includes Rs 61,679 being unclaimed dividend and Rs 22,465 being refund of M.P.T. (e) After writing back Rs 7,00,000 being Sales Tax excess provision made in previous years. (f) An additional dividend at 5 5/4 per cent has been paid for the year ended 31-12-54 under Section 23(A). (g) Includes Rs 20,714,912 transferred from General Reserve No. 1. (h) After transferring Rs 4,185,000 from General Reserve. (i) After writing back Rs 7,53,894 being excess provision no longer required. (j) After writing back Rs 1,35,079 from Investment Reserve; Rs 1,77,897 from Taxation Reserve and Rs 1,06,876 from Income-tax liability from 1947-48 to 1949-50. (m) After transferring Rs 2,50,000 from General Reserve. (n) Dividend for the year ended 31-10-1958.

GILDED SECURITIES

Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 28-2-59	Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 28-2-59	Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 28-2-59	
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS						GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS						GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS						
Rupee Loans						Rupee Loans						Rupee Loans						
NON-TERMINABLE LOANS						NON-TERMINABLE LOANS						NON-TERMINABLE LOANS						
8,93,34,000	3	1896-97	3 Months' notice	30-6/31-12	72-50	5,99,72,900	4	1936	1956-61	20-10/20-4	99-62	35,00,000	3½	1929	1959	1-2/1-8		
						2,95,85,200	4	1933	1953-63	1-6/1-12	101-50	14,35,000	4	1913	1960	1-4/1-10		
						3,33,47,200	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100-30	10,00,000	4	1915	1960	1-4/1-10		
						3,25,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	100-18	66,61,000	4	1922	1960	1-6/1-12		
						4,00,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-3	100-10	11,51,000	4	1924	1960	1-5/1-11		
						3,00,00,000	4½	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	101-40	10,25,000	3½	1926	1960	1-5/1-11		
						5,00,00,000	4½	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	101-40	12,50,000	3½	1930	1960	1-5/1-11		
						COCHIN												
						30,00,000	3½	1937	1956-61	1-6/1-12	98-00	48,04,000	3½	1931	1960	1-5/1-11		
						TRAVANCORE												
						300,00,000	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	99-75	13,50,000	3½	1932	1962	1-3/1-9		
							4½	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	99-50	36,50,000	3½	1934	1964	1-1/1-7		
							4½	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	100-50	35,00,000	4	1905	1965	1-2/1-8		
						MUNICIPAL LOAN												
						BOMBAY MUNICIPAL LOAN												
						25,00,000	5	1928	1958	1-1/1-7		149,30,000	5	1928	1958-88	15-3/15-9		
						26,21,000	5	1929	1959	1-2/1-8		100,00,000	3	1949	1959	15-2/15-8		
						17,97,000	3	1950	1960	1-6/1-12		50,00,000	3	1949	1959	20-2/20-8		
						110,00,000	4	...	1963	1-3/1-9		100,00,000	3	1950	1960	15-6/15-12		
						215,00,000	4	...	1964	1-3/1-9		100,00,000	3	1950	1960	15-6/15-12		
						244,14,500	4	...	1964	1-3/1-9		150,00,000	3½	1951	1961	1-6/1-12		
						200,00,000	3½	1950	1965	15-2/15-8		50,00,000	4	1953	1963	14-2/14-8		
						10,00,000	3½	1951	1965	16-2/16-8		25,00,000	3	1938	1963-68	1-6/1-12		
						9,00,00,000	3½	1936	1966	14-3/14-9		60,00,000	3½	1935	1965	15-3/15-9		
						175,34,000	3½	1951	1966	3-4/3-10		90,24,000	4	1914	1974	8-2/8-8		
						33,00,000	3½	1952	1966	3-4/3-10		76,90,100	4	1915	1975	1-4/1-10		
						60,00,000	3½	1952	1966	16-2/16-8		50,00,000	3	1945	1975	1-2/1-8		
						24,50,000	3	1936-37	1967	1-2/1-8		50,00,000	3	1946	1976	15-3/15-9		
						69,00,000	4	...	1967	1-3/1-9		50,00,000	2½	1947	1977	31-3/30-9		
						30,00,000	3	1938	1968	14-3/14-9		50,00,000	3	1948	1978	15-1/15-7		
						30,00,000	3	1939	1969	1-3/1-9		50,00,000	3	1950	1980	15-4/15-10		
						64,00,000	3	1940	1970	1-3/1-9		68,02,300	3	1921	1981	1-10/1-4		
						48,00,000	3½	1940-41	1971	1-3/1-9		150,00,000	6½	1921	1981	1-1/1-7		
						25,00,000	3½	1941-42	1972	1-3/1-9		50,00,000	3	1951	1981	1-1/1-7		
						135,00,000	4	...	1973	1-3/1-9		50,00,000	4	1953	1983	14-2/14-8		
						20,00,000	3½	1943-44	1974	1-3/1-9		50,00,000	4	1954	1984	15-4/15-10		
						20,60,000	4	1913-15	1974	1-6/1-12		80,00,000	4	1931	1981	1-1/1-7		
						22,00,000	3½	1944-45	1975	1-3/1-9		50,00,000	3	1951	1981	1-1/1-7		
						25,00,000	3½	1945-46	1976	1-3/1-9		50,00,000	4	1953	1983	14-2/14-8		
						54,00,000	3	1947-48	1977	1-3/1-9		50,00,000	4	1954	1984	15-4/15-10		
						75,00,000	3½	1947	1977	1-2/1-8		80,00,000	4	1931	1981	1-1/1-7		
						61,00,000	3	1949	1979	1-3/1-9		50,00,000	3	1945	1985	1-2/1-8		
						88,14,500	3½	1949	1979	15-3/15-9		50,00,000	3	1946	1986	15-3/15-9		
						10,00,000	5	1920	1980	1-5/1-11		2892,600	2	1923	1953-83	1-1/1-7		
						80,00,000	3½	1950-51	1980	1-3/1-9		2901,000	2	1924	1954-84	1-1/1-7		
						CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL LOAN												
						36,00,000	5	1928	1958	1-5/1-11		2835,100	5½	1932	1962	1-4/1-10		
						25,00,000	5	1929	1958	1-2/1-8		90,00,000	4	1955	1985	1-3/1-9		
						10,00,000	5½	1932	1962	1-4/1-10		15100,000	4	1956	1986	1-4/1-10		
						33,91,000	3	1935	1965	1-1/1-7		124,00,000	4½	1957	1987	26/2-68		
						60,00,000	3	1936	1966	1-4/1-10		IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOAN						
						47,50,000	3	1938	1968	1-6/1-12		CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST						
						15,56,800	4	1940	1957	1-4/1-10		25,00,000	5½	1929	1959	18-9/18-3		
						17,64,400	3½	1942	1959	1-5/1-11		50,00,000	4	1934	1964	14-2/14-8		
						21,10,000	3½	1942	1972	1-4/1-10		50,00,000	4	1935	1965	13-3/13-9		
						15,49,000	3½	1951	1960	1-2/1-8		35,00,000	3½	1936	1966	7-2/7-8		
						16,33,000	3½	1951	1961	1-2/1-8		30,00,000	3	1937	1967	30-1/30-7		
						66,88,000	3½	1951	1966	1-4/1-10		50,00,000	3	1938	1968	13-3/13-9		
						87,36,000	4	1952	1962	1-5/1-11		20,00,000	4	1952	1962	25-2/25-8		
						72,50,000	4½	1954	1979	1-3/1-9		80,00,000	4	1956	1968	6-7/6-1		
						222,72,000	4	1955	1985	1-6/1-12		102,00,000	4	1958	1968	6-7/6-1		
						87,00,00,000	4½	1958	1970	1-7/1-1		50,00,000	4½	1958	1968	6-7/6-1		
						MADRAS MUNICIPAL LOANS												
						2,47,300	6	1925	1955	15-2/15-8		BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST						
						15,00,000	2½	1951	1961	30-9/31-3		50,00,000	4	1899	1959	1-5/1-11		
						15,00,000	3½	1952	1962	17-1/17-7		30,00,000	4	1901	1961	1-1/1-7		
						PORT TRUST LOAN												
						MADRAS PORT TRUST												
						33,30,862	3½	1947	1977	15th of each month		30,00,000	4	1902	1962	1-1/1-7		
						9,88,800	3	1947	1977			30,00,000	4	1903	1963	1-1/1-7		
						3,00,000	3	1949	1979			60,00,000	4	1904	1964	1-1/1-7		

Indian Finance

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Saturday, March 14, 1959

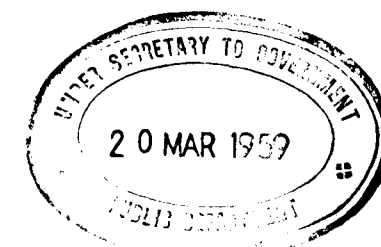
Price: Rs. 1.50

INSURANCE:		Mahendra New	... 100	100.00 N	Andhra B ...	10	10.00	Hingir Rampur Coal ...	50	18.00
All-India General	8	Klanendra	... 40	40.00 N	Ashoka	10	8.24	Indian Dyestuffs	100	103.50
British India	10	Maysari	... 100	160.00	Bagal Kot	10	9.52	Indian Copper	25th	3.85
Dekkaran Nanjee	50	Phoenix	... 100	125.00	Dalmia	10	9.76	Indian Tool	100	108.25
Empire	100	Pugaon	... 10	9.00	India Cement	5	5.40	Jyoti (Old)	100	150.00
Indian Mercantile	40	Raja Motilal	... 100	77.00	Jaipur Udyog	10	10.20	Jyoti (New)	100	143.60
Indusl. & Prudential	10	Ruby	... 25	35.25	Orissa	10	14.24	Kiloskar Oil Eng.	10	15.00
Jupiter	15	Shubblaxmi	... 100	125.00 N				Madhusudan A	100	65.00
Neptune	10	Swadeshi (Kanpur)	... 10	12.00 N	STEEL:			Madhusudan B	20	90.00
New Asiatic	5	Swadeshi (Kanpur) P.O.	10	10.40 N	Indian Iron	10	28.00	Man. Indust. Corp'n.	100	40.00
New Great	20	Western India	1000	4525.00				Motor & Gen'l. Fine	10	13.80
New India	15	ELECTRIC:			MISCELLANEOUS:			National Rubber	10	14.24
New India 'A'	15	Anand	50	64.00	Amar Dye	100	122.50	New Central Jute	10	100.00
Orient	200	Bassein	10	8.50 N	Anil Hardboards	100	143.50	N. I. Fisheries	100	240.00
Sentinel	50	Nadiad	50	61.50	Bombay Cycle	20	19.24	New India Indus.	10	35.60
Universal	10	South Madras	10	12.32	Bombay Silk	50	5.00	Orient Paper	10	78.00
Vulcan	10	PLANTATIONS:			British Burma Petrol	3st	1.84	Poly Chemical	100	114.00
		Blue Mountain	2	3.10	British India Corp'n.	5	6.00	Radio Lamp	10	18.82
SHIPPING:		Halleburyia	10	16.80	Brunton Eng.	10	5.00	Rohas Industries	100	320.00
Great Eastern New	5	High land	10	12.92xd	Ceat Tyres	75	95.50	Sardar Carbonic	10	166.00
Malabar Steam	10	Kalpeta	10	13.44	C. I. Coal	10	8.36	Sen Balch	10	13.20
		Midland	10	11.80	C. I. Machinery (old)	10	10.00 N	Shiprty Paper	10	12.40
TEXTILES:		Nellampathy	2	3.22	C. P. Railway	100	66.20	Standard Batteries	100	116.00
Adoni	10	Rajagiri	10	18.72	Chemco. Pharma (old)	25	20.00	Star Paper	10	12.40
Berar	200	Twyford	10	15.64	Colaba Land	100	42.25	Star Paper A	10	12.40
Bhawani	10	Waterfall	2	3.70	Commerce (1935)	10	20.00 N	Structural Eng.	100	505.00
Bradbury	50	SUGAR:			Dehri-Rohas	10	10.60	Sundatta Foods	50	200.00
Burnhanpur Bapti	100	Cauvery	100	87.00 N	Dena Investment	25	11.00	Surat City Press	200	128.00
Davangere	100	Hindustan	100	230.00xd	Delhi Safe	10	10.00 N	T. Maneklal Mfg. Old	100	139.00
Gackwar	100	Kesava	40	54.00	Dhruang. Chemical	10C	89.20	T. Maneklal Mfg. (New)	10	21.10
Hukumchand	100	Krishna Gyanoda	10	9.96	Digvijay Tiles	100	76.00	Texmaco	10	45.10
Indian Mfg.	100	Maharashtra	50	180.50	East India Hotels	10	10.00	Thacker	50	23.00
Jam Shri Ranjit	1000	New Swadeshi	100	235.00	Empire Dyeing	15	47.00	Tractors (India)	50	15.50
Jiyajeorao	10	Oudh	100	135.50	Ferro Alloys	100	96.50	United Motors	100	113.00
Khandesh	1000	S. Behar	10	1.00 N	Gujarat Investment	50	25.00	W. Coast Paper	10	4.60
Khandesh	250	Vishnu	100	235.00	Gujarat Safe	75	120.00	W. B. Coal	100	140.00
Kothari	10	CEMENT:			Gwallior Rayon	10	15.04	W. I. Plywood	100	100.00
Mahendri	100				Harvey & Sabapathy	500	354.00	W. I. Veg.	100	114.00

Calcutta Stock Exchange			PRICE TRENDS DURING FEBRUARY, 1959																											
			2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	23rd	24th	25th	26th	28th	29th					
Bombay Dyeling	...	57.10	57.30	57.20	57.20	57.10	57.00	57.00	67.10	57.00	56.90	56.10	56.60	56.60	56.40	57.10	57.20	57.20	57.10	56.90	57.50	56.90	56.90	57.00	87.00	89.50				
Central India	...	90.89	89.75	92.50	90.50	89.00	89.50	90.00	89.50	89.50	88.50	88.50	89.50	88.00	87.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	88.00	87.00	87.00	87.00	89.50				
Century	...	437.50	437.75	438.50	438.50	437.50	436.50	436.75	438.50	438.00	438.00	438.00	435.00	435.00	432.75	437.50	436.50	436.50	436.00	436.00	434.75	434.75	435.00	435.00	435.00	433.25				
Finlay	...	261.00	261.00	261.00	261.00	261.00	260.00	260.00	260.00	258.00	259.00	260.50	260.50	261.00	261.50	262.00	263.00	263.00	263.00	263.00	263.00	263.00	263.00	263.00	263.00	268.00				
Kolapore	...	239.00	239.50	239.00	237.50	238.50	237.50	237.00	237.00	237.75	237.50	236.00	235.25	235.25	235.50	236.00	236.25	236.25	236.25	236.25	236.25	236.25	236.25	236.25	236.25	236.25				
Simplex	...	168.50	167.50	167.50	167.50	167.50	167.80	167.80	167.00	167.00	168.00	168.00	168.50	168.50	168.50	168.00	168.00	168.00	168.00	168.00	168.00	168.00	168.00	168.00	168.00	167.00				
Standard	...	421.00	421.00	418.00	418.00	418.00	418.00	418.00	418.00	417.00	416.00	412.00	420.00	417.00	420.00	420.00	420.00	422.25	422.25	420.50	420.50	420.50	420.50	420.50	420.50	420.50				
Svadeshi	...	209.25	208.75	208.75	209.00	208.50	208.00	207.00	207.25	207.25	208.00	204.00	204.50	204.00	204.25	204.75	205.00	205.00	205.00	205.00	205.00	205.00	205.00	205.00	205.00	205.00				
Tata Mills	...	34.54	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.25	34.25	34.50	34.25	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.25	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.00				
Bank of Baroda	...	56.50	56.70	56.50	56.70	56.70	56.70	56.70	56.70	56.70	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00	57.00				
Central Bank	...	58.50	58.80	58.70	58.80	59.00	59.00	58.80	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00	59.00				
Ahmedabad Electric	...	94.90	94.90	95.00	95.00	95.00	95.20	95.20	95.40	95.40	95.30	95.40	95.30	95.40	95.30	95.40	95.30	95.40	95.30	95.40	95.30	95.40	95.30	95.40	95.30	95.40				
Tata Hydro	...	120.00	119.50	119.50	119.50	119.50	120.00	119.75	119.75	119.50	119.50	119.50	119.50	119.50	119.50	120.00	120.50	120.50	120.50	120.50	120.50	120.50	120.50	120.50	120.50	120.50				
New India	...	51.90	51.90	52.20	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.00	52.20	52.50	52.90	52.90	52.90	52.90	52.90	52.90	52.90	52.90	52.90	52.90	52.90	52.90	52.90	52.90	52.90	52.90				
Scindia	...	21.36	21.36	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.32	21.32	21.36	21.36	21.28	21.28	21.32	20.96	21.12	20.96	20.68	20.78	20.78	20.78	20.78	20.78	20.78	20.78	20.78	20.78				
Indian Iron	...	26.15	26.10	26.15	26.15	26.10	26.10	26.75	26.10	26.05	26.10	26.05	26.10	26.05	25.90	25.85	26.08	26.10	26.10	26.05	26.05	26.05	26.05	26.05	26.05	26.05				
Tata Iron	...	172.25	175.00	175.50	172.25	175.50	172.00	174.50	172.00	171.75	171.25	168.00	169.00	171.25	169.00	172.75	172.75	172.75	172.75	172.75	172.75	172.75	172.75	172.75	172.75	172.75				
Belaipur	...	265.50	265.00	265.50	267.00	268.00	267.00	264.75	266.50	265.50	265.00	268.00	263.50	264.50	264.50	272.00	274.54	271.00	271.00	273.00	274.00	272.00	272.00	272.00	272.00	272.00				
Phalton	...	141.75	141.50	140.00	141.00	140.50	140.00	139.50	140.00	140.00	140.00	140.00	139.75	140.75	141.00	141.75	148.00	146.50	145.50	146.25	146.25	146.75	146.75	146.75	146.75	146.75				
Alcock Ashdown	...	268.00	267.00	267.00	266.50	266.00	264.00	261.50	263.50	262.50	262.00	267.00	255.45	254.00	254.00	257.00	256.50	255.00	255.00	256.00	256.00	256.00	256.00	256.00	256.00	256.00				
B B F	...	1.76	1.72	1.76	1.82	1.90	1.76	1.78	1.76	1.74	1.76	1.72	1.72	1.74	1.72	1.74	1.74	1.76	1.76	1.78	1.80	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.78				
A C O	...	154.75	154.50	154.50	154.50	155.00	154.75	154.75	155.75	155.50	150.00	164.40	146.50	146.50	146.25	147.00	147.25	147.00	147.25	147.00	146.75	146.75	146.75	146.75	146.75	146.75				
Indian Copper	...	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.60	3.58	3.56	3.56	3.54	3.54	3.56	3.58	3.54	3.54	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.56	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.58				
Bombay Burmah	...	466.50	468.00	468.50	472.00	470.00	467.50	467.50	468.50	467.50	467.00	462.00	465.00	462.50	463.00	466.00	468.00	467.00	468.00	465.50	466.00	466.50	466.00	465.00	464.00	467.50				
Larson Toubro	...	17.08	17.00	17.12	17.18	17.20	17.20	17.20	17.12	17.12	17.24	17.24	17.16	17.16	17.24	17.24	17.24	17.20	17.20	17.28	17.40	17.40	17.40	17.60	17.60	17.60				
National Rayon	...	243.75	242.75	243.25	244.00	244.50	243.50	243.00	244.75	244.00	243.25	240.00	240.00	238.50	238.00	242.00	242.00	242.50	243.00	240.75	241.00	241.75	239.50	238.25	238.25	238.25				
Premier Conston	...	226.25	226.00	226.00	226.75	226.75	223.50	232.00	232.50	231.00	230.25	227.00	227.00	226.50	226.00	226.00	226.25	227.25	226.50	225.25	225.50	225.50	226.00	226.00	226.00	226.00				
Sarwarpur	...	98.00	87.50	88.00	88.00	88.50	88.50	88.50	89.00	89.00	89.00	89.00	89.50	88.50	87.80	87.50	88.50	89.00	88.50	89.00	88.50	88.50	88.50	88.50	88.50	88.50				
Tata Chemical	...	15.36	15.24	15.28	15.40	15.48	15.48	15.48	15.28	15.32	15.28	15.32	15.24	15.32	15.36	15.22	15.40	15.52	15.52	15.48	15.48	15.52	15.84	16.00	16.00	16.00				
TECO	...	162.75	162.00	162.75	162.75	162.28	161.00	161.25	162.50	161.50	161.25	160.00	163.50	163.25	163.25	164.54	165.00	165.00	165.00	165.00	167.25	168.50	167.75	169.60	169.60	169.60				
TOMCO	...	46.00	45.50	46.00	46.00	46.00	45.75	45.50	45.50	45.50	46.26	43.24	45.25	44.75	44.25	44.75	45.75	45.00	45.25	45.00	45.00	45.00	44.75	44.75	44.75	44.75				
WIMCO	...	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.00	187.00	187.50	188.00	187.50	186.50	187.00	187.00	187.00	186.75	187.00	187.00	187.00	187.00	187.00	187.00	187.00	187.00	187.00	187.00				

Bomby Stock Exchange		2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	9th	10th	11th	13th	14th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	
Elgin	...	12.06	12.25	12.00	12.12	...	...	12.19	...	...	...	...	...	12.19	...	...	12.25	...	...	...	12.62	...	...	...	
Bengal	Coal	282.00	282.00	280.00	...	284.	...	282.00	...	...	284.00	...	...	282.00	285.00	285.00	...	283.00	281.00	...	...	...	...	...	
Burrakur	...	17.50	17.50	17.75	17.81	17.75	17.75	17.62	17.50	17.50	17.50	17.75	17.87	17.44	17.44	17.56	17.56	17.31	17.25	17.25	17.25	17.12	17.31	17.31	
Howrah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.12	18.94	...	...	...	...	...	18.94	19.06	19.06	19.06	18.94	18.81	18.81	18.87	18.87	18.87	
National	...	26.50	26.75	26.75	26.75	26.62	26.50	26.50	26.37	26.25	26.25	26.25	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	26.00	25.50	25.50	25.25	25.25	25.25	25.25	
Hazimara	...	...	...	20.75	21.00	...	...	...	...	21.31	21.81	21.81	21.60	...	...	...	...	...	...	23.00	23.25	...	...	16.62	
Tespare	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.25	15.12	...	...	15.00	...	...	15.87	15.75	15.75	15.81	16.81	...	10.00	10.00	
S. K. G.	...	...	...	9.81	10.06	...	...	...	...	...	9.72	...	...	9.82	...	...	...	9.94	9.94	...	...	10.00	10.00	10.00	
Braithwaite	...	...	...	...	32.25	...	...	...	...	...	31.94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.75	
Jessop	...	...	...	26.00	25.69	25.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.37	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.03	26.06	26.18	26.18	22.14	22.19
Indian	Iron	26.20	26.05	26.16	26.19	26.20	26.07	26.10	26.07	26.09	25.96	25.85	25.98	25.82	25.91	26.09	26.14	25.96	26.03	26.06	26.18	26.18	26.18	20.90	20.90
TEXMACO	...	20.90	20.95	20.95	21.15	21.20	21.10	21.00	20.95	20.90	20.25	20.85	20.85	20.75	20.75	20.90	20.85	20.75	20.75	20.75	20.80	20.90	20.90	3.62	3.62
Indian	Copper	3.67	3.56	3.57	3.57	3.58	3.57	3.57	3.56	3.56	3.52	3.53	3.53	3.54	3.54	3.55	3.56	3.57	3.54	3.56	3.57	3.60	3.60	...	...
B. P. Petrol	...	1.71	...	...	1.80	1.80	...	...	1.79	...	1.78	1.78	1.74	1.74	1.75	1.76	1.77	...	1.76	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Pulp	...	...	20.75	20.87	20.81	...	...	20.75	...	21.50	...	...	20.50	...	...	...	...	20.62	...	...	...	...	...	31.26	31.26
Orient	Paper	30.30	33.85	30.85	31.40	31.75	31.50	31.40	31.55	31.30	31.30	31.35	31.35	31.35	31.20	31.30	31.30	31.30	31.38	31.25	31.30	31.45	31.40	...	...
Titagarh	...	42.12	42.12	42.12	42.12	...	42.25	42.25	42.62	42.75	...	...	...	4.12	...	42.73	...	42.25	...	41.12	42.25	41.62	...	...	...
B. I. O.	...	4.22	4.22	4.12	4.28	4.19	4.19	4.22	4.25	4.19	4.19	4.16	4.12	4.12	...	4.84	4.84	4.25	4.87	4.59	4.70	5.00	5.69	5.69	
India	Steam	14.06	14.06	14.15	14.12	14.18	14.06	14.00	14.97	14.03	13.25	14.00	14.06	14.09	14.19	14.12	14.09	14.12	14.19	14.12	14.19	14.12	14.00	14.06	14.19
India Pulp	...	...	20.75	20.87	20.81	...	...	20.25	20.25	20.19	20.87	20.00	20.00	20.00	20.87	20.84	20.84	20.87	20.87	20.87	20.87	20.84	20.00	20.94	
Martin	Burn	29.28	28.50	...	29.25	...	...	28.75	...	29.00	29.00	...	...	...	...	29.00	29.06	29.09	29.94	30.12	30.00	...	...	...	...
Metal Box	...	30.87	...	...	...	...	31.00	...	...	...	...	...	31.00	...	...	...	30.87	30.87	30.75	...	...	...	...	30.25	...
Dunlop	Rub. r.	...	30.00	30.12	29.94	29.87	...	...	29.87	...	29.89	...	...	29.00	29.62	29.75	29.75	29.81	29.82	29.89	29.62	29.50	29.37	29.75	
Rohas	...	...	...	18.87	18.87	18.80	18.56	18.56	18.81	18.81	18.81	18.81	18.81	18.81	18.81	18.87	18.81	18.81	18.81	18.75	18.75	18.75	18.81	19.06	
Indian Alum.	...	17.31	17.10	17.06	17.12	17.06	17.00	16.97	16.81	16.81	16.81	16.94	17.00	17.00	16.94	17.00	16.94	16.81	16.81	16.81	16.87	16.94	16.97	17.00	
Hind Motors	...	7.62	7.53	7.65	7.50	7.63	7.59	7.44	...	7.44	7.44	...	...	7.81	7.81	7.81	7.81	7.56	7.50	7.62	7.69	7.72	7.87	7.81	7.81
Hind Lever	...	27.50	...	...	...	27.75	...	27.37	27.75	27.75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.00	...	27.62	27.81	...	28.12	...	
Philips	...	16.87	16.75	16.69	16.81	16.68	...	16.94	...	16.75	...	...	...	16.62	16.62	16.81	...	16.25	...	16.62	16.62	16.87	17.15	...	
Sone Valley	...	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	5.25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.08	5.00	...	5.19	5.12	5.28	5.28	

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June 12, 1894

March 12, 1959

C. S. Rangaswami

THE CHARTERED BANK
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853).
(Liability of Stockholders Limited).
Affiliated Institution:—
THE ALLAHABAD BANK LTD.
Head Office:
38, BISHOPSGATE LONDON, E.C.2
West End Branch, London:
28, CHARLES II ST., S.W.1.
and at
MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and HAMBURG.
Branches of the Bank are established at most centres of commercial importance throughout Southern and South-Eastern Asia and the Far East.
Branches of The Eastern Bank Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Chartered Bank, are established in Iraq, Bahrain, in the Persian Gulf at Qatar and Sharjah, Lebanon and Hadramaut and in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Aden, Singapore and Malaya.
Calcutta Office:
4, Netaji Subhas Road.
Sub-Branch: **I. G. THOMSON,**
31, Chowringhee Road, Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Established 7th September, 1906)

Capital Authorised, Issued & Subscribed Rs. 5,50,00,000
Capital Paid-up - - - Rs. 3,00,00,000
Reserve Fund - - - Rs. 3,10,00,000

Head Office: MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Branches in the principal cities of India

BRANCHES OUTSIDE INDIA:

LONDON—17, Moorgate, London E. C. 2.
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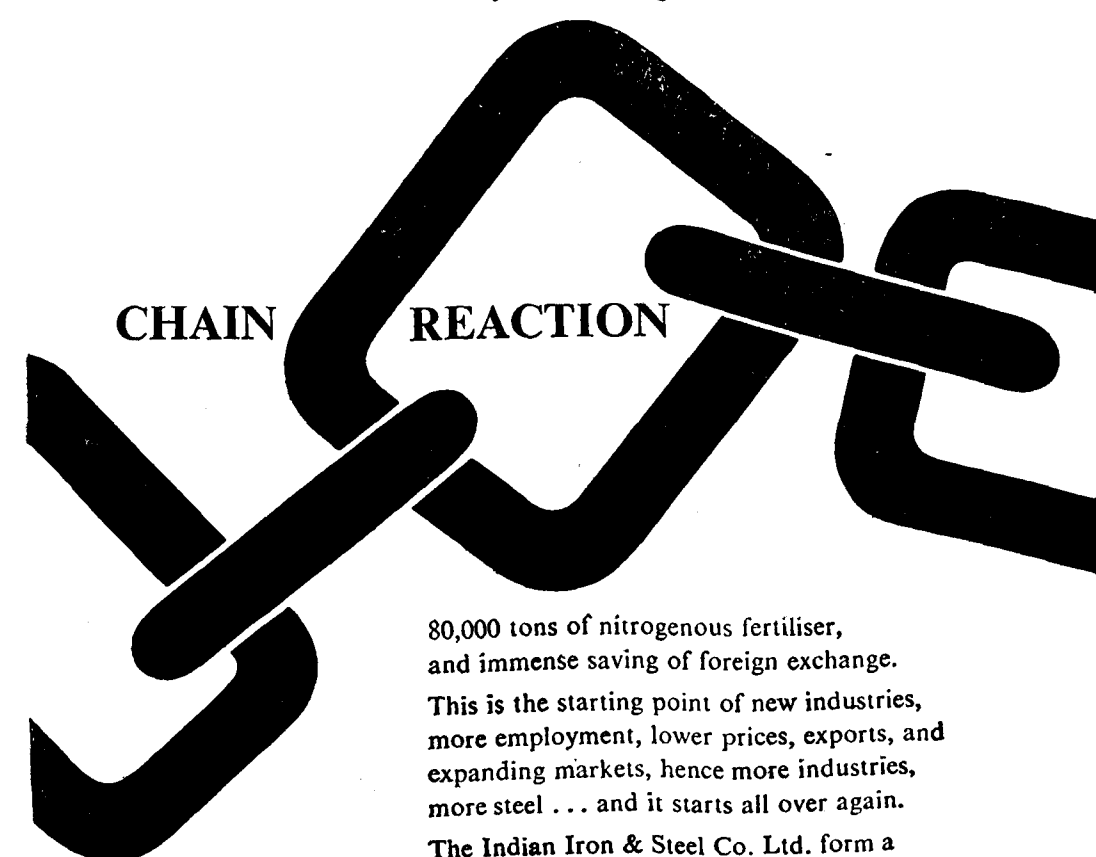
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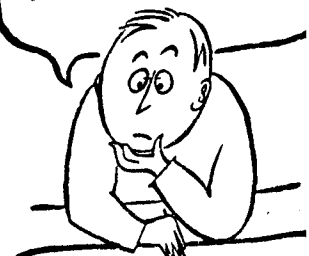
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If ever there was a man who guarded jealously the rights and interests of the Indian shareholder, he was C. S. Rangaswami; he was not afraid to wage a crusade—whenever the need arose, he quickly donned his battle armour. In his role of Watch-dog, he wrote with a fiery and knowledgeable pen; and so powerful was his impact that the Stock Exchanges, on notable occasions, have been known to be profoundly influenced. One such instance may be mentioned. When Sir Chintaman Deshmukh introduced the concession of Development Rebate, the market did not understand and therefore did not realise the full purport of the measure. In an emergency supplement the bountiful implications of Development Rebate were explained in full, and it was then, then only, and not before then, that prices showed perceptible, and even considerable, cheer. C. S. Rangaswami could gauge the investment climate as few in India could. But he wrote with a fierce integrity, and he insisted that Watch-dog of Indian Finance should always be an objective observer of, but never an active participant in, the Stock Exchanges. His ruling holds true, as ever, though death last week claimed him for victim. In him, the Indian investor has lost a true, solicitous, unselfish friend.

FOR THE INVESTOR

Mounting Tide of Confidence

Investment Gossip:

STOCK markets have, at long last, settled down on a note of cheerfulness after passing through fluctuating moods of buoyancy immediately after the receipt of the Budget proposals and of gloom subsequently when the implications of the changes in company taxation were being bearishly interpreted.

By the manner in which Lyons Range and Dalal Street have been behaving during the past two weeks, it must be said that the Central Budget proposals have ceased to have any upsetting effect. Curiously enough, equities are now being freely talked of as providing a convenient hedge against inflation. Besides, with the scope for earning larger profits, any slight increase in the tax burden will be easily absorbed.

The effect of the taxation changes will vary according to companies in

relation to their earnings, ploughing back profits and their dividend paying capacity. In some cases, savings by way of reduced taxation will be larger and, in a few, they may be smaller. But the average position may show an improved trend.

As for dividends to be paid out of reserves, the Finance Minister has already promised to look into the problem of double taxation. In a developing economy, when the need for larger revenues is so demanding, he has sought to remove the pinches, and this, in itself, should be welcomed and the markets have actually welcomed it by an advance in equities.

The fact that the exemption from bonus tax of companies utilising share premium accounts for such purposes before 1st April 1960 may induce many companies to make such issues during the next twelve months. In this respect, the Indian Steel & Wire Products Limited and the Kelvin Jute Mill Company have already come out with their proposals of issuing bonus shares. These will certainly have their bullish implication for the market.

Above all, the main reason for the sustained strength of the market is the soundness of the technical position. The market is bare of scrip in the investment counters and, with the expectations that the LIC will step in whenever there is a setback in prices, bull operators have been very active in their dealings.

Even with a smart rise in values, there has not been much realising on account of genuine investors. The attention of these investors should now be directed to the selection of companies whose dividend distributions are likely to be unaffected in future.

Thus, the general sentiment appears to be constructive, judged by the lengthening list of transactions recorded in almost all the counters. Though setbacks by way of a technical nature may come, the outlook, on the whole, appears to be good, favouring a further rise in general.

£ R\$
Investment Notes:

Probably, the first jute mill to take advantage of the recent Central Budget is the Kelvin Jute Company in McLeod group. This company has proposed to issue bonus shares in the ratio of one to three shares held by capitalising the Share Premium Account. The shares have risen to Rs 260 from Rs 230.

The directors of the Imperial Tobacco Company have struck rather pessimistic note about the outlook for the company for the year ended 31st March, 1959. From the information now available, it is clear that the profits for the year will be lower than in the previous year. In these circumstances, the company is unlikely to recommend a final dividend in excess of 2 per cent. Meanwhile, the company has decided to declare a second interim dividend of 2 per cent (first interim of 2 per cent declared on the 6th August 1958). The shares are presently quoted around Rs 11.69.

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In Bombay, the Indian Manufacturing Company (of the Thackersey mill group) has proposed to issue bonus shares in the ratio of one ordinary for every share held, subject to the consent of the Controller of Capital Issues, by capitalising a sum of Rs 9 lakhs.

In Madras, the K.C.P. Limited has proposed to raise the authorised capital to Rs 3 crores by the creation of 18.40 lakh equity shares of Rs 10 each and 96,713 Preference shares of Rs 100 each, after cancelling the 2,713-5 per cent tax-free Cumulative Redeemable Preference shares not taken up. Meanwhile, the company has proposed to maintain the distribution at 7½ per cent for the year ended 30th June 1958, subject to the permission from the Industrial Finance Corporation.

£ R\$
Investment Briets:

For the second year in succession, Osmanshahi Mills Limited has passed over the dividend for the year ended 30th September, 1958.

In Madras, Mysore Sugar has, in addition to maintaining the dividend at 20 per cent, announced a silver jubilee bonus of 10 per cent for the year ended 30th June, 1958.

£ R\$
Jay Shree and Ambica Fare Well
Balance-Sheet Reviews:

OF the textile mills whose reports and accounts have been released

so far, Jayshree Textiles Limited and Shree Ambica Mills Limited have done much better in the year ended 31st December, 1958. The former has raised the dividend from 5 to 6½ per cent and the later from Rs 25 to Rs 30 (including a bonus of Rs 5) per share.

£ R\$

Jay Shree Textiles

The Jay Shree Textiles Limited has reported a net profit, before providing for Depreciation and Taxation, of as much as Rs 19.06 lakhs as against only Rs 11.54 lakhs in the previous year. The amounts provided for Depreciation is Rs 8.35 lakhs (Rs 6.94 lakhs) and Development Rebate Rs 28,830 (Rs 85,968). The provision for Wealth Tax is lower at Rs 28,500 against Rs 45,000. After writing off Rs 32,083 towards Debenture Issue expenses, the Renovation and Renewals Reserve gets Rs 6 lakhs.

The new tax proposals have not much significance from the point of view of this company or shareholders, if only the ultimate incidence is taken into consideration, pay any taxes for some time until the arrears of depreciation amounting to Rs 25 lakhs have been provided. Nevertheless, the company will be under obligation from 1960-61 to deduct tax at source on the dividends paid. The shareholders will, therefore, have to get their second instalment of the dividend, if any, after the necessary adjustments from the tax authorities.

Indian Finance

Founded by:
C. S. RANGASWAMI
Editorial Adviser:
P. R. SRINIVAS

Editor:
C. SWAMINATHA
RANGASWAMI JR.

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Ambica Mill

The Shri Ambica Mills Limited has also reported encouraging results for 1958. The gross profit has increased by Rs 32.25 lakhs to Rs 1.1 crores and sales have gone up from Rs 4.73 crores to Rs 4.90 crores. Depreciation absorbs Rs 14.65 lakhs against Rs 12.33 lakhs. The allocation to the Development Rebate Reserve has been maintained at Rs 6.50 lakhs. The provision for Taxation is raised to Rs 51 lakhs from Rs 40.50 lakhs, while Rehabilitation Reserve has claimed Rs 2 lakhs against nil. Allocation to General Reserve and Staff Gratuity Reserve amount to Rs 10 lakhs and 2 lakhs respectively against nil.

₹₹₹

Coimbatore Cotton

Despite the difficult trading conditions, the Coimbatore Cotton Mills Limited has reported a net profit of Rs 6.96 lakhs against Rs 11.12 lakhs in 1957. The amount provided for Depreciation is higher at Rs 4.50 lakhs against Rs 1.35 lakhs, while a sum of Rs 1.25 lakhs is set apart for Development Rebate against nil. The Gratuity Reserve gets Rs 30,000 (Rs 25,000). The payment of an Ordinary dividend of 6 per cent has been enabled by a transfer of Rs 1.85 lakhs from the Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

The point to note in the case of this company is the distribution of the dividend on a tax-free basis out of past taxed reserves. This facility will not be available from 1960-61 and additionally about Rs 91,000 will have to be found if the equivalent gross dividend is to be paid. Thus, it will be admitted there will be a needless drain on the company's resources.

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National Carbon

The directors of the National Carbon Company (India) Limited have announced that the 1958 earnings of the company, before tax and after Development Rebate, amounted to Rs 82.85 lakhs on gross sales of Rs 6.05 crores as compared to the earning of Rs 75.92 lakhs on gross sales of Rs 5.35 crores in 1957. Development Rebate amounts to Rs 4.50 lakhs as compared to Rs 5.40 lakhs. Tax provision for the year absorbs Rs 45.37 lakhs against Rs 40.69 lakhs. Depreciation is higher at Rs 18.18 lakhs against Rs 12.05 lakhs.

Improved results are attributed primarily to an increase in the demand for the company's zinc and battery products and to income arising from the sale of flashlights manufactured at the new Lucknow factory from the middle of the year. The directors have maintained the total dividend at 14 per cent for the year.

₹₹₹

Martin Burn

Martin Burn Limited has reported satisfactory results for the year ended 30th September, 1958. Sales have risen to Rs 9.04 crores from Rs 7.67 crores, while the net profit, after provision for Depreciation

and Taxation, amounts to Rs 39.29 lakhs against Rs 38.44 lakhs in the previous year. The Depreciation amount is reduced to Rs 1.36 lakhs from Rs 2.05 lakhs, while the Taxation provision is raised to Rs 53 lakhs from Rs 50.50 lakhs. After transferring a sum of Rs 23.15 lakhs from various provisions made in previous years and now no longer required, the directors have raised General Reserve to Rs 28.50 lakhs from Rs 3.00 lakhs. No provisions are, however, made for Contingency Reserve and Capital Redemption Fund against Rs 1.00 lakh and Rs 2.00 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is just maintained at Rs 2.12 nP per share (including bonus).

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Walchandnagar Industries

The working of the Walchandnagar Industries Limited has resulted in a drop of Rs 11.39 lakhs in the gross profit to Rs 60.57 lakhs for the year ended 30th September 1958. After providing Rs 11.90 lakhs for Depreciation against Rs 8 lakhs; Rs 4.84 lakhs for Development Rebate Reserve against nil; Rs 4.87 lakhs for managing agents' remuneration against Rs 6.24 lakhs and Rs 11 lakhs for Taxation against Rs 18.75 lakhs, the net profit amounts to Rs 27.96 lakhs against Rs 38.97 lakhs in the previous year. The Special Depreciation Reserve absorbs Rs 5.90 lakhs against Rs 4.80 lakhs. The dividend is maintained at Rs 21 per share.

The company has formed a consortium with the TEXMACO and the Indian Sugar & General Engineering Corporation Limited, in the name and style of Wallstex Private Limited, to procure orders for the supply of complete sugar mill machinery to the co-operative sugar factories through the Government.

₹₹₹

Jeypore Sugar

The Jeypore Sugar Company has earned a profit of Rs 3.17 lakhs for the year ended 30th September 1958 after providing Rs 3.48 lakhs for Depreciation. Total sales have amounted to Rs 58.56 lakhs. The directors have recommended a dividend of 6 per cent. They have, under consideration, a proposal to pay an interim dividend for the current year at an early date.

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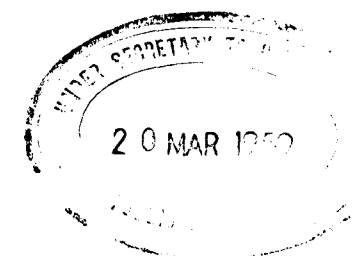
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June 12, 1894

C. S. Rangaswami

March 12, 1959



BY THURSDAY AFTERNOON, C. S. RANGASWAMI had conquered the pain and the discomfort and the nausea that followed in the wake of a fissure that afflicted him, of abscesses that drained his energy and of antibiotic medicines that made it impossible for him to take even the bare food necessary for sustenance. He was free of disease. He asked for something to eat because he was hungry. As evening approached, he felt melancholy and bade his children be about him. Night came, and he told me it was imperative for him to be given a sedative, that he might sleep. He did not think that he could persuade the doctor in this respect, and wished that I interceded in his behalf. I sent for the doctor; a senior was consulted; an injection was agreed to. And so I intervened. He thanked me and blessed me and had a bite to eat and cleansed himself and had his injection and thanked the doctor for all three children gathered around him and thanked the doctor for looking after him as a son and bade his wife and other relations good night. I told father that I was sure the injection would give him satisfying sleep, that he would wake up a new man. He blessed me yet again, and thanked me, and went to sleep. He slept an hour. We heard a cough then, that frightened us. Somebody switched on the light, and there, for us all to see, was father breathing deeply thrice: he did not breathe again.

Comal Swaminatha Rangaswami was born nearly sixty-five years ago, in a small town called Dindigul, in South India. His father was a vakil, the most respected man in that region. The family was not rich, if by wealth you meant money. There were a brother and a sister, and both were dear to him. The three children were reared in an atmosphere that was, while not puritanic, imbued with a high sense of what was ethical. The father was iron-willed and a man of principle: he never handled money, and C. S. Rangaswami was ever thereafter, as a result, never to place an undue importance on money. He grew up in that town. His higher studies were in Madras, and then started, at so young an age,—his father died when he was seventeen—a life that was dedicated to responsibilities which he never shirked. He "worked" his way through college: and he was already a journalist of sorts. The hell he passed through may be imagined if I were to recall that he was half-blind or worse in his college days. How he studied, how he amassed the learning that sweetened his writings of later years, how he avoided the pitfall of a sense of self-pity or bitterness, I frankly do not know. He got his break in life, when the Maharaja of Darbhanga visited Madras for the purpose of delivering some lectures, for, father was asked to "ghost" write those speeches. These so impressed the Maharaja, that he invited father to become his secretary. And so came about C. S. Rangaswami's emigration to the North.

There was the Darbhanga phase, which was to last hardly two years. The life was not satisfying, and father gratefully accepted an invitation to join the Bombay broking firm of Batliwala and Karani. His sojourn in the Gateway city was frenzied. But, one day, both the size of his earnings and the magnitude of his expenditures appalled him: and he fled the city. He reached Calcutta with nothing but three rupees in his pocket. He ensconced himself at the Continental Hotel. There he was to stay for a while, and he was thankful that the management did not have the impertinence to present his bill for three months. Slowly he set about earning a livelihood. His stock-broking experience and his fondness of writing pointed to his specialising in financial journalism: at one time, he was the financial correspondent of the leading daily newspapers in the country. Then, a friend wondered why father allowed his brains to be "picked". That was the inspiration for the start of Indian Finance. With Rs 200 as capital, and this collected as advance subscription from a small group of friends,

C. S. Rangaswami had the temerity to set himself as competitor to the only two financial weeklies then in existence, and both of them were British-owned. Indian Finance had no reason to succeed. It had no right to survive. It was against all logic that it should one day become an institution. C. S. Rangaswami, in a working partnership with his nephew, P. R. Srinivas, did the impossible by hard work and by a revolutionary approach to what was constituted by financial journalism. In those far-off days, it was heresy even to think that a staid weekly devoted to commerce and trade and industry could have a column that proclaimed itself to be Gossip. But father got away with it, got away with his supreme impertinence of challenging the established—and entrenched—weeklies, got away with the foolhardiness of trying to do all this on a meagre capital of Rs 200.

And shall I now set down his achievements? I should, but I cannot, for, I do not know them all. But it is a fact that, when the Central Bank in Calcutta had a run, father worked heroically by the side of Sir Sohrab Pochkhanawala to meet the demands; it is a fact that, when the Punjab National Bank stood in need of assistance, father arranged a "cash-credit" from the Imperial Bank; it is a fact that father trained the Indian politicians to pay attention to economics, too; it is a fact that father alone foresaw a strong gilded market during the tenure of the Second World War; it is a fact that father's efforts culminated in the amalgamation and strengthening of four Bengal banks; it is a fact that it was he who saw the challenge and opportunity inherent in Pakistan's non-devaluation of its currency in 1949; and it is a fact that, when Government have felt depressed, father it was who could find and pinpoint and stress that which were the brighter aspects of the economy.

But these are not the yardsticks of his worth, this was not the sum of his life. He lived to see that his relatives did not want, he provided them with a job or secured a job for them or equipped them to fend for themselves. Nobody who came to his house was turned away. His philanthropy was far beyond his means. Will those thousands forget him, who found sanctuary in his house, after a nightmare of a journey from Burma, in 1942? And those tens of thousands who ate his salt in the Bengal famine of 1943—are they not here to remember him in their prayers? These are his true achievements, and the people who earn and live today—they are the monument to my father.

And should I speak of him as father, and how he trained me, and how he was my father and friend, guru and adviser? No; not this week, at any rate. In a future Gossip, perhaps, when my heart needs must be unburdened. For, there is no room for sorrow here, no need of solace. I cannot mourn the passing away of a man who knew and felt and said that he was at peace with the world, because all that he needed to do had been done.

So I thank my father, for having been my father, for giving me the pride that I am his son. Those readers, his friends, deserve my gratitude, for they made him an apostle of cheer by enabling Indian Finance to live. I thank the evacuees from Burma and the refugees from Midnapore, for, it was they who made possible father's extravagant philanthropy.

The care that Dr R. N. Ghosh lavished on him, the attention that Dr H. K. Roy paid to him, the love with which his servant, Satrugnan, and my relations looked after him, the patience and courage with which my mother was steadfast by my father's side—these, too, require to be said. That done, my job is done, except perhaps again to express my high sense of pride in being the son of

C. S. Rangaswami

Co-operative Approach

THE most heartening feature of this year's annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce of Industry is the indication it has given of brighter prospects of friendly co-existence between the public and the private sectors of the national economy. Both the presidential address and the inaugural speech of the Prime Minister light up the wide area of common ground between Government and Business in their thinking on economic problems. The common ground was always there, in the past as at present. But, unfortunately, it was obscured by the suffocating smog of irrelevant controversies which had been allowed to continue far too long. The country owes it to the tact and wisdom of Sir Bejoy Prasad Singh Roy that the smog has lifted, so that it is now possible to appraise the problems of the national economy in their historical setting. Sir Bejoy has extended the hand of cooperation which has been warmly grasped by the Prime Minister. The understanding thus established can be the beginning of fruitful cooperation between the two sectors and more effective coordination of their resources for the attainment of common objectives. For it is adherence to common objectives that makes cooperation possible. These add up to an economic Panch Shila for internal application, not merely for the Government and Big Business, but for all sectors of the population. It comprises the following points, one arising out of the other:

1. Primacy of the Welfare of the masses.
 2. Elimination of obstacles to the advancement of the common man and removal of the burdens on his back.
 3. Maintenance of a rapid rate of economic and industrial development. Economic programmes, whether, of the public or the private sector, should be judged by how rapidly they help to build up enterprise.
 5. Mutual respect and readiness to consult in the formulation of economic policies.
- Within this framework there can be differences of approach and interpretation, sometimes sharp difference, but these will not lead to conflict, if there is readiness on all hands to be guided by the facts of economic life. As the Prime Minister said, "unless the policies belong to the realm of Utopian dreams, they have to keep company with the facts of life. Otherwise they fade away." The differences of approach or interpretation will facilitate a more complete understanding of these basic facts than will be possible through a single-pointed attack.

The President of the Federation has indicated, what the Prime Minister has underlined, the objectives listed above though not in the same terminology. Both agree that the central, dominant factor in the country is the recognition that the era of pathetic contentment of the masses has come to an end. The people are restive under the burden of poverty and are impatient for improved conditions of living. It is in this context that the sights have to be set for policies of economic development. Whether the incentive to progress in this direction comes from the passion for social justice or hardheaded appreciation of the economic and demographic situation in the country, there cannot be any rational opposition to applying the Gandhian test to the economic and social policies and institutions. As the Prime Minister put it, there should be a common understanding that if something comes in the way of the development of the millions of India, and is a burden to them, it must go. But there is room for legitimate difference of opinion regarding what constitute the principal obstacles to progress, and the order of priority according to which they should be eliminated

or shifted out of the way. Some would assign priority to the outmoded pattern of land ownership and cultivation, while others may consider that taxes on enterprise, or the import policy, qualify for that honour.

The common ground, it is satisfactory to note, extends beyond the formulation of the general aims of economic policy to the details of the practical programme for their implementation. There is first of all agreement on according priority to increasing agricultural output and on the desirability of the adoption of a cooperative approach for the achievement of such increase. Sir Bejoy has viewed this problem from a new angle and drawn attention to the fact that increased agricultural output is essential, not only to feed the growing population, but also to provide the sinews of industrial development. About 70 per cent of the export earnings of the country are contributed directly or indirectly by agriculture. In the long run, the foreign exchange gap created by the needs of industrialisation can only be bridged by increased export earnings.

Sir Bejoy also recognises that the agricultural policy should take note of the land hunger of the masses if it is to achieve lasting success. He is also not averse to the adoption of a cooperative approach to the problem of land reform, which currently has given rise to some furious controversies, and talk of civil war and bloodshed by some opponents of the reforms envisaged in the Nagpur Congress resolutions. What is of immediate significance in the Congress programme, as the Prime Minister has repeated times out of number, is the setting up of 'service cooperatives'. Other steps mentioned in the resolution will come in the fullness of time, with the free consent of the cultivators. Sir Bejoy has conceded that there is scope for 'service cooperatives' and, for that very reason, the conditions he has suggested for ensuring the success of the co-operative experiment should command the respectful attention of those who are impatient to hustle the pace of reform.

Equally helpful is the endorsement by the President, and later by the Federation, of the idea that the Third Plan should be of adequate size. The bold proposal put forward by Mr B. M. Birla for laying down a target for doubling the national income in ten years, instead of in 25 years as suggested by the Planning Commission, will induce many others besides businessmen assembled in New Delhi for the Federation's annual meeting to sit up and take notice. That is exactly the sort of approach which will make planning a live and lively issue for the masses and help to harness their energies for creating the resources necessary to maintain the required level of investment. If the business leaders of the country can also draw up a feasible and integrated programme for the achievement of the goal, the Planning Commission with its army of economic advisers and statistical mentors should not be too proud to take lessons at their feet.

Sir Bejoy has drawn attention to one aspect of the industrial situation that gives room for concern, namely the slowing down last year, of the rate of increase of industrial production. This has been reflected in the decline in the growth of railway traffic. The fall is particularly noticeable in the case of certain industries like textiles, cement and some engineering goods. For the fall in overall rate the difficulties of the textile industry are mainly responsible. If the demand for cloth picks up after the good harvests forecast for the kharif and rabi seasons, this cause will cease to operate. Recovery of the demand for cement will depend on how soon steel for construction will be freely available. The indications are hopeful of increased availability from indigenous sources.

Discussing the causes of the slackening of the tempo of development, Sir Bejoy has identified import control as the principal cause for the decreased output in a number of industries. The import cuts have been made necessary by the tight foreign exchange position. The foreign exchange crisis that caught the country unawares two years ago should lead to a reexamination of the pattern of industrial development that has been encouraged in recent years in both public and private sectors. In many cases industries have been set up which depend for maintenance of their rate of production on a substantial quantum of imported components and materials. The net result is that, while the index of industrial production shows a gratifying rise, it is accompanied by a steep rise in the import bill. Agricultural output, it is obvious, has not increased to the extent necessary to sustain a level of exports sufficient to pay for the largely increased volume of imports. And on any reasonable computation of possibilities in this direction, it is not likely to do so. Export of manufactured goods are not of much help, for as Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, pointed out at the last meeting of the Export Advisory Council the foreign exchange they earn is only a minute fraction of the amounts they consume. Foreign aid cannot be of more than temporary assistance. Even foreign investment will not materially alter the position, unless there is change in the pattern of development of new industries. The Planning Commission, as well as the business leaders, should devote more attention than they have hitherto done to the burden imposed by the cumulative growth of the import bill inherent in the programme of industrialisation. It surely is time to take stock of the situation and gear the development programme in future towards utilisation of indigenous resources and materials. Her is ample scope for cooperation between the public and private sectors and for the coordination of their resources at every level.

How to Approach the US Market

By PAUL H. BRENT

MUCH has been said about the size of the United States market, comprising some 170 million persons with an ever-increasing purchasing power. There is no need to go into extensive statistical analysis of the American economy at this time—it has been on a steady upward trend with literally a unsatisfied consumer demand. All too often there is a fear of the size of our market because of its vastness geographically and its population. It is difficult for those who have not been in the United States to realise that it takes three days and nights of train riding to cross the country, or twelve hours by air and over a week to drive it by motor car.

However, herein lies the opportunity for the overseas manufacturer or exporter seeking an outlet for his product in the United States. The United States is comprised of many markets of widely varying consumer preferences, buying power, and economic backgrounds. There are 47 separate primary trading areas in the United States, scattered throughout the country. These are of course the larger cities and their suburban environments. These are the major wholesale distribution centers, but in no sense does it represent a complete summation of the possible distribution outlets for imported goods. There are many lesser markets which offer ideal conditions for introduction of imported products, in the agricultural areas of the mid-west as well as in the larger metropolitan centers around our sea coasts.

Comprehensive data are available on the

characteristics of these markets through many sources in the United States. The overseas manufacturer or exporter can make a selection based on these economic indicators of the market where he could test his product. Certainly at the outset his beginning might be small, as in fact also many United States firms were small at one time. Too often, exporters abroad think in terms of a single distributor to cover the entire market in the United States. As a result there has been a high concentration of import agents handling foreign products along the Eastern seaboard of the United States. True, these are the heavy centers of population but these are also, by the same token, the areas of greatest competition. Would it not be better to test some other area where a more balanced reaction could be obtained for a particular product?

How then should an interested manufacturer or exporter go about this? First, talk with our trade mission, at the Trade Information Center at the United States Small Industries Exhibit, opening in Calcutta March 15th. The mission comprises men qualified in the fields of marketing on the manufacturing, wholesale, and retail levels. These men by their experience can give you guidance in whether your product is competitive, how it should be presented most effectively to the American buyer, how it should be packaged, advertised, and so on. The American buyer has been accustomed to being sold merchandise—he doesn't just buy it. It must be attractively presented. It must have a unique quality.

Higher US Bank Rates

By Paul Einzig

IN London the increase of the New York Bank rate by $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and similar increase in several other Federal Reserve districts, came as a complete surprise. Although there has been some progress towards recovery from the business recession in the United States, there have been no sign of marked boomlike or inflationary developments that would call for correction by disinflationary monetary measures. Admittedly, in the United States as in Britain the wage spiral continues in an upward direction. Britons have learnt by bitter experience, however, that even a 7 per cent Bank rate is unable to check excessive wage claims, it is doubtful, therefore, whether from this point of view a 3 per cent Bank rate in the United States could be really effective. In as far as the object of the change has to check wage inflation, the United States authorities are likely to learn a lesson at their own expense instead of having learnt it at Britain's expense.

Possibly the reason for the move which is bound to hinder the business recovery in the United States is that the United States authorities want to check the outflow of gold even at the cost of slowing down the recovery. Since Britain appears to be reluctant to lower the Bank rate to $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent, the interest differential between the two money markets was narrowed by an increase in the New York Bank rate.

The increase of the American Bank rates tends to influence the movement of funds indirectly, through its effect on American buying of British equities. It certainly halted the rising trend on Wall Street. In the old days this would have produced an adverse

effect on the dollar, because it would have discouraged the inflow of foreign capital for investment, or speculation in American equities. At present, however, there is relatively little foreign interest in Wall Street, partly because prices are considered to be too high and partly because of the feeling of uncertainty about the dollar. On the other hand there is considerable American interest in British equities. After each rise in Wall Street there is fresh demand for high-class British equities which offer a much higher yield than the corresponding class of American equities. A move which tends to check the rise in Wall Street also tends therefore to discourage the flow of American funds to London. To the extent to which this effect is produced the higher Bank rate in New York does in fact help in safeguarding the American gold reserve against an outflow through the investment of American capital in Britain.

Such American operations on the London Stock Exchange have become a very important factor and are liable to affect the trend of the London Stock Exchange and the tendency of sterling. The increase in the New York Bank rate was followed by a fall in the prices of American favourites such as Electrical and Musical Industries, Courtauld, &c, and the whole market tended to be affected by the weakness of these equities. The favourable effect of Mr Khrushchev's statement that there was no ultimatum, and that the deadline date of May 27 concerning the Berlin dispute was no longer rigidly upheld, was more than wiped out by the effect of the temporary cessation of American demand on the London Stock Exchange.

The effect of the higher Bank rate on Wall Street does not in itself provide sufficient justification for the cessation of American

These are things on which our mission can advise you.

The trade mission has as one of its working tools a most comprehensive commercial library, comprising trade and industrial magazines of all types—twelve hundred pounds of them. Here you will find information on products presently sold in the United States, how they are marketed, packaged, and advertised. From this source and our counseling service you may learn about the competitive factors on any product.

This activity of the trade mission, however, is a highly concentrated version of the day-to-day trade promotion activities of the American Foreign Service. Through the American Embassy in Delhi and the American Consulates in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, Indian businessmen have at hand a trade promotion service which is sincerely interested in offering guidance on import-export trade matters, investment matters, and tourism development. Backing up our people in the Embassy and the Consulates is an extensive trade promotion organization in the United States Government through which your interests in trade, import and export, investment or travel promotion may be made known to American businesses. This is a unique service; it is free. Here you may file your trade or investment opportunities, requests for agency representation or direct sales outlets. This information is distributed throughout the United States through published media and through a network of field offices in 33 major cities and 600 cooperative offices

located in chambers of commerce and trade organizations.

Your own Government interests itself also in this field, as evidenced by the activities of your Commercial Counselors in the Embassy at Washington and your Consulates in United States cities. The United States Department of Commerce has close working relationship with these offices since we have mutual interests in the development of a larger two-way trade between your country and ours.

There are innumerable trade associations for particular commodities which can be sources of information on marketing and market characteristics. The United States is a market which has been intensely cultivated, not only by American producers but also by producers abroad. Market analysis is a highly developed science in the United States and there are many firms that can perform a comprehensive job in appraising marketing prospects for a particular commodity. Names of these organizations are available through the American Consulate and also by contacting our trade mission.

These are only some of the major channels that can be used in approaching the American market. If one caution is most appropriate, it would be this: Do not be frightened by the size of the United States market. Select a likely trading area out of the many regional markets in the United States. It is better to cultivate one such regional market properly than to approach the entire United States market in an indifferent manner.

buying of first-rate British equities. Although that change tends to hold up trade recovery in the United States it does not affect the progress of trade recovery in Britain. It now seems to be certain that Britain will witness a noteworthy expansion of production during the next three months or so. The recent deflationary measures are at last beginning to produce their effect.

Moreover, the Budget statement on April 7 is certain to administer a considerable additional dose of deflation, much of which is likely to produce an immediate effect. It is now considered certain that the standard rate of Income Tax will be reduced from 8s. 6d. in the pound to 7s. 6d. A reduction by a full shilling in the rate is bound to encourage both production and consumption. Under the British "pay as you earn" system wage earners and salary earners stand to benefit immediately by the cut, for the amount reduced from their weekly earnings for Income Tax would become smaller. There would be more available for consumer spending. Even though business firms would not derive immediate benefit from the tax cut, the anticipation of the eventual increase of their net profit margins as a result of lower taxation would encourage them to expand their production and to step up their capital expenditure.

Moreover, the Chancellor of the Exchequer is also expected to announce the Government's decision to speed up the repayment of post-war credits. The outstanding amount of these post-war credits is about £430 million, and the Chancellor is expected to repay ahead of schedule at least £100 million soon after the Budget statement. Most recipients of these payments are likely to regard the amounts received as a windfall and

will spend most of it without much delay. Together with the increases in the pay packets as a result of smaller reductions for Income Tax, this will result in a considerable increase in demand for consumer goods.

A trade revival resulting from these fiscal measures would not have greatly benefited the London Stock Exchange so long as the "ultimatum" of May 27 was in force. For many people would have preferred to be out of the market in anticipation of war scares that would be due to occur some time before the May deadline. But now that the time limit has been made elastic the war scares are liable to occur much later, possibly not before June or July. This would give investors time to benefit by the effect of the business recovery on Stock Exchange prices, without risking being caught in a slump due to a war scare before they had time to liquidate their commitments.

In any case, Mr Macmillan's Moscow visit created a favourable impression in Britain, and it is expected that this will find expression in the result of public opinion surveys in the near future. The apparent improvement of the chances of the Conservative Party to win the general election will also tend to help the Stock Exchange.

There is of course always a risk of a marked deterioration of the international political outlook as a result of some aggressive statement or action by Mr Khrushchev, long before the conference over Berlin has reached a deadlock. Such a setback would of course affect the Stock Exchange, and it is entirely unpredictable. But barring such event, the improvement of the business outlook in Britain and the prospects of tax cuts point towards a rise in the Stock Exchange.

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EDITORIAL NOTES

Tea on Top

The Chairman's speech at the Indian Tea Association strikes a more cheerful note than we have been accustomed to hear, for some time past, from the spokesmen of the tea industry. One of the developments, which promise financial benefit to the industry, is the success of the engineering section of the Association in making available an improved type of machine for tea-making. This machine, it is confidently expected, would help production of a better standard of tea and, it is hoped, at lower cost. The widespread use of the machine should also help Indian tea to maintain its position in foreign markets. In this connexion Mr L. T. Carmichael also welcomed the signs of the revival of the International Tea Agreement which, he said, would stabilise tea prices in world markets.

The major development which is responsible in improving the prospects of the industry is the reduction of taxes announced towards the end of the last year, which has been further sealed down by the reduction of export duties announced in the 1959 budget. The total benefit to the industry from these two instalments of tax reduction is estimated at about Rs 3.5 crores; but these benefits accrue only when tea is exported and may not in all cases reach the producer. Mr Carmichael

has drawn attention to the feeling in some quarters that the financial problem of the tea estates would have been lessened, had the producer been the sole beneficiary from the Government's consideration.

While acknowledging the benefits to the industry from these tax concessions, Mr Carmichael has also drawn attention to the multiplicity of taxes which magnify the impact of the tax burden. There is certainly a strong case for simplification of the tax system, even if it is conceded that scope for further reduction is limited. The psychological effect of an unnecessarily vexatious system of taxation is to inhibit further investment, with serious consequences for the future of the industry. In this connexion Mr Carmichael has also referred with concern to the decline of the British investment in the tea industry and its possible effect on the sales of Indian tea in the British market. As Mr Carmichael himself has pointed out, British Capital does not find the climate inclement for further investment in India. And, if it chooses to give a wide berth to tea, the reasons deserve to be looked into closely. It is possible that British capital which was invested in the Indian tea industry is now seeking fresh outlets in areas where it could expect the same advantages that it enjoyed when tea plantations were first developed in this country. Since these conditions cannot be revived in this country, it will be advisable for the maintenance of tea exports, to explore alternative outlets, in order to reduce helpless dependence on a single market. The domestic market itself can absorb a much larger proportion of the production, once the country is able to get over the period of stringency of foreign exchange. In the meantime Indian tea should not be allowed to slide back from the top place in the list of Indian exporters.

Problem of Paint

The Indian paint industry, as the Chairman of the Paint Federation told its annual meeting is affected at more than one stage by Import Control. Some of the raw materials it directly consumes are subjected to drastic control and have to be imported against "actual users' licences. The industry is also affected by the shortages experienced by the manufacturers of intermediate products. For instance, lead and zinc oxides are important constituents of paints for which there is a large and growing market. These paints are indispensable for protecting metal work against corrosive action of the weather. But the manufacturers of these oxides are finding it increasingly difficult to get adequate supplies of the metals for which the country is mostly dependent on imports. The quotas for lead and zinc have been so drastically cut, that the paint industry is

faced with great difficulty in getting the needed material.

The case for larger allocations of import quotas for the paint industry would have been irresistible, if the industry had been able to show a significant improvement in its export performance. But the industry is handicapped by high cost of production. While the extension of the system of drawback of customs duties to cover paint industry is urgently necessary, it cannot be of more than limited assistance in stimulating exports. It is a point for consideration whether dependence on costly imported material is not also partly responsible for the high cost of the final product. The shortage of foreign exchange and consequent import restrictions afford sufficient incentive for development of indigenous substitutes. The Indian standards Institute can also help by adopting a more flexible policy in drawing up standards, instead of sticking to traditional specifications. The late Dr George Washington Carver made a wide range of paints and pigments from the clays of Alabama. Indian clays will also yield their secrets to patient questioning. Has the Paint Federation, or its Research Wing, yet devoted adequate attention to this aspect of paint manufacture?

Dr. M. R. Jayakar

The death of Dr Jayakar breaks another link with the past—a past to which many of the present generation will be inclined to look back with nostalgic feelings. It was the time when the country was developing the idea of nationhood, and produced sturdy personalities who helped the process. None among them was sturdier than Dr M. R. Jayakar, whose contribution to national life was not confined to a single field of activity. Starting his career as a lawyer, his career covered a wide gamut, law, politics, social service and education. In each field he achieved rare distinction in an age when a conscious effort was made to maintain standards at a high level. These did not exhaust the range of his activities. He was a connoisseur of music and himself a musician of no mean order. Dr Jayakar belonged to the age of national upheaval and conflicts with authority. Living in revolutionary times, Dr Jayakar conserved his influence and capacity to act as bridge between opposite camps and intervened along with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, with whose name his own was inseparably linked for many years, at critical moments to prevent an irreparable breach. His last notable intervention in politics was as a member of the Constituent Assembly when he made a memorable speech advocating retention of the link with the Commonwealth. Though the actual proposal he put forward was bound to be rejected, he could have the satisfaction that the substance of his proposal has been realised in the continued association with

Indian Finance

the Commonwealth. His last years were spent in building up the University of Poona and writing his memoirs which affords a valuable insight into the politics of his times.

Timely Concession

The Chief Minister of West Bengal spliked the Opposition guns most effectively by announcing the withdrawal of Sales Tax on books last Tuesday. Most of the Opposition members had come prepared for leading a frontal attack on this issue. But the quiet announcement at the introductory stage caught them unawares and many of them were not able to switch on to other topics. Only one or two members kept up the tradition of trenchant criticism. The others congratulated the Chief Minister on the timely concession. The question of Sales Tax had been agitating the book trade for a long time and, recently, the publishers and book-sellers in the State observed one day's hartal to draw attention to their case for withdrawal of this levy on knowledge. All States do not levy Sales Tax on books and this placed publishers in Calcutta at a serious disadvantage as against publishers elsewhere. At present 10 out of 14 States and almost all the union territories had exempted books from Sales Tax. The recent withdrawal of Sales Tax on books and periodicals in Bombay lent renewed urgency to the issue. That the State Government has been able to withdraw the tax, in spite of pressing need for funds to finance development plans, is certainly matter for gratification for the reading public, who hope that the remaining four States—Assam, Andhra, Bihar and Orissa—where Sales Tax is still levied on books will also fall in line.

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LTD.

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Capital:
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Subscribed - Rs. 4,00,00,000
Paid-up - Rs. 2,00,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 1,48,00,000
Working Funds
(31-12-58) over Rs. 114,00,00,000

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General Manager:
S. T. SADASIVAN

March 14, 1959

IF, thirty-five years ago, there was a World of Finance, nobody knew about it. In an India whose preoccupations were all political, economics—the money market—was all but neglected. It was C. S. Rangaswami, with intuitive genius, who discovered the lost World of Finance, explored it with the tender care of an archaeologist digging up the relics of some city lost ages before, decoded and explained the hieroglyphics of a "language" which, if it at all had lived, had died long ago. At a time when Indian statistics were as inadequate and puzzling as they are plethoric and unhelpful today, he learnt to compile figures that meant something and, by precept, to cause an ever-increasing interest in the "tabular statements". He held it as axiomatic that study of a country's economy can best be made with what he called a money market approach. That he was not wrong in this emphasis that he placed on the World of Finance was amply proved in his lifetime. During the eventful 'thirties, his was a lone, calm voice that saw the future clear. When the Second World War broke out, his was the lone prediction that it would be a "three per cent" war, that "giltedged" would never be a casualty. When Partition of India came about, it was he who recognised and reiterated the notion that, with the non-devaluation of the Pakistani rupee, India was being given an opportunity which it could usefully seize. In the debates over the Second Plan, C. S. Rangaswami insisted that the problem of resources would depend on Government's borrowing policy, and its success or failure. C. S. Rangaswami, like all geniuses, was a painstaking man; but death does not spare even a genius, and last week it claimed him.



Slow-down in New Deposits

WE may draw attention to the fact that, in recent months, there has seemed to be an interruption of the stridently upward trend in the Deposits of Scheduled Banks since 1956. However, during the course of February, there has been a slight improvement, but, nevertheless, except in so far as the return of Scheduled Banks for February 27 records the passing of Rs 1650 crore mark in Deposits,

the fact remains that, for reasons which we hope to divine in the course of the next few weeks, the relationship between Government disbursements and accretion to Scheduled Banks Deposits appears to have become somewhat obscure. In any case, while it is proper that we should take cognisance of this fact at this juncture, it may be unwise to reach any firm conclusions until after heavy governmental disbursements take place during the course of March.

At the other extreme, Advances, which long remained stagnant or were indeed showing a declining trend, have, since around the beginning of December, expanded at a very considerable pace. This, too, is a question that needs to be examined.

Lastly, in recent weeks, some element of disinvestment in giltedged by Scheduled Banks has been discerned. Why this was necessary and whether this forebodes a much less spectacular year for Government borrowings will be a topic to which we have to address ourselves.

For the present, we are content to draw attention to these three phenomena; the post mortem can be held, say, a month ahead.

Spectacular Rise in Active Notes

BRISK demand for money, owing to beginning of the month disbursements and end of fiscal year payments by Government and busy season needs, is borne testimony to in the return of the Reserve Bank for March 6, according to which Active Note circulation has expanded by the spectacular amount of Rs 33.95 crores to Rs 1688.55 crores. Moreover, there was outflow of Rupee Coin for nearly Rs 3 crores. Currency has been expanded against Rupee Securities for Rs 20 crores, of which, in round figures, Rs 15 crores can be attributed to transfer from the Banking Department. The balance, obviously, is an index of the deficit financing taken recourse to by Government during the week under review.

In the Banking Department, the month early pressure is emphasised by declines in the Deposits of the Central Government, State Governments and Scheduled Banks. The Central Government's Deposits are lower by Rs 4.74 crores at Rs 52.04 crores; the Deposits of the State Governments have declined by Rs 6.10 crores to Rs 18.32 crores; and the Reserve Balances of member banks are sharply lower by nearly Rs 11 crores at Rs 65.60 crores. Moreover, the State Governments have increased their borrowings from the Reserve Bank, and the central banking institution's Other Loans and Advances are also higher by Rs 3.92 crores at Rs 90.05 crores.

Lastly, Balances Held Abroad have declined by the fractional

amount of Rs 9 lakhs to Rs 32.85 crores.

The return of the State Bank for March 6 possibly registers the first of a fresh tranche of counter-part funds, although the State Government's Deposits, as on March 6, are higher only by Rs 0.67 crores at Rs 493.80 crores. Our suspicion in this regard is based on the fact that the State Bank's investments are higher by nearly Rs 10 crores at Rs 272.74 crores. Since the State Bank is experiencing an insistent demand for money, it would not have increased its investments in giltedged, unless such investments were of a special or contra nature. It would follow that, as against a presumed accrual of Rs 10 crores on special deposit account, month early disbursements and busy season demand have been responsible for an off-setting drain of Rs 10 crores, so that Deposits as such appear to be unchanged. Meantime, as reflecting the busy season pressure, the total of Advances has moved up by Rs 2.70 crores to Rs 199.15 crores. The need to invest freshly in giltedged, coupled with an increase in Advances, has wrought a decline of Rs 11.44 crores to Rs 21.81 crores in Cash in Hand and with the Reserve Bank, even after the State Bank had borrowed from the Reserve Bank to the tune of Rs 3.00 crores.

The return of Scheduled Banks for February 27 again bears testimony to the onward march of the busy season. The total of Advances has risen by Rs 5.46 crores to Rs 958.09 crores and, at this level, Advances are within striking distance of the peak touched in the 1957-58 busy season. Deposits are higher by Rs 0.75 crores at Rs 1650.25 crores. There has been disinvestment in giltedged for about Rs 1½ crores. Borrowings from the Reserve Bank are higher.

at Rs 31.23 crores. In the end result, Cash Balances are higher by Rs 0.30 crores at Rs 160.03 crores.

Allahabad Bank Limited

Among the major Indian Joint Stock Banks, Allahabad Bank Limited is the only institution so far to have announced an improvement in its balance of profit in respect of the performance in 1958. (The State Bank, it is true, has also reported an increase in its earnings, but it is not, strictly, a joint stock bank; and the two major banks whose results have yet to be received are those of the Indian Bank and the United Bank of India). It is pertinent and useful for us to examine why and how Allahabad Bank Limited, in a year during which banking results generally have been poor, was able not only to maintain but even improve upon its results for 1957.

It is not as if Allahabad Bank was, if we may say so, "fortunate" enough not to have experienced an increase in unutilisable resources. But where the bank has been fortunate is that, firstly, it has long been an institution whose Deposit resources consisted predominantly of higher interest bearing Deposits. As such, the "system" to be adopted in the utilisation of free resources in a profitable manner has necessarily been worked out in some detail. Secondly, Allahabad Bank has experienced a small rise in its Advances, which is again a phenomenon that is counter to the general trends among banks in 1958. Having said this, we may now proceed to analyse the accounts of Allahabad Bank Limited for 1958.

The Indian Bank Limited

H. O. First Line Beach, Madras-1

In consonance with its policy of inculcating the banking habit amongst the community, the Bank has been opening a number of branches in the recent past.

There are now no fewer than 112 branches of the Bank functioning not only in India but also in Ceylon and Malaya.

In addition, the 23 Local offices of the Bank serve the entire Madras City and Suburbs.

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New York Agents:
First National City Bank of New York.

D. P. PARTHASARATHY
Secretary.

18/3/59

Deposits rose from Rs 40.76 crores to Rs 45.32 crores; the increase is mainly under Fixed Deposits, which are nearly Rs 5 crores higher at Rs 29.51 crores; Savings Bank Deposits have also been marked up, but current accounts have registered a fall of Rs 0.73 crores to Rs 10.39 crores. While, of course, during the period when there seemed to be a competition for attracting deposits, Allahabad Bank could not afford to be an idle spectator, it wisely recognised that an increase in higher interest bearing deposits had immediately to be offset by an increase in its "earning" assets. As such, on the other side of the ledger, gilt-edged in-

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. CON/GM[9]P & M/105/EMP/59 for supply of spare parts for G.M. Engine Model 6-71. Details to be obtained from the tender Schedule. Tenders will be opened on 26.3.59 at 3 P.M.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores, (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23, on remittance of Rs. 5/- (not refundable) per copy by Money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipt for depositing of Rs. 1000/- as earnest money with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs. 1000/- with the Controller of Stores are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

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vestments are seen to have risen sharply from Rs 8.72 crores to Rs 14.62 crores. As already stated, Advances rose from Rs 23.12 crores to Rs 25.06 crores. While Cash Balances are largely unchanged, it became necessary for the Allahabad Bank to have recourse to borrowings to the tune of Rs 2.32 crores.

What seems to be the prompt "contra" investment of accruing high cost deposits has made its impress felt on the profit and loss account. There is a substantial rise of just under Rs 0.40 crores to Rs 2.16 crores in the income by interest and discount; and commission, exchange and brokerage have fetched roughly Rs 4 lakhs more. It was, therefore, well within the capacity of the bank to bear an increase of Rs 0.34 crores to Rs 1.24 crores in the interest paid on deposits, etc. Then, with a rise of Rs 8.69 lakhs to Rs 83.31 lakhs under the head of Salaries and Allowances, the balance of profit marks a slight rise—but the rise is nevertheless significant—from Rs 13.68 lakhs to Rs 13.71 lakhs.

The dividends have, of course, been maintained; the provision for bonus to staff claims a higher figure at Rs 7.32 lakhs against Rs 6.88 lakhs.

In a year of relatively poor banking results, the performance of Allahabad Bank Limited in 1958 may be said outstanding.

Bank of India

The accounts of the Bank of India Limited for 1958 may be said to be representative of the experience of banking institutions during a year in which the fresh accretions of Deposit resources, and higher cost Deposits at that, was an embarrassment because there was by no means a corresponding expansion in the demand for advances.

According to the balance sheet of the Bank of India Limited as at December 31, 1958, Deposits and

other accounts registered a small increase from Rs 82.60 crores to Rs 88.27 crores; what is significant is that Fixed Deposits should have risen by nearly a third from Rs 30.94 crores to Rs 39.58 crores, the while that current accounts, etc., showed a fall from Rs 41.48 crores to Rs 36.83 crores. We may call it an accretion of new resources in the form of Time Liabilities, and we may also interpret this as a switch from Demand to Time Liabilities because of the attractive rates being offered on Time Deposits.

The bank took the precautionary step of increasing substantially its investment portfolio. Gilt-edged holdings have risen from Rs 18.61 crores to Rs 21.91 crores; and investments in debentures or bonds are also considerably higher at Rs 1.44 crores against Rs 0.61 crores. The total of Advances, in bearing testimony to the low level of demand, shows a fractional decline from Rs 59.38 crores to Rs 58.99 crores.

The Bank of India was in a position to liquidate borrowings, which had been placed in the 1957 balance sheet at Rs 1.50 crores. In the result, Cash Balances have been somewhat drawn on.

The steps taken by the Bank of India to improve the volume of its earning assets, apart from advances, have resulted in a substantial rise of over half a crore to Rs 3.88 crores in the income by interest and discount. On the other hand, the income by way of commission, exchange and brokerage is lower by Rs 15 lakhs. Not surprisingly, interest paid on deposits has shot up from Rs 1.66 crores to Rs 1.95 crores. Salaries and Allowances also absorb Rs 10 lakhs more at Rs 1.21 crores. Consequently, the balance of profit has declined from Rs 93.47 lakhs to Rs 85.77 lakhs.

The provision for tax stands reduced by Rs 5 lakhs at Rs 25 lakhs. The interim and final dividends have been maintained. Bonus

to staff absorbs Rs 1 lakh more at Rs 16 lakhs. They carry forward, at Rs 12.79 lakhs, is much lower than the Rs 16.02 lakhs brought in.

There can hardly be any doubt, as the Directors' Report points out, that, in a difficult year for banking, "the Company's business continued to function satisfactorily."

THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have decided to declare a second Interim Dividend on 30th March 1959 (additional to the Interim Dividend of 2%, free of income tax, declared on 6th August 1958) in respect of the Company's financial year ending 31st March 1959, of 2%, free of income tax, payable on or after 14th April 1959 to registered shareholders whose names appear in the Register on 30th March 1959 or to their mandatees.

Transfers received at the Company's Registered Office before close of business on 25th March 1959 will, if in order, be registered in time for the transferees to receive the Dividend.

Although the final results for the year to 31st March 1959, will not be known for some time, it is clear from the information at present available that the profit for the year will be lower than for the year to 31st March 1958, and in these circumstances the Directors are unlikely to be able to recommend a Final Dividend in excess of 2%.

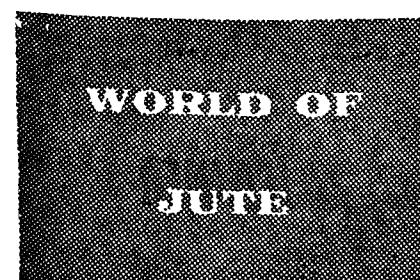
By Order of the Board
B. GRANGER PEARSON
Assistant Secretary

Virginia House,
37 Chowringhee,
Calcutta.
11th March 1959.

N.B. Shareholders should inform the Registrar of any change in their registered address

Indian Finance

March 14, 1959



Fall in Production and Stocks

THANKS to the development of a number of favourable factors, the outstanding feature of the week's trading in the Jute Goods market has been a steady rise in the prices of sackings, which have remained neglected for long. Apart from the numerous enquiries and the rumours of orders from various quarters, hopes are entertained that stocks of this category of goods will be reduced with the curtailment of production from the 2nd March and an improvement in the internal demand.

As a matter of fact, total stocks have shown a drop of 2,700 tons at the end of February as compared to the January-end figure. Hessians have accounted for a fall of 1,300 tons and sackings for 2,500 tons, while other varieties are higher by 1,100 tons. As far as production is concerned, there is a decline of as much as 8,500 tons in the same month, reflecting a fall in the number of working hours from 206 to 192. But the decline in the production of sackings is more pronounced than that of Hessians, mainly due to the gradual switch-over of looms during the past many months in view of the shortage of Hessians and the fall

in demand for sackings. The following figures (in tons) show the trends of production and stocks during the past three months:—

	Hessian Sackings	*Total
Production:		
February	36,900	39,500
January	40,100	45,200
December	40,100	49,200

Stocks:			
Jany-end	15,500	80,200	111,100
Feb-y-end	16,800	82,700	113,800
Decr-end	15,800	80,200	109,700

*Includes also Other Varieties.

From the above figures, it is very clear that the statistical position is becoming more healthier than in the recent past and, with the closure of a further 1½ per cent looms from the 2nd March, stocks especially of sackings will be brought to manageable figures in the near future. This factor has naturally imparted a bullish sentiment to the market. Again, large-scale coverings on the part of shippers are still taking place in near-by positions even in non-standard constructions. This should be interpreted as a sign of revival of overseas enquiry for Indian jute goods.

Although foreign buyers are neglecting the forward positions, preferring to work out in spot and affloat lots, the anticipation of early orders from various destinations have kept prices firm. In this respect, it is encouraging to note that the demand for jute goods is expanding in Egypt, which is expected to take about 30,000 tons of jute manufactures per year from this country. There are also reports that the representatives of the Argentine Government will hold discussions with the shippers to formulate plans for future business. This interest, shown by Argentina, has raised the hope that she may take large quantities this year in view of her poor off-

take in the past due to foreign exchange difficulties. Above all, the prospects of an increased demand from the South-East Asian countries, following the recent visit of the IJMA delegation, have infused confidence in the market.

Marketwise, prices of heavy goods have been showing a steady rise under the lead of B. Twills, being influenced by the persistent rumours of the possibility of the export duty on raw jute being removed at an early date. Although business in Hessians has been comparatively small, this category of goods is expected to resist lower levels due to the shortage of ready stocks. Mills, taking advantage of the rise in prices, are reported to have sold fair quantities in the forward positions of both Hessians and sackings. Following were the price trends:

	March 5th	March 7th	March 11th
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Hessians:			
40" x 10 ozs. Ready	39.55	39.70	39.45
40" x 10 ozs. April-June	38.20	38.65	38.85

40" x 10 ozs. July-September	38.30	38.70	38.80
40" x 8 ozs.	32.30	32.40	32.25
40" x 7½ ozs.	30.00	30.00	29.85

Sackings:			
B. Twills Ready	90.00	91.30	92.60
B. Twills Apl.-June	90.70	91.80	93.00
B. Twills July-Sept.	91.75	92.80	93.90
Hy. Coes (Green)	88.75	90.50	92.00
Cornacks	90.50	91.25	93.00
Cubans	110.50	111.00	112.00
A. Twills	106.00	106.50	109.00
L. Twills	102.00	102.50	103.50
D. W. Flours	109.50	110.00	110.50
Sugar Twills	101.50	102.50	103.75

Futures:			
Hessian-May	37.88	37.94	38.52
Sacking-May	90.40	90.35	92.55
Raw Jute-March	20.36	20.38	20.88
Raw Jute-June	21.52	21.44	22.20

RAW JUTE:
In sympathy with the manufactured goods section, conditions in

the Raw Jute section are ruling generally steady. Although the mills have continued to show only limited interest in their purchases, sellers remain reserved in view of the possibility of the abolition of the export duty. The limited buying on the part of mills is mainly due to the uncertainty with regard to the extent of financial assistance that they may get from the Government to build up large stocks.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. CON/COS[23] F2/59 for supply of 15000 yds wire P.B. J. No. 12 S.W.G. Tenders will be opened on 8.4.59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23, on remittance of Rs. 2/- (not refundable) per copy by Money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of Cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipt for depositing of Rs. 200/- as earnest money with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs. 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax clearance certificate with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
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WORLD OF TEA

Demand Fair, But Not General

THE demand for Tea is now less pressing than recently, though it is described as still quite good. In the Calcutta market, "Teas for price" have been receiving only a fair enquiry, while the leg-cut teas are often dearer. Darjeeling teas are meeting with much less demand and there are appreciable withdrawals.

In Mincing Lane, the best liquoring invoices are dearer, while teas for price are also wanted, the lower end of the price range gaining a penny at 34d per pound. The unrest in Africa has inevitably drawn attention on the trouble spots, such as Nyasaland, which produces tea. But obviously, it is far too early to foresee whether the unrest, if it continues, will have any adverse effect on tea production.

Most of the African tea-producing countries have increased their production enormously over the past two or three decades. In 1934, Nyasaland production was only 5 million pounds. By 1958, it grew to over 23 million pounds—the highest figure yet achieved.

Meanwhile, the Tea Association of India has welcomed the relief granted to the industry in the 1959-60 Budget by the reduction of 2 nP per pound in the export duty. The Association has, however, viewed with some misgivings the increase of 2 nP in the excise duty payable by gardens in Zone III-B and pointed out that these gardens are mainly producing quality teas, which are mostly exported to foreign markets. The increased excise duty on such teas, it is pointed out, will add to their cost and thereby impair their competitive position and the foreign exchange earnings, which these quality teas bring into the country, may thus be adversely affected. It is also stated that the revenue

that this increased duty may bring to Government may not be large; but the amount of foreign exchange that may be lost by the weakening of the competitive position of these teas may be significant in the present context.

In the Export Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 68,171 packages. There was a fair, but not very general demand. "Tea for price" together with plain and medium Broken declined by 4 to 8 nP per pound. The poorer Fannings were an irregular 4 nP easier; but the cleanly-sorted types were sold well at often dearer rates. The few orthodox BOPs and OFs with bright liquors were sold readily. The plainer BOPs were up to 10 nP easier and often difficult to sell, while similar OFs were irregular and on occasions dearer.

Useful liquoring CTC types were sold well although at often easier prices. The poorer CTC descriptions were well supported at irregular and sometimes dearer rates. The brighter leg-cut teas were often dearer, others selling readily at about 4 to 6 nP easier. Whole Leaf grades met with a fair demand, stylish kinds tending dearer. Darjeelings met with much less demand and there were appreciable withdrawals. Following rates were quoted:—Clean Black Pekoe Rs 1.90 to Rs 1.94; Plain BP Rs 1.54 to Rs 1.58; Plain Fannings Rs 1.70 to Rs 1.76; Medium BP Rs 1.52 to Rs 1.56; Medium Fannings Rs 1.68 to Rs 1.74; Best Assam CTC BP Rs 2.30 to Rs 2.40 and Best Assam CTC Fannings Rs 2.55 to Rs 2.75.

In the Internal Sale, offerings consisted of 21,458 packages of Dusts and 3,756 packages of Leaf grades. There was a good general demand for Dusts. Orthodox descriptions ruled fully 2 nP per pound easier although, where leaf was powdery, there was some competition and selected types in this category were sold at a small premium. Leg-cut teas were somewhat irregular. There was no demand for the best Darjeeling teas, which resulted in some withdrawals. CTC teas were rather irregular and demand was selective. Following rates were quoted:—Medium Doors Dust Rs 1.78 to Rs 1.80; Medium Assam Grainy Dust Rs 1.72 to Rs 1.76; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 1.95 to Rs 2.10 and Best CTC Assam Dust Rs 2.60 to Rs 3.00. There was, however, less demand for the Leaf grades. The few lines of Green Tea, on offer, were sold readily at prices around valuation.

In the Cochin market, approximately 700,000 pounds of Leaf tea were offered for exports. Quality remained unchanged and there were a number of flavoury high-grown on offer. There was a good demand for best liquoring high-grown Broken; but prices were barely steady. Similar Fannings were sold at easier rates. Whole Leaf grades met with slightly better support and prices were occasionally dearer. Low Medium was quoted at Rs 1.55 to Rs 1.70; Medium at Rs 1.80 to Rs 2.25; Good Medium at Rs 2.35 to Rs 2.80 and Quality at Rs 3.00 to Rs 5.05.

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The imposition of excise duty on tea is among the measures contemplated by the Pakistan Government to boost the exports of tea, which had been dwindling year by year. Excise duty may result in an increase in the domestic price of tea; but the Government expect a fall in internal consumption and greater efforts to export on the part of the plantation owners. Though Pakistan is entitled to export 45 million pounds annually under the International Tea Agreement last year, total exports were of the order of only 7 million pounds. In contrast, both India and Ceylon exceeded their quotas with exports of 460 million pounds and 361 million pounds respectively.

In Mincing Lane, offerings were 29,032 packages including 26,14 packages of Northern India tea. There was a fair general demand with interest centred on the better liquoring teas which were about steady. Low Medium and Plain thin teas, however, rule irregular and easier. Good plain tea was a strong market and prices were fully firm. Rates remained unchanged.

Indian Finance and C. S. Rangaswami were used synonymously, and C. S. Rangaswami, in his role as Eavesdropper, was known to have reported, and sometimes "created", Clive Street Gossip. Well, my father is dead, and there remains an Eavesdropper to weep for him. Am I to weep in public? to confess my sense of irreparable loss that he will not be there to chide me for a bloomer, and praise me for something else? Or am I, as Eavesdropper, to keep aloof as a pseudonymous person should? Should I write of his conquests, riches, spoils? or tell of where he failed, if he failed? or open out my heart, and write as a son in anguish will? Gentle reader, Eavesdropper, as Mark Antony once did, needs must take pause: his heart is still heavy, and he is still benumbed. He weeps—I weep—for him who is gone.

I THINK that Dr Roy has taken the wind out of the sails of the opposition by announcing the abolition of the sales tax on books. Those who have been following the arguments over the issue in the press would be warm in their congratulations. Apart from the economics of it and the adverse effect it was having on the book trade of the States, I have always considered it a barbarous levy. Even for an insatiably tax-hungry government, it must be taboo as a species of fiscal cannibalism. In its way, it was as inhibiting as the notorious taxes on knowledge in Great Britain in the mid-nineteenth century. It is a matter of history how the abolition, between 1853 and 1861, of the Advertisement Tax, stamp duty on newspapers and the duty on paper and the subsequent Education Act of 1870 were something of an intellectual and educational land-mark. "Of all decades in history," said a British historian, "a wise man would choose the 1850's to be young in." A hundred years from now, the second decade since independence may be looked back with similar nostalgia. Old hearts other than Mr Nehru's have rejoiced at the sight of young boys and girls run in and out of schools swinging their satchels with jaunty abandon. Not all these schools are as good as one would desire them to be and some of them are as near Dotheboys as makes no difference. But the tremendous upsurge for learning that is evident all around is both exhilarating and frightening.

"Why," you ask, "should it frighten you?" It is rather an involved question to answer. Books are books and the values they represent are subject to many different assaults these days that I am reluctant to seem to imply that one can ex-

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

aggerate their importance. Some of these assaults are, like the Sales Tax, brazen; others are more subtle and insidious, like the cinema and—this, mercifully, not our misfortune yet—television. But there are some very obvious risks in this passion for book learning, though, on the whole, I am prepared to take them rather than deny the opportunity to indulge in the passion.

But it will not be honest if one were to shut one's eyes to what is happening at home and elsewhere. One need not be very old to have seen with one's eyes the steady corrosion of the truly magnificent oral traditions of our country. Children no longer listen wide-eyed to Sita's tribulations or Bhima's exploits from their mothers but read of them in brightly printed books. Rajaji's services in rendering the epic in readable Tamil are certainly invaluable; but they also represent his canny recognition of a predicament and coming characteristically to terms with it. Children these days seem to know so little by heart and their elocution is shocking. It will be foolish to pretend that books are entirely responsible for this state of affairs. though, to judge by the increase in the number and variety of books of references, concordances and encyclopaedias, one would imagine that there is a conspiracy to make memory as unnecessary as the appendix (and as troublesome). Professor Raleigh once said that a man should be judged by the book he wrote the day after his library was burnt down. How few of us will pass creditably a test of such severity!

While we can legitimately feel happy at the number of books that are being printed in our languages, the thought that so many of them do duty for what our parents absorbed unconsciously must disconcert us. There is involved in this displacement a multiplicity of tragedies: a way of life has passed away, a whole scheme of values inextricably bound up with the pleasures of the home and the community has disappeared. The grandmother is twiddling the knobs of the radio to listen to a horribly potted version of a Harikatha Kalakshepam put over by All India Radio!—thirty years ago, she would have sneered at a discourse that took less than three hours. The steady impoverishment of the spiritual and imaginative life of the child is something that is too tra-

gic for words. When, in the semi-dark on a wintry night, you lay wide awake listening to the stories of heroes who strove greatly or heroines who suffered unmeritedly, the tremor in the heart was cancelled by the warmth and security of the rug and the proximity of your mother. Rather, they coexisted in paradoxical amity, as though they agreed to alternate their thrills. Apart from the poetry and passion in the tales related, the act of listening constituted in itself a rich experience. A sensibility nourished thus was vivid and vivacious and was precisely the kind that should be brought to the study of the great literature of the world. All this is on its way out. If not already over and done with. At least part of the reason for this is that parents of the young these days have practically had no education outside the schools and colleges. This would not have mattered, if it had not bred in them a superciliousness about other modes of learning, or, alternatively, if the colleges and schools had been real seats of wisdom. These they were very far from being, with disastrous results.

It is not only memory that books have corroded but thought, and this it has done by the simple encouragement of the notion that it is superfluous. This has been the consequence of the economics of its production. Though this particu-

lar criticism is more applicable to newspapers, the enormous quantities of writing that subtly or brazenly flatter our sloppy thinking or slovenly feeling are really the result of publishers' and authors' having to keep the wolf from the door. Mr Arthur Moore, reporting for The Statesman on the London Scene, quoted a noted publisher implying that the book trade made by the sheer inanity of much of its production. "Publishers must face the fact that too many ephemeral books last too long. The clutter up the available English language shelf space the worse and if anyone sensibly attempts to burn them, they are pilloried. At least half of all production is perishable within three years. It should be able to classify all new books as either permanent, perishable and damn the consequences." It is not only the frank escapist literature that is the trouble. There are, at various levels, intellectual sophistication, quantities of lumber that need clearing. A general poverty of ideas is sought to be covered by a plethora of notions, digested and pre-digested.

In a sense, its own prolificacy has been the book's chief enemy. Or yesterday I read in the papers about the National Library's embarrassment over dealing with a flood of books that threaten to overwhelm it. This has been the consequence of the rather odd definition of a book in the Public Libraries (Delivery of Books) Act. This definition apparently includes things like telephone directories, race guides, trade catalogues and publicity pamphlets. I agree that it is rather difficult to define a book but surely the above could easily have been excluded. The British Museum, with the British definition of a book based on price (minimum price of six pence), is having even greater difficulties. The UNES-

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definition, "a non-periodical" literary publication containing 49 or more pages, is workmanlike, but is unlikely either to end arguments or to stop the flood. Charles Lamb's somewhat drastic definition will evoke a warm response in many hearts: "I can read anything which I call a book. There are things in that shape that I cannot allow as such. In this catalogue of books which are not books—bubla a-bibila—I reckon court calendars, directories...the works of Hume, Gibbon, Robertson, Beattie, Saomes Jeys, and generally, all those volumes which 'no gentleman's library should be without.'" Lamb's instinct is proved to have been sound since: except for Hume and Gibbons, all the names in his list, mercifully forgotten today. And I do not believe that anyone reads Hume or Gibbon today, certainly not for pleasure. In fairness, however, I must add that Earl Attlee in his recent television interview (in which he sized up Mr Jinnah pretty accurately) made the claim that, when he was Prime Minister, he read the whole of Gibbon—just

in a week-end he was at Chequers. I am bound to say that I would have disbelieved such a claim from anyone else.

Lamb's reference to the books that no gentleman's library should be without puts the finger on the nub of the matter. A rather paradoxical concomitant of the impoverishment of the sources that nourish the sensibility has been a widespread desire for "Culture". There is a certain amount of snobishness in this, but a good deal of it is genuine. Commerce has characteristically tried to cash in on this by such devices as "the condensed books", and, less objectionably, "the hundred best books of the world" and Eliot's "Five-Foot library" and so fourth. The trouble about such ideas is that the possessor of such a library can hardly be human. A man who distributes his favours equally between Dante and Jane Austen or between Nietzsche and Mark Twain is beyond my ken. "A gentleman's library" can conceivably make, as Sidney Smith said of books, excel-

lent furniture. But I doubt if it will ever mould a personality.

But still the most serious problem is over-production of books. It has reluctantly to be admitted that, when all the rubbish that is printed is jettisoned, we shall still be left with a quite an unmanageable proportion of well-written books. And that is what makes the whole thing so heart breaking. It breeds the most despicable kind of snobbery and a whole host of subterfuges. A professor of English I knew used the Times Literary Supplement to such good purposes that he passed for an oracle on every subject listed in the Dewey Decimal System. Years ago I read a most amusing essay by Gilbert Norwood. He made the point that "only a creature possessing Macaulay's reading power and the leisure of St. Simon Stylite can keep his head above contemporary literature." Such a state of affairs suits admirably a certain type of charlatan. Norwood mentions the kind of critic who begins his essay with an airy, "everyone remembers the tou-

ching scene in Richardson's Pamela," implying thereby that the ninety-nine per cent of his readers who do nothing of the kind are a specially low order of literateurs. Norwood's solution for this is not unlike that suggested by Mr Robert Lusty, Chairman of Hutchinsons, whom I quoted earlier. He suggests wholesale destruction of nine-tenths of them. He also recommends an absolute prohibition of all novels for the next ten years. And even when they are published later, they ought not to deal with "the war" over-worked subjects like "the war" and "bright young things". Then the other extant books should be destroyed at the rate of ten thousand a year. In a matter of years we should have reduced the problem to manageable proportions. Norwood has worked out a fairly detailed programme which many oppressed with the thought of so much to read will find most interesting.

A similar drastic treatment with specialisation should bring other areas of knowledge under some control. Expertise is becoming so ridiculously narrow that we shall never again have among us a Bacon who aspired successfully to have all knowledge for his province. A couple of years ago, J. B. Priestley gave a devastating, and not entirely fair, pen portrait of an imaginary atom scientist: he presented him as the bright boy from the slums who graduated from a redbrick university working off his other inadequacies in fierce but narrow veneration. One cannot help feeling that the world will be less cockeyed if some of its brilliant minds had the wider and livelier curiosity of some of the great thinkers of the past.

EAVESDROPPER

S. E. RLY. TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender CON/COS/25/GB10/59 for supply of 100 cwts Rope cotton 1-1/4" cir. to specification No. G/Tex/T-IE. Tenders will be opened on 2-4-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the undermentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23, on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipts for depositing earnest money of Rs. 340/- with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs. 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax clearance certificate with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
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GATEWAY GOSSIP

FOLLOWING the budget presented to the State Legislative Assembly, it was only natural that discussion both within the Legislature as well as outside it, should centre round the budget, its general content and specific proposals. The reaction outside has, for the most part, been a sense of relief at the absence of fresh taxation which is viewed with fearful prospect by many before the budget time. There is also general satisfaction at the progress the State has made in the implementation of the Second Plan.

Discussions within the Legislature provided a mixed fare, the debate on matters relating to the budget tending to become rather dull and tame. The opposition for the most part failed to strike any bright patch or score any points over the Ministerial spokesmen. Much of the criticism directed against the budget and the speech of the Finance Minister was wide of the mark. In fact, on the basis of the group or party a person belongs, it would have been possible to take the words out of his mouth even before giving the chance of speak. Such criticisms as capitalist budget, etc could only have been expected in the light of the familiar pattern of attitude and behaviour of the opposition parties. Similarly sense of discrimination against particular areas expressed by members belonging to those areas is a familiar grievance against almost every State Government in the Indian Union.

The absence of any constructive criticisms from the opposition left Dr Jivaraj Mehta, the State's Finance Minister in almost complete mastery over his opponents in regard to matters concerning the budget and the State of the economy. Of course, the absence of fresh taxation in the new budget would itself have forfeited many an attack from the opposition; for always it is new tax measures that provide the best fighting ground for the opposition. Even without such new tax measures there were complaints about heavy burden of indirect taxation and increase considered to be surreptitiously made by means of the tax unification law included in the budget.

For almost every points raised by the Opposition members Dr Jivaraj Mehta had appropriate replies. He reacted to the description of the budget as a capitalist budget by one member by saying that it was a travesty of truth. The State's economy has on the contrary turned the corner and was safe on the road to the socialist pattern of society. There was evidence of improvement in agricultural production. Production of cereals had, in 1957-58, registered an increase of 34 per cent. Larger outlay working to about 50 per cent of the total outlay on the fourth year of the Plan has been provided for agriculture and irri-

gation alone. The needs of backward classes as well of backward areas had received special attention, and therefore criticisms suggesting discrimination against Vidarbha, and Marathawada were made to appear out of place. About high indirect taxation, Dr Jivaraj Mehta expressed his helplessness when he was left with no alternative all the direct taxes being strictly the Centre's concern. Rise in administrative expenditure was, according to Dr Jivaraj Mehta to some extent inevitable in an expanding and developing economy. He, further, justified the tax unification law in terms of its value for preventing evasion and for equitable distribution of the burden of taxation throughout the State.

Cooperative farming was the one subject which provided a common meeting point for the opposition and the Government. Even in respect of this, the tendency was to cast doubts on the policy of the Government. However, Dr Jivaraj Mehta made the position clear when he said that the Government was by no means timid about implementing the policy, but only that it had to be preceded by legislation regarding ceilings on individual holdings. At present, there are about 400 cooperative farming societies and Dr Jivaraj Mehta said that the Government's aim would be to develop them on sound basis.

A sensational digression to the budget debate was caused when Mr Brijlal Biyani, a Congress member from Vidarbha, called in question the viability of the bi-lingual setup on the ground that it was too unwieldy to permit of efficient administration and demanded its dismantlement. Instead of the bi-lingual State, Mr Biyani would have not two but three States, namely Maharashtra, Mahagujarat and Vidarbha. In his scheme for the separation of the Gujarati speaking areas which would go to constitute the Mahagujarat State, Bombay city for which there had been contending claims from the Gujarati speaking people and the Maharashtrians, would remain a separate Bombay State. This Mr Biyani believes would prevent the city from being a drain on the rural areas of Maharashtra.

As the spokesman for a separate Vidarbha State, Mr Biyani is not so much concerned about the continuance of the bi-lingual set up if it meets with popular acceptance, as that there should be a separate State for the people of Vidarbha. He is firm on this point and has suggested that the people of Marathawada could be given the choice either to join Maharashtra or Vidarbha.

The Congress members in the Bombay Legislature including some

of the Ministers reacted sharply and even rudely at the deviation of Mr Biyani from the party-line which would not brook any tampering with the present set up until and unless the Parliament on whose decision the bi-lingual State has been created decides otherwise. By violating the party discipline to respect and honour its decisions, Mr Biyani had whipped up the fury of his colleagues and the criticism of his erstwhile colleagues in the Congress camp verged on the vitriolic. Ulterior motives were attributed to the sudden and unexpected change of front, and Mr M. S. Kannamwar, the State's Health Minister who joined issue with Mr Biyani on the bi-lingual setup reminded Mr Biyani of his disciplined days during the previous session of the Legislature.

An X-ray of Mr Biyani's mind as sarcastically demanded by the Minister would perhaps not be of much use in either helping or hindering the cause of Vidarbha State so long as there are other equally vehement champions among Congress men themselves. It is to be recalled in this connection that the same demand for a separate Vidarbha State was pressed by Mr M. S. Aney newly elected Congress member of Parliament in his maiden speech. And, the election

which brought victory to Mr Aney was contested in the spirit of a prestige fight between Congressmen and the other opposition parties on the very question of the continuance of the present set up. His challenge of the Party stand has cost this him his seat in the Assembly; for he has resigned his membership of the Assembly, for which there was some demand from Congressmen themselves. While Mr Biyani's change of front represents a victory for the opposition, who are united in a loose way on the basis of the unilingual formula, at least the Maharashtra Samiti bloc would not have Mr Biyani amongst them as his suggestion for the constitution of Bombay city into a separate State is repugnant to them. Whether the stir caused by Mr Biyani would develop into a storm remains to be seen.

The end of the week's discussion saw some bare outlines of the next year's budget emerge from the Finance Minister's speech. Dr Jivaraj Mehta has indicated that on present calculations of revenue, there is not likely to be fresh taxation for 1960-61 also. Considering contingencies that might arise to upset present calculations, the Minister's statement could be taken as only an expression of hope rather than a definite commitment.

BOMBAY REVIEW

Budget Discussion



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GATEWAY NOTES

Third Plan

The performance of the economy in the third year of the Second Plan, has left many in doubts about the outcome of the present trend at the end of the Plan period. The setback to the economy was in evidence in all major sectors of activity. Failure in foodgrain production aggravated the foreign exchange shortage which in its turn reacted on the rate of industrial production. In such a context, discussions on the Third Five Year Plan which have already started, have been cast in the background of the difficulties that had developed to detract from the performance of the Second Plan, so that their recurrence could be guarded against, with suitable measures taken in time.

In his speech at the 19th conference of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, Mr N. D. Sahukar Chairman of the Organisation, has given such a list of "dos" and "don'ts" in relation to the Third Plan. The fundamental need of the country is conceded to be a sizable increase in foodgrain production. The malady that afflicts the economy is diagnosed as having its origin in the increased purchasing power in the hands of the people and the resulting rise in the per capita of consumption of foodgrains. Expansion of domestic consumption was according to Mr Sahukar a confederate factor, with increased momentum of internal investment in the drain on the foreign exchange reserves of the country. Industrial imbalance arising out of the absence of heavy industries and the resulting need to divert resources for their erection had also had its part in producing last year's foreign exchange situation. Relief from exports was even less than the usual scale.

This sets the task of the problem at least in respect of approach clearly simplified. As Mr Sahukar has pointed out, while increase in foodgrain production should have absolute pre-eminence there are also gaps in the industrial structure which should be filled if regard is to be had for maintaining a faster rate of growth of the national economy. A well developed machine tool building industry, development of non-ferrous ores etc. are fields which Mr Sahukar says, should engage the serious attention of the Government.

Mr Sahukar also warns against inflationary conditions inherent in a developing economy symptoms of which have been in evidence in the country in the last year following the huge deficit financing resorted to by the Government and the failure of foodgrain production. As a measure to reduce the size of deficit financing Mr Sahukar has urged the introduction of steeper taxes on higher rural incomes especially derived from agriculture. The pre-

sent rate of taxation on the higher levels of rural incomes appears to him to be too low relatively to rates on industrial income. In view of the ceilings on land holdings contemplated by all State Governments it is arguable whether there would be any place for such steeper taxation on rural incomes.

Mr Sahukar also views with alarm the growing volume of foreign aid which he says amounts to postponing to the future, the problem of finding resources for repayment of the loans received. On the other hand, foreign aid by equity participation of foreign capital while it solves the problem of foreign exchange also does not raise the question of repayment in the way in which it is presented by outright loans.

*

Food Production

The shortage in the production of foodgrains in the country in the last year, has found most of the States strenuous about measures to achieve a sizable increase in production. Everywhere foodgrain production is in the priority list, largescale provision being made for extending irrigation both major and minor, multiplication of seed farms, distribution of fertilizers etc. The Bombay State which is deficient in its own production especially of rice, has not been behindhand either in emphasising the importance of a rapid increase in foodgrain production or in taking measures to bring about the result. The campaign to step up production is conducted on diverse lines and bids fair to equal expectations. Such optimism does not appear to be completely premature if reports of the working of the programmes in some areas in the State are to be believed.

The Poona Division in the State which comprises about six districts has a plan to achieve an increase of over 50,000 tons in foodgrain production by the end of the Second Plan. Programmes for achieving this reveal a bias towards the extension of minor irrigation works and according to Mr V. M. Joshi, Divisional Commissioner, minor irrigation works have made considerable headway. During the Second Plan period, it is pointed out, twenty new works have been undertaken with a total investment of Rs 574 lakhs, bringing an additional area of about one lakh acres under irrigation. This compares with about 20,000 acres of land brought under irrigation with Rs 16 lakhs and embracing nearly 55 minor irrigation works. This is remarkable progress considering that before independence there were only 20 minor irrigation works capable of irrigating about 70,000 acres.

Formation of farmers' unions at all levels, including taluka, district, and the State is being encouraged with a view to arousing the enthusiasm amongst farmers for agricultural improvement and promote group thinking and action. The Nagpur resolution on cooperative farming has added another weapon

in the armoury of the State Government. There are already about 400 cooperative farming societies in the State and an acceleration of the programme would involve time and resources. However, Dr Jivraj Mehta State's Finance Minister has indicated that ceilings on individual holdings which is to precede the introduction of cooperative farming societies would not be slow in coming.

GATEWAY MARKETS

Bullish Fervour in Oilseeds

THE markets for both Oils and Oilseeds are, once again, in a bullish frame of mind with prices recovering substantially from the recent low levels, thanks to nervous short-covering and renewed bull support.

The Groundnut section provided a consistent lead in the upward movement of the market. While arrivals tended to decline, vanaspathi manufacturers were keen buyers on most days. With the withdrawal of the free slab of 75 tons in respect of excise duty on vegetable oils, the competition from "baby expellers" had begun to disappear and this encouraged crushing and consequently the demand for ready groundnut from the bigger units. Above all, the revival in the overseas demand for groundnut oilcake accentuated the bullish tendency. Also, rumours, that a sizable business in groundnut meal was likely to materialise with the Communist countries through the State Trading Corporation, aided the upward tendency. In the ready section, the rate for the bold quality was quoted at Rs 37 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 19.00.

In contrast, trading in the Castor seed section remained rather subdued in the absence of fresh developments although there were rumours that a substantial business with the Communist countries was imminent. This is mainly due to the fact that the spot position continued to be discouraging. This factor along with the steady inflow of the new crop from Hyderabad and Gujarat, induced increased selling pressure. But, the market was in no mood to depress prices as North Indian operators were lending support at every setback. Castor ready was quoted at Rs 32.25 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 15.37.

Although there were no new developments in the Linseed section, prices developed a firmer tendency on renewed speculative support, inspired by the rise in the prices of other oilseeds, particularly rapeseed. Ready was quoted at Rs 32.50 and Linseed Oil at Rs 16.31.

Particulars of shipments of oilseeds, oils and cakes for the month of February from Bombay as compared to the previous month are as follows (figures in tons):—

	Feb.	Jan.
OILSEEDS		
Groundnut HPS	1,476	1,590
Seasame	20	17
Rape & Mustard	1	19
Niger	239	NH
OILS		
Groundnut	356	493
Linseed	72	74
Castor	127	1,377
Seasame	6	68
Kardi	30	29
	Feb.	Jan.
CAKES		
Groundnut	7,440	8,796
Groundnut Meal	11,354	11,744
Linseed	805	494
Cotton	3,386	3,206
Niger	330	28
Kardi	NH	100

*

Gold & Silver

Prices on the Bombay Bullion Exchange displayed a firmer tendency. The marked strength was inspired by the encouraging spot outlook. With the movement of the "rabl" and cash crops gathering momentum, the demand for both the metals broadened noticeably; and this exercised a bullish impact on the market in view of the depleted supplies.

The improvement in prices was more pronounced in the Gold section where spot touched a high of Rs 119.75 and a low of Rs 118.97, to finish at Rs 119.75. Sovereign was quoted higher at Rs 74.75. Arrivals amounted to 5,000 tolas against an offtake of 4,000 tolas. Unrefined metal receipts totalled 4,000 tolas.

Silver arrivals amounted to 8 bars against an offtake of 23 bars. Unrefined metal receipts totalled 14 bars. Ready rates moved between Rs 196.12 and Rs 197.27, to finish at Rs 197.31.

*

Yarn

The Government of India's decision to suspend the operation of the export promotion scheme for indigenous Art Silk fabrics gave a jolt to exports and industry. This decision pushed up the premium commanded by import licences for art silk yarn. Exporters were, therefore, inclined to await the drastic changes in the export promotion scheme in the future. It learnt that the applications for the import of yarn pending before the Government, which are valued at Rs 3 to Rs 4 crores, will be scrutinised strictly and this is likely to lead to reduced imports.

The outlook for Staple-Fibre Yarn has undergone a change as a sequel to the Government's decision to raise the excise duty by about 8 nP to 20 nP per pound. Textile mills are finding it extremely difficult to pass on the increase in the duty to consumers, because of poor demand. Some of the units are, therefore, contemplating to revert to the production of cotton yarn, the prices of which have comparatively been steady in recent months.

Indian Finance

March 14, 1959

WORLD OF COTTON

THE Cotton futures market in Bombay staged a smart recovery from the recent low levels. With the Budget uncertainty being over, the investment and mill buying have re-started at many upcountry centres this week. Fresh rumours of abolition of the export duty, low arrivals and expectations of higher consumption by mills in the coming months have also aided the bullish trend.

Tenders issued on Monday against the maturing contract were only for 100 bales of Burl American. The market belief that the total tenders against the contract would not be heavy, were also additional factors for the sharp rise in Jharilla March delivery, which was lifted upto Rs 678 against Rs 668 in the previous week. Jharilla May closed at Rs 678.50 against Rs 673.50.

The Spot section witnessed cheerful conditions with prices rising by about Rs 15 per candy in all varieties. Short-staple varieties also ruled firm except Bengals. Imported varieties were, however, neglected in the absence of support.

On the export front, conditions remained listless. Overseas enquiries were negligible. With the result, no new fresh business was reported done. Reports from Karachi indicated that the UK agreed to increase its cotton offtake from Pakistan provided continuity of cotton supplies at competitive prices was maintained by the supplying country. It was thought that the UK would lift about 15,000 bales of cotton from Pakistan this year. Although mills were reported to have received import licences for cotton under the "export incentive scheme", many of them are reported to be reluctant to put in fresh business with Sudan and Egypt on fears of a fresh fall in prices. The general tendency is to wait and watch further developments in the international situation.

Sudan is reported to have rejected India's offer of entering into a special rupee agreement for her

cotton. Sudanese cotton is the cheapest in the world at present. With the result, shippers feel no need of entering into a special agreement with India for the disposal of cotton.

Meanwhile, reports from Alexandria have indicated that Egypt had already announced a 30 per cent discount to Indian mills. Import houses and mills are, therefore, anxiously awaiting a similar announcement from the Government of India. It is, however, pointed out that, despite a 30 per cent discount, Egyptian cotton will be costlier than equivalent Sudanese cotton by about Rs 100 per candy.

x

COTTON CONSUMPTION:

The consumption of Indian cotton, in January, is provisionally placed at 413,498 bales—nearly 6,000 bales less than that for the previous month. Nevertheless, it is considered to be fairly on the high side, particularly when it is compared with the consumption of 392,007 bales in January last year. The consumption of foreign cotton, at 34,177 bales, on the other hand, is lowest since the beginning of the current season. This may perhaps

x

KARACHI COTTON MARKET:

Prices in the Karachi cotton futures displayed a distinctly easy trend. Large arrival of the new crop and weakness of foreign demand exerted a downward pressure in prices. Even the news, that the UK would buy 50,000 bales of cotton during the remaining six months of the current season and another 100,000 bales next year as a result of the recent visit of the UK cotton delegation to Pakistan, failed to enthuse the market.

x

ALEXANDRIA COTTON MARKET:

Prices on the Alexandria cotton futures market showed a decline, reflecting the slackness of export demand. Favourable news, competition from Sudan, increased pressure of new crop and weak spot advices, adversely affected the price trend.

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BOMBAY REVIEW

CLOTH AND PIECEGOODS:

Activity in the Bombay Cloth market continue to be restricted. Hopes of seasonal brisk business have not materialised so far. Although stringent money conditions hamper the movement of textiles, the trade expects better performance in the next two or three weeks since the Budget uncertainties are now over.

On the export, trading conditions remain unchanged. While Hong Kong is practically quiet, Singapore has booked some business in the usual varieties. Ceylon continues to be quiet without any inclination for a revival of trade in the near future. Satisfactory enquiries are being received from Burma. But, according to indications, it will take some time before business under PL/480 takes place. It is reported that Japanese textiles are now placed under OGL. This may result in further competition for Indian textiles. Although the demand from East Africa continues, it is found to be slightly reduced. Sudan is also quiet in the absence of fresh import licences. Unless big consumers like Sudan and Burma do not enter the market, it is feared that some conditions of restricted activity will continue to prevail in the export front.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LIMITED—BALANCE-SHEET—(Contd.)

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1958

EXPENDITURE			INCOME (Less provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions)		
31-12-57 Rs.		Rs. nP.	31-12-57 Rs.		Rs. nP.
89,20,048	1. Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings, etc.	1,23,54,562 00	1,76,91,746	1. Interest and Discount	2,16,46,406 7
74,61,045	2. Salaries and Allowances and Provident Fund (General Manager Rs. 72,400. Last year Rs. 71,400)	83,30,599 87	28,45,398	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	32,23,867 3
15,000	3. Directors' and Local Committee Members' Fees and Allowances	15,000 00	1,59,844	3. Rents	1,77,568 5
12,73,772	4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	11,95,805 04	Nil	4. Net profit on sale of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	Nil
84,026	5. Law Charges	87,621 39	Nil	5. Net profit on revaluation of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	Nil
3,75,206	6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps	4,14,574 82	Nil	6. Income from non-banking assets, and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets	Nil
10,000	7. Auditors' Fees	10,000 00	Nil	7. Other Receipts	Nil
2,19,717	8. Depreciation on and repairs to the banking company's property	2,31,530 06	Nil	8. Loss (if any)	Nil
3,22,323	9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc.	3,58,716 13			
Nil	10. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets	Nil			
6,47,945	11. Other Expenditure	6,78,214 81			
13,67,906	12. Balance of Profit	13,71,218 52			
2,06,96,988	Grand Total Rs.	2,50,47,842 64	2,06,96,988	Grand Total Rs.	2,50,47,842 64

J. C. Sen Gupta,
Accountant.

W. F. MacDonald,
G. D. Longhurst,
U. C. Mahtab,
Iqbal Ahmad,
M. J. Maclaren,
General Manager.

Statement Pursuant to Section 212 of the Companies Act, 1956

The Profit and Loss Account of the Allahabad Bank, Limited, for the year ended 31st December, 1958, does not include any profit or loss of its subsidiary, the Allahabad Bank Nominees Private Limited, as no profit was made and no loss was sustained by that subsidiary. All expenses incurred were borne and paid by the Allahabad Bank, Limited. The shares of the subsidiary are wholly owned by the Bank.

J. C. Sen Gupta,
Accountant.

W. F. MacDonald,
G. D. Longhurst,
U. C. Mahtab,
Iqbal Ahmad,
M. J. Maclaren,
General Manager.

Directors.

CALCUTTA:
The 27th February, 1959.

ALLAHABAD BANK NOMINEES PRIVATE LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Directors of the Allahabad Bank Nominees Private Limited submit the audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1958, together with their report.

A Profit and Loss Account is not submitted as no profit was made nor loss sustained. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Allahabad Bank Limited by whom the entire expenses of the Company have been paid.

M. J. Maclaren,
W. Smith,
Jagat Narain,

Directors.

CALCUTTA:
The 27th February, 1959.

ALLAHABAD BANK NOMINEES PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance-Sheet as on 31st December, 1958

	Rs. nP.		Rs. nP.
Capital Authorised and fully Paid up 50 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 100 each Paid in Cash	5,000 00	Deposited with the Allahabad Bank, Ltd.	5,000 00
	5,000 00		5,000 00

M. J. Maclaren,
W. Smith,
Jagat Narain,

Directors.

We have audited the foregoing Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1958, of the Allahabad Bank Nominees Private Limited. We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit. In our opinion proper books of account as required by the law in force have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books. The Company's Balance Sheet is in agreement with the books of account and in our opinion and to the best of our information and explanations given to us the said Balance Sheet gives the information required by the Companies Act, 1956, in the manner so required and gives a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as on 31st December, 1958.

No Profit and Loss Account has been prepared as the Company has no income and the expenses are paid by the Holding Company.

CALCUTTA:
The 27th February, 1959.

A. F. Ferguson & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have audited the foregoing Balance Sheet of the Allahabad Bank, Ltd., as at 31st December, 1958, and also the foregoing Profit and Loss Account of the Bank, for the year ended upon that date, in which are incorporated the audited returns of Calcutta and Bombay Branches and the unaudited returns of all other branches which have not been visited by us.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, read with provisos to sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 211 and sub-section (5) of Sections 211 and 227 of the Companies Act, 1956, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are not required to be and are not drawn up in accordance with the Sixth Schedule to the Companies Act, 1956; they are, therefore, drawn up in conformity with Forms A and B of the Third Schedule to the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

We report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;
- the transactions of the Bank which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank;
- in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purpose of our audit have been received from the Branches of the Bank;
- the Bank's Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account and the returns;
- in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give the information required by the Companies Act, 1956, in the manner so required for banking companies and on such basis the said Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the Bank as at 31st December, 1958, and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the profit for the year ended upon that date.

CALCUTTA:
Dated 27th February, 1959.

A. F. Ferguson & Co.,
Chartered Accountants.

March 14, 1959

OLYMPUS

AT the thirty second annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce last week, there was much expression of mutual goodwill between Government and businessmen. What was even more important, a large area of agreement than was generally supposed was found to exist. For instance, Sir B. P. Singh Roy said in his Presidential address that, "having regard to the imperative need to develop resources and improve the low standard of living of the people at a measurable rate, the country could not afford to go slow". And then, later, in the context of the Third Plan, "The Federation and its constituents are firmly convinced that India must move quickly in the march toward industrialisation which alone can meet the aspirations of the people to higher living standards. We strongly feel that the fact that the Second Five Year Plan has run into some difficulties with regard to agricultural production, as well as shortage of foreign exchange, should not deter us from learning from experience and drawing up an adequate sized-Plan". Mr Nehru, in his reply, referred to Sir Bejoy Prasad Singh Roy's address as "friendly and cooperative in its approach" and said that, in a troubled world, mutual condemnation will only lead to disaster. He said that there was nothing surprising in the fact that men in public life came to have fairly set views on things or in such views differing from one another. And when "these firm opinions collide, there may be sparks. But that does not matter if we are determined to face these matters firmly but always cooperatively".

Let all this mutual expressions of goodwill should be considered merely platitudinous, it is necessary to find out precisely what was the area of agreement. It is also necessary to consider why, in such circumstances, there is such a lot of bandying of angry words. Thirdly, it is necessary to isolate discrepancies that rise between words and acts or even between words of different contexts.

First, about the area of agreement: I have already indicated how Sir Bejoy Prasad definitely ruled out the possibility of going slow. I also quoted him as approving of an "adequate size" for the Third Plan. There are other indications in his well-reasoned speech that he has been at some pains to understand the motivations behind Authority's policies and that he has felt a certain amount of sympathy with such motivations and policies. For instance, he conceded the importance of planning and the crucial role of Government in the direction of economic policy in underdeveloped countries. He admirably summed up the matter by saying: "The Federation is fully cognisant

of the fact that the most central and dominant factor in our country today is the marked awakening of the consciousness of poverty and the demand for higher standards of material well being and that it is in that context that plans for economic development have been conceived by our Government.... We feel that our economic planning, more specially because it is democratic, is not inconsistent with the continued existence of the private sector, nor is the extension of the public sector at certain points incompatible with the health of the private sector". And a little later, he says: "There can be no scope for argument which might question either the wider role of State in an under-developed economy or the essentiality of private enterprise to ensure the growth of the economy at the various points, the basic purpose being increased production, increased consumption and standards of living together with increased and diversified employment". If this is the basic approach of entrepreneurs in the country, there can hardly be a serious clash of interests between authority and the private sector. Why, then, should there be such a lot of shouting and slanging?

The reasons are various and I can indicate only some. Firstly, there is undoubted difference in emphasis. The FICC President says that "the crucial test of whether or not Government intervention, directly or indirectly, in the economic field is in the interests of the nation or not is not merely how rapidly it increases employment or production, but how rapidly it builds up enterprise in the economic and commercial sense". Now, there is a sense in which this proposition is unassailable even by professing socialists, since the motive power behind any economic betterment is always initiative and enterprise. But there is another sense in which production, employment and consequent rise in living standards are more important than the creation of a general spirit of entrepreneurship, especially when entrepreneurship is associated, rightly or wrongly, with exclusive preoccupation with personal gain.

Out of such differences in emphasis flow a whole series of secondary differences, which are really the subject matter of controversy. The controversy as to whether ordinance factories should produce trucks, or whether the private enterprise should, is an instance in point. Indeed, the question of the extension of public sector is, in every individual case, capable of being assailed or supported on the differences flowing from this difference in emphasis.

Secondly, even on the assumption that it is productive potentiality that should decide the issue,

controversies arise. Entrepreneurs in the private sector base their argument not on the wider question mentioned by Sir Bejoy Prasad, but on the narrower criterion of increased production and employment. The argument is that, even from this point of view, the large scale invasion of the private sector by the public sector is inexpedient and even harmful. This is a more manageable argument, because it is a proposition that is capable of verification. In other words, there can be what is called performance audit, including examination of the cost structure. Professing socialists should have, in strict logic, no objection to this evaluation, but in practice they alas, do have. Their argument is based on wider considerations like "public good", which is hardly capable of measurement in tangible terms.

Thus, even on avowed matters of logic, there is considerable mental reservation. Not that this is something unique to the economic argument. In public affairs, there is hardly any stance which is capable of standing a pitiless Socratic inquisition. That is why there is considerable scope for co-operation and compromise in practice. That is why it is possible for phrases like "vested interests" and "doctrinaire socialism" to be bandied without hurting the other particularly.

But there are other discrepancies that are more glaring. Authority does not always speak with one voice and there can be no doubt that, often, prior doctrinaire affiliations distort vision. Again, unlike businessmen, Government are all the time to reckon with political as well as economic facts. (Indeed, even businessmen are increasingly obliged to take note of political facts in their decisions, though they are not to do so as continually as the Government). Therefore, a good many decisions that do not appear to make economic sense will make excellent political sense.

On the part of the businessmen, too, there is some interesting lack of correspondence between professions at different places. For instance, we hear often of the Government's fatal succumbing to the fascination of steel, of authority having bitten more than it can chew and so forth. These criticisms come from, among others, businessmen. How is this to be squared with the admission that rapid industrialisation of the country is essential for the country's progress, that going slow will be disastrous; and that the Third Plan will have to be of adequate size? Does the word "industrialisation" mean different things to different members of the business community? Is the business community agreed on the size of the

Third Plan? An attempt to clarify the matter will lead to the discovery of interesting reservations in different quarters, and the reasons will also be of considerable interest. But all this seeming divided counsel need not be really so alarming in practice, as it may seem in argument. As I said, co-operation in practical tasks is and should be given, because of a mutual appreciation of the involved motivation behind each other's public positions. Therefore, if both sides were less stringent in their public postures, these discrepancies will seem less blatant.

The truth is, as Sir Bejoy Prasad put it, the private sector has done well by itself and by the country under the First and the Second Five Year Plans. Industrial production has been steadily going up, even though, latterly, foreign exchange difficulties have been partially responsible for the slowing down of the rate of the increase. And he quoted the verdict of objective evaluators like the Tariff Commission and the Reserve Bank to prove his case that the private sector has been making its due contribution to the nation's progress. A mutually beneficial relationship like this is worthy of continuance. In this context, Mr Nehru's ready acquiescence to the suggestion of associating businessmen with the formulation of the Third Plan is most welcome. Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar also made the same suggestion in his characteristically forthright fashion. In an endeavour in which there is as much basic agreement as in Indian planning, commonsense requires the pooling of all available wisdom and idealism. And that, despite appearances, both are available in an abundant measure in the private sector, can be denied only by the purblind.

MARTIN BURN LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company has sanctioned payment of the Dividend on the Preference Share Capital of the Company at the rate of 5% per annum for the half-year ending 31st March, 1959. The Preference Share Registers will be closed from the 1st April to the 16th April, 1959, both days inclusive. Payment will be made on or after 16th April, 1959, to those Preference Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Registers on the 31st March, 1959, or in accordance with their instructions.

By Order of the Board,
A. G. Gidley,
Secretary.

12, Mission Row,
Calcutta-1.
10th March, 1959.

DELHI REVIEW

Government and Businessmen

NORTH INDIAN NOTES

Working of IAC

That the Indian Airlines Corporation, has not been doing as well in its business and aims, as would be desirable, is a fact which is fairly well known to people interested in the growth of airlines industry in the country and which even the Government could not but accept though with certain reservations. In the Rajya Sabha, last week, in the course of the debate on the working of the IAC initiated by Mr N. Prasad Rao, a Communist member, it was pointed out that things are going worse for the Corporation. In this connection, it was pointed out that the break-even-load factor, had tended to rise since 1952-53. Whereas, in 1953-54 the figure was 79.91 per cent and 82.0 per cent in 1954-55 this went up to 83.7 per cent in 1955-56 though subsequently in 1957-59 there was a fall to 81.0 per cent. This figure compares very unfavourably with 52-55 per cent for the US. The results of the working of the IAC, apart being out of comparison with its foreign counterparts, have further fallen short of the steps the Government had taken to ensure better working. Mr Prasad Rao in this connection drew attention to the rationalisation schemes introduced by the Government as well as the pooling of the resources of all the previous airlines which marked the birth of the IAC and brought it into being.

Another adverse feature in the working of the IAC was the recent fall in the freight carried by the Corporation. Following the increase in the freight carrying potential, this fall in freight carried is disturbing and would have undesirable effects on cost of working. Mr Prasad Rao could also point to other loop-holes in the working of the IAC especially in connection with the recruitment and training of pilots.

Since much of the criticisms turned on points which on the facts of the working of the IAC, could not have been easily denied, the Congress members who had to take up the role of defence against the opposition's attack, could only refer to the short period for which the IAC had been in existence, and the limited basis which this offered for a critical assessment of its performance. The IAC has to bear sales tax and customs from which airlines in other countries are free. While this would preclude a direct comparison of efficiency between the IAC and the foreign airlines, it cannot also be overlooked, that the IAC could justify its existence to the public only by commercial operation keeping in view the need to attract more traffic and increase its earnings. That there is considerable room for improvement is a fact admitted by even the Government spokesmen and, if the Government are business-like, they have to take prompt measures to

remedy the present defects and deficiencies. The announcement that a committee would be constituted to look into the working of the Corporation is in this light, reassuring.

Ills of the Economy

Presiding over the thirty-second annual session of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry, held in New Delhi, Mr B. P. Singh Roy, President of the Federation, warned against the adverse trends that had set in, in 1958 in certain sectors of the economy. The decline in the rate of industrial production, the relative drop in railway traffic and earnings, and fall in foodgrain production are the symptoms of a slackening in the rate of growth of the economy that have been in unmistakable evidence during the last year. This fall in the rate of progress of economic activity is, as Mr Singh Roy says, inconsistent with the objective of improving the standard of living of the people at a reasonably fast rate.

Mr Singh Roy is particularly worried about the trend in industrial production which during 1958 had tended to sag, for reasons of foreign exchange shortage, insufficiency of internal demand, inadequacy of raw material supplies. Though the index of industrial production would disclose an increase in 1958 over 1957, it is the rate of increase that has been disappointing. For this decline in the rate of growth of industries, Mr Singh Roy holds the Government's policy of import cuts responsible. That the import cuts kept many of the industries short of vital raw material requirements as well as components generally imported from abroad would readily be agreed. But he seems to have overlooked the fact that larger imports were simply out of the question in the context of the severe shortage of foreign exchange that had engulfed the economy and were it not for the brake that was put on imports, perhaps, it would have gone hard with the country to maintain even the rate of growth that was possible with the fiscal and import measures that the Government took. Again, the connection between the fall in foodgrain production and the import restrictions could be but tenuous notwithstanding the fact that import of fertilisers did not escape the rules of import restrictions.

Mr Singh Roy has stressed the need for devising ways and means of improving the country's foreign exchange position, and this exactly is what has been figuring prominently in the speeches of the Union Ministers. The importance of increasing exports from the country has been time and again emphasised and the urgency of measures to stimulate such exports recognised and accepted. According to Mr Singh Roy, the tax element which bulks large in Indian exports is a deterrent to demand and he has therefore, urged tax concession for stimulating expansion in production.

NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

Modest Rise in Grains Prices

WITH the exception of Coarse grains which continued to be depressed due to arrivals of new crops in Uttar Pradesh markets, prices of other Foodgrains have developed a firmer tendency in the Hapur market following heavy demand and poor stocks with the trade. Wheat has registered an advance of Re 1 per maund due to tight supply position, while Gram has gained Re 1 on firmer advices from Calcutta and Madras. Maize attracts good consumer demand and prices have remained steady in the face of dwindling stocks. Bajra has, however, eased with the fall in seasonal demand with Guwar drifting to lower levels on advices from the South. The market for Pulses continues to rule quiet.

In the Delhi grains market, heavy demand and a fall in arrivals are responsible for a firmer trend in prices. Inquiries from the deficit areas has also aided the sentiment bullish. The rise in wheat prices is generally attributed to heavy purchases made by some local parties coupled with the fall in daily arrivals to the extent of 150 maunds. Gram is quoted slightly easier following new crop arrivals from Hyderabad and Hissar district. The market for Bajra continues to rule steady.

The Rice market, in both the centres, continues to rule steady.

According to the figures released by the Commonwealth Economic Committee in London, India imported 390,300 tons of rice last year—little more than half the quantity imported in the previous year. India's 1958-59 production is expected to reach 42.6 million tons as compared with 36.50 million tons in 1957-58 and 41.59 million tons in 1956-57. World production (excluding that of USSR) in 1957-58 was in the region of 205.60 million tons as compared with 219.90 million tons in the previous year.

In the general grain report of the Committee, India's expected wheat crop for 1958-59 is listed as 7.65 million tons as compared with 9.31 million tons in 1957-58 and 8.62 million tons in 1956-57. Barley production for the current year is listed as 2.18 million tons as compared with 2.83 million tons in the previous year and 2.77 million tons in 1956-57.

Sugar

Sugar markets have continued to rule steady due to good demand coupled with marriage season's requirements. The Kanpur market maintained a buoyant tendency. Apart from the revival of outside demand, another factor, that cheered the trading sentiment, was the curtailment of competition from the khandasari units. In certain deals, sellers were able to ob-

tain a premium of a rupee per maund over the controlled rates. Spot prices, on the other hand, quietened by As 4 to As 8 per bag due to heavy pressure of arrivals. Stocks with the trade are estimated at about 20,000 bags.

Another factor responsible for the uptrend in the mill delivery section is the prospect of early termination of the crushing season. About a dozen factories had already ceased crushing and those still running are likely to go out of production by the middle of the month. As against 19.72 lakhs tons produced in the previous year, the total output is not likely to exceed 19 lakh tons this season. Much of the shortfall stemmed from Uttar Pradesh, which has been experiencing paucity of sugarcane supplies in the mill areas.

Meanwhile, the Government of India have decided to release one lakh tons of sugar for export during the period ending 31st October, 1959. The Government have taken this decision after considering the estimated availability of sugar during 1958-59, the quantity of sugar reasonably required for internal consumption and the necessity for earning foreign exchange.

Khandasari

In the Hapur market, Khandasari prices have registered an advance of Rs 2 to Rs 3 per maund following the proposed excise duty. In this connection, the President of the Uttar Pradesh Gur and Khandasari Association has stated that the Government's proposed levy of Rs 5.60 per cwt with an additional duty of 70 NP in replacement of sales tax on khandasari sugar will ruin the industry. The industry, whose margin of profit now is about Rs 2.50 per maund, will not be able to bear this new tax burden of Rs 6.30 per cwt.

Gur

After an initial fall, Gur prices have again recorded a hardening trend due to good outside demand from East Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat. In the Hapur market, arrivals are slightly better than in the previous week at an average of 3,000 to 4,000 maunds daily. As most of the arrivals have been finding a ready market, stocks with the traders are unchanged at 66,000 maunds. Cane-crushers purchased cane crop upto Rs 1.50 per maund as against the price of Rs 1.44 paid by the factories at the mill gate.

In the Delhi market, prices have not shown any material change over last levels.

Shellac

Prices in the Calcutta Shellac market have been showing a firmer tendency during the past few weeks with Pure TN quality quoting Rs 74 per maund. In addition to the decision of the Indian Lac Cess Committee to continue the minimum export price scheme up to August this year, the firmness of the market is attributed to the strong statistical position. Exports have risen to 38,100 packages in February from 30 packages in January.

Indian Finance

March 14, 1959

THE PENINSULA

THE Kerala budget presented to the State Legislature by her Finance Minister, Mr C. Achutha Menon, has fallen out of the general run of State budgets for the year. For, while, most of the State budgets disclose a revenue surplus, there is a revenue deficit of the order of Rs 77.77 lakhs in the Kerala budget. Revenue receipts and expenditure for 1959-60 are estimated at Rs 38.47 crores and Rs 39.25 crores respectively. This marks the break in the trend of the budgets of the Communist Ministry since its assumption of office. The relationship between the financial position and the state of the budget also stands slightly reversed mainly because of mounting expenditure.

The financial position of the State has registered some improvement after the recommendations of the Finance Commission, and the revenue receipts which for the current year are estimated at Rs 35.52 crores are expected to be higher at Rs 38.47 crores for the coming financial year. The main source of increased accruals are sales tax and the Central pool of income tax. Share of the income tax for 1959-60 is estimated to be more than that of 1958-59 by about Rs 10.27 lakhs. Following the rise in the rate of taxation, the Motor Vehicles Tax is also expected to bring in more than its usual contribution.

In view of the fact that no new tax measures have been announced in the new budget, the revenue deficit, remains for the most part, uncovered, though, credit has been taken for a sum of Rs 6 lakhs on account of the removal of the exemption of toddy from sales tax and another Rs 2.81 crores by way of uncollected tax arrears. The absence of fresh taxation is perhaps the most satisfactory feature of the budget; for if anything has contributed to the slow industrial progress of the State under the Communist Ministry, it is the proneness of the Ministry to penal taxation of private enterprise.

The budget is however disappointing in that it indicates no trace of improvement in the economy of the State which was not what one would have expected from the Communist Ministry. The economic conditions obtaining in the State would, in fact, belie the promises made by the spokesmen of the party at the time of the general elections. Foodgrains production, continues, as Mr Achutha Menon himself admitted in the course of his budget speech, to be the chink in Kerala's armour of Economy, and it is noteworthy that the Ministry has brought itself into disrepute on this very problem. The enquiry into the Kerala Government's rice deal with the Madras firm, has found the Government guilty of violating the

Kerala Budget

elementary principles of administration. The rejection of the Commission's findings by the Communist Ministry is also not surprising.

The Ministry has tried to escape responsibility for the food problem by bringing the Centre as the scapegoat. The Communist Ministers not excluding the Chief Minister have been known to argue that if only the Centre would procure sufficient rice from the Andhra Pradesh for distribution to Kerala, things would have gone better with the Kerala Government. This has been a subject of some barren controversy between the Central spokesmen and the Communist representatives. What is however relevant is that the food problem has not yielded, in any substantial way, to the efforts the Government had taken in this direction. But, of course, the Communist Ministers could argue that this is true of the Central Food policy also.

The food problem is recognised as needing longterm measures for a final solution, and measures for the promotion of intensive cultivation are envisaged. When potentialities are greater and higher yields have been obtained in selected cases, low per acre yield should not be a deterrent to measures intended to raise the yield. Seed multiplication farms, distribution of fertilisers are all included in the campaign for more production. Mr Achutha Menon also testifies to the realisation on the part of the cultivators of the advantages of modern methods of cultivation. If therefore sufficient resources could be mustered, the food problem could not long retain its present intractability.

The emphasis on cooperative farming made by Mr Achutha Menon in the course of his speech is in tune with the support extended by the General Secretary

of the Communist Party recently. This is one of the programmes of the Congress which would seem to perfectly fit in with the Communist ideology. However, the results of the experiments conducted in the few cooperative farming societies, would, on Mr Achutha Menon's own admission, disfavour any rapid departure from the present system of individual ownership, and cultivation. Better farming societies forming a loose union for purposes of procuring the requisites of scientific agriculture is all that could be aspired for in the present circumstances of deep sentimental attachment to land by the cultivators. Mr Achutha Menon would seem to recognise the reality of this situation.

The implementation of the Second Plan also has failed to see the Communist Ministry rise to the occasion. Expenditure has tended to lag behind provisions made in the budgets. Only in 1958-59 the expenditure on the Plan is expected to equal the budget estimates. Against the budget estimates of 18.52 crores, expenditure is expected to be of the order of Rs 18.55 crores.

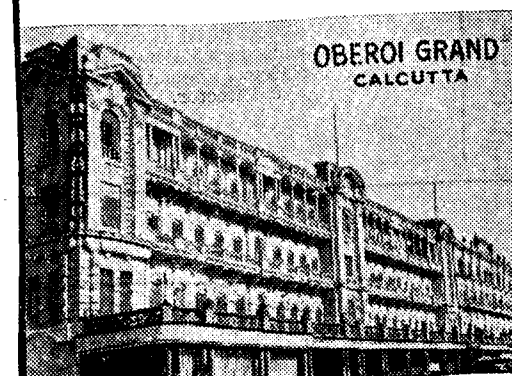
In the industrial field also, there is nothing to which the Ministry could lay claim, the record being a blank one. The starting of the rayon pulp plant is the solitary instance of success in the private sector, under three years of Communist regime. Industrial production, has, for the most part, remained stagnant and the employment situation would seem to need more strenuous efforts than what the Government have been able to put in so far. Mr Achutha Menon has tried to explain away the role of the State Government in stimulating industrial production by drawing analogies between conditions in the State and condi-

tions elsewhere in the country. That conditions in the whole country have generally been unfavourable to industries is a matter that would not admit any denial. Furthermore it is true that some of the industries in Kerala, operating on the Plantation system and depending on foreign markets, had a hard time facing unstable prices and fall in demand. However, it is also a fact that a good number of industries had been started in other States, particularly in Kerala's neighbouring State of Madras, whereas the Communist Government in the State has only talked more than it could do. The reason could not be mere lack of natural facilities and Mr Achutha Menon himself would not accept this. Kerala offers abundant scope for new industries. Evidently the private sector, has not felt itself attracted towards Kerala in its search for profitable fields of investment. Whatever might have been the reasons for this, Mr Achutha Menon strongly believes that a degree of compulsion on the private sector, would have sent some industrialists towards Kerala for rearing up new industries in the State, and he sees no objection to such compulsion being brought to bear on the business community if it could be related to natural advantages of raw material supplies etc. Here Mr Achutha Menon cannot exclude from the list of factors determining the comparative cost of production in different areas, the labour factor and the role of the Government in industrial relations. If a case could be made out for such compulsion in locating industries, Central interference, in a particular State's industrial and labour policy with a view to making it safe for industrial progress would also seem legitimate and justified.

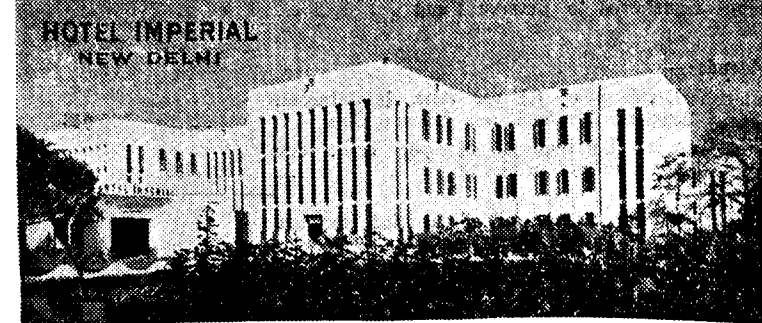
MADRAS REVIEW

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CEYLON

In Ceylon all the events of the past year have been overshadowed by the widespread and destructive communal riots, the worst in the history of modern Ceylon, which occurred during the last week of May and had to be put down by military force. A state of emergency was declared by the Governor-General on May 27 and till continues, though in a modified form.

During April and May a strike of workers in the tea industry almost stopped the export of Ceylon's most valuable earner of foreign exchange. The tea crop for 1958 is estimated at 410 million lbs., a record. The Port of Colombo was nationalized during the year and, not unnaturally, met with considerable difficulty in the first months under new administration. Some 60 million lbs. of tea were shipped from Trinkomalee and the opening up of this old naval base may prove a useful alternative to Colombo.

The estimated Budget deficit for 1958-59 is no less than Rs. 528 million. The estimated expenditure is Rs. 1,834 million. Taxation is to be further enhanced by the introduction of a Wealth Tax, Gifts Tax, Expenditure Tax and Capital Gains Tax. The effect upon Ceylon's economic future of these additional burdens will become evident in due course.

The population is growing by 250,000 a year and unemployment is increasing. External assets have fallen from Rs. 942.9 million in December 1957 to Rs. 860.7 million in November 1958. Ceylon is a potentially wealthy country with a relatively small population and with good, firm and far-sighted Government should be a happy and prosperous island. It is to be hoped it will never see a repetition of May 1958.

BURMA

In April 1958 the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League of which the Prime Minister, U Nu, was the Leader, split into two factions. Political instability increased from that time and in October U Nu retired from the Premiership of Burma, which, except for a short break in 1956-57 he had held for ten years. He was succeeded by General Ne Win.

The declared policy of General Ne Win's Military Government is to tighten up administration, stamp out crime and reduce the cost of living. A first move was to dissolve the Rangoon Municipality and clean up the City. The cost-of-living index showed a substantial reduction between July and December 1958 and it may be said that the actions of the new Government have received public approval. General Ne Win, doubtful whether conditions are ripe for new elections which, under the Constitution must be held within six months of his assumption of office, has tendered his resignation to the President. At the time of writing it is uncertain how the impasse will be solved.

Political uncertainty naturally resulted in business uncertainty. The volume of bank credit declined and deposits increased. Exports decreased and imports increased with a resulting drain on the country's foreign exchange resources. Altogether 1958 was a bad year for the private sector for which the further diversion of business to Government trading organizations is to some extent responsible.

Rice is, of course, Burma's principal export and accounts for three-quarters of her foreign exchange earnings. In 1958 the exportable surplus was 1.4 million tons, a substantial decrease from the 2 million tons of 1957, largely due to a late monsoon and lower acreage of sowings. Other crops also showed a decline, including sesamum, tobacco, pulses, millet, wheat and cotton, but groundnuts and sugarcane, the latter stimulated by the two new Sugar Factories in operation, showed a substantial increase. The production of teak logs also rose to 264,500 cubic tons—more than half of the prewar level—whilst crude oil showed an 11% increase and refined products from the Syriam refinery also increased, thus effecting a saving of foreign exchange.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

The Federation's first anniversary of Independence was celebrated in August with great enthusiasm. In the same month the Federal Legislative Council decided to retain the Emergency Regulations Ordinance for a further year, but the pressure to suppress the Communist Terrorists has continued unrelentingly and it is now estimated that fewer than 1,000 remain of whom over half are along the Siamese border. Indeed, hopes run high that the Emergency will come to an end in 1959.

The Alliance Party continued in power throughout the period under the wise guidance of the Prime Minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman. The first General Election will take place during 1959, to elect to the House of Representatives 100 members from 100 constituencies. On February 9, it was announced that Tengku Abdul Rahman had resigned the Premiership so that he could devote more time to the affairs of the Party he represents. He has been succeeded by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister for Defence, Dato Abdul Razak bin Dato Hussein.

The establishment of a Central Bank was approved by the Federal Legislative Council in October and the Bank commenced to operate in Kuala Lumpur on January 26, 1959. Expert opinion was consulted before setting up the Central Bank and there is no doubt it will function on a really sound basis.

Economically, the Federation, dependent upon the prosperity of rubber and tin, was adversely affected in 1958 by lower prices for both products. Average rubber values fell by 9.7% compared with 1957 for which the increase in

export tonnage of 7.7% could not compensate. The export of tin declined by no less than 35% largely due to the cessation of American stock-piling and the introduction of Russian dumping which upset the equilibrium of the market through the International Tin Agreement.

The population of Malaya, 6.5 million, is divided approximately into 3.1 million Malays, 2.5 million Chinese, 800,000 Indians and Pakistanis, and 100,000 others. The rate of increase, 3% per annum, must be amongst the highest in the world: 200,000 a year, so expansion of agriculture, industry and trade is of vital importance to the country. Some new factories were built in 1958 and it is understood that at least 40 will be built in the coming year for the manufacture of a wide variety of goods. The climate for investment appears to be favourable and foreign capital is welcomed. Although taxation on Company profits has been raised from 30% to 40%, it is understood that new foreign capital may benefit by relief from tax for upwards of five years, whilst repatriation of capital and remittance of dividends is assured.

Despite the adverse trading conditions Malaya has emerged from its first year of Independence basically sound, politically and economically, and with spirit undaunted. Regarding the prospects for 1959, the outlook for rubber is more favourable and there are also signs that the Tin Industry will enjoy better trading conditions than in 1958.

SINGAPORE

It is expected that the General Election under the new Constitution will take place in April or early May and may be preceded by a Bill to make voting compulsory. Under the new Constitution responsibility for foreign affairs and external defence will remain with Her Majesty's Government as also the right to suspend the Constitution should this become necessary. A special council will ensure British and Federation participation in Singapore's internal security.

Singapore's past prosperity has been founded on its entrepot trade, as a free port, and as the gateway to Malaya. Now Singapore is faced with a grave population problem, a population of 1½ million people on an island of 209 square miles, and an increase of 50,000 a year, for whom employment and living space is becoming increasingly necessary.

The recession in rubber prices and reduction in tin exports from the Federation of Malaya naturally affected Singapore's trade adversely, and the problem of encouraging new industries to provide employment for the increasing population by tariff or other protection without injuring Singapore's status as a free port is one which is giving Government concern. Singapore's economic prosperity is largely dependent on the prosperity

of the commodity producers Federation and it seems increasingly clear that close co-operation if not economic union, with the Federation must in due course about if Singapore maintain its position in trade.

Tun Lim Yew Hock, leader of the Singapore People's Alliance continued as Chief Minister. Outcome of the forthcoming General Election will be awaited with considerable interest. Upon it largely depend the outlook for island in the coming years.

THAILAND

General Thanom Kittikachai Government, after ten months uneasy office resigned on October 20 when Field-Marshal Sarit had returned from month-long medical treatment in the U.K. and in England, assumed power under Martial Law and dissolved the Constitution and Parliament.

Field-Marshal Sarit's new government made it clear that its main concerns is to better country's economic situation to this end set up an Economic Advisory Committee to advise reducing the cost of living, general economic development on medium and long-term planning. It is intended to make establishment of industries a priority to foreign capital and a Plan is to be considered by a Bank Survey Mission to Thailand.

In 1958 the steady expansion of Thailand's economy received a check. The exportable surplus amounted to 1,131,835 tons. Although only slightly low average, this figure compared unfavourably with the 1957 amount exported in 1957 which was high at 1,566,699 tons. Tin exports were also less by some 40% in 1958.

Thailand's potential resources bearing in mind existing plans for the improvement of communications, irrigation and power largely financed with American aid, give every reason to hope her economic progress will further strides forward in coming year.

HONGKONG

Hongkong has an estimated population of 3 million, an increase of 1½ million since 1947. Problem of feeding, clothing, housing and finding employment for such a rapidly expanding population is not easy. Government appointed a Committee to consider the advisability of forming an Industrial Bank for the purpose of financing new industries. The port of this Committee was awaited with interest.

The new runway of 8,350 feet comprising the first phase of a modern international airport at Kai Tak was officially opened by the Governor, Sir Robert Gordon Gurney on September 12, 1958. This provides the Colony with a safe and efficient port for a large number of ships.

Indian Fi

March 14, 1959

Government has decided to proceed with the construction of a large water reservoir on Lantau Island which it is hoped will augment water storage by more than 50%; but even this may not fully satisfy the steadily increasing demand.

In 1958 Hongkong trade showed increases of exports to the U.K., U.S.A., and China, and decreases to Japan and Indonesia. Imports rose from China but declined from all other main sources. Overall exports declined by H. K. \$27½ million (1.1%) and imports by H. K. \$555.72 million (9%).

During the year Hongkong's shipyards were busy and many new light industries for the manufacture of sundry goods were established. Most important of these developments may be the construction of a dyeing, printing and finishing works which should enable the textile industry to expand the range of its products. A voluntary agreement was entered into limiting exports of textile cloth to the U.K. to 115 million square yards for three years from February 1, 1959.

Competition from China in textiles, cement, coal, sugar, rice and canned goods as well as its traditional exports of tea, silk, wood, vegetable oils, fats, bristles, etc., is becoming an increasing factor in the Colony's trade with South East Asia. As a Free Port, Hongkong cannot take restrictive import measures to control this competition.

Budget estimates for the coming year are H.K.\$641 million expenditure and H.K.\$554 million revenue, but H.K.\$183 million of expenditure is non-recurrent work on the airport and water schemes.

Hongkong has enjoyed freedom from political problems.

MAURITIUS

As a result of the Report of the Eve Commission Mauritius will be divided into 40 single-member Constituencies and General Elections will be held in the spring of 1959. The Ministerial system introduced in 1957 appears to be working satisfactorily. There were practically no labour disputes of any importance throughout the period.

Population in the Island continues to expand and is now estimated at 600,000 an increase of 100,000 since 1952. In June 1958 the Legislative Council adopted a 5-year Plan Programme of Capital Expenditure to cover the period 1957/62 to cost Rs. 210 million to deal with Works and Communications, Agriculture, Health and Social Services, Labour and Housing and Central Administration.

After 12 years' freedom from cyclones, Mauritius was visited in late March and early April by two of moderate intensity. The damage done to the Sugar Cane crop, coupled with drought in the north during the earlier part of the season, resulted in a crop of 526,000 tons sugar compared with 561,800 in 1957. Claims upon the Cyclone and Drought Insurance Fund will thus be made, but it is understood that, after payment of these claims the Fund will stand at Rs. 125 million, and the Board of the Fund have re-insured their liabilities to an extent sufficient to provide cover against three major disasters such as the one that occurred in 1945.

The Commonwealth Sugar Producers met in London in December 1958 and the U.K. Ministry of Food has agreed to purchase 343,375 long tons of the 1959 Crop at £45 2s. 0d. per ton, compared

with 335,000 at £43 16s. 8d. per ton in 1958, whilst the Commonwealth Agreement has been extended by a further year up to and including 1966. The Export Quota for Mauritius under the terms of the International Sugar Agreement remains at 470,000 long tons and the surplus over the 343,375 sold to the Ministry of Food will be offered for sale in the Preferential markets of the U.K. and Canada.

Given reasonably good weather conditions in 1959 the outlook for Mauritius should be favourable.

JAPAN

Mr. Nobusuke Kishi, leader of the Liberal Democrat Party, continued as Prime Minister, his position reinforced by the General Election which took place in May 1958 and resulted in the Liberal Democrats obtaining a comfortable working majority.

During 1958 the remedial measures taken in 1957 to which I referred last year, became effective and overcame the recession in Japan's economy. As a result the reserves of foreign exchange recorded a very substantial improvement. This was almost entirely effected by reduction of imports, and the decline in import prices.

In the International Account Japan's Receipts at U.S. \$3,510 million showed a favourable balance of U.S. \$511 million over payments. In 1957 the balance was unfavourable by U.S. \$533 million.

A record rice crop of 382 million bushels was harvested in 1958.

Increase took place in the output of iron and steel, canned goods, machinery and automobiles. The export of cotton-yarn and cloth showed some decline due to dull and overstocked markets: also

because of competition from Communist China, more particularly in South East Asia.

Japan launched 2,056,000 tons of shipping during 1958 compared with Germany 1,459,000 and the U.K. 1,393,000; but as at 31st December, 1958, had 995,075 tons under construction compared with 2,234,158 tons in the U.K. It therefore remains to be seen whether Japan will retain its position as principal shipbuilding nation during the coming year. As far as 1958 was concerned this industry earned for the country the largest amount of foreign exchange.

It would seem that Japan is reaching or has reached the crossroads in that the period of feverish activity of post-war reconstruction and expansion has ended, while competition in overseas markets is becoming more severe. On the other hand there is a tremendous potential for hard work in the country and provided imports can be held at a level consistent with a planned expansion of the economy, and adverse balances of payments averted, the country should continue to prosper.

The recession in trade, political and financial difficulties in many countries, increasing pressure of population, higher taxation controls on credit, on imports and exports and increasing costs of maintenance all tended to affect the business of banking in the areas served by the Bank. Nevertheless, under the Chief Managership of Mr. C. R. Wardle, with Mr. C. F. Pow as Deputy and the loyal and efficient work of our Staff in London and at our offices throughout the East, the Bank continued to provide valuable assistance to the trade of the many countries we serve.

The Indian Sugar Mills Association

Sugar Industry's Problem

Statement of the President, Mr P. Hadfield

In his Presidential Address at 26th Annual General Meeting of the Indian Sugar Mills Association, held at New Delhi on the 9th March, 1959, Mr. P. Hadfield, President of the Association said—

The best way of creating the warmer atmosphere in which even a cold war cannot thrive, must surely be freedom from controls and interferences in the widest sense possible. Control came to this industry or rather to those units thereof situated in the U.P., Punjab, and North Bihar, in July last. Its introduction has, unfortunately, become linked with the idea of sugar exports and both attract to themselves unpopularity from the other. I, for one, do not believe that the announcement of Government's intention to export 50,000 tons of sugar could have had

any appreciable effect on prices. On the contrary, I believe that a higher figure was anticipated, so that the results of the announcement should have been to depress prices. Control was introduced following a voluntary agreement which failed to have the desired effects during a period when markets were upset by international events. It followed the up-heavals in Iraq. Sugar prices in India rose, but so did the prices in London and New York, and to greater measure, but, there they were allowed to find their own levels. It followed that delay in the usual monthly release which the market had expected during the first few days of July, which would have been in consonance with the previous pattern. The reasons for the delay of that release in July are not known to me, but the delay,

coupled with other factors, profoundly affected the price of sugar. Control was introduced in the sugar industry when prices had risen from Rs. 37.07 at the time of our agreement to Rs. 37.41 in the third week of July. By 30th July—the day when control was introduced—these prices had gone down considerably and were round about the agreed levels. Even wider fluctuations in the vanaspathi industry did not occasion control, and yet the similarity between the pattern of the two industries is apparent. The control as introduced suffers from a very serious defect. It fixes a maximum price on factories. It guarantees them no minimum price. It fixes the maximum price at which factories can sell, but it does little to ensure that the price to the public, to the

consumer, is allied to these factory prices.

Whatever may be said about the control prices fixed in July, and in due course the Tariff Commission will say it, there is the fact that, due to the shorter duration of the present season and the lower recovery, the cost of manufacture in West U.P. is Rs. 2 per maund higher than was the case last year. Control was brought in hastily, and why it should not be adjusted with equal despatch in order to relieve an apparent and damaging hardship, is something I do not understand.

Earlier, I mentioned progress, but it is with regret that I have to report a reverse in the output trend of sugar production. Compared with 20.26 lakh tons in 1956-57, the industry achieved only 19.75 lakh tons in 1957-58, despite

the commissioning of additional capacity to the extent of 1,40,000 tons due to the completion of expansion in certain established units and the setting up of 10 new factories. Increases were recorded in Bombay, Mysore, and the Punjab, but these were more than offset by decreases of 1,31,000 tons in West U.P. and 37,000 tons in Bihar. Production in the new units amounted to 72,000 tons, which means that the drop in production in those factories which were working in 1956-57 Season was from 20.26 lakhs to 19.03 lakhs. This is a significant and worrying drop. As regards this year's production, though the season has not finally closed, the latest estimates available with the Association show that production is likely to come down further to about 18.5 lakhs tons, and I must deal with the reasons which caused this at some length.

An industry dependent directly on an agricultural produce for its raw material must expect fluctuations from year to year. They are relatively unimportant so long as the general trend is towards development. Unfortunately, the set back in 1957-58 cannot be attributed solely to any such fluctuation. But for the loss of cane from reserve areas to khandsaris, the 1956-57 figure would have been equalled, if not exceeded. Few of us who heard Shri Balmokand Shah Sawhney's address last year could have realised how right he was to sound a note of warning. Our friends in the Press have accused us of complaining too early and too much. Here, surely, is rather a case of too little, too late.

Let us examine this development. During the six-year period between 1951-52 and 1956-57 the estimated production (there are no reliable figures) was under 100,000 tons. During the 1957-58 season its production rose to something of the order of 2½ lakh tons, and this year in the U.P. the number of crushers are estimated at fifty per cent more than last year. Not less than 3,75,000 tons and possibly 4,50,000 tons will be the final figure of its output for 1958-59.

At this level khandsari presents a two-pronged threat to the sugar industry. It takes away cane and reduces the amount of white sugar made. It offers a substitute product to white sugar, and in a year of surplus production could seriously affect prices obtainable in the home market. Government and the Association may well have divergent views on the pros and cons of such a situation, but it is a matter to which I shall revert when I speak about exports later. The difficulties encountered by the Textile industry as a result of the favourable circumstances artificially created for handloom products are well known. A similar situation must inevitably develop in the case of the sugar industry if timely and appropriate steps are not taken. I have said the industry is not opposed to the expansion of khandsari provided it leaves cane in the factory areas alone. I now say that we have no objection to

the expansion of khandsari if it is to be purely a cottage industry. True it is, however, that the tax exemption in the last two years has given rise to the open pan manufacture of sugar in a manner that could not be classified as a cottage industry. I quote Shri C. V. Subba Rao, Director, Gur and Khandsari, Khadi & Village Industries Commission, who drew attention to this development in the following words: "But in this context it will not be out of place to mention that private businessmen have set up a number of baby mills in order to obtain the advantage of exemption from excise duty which khandsari enjoys today. Adequate attention is to be paid to this aspect of the problem".

It is against this background that members of this Association view the new tax imposed on khandsari. In that it is what we have been pressing for, I welcome it unfeignedly, but, whether it goes far enough is something that has yet to be seen. Rather less than two years ago when excise duty on sugar was Rs. 4 As. 2 per Md., the differential was Rs. 4 As. 2, for there was no duty on khandsari. Today the difference is Rs. 6.07, nearly 50% more than was the case. I repeat that we are very grateful for this step that has been taken and we shall watch the future confident that our further recommendations, if made of necessity, will be received with sympathy. I believe that what has happened to the sugar industry vis a vis Khandsari will serve as a note of warning to State Governments particularly to those of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, where the sugar industry was built up to serve the needs of the whole country. There was a time when it could be regimented and taxed without any particular ill effects. Today, its traditional markets in Bombay and South India are themselves self-sufficient, and, with the bringing into being of the twelve new factories—eleven of them in the co-operative sector, which will be manufactured by two sugar consortiums for delivery during the next two or three years—will become surplus. Where, then, will these States sell the surplus sugar?

The adverse effects of khandsari and gur manufacture on sugar production are not the only matters that require attention if we are to obtain the maximum production of sugar so necessary to the country's growing needs for home consumption and for export.

It is, however, the ever recurring problem of cane development which bedevils the attainment of the planned programme. The annual target fixed under the Second Plan is 7.8 crores tons, against which production last year was only 6.4 crores tons. The estimates for 1958-59 are not yet available, but can we expect much improvement so long as the tonnage per acre or the recovery in North India and the recovery in the Southern States remain so low? The position has not shown any substantial change over the last six years and

the yield throughout the country in terms of gur per acre has, in fact, dropped from 1.28 tons in 1953-54 to 1.26 tons in 1956-57. The position in the East U.P. and Bihar is particularly serious. 61 factories, against the All-India figure of 158 with an installed capacity of 60,800 tons, against the All-India figure of 1,72,000 tons, crushed 6 million tons of cane; not much better than 60% of their capacity.

Of the last 24 new units that have been commissioned in this country, not less than 16 have been co-operatives. In criticizing co-operatives in any way I realise that I am on very dangerous ground, but I would be failing in my duty to Joint Stock operators in the sugar industry who represent 94% of the membership of this Association, if I failed to draw attention to the inequalities that exist. A co-operative which can be brought into existence by the collection of as small a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs, the balance of the finance needed being available from the Industrial Finance Corporation, State Bank and Government loans, enjoy complete exemption from income tax and other corporate taxation. In this manner they enjoy 100% of the profits they earn, whereas a Joint Stock Company faces 51.5% income tax and Super tax, and a further sum which may well exceed 5% of any year's income goes to meet the demands of Wealth tax and Dividend tax. Here I would like to mention that in the United Kingdom, the home of co-operation, co-operative societies are exempt from tax only on that portion of the profits which they distribute as discount to their constituents. I submit for consideration that this is a fair method of assessment, and the prosperity of Co-operatives in the United Kingdom is evidence of the fact that it does not restrict them. So long as co-operative factories are repaying the loan capital that has been raised, they do not constitute any particular threat to the other units, but what will be the position in five or six years' time when these loans have been repaid? Are the co-operatives going to accumulate 10% to 12% of their profits each year as reserves? If this goes on, they will have enormous sums at their command. Are they going to sell on equal terms with Joint Stock owned factories, or are they going to undersell them, leaving them with an inadequate margin of profit to serve as their capital? Last year our President warned us of what to expect from competition from khandsaris and as I have mentioned elsewhere we now see how right he was. This year I warn members and I warn Government that the continued development of co-operatives must ultimately create similar problems, leaving the Joint Stock Companies with inadequate margins and the Government without the tax which they contribute out of normal profits. Bear in mind that the consortium of manufacturers of sugar plant is expected to produce as

many as 8 new units a year. I believe that the future programme of the consortium, once it has executed order for units currently licensed, will be more and more devoted to the fabrication of plant for co-operative ventures, but even without this, the capacity of co-operatives will represent 15% of the whole when the present programme is completed.

This time last year we were completing a programme of profitable exports which earned the country about 12 crores of foreign exchange. The gilt, even then, was off the gingerbread, and world prices had dropped to near the pre-Suez level. Indian Sugar could only be sold abroad at a loss of approximately Rs. 270 per ton. In June last the Association was asked to export sugar. Our advice was that 50,000 tons could be exported safely and without danger to the country's needs. 1,00,000 tons was a possible target but anything over 1,00,000 tons could be exported only if the country would submit to rationing. I am glad to say that the 50,000 tons target was accepted and fellow members will share in the satisfaction I feel in the fact that it has been shipped. For 1959 we are asked to ship 1,00,000 tons, out of which 50,000 tons has been released. The Association's views on exports are clear; in an expanding economy, supply and demand can hardly keep exactly in line; when there is surplus, export it, do not hoard it. Earn the exchange needed to buy other commodities. We do not have surplus sugar at the moment, but, since the general view is that there will be considerable surplus for disposal in a year or two or three, give us the advantage of keeping Indian sugar on world markets so that it is known and can be sold when it must. It is in respect of the necessity to cover the losses on export by slightly increasing the internal price that khandsari represents a serious problem. At the current rate of development, there will be so much khandsari in the future years that it, rather than white sugar, may well control internal prices and make it impossible to recover the losses made on export from sales within the country. Khandsari prices cannot be controlled by an Order as can sugar prices.

I believe that no one at all can benefit from such indulgences as cane strikes. Let us remember that firstly, Government has fixed and factories have paid a price which has over the years resulted in more and more cane being grown secondly, with effect from 1st November, 1958, Government declared its intention that grown should be given a share in sugar realisation. Details of this formula are not available, but the question has been referred to the Tariff Commission. Let me add only that the industry asks for a margin that will permit of the payment of a 6½% dividend and to have fund to set a sum equal to two-thirds of the dividend aside for general reserves as also to make provision

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for a special fund from which may be found the cash to provide for the very necessary rehabilitation of plant and machinery. Surely these are not exorbitant demands?

Mention of reserves brings me to the industry's pressing need, namely, the modernization of plant and machinery, for much of that in use today is not only past its prime—it is almost past praying for. It has been written down or depreciated, but, having written off a plant costing Rs. 18,00,000/-, only is no where near having available the resources to replace

it at today's costs. Added to that, there is the highly inflated requirement of working capital. Twenty-eight years ago sugar cost about Rs. 8/- per maund, banks demanded 25% margin which required only Rs. 2/- per maund. A factory of an average capacity then could reasonably work with a working capital of Rs. 3 lakhs as calculated by the Tariff Board in 1931. Again, in 1938, the average working capital was calculated by the Tariff Board at Rs. 4.50 lakhs. At present sugar costs Rs. 25/- per maund, a margin of 25% is demanded, i.e. Rs. 6.25 per maund;

factories are required to carry minimum stock of 25% of the production. The working capital required is now-a-days Rs. 50 lakhs for a factory of 1,000 tons capacity, which represents an increase of 1000% over 1938 figures. Scheduled Banks could help by reducing the margin money. I hope this is a plea that will not fall on deaf ears. Regardless of this important relief, sugar factories in common with all industrial units in the country must have funds to put aside as reserves if the industry as a whole is to thrive, and let me remind you that a thriving indus-

try is the only industry that can attract capital from outside.

The Nagpur Resolution of the A.I.C.C. on the question of land ceilings has caused us some concern, and we hope that Parliament will bear in mind the value of well integrated farms run by industrial undertakings for the purpose of supply of raw material which serve as models of correct methods of husbandry to the large mass of cane growers. To lose what little has been achieved in this direction, to stifle all future possible developments on these lines, would be a great tragedy.

The Chartered Bank

Further Expansion of Business

Aid for Newly Independent Nations

Common Market Problems

Mr V. A. Grantham's Review of Activities

The 105th Annual General meeting of the Chartered Bank will be held on April 1, 1958 at 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2.

The following is an extract from the statement by the Chairman Mr V. A. Grantham, which has been circulated with the report and accounts for the Year 1958.

The accounts indicate a further expansion of the Bank's business. The total of our own balance sheet at £243,118,186 is some £11,500,000 up on last year's figure which was itself a record.

Current and Other Accounts show a slight reduction of £2,032,672 which is more than offset by a substantial increase in Fixed Deposits of £15,994,119. Our acceptances are lower by £2,778,353.

On the assets side Cash in Hand at Call and at Bankers, Government and Other Securities and Bills of Exchange show increases of £1,324,674, £10,402,781 and £5,848,798 respectively and evidence a strong degree of liquidity. The ratio of cash and call money to our demand and time liabilities, excluding the notes in circulation against which security has been lodged, is slightly lower at 22.1% against 22.9% last year. Advances to Customers and Other Accounts show a contraction of £3,975,323.

The increase in the net figure for Bank Premises and Furniture is due to our continued expansion and the modernisation of our properties in the East.

The Consolidated Balance Sheet includes the figures of all our wholly owned subsidiaries and the total at £285,430,502 is £13,532,487 higher than last year.

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

The continued upward trend of working costs, especially salaries

and wages, in conjunction with a lowering of interest rates during the period under review has resulted in a decrease in our net profits from £1,000,890 in 1957 to £993,590.

In October last the issued capital of the Bank was increased to £5,000,000 by the capitalisation of £600,000 out of the Reserve Fund and £400,000 was restored to the Reserve Fund by a transfer from Reserves for Contingencies Account.

The Bank paid an interim dividend of 7½% less income tax in September last on £4,400,000 capital, absorbing £189,750 and it is now proposed that out of the balance available a final dividend of 7½% be paid on the increased capital of £5,000,000 costing £215,625.

We have allocated £250,000 to Bank Premises and Furniture and £125,000 and £20,000 respectively to the Pension Fund and Widows' and Orphans' Fund. We have transferred £150,000 to Reserves for Contingencies and the balance carried forward is £481,673.

INTRODUCTION

During the months of October and November last year I travelled in India, Pakistan and Ceylon and it was helpful to me, as your Chairman, to be afforded the opportunity of seeing the Bank at work in one of the most important spheres of its overseas activities. On my way home I was able also

to visit our branches in Aden. It was evident to me that the business transacted at the branches I visited is sound and profitable and that it is conducted efficiently and economically. I was impressed, too, by the ability and loyalty manifested by the staff of every grade. At places where the branch organisations of The Chartered Bank and The Eastern Bank Ltd. overlap effective measures of co-ordination have already been brought into operation and the staffs of the two institutions are working happily side by side.

When I was in India I was glad also to have the opportunity of meeting and having discussions with the Chairman and the General Manager of our affiliate, Allahabad Bank Ltd.

THE COURT OF DIRECTORS

There have been no changes in the composition of the Court of Directors during the period to which the present report relates. In April last Mr. A. P. Cameron and Mr. N. S. Golder retired from the Board of The Eastern Bank Ltd. and at the end of the year Mr. W. G. Pullen took Mr. Morford's place as a Director of that institution.

THE GENERAL MANAGEMENT

On 31st December Mr. H. F. Morford retired after serving the Bank for forty-three years, four of them as Chief General Manager. The stock-holders will, I am sure, wish to be associated with the Court of Directors in acknowledging, with gratitude, the highly distinguished services he rendered. We congratulate him on the important appointments he has since received which will continue to keep him busy in the City.

The Court have appointed Mr. W. G. Pullen as Chief General Manager confident that he brings to the highest executive office all the qualities of leadership and professional competence that the position demands.

Mr. G. A. Leiper has been promoted from Assistant General Manager to Joint General Manager and Mr. A. T. Hobbs, who has served the Bank with distinction in a succession of executive posts in the East, has been appointed an Assistant General Manager.

THE IRANO BRITISH BANK

Our acquisition of the share capital of the Eastern Bank gave us a direct interest in the Middle East and our assessment of the political and economic situation there convinced us that our representation would be incomplete without an interest in Iran. We were pleased, therefore, to have an opportunity of joining with influential Persians in promoting a joint banking venture in their country. The authorised capital of the Irano British Bank is Rials 200 million, of which Rials 100 million have been subscribed and paid up. We have subscribed 8,000 shares of Rials 10,000 each and the Eastern Bank 1,800 shares of a similar denomination, which gives up 49 per cent. of the capital of a bank which has now been registered and granted a banking licence in the above name.

This Bank will have as its General Manager an officer seconded from our Eastern covenanted staff and it will open for business in Tehran on 10th March 1959 and later in Khorramshahr. It is pleasing to note that the return of British banking interests has been generally welcomed and we hope

that this new joint venture bank, by bringing experience and knowledge to the handling of imports and exports, will assist the country in its trade expansion programme.

REPRESENTATION IN BIRMINGHAM

We have felt for some time past that the revolution which has taken place in the United Kingdom export trade since the end of the war necessitated our establishing closer contact with the new exporting industries in the Midlands. It has been decided therefore to appoint a representative of the Bank and its subsidiaries and associates to reside in Birmingham and to set up there an organisation which will facilitate more extensive participation in the financing of exports of Midland manufactures to the Asian markets in which we, The Eastern Bank Ltd. and The Irano British Bank are established. Mr. A. M. R. Currie, until recently our Manager in Indonesia, has been appointed to the post and he will take up his duties during the month of April. It is not proposed, at present, to open a branch of the bank in Birmingham; the new office will be equipped to impart economic and credit information and to serve as a link between the export trade of the Midlands and Head Office.

OVERSEA SURVEY

Two recent events, the extension of sterling convertibility and the inauguration of the European Economic Community or Common Market, are of considerable significance to us in our business as an international bank.

For the first time since before the second world war sterling earned from commercial transactions by residents outside the sterling area is convertible, without restriction, into gold, U.S. dollars, or any other currency. Other European countries have taken parallel steps in dismantling the formidable array of exchange control regulations established in war-time. That it has proved possible in the case of sterling is a tribute to the efficiency of the stringent measures which were necessary as recently as September 1957, in order to restore confidence in sterling as an international currency and the medium of 40 per cent. of the world's visible trade and a large proportion of its invisible transactions.

The increased scope of convertibility, by inducing confidence, should encourage the wider use of sterling by countries which are outside the sterling area such as Japan and the Philippines, in our own sphere of operations, and there should be a greater readiness for those countries to accumulate and hold sterling. The Philippines, for example, are amending their monetary laws to allow currency reserves to be so held.

I have, on previous occasions, stated that it is still insufficiently appreciated that the City of London's overseas earnings in respect

of its banking, merchanting and other services comprise a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom's invisible income. Without that invisible income the country would be unable to afford the trade deficit which it habitually runs. Moreover, the City's overseas earnings involve very little expenditure of foreign exchange.

COMMON MARKET PROBLEMS

The second event which calls for comment is not so promising for the Chartered Bank and its associates, which engage primarily in the financing of overseas trade. I refer, of course, to the impasse which has been reached in the negotiations for the setting up of a wider free trade area to supplement the newly established Common Market and it is by no means clear that the European Economic Community (E.E.C.) will not detrimentally affect the trade position of a number of Asian countries in which we operate. In theory, the increased scale of industrial operations possible in a unified market of some 170 million people should lead to an increase of trade with the outside world, but many of the Asian countries fear that the establishment of E.E.C. may mean the creation of a new system of tariff preferences within Europe which will have the opposite effect.

In general, it is possible that these fears are exaggerated, for the agricultural exports of the South-East Asian countries differ generally from those of the French and Belgian African territories which receive preferential treatment, and for manufacturing countries like India and Hong Kong imperial preferences is still the most important factor in their trade. Nevertheless, it would be a very retrogressive step if South-East Asian countries had to resort to bilateral agreements with the Common Market, and it is to be hoped that for the sake of Asia as well as the United Kingdom a formula will be found to extend the present E.E.C. to the envisaged free trade area.

CYPRUS

Our newly acquired business in Cyprus was put to a severe test during the year and progress was made notwithstanding the effect of the terrorist activities of EOKA, a series of curfews and strikes, communal animosity and a boycott of British goods. This satisfactory outcome is in no small measure due to the efforts of our staff whose personal safety has from time to time been in some jeopardy, and they are to be commended for the efficient manner in which at all times they carried out their duties.

LEBANON

Lebanon's overseas trade fell by as much as thirty per cent. over the year with the result that merchants had difficulty in disposing of stocks and the banks had to allow extended credit. By the end of the year local conditions had improved but some time will be needed for a full recovery.

IRAQ

Iraq is still in a state of transition, and trade patterns may well change to conform to the foreign policy of the new government. In the meantime the banks generally have so far experienced little interruption in their ordinary routine. Since the revolution all imports have been subject to licence, the object being to restrict 'luxury' expenditure; but as markets generally were overstocked during the first half of the year and licences were freely given for essential goods, current business was not greatly affected.

Oil revenue was buoyant with a further increase in prospect during 1959.

PERSIAN GULF

Bahrain.—Bahrain had another quiet and prosperous year and imports were maintained at about the 1957 level.

Doha.—There is little to report from Doha, except that development continues and merchant business shows further improvement.

Sharjah.—After a slack period in the early months, there was some improvement in business but unfortunately this was not maintained.

HADHRAMAUT

The Eastern Bank has had a branch at Mukalla since 1955. Merchant business shows some improvement, while the volume of goods imported direct rather than through Aden is increasing.

ADEN

Owing to shortage of foreign exchange in neighbouring territories and to the disturbed political situation in the hinterland Aden's entrepot trade has been on a reduced scale. There has been difficulty in finding export markets for locally grown cotton and the output of refined oil has been lower. These factors have inevitably depressed local business activity, although fortunately more shipping has been using the port and its bunkering facilities.

INDIA

At one stage during the past year there seemed a grave danger that the import programme sanctioned soon after the inception of the plan in April 1956 had not only outstripped India's ability to finance it, but also the extent of the foreign aid that was likely to be forthcoming. Fortunately, following the Finance Minister's foreign tour last September, he was able to secure sufficient credits to meet India's shortage of foreign exchange until next March, and possibly to March 1961. Moreover it is generally understood that arrangements are in hand for the provision of enough foreign assistance to complete the essential features of the plan, which suggests that the worst of the crisis may be over. Unfortunately the extent to which the government has resorted to deferred payments has left a burden, to be shouldered in the years to come, which will leave

Indian Finance

little margin for additional foreign exchange expenditure during the third five-year plan, even allowing for possible savings on exchange which are likely to accrue when the new steel works and heavy industries, set up under the present plan, commence operations.

It seems to me that India has to accomplish two things in order to safeguard its future; firstly, and this applies equally to Pakistan, it has to improve its relations with its neighbour to an extent that the proportion of military and other service expenditure in its budget is so drastically reduced that a lowering of taxation is possible. Secondly that the gold in the hands of the people be made available to the government. This is a psychological problem depending on confidence but it might be possible to introduce a form of bearer loans against gold, or even free imports, and allow an economic rate to be found and confidence restored in that way. Success in this could go a long way towards solving India's foreign exchange problem.

The widespread publicity given to India's difficulties during the past year or more should not be allowed to obscure the extensive progress that has been achieved in carrying out the country's development programme. The task of improving the living standards of a population of some 400 million, which is increasing by about five million each year, is obviously immense and it is greatly to the credit of the Indian government that it has chosen to implement its five-year plans by democratic means.

PAKISTAN

The new regime has acted with energy to effect an improvement in the country's circumstances. Although at first there was some confusion in business circles because of the many regulations fixing prices and limiting profits and dividends, the authorities have shown a commendable spirit of compromise and a general soundness of judgment in the introduction of new measures.

It is pleasing to see that national effort is to be concentrated on the agricultural sector of the economy, on which the country's prosperity will depend for many years to come and when Pakistan can again feed its population and stop the large imports of food-grains which have entailed such heavy outlay of foreign exchange in the last few years, then a great step forward will have been taken towards restoring equilibrium to the national economy. It is fair to say that Pakistan enters 1959 in circumstances more hopeful than for some years past.

CEYLON

The major and disquieting feature which has dominated trade and industry in Ceylon during the past year has been the widespread and increasing state of unrest.

Fortunately, and because of the country's inherent agricultural wealth, the total volume of all exports was maintained at much

March 14, 1959

the same level last year as in 1957. The volume of imports on the other hand decreased, partly because strikes in the port of Colombo made it difficult to land cargoes. Because of this the external balance, which had shown a marked fall in 1957, were well maintained. Nevertheless one cannot look with any great optimism to the future until the government comes to grips with the unlawful elements in the island and puts labour on a realistic basis satisfactory to the government and private industry as employers and to the solid mass of decent, hard-working employees.

BURMA

The outstanding event in Burma last year was the appointment in October of General Ne Win as Prime Minister in succession to U Nu.

Considering the good work being accomplished in many directions it is disappointing that the administration seems still strongly wedded to State trading and barter, notwithstanding the unfortunate experiences of the past years, and it would be a pity if the opportunity were not taken now to allow that freedom of private enterprise and trading which might make a vital difference to the balance of payments and hence the standard of living.

The beneficial effects on the administration of a continuance of the recent stable government, together with the country's steadily increasing agricultural wealth, ensures that Burma enters the new year under more favourable auspices than for several years past.

SINGAPORE

The first elections under the new constitution, on which agreement with the British government was reached last year, are now due to be held in May of this year. In recent months there has appeared a growing awareness of the serious responsibilities to be shouldered by those entrusted with the government of the territory as a result of the elections. Now and in the future there is no guarantee that the living standards of Singapore's population, which at present are relatively high for South East Asia, can be maintained let alone improved if the goods and services available in Singapore are not fully competitive internationally. It is a matter for cautious optimism that the paramount importance of the free port to the life of Singapore is gradually being accepted by all political parties.

The most important event in Malaya and one which is of special significance to the Bank, has been the establishment of the Central Bank of Malaya (Bank Negara Tanah Melayu) which commenced business on 26th January, 1959. The new bank is in a position to exert considerable influence, not only on the banking system of the Federation but also on the territory's economy as a whole. It is in keeping with the practical attitude which has been shown by the authorities in the Federation in

setting up their Central Bank that, although the relevant legislation includes provisions under which the new institution can take over from the Board of Commissioners of Currency, Malaya and British Borneo, the issue of the Federation's currency, for the time being it has been decided to allow the existing arrangements to continue. So far there are no arrangements between the two governments concerned for any extension of the activities of the Central Bank of Malaya to Singapore. It must, therefore, be a matter for satisfaction that the continuance on the same parity basis, of the existing currency arrangements, to put it at the very least, postpones the fragmentation of the unified currency area comprising the Federation, Singapore and the British territories in Borneo, in which first the Straits dollar and subsequently the Malayan dollar have provided a stable and effective medium of exchange.

Last September the World Bank made a loan to the Federation in connexion with the Cameron Highlands hydro-electric scheme and this Bank participated therein.

NORTH BORNEO

The consistent rise in overseas trade turnover in recent years and the favourable trade balance achieved show that North Borneo is capable of standing on its own feet and it is clear too that the sums invested in developing the Colony's economic potentialities are producing encouraging results.

Arrangements are proceeding to extend our branch system in North Borneo to Tawau, where we hope to open an office within the next few months.

BRUNEI

In May our two new branches at Brunei Town and Kuala Belait commenced business. His Highness the Sultan of Brunei honoured us by performing the opening ceremony at our office in Brunei Town. Our business in Brunei has expanded steadily during the year.

SARAWAK

Lower commodity prices in particular for rubber, in international markets during the past year have had their effect on Sarawak's overseas trade, the total value of which after disregarding the oil transit trade, shows a reduction in comparison with 1957.

Although lower revenue and a reduction in surplus balances are necessarily limiting the financial resources which the government can allocate to development schemes, encouraging progress has been made during the past year in improving airfields and road communications and also the port facilities at Kuching.

INDONESIA

The past year has been one of great difficulty for the Republic. The rebellion and its aftermath have inevitably had the effect of reducing exports but somewhat surprisingly provisional figures for the first ten months of the year

show that Indonesia not only had a trading surplus but that the surplus itself was substantially higher than for the same period of 1957. Although there is still much leeway to be made up some progress has been made in restoring the country's trade position.

For the time being there remains a serious shortage of foreign exchange and because of this it is unlikely that the import of other than strictly essential goods will be permitted for some time to come.

In view of the restrictive policy being followed by the authorities in regard to profit remittances and with the difference between the internal and external value of the rupiah I see little prospect for the time being of any worthwhile reward being received for the extensive services which we offer and the business which we conduct in Indonesia.

THAILAND

It is probable that economic factors, no less than political, played their part in causing Field Marshal Sarit to effect an unexpected coup d'etat last October. Reduced export earnings had caused a deterioration in Thailand's balance of trade and the resultant reduction in the country's holding of foreign exchange together with a sharp rise in the cost of living brought about a situation in which it was evidently thought necessary to effect a change of government. Although the country had a rather unsatisfactory trading year in 1958, the prospects for the export of rice, rubber and tin for the coming year are probably better and, assuming that the new powers vested in the government departments do not stifle enterprise, Thailand can rely on its traders to find markets abroad notwithstanding the more competitive conditions foreshadowed.

VIETNAM

Politically the country still takes a very strong anti-communist line, which may be not entirely unconnected with its complete dependence on American aid, which finances more than three-quarters of its imports. Although direct aid is given in road construction, military equipment and technical assistance, imports consist largely of consumer goods which probably accounts for the air of prosperity in Saigon itself but effectively conceals the fact that the country is making very little progress towards self support.

A more friendly view is being taken towards foreign investment, particularly British, and in general although the future of the country cannot be said to hold a great deal of promise at the moment, it is clear that our bank can still play an important and helpful role in the economy.

CAMBODIA

Cambodia will finally benefit from the major development schemes that are being financed by foreign aid, but in spite of further aid which paid for substantial

imports of consumer goods the country, in contrast to the previous year, had an unfavourable trading balance. No doubt this has influenced the government in encouraging foreign investment for, with the possibility of the amount given in aid being considerably reduced in the next few years, a determined effort will have to be made to increase the ratio of export to imports.

THE PHILIPPINES

Good rice and grain crops in the Philippines and improved export earnings from coconut products, sugar and minerals should have helped the Republic to restore the extremely serious position created by the adverse trade balance of Pesos 400 million in 1957, but although it is estimated that the deficit in 1958 will be reduced to Pesos 100 million, a further fall in the external reserves to U.S. \$ 125 million in a comparatively favourable trade year was most disappointing.

The President has recently again affirmed the government's opposition to devaluation and its firm intention to maintain the present exchange value of the peso and has called for the support of all sections of the community to assist in stabilising the economic and fiscal situation. The controversial barter trade law is being repealed and a stabilisation programme consisting largely of disinflationary measures has been approved by the Monetary Board. The main necessity however, is that of a balanced budget for there can be little doubt that the excessive resort to deficit financing has been the major inflationary factor and thus the prime cause of the continued deterioration in the Republic's economy.

HONG KONG

Hong Kong's trade has been on a reduced scale during the past year mainly because of a sharp reduction in imports. In many respects this was a reflection of the world-wide recession in business which was a feature of 1958 and in the circumstances local industry has had a fairly satisfactory year. The colony is becoming increasingly dependent for its prosperity on imperial preference and the dangers of such dependence are illustrated by the case of the Hong Kong textile industry which has now under pressure given an undertaking to limit textile shipments to the United Kingdom. If they are to survive, the colony's new industries need access to an expanding range of international markets. The limitation which has now to be imposed on the exports of one of its principal industries is therefore a serious setback and one which has caused much anxiety locally, particularly as textiles are only among the first of a steadily expanding range of Hong Kong products which can be expected to compete in the British and other international markets in the future. Our new building is also nearing completion and it is hoped that it will be officially opened in August 1959.

CHINA

China's efforts to industrialise rapidly have received extensive publicity in recent months and substantial increases in industrial production have been made. In the agricultural sector bumper harvests may lead to China's emergence as a major rice exporter while if, as is claimed, the size of the cotton crop is double that of the previous year, China may be becoming one of the world's leading cotton growing countries. The transportation of steel and food-stuffs has however imposed a strain on the internal system of communications and in recent weeks this has evidenced itself in an unusual delay in fulfilling export contracts.

JAPAN

During the past year the Japanese economy has successfully adjusted itself to what at the outset were generally expected to be extremely difficult conditions.

Although over the whole of 1958 there was a reduction in the country's total exports, it was relatively small. Imports were considerably reduced in volume without adverse repercussions on industry by running down stocks of imported raw materials which had accumulated during 1957 when excessive imports had imposed a serious strain on the country's balance of payments. With imports lower in volume and cheaper in price and exports little reduced Japan, again aided by a bumper rice crop, achieved a substantial payments surplus for the year and greatly strengthened its foreign exchange reserves.

Now that American industry is replenishing its stocks and again beginning to increase production, trans-Pacific trade should improve. The business of our New York agency is likely to benefit accordingly.

HAMBURG

Germany is keenly interested in developing trade with Asia and our Hamburg agency is well situated to share in the expansion of banking business that is likely to accrue from an increased German demand for raw materials now that the E.E.C. is in being.

CONCLUSION

The overseas territories in which we operate are receiving increasing publicity and it is generally recognised that the developing of the natural resources of the South East Asian countries and the raising of the standard of living there is of vital importance to future peace and progress in the world. This challenge is being accepted by the Western Powers in a most understanding and generous manner and the extent to which aid and credit is given to the newly independent nations of the area is staggering.

Very few of the countries concerned would survive economically were it not for the tremendous infusion of assistance they receive and one can only hope that wise counsel and incorruptibility within these countries and a tolerant direction from the donors will

help attain the objective of self-supporting economies with ever increasing exports. This objective cannot be reconciled with a western fear of Asian competition and attempts to avoid that competition and, in this connexion, perhaps too little significance has been given to the attitude of the United Kingdom government in acquiescing in limitations on the textile shipments from Hong Kong to the United Kingdom.

AN IMPORTANT PRINCIPLE

This particular issue raises a principle of major importance in matters of international trade. The communique issued last October at the conclusion of the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference at Montreal "recognised how important it is that obstacles should not be placed in the way of the export of manufactured goods of the under-developed members of the Commonwealth and agreed that Commonwealth governments will give full weight to this consideration whenever decisions are necessary concerning the terms of access of such goods to their markets." The distinguished economists who compiled for G.A.T.T. the Haberler report on "Trends in International Trade", which was published the same month, consider that "it may be a natural and economic development that relatively poor countries with high population densities, like India and Hong Kong, should export cheap labour-intensive manufactures". They therefore suggest that "it is of great importance that the highly developed countries should refrain from protecting their domestic industries from such imports".

It seems regrettable, therefore, that many in this country who in theory are in favour of raising Asian living standards have not felt it inconsistent also to argue in favour of imposing such restrictions on the grounds that goods produced by what they term cheap labour compete unfairly with those manufactured at higher cost in the United Kingdom. This sort of reasoning strikes at the very root of international trade and if it were to gain wide acceptance, might well be invoked, to take an important example, to justify the virtual exclusion of British manufactures from the United States market. It cannot be too strongly emphasised that what is by standards in this country, relatively cheap labour, need not be exploited labour and that in the case of Hong Kong the government has taken already active steps to improve working conditions.

In this context it is perhaps ironical that in a recent announcement the United Kingdom government pledged itself to support Hong Kong fully in resisting the attempts of American manufacturers to force Hong Kong into voluntarily restricting its textile exports to the United States.

Copies of the full text of the statement will be sent on application to the Secretary of the Bank at 38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

Mysore Budget

The Mysore budget presented to the State Legislative Assembly, last week, by her Finance Minister Mr T. Mariappa, discloses a surplus of Rs 48.40 lakhs. Revenue receipts and expenditure for 1959-60 are estimated at Rs 55,68.98 lakhs and Rs 55,20.58 lakhs respectively.

As compared with 1958-59, the revenue and expenditure for the coming financial year reveals an excess to the tune of Rs 433.41 lakhs and Rs 625.19 lakhs respectively. While the increase in revenue is explained as being part of the normal increase in the general revenue and larger anticipated grant from the Centre, the increase in expenditure is the result of larger provision being made for the Second Plan during the fourth year. Higher outlay has been provided for such items as Education, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture, Rural Development, Animal Husbandry, Cooperation, Industries and Supplies and Irrigation and Civil Works. While for 1958-59 the total outlay for these several items totalled about Rs 2,689.84 lakhs for 1959-60, the outlay for these has been raised to Rs 3,058.13 lakhs. Capital expenditure in the budget has been fixed at Rs 2,458.94 lakhs.

In the course of his speech on the budget, Mr Mariappa, referred to the various difficulties that beset the State consequent on the expansion of the State under the States' Reorganisation scheme. The problem of administrative and financial integration of the disparate areas that were joined to form the enlarged Mysore State had also had repercussions on the implementation of the State's Second Plan. By diverting the State Government's attention, the State reorganisation scheme, delayed the scheduled implementation of various schemes and as a result the State now finds itself trailing behind its neighbours on all sides, in expenditure on the Plan. The task of implementing the Plan in its original size is now a matter attended with doubts regarding the resources that would be available both from the State as well as from the Centre. Excepting for Mr Mariappa's optimism, there is nothing to support hopes about it.

As for new tax measures, Mr Mariappa, has included one i.e., a levy of a small percentage on passenger goods traffic on road transport services. This measure is expected to fetch about Rs 60 lakhs. This new tax measure which does not improve materially the resources position, seems to have been brought in to close a concession that such traffic was enjoying in Mysore. For, Mr Mariappa, has explained that such a tax measure was in operation in the neighbouring States of Bombay, Andhra Pradesh and Madras.

Mr Mariappa also said that some other minor measures are under active consideration. These relate to the unification of the duty or

surcharge on electricity, and the evolution of a common rate for various cesses such as local cess, education cess and health cess. The burden of public debt which has tended to increase in recent years is another problem for the State. Relief might be available if the Government of India accept the recommendations of the Finance Commission for the consolidation of State loans at reduced rates of interest.

*

Electricity in Madras

The budget of the Madras State Electricity Board, which was circulated to members of the Legislative Assembly, makes impressive reading and bears testimony to the rapid progress the State has been making in connection with schemes for raising the power supply in the State.

The budget shows the gross revenue of the Electricity Board for 1959-60, at Rs 13,80.78 lakhs which is higher than the anticipated revenue by about Rs 162 lakhs. The revenue expenses for the same year being estimated at Rs 13,79.63 lakhs, the budget shows a net surplus of Rs 1.09 lakhs. The gross revenue of the Electricity Board shows a rising trend for 1959-60, at Rs 13,80.78 lakhs. The improvement in the finances of the Electricity Board is attributed to the general expansion of the activities of the Board in distributing power. The improvement has in some respect even exceeded anticipations; while a revenue deficit of the order of Rs 62.12 lakhs was anticipated in the budget for 1958-59, in the event, consequent on increased accruals from diverse sources there was a surplus to the tune of Rs 0.71 lakhs.

The Board has also tuned its capital expenditure to meet the rising demand for electricity in the State. In 1958-59, capital expenditure was for a sum of Rs 14.1 lakhs the original provision of Rs 11,91.34 lakhs having been raised on the basis of revised requirements as well as additional funds that could be made available to the Board by the State Government. Estimated capital expenditure for 1958-59, are for an even larger sum being placed at Rs 18.55 lakhs. The balance in the capital receipt after meeting the capital expenditure of Rs 14.00 lakhs, which would be Rs 4.55 lakhs is, however, expected to be wiped out by the account on the overdraft of Rs 4,54.81 lakhs at the end of 1957-58 leaving a blank opening balance in the capital receipts for 1959-60.

The capital expenditure for 1959-60 has been fixed at Rs 11.6 lakhs while the estimated capital receipts is Rs 11,00.20 lakhs, the capital receipts being thus just adequate to cover capital expenditure.

In terms of physical achievement also, the record of the State Electricity Board is no less remarkable. As a result of the heavy investment incurred in connection with many major schemes, large reserves of power had been built up

March 14, 1959

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

Spices Markets React

ACTIVITY in various Spices markets has become subdued with prices developing a reactionary tendency following a drastic fall in overseas demand. While consumers and the overseas buyers are keeping away from the market in anticipation of a further fall in prices, weak holders and the stockists, who had bought at higher levels, are now anxious to liquidate their holdings.

For instance, the price of Pepper has come down to Rs 92 per Bengal maund as against Rs 110 quoted in the previous week. Similarly, Cinnamon is quoted lower at Rs 375 against Rs 410 and Cloves at Rs 775 against Rs 815. The absence of any increase in the import duty on cinnamon and cloves has been the main factor for the selling pressure in respect of these commodities.

According to the trade sources from Bombay, about 3,000 to 3,500 bundles of cloves have been imported into the State by the end of last week. With the result, there is a floating stock of about 8,500 bundles in the Bombay market. Stocks of cinnamon are estimated at 6,700 bundles. The fall in the prices of pepper and ginger has, however, raised hopes in a section of the traders that exports of these commodities will pick up in the coming weeks.

Groundnut

Conditions in the Madras Groundnut market remained generally firm, the rate for superior quality seeds rising by more than Rs 3 to Rs 175 per candy. Arrivals last week averaged 25 to 30 tons per day.

In the Groundnut Oil section, the rate for the ready position improved to Rs 335 from Rs 328 per candy. The main factors contributing to the present rise in prices were the removal of the exempted quantity under Central excise duty in the Union Budget and sustained buying interest shown by vanaspati

MARTIN BURN LIMITED

Convertible Notes.

NOTICE is hereby given that interest for the half-year ending 31st March, 1959, will be paid on or after that date to those holders of Convertible Notes whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 31st March, 1959, or in accordance with their instructions.

A. G. Gidley,
Secretary.

12, Mission Row,
Calcutta,
10th March, 1959.

manufacturers in Calcutta and local bazar interests, who were hitherto taking the duty-free oil from rotary crushers, being forced to draw their supplies from the expeller factories. Added to these were the reports of incentives being considered by the Central Government for the stepping up of exports.

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Hides and Skins

In the Madras Tanned Hides market, arrivals of Cow hides were moderate and there was a steady clearance. Arrivals of Buff hides were as usual and were readily absorbed at firm prices. In the Calf section, arrivals continued to be restricted.

On the export front, trading was dull and sellers were reported to be finding it difficult to get small increase even on the lines in good call. Light weight Kips in common tannages were quoting 56d/52d/48d per pound, depending on the mark. In the Calf section, business was reported done in premium marks. In Buff Calf, there were further enquiries for premium qualities; but sellers seemed to have withdrawn from the market and were not willing to consider business even at slightly increased prices.

In the Tanned Skins section, arrivals were moderate and there was good clearance at unchanged to 12 NP per pound advance.

In the export section, there was fair business in both goat and sheep skins. Although enquiry was developing in certain lines, it was still selective. Light weight goat skins in prime qualities were unchanged with very little interest on the part of shippers. Extra heavies were steady. In Sheep skins, primes showed no change. Middle class sheep skins were stronger; but buying support at the prevail-

ing levels was restricted. Some important orders for middle-class sheep skins, at last month's prices, seemed to have been turned down. The trade is rather unwilling to sell till the London auction levels are known.

*

Bangalore Silk

In the Bangalore Silk market, there was no marked change in the prevailing high rates for flature raw silk. An interesting feature was the distinct decline in the prices of Charka types except superfine against the rising trend in the previous week. The range of the decline was between Rs 1 to Rs 2 per pound.

The supply position of raw silk was, however, reported to be meagre due to dry weather. The prices of Reeling Cocoons of different areas in the State showed only slight variations. The price of Mysore seed cocoons was quoted a rupee higher than in the previous week.

*

Yarn

The enhancement of duty on Art Silk Yarns in the Central Budget had been anticipated in the Salem market. Now that the exact position is known, there is selling pressure in foreign yarns and prices, after initial spurt, dropped to levels, only Rs 2 more than last week's rates. The sole agents and branch offices of Indian mills are reported to have suspended sales, waiting for the revised scheduled rates after the budget. In the open market, Indian yarns have been marked up to the full extent of the increase in the excise duty.

Due to low stocks in the market, there has been no perceptible reaction in the case of Staple-Fibre yarns to the increase in duty.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (1) Tender No. CON/GM/12/F2/59 for supply of 600 Nos. Lead Acid Accumulators 2V, 60A/H capacity 20 hrs. rate CZG-6 or similar. Earnest Money is Rs. 1,000/-. Tenders will be opened on 7.4.59 at 3 P.M. (II) Tender No. CON/GM/13/F2/59 for supply of (a) 10,000 Nos. Porcelain Insulator double shed 4" x 2 1/2" complete with stalk bolts nut and washer and (b) 150 Nos. Junction Box 16 way with cover as per Drg. No. 23967/1/SE. Earnest Money is Rs. 1000/-. Tenders will be opened on 9.4.59 at 3 P.M.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23, on remittance of Rs. 5/- (not refundable) per copy for tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of Cash Receipts from this Railway's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipts for depositing earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of 1000/- with the Controller of Stores are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved Contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the Tender.

S200 GENERAL MANAGER

PANDYAN BANK LIMITED

CENTRAL OFFICE

MADURAI

MADRAS OFFICE: 121, ARMENIAN STREET

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AS AT 31-12-58.

LIABILITIES		Rs.	ASSETS		Rs.
Capital	..	10,00,000	Cash and Banks	..	1,21,85,723
Reserves	..	10,50,000	Investments	..	95,53,460
Deposits	..	3,89,30,595	Advances	..	1,93,62,452
Bills, Acceptances etc.	..	22,56,210	Bills, Acceptances etc.	..	22,56,210
Other Liabilities	..	17,65,094	Furniture and Fixtures	..	3,89,441
PROFIT:			Other Assets	..	13,85,041
1958	Rs.	4,18,925			
B/F 1957	Rs.	33,503			
	Rs.	4,52,428			
Less:					
Appropriations for tax, General & Contingency	Rs.	3,22,000			
Reserves					
		1,30,423			
TOTAL	..	4,51,32,327	TOTAL	..	4,51,32,327

S. N. K. SUNDARAM
Managing Director.



Upward Movement Accelerated

Watch-Dog Writes:

SENTIMENT in stock markets has continued to remain buoyant. With the confused picture over the effects of company taxation under the new proposals slowly clearing up, the attention of the professional operators as well as investors is now diverted to the selection of companies whose dividend distributions are unlikely to be affected in future. Thus, the upward movement in prices is being accentuated despite profit-taking at bulges.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange, once again, presented a cheerful appearance and, under the lead of the speculative issues, fresh higher levels were recorded on a broad front.

On the Bombay Stock Exchange, buying fervour seemed to continue unabated and prices of some of the favourite scrips registered a further rise over last levels.

Trading on the Madras Stock Exchange was characterised by a marked rise in the bullish fervour noticed last week.

Unsettled conditions prevailed on the London Stock Exchange.

Price movements on Wall Street remained irregular.

Calcutta

Friday Evening.

ACTIVE and buoyant conditions were obtained on the local Stock Exchange last week when prices recorded fresh higher levels on a broad front. The main inspiration was derived from a more detailed consideration of the proposed company taxation changes. It was thought that, from the assessment year 1980/81, companies might not be obliged to bear a heavier tax burden than at present. This feeling was strengthened by the reported readiness of the Finance Minister to examine the position of payments of dividends to shareholders from dividend equalisation funds and other reserves which had already been taxed. Towards the close, however, operators were inclined to book profits, being induced by the reports of a possible cut in the US Development Loan Fund. Moreover, some of them were inclined to await the clarification with regard to the proposal to levy the bonus share tax on sums capitalised from the share premium account.

The Gifted market remained dull and the volume of business was restricted. Institutional investors were out of the market, due perhaps to the stringent con-

ditions prevailing in the money market. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan opened at Rs 74.40 and, after improving at one time to Rs 74.60, receded at the close to Rs 74.30.

Bank shares, however, remained steady with price movements confined to a narrow range.

The firmer tendency in jute goods prices as a result of the reduction in stocks as well as production in February brought forth a revival of interest in jute shares, although higher levels attracted some profit-taking due to a steadier tendency in raw commodity price. An outstanding feature in this section was the sustained demand for Kelvin which spurred by Rs 30 to Rs 260 following the company's decision to issue bonus shares in the ratio of one for every three shares from the share premium account. Anglo India were taken up to Rs 236 from Rs 203 (Rs 230); Barnagore up to Rs 154 from Rs 123 (Rs 150.00); Dalhousie up to Rs 158 from Rs 146 (Rs 155); Howrah up to Rs 19.94 from Rs 18.44 (Rs 19.94); India up to Rs 16.12 from Rs 14.75 (Rs 16.00); Kamarhaty up to Rs 182 from Rs 162 (Rs 182); Megna up to Rs 15.69 from Rs 14.19 (Rs 15.62); New Central up to Rs 14.81 from Rs 12.94 (Rs 14.81) and Rellance up to Rs 8.14 from Rs 7.56 (Rs 8.12). The only exception to the general trend was National which lost another Rs 2 to quote Rs 23. The figures shown within brackets were the week's closing rates.

Coal shares were buoyant on the expectation that an increase in the price of the commodity could not be delayed long. A good feature was New Beerbhoom which was lifted up to Rs 21.56 from a low of Rs 19.81 on rumours of possible amalgamation with a large unit in the same managing agency group. Bengal were taken up to Rs 306 from Rs 289; East Indian up to Rs 24.25 from Rs 23.94 and South Karanpura up to Rs 13.19 from Rs 12.62, to finish the week at Rs 297; Rs 24.12 and Rs 13.12 respectively. Burrakur moved rather erratically between Rs 17.44 and Rs 17.94 on alternative buying and selling, to close finally at Rs 17.81. Central India were done at Rs 7.75 to Rs 8.06 and Western Bengal at Rs 6.12 to Rs 6.50.

Tea shares maintained their upward trend, although profit-taking erased some of the extreme gains at the close. The main inspiration was derived from a general feeling that the 1959/60 market season might start well, as there would be little carry-over from the previous season's crop. Baghmari changed hands at Rs 23.44 to Rs 23.75; Brooke Bond at Rs 17.75 to Rs 18.31; Dhalakhat at Rs 24.62 to Rs 25.25; Dhunseri at Rs 17.94 to Rs 19.37; Eastern Cachar at Rs 4.50 to Rs 4.94; Hasimara at Rs 23.25 to Rs 23.81; Hattikhira at Rs 12.62 to Rs 12.87; Methoni at Rs 22.75 to Rs 23.06; Sungma at Rs 18.75 to Rs 19.37 and Tezpor at Rs 16.75 to Rs 17.19.

Sugar shares came in for selective demand. Most prominent were Ramnugger Cane and SKG, which were enquired up to Rs 21.50 and Rs 10.81 from Rs 19.50 and Rs 10.12

respectively. Raza/Buland closed better at Rs 13.31 against Rs 13 and Carew at Rs 8.25 against Rs 8.03.

Textile scrips were no exception to the general trend of the market, although higher levels could not be retained till the close due to an inclination to book profits at bulges. Jayshree improved at one time to Rs 9.66 from Rs 8.59; Cawnpore to Rs 4.75 from Rs 4.37; Elgins to Rs 13.37 from Rs 13 and New Victoria to Rs 1.44 from Rs 1.25, to ease off at the close to Rs 9.12; Rs 4.69; Rs 13.12 and Rs 1.44 respectively. Kesoram changed hands at Rs 11.69 to Rs 11.87.

The lead to the general recovery in prices was naturally given by the speculative issues under the lead of Indian Irons which, in turn, forged ahead on renewed bull support, being influenced by the reports of the commissioning a new Carbo Generating set to raise the existing capacity of steel ingots from half a million to one million tons per annum. Against the last week-end closing of Rs 22.66, Indian Irons opened higher at Rs 22.34 and advanced further to Rs 23.78, to finish the week at Rs 23.75. In sympathy, TEXMACO were pushed up to Rs 22.40 from a low of Rs 21.35; Jessop to Rs 29.81 from Rs 28; Britannia to Rs 13.06 from Rs 11.65, to finish at Rs 22.30; 29.06 and Rs 12.75 respectively. Kumardhubi changed hands at Rs 9.50 to Rs 10.31 and Marshalls at Rs 9.50 to Rs 10.62. Indian Steel & Wire Products were a special feature this week and the scrip was pushed up further to Rs 110 from Rs 99.50 on reports of a bonus issue, to finish the week at Rs 106.50 on profit-taking.

Thanks to encouraging corporate news, the Miscellaneous section provided several firm features due to renewed demand although the closing levels were slightly below the best for the week. Orient Paper was pushed up at one time to Rs 36.60 from Rs 34.20 (Rs 36.50); Titagur up to Rs 44.50 from Rs 43.75 (Rs 44.37); Sirpur to Rs 13.87 from Rs 13.06 (Rs 13.75); Indian Oxygen up to Rs 27.44 from Rs 26 (Rs 27.37); Indian Cable up to Rs 32 from Rs 29.87 (Rs 31.75); Indian Aluminium up to Rs 18.87 from Rs 17.75 (Rs 18.75); Rohtas up to Rs 22.06 from Rs 19.12 (Rs 21.81); Dunlop up to Rs 32.81 from Rs 30.62 (Rs 32.62); Alkali Chemicals up to Rs 20.00 from Rs 18.81 (Rs 20.00); Indian Copper up to Rs 3.97 from Rs 3.81 (Rs 3.94); India Steamship up to Rs 15.06 from Rs 14.62 (Rs 14.81); NICCO up to Rs 33.62 from Rs 30.50 (Rs 33.12); Aluminium Corporation up to Rs 12.31 from Rs 11.94 (Rs 12.12) and National Carbon up to Rs 30.25 from Rs 29.06 (Rs 30.12). Figures shown within brackets were the closing rates for the week.

Bombay

BUYING fervour on the Bombay Stock Exchange continued unabated and prices of some of the favourite counters touched new high levels as a sequel to persistent speculative support. Improved levels, however, attracted profit-taking, which tapered off a part of the earlier gains.

TEXTILES: The moderating effect of Bombay Dyeings unchanged final dividend was largely neutralised by influential buying in Centurys and Kohinoors. Centurys were very active and had buyers up to Rs 465 from Rs 456. Kohinoor, after touching a high of Rs 257 from Rs 243 on rumours that the differences in the managing agency had been patched up, finished slightly lower at Rs 251.50 following the subsequent rumours that a last-minute hitch had arisen in the compromise talks. Bombay Dyeing finished at Rs 58.80 against Rs 57.60, while Central and Simplex ruled quietly steady at Rs 88 and Rs 169 respectively.

STEELS: Steel shares displayed fair strength. Tata Steel, after starting at Rs 180 and touching a high of Rs 181.75, receded at the close to Rs 181 on profit-taking. It is expected that, before the end of the month, the company will take a decision on the proposed new issue for about Rs 10 crores or more. There were rumours that this will take the form of rights shares in the ratio of two for five at Rs 75 each. Indian Irons opened at Rs 23.24 and, after touching Rs 23.60, finished the week at Rs 23.52.

MISCELLANEOUS: Rumours of higher dividend brought forth considerable speculative interest in National Rayon which touched a new high of Rs 270 from Rs 264.50. Premier Construction were benefitted from reports that the company's capital structure was to undergo some changes. The shares were taken up to Rs 263 from a low of Rs 241.50. Shivrampur were better at Rs 102.50 against Rs 99.50 on expectation of a higher dividend. Interest in Greaves Cotton and West Coast Paper continued unabated. Tata Loco were well maintained at Rs 183.25, while Belapur Sugar changed hands at Rs 291 to Rs 294.50; Tata Chemicals at Rs 16.40 to Rs 16.72 and ACC at Rs 146.25 to Rs 147.25.

Madras

ACTIVE conditions were again witnessed on the Madras Stock Exchange. Prices were mostly maintained at the improved levels, though some profit-taking was visible towards the close.

TEXTILES: Business in this section was confined to a few selected scrips. Coimbatore Spinnings met with better support up to Rs 45.50, while Travancore Rayons remained firm at Rs 17.75. Coimbatore Cottons and Coimbatore Pioneers met with demand at the market rates. Lakshmi were done at Rs 107.50; Maduras at Rs 25.40 and Metturs at Rs 362.

PLANTINGS: Hectic activity and sharp rises in prices were again seen in this section, although there was a small decline in towards the close due to profit-taking. This was induced by some doubts expressed whether planting companies paying agricultural income tax would be treated differently from other joint-stock companies. There was, therefore, a general tendency to await further clarification from the official quarters.

Indian Finance

March 14, 1959

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA			
ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	6-3-59	27-2-59	7-3-58
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	8,33,62	25,23,72	8,97,54
Notes in Circulation...	1688,58,23	1654,63,55	1578,66,99
	1696,91,85	1679,87,27	1587,64,53
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76,03	117,76,03	117,76,03
(b) Outside India...	...	...	...
Sterling Securities ...	178,00,89	178,00,89	245,53,61
Total of A ...	295,76,92	295,76,92	363,29,84
(B) Rupee Coin ...	129,70,39	132,65,46	127,58,66
Rupee Securities ...	1271,44,54	1251,44,89	1096,76,03
	1696,91,85	1679,87,27	1587,64,53
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up ...	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
Reserve Fund ...	80,00,00	80,00,00	80,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund ...	25,00,00	25,00,00	20,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund ...	3,00,00	3,00,00	2,00,00
Deposits:			
(a) Central Govt. ...	52,04,17	56,77,93	53,45,90
(b) Other Govt. ...	18,31,97	24,41,96	9,85,39
(c) Banks ...	65,59,68	76,55,39	77,40,13
(d) Others ...	115,85,40	115,66,40	113,27,82
Bills Payable ...	23,62,29	20,05,17	14,48,90
Other Liabilities ...	38,21,05	38,92,12	36,54,90
	426,64,56	445,38,97	412,02,95
ASSETS:			
Rupee Coin ...	8,33,62	25,23,72	8,97,54
Subsidiary Coin ...	2,88	1,45	4,17
Bills Discounted:			
Internal ...	3,93	3,94	2,68
External ...	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills ...	4,26,06	5,21,74	8,38,93
Balances held abroad* ...	32,85,84	32,94,86	33,48,33
Loans & adv. to Govt* ...	23,39,83	22,49,43	43,91,30
Other Loans & Adv. ...	90,05,27	86,12,62	74,30,29
Investments ...	255,71,74	261,36,79	229,37,92
Other Assets ...	11,95,39	11,94,42	13,51,79
	426,64,56	445,38,97	412,02,95

(*) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 5,33,94,000 ad- vanced to scheduled banks against advance bills under section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees).

	Week Ended		
	27-2-59*	20-2-59*	28-2-58
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified Bank (A)...	17,33,37	10,02,08	13,14,68
(ii) Other demand liabilities	712,09,93	705,77,52	714,46,85
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State Bank & a notified Bank (A)...	22,88,72	23,53,20	16,65,00
(ii) Other time liabilities...	897,92,82	901,16,94	709,38,71
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank			
(i) Demand Liabilities ...	11,24,90	11,60,25	8,93,76
(ii) Time Liabilities ...	35,00	20,00	85,00
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I. ...	31,23,42	28,56,86	28,86,41
Cash in India ...	40,69,41	40,70,61	38,28,31
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India ...	73,01,64	70,49,81	73,15,19
Balances with other banks in current account in India ...	12,64,73	13,06,16	11,42,89
Money at call and short notice in India ...	33,67,69	35,46,70	41,00,21
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury De-posit Receipts ...	613,29,36	614,76,63	433,43,51
Advances in India ...	822,74,19	815,00,61	778,01,59
Inland Bills Purchased and Discounted in India ...	98,03,21	99,12,16	111,74,90
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India ...	37,32,04	37,90,36	40,90,28

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from Banks.

A—Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA			
(In 000's of Rupees).			
	Week Ended		
	6-3-59	27-2-59	7-3-58
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up ...	5,62,50	5,62,50	5,62,50
Reserve Funds ...	7,00,00	7,00,00	6,62,50
Deposits and other Ac- counts ...	493,79,73	493,12,46	412,61,76
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc. ...	3,00,00	...	13,00
Bills Payable ...	6,47,08	6,94,62	5,76,48
Bills for Collection as per contra ...	2,47,58	2,45,12	1,16,28
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra ...	1,12,28	1,11,98	20,38
Other Liabilities Includ- ing Inter-office Adjustments ...	2,09,38	2,50,61	1,85,65
Total ...	521,58,55	518,77,29	433,98,55
ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I. ...	21,81,43	33,25,05	31,15,84
Balances with other Banks ...	2,56,42	2,51,49	2,61,99
Money at call and short Notice ...	2,46,67	2,13,33	1,20,00
Government and other Trustee Securities... ..	272,74,29	262,97,33	173,44,70
Other Authorised In- vestments ...	11,60,88	11,50,88	10,33,09
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts ...	185,47,07	182,65,14	186,11,75
Bills Discounted and Purchased ...	13,63,38	13,60,63	21,39,63
Bills for collection as per contra ...	2,47,56	2,45,12	1,16,28
Constituents' Liabilities, etc., as per contra... ..	1,12,28	1,11,98	20,38
Dead Stock ...	2,22,63	2,21,48	1,96,60
Other Assets ...	5,40,87	4,14,86	4,38,29
Total ...	521,58,55	518,77,29	433,98,55

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended 6th March 1959

Clearing House	No.	Amount	
		Rs.	nP.
Madras ...	95596	11,63,23,351	00
Delhi ...	44987	9,32,04,151	65
Kanpur ...	23690	3,72,46,589	00
Bombay ...	345221	72,52,16,000	00

BANK OF ENGLAND

(In Million £)

	Week ended.		
	4-2-59	28-1-59	5-2-58
Notes in Circulation ...	2,004.7	2,002.9	1,959.3
Notes in Banking Department ...	45.6	47.4	41.1
Govt. debt and securities ...	2,046.5	2,046.5	1,996.2
Other securities ...	0.7	0.7	0.8
Gold Coin and Bullion ...	0.4	0.4	0.4
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
DEPOSITS—			
Public Accounts ...	16.5	13.0	11.2
Treasury Special Account ...	...	...	...
Bankers ...	220.0	229.2	204.8
Other ...	69.0	68.1	73.4
Total ...	305.5	310.3	289.4
SECURITIES—			
Government ...	244.3	249.8	197.4
Discount and Advances ...	12.2	9.5	45.9
Other ...	20.9	21.0	21.0
Total ...	287.4	280.3	264.3
Banking Department reserves "Proportion" % ...	46.7	48.3	43.4
	15.2	15.5	15.0

Government debt is £11,015,100 capital £14,553,000
Fiduciary issue reduced by £50 million to £2,050 million
on January 21, 1959.

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN			
ISSUE DEPARTMENT:			
(In 000's of Rupees).			
	Week Ended		
	27-2-59	20-2-59	21-2-58
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept. .	14,03,04	10,86,86	13,84,14
Notes in circulation ...	342,33,24	345,85,29	344,68,07
	356,36,28	356,72,15	358,52,21
ASSETS:			
(A) Gold Coin & Bullion	23,07,35	23,07,35	11,36,60
Approved Foreign Exchange	51,43,69	51,43,69	79,17,55
India Notes receivable from Reserve Bank ...	43,02,28	43,02,28	43,02,30
(B) Rupee Coin ...	3,83,09	4,18,96	4,26,04
Govt. of Pak. Securities Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer Gold coin & Bullion ...	229,09,81	229,09,81	214,80,66
Sterling Securities ...	19,02	19,02	19,02
Govt. of India Securities	4,40,63	4,40,63	4,40,63
Rupee coin ...	1,00,90	1,00,90	1,00,90
	29,51	29,51	29,51
Total ...	356,36,28	356,72,15	358,52,21
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up ...	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
Reserve Fund ...	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
Deposits:—			
(a) Central Govt.	87,37,68	86,75,39	72,38,34
(b) Provincial Govts.	50,33	50,82	2,15,37
(c) Banks ...	14,85,42	13,53,42	13,84,85
(d) Others ...	5,76,27	5,95,94	4,81,03
Bills payable ...	31,96	19,77	42,12
Other Liabilities ...	12,94,60	13,79,10	10,04,83
	127,76,26	126,79,44	109,66,54
ASSETS:			
Notes ...	14,03,04	10,86,86	13,84,14
Rupee Coin ...	53	55	34
Subsidiary Coin ...	37	34	22
Bills purchased & discotd.			
(a) Internal ...	...	...	...
(b) External ...	...	...	...
(c) Govt. Treasury Bills	3,46	3,90	11,09
Balances held outside Pk.	20,87,05	20,21,06	...
Loans & Adv. to Govts.	2,45,00	3,27,00	26,00
Provincial Governments			
Debtor Balances ...	7,93,43	8,37,26	10,84,28
Other Loans & Advances	11,05,50	12,75,50	22,59,75
Investments ...	62,26,68	62,26,68	51,67,58
Other Assets ...	9,11,20	9,00,29	13,37,14
Total ...	127,76,26	126,79,44	109,66,54
Ratio of Gold Coin on Bullion, Silver Bullion, Sterling securities and approved Foreign Exchange to Banks' notes issued, 34·55 per cent.			
SCHEDULED BANKS IN PAKISTAN			
(In 000's of Rupees).			
	Week Ended		
	20-2-59	13-2-59	21-2-58
DEMAND LIABILITIES:			
(a) General ...	173,46,45	170,08,99	157,70,78
(b) (i) Deposits from Banks	14,75,97	12,99,12	8,01,72
(ii) Borrowings from Banks	4,95,54	5,35,90	7,94,65
TIME LIABILITIES:			
(a) General ...	69,08,77	69,40,83	64,68,31
(b) (i) Deposits from Banks	34,71,31	3,49,32	4,44,41
(ii) Borrowings from Banks	50,00	50,00	...
Borrowings from the state Bk			
(a) Against Usance Bills promissory notes ...	9,65,25	13,71,75	22,17,40
(b) Other Borrowing ...	3,12,25	3,03,25	...
CASH IN PAKISTAN:			
(a) Pakistan Notes ...	5,03,93	5,14,03	4,63,72
(b) Pakistan Rupee Coins	21,73	22,15	21,17
(c) Pak. Subsidiary Coins	16,50	16,07	6,86
BALANCE WITH THE STATE BANK:			
(a) Principal Office ...	7,36,72	7,89,57	7,87,36
(b) Other Offices and Branches	6,04,78	6,22,72	5,31,92
Balances with other banks in Current Account in Paktn.	4,63,15	4,72,39	4,37,62
Money at call & short notice in Pakistan	14,40,65	12,78,15	12,24,62
INVESTMENT (AT BOOK VALUE):			
(a) In Central Govt. Securities including Treasury Bills ...	90,18,86	89,88,75	80,73,03
(b) In Provincial Govt. Securities including Treasury Bills ...	13,42,37	13,42,37	11,01,51
(c) In Others ...	3,12,66	3,12,71	2,64,97
ADVANCES IN PAKISTAN ...	118,08,49	113,37,22	122,04,75
BILLS DISCOUNTED IN PAKTN.	3,80,44	4,01,11	14,45,97
FOREIGN BILLS DISCD. PK.	16,24,57	16,28,23	...

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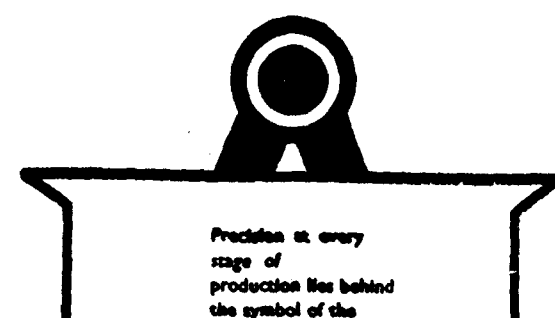
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Indian Finance

Indian Finance

Saturday

March 21, 1959

Volume LXIII No 11

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Eavesdropper pays, if we may
call it so, an objective tribute to
C. S. Rangaswami; read this week's
Gossip.

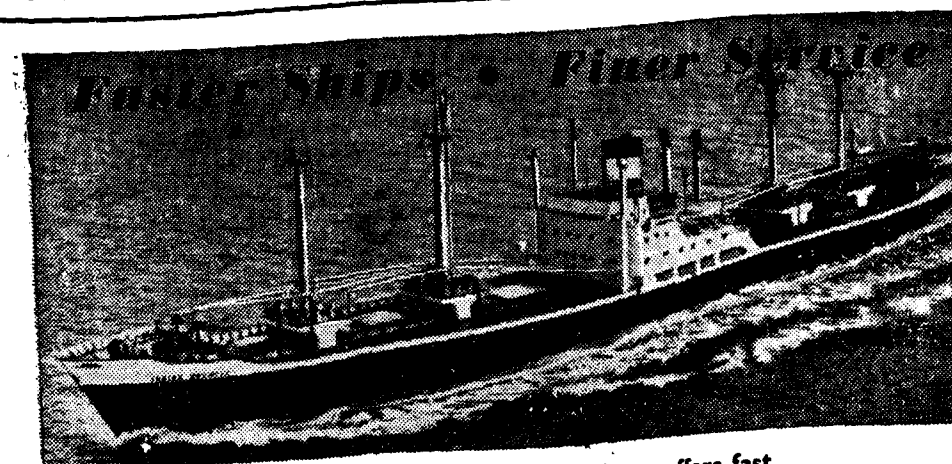
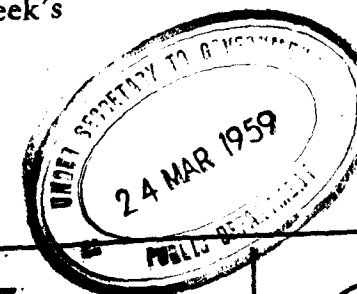
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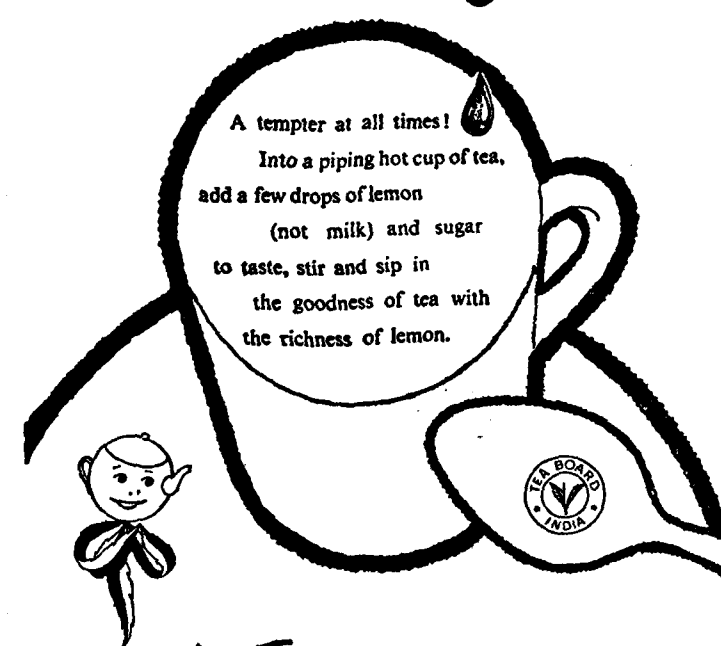
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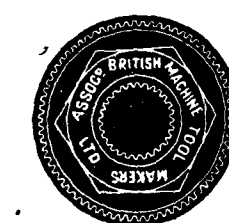
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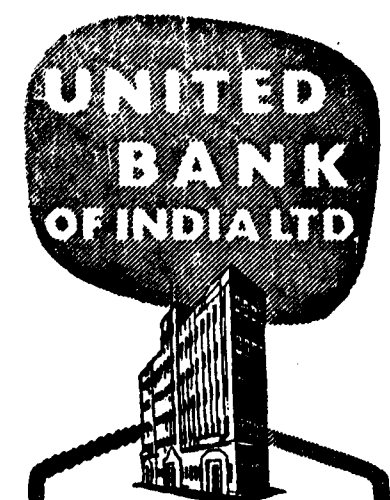
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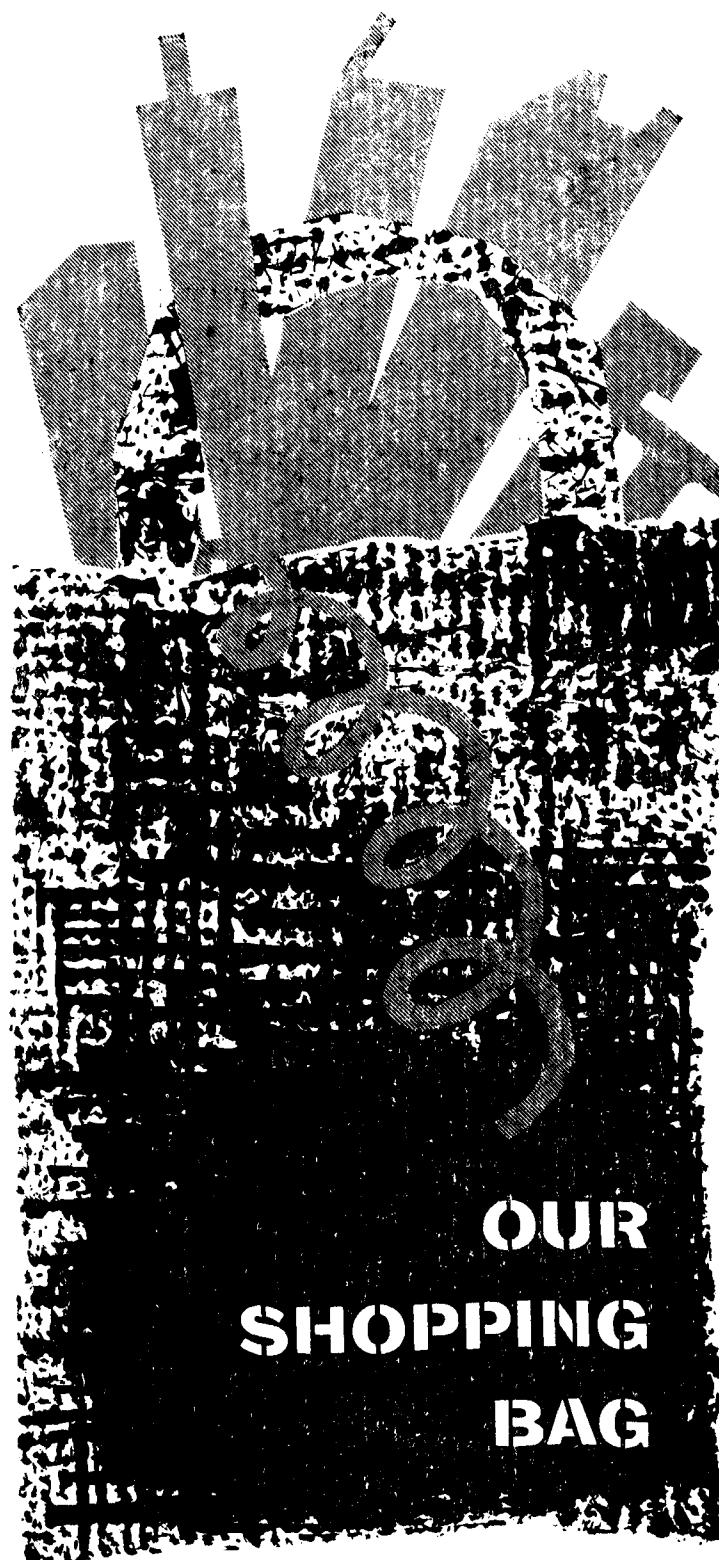
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March 21, 1959

FOR THE INVESTOR

Another Exciting Week

Investment Gossip:

MARKETS have had another exciting week. Prices of principal commodities have gone up further since last week and, in fact, virtual buoyancy prevails.

For instance, cotton futures are back again at their season's best; gold has shot into new space and the firm trend in oilseeds has flared up into a boom again. Even the imposition of margins on futures trading in oilseeds has had no effect, as bulls, it seems, are prepared to pay the margin rather than let go their lead.

Naturally, stock markets have drawn inspiration from the firmness in commodity markets. Gains are large and widespread, with several shares rising to fresh higher levels.

The rise in prices is not confined to the speculative counters alone. In fact, investment issues have made an even more impressive showing than the speculators' favourites, in view of a marked increase in outside interest. As a matter of fact, investment enquiry has broadened appreciably and popular-priced shares are difficult to obtain due to paucity of offerings. Around the present high levels, the Life Insurance Corporation cannot and did not enter the market. Thus, the bulls have even forced the LIC out of the market.

Looking back on these developments, it must be said that the return on equities has declined considerably and that, without the prospect of higher dividends and some concessions under the new proposals, a sustained rise may not be maintained. A stage has now been reached where there is need for more diversified and planned buying, so that undesirable speculation can be checked and the stock markets are made to benefit in a more equitable manner.

It is, however, interesting to note that the merits of particular investment counters, which have a greater dividend cover, are being better appreciated and that shares with assured growth prospects are in good favour.

In the above respect, the steady advance in the value of Indian Irons is maintained. At the present rate, the scrip provides a good medium of investment. It is anybody's guess how the company will benefit from the revised policy of taxation when the very large allowances for taxation, available

in connection with the expansion undertaken, will no longer be there.

In the case of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, it is expected that, before the end of the month, the company will take a decision on the proposed new issue for about Rs 10 crores or more. There are rumours that this will take the form of right shares in the ratio of two for five at Rs 75 each.

£ R\$

Investment Briets:

Among the Finlay group of mills, Finlay has reduced the dividend from Rs 20 to Rs 16 per share, while Gold Mohur and Swan have maintained their dividends at Rs 15 and Rs 25 per share respectively, all for 1958.

In Madras, Kothari Textiles have passed over the dividend for the 18 months ended 31-12-1958.

Adoni Spinning has also passed over the dividend for 1958.

£ R\$

Mysore Sugar Pays Jubilee Bonus

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

AS against the rather unfavourable experience of many sugar mills in the last crushing season, Mysore Sugar Company Limited has done remarkably well. The net profit, before providing for Depreciation and Taxation, is sharply higher at Rs 35.38 lakhs for the year ended 30th June 1958 as against only Rs 10.96 lakhs in the previous year. In this connection, it may be added that the profit for the previous year was arrived at after providing Rs 5.42 lakhs towards additional bonus in respect of earlier years. The amount provided for Depreciation is Rs 6.73 lakhs against Rs 6.63 lakhs and Taxation Rs 15 lakhs against nil. The Development Rebate gets Rs 43,065 (nil) and Reserve for Rehabilitation of Plant and Machinery Rs 6 lakhs (nil). The allocation towards arrears of Gratuity Fund is Rs 1.00 lakh against Rs 50,000. The dividend has been maintained at 20 per cent; but there is to be a Silver Jubilee Bonus of 10 per cent in addition.

The quantity of sugarcane crushed at 3,33,814 tons constitutes a record in the history of the company as well as the quantity of sugar manufactured at 39,520 tons. The distillery section has also worked satisfactorily with the output of 708,000 gallons of absolute alcohol also constituting a record.

£ R\$

Godavari Sugar

Despite a rise in sales from Rs 2.36 crores to Rs 2.98 crores, the Godavari Sugar Mills Limited has reported a setback in its gross earnings for the year ended 31st May 1958. This is explained by the late commencement of crushing, high cost of transportation, stores, etc., not to speak of the loss sustained on account of the exports of sugar applicable to all the sugar factories in general.

The net profit has thus been reduced to Rs 12.04 lakhs from Rs 25.70 lakhs in the previous year. This has been arrived at after providing Rs 1.91 lakhs for managing agents' remuneration (Rs 4.34 lakhs); Rs 9.71 lakhs for Depreciation (Rs 7.30 lakhs) and Rs 10 lakhs for Taxation (Rs 16 lakhs). The directors have recommended a dividend of Rs 12.50 per share.

£ R\$

K. C. P. Ltd.

K. C. P. Limited has reported a net profit of Rs 30.73 lakhs for the year ended 30th June 1958 as against Rs 32.97 lakhs in the previous year. The amount set aside to Depreciation is higher at Rs 9.97 lakhs (Rs 7.50 lakhs). The Development Rebate Reserve gets Rs 12.50 lakhs and General Reserve Rs 9 lakhs. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is 7½ per cent and that on Deferred shares 15 per cent. There is a scheme to convert the Deferred shares into ordinary shares and reconstruct the capital structure.

The quantity of cane crushed is 2,73,273 tons and sugar produced 24,960 tons.

£ R\$

Standard Jute

The Calcutta High Court has passed an order confirming reduction of capital of the Standard Jute Company Limited. It is the intention of the company to repay preference shares on the 31st March 1953 with dividend up to that date and Rs 30 per Ordinary share on the 25th March, provided the reduction of capital and the scheme of arrangements have become effective.

Registered holders of Ordinary shares, who have not sold their shares, are requested to lodge their

share certificates with the company on or before the 25th March, so that the repayment of Rs 30 per share may be endorsed on the share scrip and steps taken for the exchange of their shares in the Kinnison Jute Mills Company in the ratio of one Kinnison ordinary share of Rs 100 for two Standard Jute ordinary shares of Rs 70 each, fractional cases being dealt with in terms of the scheme of arrangement.

£ R\$

Sendra Coal

In a circular letter issued to the shareholders, the managing agents of the company have stated that, as the company will no longer be an active mining company, it will be in the interest of shareholders if the company were to be wholly director-controlled. They have, therefore, given notice of their resignation as from the 15th March.

With the sale of the colliery, the company is now virtually functioning as an investment company. Purchasers of the colliery owe the company one more instalment of Rs 1.3 lakhs, which is due for payment on the 31st December, 1959, when this amount has been paid, the company will have no other assets excepting cash and investments and its share of the Bhulanbarree Bungalow. Till the end of December, 1959, the company will function as an investment company with total resources of about Rs 16 lakhs against capital liability of Rs 8 lakhs.

£ R\$

Anapara Estate

The net profit of Anapara Estates Limited, before providing for Depreciation and Taxation, is lower at Rs 4.81 lakhs for the year ended 30th June 1958 as against Rs 6.21 lakhs in the previous year.

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The Depreciation amount is Rs 28,178 (Rs 24,411). The charge on account of Taxation is Rs 1.45 lakhs (Rs 2.13 lakhs). The total distribution for the year is reduced to 35 per cent from 40 per cent.

The lower earnings are due to a lower coffee crop of 7,542 cwts against 8,637 cwts. The estimate for 1958-59 provides for a crop of 502 tons.

₹ ₹

Hindustan Lever

The reports and accounts, released by Hindustan Lever Limited for the year ended 1958, make encouraging reading. Net sales have increased to Rs 36.72 crores from Rs 33.19 crores. The gross profit, before providing for Depreciation, Development Rebate and Taxation, comes to Rs 3.41 crores against Rs 2.51 crores. After providing for these items, the net profit works out to Rs 1.28 crores against Rs 1 crore. The Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 34.96 lakhs from Rs 34.24 lakhs; Development Rebate to Rs 8.72 lakhs from Rs 7.83 lakhs and Taxation to Rs 177.75 lakhs from Rs 122.92 lakhs. Even after these increased allocations, the directors have found it possible to raise the dividend from Rs 1.40 to Rs 1.50 per share.

The major capital project, completed during the year, was the installation of the synthetic detergent plant at Bombay. The total estimated cost of new capital projects, approved during 1958, was Rs 119 lakhs. With the share capital of Rs 5.57 crores and Reserves of Rs 2.55 crores, capital employed amount to Rs 8.12 crores as against Rs 7.58 crores.

₹ ₹

Braithwaite & Company

The Braithwaite & Company (India) Limited has made gross profit of Rs 44.17 lakhs for 1958 as against Rs 45.85 lakhs in the preceding year. With a view to conserve the resources of the company to provide for an expansion of its activities, the directors have reduced the dividend from Rs 2 to Rs 1.25 per share for the year.

The directors have provided Rs 2.97 lakhs (Rs 4.30 lakhs) for Depreciation; Rs 1.18 lakhs (Rs 0.87 lakh) for Development Rebate Reserve; Rs 23.25 lakhs (Rs 25.55 lakhs) for Taxation and Rs 7.95 lakhs (Rs 2.00 lakhs) for General Reserve.

Output from the Structural Shop was successfully maintained throughout the year, even surpassing the previous record of 1957. But, the Wagon Shops were affected during the second half of the year due to the shortage of raw materials. Despite a satisfactory order book, some fall in production is expected, as shortage of raw materials will continue for some months.

₹ ₹

Alliance Jute

The Alliance Jute Mills Company Limited has reported a loss, after providing for Depreciation, of Rs 2.52 lakhs for the year ended 31st May 1959 as a loss of as much as Rs 5.68 lakhs incurred

for the eleven months ended 31st May, 1957. However, sales have risen to Rs 2.52 crores from Rs 2.37 crores. The Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 1.98 lakhs from Rs 1.33 lakhs. The dividend is naturally passed over. The debit balance carried over to next year is Rs 8.46 lakhs.

₹ ₹

Balrampur Sugar

The Balrampur Sugar Company has reported a slight decline in the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, to Rs 2.02 lakhs for the year ended 30th June 1958 as against Rs 3.49 lakhs in the previous year. Sales have, however, risen to Rs 2.05 crores from Rs 1.49 crores. The directors have set apart Rs 1.24 lakhs (Rs 1.30 lakhs) for Depreciation; Rs 2.43 lakhs (Rs 2.90 lakhs) for Taxation; Rs 27,239 (nil) for Wealth Tax; Rs 30,000 (nil) for Development Rebate Reserve and Rs 1.00 lakh (Rs 1.70 lakhs) for Rehabilitation Reserve. They have not recommended any final dividend. With the result, the interim dividend of 5 per cent, recommended earlier, compares with the total of 5 per cent paid in the previous year.

The quantity of sugarcane crushed by the Balrampur factory is 26.43 lakh maunds against 29.98 lakh maunds and by the Tulsiapur factory 28.37 lakh maunds against 39.66 lakh maunds. In the current year, a still lower crushing of about 22 lakh maunds is expected at Balrampur and 19.00 lakh maunds at Tulsiapur due to the damage to the cane crop.

₹ ₹

Kamani Metals

Kamani Metals & Alloys Limited has shown excellent results for the year ended 30th June, 1958. Sales have increased to Rs 1.81 crores from Rs 1.65 crores. After providing Rs 4.38 lakhs (nil) for Depreciation, the net profit for the year works out to Rs 16.71 lakhs against Rs 4.37 lakhs in the previous year. Depreciation has been provided at Rs 11.39 lakhs upto December 1953 against nil. Wealth Tax has been provided at Rs 30,000; Development Rebate Reserve Rs 40,000 and General Reserve Rs 73,481. After paying the arrears of dividends on the 54 per cent Preference shares for the three years and for 1957-58, a dividend of 50 pP is recommended on the Ordinary shares.

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Budget Debate

THE budget debate in both houses of Parliament has thrown lustre on the man behind the budget rather than light on the budget itself. From the outset, it was clear that Mr Morarji Desai was different from his predecessors who have piloted the country's finances with distinction. The budget he presented was itself a tribute to his acumen and understanding of the intricacies of the tax system. In circumstances which left little room for manoeuvre, he produced an exciting budget, which has confounded all the tax experts who have tried to work out its practical implications. In the process, he has also foiled all attempts to confine him to ideological pigeon-holes, either on the Right or the Left. If the budget has shown his grasp of the intricacies of public finance, the debate has shown him as a star of the first magnitude on the political firmament. Former Finance Ministers have leaned heavily on their senior colleagues, and especially on the Prime Minister, for political support in the House as well as outside. It is perhaps not without significance that the general discussion on the budget concluded without either the Prime Minister or other Cabinet Ministers participating in the debate. Mr Desai was left alone to hold the fort for the Government, though the debate ranged far and wide and the powerful attacks on the Congress policy of agrarian reform, the philosophy behind planning and the mounting civil expenditure merited the Prime Minister's intervention. And there can be no denying that Mr Desai has done his job with conspicuous success. The winding up speech has shown him as a skilful debater, quick at repartee and with the relevant facts at his finger tips. He did not attempt to dazzle with brilliant phraseology. Instead he tried to be persuasive while remaining implacable on the issue of new taxes.

Mr Desai has not chosen to follow the legendary tactics of camel drivers (and finance ministers). Evidently Mr Desai has not tackled on a few unnecessary taxes to have the pleasure of making a graceful concession to the critics at a later stage. Even his promise to look into the question of affording some measure of relief to agriculturists, on the tax on diesel oils, does not belong to this category of last minute concession. The tax proposals have been conceived as a whole, to meet the requirements of the policy of planning for economic development to which the Government as well as Parliament stand committed. Within the limits set by this commitment, the scope for relevant criticism is strictly limited. Acharya Kripalani was impressive when he questioned the philosophy of planning and invited a devastating counter attack from the Finance Minister. But not even the members of his own party were prepared to back up the crusade against planning. By contrast, the expositions of Mr Asoka Mehta and Mr B. C. Ghose, while emphasising the dark spots in the present economic situation, only served to lend strength to the Finance Minister's elbow. In fact, Mr Mehta praised the present tax structure as the right kind that the country needed and also expressed the hope that the Finance Minister would not permit it to be

altered in any major direction. He seems to be worried that changes in company taxation would result in far-reaching structural alterations. Apparently he had in mind the abolition of the Wealth Tax on Companies and of the Excess Dividend Tax when he spoke of structural changes.

Other critics of the Left had even less to advance against the tax proposals and Mr Desai had little difficulty in disposing of the criticism. It was left to independent members like Mr Masani and Dr A. Krishnaswamy, and Dr Kunzru in the Rajya Sabha, to make points which the Finance Minister was obliged to answer in detail. Mr Masani's frontal attack on land reforms evoked a very persuasive exposition of Congress policy from Mr Desai. Mr Desai was also able to place the problem of inflation in its proper perspective, as well as to allay the alarm that is felt about the scale of deficit financing and its impact on the price situation.

With growing taxes and large deficits and rising prices, the cost of administration becomes a live issue. The public are naturally interested to know whether all the money they are asked to put up is utilised for constructive purposes or it goes into the maw of an insatiable administrative Moloch. The manner in which the summaries of the receipts and expenditures, and this is all that most people scrutinize, are made out is also a fertile source of confusion and alarm. If only the total amounts of civil expenditure are taken into account, it gives the impression of a rake's progress. During the last dozen years, total civil expenditure has increased nearly seven-fold from a mere Rs 36 crores in 1948-49 to Rs 223 crores in the budget year. But civil expenditure does not merely mean administrative expenses. It also includes the vast increase in the expenditure on social and developmental services flowing out of the implementation of the Plan. The expenditure under these heads accounts for as much as Rs 163 crores out of the total provision of Rs 223 crores for civil expenditure in the budget. The corresponding figure in 1948-49, when total civil expenditure amounted to Rs 36 crores, was Rs 19 crores. Purely administrative expenditure, on the other hand, had increased from Rs 17 crores to Rs 55 crores during this period. A three-fold increase is less alarming, though it certainly indicates the need for stricter methods of control. It may also be pointed out in this connexion that expenditure on developmental and social services also includes a substantial measure of administrative expenses. While patiently awaiting the results, the public therefore will welcome the economy drive launched by the Finance Minister, starting with his own Ministry.

The main attack on the budget proposals was aimed at the indirect taxes. Khandasari interests had powerful sponsors while the tax on diesel oils imposes a severe handicap on Road Transport. The Finance Minister was on strong ground in rejecting the pleas for extending special consideration to the khandasari industry. The new taxes will not affect the product of the cottage industry as it applies only to the mechanised sector. Even after

payment of new taxes, khandasari will continue to have a price differential of Rs 8 as compared with crystal sugar. While taxation of crystal sugar has progressively increased, khandasari has remained free of taxes and there is no justification for continuing this unfair advantage which handicaps the sugar industry.

On the question of the imposts on diesel oils, the Finance Minister was less convincing. Apart from considerations of revenue, Government were also influenced by the need to correct the imbalance in the consumption of motor spirit and refined diesel oils resulting from the wide tax differentials between the two products. He also rejected the accusation that the duty on diesel oil was imposed to benefit the railways. The explanation does not, however, amount to a justification of the increased levy on road transport which will be passed on to the consumers, further adding to the cost of living especially in the cities where every worker has to use transport to reach his place of work. The increased transport costs by road will also have far-reaching effects on the cost of implementing the Plan. While it may divert more traffic to the railways, it may not enable the latter to carry all the freight that offers. If there is a surplus of petrol, the proper course to encourage its use will be to reduce the tax on petrol instead of adding to the cost of diesel oil which imposes on road operators not only higher running costs, but also additional capital expense in remodelling or changing their equipment by installing multi-fuel engines. But apparently revenue considerations stand in the way. Or, alternatively, it should be possible to seek export markets for the petrol refined in India at least in the case of new refineries. It will also be advisable to recast the pattern of production so as to reduce the output of petrol. More of the lighter fractions can be turned into high octane fuels for use in aircraft. The possibilities in this respect should be explored before adding to the cost of road transport by taxing diesel oil. While, on the one hand, Government are encouraging the use of diesel engines and their manufacture, it is not consistent, on the other, for them to discourage the use of diesel oil by heavy taxation. The Finance Minister also seems to have overlooked the possibility that one result of higher taxes on diesel oil might be to lead to its substitution, not by petrol as desired, but by kerosene. If this happens, it will only make matters worse, as Indian refineries produce even less of kerosine than diesel oil. Even the small cut of ten per cent on imports sent the prices rocketing, and more imports had to be sanctioned in a hurry.

The debate has not served to throw much light on the implications of the new changes in the structure of company taxation apart from theoretical considerations based on hypothetical cases. The Finance Minister conceded that the change in procedure might lead to certain anomalies and he said that these cases would be examined from time to time to see how redress could be given without sacrifice of revenue. This is a matter which can be advantageously dealt with in the Select Committee instead of being left to the discretion of the Executive.

Indian Finance

Established 1928

March 21, 1959

"The Wise Man in His Attitude toward the World has neither Predilections nor Prejudices. He is on the side of what is Right"—The Analects of Confucius

EDITORIAL NOTES

Durgapur Coke Oven

The coke oven plant at Durgapur, which the President opened last week on his way to Cambodia, is not just another coke oven. There are several coke oven plants in the country, and bigger ones too, at the steel plants. Its real significance can be appreciated only if it is considered as part of an integrated project which is expected to give a fresh start for the industrialisation of West Bengal. The project, which is built round the coke oven plant, is to be completed in two phases with the establishment of chemical industries in the first and metallurgical industries in the second phase. The various component schemes are intended for the efficient and economic use of the by-products of coal carbonisation. These include a thermal plant, a coal tar distillation plant for manufacture of various chemical intermediates and a gas grid which will bring the surplus gas to consumers in Calcutta.

The programme of industrial development envisaged in the Durgapur project was drawn up after careful evaluation of the State's industrial potential and the demographic situation. With reduced area and a growing population, augmented by forced migration, industrialisation is a 'must' for West Bengal. The only natural resource that the State has in considerable quantities is coal. That

provides the rationale of the project which aims at the scientific utilisation of coal and its by-products so as to provide the basic materials for manufacture of a variety of chemicals, plastics, fuel for metallurgical industries, and gas for industrial and domestic consumption. When the scheme is in full operation, it will be practicable to take steps to eliminate the smoke nuisance in Calcutta which, as Dr Roy has estimated, results in a deposit of sixty tons of dust and soot every month over every square mile of the city's area. It is these social-economic overtones of this project that give it its distinct character and make the public impatient for its early completion.

Peddalling Up

Mr Manubhai Shah, Union Minister for Industry, had some good news for cycle manufacturers when he inaugurated their annual meeting in Madras last week. The presidential address of Mr A. M. M. Murugappa Chettiar had drawn attention to the need for simplification of the licensing procedure for imports. As at present operated, the licensing procedure leads to lack of balance in the availability of imported materials required by the industry. Mr Chettiar suggested the replacement of the present system of licensing of individual items by fixing a foreign exchange quota for the industry, to be divided among manufacturers on the basis of past performance, each unit being free to import the permissible items within the overall ceiling. The Minister for Industry indicated that Government thinking on the subject was proceeding on similar lines and held out the promise that by the next licensing period the new system, under which item-wise allocations will be replaced by ad hoc allotments will be in operation.

On the basis of its performance to date and its potentialities, the bi-cycle industry deserves special consideration. The importance of bi-cycles to industrialisation of the country is not confined to its use as a cheap means of transport. It is perhaps even more important in conditioning the human factor to respond efficiently to the demands of industry. The bicycle provides the rural populace with their first opportunity of handling machines. The repair shops that will be set up in increasing numbers in the countryside will be the nurseries for the growth of mechanical talent and inventive ability. Some of the most successful automobile manufacturers started as cycle mechanics. When viewed in this light, the statistics which both Mr Shah and Mr Chettiar gave to illustrate the rapid progress of the industry are doubly gratifying. From an output of less than 50,000 twelve years ago, production has soared to over one million in 1958. Equally satisfactory is the progressive reduction in the percentage of

imported components which now account for between two and five per cent of the value of the complete bicycle. The industry has now to turn its attention to replacement, as far as practicable, of imported materials by indigenous products, as for instance, electroplating chemicals. The manufacture and utilisation of indigenous components can be stepped up if there is a coordinated programme for division of labour and pooling of resources among the different units engaged in manufacture. The industry has also made a beginning with exports, though exports are not likely to be of more than marginal significance, so long as established 'makes' are selling at prices considerably below the level at which Indian manufacturers can afford to sell. Nevertheless it is a point gained that the territorial restriction in respect of manufacturers who had foreign collaboration had been relaxed to some extent.

The present stage reached by the industry, with the establishment of a large number of units in the small-scale sector, suggests that the time is opportune for major units to make a start with the manufacture of the machinery required by the industry. There is clearly a divergence in the approach of the Government and of the organised sector regarding the future pattern of expansion. While practical considerations of economy in manufacturing costs would limit grant of licences to existing units, Government policy in this respect has also to take note of considerations like regional distribution, encouragement of small industries etc. which cannot be dismissed as of little account. It will, therefore, be advisable for the major units to take the initiative in achieving closer integration with the activities of the small scale sector, by distributing custom and helping to maintain standards.

U.S. Small Industries Exhibit

The dome of the U.S. Small Industries Exhibit which was declared open last Sunday by Ambassador Bunker, is as striking as anything it covers. The novel method of construction adopted in keeping it in place should give useful tips to Indian engineers who are searching for the formula for the ideal house for Indian conditions. Another feature of great significance for India is the display of gadgets operated by the power of the Sun. These include cookers, waterheaters, stills for turning brine into potable water, solar furnaces, radios and motors operated by solar energy. The blade used by the West Bengal Governor to cut the ribbon opening the exhibition was operated by the sun's rays. The most plentiful resource available in India is the heat of the Sun, and our intractable problems will be solved if an economic way can be devised to put it to work. The gadgets show

what is technically possible and we may hope that in course of time it will also be economically feasible.

The agricultural display is another interesting section and it is dominated by the Soya Bean and its progeny. The display would have been of greater practical significance to India, if it had also included some exhibits showing the wide variety of ways in which the humble groundnut is used in the United States. Soya Bean, despite its merits, suffers from the handicap that its cultivation in this country is still in an experimental stage, though Mahatma Gandhi had drawn attention to its uses several years ago. The groundnut, on the other hand, is one of the principal commercial crops of the country. A display of the products made from it in the United States would have helped to dispel the prejudice which stands in the way of its effective utilisation to make up the deficiencies of the average Indian diet.

In his opening speech, Mr Bunker underlined the important role of small units in American industry. The facts he cited, about the link-up between small units and the giant corporations, should dispel any notion that small industries belong to the primitive stage of industrialisation. As a matter of fact, it is the small units that are responsible for the strength and resilience of American industry and its unique ability to strike out along new lines of manufacture. As the President of the United States observed in his message of greetings, the creative ideas which originate in such enterprises contribute significantly to the economic life of the nation and provide the base for a broad and dynamic economy.

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Indian Finance

March 21, 1959



Agreement on PL 480 Funds

THE signing of the agreement between the US and Indian Governments as regards the disbursement of moneys lying to the credit of counterpart funds on special deposit with the State Bank has an important significance for the money market. What the implications of this agreement are may now be studied.

In the first place, it is to be presumed that, with recent negotiations fructifying in an agreement, the US Government through its Embassy will make over to the Indian Government the relevant amount out of its balances now lying with the State Bank.

This means that the State Bank figures to experience a drain in its deposit resources equivalent to the slightly more than Rs 100 crores envisaged in the agreements on aid to the river valley projects.

Automatically, the State Bank would have to disinvest in gilt-edged for corresponding amount. For, it is known that the State Bank has been considering its special Deposits as a transaction out of the ordinary, that, in such view, it has rigorously and immediately invested in gilt-edged its accruing resources of such character. Thus, if a drawing is made on the special Deposits, the State Bank would necessarily have to sell gilt-edged correspondingly. But, of course, there would be no difficulty about such a transaction; the arrangement with the Reserve Bank, whereby gilt-edged was in the first instance purchased, also made provision for resale to the central banking institution.

Then, with the Central Government receiving moneys in an amount of Rs 100 crores, it would appear on surface that this is a "windfall" which will have the effect of reducing the Government's overall deficit for the year. But we must remember that Government have for long been having the use of such counterpart funds, in the sense that the State Bank had already invested in gilt-edged such amounts as accrued. Therefore, the Central Government may get new cash, but will also have to make provision for disinvestment in gilt-edged for similar amount. Since it is to be presumed that the Central Government will "cancel" ad hoc Treasury Bills held by the Reserve Bank with the Rs 100 crores that they receive, the ultimate result may be that the outstandings of Treasury Bills will move down by Rs 100 crores—but the Reserve Bank's holdings of gilt-edged secu-

rities of a marketable nature will rise by Rs 100 crores.

With the disposal of Rs 100 crores of securities by the State Bank, one aspect of its windfall profits will be affected. The State Bank has been having an adventurous earning equivalent to roughly half the difference between interest earned on government securities and the interest paid on these special Deposits; and, on Rs 100 crores, such additional earning power will disappear. On the other hand, there has been considerable appreciation in gilt-edged values since the time they were purchased by the State Bank; and these profits, on the sale of the gilt-edged, will be "booked".

For the Reserve Bank's part, this set of transactions will mean that its own earnings will increase by the difference between the interest now being earned on Treasury Bills and the interest it stands to get on the Rs 100 crores of securities to be purchased from the State Bank.

But, for Government, it will mean a saving of the interest payable on the ad hoc Treasury Bills now to be cancelled. So, ultimately, it is Government which gain, and in two ways, namely, higher Reserve Bank profits, and reduction in the interest payable on Treasury Bills.

We had anticipated that negotiations pertaining to the counterpart funds would soon be completed. Nevertheless, we had not expected that agreements covering what may perhaps be two-thirds of the total amount lying with the State Bank would be so quickly signed. But, as against the disposal and disbursement of funds that have accrued so far, we have seen last week that the State Bank appears to have started receiving special Deposits on a new tranche of Public Law 480 money. Therefore, further Deposits accruing with the State Bank and further purchases of gilt-edged by that institution may be witnessed in the coming weeks and months.

Lastly, it is probable that the set of transactions will be reflected in the returns of the Reserve Bank and the State Bank for March 20, though there would be nothing to prevent Government from carrying over the transactions into the next fiscal year. But, in fact, it happens that the returns for March 20, will incorporate these changes, analysis of the relevant figures is likely to be rendered difficult by the simultaneity of the heavy end of fiscal year disbursements of the Central Government.

SBI Deposits: Over Rs 500 crores

The maintenance of the economy at a quickened tempo is suggested in the Reserve Bank returns for March 13, according to which Active Note circulation has risen further by Rs 7.19 crores to Rs 1695.78 crores. Rupee Coin also went out into circulation, though for a fractional amount. Currency

has been expanded against Rupee Securities by transfer from the Banking Department for Rs 10 crores. In the result, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till has improved by Rs 2.63 crores to be placed at Rs 10.97 crores.

In the Banking Department, it is intriguing to find that, notwithstanding that it is the end of the fiscal year, the Central Government's balances have risen by Rs 14.19 crores to Rs 66.23 crores. The fact that the Deposits of the State Governments are lower by Rs 1.25 crores at Rs 17.07 crores, despite an increase of Rs 2.89 crores in their Ways and Means borrowings from the Reserve Bank, indicates clearly that no payment has been made by State Governments to the Central Government. Moreover, with Investments in the Banking Department lower by Rs 10.22 crores at Rs 245.49 crores—this being due to transfer to the Issue Department—there does not appear to be any deficit financing. There is, however, reason to believe that the Central Government may have benefited to the extent of Rs 20 crores during the week, Rs 10 crores by way of proceeds from deficit financing and Rs 10 crores by way of payment against counterpart funds by the State Bank. This, however, is a point which can be confirmed only next week. As far as the Scheduled Banks are concerned, although there is a small rise of Rs 2.37 crores to Rs 67.97 crores in their Reserve Balances, the pressure of demand for money must have been fairly acute, since the Reserve Bank's Other Loans and Advances are sizably higher by Rs 10.24 crores, to cross the Rs 100 crore mark, in being placed at Rs 100.30 crores.

Finally, Balances Held Abroad have registered a small rise of Rs 0.40 crores to Rs 33.26 crores.

The State Bank, during the week ended March 13, has apparently received Rs 10 crores against the fresh tranche of counterpart funds, since its Deposits have risen by Rs 7.50 crores to Rs 501.50 crores. Meantime, however, the continued busy season pressure has pushed Advances to Rs 201.91 crores from Rs 199.15 crores. While the latest instalment in the fresh tranche of special Deposits has not been invested in gilt-edged, it is pertinent to note that Other Assets are unusually higher by Rs 7.17 crores at Rs 12.57 crores. In the next week's return, presumably, Other Assets will return to a normal level with an increase being registered under the head of gilt-edged investments. It is owing to, apparently, the higher level of Other Assets that the State Bank has been compelled to increase its borrowings by Rs 4.50 crores to Rs 7.50 crores. As a result, Cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank is higher by Rs 2.48 crores at Rs 24.29 crores.

The return of Scheduled Banks for March 6 shows the continued impress of the busy season, with the total of Advances rising by Rs 11.69 crores to Rs 969.78 crores. Deposits are slightly lower at Rs 1648.43 crores against Rs 1650.25 crores. Cash balances have declined by Rs 9.41 crores to Rs 150.62 crores, solely on account of the State Bank. Cash balances were thus drawn down by the State Bank in order to add to its investment portfolio, and this, too, is reflected in the Scheduled Banks' return, with investments rising by Rs 8.76 crores to Rs 622.05 crores.

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State Bank of India

The State Bank has, owing to its continued receipts of special Deposits, been able to present a set of accounts for 1958 which is in sharp contrast to the general experience of banking institutions during 1958.

Deposit resources rose from Rs 366.52 crores to Rs 477.86 crores. Of this increase, Rs 84.52 crores are under the head of Fixed Deposits. But, again in contrast with the banking trends, the State Bank also reports a rise of Rs 15.28 crores to Rs 219.47 crores in current accounts, etc. As this journal has been pointing out for some time, and as the Chairman of the State Bank recently

pointed out, it has been the policy of the State Bank to make a contra investment in respect of accruing special Deposits. As such, gilt-edged securities are sharply higher by nearly Rs 100 crores at Rs 269.58 crores against Rs 171.39 crores. The total of advances is lower at Rs 172.06 crores. Nevertheless, in order to improve its cash position—cash in hand and with Reserve Bank is higher by Rs 16.21 crores at Rs 52.74 crores—the State Bank has been compelled to show its borrowings at Rs 20.85 crores against Rs 16.50 crores.

The income by interest and discount has shot up from Rs 8.25 crores to Rs 12.21 crores. The income from commission, exchange and brokerage is practically unchanged at Rs 3.53 crores. The higher price paid for Deposits is brought out by the fact that the interest paid has risen sharply from Rs 3.40 crores to Rs 6.25 crores. Salaries and Allowances also absorb more at Rs 6.06 crores against Rs 5.15 crores. In the result, the State Bank is the only major institution which has reported any sizable increase in its balance of profit, which rose from Rs 1.87 crores to Rs 1.90 crores. Dividends have been maintained. The transfer to Reserve Fund rose from Rs 25 lakhs to Rs 37.50 lakhs. Bonus to staff absorbs Rs 4 lakhs more at Rs 36 lakhs. While the amount transferred to staff Welfare Fund is lower by Rs 5 lakhs, the provision for

staff co-operative Fund is higher by like amount. The carry forward of Rs 55.79 lakhs is practically unchanged, in comparison with the amount brought in of Rs 55.99 lakhs.

A point that we need to note is that the State Bank has during the last two years made transfers to Reserves. We may interpret this policy as indicating the intention to strengthen the bank's balance sheet, in view both of its branch expansion programme and the provision of rural finance.

Indian Overseas Bank

In its accounts for 1958, the Indian Overseas Bank Limited is in the happy position of reporting that, in regard to Deposits, it has crossed the Rs 25 crore barrier in recording an increase of Rs 8.69 crores to Rs 27.94 crores. It is interesting to find that this increase in Deposits has been almost equally shared by Fixed and Time Deposits, on the one hand, and by Current Accounts, on the other. Also in contrast to the experience of banks generally, Indian Overseas has been able to expand its Advances from Rs 11.30 crores to Rs 15.53 crores. Even so, the strident increase in Deposits, after part of it has been utilised in the higher volume of Advances, enabled the investment portfolio to be raised from Rs 6.63 crores to Rs 10.78 crores.

According to the profit and loss account, the income by interest and discount is marked higher by Rs 0.27 crores at Rs 1.12 crores; and commission, exchange and brokerage have fetched Rs 6 lakhs more at Rs 52.84 lakhs. But the amount absorbed by interest paid on Deposits rose rather sharply by Rs 25.24 lakhs to Rs 65.89 lakhs and the charge of salaries and allowances also went up by Rs 6½ lakhs to Rs 49.06 lakhs. In the result, the balance of profit is Rs 3.90 lakhs lower at Rs 28.60 lakhs.

From the year's profit, the provision for tax absorbed rather less at Rs 12.50 lakhs against Rs 16 lakhs. The transfer to Reserve has been pruned from Rs 7.32 lakhs to Rs 6 lakhs. However, the provision for bonus to staff has been raised from Rs 3.75 lakhs to Rs 4.50 lakhs. The dividend payment has been maintained at 10 per cent. The carry forward is slightly lower at Rs 2.03 lakhs against Rs 2.32 lakhs brought in.

Pandyan Bank

It has now become customary, it appears, for the Pandyan Bank to maintain its record of progress year by year. While eschewing the spectacular, it would appear as if the management have taken particular pains to ensure that the bank marks an orderly, and we can almost call it planned, progress. Thus, Deposits of Pandyan Bank at the end of 1958 rose to Rs 3.89 crores from Rs 2.74 crores. Advances have gone up to Rs 1.94 crores from Rs 1.72 crores. Investments, in rising by Rs 26 lakhs, are knocking at the Rs 1 crore mark.

The profit and loss account discloses that the income by interest and discount has risen from Rs 15.83 lakhs to Rs 19.22 lakhs; commission, exchange and brokerage have garnered in Rs 4.26 lakhs against Rs 3.48 lakhs. On the other side of the ledger, it is true that interest paid is up from Rs 7.81 lakhs to Rs 10.46 lakhs and that salaries and allowances have absorbed Rs 7.22 lakhs against Rs 5.84 lakhs. Nevertheless, the balance of profit has gone up from Rs 3.50 lakhs to Rs 4.19 lakhs.

Taxation absorbs Rs 2.22 lakhs. The transfer to contingency account is Rs 75,000, while the general reserves, in receiving a transfer of Rs 25,000, rise to Rs 10.50 lakhs against the paid-up capital of Rs 10 lakhs. The dividend payment is at the rate of 10 per cent and marks an increase of 2½ per cent over 1957.

The New American Protectionism

By Paul Einzig

CERTAIN commercial measures were taken or are about to be taken in the United States in recent months, aiming at restricting British exports to the United States. This was at a moment when business conditions in Britain leave much to be desired, and when British opinion is obsessed with fears of a further increase in unemployment. Yet during recent years British policy has made considerable progress towards non-discrimination against American goods.

American measures of protectionism and economic nationalism included the rejection of the Greers Ferry contract; the methods used in Montreal for getting an adverse vote against the Decca air control system; the lead and zinc quotas which affected vital interests of Canada and Australia; and various other instances pointing in the same direction. There is growing pressure on the Administration to reinforce existing legislation in order to exclude British goods.

Sooner or later there is bound to be irresistible pressure on the British Government to retaliate against such measures by a reversal of its policy of liberalisation of import trade from the United States. Feeling in political circles in London is particularly strong against the rejection of British tenders which are considerably lower than the lowest of American tenders. Pressure is brought to bear on the Government to imitate the American example by discouraging the purchase of American goods by Government departments and other official bodies. The War Office is subject to some criticism for having placed an order for an American electronic computer, at a moment when American public bodies discriminate against British tenders.

American resistance to the admission of British goods weakens the hands of those of us in Britain who are opposed to an expansion of British trade with the Soviet

March 21, 1959

Union. It now seems highly probable that, in order to facilitate the increase of British exports to the USSR, very substantial credits will be arranged under the official Export Credits Guarantee scheme. Arguments against such a move—which would be most untimely during a period of growing tension over Berlin—lose much of their force in face of evidence of American resistance to the import of British goods. After all, it is said, if the United States refuse to buy British and Commonwealth goods, those goods have to be sold to some other country.

It would be deplorable if this new wave of American protectionism were to cause disunity in the camp of freedom-loving peoples. It should be viewed with understanding, as being due to a weakening of the economic strength of the United States through the increase in unemployment and the outflow of gold. Only absolutely strong countries which are quite sure of themselves can afford to be free-traders. During the 19th century Britain could easily afford to liberalise foreign trade. Having been conscious of her economic strength, she did not feel the need for taking artificial steps to secure the domestic market for British producers. But between the two world wars Britain could no longer afford the luxury of unfettered free trade. During the post-war period, too, there was a growing feeling that Britain was going too fast and too far in the direction of liberalisation, beyond what the country could afford in conditions prevailing in the post-war world.

The complete reversal of the attitude of Lancashire Britain's textile district indicated the extent of the influence of changed conditions on economic doctrines. Manchester was the birthplace of the 19th century free trade movement. The Free Trade Hall was the scene of many important free trade meetings. It was suggested recently that this building should be re-named "Protection Hall" because of the complete change of attitude of Lancashire towards commercial policy. In 1919 the textile industry of Lancashire stood to gain by Free Trade. In 1959 it stands to lose by it. It can no longer afford to champion the old doctrine.

Beyond doubt, the revival of protectionism in the United States is an indication of lack of self-confidence. During the early post-war years the United States assumed the leadership of the Free Trade movement, leadership that was reluctantly relinquished by Britain. Evidently, however, in the United States the crusading spirit for free trade was not deeply rooted. A relatively slight decline from the post-war peak of economic power—slight in comparison with Britain's decline from its 19th Century peak of economic power—seems to have been sufficient to reverse American commercial policy. Britain on the other hand, in spite of her many difficulties, has been trying hard to

revert to free trade within the limits of her reduced means, indeed even beyond them. For this reason British opinion may find it difficult to view with understanding the present change of American policy. It is felt in Britain that the American reversion to protectionism is not warranted by the known facts of the change in American economic power. There is an uneasy feeling that the decline, actual or prospective, must be much more substantial than would appear from the known facts. What those who hold such views overlook is that exaggeration

is a basic American characteristic and that a relatively moderate decline is liable to produce a much more pronounced change of attitude in the United States than in Britain or other countries less inclined to exaggerate.

If the decline were really so pronounced as to justify a basic change in economic policy this would be a matter for regret from the point of view of the free world. Should there be a real danger of a fundamental weakening of American economic power than it would be the duty of Britain and of all other democratic

countries to put up with the consequences of American protectionism in the hope that in doing so they would assist the United States in recovering their lost economic power. The visible signs of decline would have to be much more evident, however before such an attitude could be made to prevail. But even in the absence of any spectacular indications, Britain and other countries should abstain from retaliatory action, in the hope that the relapse into economic nationalism is but a passing phase.

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Further Advance in Prices

THE Jute Goods market has continued to present a very firm front and prices have recorded a further rise over last levels, particularly in the case of heavy goods. There has been heavy speculative buying of this category of goods by a prominent operator in the futures market due to the approach of the shipping date and this has helped to push up the prices. Despite the fact that the mills are coming out as sellers at every rise in prices and have sold substantial quantities for forward deliveries, the upward trend in prices is being maintained.

No doubt, the recent news of the decline in stocks has imparted considerable strength to the market. But the decline in stocks is the result of a shortfall in output rather than an improvement in offtake; but this point seems to have been ignored by the operators who, as a matter of fact, are looking forward to early restoration of the balance of stocks with the sealing of looms on the one hand and the transfer of looms from sacking to hessian production on the other.

With the present sealing, the percentage of the sealed looms has now been raised to 14. There is every possibility that a further 1 per cent will also be sealed. The mills will probably like to study the effect of the present sealing on stocks at the end of this month. If there is any rise in stocks at the end of this month, that will hasten the day for sealing another 1 per cent of the looms. Some quarters feel that the present loss of output of sackings is insignificant. They wonder why production cannot be increased for a few months at the cost of heavy goods.

It is true that a more balanced output is essential. But, in the light of the report recently issued by the IMA-sponsored mission to the South-East Asian countries, trade circles are optimistic that exports of sacking goods can be increased in which event the mills' problems, arising from mounting stocks, will prove a passing affair only. However, in order to introduce the necessary demand factor, market circles consider that it will be prudent for mills to curtail production of heavy goods to the extent possible if not needed.

In the midst of these factors, it is encouraging to note that shippers have been very active in their covering of heavy goods on reports of enquiry from various quarters. Apart from buying interest shown

in cornsacks and woolpacks by Australia, the trend of gunny shipments has been quite satisfactory. In this respect, preliminary figures for February have shown that shipments of both hessians and sackings have been well maintained despite its being a shorter-working month.

As a matter of fact, gunny shipments to Australia have improved and both mid-March Australian leaders have been declared full. Also, it is reported that North American and UK buyers have slightly increased their hessian purchases and it is to be hoped that vessels in these trades will have slightly improved cargoes in the near future.

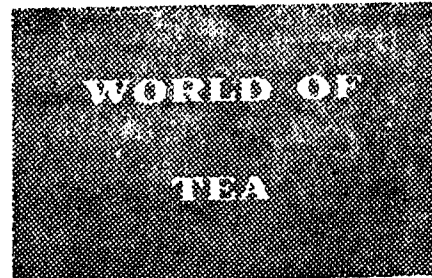
All the above factors indicate that steps to reduce the overall level of sacking stocks by cutting production are beginning to show the effect. An encouraging feature, as mentioned earlier, is that many mills have been able to take advantage of the present rise in prices by selling good quantities for ready and forward positions. Following were the price trends:—

	March 12th	March 14th	March 17th
40" x 10 Ozs Ready	39.30	38.90	39.85
40" x 10 Ozs Apl/June	38.65	38.45	39.35
40" x 10 Ozs July/Sep	38.10	38.45	39.10
40" x 8 Ozs	32.00	31.85	32.00
40" x 7 1/2 Ozs	29.55	29.55	29.55
Sackings:			
B. Twills Ready	92.75	93.10	95.30
B. Twills Apl/June	93.15	93.60	95.35
B. Twills July/Sep	93.10	94.35	95.55
Hy. Cees (Green)	92.50	92.50	94.35
Cornsacks	92.50	93.75	95.85
Cubans	112.00	113.00	113.50
A. Twills	109.50	110.50	112.75
L. Twills	103.75	105.00	107.00
D. W. Flours	111.00	112.00	113.50
Sugar Twills	103.75	104.25	105.00
Futures:			
Hessian—May	38.46	38.34	38.72
Sacking—May	92.55	94.05	95.15
Raw Jute—June	22.14	22.50	22.84

RAW JUTE:

In sympathy with manufactured goods, conditions in the Raw Jute section have been ruling steady. With the rising demand for jute goods, mills have been showing good interest in their purchases of raw commodity even at rising prices. Not only is Mesta in demand, but fibres of other grades are also sought after.

Meanwhile, the export outlook for Indian jute does not appear to be bright; because most spinners in Dundee are reported to have bought all they need for the current season. It is also known that the Pakistani crop is likely to yield more than enough to meet world needs and any news regarding the extent of the next crop is in favour of a slight increase in sowings over the present one. It



Easier Trend in Prices

ALTHOUGH there has been a good demand at the auctions held during the past few weeks, prices have been showing an easier tendency, mainly due to the usual deterioration in quality in view of the end-of-season supplies. The next crop is expected to arrive in the market in June and it is likely to meet with a good demand. It is also possible that buying from outmarkets, especially the UK, Egypt and Russia, will be maintained. But, no big improvement in prices is expected, as adequate stocks have already been built up in the UK, partly because of easier credit facilities.

The only encouraging feature is that the entire output of Northern India, during the 1958-59 season, will be sold before the arrival of the new season's crop. Leaf sales are expected to be completed by the middle of next month, although the Dust sales will continue a little longer. Meanwhile, there will be no sales next week due to the "Holi" festival.

There are indications that a number of countries, such as Africa, Indonesia and Pakistan, can increase their output considerably, while exports from China are unpredictable. It is, therefore, evident that, if supplies are to be matched with demand in order to maintain economic prices, the sooner an international agreement for regulating exports is renewed, the better.

There is a general feeling that, although the Central Government have announced a reduction of 2 NP per pound in the export duty, it may not do much to strengthen the competitive power of Indian tea in the foreign markets. This feeling is based on three factors.

First, the cut in the export duty does not offset the fiscal advantage which other countries enjoy. Secondly, there is no net relief in the case of Assam gardens, as they are obliged to pay an increased excise duty of 12 NP a pound instead of 10 NP. Thus, in the case of the Assam tea, a substantial portion of which is sold abroad, the net incidence of the export duty and the excise duty has not changed during the past couple of years or so. Above all, frequent changes in duties have caused uncertainties in foreign markets.

Meanwhile, in the Export Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 65,422 packages. There was a good general demand, but at irregular and sometimes easier rates. "Teas for price" and Plain Broken were sold readily, but were irregular and often 3 NP to 6 NP per pound easier. Clean Black Broken and Medium BPS with bright liquors were about 4 NP dearer. Fannings were sold well and bright kinds being 4 NP to 8 NP dearer, others tending easier. BOPs and OFs which were brought in cup, advanced by about 1 NP and sometimes more, the poorer kinds being irregularly easier. Best CTCs were well supported, medium kinds being irregular and on occasions appreciably dearer. The poorer CTCs were sold well but at generally easier rates. Bright leg-cut teas were again dearer, others declining by about 2 to 6 NP per pound.

Whole Leaf grades met with good enquiry, stylish sorts ruling dearer. Darjeeling were an irregular feature and generally easier. Following rates were quoted: Clean Black Pekoe Rs 1.92 to 1.98; Plain BP Rs 1.56; Plain Fannings Rs 1.74 to Rs 1.78; Medium BP Rs 1.54 to Rs 1.58; Medium Fannings Rs 1.68 to Rs 1.72; Best CTC Assam BP Rs 2.30 to Rs 2.35, and Best CTC Assam Fannings 2.60 to Rs 2.75. The rates are on tea value exclusive of zonal rate of excise duty.

In the Internal Sale, offerings were 22,337 packages of Dusts at 3,075 packages of Leaf grade. There was a good general demand for Dusts. Grainy orthodox teas were fully firm and occasional dearer, while the powdery kind in this category were also firm and sometimes dearer. Leg-cut Dooars shared in the demand with the powdery types often selling above valuations. Darjeeling Dusts were, however, neglected and withdrawals were frequent.

CTC teas were rather irregular fibrous types being up to 8 NP per pound easier. Clean grainy teas were sold fairly well with interest being shown in the super powdery kinds. The best teas in this category were quite well supported, but were rather irregular. Medium Dooars Dust was quoted at Rs 1.78 to Rs 1.82; Medium Assam Grainy Dust at Rs 1.72 to Rs 1.78; Medium Assam CTC Dust at Rs 2.60 to Rs 3.00 and Best Assam CTC Dust at Rs 2.60 to Rs 3.00. There was an irregular demand for Leaf grades.

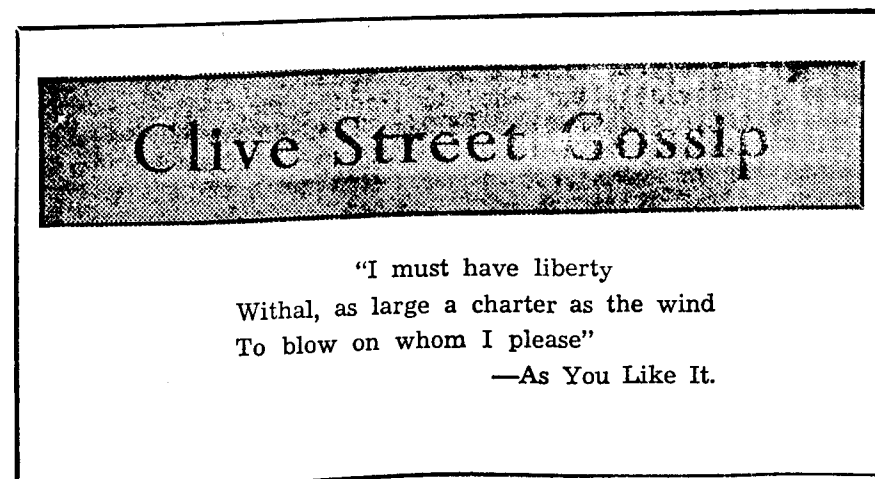
March 21, 1959

ON Saturday, the 28th January 1928, Indian Finance was born and on the same day was born Clive Street Gossip. Since then, we have all delightedly watched in these columns the spectacle of a lively intelligence frisking about ideas, personalities and events, exploring inaccessible regions of thought, illumining odd quirks of character and pitilessly turning the searchlight on dubious behaviour. Modestly making his bow, Eavesdropper indicated in the first issue the purpose of the column and his own role: "Clive Street Gossip—this section is thus yept less for its pliancy of the phrase than for its vagueness and the consequent comprehensiveness of interpretation and elasticity of use which it permits." Another consideration weighed with him: "in the bustling world there are burra sahibs" and the "subtantawallas" whose "are duly chronicled in the journals of the day". But the "poetry and pathos of the humbler folks are hardly noticed". Characteristically, the first gossip is entitled "Every Working Girl A Heroine" and Eavesdropper pays his tribute to the "courage and self-possession of which she is the embodiment". He also comments on the humble "jamadar and his gang of Chaprassis" who handle crores of rupees in course of "collections", and yet whose "honesty is well-nigh a world record". He also remarks on "another type of honesty, not less remarkable, presented by the Marwarie speculator". He is referring to the "debts of honour" in the fatka market which are "scrupulously honoured the next Monday". As a tall-piece there is a slightly off-colour "fairly story", about a stenographer who, on her marriage, notified her employers that she was married but "wished to carry on as before".

It is not merely as an act of piety that I have brought up the first "Gossip". (In the back rooms of Indian Finance, Gossip is always Clive Street Gossip). In the course of thirty odd years, there have been changes in its personality. It tended to be less patchy and more sustained, dealing with one or, at the most, two topics at a time. But the essential characteristics foreshadowed in the first issue, the comprehensive concern, the generosity and the humour of its first chronicler were all there. So, when, subsequently, the delightful quotation from As You Like It that adorns the head column was brought over here from the cover page, all that the change implied was the recognition of a fait accompli.

At some distance from the actual blow that rendered us all orphans, it is possible and indeed obligatory to reckon the sum of Eavesdropper's achievements. For, he is entitled to more than the tribute of a sigh or even of a good cry. His greatest achievement was, of course, his own personality, none the less great because of its comparative impermanence. I say comparative impermanence, because, it is not wholly gone with his physical disappearance. It has, in its time, quickened other sensibilities, warmed other hearts to generosity and stirred sluggish intellects to thought. And these others are the better for these gifts. How many countless evenings has one seen him sitting in the verandah in earnest but relaxed conversation, saying in his emphatic way, "You understand me?" (The stress used to fall on the syllable "stand" like a ton of bricks!) No one who has spoken with him could have missed the versatility of his endowments. Charm is a dangerous word, evocative of frivolity at best and decay at worst. It reminds you of Fanny by Gaslight or Belinda with her Max Factor and hair pins. None who knew CSR could have failed to be struck by the robustness and energy of his personality, but charming he was, if by that word you mean the manifestation of a certain inner generosity of spirit. I have seen him livid with anger, but never at anything that was not mean. He was not one of those persons who prided themselves "at not giving themselves away". As Hilaire Belloc once retorted to one such, one can say to these people: "Come, come, be generous in little things". CSR gave himself away continuously, even in the idiomatic sense of the term. The practical consequences of this recklessness of spirit were sometimes disastrous to him personally, but this is neither the occasion nor the forum for speaking of them. But, even in practical terms, his giving himself away had more often than not happier results than "careful" people might imagine. For, giving away out of his abundance was a temperament that he turned into a philosophy of life.

This inner generosity was really the result of profound humility. Unlike certain English liberals and humanists, Eavesdropper had no theories about personal relationship. His was a profound instinct for reaching out to the other man. Forster's injunction—"Only Connect"—was something that Eavesdropper did without even knowing that he was doing it. It was an unintellectualised and unrationallised instinct. He certainly had his share of troubles that arise out of



se, his own personality, none the less great because of its comparative impermanence. I say comparative impermanence, because, it is not wholly gone with his physical disappearance. It has, in its time, quickened other sensibilities, warmed other hearts to generosity and stirred sluggish intellects to thought. And these others are the better for these gifts. How many countless evenings has one seen him sitting in the verandah in earnest but relaxed conversation, saying in his emphatic way, "You understand me?" (The stress used to fall on the syllable "stand" like a ton of bricks!) No one who has spoken with him could have missed the versatility of his endowments. Charm is a dangerous word, evocative of frivolity at best and decay at worst. It reminds you of Fanny by Gaslight or Belinda with her Max Factor and hair pins. None who knew CSR could have failed to be struck by the robustness and energy of his personality, but charming he was, if by that word you mean the manifestation of a certain inner generosity of spirit. I have seen him livid with anger, but never at anything that was not mean. He was not one of those persons who prided themselves "at not giving themselves away". As Hilaire Belloc once retorted to one such, one can say to these people: "Come, come, be generous in little things". CSR gave himself away continuously, even in the idiomatic sense of the term. The practical consequences of this recklessness of spirit were sometimes disastrous to him personally, but this is neither the occasion nor the forum for speaking of them. But, even in practical terms, his giving himself away had more often than not happier results than "careful" people might imagine. For, giving away out of his abundance was a temperament that he turned into a philosophy of life.

mutual misunderstanding. But all such misunderstanding left him depressed until he cleared them up, if necessary, "by giving himself away". But with those with whom he was en rapport, he radiated an affection and warmth that were almost stifling in their generosity. How often have I seen him extravagantly praise efforts—and these included mine—in terms that left the authors squirming with embarrassment! Not that he did not have a sharp eye for the bogus. No charlatan could get past him. But if he recognised some merit, he did not stop to evaluate it too strictly.

To Clive Street Gossip, he brought an alert intelligence and energy of mind that have enlivened its columns for well over three decades. The distinctiveness about this feature was CSR's anxiety to see things in larger contexts, to see life steadily and see it whole. Financial journalism has, by its very nature, an odd slant on life. It is an esoterism even in days like these when every one glibly talks of deficit finance and perspective planning. And one can so easily be a dupe of one's own profession. It is, therefore, necessary to see life "comprehensively", as the first Gossip put it. The Chaprasi and the working girl are human, and both statistics and cash nexus can make us forget that fact. In another sense, Clive

Street Gossip was placed by Eavesdropper in a wider context. It is not only necessary to see finance and commerce as part of larger life, but it is also necessary to evaluate them continually in terms of certain first principles. Every economic act has to make sense as a human act. Readers of this column know how often he used to invoke Switzer's phrase, "Reverence for Life". He approached life, not pietistically, but with a profound sense of the mystery of the human spirit. Therefore, anything that did violence to man's humanity was an indecent act. What offended him about financial skulduggery was the obscenity of it, and his fastidious spirit was revolted by it. There are some basic values—the most basic of which is the inviolability of the human spirit—in terms of which every act chronicled in the other pages of the journal were to be evaluated in Clive Street Gossip. If they "made sense" in such an evaluation, they had the warmest support of Eavesdropper. People who are puzzled by what they consider his latter-day zeal for the economic policies of the Nehru Government are puzzled only because they stop short of making this particular evaluation.

Stylistically, the "Gossip" was vintage talk, the art of which is slowly dying away. Some people imagine that polite conversation should not be "heavy" and must avoid anything that smacks of serious discussion. This is a characteristically modern stupidity, and, in a sense, the result of its own poverty of spirit and mind. Since so many people have little to talk about other than their own insignificant and frivolous worries, and since getting together is to "forget them", to talk about serious things is to be "tiresome". Eavesdropper had nothing but contempt

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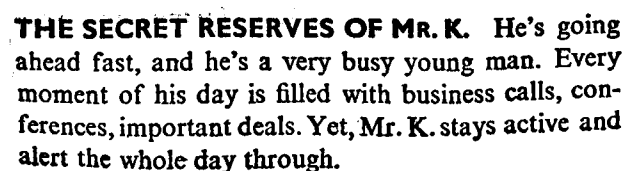
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CSR rather than those of Eavesdropper. Indian Finance, of course, is his most abiding gift to the nation. I will not speak of it in terms of a "success story"—the fact that he started with two hundred rupees as capital in the form of subscription and brought it to its present position. Though remarkable, it is in no way unique, since others might do it. What makes Indian Finance what it is, is the fact that it was a response to a half-articulate call. CSR knew what he was doing. For, he saw that a whole area of relevant human activity was being neglected.

ted by too exclusive preoccupation with the Congress with political issues. And the very first issue drew attention to this top-sidedness by pointing out that the Simon Commission did not have a financial expert. It stressed what now sounds a truism, but did not then, that the Indian problem was "no less financial than political". It also made the interesting (though arguable) point that "the Montford reforms got wrecked on the rocks of unscientific finance". And, since then, Indian Finance has been steadily insisting on the relevance of our problems of financial and economic issues. The thirties were a period of momentous economic significance to the whole world, with the blizzard of American depression leaving in ruins the economies of the rest of the world. Through this, as through the war years that succeeded it, Indian Finance has been spelling out the economic and financial implications of events at home and abroad.

Of CSR's other achievements, I do not want to talk at length. But, about one rather interesting aspect of his personality, I should speak. Those who have known him personally must have sensed in him a certain preoccupation with social changes. He did not care for sociology, certainly not of the academic kind. Of course, he realised mass observation and similar devices were helpful in enabling us to assess the effects of social changes, but he had a certain distrust of the statistical method. But he had an intuitive perception of social changes. I am not referring to spectacular changes that have taken place, but those imperceptible transformations that are not noticed until well after they crystallise. Let me take an example. The predicament of the Madras middle class in Calcutta is something of which he spoke often to me. Characteristically, he did not theorise about it, as I, equally characteristically, did. "The problem is part of the larger problem of urbanisation and the erosion of roots and so forth". That was how I posed it to him when he mentioned it. I said, "These people who bring a little of Tirunelveli and Tanjore with them and try manfully to keep traditional rituals and rites are fighting a losing battle." These things did not bother him over much and I rather fear he thought me a little bit highfalutin. He then asked me what I thought of a scheme for a catering service that will relieve the housewife of morning cooking. "You see," he said, "the poor thing has to do a hundred things before half past eight in the morning. The morning coffee, the meal, preparing the children for school and her husband for his office—he is always losing his buttons—and only after she bundles them off can she have a moment to herself. Don't you think, that the South India Club can supply everything to her, except for rice, which she can cook herself? And, mind you, this will work out cheaper and that is not an unimportant consideration."

This was entirely characteristic of the man. I know a hundred others—mainly men—who, not sensing the profound changes beneath the surface, would raise footing objections about “homely means,” and it not feeling like a home and so on. The whole point is that not many feel that the one and a half rooms they occupy is their home. The social change that has destroyed the notion of a home is not even perceived by these objectors. But CSR has sensed it and suggested a practical solution for the problems created by it. I do not believe that any woman would fail to see the good sense of the suggestion.

CSR was full of such practical suggestions. In fact, he was "scheming" all the time. His preoccupation with "dietics" and exotic food from homely vegetables was something of a joke among his friends. But he saw it as a solution to the pressure on rice and rare vegetables, and he was right. A hundred other things crowd on my mind but I must cry halt now.

Cry halt, that is, to a son's eye view of his father, with that son being a journalist. I have tried to put down what an objective spectator will have noticed, and deliberately eschewed realms that are personal. And yet, it will not be out of place, it may be very necessary, to include among father's accomplishments such training as he was able to impart to me. Pothan Joseph, whose moving tribute to father has been published in Swarajya, mentions that, but for a quirk of fate, C. S. Rangaswami would have been a teacher or professor. My experience as his student proves that, had such vocation been his, he would equally have been a success: he had a wealth of patience, and he could imbue anything that he taught with a fascinating appeal. He had even that virtue that most of our teachers lack, an ability to inspire the student. I am what I am, in short, because father made me so.

To many who knew him, he gave abundantly of a rich intimacy which they will dearly cherish. As Hamlet said of his father:

Hamlet said of his father:
"He was a man, take him for all
in all,
I shall not look upon his like again."
EAVESDROPPER

Last week's issue of Indian Finance was delayed for obvious reasons. This issue and the next will be in slightly attenuated form, because of the religious ceremonies that have to be completed. I owe it a duty to crave the indulgence of readers for taking such liberty, and to thank them for bearing with me in this hour of grief.

C. S. Rangaswami Jr.

GATEWAY GOSSIP

THE Gateway city was the scene of some uncommon enthusiasm the occasion being provided by Mr Nehru's arrival. What exactly drew Mr Nehru to the city is not clear; for, in the city Mr Nehru had a busy time visiting the Aarey Milk Colony, the Atomic Energy Establishment at Trombay, laying foundation stones for a children's theatre and museum, as well as of the Indian Institute of Technology at Powai, addressing a workers' meeting and the annual general meeting of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation. In this hectic spell of activity, the Prime Minister could snatch time for attending the all-India premiere of Charlie Chaplin's picture "Limelight". For Nehru personally, it was a highly satisfying visit, and in his own words he goes back with a "heartening sensation seeing the good work done in various fields". What he had seen in Bombay had fortified his faith in the future of the country, and in his speeches at the various places, Mr Nehru expressed this faith in the country's future.

Mr. Nehru touched on old topics as well as new, and nothing relevant to success of planning escaped his emphasis. Steel, power, machines and personnel constituted the four most important needs of the country, and there was also need to check the high rate of population growth. Above all there was need for hard work on the part of everybody.

part of everybody. Mr. Nehru lashed at critics of the cooperative farming as adumbrated by the Nagpur resolution of the Congress and dismissed them as "puerile persons" who had learned their lessons long ago and whose learning therefore could be of no use in helping solve the agricultural problems. As he sees it, only cooperatives could enable farmers to produce more and at less cost. And therefore, there must be a cooperative society in every village. The cooperative principle would be extended to industries also and in the socialist pattern of society envisaged by the Congress, workers would have an increasing say in the management of industries. This, Mr. Nehru pointed out, would be assisted by the Government sponsoring big industries, leaving only small industries to the private sector.

Mr Nehru did not mince words in condemning frequent and unprovoked resort to strikes by workers which interfered with production. At the same time, employers also had to practise restraint and not think in terms of suppressing workers.

The annual general meeting of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation provided Mr Nehru with the occasion for opening his mind to the business community on matters relating to planning. The meeting of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and

Industry at New Delhi which Mr Nehru addressed prior to his arrival to the Gateway city, had of course charted a broad area of agreement between the Government and the business community on planning for future prosperity. Mr Nehru had therefore not to cover the same ground as at the Delhi meeting of the Federation.

The AIMO Chairman, Mr Sahukar had a number of suggestions to make in regard to problems of priority in relation to the Third Plan which has begun to engage the attention of the Government. These suggestions together with Mr Nehru's own attitude towards planning set the note of his speech at the meeting of the AIMO. At the outset Mr Nehru stressed the importance of perspective planning. This concept had been popularised by the Planning Commission and defined as implying absence of rigidity and involving a long-term approach. Naturally it is this concept that underlies the approach to planning in our own country, the First and Second Five Year Plans being cast in that mould.

There was complete agreement from Mr Nehru on matters indicated by Mr Sahukar as deserving primacy of place in the third Plan. This broad list of priorities included agricultural production, machine-building industry and technical education. These are such important matters that it would not have been possible for anyone to disagree in according priority of treatment. Failure of foodgrain production had held up progress in many sectors, and had been a big drain on the foreign exchange resources of the country. Import of machine tools arising from the absence of a well developed had aggravated the foreign exchange situation. Similarly progress in the application of technological methods to industry had been held up by the bottleneck in the supply of technical personnel.

While agreeing with the views expressed by the AIMO chairman, on the need to rectify pressing deficiencies in the economic system, he was far from taking an alarmistic view of the present difficulties. Also, he would not accept that Government was slow in taking steps in tackling them seriously and effectively and therefore it would not be true to suggest that there had been no progress in some of these fields.

Referring to the food situation in the country, Mr. Nehru pointed out that it was not true that it had remained stagnant since there had been rise in production in the last few years. While conceding room for further improvement especially in per acre yield on the basis of the present yield and potentialities, Mr. Nehru was of the view that there had been progress even in respect of this. The

Mr Nehru in Bombay



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GATEWAY NOTES

Bombay Port Budget

The budget of the Bombay Port, for 1959-60, submitted by the Port Trustees, to the Government of India, discloses a surplus of Rs 77.41 lakhs. This compares with the figure of Rs 39.61 lakhs estimated as surplus for the current year. While revenue receipts on general account for 1959-60 are estimated at Rs 10.37 crores, the expenditure is estimated at Rs 9.60 crores. Revenue receipts have recorded an improvement over the current year's figure by about Rs 36 lakhs.

The decline in earnings in the current year is attributed to the fall in traffic in the wet docks, the fall in earnings being of the order of Rs 25.78 lakhs. Total receipts for 1958-59 which are now placed at Rs 9.99 crores represents a decline of Rs 43.39 lakhs from the original estimates. Against this expenditure is estimated to have exceeded original estimates by about Rs 73 lakhs, the increase being mainly attributed to commitments in connection with increased dearth allowance to Port Trust employees, payment to Ibcn's and so on.

Though revenue receipts have disclosed an increase for 1959-60, the erratic trend in traffic is a matter causing some worry and concern to the port trust authorities. It is to be noted in this connection that the total imports and exports in the Bombay port during the nine months April-December 1958 were 6.1 million tons and 2.1 million tons respectively against 6.9 million tons and 2.6 million tons for the corresponding period of the previous year. The chairman of the port trust is therefore not inclined to take an optimistic view of the port traffic during the remaining three months mainly of the year.

The foreign exchange shortage was mainly responsible for the reduced volume of traffic in the port. A favourable turn may be set in with the partial lifting of the recession in the US and the anticipated rise in the absorption of raw materials by the European economies.

The capital expenditure of the Port for the current year is placed at Rs 2.27 crores while for 1959-60 capital expenditure is estimated at Rs 3.19 crores. While development schemes account for Rs 1.14 crores in the current year, the outlay for such schemes in 1959-60 is put down at Rs 1.19 crores.

In a statement issued with the budget estimates, the chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, Mr L. T. Ghoshal also announced that the existing surcharge of 33 1/3 per cent at present leviable under the docks and bunders scales of rates and the 20 per cent leviable under fort and pilotage fees will remain.

Crisis in Textiles

The near crisis conditions of the cotton textile industry, and the effect of the adverse developments on the workers formed the subject of debate in the Bombay legislative Assembly. The opposition as a whole were ranged against the Government in regard to the causes that resulted in the present developments and the measures that would provide a solution to the problem. Since the opposition were inclined to trace the difficulties of the textile industry to mismanagement by industrialists it was necessary that this should be set right by the Government assuming control of the units which had already closed down and those which are lingering on the verge of similar closure.

However, Mr Shantilal Shah, the State's Labour Minister was able to impress upon the opposition the futility of the measures they had pressed forward, in seeing the industry out of the present impasse. The suggestion for setting up Textile Industry Corporation made by the opposition, was one which had been disfavoured by the Central Government when they announced their decisions on the recommendations of the Textile Enquiry Commission. A re-examination of this measure was therefore out of place. Mr Shantilal Shah also explained the difficulties attendant on Government's taking over management of closed mills. He pointed out that to take over a closed textile mill, the Government had to approach the High court after liquidation of the mill or to request the Union Government to hold an inquiry into the affairs of the mill.

Mr Shantilal Shah also did not agree with the opposition members about the causes leading to the crisis in the industry, and mismanagement was not the sole or predominant cause though he agreed that some mills were in difficulties mainly for reasons of mismanagement. According to him a variety of factors including high price of cotton, change in tastes competition in foreign markets together with mismanagement in a few cases made up for the difficulties of the textile industry. In view of tangle of causes the situation was neither within the control of the State Government nor of the management of the mill. At the same time he assured that the Government was keeping a close watch.

Mr Shantilal Shah also expressed disapproval of the immoral and illegal practices followed by some mills owners who were not paying the contributions to the provident fund and the State Health Insurance Scheme. At the same time he made it clear that attachment of cloth or cotton stocks or the machinery of the mills was not a very effective method to bring the defaulting mills to book because of the probable adverse impact of such a step on the workers. Mr Shah diagnosed the problem before the industry as being economical rather than technological which therefore needed capable men who knew the economics of the industry to solve it effectively.

GATEWAY MARKETS

Seeds Touch New High Levels

PRICES on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange displayed a firmer tendency on nervous short-covering and consistent bull support. Led by groundnut, all oilseeds touched new high levels for the week.

Restricted inflow of the new crop from the terminal centres due to hoarding activity continues to provide filip to speculative dealings in the Groundnut section. Spot supplies are scarce, as stockists prefer to unload bit by bit. Even the operation of new margin rules, which are vary in nature, have failed to check the buoyancy of the market. According to section of the trade, even heavier margin than the present one may not be able to check the rising trend of groundnut and groundnut oil. Groundnut Bold is quoted at Rs 36.75 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 18.87.

The marked strength in groundnut imparted a bullish tendency to Castor despite the absence of any new factors. With a view to curbing the speculative rise in this seed, the FMC directed the Oilseeds Exchange to impose graded margins on open long positions in future. Although the forward contract reacted to a small extent on this account, prices ruled generally higher. Moreover, claims of business in castor oil with the Communist countries aided the strength, although few could give any authentic details of the deals. Ready was done at Rs 30.37 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 15.56.

There was little of outstanding interest in trading in Linseed and Cottonseed. The overall tendency in these sections was, however, bullish in line with the spurt in castorseed and groundnut. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs 32.37 and Linseed Oil at Rs 16.31.

The Government of India have decided to release a fresh quota of 10,000 tons of undecorticated cottonseed oilcake for export by all shippers without any restrictions of maximum shipment by an individual shipper for the period March/September 1959. The licensing will be done on shipping bills supported by documentary evidence of firm sale contract up to the end of September 1959 or till the ceiling was reached.

Gold & Silver

Sentiment on the Bombay Bullion Exchange was bullish during the major part of the week and both the metals were again lifted to peak levels. Near the close, however, following increased receipts and poor demand, early gains were erased.

Reports of excellent spot demand and hopes that it would increase further with the progress of the season were additional stimulants to the steady rise in Gold prices. Although there were reports of smuggled arrivals which affected the spot position, the rates did not slip back far. Arrivals amounted to 3,600 tolas against an offtake of only 1,500 tolas. Unrefined metal receipts totalled 4,000 tolas. Spot rates moved between Rs 118.81 and Rs 119.12, while Sovereign remained firm at Rs 75.50.

The Silver section remained exceptionally strong with prices showing a spectacular rise, reflecting the increasing uses being found for this precious metal in the modern industry. Demand has been running ahead of actual production. Arrivals amounted to 15 bars against an offtake of 9 bars. Spot rates (.916) moved between Rs 199 and Rs 199.25.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Prices in the Non-Ferrous Metal market showed a mixed trend. While the price of Copper remained firm, price movements in other metals were confined to a narrow range. Copper Scrap is quoted at Rs 216 per cwt; Zinc at Rs 90.50; Lead at Rs 77 per cwt and Tin at Rs 148 (per quarter). On the London Metal Exchange, Copper is quoted at £257½; Zinc at £75½; Lead at £69½ and Tin at £782, all per ton.

Although the price of copper in London has been rising in line with New York, relatively little metal has been bought by consumers. This is because the British cable industry, the main consumer, is at a very low state of activity, while exports are also poor this year. Only the smaller group of copper consumers, the domestic appliance producers who use copper plate, have been buying well.

Lead and Zinc prices are moving quietly within narrow limits. Metal traders in London do not appear to have strong feelings about their immediate prospects. There is a world surplus of both metals and there is ample production capacity unused. Lead, in particular is conscious of this position with demand still low. Consumption of zinc, on the other hand, has risen appreciably. This increase, together with earlier output reductions is responsible for a premium or nearby supply position.

Yarn

According to the figures released this week, imports of Art Silk Yarn, in Bombay, have amounted to 3,214,197 pounds in February against 3,411,347 pounds in January, and 1,961,028 pounds in the corresponding month of February last year. Staple-Fibre Yarn imports have come to 5,038 pounds against 5,370 pounds in January. Cotton Yarn imports amount to 73,06 pounds against 95,077 pounds.

March 21, 1959

WORLD OF COTTON

ALTHOUGH buoyant conditions prevailed in the Bombay Cotton futures market, operators were inclined to book profits at bulges. The statement made by the Bombay Labour Minister, that the Government were keeping a close watch over the situation, was interpreted bearishly as meaning possible intervention by the Forward Markets Commission to check any further rise in prices. Moreover, the series of measures taken by the FMC to checking the rising trend in oilseeds prices unnerved operators.

The initial firmness in prices was mainly due to a revision of the crop estimate. From firm ideas of a bumper crop, the trade sobered down to an expectation of a crop more or less equal to the last one. According to present indications, the carry-over of Indian cotton, at the end of the season, will be lower by about 50,000 bales at 19.95 lakh bales as against the opening balance of 20.45 lakh bales. Foreign cotton opening stock, as on the 1st September 1958, was 1.56 lakh bales. Imports, during the first six months of the season, have amounted to 1.27 lakh bales and expectations are that imports for the next six months may come to 2.73 lakh bales.

Thus, the total supply of cotton, during the current season, is placed at 74.51 lakh bales. With estimated consumption of 45.50 lakh bales of Indian cotton and 4.80 lakh bales of foreign cotton and exports of 3.50 lakh bales, total distribution may come to 53.80 lakh bales, leaving a carry-over of 19.95 lakh bales of Indian cotton and 76,000 bales of foreign cotton. The total carry-over will thus be in the vicinity of 20.71 lakh bales as against 22.01 lakh bales brought in.

In the Spot section, prices continued to rule firm with mills as eager buyers. Reports of scanty arrivals in the interior aided sentiment. There is a growing feeling that the agriculturists are holding on to their crop in expectation of higher prices, thanks to the extensive co-operative credit now available to the rural sector.

On the export front, buying interest was confined to only Bengal Deshi variety. There is a proposal that a cotton delegation from India should visit export markets to explore possibilities of selling more of our cotton. It is also suggested that some incentives should be given to exporters. One incentive, that has been proposed, is that a part of export earnings should be utilised for importing foreign growths.

In the foreign cotton section, business done was small. The Government of India have decided to allow a special import quota of 30,000 bales of Egyptian cotton to the textile mills direct. The mills are supposed to complete their purchases on or before March 31. This quantity will be imported on a net discount basis of 2½ per cent and payments will be in rupees under

Prices React to Crop Estimate

the existing special rupee payments agreement with Egypt. It appears that some mills have already undertaken to absorb the quantity and those, who have given such an undertaking, have been told that they will be given 50 per cent more than the original quantity agreed to.

The news of this special import allocation has, however, raised a controversy in the Bombay cotton trade, as comparable growths of Sudanese cotton are available at a price much cheaper than Egyptians, the price advantage per candy being anything between Rs 200 and Rs 300. Sudan has surplus of 7 lakh bales of cotton to dispose of and her terms are quite attractive. Although she is not in favour of a barter deal for the reason that she is already having an adverse balance of trade with India to the

extent of £3 million, it is definitely more advantageous for us to conclude a deal with Sudan in preference to Egypt, who is also having an adverse balance of trade to the extent of £2 million.

KARACHI COTTON MARKET:

In the Karachi cotton futures market, increased switch-over of purchases from the maturing March contract to May resulted in a sharp fall in rates for the former, while the latter ruled firm on buying support.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON MARKET:

Quiet conditions prevailed in the Alexandria cotton market. In the absence of any new development, trading interest was low and turn-over limited.

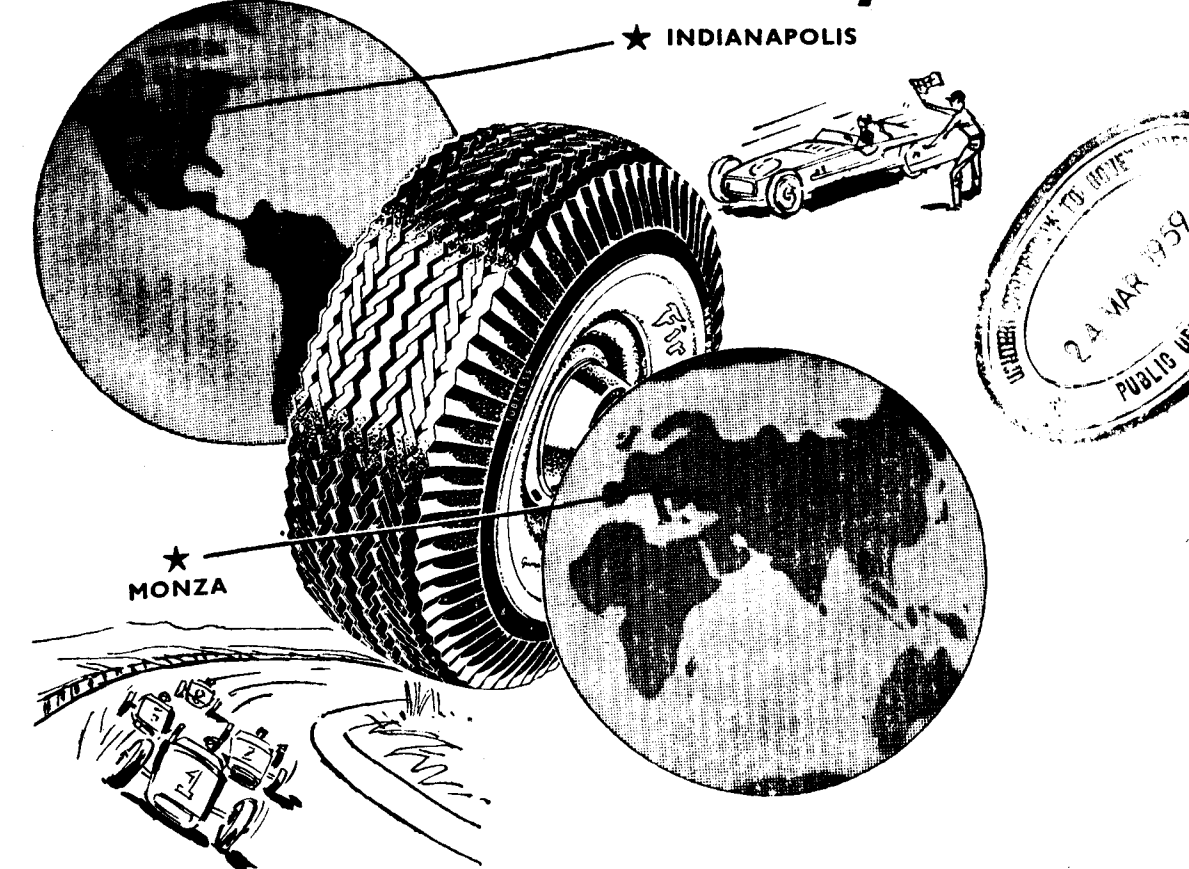
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET:

Prices in the Liverpool cotton futures market showed a mixed trend. While the near deliveries ruled firm on good support, the distant contracts met with selling and declined. Sudan contracts lacked buyers; but values remained unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET:

After a sharp reaction in prices, the New York cotton futures market witnessed a gradual recovery towards the close, thanks to commission house buying and trade support. The demand was attributed to increased activity in the allied markets. Expectations of good demand for early new crop cotton also imparted strength to the market.

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In major racing events around the world, Firestone tyres prove their safety year after year. Again, last year, in the Indianapolis and the Monza 500 mile races, where tyres are subjected to terrific punishment, Firestone tyres carried the winners safely to victory without a single tyre failure. You, too, can have this same safety and dependability because the Firestone tyres for your car are built with the same safety construction features as racing tyres. Firestone tyres are Safety-Proved by Performance.

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New DeLuxe Champion • Tubeless or with Tube

THE INDIAN OVERSEAS BANK LIMITED, MADRAS

(To be submitted to the Shareholders at the Twenty-second Annual General Meeting to be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 151, Mount Road, Madras—2 on Tuesday the 31st March, 1959 at 4-30 p.m.)

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958

The Directors have pleasure in submitting herewith the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1958, together with the Auditors' Report.

1957 Rs. 32,40,462.73

1958 Rs. 28,59,616.42

Net Profit for the year (after providing in full for depreciation in the market value of the Securities as on 31st December).

Brought forward from last year ... 2,32,066.64

30,91,683.06

PROFITS AND THEIR DISTRIBUTION.

Rs. 28,59,616.42

Net Profit for the year (after providing in full for depreciation in the market value of the Securities as on 31st December).

Brought forward from last year ... 2,32,066.64

30,91,683.06

The Directors recommend that the balance be disposed of as under:—

Payment of dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, free of income-tax.

Carry forward to next year ... 2,03,141.06

30,91,683.06

Out of this sum the Directors have made the following appropriations:—

Provision for taxation ... 12,50,000.00

Transfer to Reserve Fund ... 6,00,000.00

Provision for bonus to Staff ... 4,50,000.00

23,00,000.00

2. The Bank's business continues to show substantial progress. During the year, nine new branches were opened at Ahmedabad, Cuttack, Delhi-Chandni Chowk, Kiang, Kottayam, Matunga (Bombay), Palghat, Sowcarpet (Madras) and Vijayawada.

3. In terms of Section 256 of the Companies Act, 1956, M/s. O. Rm. M. Sp. Sv. M. Meyyappa Chettiar and M. Ct. Pethachi retire and being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

4. The Shareholders are requested to appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration. M/s. Suri & Co., the retiring Auditors are eligible for re-appointment.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD,
MADRAS,
23rd February, 1959.
M. CT. MUTHIAH,
CHAIRMAN.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958

Corresponding figures for 1957 Rs.	1957 Rs.	1958 Rs.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	1957 Rs.	1958 Rs.
56,23,350	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	1. CASH: In hand and with Reserve Bank of India and State Bank (including Foreign Currency Notes) ...	...	...
46,56,300	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	2. BALANCES WITH OTHER BANKS: In Deposit Account: (i) In India ...	...	...
7,99,45,278	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	(ii) Outside India ...	...	...
3,44,72,567	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	In Current Account: (i) In India ...	...	...
8,40,22,922	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	(ii) Outside India ...	...	...
19,84,40,767	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	3. MONEY AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE	...	...
5,96,341	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	4. INVESTMENTS AT OR BELOW MARKET VALUE: (i) Securities of the Central and State Governments and other Trustee Securities including Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments ...	...	...
41,50,678	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	(ii) (a) Shares fully paid: ordinary shares ...	...	...
3,37,09,249	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	(iii) Debentures or Bonds ...	...	...
54,16,473	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	(iv) Other Investments: (a) Ceylon Government Securities ...	...	...
8,67,73,224	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	(b) United Kingdom Government Securities ...	...	...
7,94,549,14	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	(c) Federation of Malaya Security Loan ...	...	...
5,62,482,50	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	(d) Treasury Bills of the Government of Burma ...	...	...
2,32,066,64	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	(v) Gold ...	...	...
30,91,683,06	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	5. ADVANCES: (Other than bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of Auditors.)	...	...
42,70,12,140,65	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	1. Bills (Cash Credits, Overdrafts etc.): (i) In India ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	(ii) Outside India ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	11. Bills discounted and purchased (excluding Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments): (i) Payable in India ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	(ii) Payable outside India ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	(Particulars of advances as per separate statement)	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	6. BILLS RECEIVABLE BEING BILLS FOR COLLECTION—as per Contra: (i) Payable in India ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	(ii) Payable outside India ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	7. CONSTITUENTS' LIABILITIES FOR ACCEPTANCES, ENDORSEMENTS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS—per Contra: (i) Payable in India ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	(ii) Payable outside India ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	8. PREMISES: Less Depreciation: At cost as at 31st December, 1957 ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	Additions during the year ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	Less: Depreciation to-date ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	9. FURNITURE AND FIXTURES: Less Depreciation: At cost as at 31st December, 1957 ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	Additions during the year ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	Less: Deduction during the year ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	Less: Depreciation to-date ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	10. OTHER ASSETS, INCLUDING SLIVER: (a) Interest etc. receivable on Investments and Bills ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	(b) Books, Stationery and Stamps ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	(c) Income-tax Account ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	(d) Buildings under construction, and moneys paid for purchase of properties ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	(e) Sundries ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	11. NON-BANKING ASSETS ACQUIRED IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	12. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	...	...

Corresponding figures for 1957 Rs.	1957 Rs.	1958 Rs.	EXPENDITURE	1957 Rs.	1958 Rs.
42,70,12,140,65	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	1. Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings etc. ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	2. Salaries and allowances, Bonus and Provident Fund and provision for Gratuity (Salaries and allowances paid to General Manager Rs. 44,470,977).	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	3. Directors' and Local Committee Members' fees and allowances ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting etc. ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	5. Law Charges ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	6. Postages, Telegrams and Stamps ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	7. Auditors' Fees and Expenses ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	8. Depreciation on and repairs to the Banking Company's Properties (Stationery, Printing, Advertisement etc. ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement etc. ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	10. Loss from Sale of or dealing with non-banking assets ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	11. Other Expenditure ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	12. Balance of Profit, subject to Income-tax ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082

Corresponding figures for 1957 Rs.	1957 Rs.	1958 Rs.	INCOME	1957 Rs.	1958 Rs.
42,70,12,140,65	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	(Less Provision made during the year for Bad and Doubtful Debts and other usual or necessary provisions.)	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	1. Interest and Discount ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	3. Rents ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	4. Net Profit on sale of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land Premises and other Assets (not credited to Reserve or any particular Fund or Account) ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	5. Net Profit on revaluation of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other Assets (not credited to Reserve or any particular Fund or Account) ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	6. Income from non-banking assets or profit from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	7. Other Receipts ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	8. Loss, if any ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958

Corresponding figures for 1957 Rs.	1957 Rs.	1958 Rs.	EXPENDITURE	1957 Rs.	1958 Rs.
42,70,12,140,65	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	1. Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings etc. ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	2. Salaries and allowances, Bonus and Provident Fund and provision for Gratuity (Salaries and allowances paid to General Manager Rs. 44,470,977).	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	3. Directors' and Local Committee Members' fees and allowances ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting etc. ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	5. Law Charges ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	6. Postages, Telegrams and Stamps ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	7. Auditors' Fees and Expenses ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	8. Depreciation on and repairs to the Banking Company's Properties (Stationery, Printing, Advertisement etc. ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement etc. ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	10. Loss from Sale of or dealing with non-banking assets ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	11. Other Expenditure ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	12. Balance of Profit, subject to Income-tax ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082

Corresponding figures for 1957 Rs.	1957 Rs.	1958 Rs.	EXPENDITURE	1957 Rs.	1958 Rs.
42,70,12,140,65	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	1. Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings etc. ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	2. Salaries and allowances, Bonus and Provident Fund and provision for Gratuity (Salaries and allowances paid to General Manager Rs. 44,470,977).	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	3. Directors' and Local Committee Members' fees and allowances ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting etc. ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	5. Law Charges ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	6. Postages, Telegrams and Stamps ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	7. Auditors' Fees and Expenses ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	8. Depreciation on and repairs to the Banking Company's Properties (Stationery, Printing, Advertisement etc. ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement etc. ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	10. Loss from Sale of or dealing with non-banking assets ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	11. Other Expenditure ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	12. Balance of Profit, subject to Income-tax ...	...	...
1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082	1,65,37,676,90	1,55,72,082	1,55,72,082

This statement forms part of the Balance Sheet

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Sixty-Fourth Report of the Board of Directors

Gentlemen,

The Directors beg to place before the Shareholders the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

The Net Profit for the year, including the sum of Rs. 18,44,046.05 brought forward from the previous year's account, amounts to

The following appropriations have been made:—	
An ad-interim Dividend was paid for the half-year ended 30th June 1958 at the rate of 6% free of income-tax, i.e. Rs. 1.50 per share on 12,58,170 shares	Rs. 18,87,255 00
Amount provided for Taxation	16,50,000 00
Amount transferred to Staff Gratuity Fund	10,00,000 00
Amount provided for Bonus to Staff	32,00,000 00
	Rs. 77,37,255 00

The balance of Rs. 42,48,855.29 the Directors propose to recommend to the Shareholders to dispose of as follows:—

To pay a final Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December 1958 at the rate of 8% free of income-tax, i.e. Rs. 2.00 per share on 12,58,170 shares (making in all 14% per annum for the whole year)	Rs. 25,16,340 00
To carry forward to next year's account	17,32,515 29
	Rs. 1,19,86,110 29

The Bank's business during the year under review showed satisfactory progress. During the year, a Branch was opened at Kiderpore (Calcutta) and seven Sub-Branches and eight Pay Offices were opened at other centres. During the same period, three Pay Offices had to be closed down as they were found to be unremunerative.

The Directors record with deep regret the death which took place on the 31st October, 1958 of their colleague, Mr. Manmohandas M. Amersey. They desire to place on record their appreciation of the very valuable services he rendered to the Bank.

Three of your Directors, Sir Homi Mody, Mr. C. P. Wadia and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., retire under Article 92 of the Articles of Association, read with Section 256 of the Companies Act, 1956, and are eligible and offer themselves for re-appointment.

Shareholders are requested to appoint the Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The attention of the Shareholders is drawn to Item No. 7 of the Notice convening the Meeting and they are requested to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the necessary resolutions, proposed as special business, for the disposal of the various un-allotted shares and coupons shown in the Balance Sheet under the heading "Subscribed Capital".

The attention of the Shareholders is also drawn to the Directors' Report of the previous year regarding the dissolution of the Bank's Subsidiary, The Depositors' Benefit Insurance Co., Ltd. As the tax liabilities of the aforesaid Subsidiary have not yet been finalised, it has not been found possible to obtain the necessary certificate from the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, allowing the dissolution of the Subsidiary Company.

H. P. MODY
Chairman.

Bombay, 28th February, 1959.

Statement pursuant to Section 212 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(a) The Bank's interest in its Subsidiary, The Central Bank Executor & Trustee Company Private Limited as at 31st December 1958 comprised 1998 shares of the face value of Rs. 1,000/- on each of which Rs. 500/- per share has been paid up.

(b) The profits of the Subsidiary Company for the year ended 31st December 1957 have been included in the item "By interest etc." in the Bank's Profit and Loss Account as at 31st December 1958 to the extent of the dividends amounting to Rs. 39,960/- declared and paid by the Subsidiary for the year ended 31st December 1957 in respect of the Bank's share-holding. The undistributed balance of profit of the Subsidiary amounting to Rs. 23,612.58 has been carried forward in the accounts of the Subsidiary.

(c) The net aggregate amount of Rs. 11,36,362.50 received as dividends from the Subsidiary Company for its previous financial years, since its inception as a Subsidiary Company, have been dealt with in the Profit and Loss Account of the Bank in the relevant years.

H. P. MODY—Chairman.

DINSHAW D. ROMER
D. M. KHATAU
C. P. WADIA
CHIMANLAL B. PARIKH
P. J. GUZDAR
JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAY
J. M. SCINDIA

C. H. BHABHA—Vice-Chairman.

N. K. KARANJIA—General Manager.

Bombay, 28th February, 1959.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.	Rs.	nP.
1. CAPITAL:—		
Authorised Capital—		
(a) 10,50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each	5,25,00,000	00
(b) 4,20,000 Ordinary 'A' Shares of Rs. 25/- each	1,05,00,000	00
	6,30,00,000	00
Issued Capital—		
(i) 4,72,528 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each issued as paid up to the extent of Rs. 25/- without payment in cash in exchange for 9,45,056 shares of the Tata Industrial Bank Ltd.	2,36,26,400	00
(ii) 5,77,472 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each issued for payment in cash	2,88,73,600	00
10,50,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each	5,25,00,000	00
(b) 2,10,000 Ordinary 'A' Shares of Rs. 25/- each fully paid up issued as bonus shares for consideration other than cash	52,50,000	00
	5,77,50,000	00
Subscribed Capital—		
(a) 10,48,475 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50/- each	5,24,23,750	00
Amount called up at Rs. 25/- per share	2,62,11,875	00

NOTE:—

1. The above number includes 340 Ordinary Shares of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., which remain to be given against 680 coupons issued by the Central Bank of India, Ltd., for a like number of shares of the Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd. which have not yet been submitted for conversion.

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	Rs.	nP.
1. Cash:—		
Cash in hand and with Reserve Bank and State Bank (including foreign currency notes)	14,36,22,213	7
2. Balances with other Banks:—		
On Current Accounts:—		
(i) In India	23,36,753	97
(ii) Outside India	1,27,18,857	81
On Deposits	1,50,55,611	7
	7,66,02,084	2
3. Money at Call and Short Notice		
4. Investments (at Book Value):—		
(i) Securities of the Central and State Governments and other Trustee Securities	44,49,91,877	49
Face Value	Rs. 46,44,08,599	20
Market Value	43,71,17,402	79
Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments	1,00,00,000	00
(ii) Shares:		
Fully Paid		
Rs.		
(a) Preference	93,98,863	78
(b) Ordinary	2,11,75,990	90
(c) Deferred	59,406	87
(d) Other Classes	67,798	75
	3,07,02,060	30
Partly Paid		
Rs.		
(a) Preference	3,46,875	00
(b) Ordinary	18,64,294	42
(c) Deferred	59,406	87
(d) Other Classes	67,798	75
	3,29,13,229	72
Market Value	Rs. 3,29,23,700	78
(iii) Debentures or Bonds		
Face Value	Rs. 78,21,500	00
Market Value	75,67,880	50
(iv) Other Investments:		
(a) Pakistan Loans	2,11,11,352	50
(b) Foreign Securities including Treasury Bills	98,20,230	23
(c) Other Municipal Debentures	28,51,035	05
	3,37,82,617	78
Face Value	Rs. 3,43,64,688	80
Market Value	3,37,84,778	69
(v) Gold		
	52,92,52,396	

March 21, 1959

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BALANCE SHEET—(Contd.)

	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
2. 31 Ordinary Shares of the Central Bank of India, Ltd., which remain to be given against 62 coupons issued by the Bank, but not yet submitted for conversion.				
(b) 2,09,695 Ordinary 'A' Shares of Rs. 25/- each	52,42,375	00		
Amount fully paid up	52,42,375	00		
	5,76,66,125	00	3,14,54,250	00
NOTE:—				
473 Ordinary 'A' Shares remain to be given against 2,365 coupons issued but not yet submitted for conversion.				
Amount Received on 31 Shares Forfeited	530	00	3,14,54,780	00
Reserve Liability of Shareholders:—				
Rs. 25/- per Share on 10,48,475 Shares Subscribed upto 31-12-1958	2,62,11,875	00		
2. Reserve Fund and other Reserves:—				
Reserve Fund (Includes Rs. 1,13,78,375/- being balance of Premiums on issues of shares in past years)	3,16,28,500	00		
Contingency Fund	42,00,000	00		
Sinking Fund in respect of Lands and Buildings	46,40,018	87	4,04,68,516	87
3. Deposits and other Accounts:—				
Fixed Deposits and Cash Certificates	75,32,75,667	55		
Savings Bank Deposits	30,15,14,724	70		
Current Accounts, Call Deposits, Contingency Accounts, etc.	56,49,76,890	78	1,61,97,67,283	03
4. Borrowings from other Banking Companies, Agents, etc.:—				
(1) In India:—				
(i) Secured by part of Investments per Contra	1,42,75,000	00	1,42,75,000	00
(ii) Unsecured				
(2) Outside India:—				
(i) Secured by part of Investments per Contra	46,431	28		
(ii) Unsecured			46,431	28
			1,43,21,431	28
5. Bills Payable			1,92,68,239	50
6. Bills for Collection being bills Receivable as per Contra:—				
(i) Payable in India	8,39,39,492	18		
(ii) Payable outside India	83,90,097	23	9,23,29,589	41
7. Other Liabilities:—				
Branch Adjustments	4,91,05,011	16		
Amounts owing to Subsidiary Company	36,76,369	47		
Unclaimed Dividends	9,90,329	14		
Rebate on Bills Discounted and on Treasury Bills	2,33,125	37	5,40,04,835	13
8. Acceptances, Endorsements and other obligations as per Contra			11,47,75,949	87
9. Profit and Loss Account:				
Balance as per Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1957	43,60,386	06		
Less—Final Dividend at the rate of 8% paid for the half-year ended 31st December, 1957	25,16,340	00		
	18,44,046	05		
Profit for the year 1958	1,01,42,064	24		
	1,19,86,110	29		
Less—Ad-interim Dividend paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1958 at the rate of 6 per cent, i.e. Rs. 1.50 per Share				
Amount transferred to Bank's Investments	18,87,255	00		
Amount provided for Taxation	16,50,000	00		
Amount transferred to Staff Gratuity Fund	10,00,000	00		
Amount provided for Bonus to Staff	32,00,000	00		
	77,37,255	00	42,48,855	29

	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
5. Advances:—				
(Other than bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the auditors).				
(i) Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts, etc.:—				
(i) In India	Rs. 81,79,47,939	02		
(ii) Outside India	3,50,25,972	10	85,29,73,911	12
(ii) Bills Discounted and Purchased:—				
(i) Payable in India	Rs. 12,51,54,889	77		
(ii) Payable Outside India	2,06,07,931	35	14,57,62,821	12
			99,87,35,832	24
Schedule of particulars of Advances required by the Banking Companies Act, 1949 (Act X of 1949) attached to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1958.				
(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured	Rs.	nP.		
	85,02,69,348	34		
(ii) Debts considered good for which the banking company holds no other security than the debtors' personal security	7,55,71,386	51		
(iii) Debts considered good, secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors	7,28,95,097	39		
(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad, not provided for				
Total Rupees	99,87,35,832	24		
(v) Debts due by directors or officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	13,71,747	40		
(vi) Debts due by companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or, in the case of private companies, as members	6,41,54,438	45		
(vii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances, made at any time during the year to directors or managers or officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	14,30,958	71		
(viii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances, granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the directors of the banking company are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or, in the case of private companies, as members	8,32,17,835	03		
(ix) Due from banking companies	1,40,54,246	78		
6. Bills Receivable bills for collection as per Contra:—				
(i) Payable in India	8,39,39,492	18		
(ii) Payable Outside India	83,90,097	23	9,23,29,589	41
7. Constituents' Liabilities for Acceptances, Endorsements and other obligations per Contra			11,47,75,949	87
8. Lands and Buildings:—			1,08,53,365	57
(For details see page 480).				
9. Furniture and Fixtures as per last Balance Sheet			82,07,992	80
Add—Additions less Sales made during the year	6,79,569	41		
	88,87,562	21		
Less—Amount written off to date for Depreciation	52,69,023	47		
	36,18,538	74		

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BALANCE SHEET—(Contd.)

10. Contingent Liabilities:	Rs.	nP.	10. Other Assets:	Rs.	nP.
(i) Claims against the Banking Company not acknowledged as debts ...	68,28,070	15	Shares of the Central Bank Executor and Trustee Co. Private Ltd., at Cost ...	9,99,000	00
(ii) On investments in shares of Joint Stock Companies and Banks ...	39,02,042	50	Interest accrued on investments ...	27,29,171	85
(iii) On Letters of Guarantee on behalf of Constituents ...	5,20,91,756	16	Silver ...	...	...
(iv) Liability on account of outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts ...	89,48,384	79	Stamps, Stationery, Stock of Home Savings Sales and Safe Deposit Boxes ...	20,65,796	17
(v) Liability on Bills of Exchange Rediscounted:—					
(i) On Inland Bills of Exchange ...	2,23,479	70			
The liability has fully run off.					
(ii) On Foreign Bills of Exchange ...					
Total Rupees ...	1,99,06,39,480	38	Total Rupees ...	1,99,06,39,480	38

NOTE:—The actual amount of the liability arising from future gratuities payable to staff has not been ascertained but is greater than the amount provided.

Statement of Profit & Loss Account for the Year ended 31st December 1958

EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	INCOME (Less Provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions).	Rs.	nP.
1. Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings, etc. ...	...	...	3,68,33,608	13	1. Interest and Discount ...	7,05,82,973	58
2. Salaries and Allowances at Head Office and Local Branches ...	65,12,020	81			2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage ...	1,30,42,039	83
Salary and Allowances to General Manager Rs. 70,200.00.					3. Rent on Bank's Premises (excluding Rent on Premises used by the Bank) ...	5,90,261	98
Salaries and Allowances at Upcountry Branches	2,25,11,157	53			4. Net Profit on Sale of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other Assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular fund or account) ...	6,00,000	00
Contributions to Provident Fund ...	16,32,183	31	3,06,55,361	65	5. Net Profit on revaluation of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other Assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular fund or account) ...	...	...
3. Directors' Fees and Allowances ...	57,200	00			6. Income from non-Banking Assets, and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets ...	2,99,298	94
Committee Members' Fees and Allowances ...	10,013	80			7. Transfer Fees ...	12,923	32
4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc. ...	...	...	67,213	80			
5. Law Charges ...	...	...	33,56,636	69			
6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps ...	...	...	83,328	96			
7. Auditors' Fees ...	...	...	10,51,633	70			
8. Amount transferred to Sinking Fund on Banking Company's Property ...	1,07,696	37	76,000	00			
Repairs to Banking Company's Property ...	80,387	69					
Other Charges on Banking Company's Property	3,50,012	65					
Depreciation on Furniture, etc. ...	3,40,956	67					
9. Stationery, Printing and Advertisements, etc. ...	...	...	6,79,053	39			
10. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-Banking Assets ...	...	...	16,16,188	06			
11. Other Expenditure ...	...	...	3,66,107	33			
12. Balance (Net Profit) subject to Taxation ...	...	...	1,01,42,054	24			
Total Rupees ...			8,51,27,195	94	Total Rupees ...	8,51,27,195	94

Note:—Remuneration received by Directors for their own use from other companies by virtue of nomination by the Bank on the Board of other companies amounted to Rs. Nil during the year.

LANDS AND BUILDINGS—

	Bank Premises	Investment in Properties	Non-Banking Assets acquired in satisfaction of claims	
	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.	
Cost as per last Balance Sheet ...	87,81,511	32	38,75,392	19
Less—Cost of Properties sold during the year ...	...	...	...	...
	87,81,511	32	38,75,392	19
Add—Cost of Additions made during the year ...	5,493	09	...	...
Cost of Properties purchased or taken over during the year	...	...	...	...
	87,87,004	41	38,75,392	19
Less—Amount written off ...	10,00,000	00	...	...
	77,87,004	41	15,00,000	00
			16,90,968	97

(Further Provision in Sinking Fund as per Contra).

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

We have audited the foregoing Balance Sheet of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., as at 31st December, 1958 and also the foregoing Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended on that date in which are incorporated the returns of 51 branches audited by us, 21 branches audited by other auditors and the unaudited returns from 102 other branches and 124 Pay Offices not visited by us.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, read with the provisos to sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 211 and sub-section (5) of section 211 and section 227(5) of the Companies Act, 1956, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are not required to be and are not drawn up in accordance with the Sixth Schedule of the Companies Act, 1956. The accounts are therefore, drawn up in conformity with Forms A & B of the Third Schedule to the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

We report that:—

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;
- the transactions of the Bank which have come to our notice have been within the powers of the Bank;
- in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank and the returns adequate for the purpose of our audit have been received from the Branches of the Bank;
- the Bank's Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account and the returns;
- in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give the information required by the Companies Act, 1956, in the manner so required for banking companies and on such basis the said Balance Sheet, read along with the notes appearing thereon, give a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the Bank as at 31st December, 1958, and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the profit for the year ended upon that date.

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

S. B. BILLIMORIA & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Bombay, 29th February, 1959.

21, 1959

OLYMPIUS

INGS will doubtless sort themselves out in course of time, but at moment there is much confusion in the political atmosphere. The Congress party is in most continuous throes of making up its mind about its future arian programme. In the Punjab, atmosphere is tense with agitation and some of it has invaded capital. In Parliament itself, there is deep misgiving about the -Pak military agreement. Much said by people who have no particular responsibility, and others, ply exercised themselves, are igned to be muted in expressing ir fears. Meantime, in the eral imbroglio over relations h Pakistan, particular grievances, like West Bengal's over ubari, are making matters difficult for authority. And Pakistan ms determined to keep us all edge, if not to push us over into exasperated false move, by daily senting of border incidents. To general atmosphere of every- ing being at sixes and sevens, contribution made by those ing to unravel the snags in the ent budget proposals is not onsiderable.

A certain kind of temperament es to this sort of chronic ten- as ducks to water. And if chooses to be a man of affairs, had better have this tempera- nt. Otherwise, he will develop anxiety neurosis or a gastric er. It may be that Congressmen ating the virtues of joint farm- will come out of it all fairly scathed. It may also be that seemingly fundamental schism the party over the virtues of peration in farming is no more ous than such schisms in the t and the Party may emerge of all this controversy without ous damage to its organisational ality. But, at the moment, it ms that the cataclysm that the spur resolutions have engende- is more serious than those that e shaken the organisation in past. It is true that it has not wn up anything in a spectacular ution as happened when the ty quarrelled over Subhas Bose. far, except for Mr N. G. Ranga, re has been no serious casualty. e reason for this is two-fold. the past, convulsions were dra- ic because personalities rather n principles were involved. Sed- nly, unlike in the past, confor- y has a greater inhibiting in- ence now. It would be rash to l this a misfortune, because the k of economic reconstruction is ething in which we cannot ord to have too colourful diffe- ices of opinion. It cannot also denied that the personality of Prime Minister is so over- ivering today that not many do dare speak out with the com- ely abandon that characterised -independence confabulations. we are in a curious situation. is quite on the cards that the

number of Congressmen genuinely convinced of the inevitability or excellence of cooperative farming is far less than one would be led to imagine from the adoption of the Nagpur resolutions. There is considerable mental reservation even among the knowledgeable in the party and some of these are guardedly brought into the open. But it cannot be denied that there is a lot of hypocrisy—the price conformity has always to pay—in the attitudes of many Congressmen.

There is some reason to fear that Mr Nehru is not aware of the real dangers of the situation. Mr Nehru's espousal of cooperative farming has recently reached unprecedented heights of passionate fervour. He is, as ever, anxious to take the country with him, and qua arguments, some of his statements are reasonable—at any rate, arguable. But, one cannot help feeling that, in the passion he imports into the discussion and in the uncharacteristic violence of his criticisms of those who oppose the idea, there is involved a psychological factor. In a person less intellectually fastidious, the violence can be attributed to his own doubts about his panaceas. In Mr Nehru's case, I think it is due not to his personal, but his party's, unavowed doubts about his policies. Mr Nehru cannot be unaware that a considerable number of his followers are not convinced of the idea of joint farming. And though he stridently asserts that he is glad that the matter has been brought into the open, the fact is that it has not been brought into the open. He says that he is not afraid of a split in the party. But the real danger is not that there will be a split but that there won't be. And the recent party mandate that prohibits expression of views against the Nagpur resolutions may be justified on the grounds of discipline and on the more important ground that a step taken after deliberation should not be almost immediately abandoned. But the effect of this mandate will be to drive the differences underground. So far from split splintering the Congress, the danger is a Guerilla warfare inside the party. Uncious homage to the principle will be accompanied by a cynical disregard of it in practice. What is even worse, and what is happening is that nothing is said in Mr Nehru's presence or earshot, but when he is not about, grumbling and doubts are freely expressed. This is the point at which hypocrisy ceases to be social convenience and becomes duplicity.

So the real danger is not a split. Considering the advantages to be gained by being Mr Nehru's followers, it is unlikely that even those who doubt the virtues of joint farming will readily quit the party. Others, less self-regarding, may be obliged to acquiesce by reasons of personal loyalty to their

leader and by what they conceive to be the larger interests of the country. They may swallow their doubts and try to work the idea, but half-heartedly. A situation like this cannot be very satisfactory to anyone, least of all to Mr Nehru.

There is truth in Mr Nehru's assertion that opposition to joint farming proceeds from the break with tradition it involves. There is also no doubt that at least part of the opposition to it proceeds from vested interests. It is also true that the political and economic compulsions behind reorganising agricultural patterns are, in a sense, unevadable. But, it is clear also that tasks of such revolutionary importance can be carried out only if the party is not riven with divided counsel. One solution may be to force a split so that the genuinely faithful can act effectively. But, as I said, such a split may not occur. And, for other reasons, it may be unwise to force it.

Congress leadership is dimly aware of all these complexities. In fact, the one positive thing that has emerged from the recent party discussions in Delhi is that the immediate energies of the party are to be devoted to the popularisation of service cooperatives within the next three years. This is a shrewd move than may appear at first sight. In a detailed note embodying the results of its recent deliberations, the Working Committee of the Congress says that the opponents of the Nagpur resolutions are queering the pitch by fastening only on the idea of joint farming; that is admittedly to come only three years from now. They are ignoring that part of the Congress programme which is immediate—the creation of service cooperatives. Congressmen have, therefore, been asked to concentrate on the creation of a network of service cooperatives all over the country. By implication, they are to forge for the moment the arguments about joint farming. This is an excellent move, for, even those who oppose joint farming profess themselves as not opposed to cooperation in principle and as actually attracted by the idea of service cooperatives that do not touch property rights. The strategy should be to enlist the cooperation of these people in creating these agencies. And whether cooperation will find a ready soil in this country or not will be amply demonstrated by the success or failure of these experiments. If they so succeed, the opponents of cooperation will find their position weakened and will have to accede to the idea of further cooperation.

If, on the other hand, these service cooperatives fail, then, in strict logic, it will be incumbent on the Congress party to abandon further cooperation for the time being. If the Congress cannot make a success of service cooperatives, it can hardly make a suc-

cess of cooperative farming with property rights kept in abeyance.

It is here that the wiliness of the idealism of the Congressmen will be put to test. It is not unlikely that the so-called vested interests will try to discredit service cooperatives so that the whole idea of cooperation may be dropped once and for all. Here, then, is challenge for Congressmen to prove their mettle. If they make service cooperatives succeed, they would have proved their point, their idealism and their practical ability to carry through a reform of fundamental importance. The wind out of the sails of those who oppose cooperation will have been completely emptied. The cooperative principle, even in farming, will then not have to be forced down any body's throat, as it is now alleged to be done.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. PA/GM/6/35/GB10 for supply of 3,06,200, sq. ft. Chicks made of round seasoned bamboo sticks newar boarded and diagonally bound lined with blue cloth and leather bound at the corners complete with ropes, pulleys and eyelets for hanging. The closing date of the tender is 9-4-59 at 3 P.M.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores (PA Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 5/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipts from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms. Earnest money is Rs 4,000/-.

Firms not on the Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

S201 GENERAL MANAGER

Balmer-Lawrie & Co. Ltd.

ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL
STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
MANUFACTURERS REPRESENTATIVES
METAL CEMENT OIL
BUILDING MATERIAL MERCHANTS
PAPER FLOUR CLEARING
FORWARDING AND
TRAVEL AGENTS

Offices at
CALCUTTA — BOMBAY — NEW DELHI

NORTH INDIAN NOTES

Oil Distribution

Initiating a discussion on the oil distribution trade, Mr Bhupesh Gupta, the Communist leader in the Rajya Sabha, exposed the price anomalies lurking in the oil distribution trade which is in the monopolistic control of foreign companies and the huge profits appropriated by them at the expense of the consumers. Whereas the price quoted by the foreign oil companies was, according to Mr Gupta, Rs 469 per ton, the price paid by the consumer came to about Rs 560 per ton. Similarly against the price of Rs 6/- paid by the consumer per tin of four gallons of kerosine, the C.I.F. price was only about Rs 2.8 the difference going to swell the profits of the oil distributing companies. Mr Gupta in this connection said that on this business of oil distribution, the foreign companies are amassing nearly Rs 60 crores per annum. These anomalies could therefore be rectified if the monopolistic distribution by foreign companies is replaced by Government participation, and until such time as this could be implemented, there should be price control on the products of petroleum.

Accepting the existence of such anomalies Mr K. D. Malaviya Minister for Mines and Oil, agreed to the suggestion made by Mr Gupta for ending the present system of distribution and said that Government was considering a scheme for participating in the oil distribution trade with a view to sharing in the profits as well as bringing down the price for the consumer. However, Mr Malaviya, warned against precipitate action in view of the decades old control by the foreign companies, the lack of experience on the part of the Government, and the possibility of relations between the foreign oil companies and the Government getting strained in the event of any ill-advised move which would adversely affect the foreign companies. There were also other factors, such as finance, technical know-how etc which would favour a cautious policy regarding Government taking over distribution of oil in the country. It would obviate any ill-will if a scheme to enable the Government to share in the oil business was prepared in consultation with the foreign oil companies themselves.

That a reduction of the price for petroleum products if there should be scope for it, is not contingent on Government taking responsibility for distribution has also been indicated by Mr Malaviya. In this connection he pointed to the inquiry of the cost structure of the various petroleum products initiated by the Government in collaboration with the industry. A substantial reduction in the price of petroleum products is anticipated.

Industrial Production

The Annual Report of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for 1958-59 reveals a rise both in industrial output as well as in industrial production capacity. The index of industrial production excluding cotton and sugar is recorded to have increased from 146.9 in the first nine months 1957 to 155.9 in the corresponding period of 1958. This testifies to commendable progress in production, considering that many industries were up against formidable obstacles and were hard put to it to find even the necessary raw materials which went into short supply consequent on scarcity of foreign exchange. Cement, machines, tools, sewing machines, power-driven pumps, diesel engines, electric motors electric fans, bicycles, sulphuric acid, caustic soda, paper and tyres had all shared in this increase in production.

Notwithstanding this increase, it remains a fact that the rate of increase has not been of the same order as for the previous year, fall in the production of textiles, and the difficulties of the engineering industries having brought about a fall in the rate of increase. Against an output of 5,317 million yards in 1957, output in textile industry went down in 1958 to 4,900 million yards, fall in consumer off-take being the main factor behind this decline. Similarly the automobile industry reacted to the pinch in the foreign exchange situation by a fall in production, which was further aggravated by outbreak of labour troubles. It is therefore the availability of foreign exchange that holds the key to further and renewed impetus to industrial production.

The foreign exchange difficulty which sent many industries to languish in stagnant waters, also marked the birth pangs of some new industries both in public sector as well as in the private sector. The year saw the formation, in the public sector, of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, with responsibility for setting up a heavy foundry forge, a heavy machine building shop and a mining machinery works. Another significant instance of success was the beginning made in the construction of heavy electrical plant at Bhopal with British collaboration. The expansion of antibiotic production at Pimpri, the setting up of a new plant at Nangal and the expansion of Sindri to augment fertilizer supplies were the other schemes that benefited from the friendly aid given by foreign countries.

The industries which achieved expansion in capacity were, cement, caustic soda, soda ash, sulphuric acid, super-phosphate, oxygen gas, road rollers and refractories. Industrial goods produced for the first time, in 1958, included electro-plating salts, activated carbon, heavy industrial sewing machines, mercury vapour lamps PV insulated aluminium cables, and mica insulating bricks for steel projects.

NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

Sugar Export Quota

SUGAR markets have continued to rule steady due to good outside demand and expectations of early termination of the season. The overall production is also expected to be lower than last year.

In this connection, it is learnt that the Indian Sugar Mills Association has represented to the Government of India to reduce the export quota of sugar from 50,000 tons to 25,000 tons, to be shipped by May. It has further suggested that the export quota for October/December period should be fixed later.

The production of sugar, during the 1958-59 season, is lower at 18.60 lakh tons against 19.76 lakh tons in the previous year. The shortfall is mainly due to a shorter crushing season, and only six out of 14 new factories have gone into production. This has reduced the expected production by 60,000 tons.

The number of factories worked during the season is 161 against 153 and the fall is expected to be little less than 8 per cent over the 1957-58 production. Some of the factories in west Uttar Pradesh have terminated their season and most of the factories are transacting their business at higher rates than fixed by the Government.

Several factories in east Uttar Pradesh have already closed down the crushing operations for the season on account of shortage of cane supplies. The Iqbalpur factory in the Moradabad division has also closed crushing since February 28. Most of the factories are expected to stop the crushing operations for the season by the end of this month.

Gur

The Gur market rules quiet. In the Muzaffarnagar market, arrivals amounted to 52,500 tons. Arrivals from the start of the season till today amounted to 11.96 lakh maunds as against 7.79 lakh maunds during the corresponding period of the previous year. Present stocks of gur are estimated at 2 lakh maunds, the corresponding figure for last year being 2.75 lakh maunds.

Foodgrains

Quietly steady conditions prevailed in the Hapur Foodgrains market. The Government of India have imposed restrictions on transport of foodgrains to, from or within a five-mile belt all along the border of Uttar Pradesh with adjoining States except under a permit. The foodgrains affected are wheat and its products, rice and paddy, maize, jowar and bajra and their products.

Wheat and Gram prices have

recorded fractional gains due to paucity of stocks and harvesting of new crop will still take about a month's time. The market for rice continues to be steady and export from other surplus districts of the State has been banned in order to facilitate Government procurement operations. Gram prices have registered an advance of Re 1 per maund on firmer advices from the consuming areas following better demand in the face of dwindling stocks. Arrivals of the new crop have, however, begun in some States of the South. Barley and Bejher prices have also sought higher levels in sympathy, although standing crops are reported to be fairly good and harvesting is likely to begin in a fortnight's time. Harvesting of early-sown peas is in full swing and new grain arrivals have also begun in east and west Uttar Pradesh. The markets for Arhar, Urad and Moong are ruling quiet.

In the Delhi grains market, wheat prices have registered a small decline due to restricted buying. Stockists of Coarse grains are reported to be anxious to sell their stocks before the arrival of the new crop in the market. Rice prices have been ruling steady, as supplies are restricted following the ban on exports from the surplus States. The slack demand for Barley and Bajra is reflected in the lower prices for their commodities. Despite brisk consumer demand, Maize prices have shown a downward trend due to heavy local stocks.

Shellac

The Shellac market in Calcutta has continued to display a firmer tendency, being attributed to the trade arrangement between the State Trading Corporation and North Korea under which a substantial quantity of Indian shellac will be exported to that country, not to speak of the recent decision of the Indian Lac Cess Committee to extend the minimum export price scheme at least up to the end of August.

While there is no sign of improvement in foreign demand, the present supply position appears to be helpful to the market. Lac production, during last year, is estimated at 9 lakh maunds as compared with an average crop of slightly over 10 lakh maunds. The new Bysakhi crop is likely to be better than in 1958; but it is not expected to arrive in the market before the middle of April and the arrivals will grow in volume only in May.

The movement of lac crop in Thailand—India's only rival in this field—is also not likely to start before August. However, from the longer-term point of view, with promising supply prospects and no hope of a spectacular rise in demand, the trade is worried over the possibility of the foreign demand being diverted to Thai lac. A continuous watch over the demand-supply position in the intervening period is, therefore, necessary before the present scheme is extended for a further period.

March 21, 1959

Indian Finance

The Bank of India Limited

Satisfactory Measure of Success

Keen Competition for Deposits

Chairman, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Baronet, on Govt's Tax Policy

Extracts from the Speech of the Chairman, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Baronet, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., at the Fifty-Third Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of The Bank of India Limited, at Bombay, Thursday, the 12th March, 1959.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

With your permission the balance-sheet may be taken as read.

At the time of our Annual General Meeting in 1958 the currency in circulation was Rs. 1,546 crores, whilst at the corresponding date in 1957 it was Rs. 1,515 crores. This year it is Rs. 1,659 crores. The increase on last year's figure is Rs. 113 crores. This increase is not surprising having regard to the progress and magnitude of the Second Five-year Plan.

The year 1958 has been a year of some adventure for commerce and industry. Many of the events of the year have caused considerable anxiety but the year has not been one of unrelieved gloom. For many countries, it has been a year of economic recession, the impact of which could not be avoided in this country. Indeed, our share of the recession has been comparatively greater than that of some other countries. We are industrially under-developed and have been affected in two opposite directions. Our exports have earned less and the high cost of imports has continued, so that our foreign assets have been reduced. Our plans for economic development have had to be pruned. To a great extent this has been unavoidable. We could not have escaped some of the ill-effects of a recession affecting a large part of the world. Nature, too, has been unkind regarding food-grains and the food position and food prices at the moment cause anxiety. The country has been assisted by timely help from outside. The outlook is not entirely dark. Agricultural production has, latterly, shown improvement and the food situation is expected to get better in coming months. When additional factories in course of erection start production the supply of basic materials, such as steel and cement, can be counted upon to increase substantially.

The year has seen enhancement in the burden of taxation. The Expenditure-tax Act, 1957, and the Gift-tax Act, 1958, have brought additional levies into force from 1st April, 1958. These two enactments chiefly affect the well-to-do classes. The Finance Act, 1953,

brought no material tax relief to any section of the community. It substantially continued the levies enacted by the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1957, which had increased taxation, particularly in the case of companies, to an onerous degree. I think the high level of personal and corporate taxation affects capability or, at least, willingness to work, save and invest. High taxation can be conducive to extravagance in business. The collection by the Government of the various additional direct taxes with which we have lately been saddled cannot, I think, be other than costly.

For the few who pay direct taxes India continues to be the heaviest taxed country in the world, which results in people having to live on their capital while millions of the population continue to pay very little or have no capacity to pay any direct taxes at all. When we are already the heaviest taxed country in the world the proposals in the Central Government budget just presented seek to impose an additional burden by increasing by ½ per cent. the levy on every slab of wealth subject to tax under the Wealth-tax Act. This will mean a further drain on the already attenuated resources left in the hands of the private sector and cannot but prove a serious disincentive to further enterprise in the country. This is the result of the Government having followed the advice of so-called experts who are not well-known in their own country and whose advice, when given, has been rejected. It is most regrettable that the Government could not find better advisers when there are so many well-known economists in foreign countries if they did not wish to take the advice of real economists in their own country.

The year 1958 has been a period of concern over the foreign exchange situation. The pronounced restrictions on imports continue. The conditions upon which licences for imports are granted upon a deferred payment basis have become tighter. To carry through deferred payment schemes of any size the assistance of banks abroad is usually necessary. Such banks have not always taken an optimistic view of the foreign exchange future of the country and it has, generally, not been easy to put through schemes providing for the deferred payment of large sums. The country's securities and balances held abroad have continued to fall during 1958, although the rate of reduction slowed up towards the end of the year. Accretion to our

exchange resources must be brought about by additional export earnings. The cases of Japan, West Germany and the United Kingdom are examples of how a determined national effort to export can build up the economy of a country. The will to export must come. This should be induced by incentives. The Union Minister for Commerce and Industry is reported to have pointed out since the end of the year that resort may be had to compulsory exports. Foreign aid is being given to this country to meet the foreign exchange needs of the Second Five-year Plan. I do not know if we fully realise our future liabilities for interest and repayment instalments on the loan portion of the aid we receive. In any event, foreign aid and the artificial restriction of imports are negative measures. What we need so badly is an early and significant increase in our exports.

The Reserve Bank of India Rate, which had been raised from 3½ per cent. to 4 per cent. on 16th May, 1957, continued at 4 per cent. throughout 1958. The tightness of money of recent years was apparent at the beginning of 1958, but the situation changed during the year. By July, 1958, money with banks had become decidedly easy. The curtailment of imports left substantial unemployed funds in the hands of traders. During the year the total deposits with scheduled banks rose steadily and appreciably. There was a material rise in the investments of scheduled banks in Government Securities from about half way through the year. The total advances of scheduled banks increased up to about April, 1958, and then fell off during the remainder of the year.

The pattern of bank deposits has changed during recent years by a pronounced shift from current deposits at small interest to time deposits bearing high rates of interest. The keen competition amongst banks for deposits in tight money conditions has raised the rates of interest on time deposits, increasing materially the cost to banks of money lodged. Banks must keep a working margin between their deposit rates and their lending rates. Higher deposit rates ordinarily mean higher lending rates. These increase the cost of borrowing for trade and industry and this, in turn, must tend to lead to higher prices for goods and services. Much thought has been given to means to reduce the intense competition between banks.

The result is an inter-bank agreement on maximum rates of interest on deposits on an all-India basis. The Agreement, which came into force from 1st October 1958, lays down regulations and stipulates maximum rates of interest for deposits. It is expected to eliminate undesirable competition amongst the larger banks for deposits.

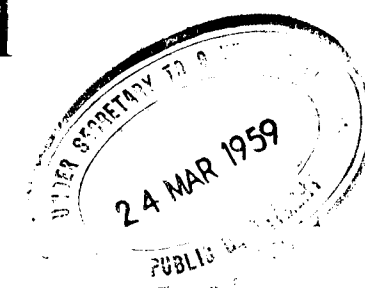
The Bank's business has functioned during 1958 with a satisfactory measure of success but in a lower key than in the previous two years. We are not, I think, alone in this experience. Banks these days do not find it easy to earn an adequate net profit. Establishment charges and operating expenses continue on their upward way. Our profits for 1958 have been affected by paying high rates of interest for money lodged without receiving correspondingly increased interest on money lent. The heavy taxation on companies is a pronounced difficulty. It adds to the magnitude of our task of keeping up the profit after tax. We need to obtain more deposits and we have, in 1958, adopted measures to bring this about. From 1st July, 1958, we introduced a system of withdrawals by cheques from Savings Bank accounts at all our branches in India and at some overseas branches. From the same date we began to issue 3-year and 5-year Cash Certificates. The response to these measures has been satisfactory.

We have opened new branches during 1958. Three branches have been opened within Greater Bombay and four branches at other places in India, namely, at Navrangpura in Ahmedabad and at Baroda, Kanpur and Visakhapatnam. Since the year ended we have opened a branch at Santa Cruz on 31st January, 1959. New branches mean laying out funds. They do not bring added profits immediately. We have to bear the appreciable expenses inseparable from their establishment and it is usually some considerable time before they become self-supporting. When that stage is reached, with the acquisition of increasing deposits, we look to new branches to become satisfactory revenue-earning units in our organisation.

I would now refer you, ladies and gentlemen, to the balance-sheet and accounts.

The total at foot of the balance-sheet is almost Rs. 102 crores. This is an increase approaching Rs. 4 crores over the figure of Rs. 98 crores of the previous year.

The profit figure for 1958 at over Rs. 85½ lakhs shows a decrease of about Rs. 8 lakhs as compared with



the previous year's profit of about Rs. 93½ lakhs. The decrease, though appreciable, is not surprising in the face of rising costs and for a year of difficult trading. Before the profit figure has been arrived at, usual appropriate and prudent provisions have been made.

The provision for taxation absorbs Rs. 25 lakhs against Rs. 30 lakhs for the previous year.

A final dividend of 10 per cent., free of income-tax, is proposed, absorbing Rs. 30 lakhs. This, with the interim dividend of 6 per cent. paid last August, makes the total distribution 16 per cent. per annum, or Rs. 48 lakhs for the year, free of income-tax. The proposed carry forward is nearly Rs. 13 lakhs against Rs. 16 lakhs the previous year.

I will now touch upon a topic which I consider is most important for all classes of people in this country. In the course of the Azad Memorial Lectures the Prime Minister is reported to have said "It is only power with wisdom that is good". I may respectfully point out that this is most important when applied to the adminis-

tration by the Central Government of this country. The country is borrowing hundreds of crores of rupees from foreign countries but I have not read anything in the speeches of the Prime Minister which suggests that measures are being taken to see that the country gets full value for money spent. We only hear of schemes running into crores of rupees where the estimates in many cases are exceeded by large percentages but I do not read about any steps being taken to see that the country gets value for the crores spent on beneficial objects. The only way that the Five-year Plan can really succeed and be of benefit to the country is to see that every humanly possible effort is made not to have any unnecessary waste or extravagance and also to see that there is no corruption. If that is not done the Five-year Plan will be the greatest disaster to the country instead of being of ultimate benefit to the millions of its population. At a time when India will continue to need foreign assistance to a considerable extent, it is to be hoped that the Government will so formulate their policy

as to remove any misgivings abroad and to inspire greater confidence amongst India's creditors. One sure way of creating this confidence is to see that the crores of rupees which have been borrowed will be wisely spent and that India gets full value for its money.

I regret to have to tell you that Sir Joseph Kay, K.B.E., who had been a Director of the Bank for 37 years, died on 1st October, 1953. Sir Joseph was an experienced man of business. He rendered valuable service to the Bank over a long period. Since the close of the year, we also have to mourn the death on 23rd January last of another Director, Sir Vithal Chandavarkar. Sir Vithal joined our Board only on 12th October, 1956, but he brought to our deliberations a mature experience of industry and banking.

During the year 1958, at the invitation of the Board of Directors, Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka accepted a seat on the Board. Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka is an active partner of the old-established firm in Calcutta of

Messrs. Ramdutt Ramkissendass. He is no stranger to the Bank. From 1930 until he joined the Board recently he was a member of our Calcutta Branch Local Committee. At all times, he has been most helpful to us with advice and assistance. We consider that he would be able to confer upon the direction of the Bank's business a considerable breadth of experience. Under the law and the Bank's Articles of Association he holds office up to the date of this meeting and his election is before you on the agenda to-day.

I record with pleasure our appreciation of the help rendered during 1958 by our Local Committees at various centres. I would also express our thanks to our General Manager, Mr. T. R. Lalwani, for his able management of our affairs. I would extend our thanks to the staff who assisted Mr. Lalwani in dealing with the Bank's business during the year.

NOTE:—THIS DOES NOT PURPORT TO BE A REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India Limited

New Line of Credit Initiated

Over Rs 1337 Lakhs in Local & Foreign Currency Assistance

Chairman Sri G. L. Mehta's Survey

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation, Union Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1, on 13th April 1959 at 4 P.M. The following is the Statement by the Chairman, Mr. G. L. Mehta, circulated to the Shareholders with the Directors' Report and Accounts for the year ended December 31, 1958.

Before I turn to the Directors' Report, I should mention that I assumed Chairmanship of this Corporation just when 1958 was coming to a close. For almost the whole of that year, Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar was the Chairman, which office he has held with rare distinction since the inception of your Company. I wish to take this opportunity of paying our tribute to Sir Ramaswami for the invaluable part he has played in the formation of this Corporation and in piloting its affairs till the time of his retirement as Chairman. I am, however, glad that he has graciously agreed to remain on the Board of Directors and continue to give to the Board the benefit of his wide experience and his keen understanding of financial and industrial problems.

It will be seen from the Directors' Report that by the end of 1958, your Company had agreed to give total financial assistance for Rs. 1337 lacs, excluding applications sanctioned but subsequently withdrawn by the applicants. Of this amount, Rupee assistance amounted to Rs. 1021 lacs for 37 projects and Foreign Currency loans to Rs. 316 lacs for 9 projects. Out of the total of 44 companies 18 were new enterprises.

The results for 1958 show that operating profits subject to taxation were Rs. 51 lacs as compared to Rs. 48 lacs in the previous year. Tax liability will, however, be correspondingly higher with the result that disposable profits will be Rs. 25 lacs. This makes it necessary to maintain the same rate of dividend of 4% as was paid last year.

What is, moreover, a matter of concern is our inability to build up adequate reserves, due to present taxation, which are vital to strengthen this Corporation in order that it may be able to undertake greater risks in the future. Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar, my predecessor, referred at length in his Chairman's Statement last year to this aspect and I do not propose to go over the same ground except to

stress the importance of this matter for the development of this Corporation.

It will be apparent from the information given in the Directors' Report that the pattern of total assistance sanctioned continued to be similar to that of last year. Financial assistance was provided more or less equally as between loan operations in Rupees and Foreign Exchange, on the one hand, and underwriting operations and investment in shares or debentures, on the other. It is of interest to note that in regard to loan operations, Rupee loans have not recorded progress but Foreign Currency loans continue to make satisfactory advance. To a certain extent, such a pattern is explicable in view of the existence in the country of several institutional agencies which specialise in the grant of Rupee loans.

Your Company being the only institution which is in a position to disburse Foreign Currency loans in view of its close association with the World Bank, has made progress in this direction. Consequently, the present line of credit of U.S. Dollars 10 million from the World Bank is likely to be exhausted soon. Negotiations for a new line

of credit have been initiated with the World Bank and I am glad to state that the attitude of the Bank is encouraging and helpful.

In the direction of providing risk capital, your Company continues to make satisfactory progress which is indicated by the fact that to date, we have completed 16 underwriting operations amounting to Rs. 500 lacs. This includes issues of Equity as well as Preference Capital and Debentures, some of which were Public Issues by means of Prospectus and others "Right Issues to Company's Shareholders or their nominees. It is a matter of some satisfaction that your Company is able to play a significant role in this field because Equity Capital particularly for new ventures is difficult to raise and constitutes the bedrock on which the financial structure of an industrial undertaking is based.

The results of completed underwriting operations show that your Company was required to take Rs. 178 lacs in Shares and Debentures against the total underwriting liability of Rs. 500 lacs, the balance having been subscribed by the investing public. In judging activity of your Company, therefore, not only the size of invest-

March 21, 1959

ments made, as disclosed in the Balance Sheet, should be considered but it should also be recognised that in its operations, substantial amount of capital is publicly subscribed so that it is unnecessary for your Company to make investment to that extent. By this means, we are able to achieve the objective of making capital available for development without having to invest the entire amount. I should also make it clear that our underwriting activity takes into account the fact that the investment market in India is often unable initially to fully take up capital which is publicly offered; and the object of this Corporation is to fill the gap by absorbing the unsubscribed capital. Operations are undertaken with the full knowledge of the possible results so that there is no question of the Corporation being compelled to take up unwanted capital. Through the policy of gradually and prudently selling its investments, the Corporation will be able to help in the process of broadening the investment market and cooperate in the building up of an active stock market which ultimately promote the growth of a capital market.

In line with our efforts to raise funds in Foreign Currency through the World Bank, we are endeavouring to increase our Rupee resources since our existing funds may prove adequate only till the end of the current year. We have requested the Government of India to make available to this Corporation an additional Rupee advance which may carry us through the next two or three years. This may be made possible through Rupee funds accumulated out of sale of U.S. surplus agricultural commodities and made available with the concurrence of the U.S. Government. I am glad to state that both the Government of India and the U.S. authorities view our needs with sympathy and understanding and I hope that we shall be able shortly to conclude the necessary formalities.

I wish, however, to make it clear that it is not our intention to depend indefinitely on Government for additional funds as and when required. You will, no doubt, appreciate that your Company is not even five years old and it is not yet possible for it to borrow in the open market in adequate volume or at a reasonable rate of interest nor is it practicable at this stage to raise additional equity capital.

Our efforts to obtain new resources assume particular importance because we foresee increasing demands upon us. In this connection, I would like to state that we invite and welcome discussions concerning the promotion of new industries and the expansion of existing ones. While we do not wish to expend our energies on speculative or ill-conceived schemes, our doors are always open to any entrepreneur who has a considered proposal, worked out sufficiently to permit detailed technical

and financial discussion. It is not necessary to present a formal application. On the contrary, we would welcome informal discussions with responsible entrepreneurs and industrialists before formal submissions; so that we can give such advice and assistance as we usefully can at an early stage, thereby saving time and effort both for our clients and ourselves and avoiding delays in subsequent consideration of investment proposals.

I should also like to emphasise that we desire to work closely with other institutions in financing industrial enterprises. We have already joined other financial institutions in underwriting operations and in the granting of loans and we propose discussing the possibilities of further combined operations with finance corporations, credit institutions and the Life Insurance Corporation, as well as with foreign institutions such as the International Finance Corporation and the Commonwealth Development Finance Company. We can visualize various forms of co-operation in the financing of enterprises, large or small, involving Rupee assistance or Foreign Currency, whether for loans or for equity, and are prepared to join any or all such institutions in exploring fresh avenues of co-operation. The private sector is sufficiently large and is growing rapidly enough to require this kind of collective effort if the country is to make the most of its still meagre resources.

I would now draw the attention of the Shareholders to one encouraging development of 1958 which has a bearing on the activities of your Company. The climate for investment took a turn for the better during the year as is evident from improved conditions in the stock market and a welcome revival in the capital market.

The investment market is not so unfavourable for raising of new capital in reasonable amounts as is sometimes contended. This, of course, does not mean that there is no room for further improvement. Stock prices have moved significantly upward during the year and there is a distinct revival in investors' confidence. It is noteworthy that stock markets all over the world were buoyant during 1958 which is reflected in a marked rise in stock prices both in London and New York. In India, improved conditions have been evident both in the gilt-edged market as well as in the share market resulting in a significant decline in yields of government securities, debentures, preference and ordinary shares.

While it is not possible to examine at length the factors responsible for this improvement, I may refer to some salient features. In the field of economic and financial policy, the year witnessed a certain measure of stability which has imparted a sense of confidence even under the ruling conditions of high corporate taxation. Moreover, easy money conditions prevailed during

the year consequent on a substantial rise in money supply at a time when demand for credit had declined owing to severe restrictions on imports. Thirdly, several of the principal industries such as jute, coal, steel, engineering, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, paper, sugar, etc., have been able to increase production and attain higher profitability, which have conduced to strengthening investors' confidence in the prospects of industrial development. I realise that against this should be set the unsatisfactory working in several other important industries such as cotton textiles and cement as well as several disincentives which impede capital accumulation. But by and large, it would be true to say that while the prevailing acute shortage of Foreign Exchange is making difficult the establishment of new industries or expansion of existing ones, it also affords a measure of indirect protection to a number of industrial concerns.

In this context, I would like to stress that the activities of your Company are inextricably related not only to the general environment for investment but also to Government policy which is itself an important determinant of that environment. Let me cite an example. Transport plays an important part in the development of this country and at one time, it was apprehended that the progress of the Second Five Year Plan might be impeded by inadequacy of transport facilities. It is a measure of the progress of the Plan that the shortages have not been as acute as was feared and it is significant that an unexpectedly important contribution in this respect has been made by highway transport which, in turn, has contributed to

relieving the burden on the railway system. The automobile industry while still in an incipient stage has been developed to an appreciable extent in many parts of the country and is carrying an increasingly larger portion of goods and passengers.

I am glad to say that recognising the significance of the automobile industry, your Company is playing an important part in its development. It has made substantial investments in seven enterprises for the production of vehicles, components and accessories. Those operations amount to Rs. 216 lacs, more than 16 per cent of the total commitments of your Company. This sum has been a catalyst for bringing to productive work a much larger amount of capital. We expect to do more in this field despite the fact that the development of this industry is now hampered by severe restrictions on import of components which cannot yet be manufactured in India.

I have made a mention of the transport industry because it is essential to recognise that your Company desires to make a specific contribution to national development. It is no less important that we make available to those responsible for determining such plans, the results of our experience which, with that of similar other institutions, could be taken into consideration in such revision of governmental policies as might become necessary owing to changing conditions both at home and abroad. The private sector has a large and important part to play in a "mixed" and planned economy and I trust that this Corporation will assist it in doing so in an increasing manner.



DENA BANK

ANNOUNCES

opening of 3 new branches at

BANGALORE
FROM 2ND, MARCH

MANGALORE
FROM 13TH, MARCH

COCHIN
FROM 18TH, MARCH

Branches already operating

26 in Bombay, 21 in Gujarat, 13 in Saurashtra,
11 in Maharashtra, 2 in Calcutta;
and one each in Madhya Pradesh, Delhi,
New Delhi and Madras.

DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO. LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: HORNIMAN CIRCLE, BOMBAY-1.

FOREIGN AND ALL BANKING
BUSINESSES TRANSACTED

Pravinchandra V. Gandhi,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Chairman's Speech

The Alkali & Chemical Corporation of India Limited

Another Record Year

Mr. J. M. Lal on Cost and Productivity Relationship

Speech delivered by the Chairman, Mr. J. M. Lal, at the twenty-second Ordinary General Meeting at Calcutta, on Monday, the 16th March, 1959.

Gentlemen,

The Audited Accounts and Directors' Reports have been in your hands for some time and, with your permission, I shall take them as read.

On the whole your Company has had a good year. Sales were 17% higher than in the previous year but the higher cost of raw materials and wages has resulted in a lower net profit.

You will have seen from the Directors' Report that we had to transfer from the Dividend Equalisation Reserve only Rs 11 lakhs of the Rs 24.8 lakhs required for an 8% dividend on the Ordinary Capital, including the last issue of Rs 248 lakhs for the Polythene Project, which has not yet begun to earn any profits. This is very satisfactory.

PRODUCTION:

Once again we had a record year. Every unit registered an increase. The only factor limiting our production was the shortage of certain essential raw materials which could not be imported. This was felt particularly in the manufacture of our paints products.

Production of Metal Pre-treatment Products for which there was a growing demand increased greatly.

In the insecticidal field, our output of all types of "Gammexane" formulations was higher than in the previous year, and we were able to meet the growing demands of Government and of other users. Competition in these products is increasing but your Selling Agents are maintaining their position in the market.

Our Chlorine/Caustic plant again registered a record output for which we found a ready market. Our output of Hydrochloric Acid was higher than in the previous year and was disposed of without difficulty.

A public enquiry into the Caustic/Chlorine industry was held by the Tariff Commission and the Company's Works were visited by the Commission's staff. The Company provided extremely detailed data which took our staff several months to prepare. I am glad to say that the Government have agreed to continue the

existing rate of protective duty on Caustic Soda. The Commission's Report on "fair prices" for locally produced Caustic Soda/Chlorine and Hydrochloric Acid has not yet been made available.

EXPANSION PROGRAMMES:

An increase in our licensed capacity for Benzene Hexachloride was approved by Government. Work on the extensions to our Chlorine/Caustic Soda Plant has commenced, and is expected to be completed during the current year.

Construction of the plant for the manufacture of 'Alfloc' water treatment products is now well advanced and the plant will go into production shortly.

The new factory for making polythene is now complete and trials have commenced. We hope to have a formal opening at the beginning of May. We had our share of difficulties and set backs in the construction of this plant but, with the help of our Technical Consultants, Imperial Chemical Industries Limited, London and our construction contractors, we have been able to keep to the schedule.

FUTURE PLANS:

The chemical and plastic industry in India is yet in its infancy and the field which is open for development is vast. Your Board and their technical advisers, Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd., are fully alive to this and are investigating new lines of manufacture.

Chemical projects usually involve high capital cost and a complete and thorough investigation is necessary before any recommendations can be made. I am not in a position to say whether any new schemes will mature in the current year.

PRODUCTIVITY AND LABOUR RELATIONS:

Looking at the economic trends in the country and the acute shortage of capital one is led to the inescapable conclusion that our prosperity depends upon making the maximum use of the capital, plant and equipment at our disposal. It has been amply demonstrated that this can be achieved through rationalisation in industry, changes in layout of machinery, reorganisation of work by application of work study techniques and so on. This optimum use of plant and machinery will, in addition to

increasing production, bring down the unit cost of such production and make the country's manufactures more competitive in the export market. Experience in other countries has shown that higher productivity has gone hand in hand with higher levels of employment and that wages are highest where productivity is greatest.

I would like to emphasise the importance to our country of a consciousness in labour of the responsibilities which their jobs carry. A great deal is heard about the rights of labour, the rising cost of living and the need for additional amenities such as housing. I am sure that all progressive employers accept that wages and amenities cannot remain static in a developing economy; but rising wages without a corresponding rise in productivity can only result in inflationary pressures with serious consequences to our economy.

According to a recent study, there has been a doubling of receipts in average salaries and wages, and the value of fringe benefits over all the industries has multiplied a little over three times between 1946 and 1956, while productivity has not risen by more than 10-12%.

I appeal to our workmen and the labour leaders, who guide them, to bear in mind the needs of the country and to put their best into the jobs they are doing. Trade Unionism has everything to commend it provided it does not allow political influences to deflect it from its basic objective of advancing the well being of the worker and of the industry in which he works. The success of all our five-year plans depends on every member of the society doing his bit in increasing the country's production. We cannot afford destructive trade unionism resulting in 'go slow' movements, stoppage of work, and indiscipline in industry.

I am glad to say that our relations with labour and staff have been good throughout. Any differences, and differences there must be in any large family, have been discussed in a spirit of co-operation and keenness to understand each other's point of view.

The Work Study Section, to which reference was made last year, continues to provide a valuable service to management. It has been working on a wide range of problems during the past year and has contributed to savings in

capital expenditure and running costs.

Management is at present discussing with the Unions concerned the introduction of "Work Reward Schemes" based on Work Study data. The purpose of these schemes is to enable the participants to earn greater rewards for greater effort and thereby further to encourage worker's co-operation in the company's objectives.

We attach the greatest importance to the efficient recruitment and training of our young engineers and technicians. Your Directors have recruited a considerable number of young Indian technicians, many of whom have been sent to the U.K. and Australia for practical training in I.C.I. factories.

I would like again to pay a tribute to your Selling Agents, Imperial Chemical Industries (India) Private Limited for the excellent services, both commercial and technical, that they have given us.

I would like to refer to the special business included in the Agenda. Sir Bijoy needs no introduction to you. He has been a director of your company for 10 years, and is a well-known figure in the business community of this country. Only recently he relinquished the Presidency of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce & Industry. He has been a very valuable colleague to me and to my predecessors and I commend to you the resolution exempting him from the age limit prescribed by the Company's Act.

The other items of special business are adequately explained in the note.

The Directors retiring by rotation are: Dr. S. B. Cornack, Dr. E. C. Fairhead and Mr. F. C. Lamont, and they are recommended for re-election.

Messrs. Lovelock & Lewis, the Auditors seek re-election and have asked us to increase their fee from Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 10,000/- for the year they will be called upon to do additional work in connection with the Polythene Plant, and in the opinion of the Board, this increase is reasonable and justified.

Before I close my address I invite questions from members. I want to thank all of you who have found time to attend the meeting.

(This does not purport to be record of the proceedings)

March 21, 1959

THE PENINSULA

In the slow economic transformation of the country that is being assisted by many projects and schemes initiated by the Government, the developments in the transport sector, have been of momentous significance. Progress in the production of automobiles, construction of new roads, extension of railway lines, expansion in the production of locomotives have all changed the transport scene, where before the invasion of the automaton, the bullock-cart held sway as the only means of transport. Under the impact of these changes the country has long outgrown the bullock-cart stage and the stagnancy of economic activity that it signified.

Thus, as far as means of personal transport are concerned, the bullock cart has gone into insignificance, with the improvement of roads and the extension of bus transport even in the remotest villages. As regards transport for personal convenience, and comfort, automaton, remains, in view of the economic distance that divides the higher income groups from the middle and lower income groups, and the comparatively high cost of motor cars, the privilege of the few. However, for the man in the middle-income group, the modern bicycle has provided a means of transport, which if due allowance is made for the comparative cost of the two, would stand comparison with it in point of convenience and speed.

The growing use of bicycles, is one of the important developments that mark the scene of personal transport in the country at present, and this has been assisted by the indigenous bicycles industry which though it has not yet reached the point of complete self-sufficiency in regard to items manufactured or raw materials required, has grown to great dimensions, in the course of a short period. From about 49,000 bicycles, manufactured in 1947, and valued at Rs 60 lakhs, production had now crossed the million mark level while value of production had in turn risen to Rs 13.8 crores. Parallel with the rise in production, import of components became a diminishing feature of the industry. Whereas in 1947, there was hardly a bicycles industry worth the name manufacturing the major part of components, the industry has today reached a position, where, dependence on imports for parts, has dwindled to two per cent to five per cent of the value of a complete bicycle.

Inaugurating the annual general meeting of the Cycle Manufacturers' Association of India, at Madras this week, Mr Manubhai Shah, Union Minister for Industry suggested that some leading manufacturers of the cycle industry should now make an immediate beginning to establish factories for the manufacture of machinery

required by the industry. It indicates tremendous progress that it has become possible to talk in terms of establishing factories for manufacturing machinery required by the industry. Besides, it reflects the importance based on the emphasis on the interests of the common man, attached by the Government to the promotion of bicycle production.

However primacy among programmes for the bicycles industry should go to the component section in view of the fact that import under this head is a continuing feature, and is a drain on the foreign exchange resources of country. Here, the immediate pinch in foreign exchange has to be balanced against the longrun benefits of complete self-sufficiency and the potential saving in foreign exchange. Mr A. M. M. Murugesu Chettiar, the President of the Association has in the course of his speech expressed the view that allocation of foreign exchange for import of machinery for production of components and raw materials would confer on the industry complete self-sufficiency in component production. He also explained the uneven pace of component production in terms of the peculiarities that marked the bicycles industry at its very birth. While in foreign countries, the industry operates in two sectors, the manufacture of components being separated from assembling, in India, the issue of licences on the undertaking to manufacture all the components needed. This effectively precluded firms with less capital from entering the component side of the industry.

The industry has in recent times, set up an expanding pattern of production which has gone to meet a large part of the internal demand. Production in 1958 was more than 9 lakhs, against 7.9 lakhs in 1957, 6.6 lakhs in 1956, 4.91 lakhs in 1955 and 3.72 lakhs in 1954. In the course of four years, production has nearly trebled, production for 1959 being estimated to be more than a million. However, need for stepping up production is great considering that the industry is able to meet only about half of the internal demand. Demand for bicycles is expected to reach 2 million in a few years and this would receive further stimulus from the development schemes intended to improve the lot of the common man. The prospect of a demand that would continue to expand confronts the country with the need for setting up more capacity to meet the anticipated increase. Alive to this need, the Government of India, have already approved about 19 schemes for setting up small-scale factories for the manufacture of bicycles during the current financial year. The total manufacturing capacity of these

Cycle Industry

units estimated at 84,500 bicycles, is to be distributed among small factories in the States of Madras, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Elhar, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Orissa and Rajasthan.

The allocation of the new units thus reveals a bias in favour of small scale units scattered throughout the country and is, as pointed out by Mr Manubhai Shah, intended to ensure regional balance in the development of the industry which is at present localised in a few States having advantages of entrepreneurial talent, raw material resources, and proximity of markets. In view of the fact that the industry would lend itself to development on the lines of medium, small-scale, or ancillary basis without making drastic difference to cost structure in the different regions, it should not be a matter of much concern if the claim of the existing units for expansion of capacity had been glossed over on considerations of balanced development.

The Government seem to have also realised the advantages of giving a decentralised basis to the working of the industry, and Mr Manubhai Shah has spoken of the need for the present big manufacturers to encourage such a growth by farming out parts and components for manufacture by the small-scale sector. This, however is in the interest of the industry as a whole and potentialities for bringing down the cost for parts and components are enhanced by such a development. Errors in quality or standards in the products of the small-scale sector, could be obviated and corrected with the technical guidance which, Mr Shah pointed out, it should be the moral responsibility of the large-scale units to give. Government would lend a helping

hand by setting up testing centres as well as technical laboratories to check and certify standards.

It would have been too flattering to the industry to expect significant success in the field of exports. All the same it remains a fact that exports of bicycles, remains a subject to which the Government as well as the industry are keenly alive and to this interest in stimulating exports, all the speakers at the meeting testified. Mr Murugesu Chettiar, referred to the scheme for setting up an export pool at the Association level to assist members to export bicycles. However export so far, had not been appreciable but could be promoted by conscious efforts directed towards that end. Mr Murugesu Chettiar has in this connection drawn attention to the many factors that adversely influence exports from the country. Competition from foreign countries, who enjoy the advantage of lower cost for their products derived from mass production, and prejudice in favour of established maras are according to Mr Murugesu Chettiar, the two most formidable obstacles in the way of Indian exports. Success in such competition could be assisted by Government by means of raw material supplies as well as freight concessions.

In the interests of exports, it is also necessary that manufacturers pay more attention to quality which seems to have suffered from inadequate appreciation of its importance by the manufacturers. To deny scope for such improvement is not to be practical about achieving increase in exports. This, necessarily calls for the personal attention of the industrialists engaged in the manufacture of cycles themselves instead of being left to be dealt with in a dilatory way by others.

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FOREIGN
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M. J. Maclaren,
General Manager.

AB 13

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

Food Policy

The budget discussion in the Madras Legislature saw the Government under fire from the opposition for alleged acts of omission and commission in all fields of economic and social activity. That food situation in the State should be a subject matter for the opposition's criticism was only to be expected in view of the general rising trend of prices for foodgrains in the whole country.

Mr M. Bhaktavatsalam, the Minister for Agriculture who was called upon to explain the food policy of the Government and meet the criticisms of the opposition made pretty light task of it. Sharing the concern at the tendency of prices of foodgrains to go up, Mr Bhaktavatsalam pointed to the decision of the Government to have some control on the price of foodgrains and the attempt made by them to fix ceiling prices. While this would prevent further rise in the price of foodgrains, the interests of producers would be held to safety in terms of the commitment of the Government to a policy of price support in the event of prices falling below the economic level. Further safety would be provided against high prices by the mechanism of the buffer stock which Mr Bhaktavatsalam said would be brought into operation to meet any contingency. According to this policy regarding the buffer stock, the State Government have already decided to procure nearly two lakh tons of rice.

Mr Bhaktavatsalam also sought to defend land ceilings and state trading in foodgrains. These two are programmes which are being implemented at all India level at the suggestion of the Planning Commission as well as of the Central Government. Defending the principle of ceilings on land holdings, Mr Bhaktavatsalam pointed out that the large land holders could not be expected to devote their best attention to every inch of land under their ownership. Since small holdings would have more attention being bestowed on them, there should be no difficulty in stepping up agricultural production under a system of peasant farming. Further the defects of being small holdings could be rectified by pooling resources for purposes of joint farming. About state trading in foodgrains, Mr Bhaktavatsalam said that such a measure was inevitable in the circumstances surrounding the food situation in the country as a whole.

About the Southern food zone Mr Bhaktavatsalam was not sure that it was working satisfactorily and even admitted that it was a failure. However he sought to defend the continuance of the arrangement in terms of the heavy outflow of foodgrains from the State to other States outside the Southern food zone in the event of its break-up.

Industrial Disputes

At the end of last week, the Madras Legislative Assembly was taken up with discussion on industrial disputes, in the State, their recent trend, and measures taken by the Government to settle such disputes in the best interests of both the employers and the employees. The survey of the situation concerning industrial disputes as given by Mr R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries and Labour does not reveal any marked improvement by way of reduction in the number of such disputes. For the number of mandays lost had increased from 722,771 in 1957 to 792,723 in 1958. Industrial production should have suffered considerable disruption as a result of frequent resort to strikes by labour. It has been pointed out by Mr Venkataraman, that in 1958 there were 261 strikes, including six strikes pending at the beginning of the year.

There was however little concern from the side of the opposition at this increasing incidence of labour disputes and it was the employers' role as the exploiting class that the opposition was taken on exposing. There was even a tendency to bring the Government into this scene under charge of wooing private sector too much, giving wider ground for exploiting labour.

However, Mr Venkataraman would not accept that there has been any pronounced deterioration in the labour relation in the State in spite of the occurrence of more disputes between employers and employees. And he would prefer to call most of the cases in point involving loss of working days as labour demand rather than dispute. By whatever name it is called the effect on the industrial production could not have been different if it results either in closure or abstention from work.

Giving the cause for the widespread outbreak of labour troubles, Mr Venkataraman points out that in very many cases the matter involved is the dismissal of individual workers. There is therefore, need for a law which would settle this point to the satisfaction of the affected parties. Mr Venkataraman has stated that legislation providing for right of appeal to an officer appointed by the Government against such dismissal would smoothen out matters. This would, of course, not see the end of such disputes but reduce their incidence and create public opinion for the peaceful settlement of disputes arising out of such causes.

Non-implementation of labour awards is another source of grave labour troubles. Here however the armour which labour laws provide against the management is weak against the right of the latter to go to the court to obtain a "steady order". This problem offers itself to a solution only on the basis of mutual negotiations between the employers and the employees.

However settlement of disputes achieved through mutual negotiations, offers more lasting advantages and creates a better atmosphere for industrial production than settlement arrived at through resort to law courts. It is a mat-

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

Coffee Statistics

ACCORDING to the coffee Board, the revised Coffee crop estimate for 1958-59 has been placed at 43,400 tons of Robusta variety. While the Robusta estimate shows an improvement of over 500 tons over the earlier estimates, that for Arabica records a sizable drop from the September 1958 estimate of 27,895 tons, marked damage being caused to the latter by the untimely December rains.

Crop receipts up to the end of February amounted to 23,621 tons which is about 600 tons more than the receipts for the previous year. Internal offtake in February last amounted to 2,430 tons, which is slightly less than that for January.

The Coffee Board have sold to the German Democratic Republic 860 tons of Plantation coffee during February and the coffee will be shipped shortly. During the said month, 1,233 tons of new season plantation coffee were sold for export. The average prices fetched for Plantation at the two sales held amounted to Rs 231.98 and Rs 235.71 for 50 Kilos respectively. Under the quality control programme, 40 tons of coffee were shipped to London for knowing market reactions. Another 50 tons will be shipped shortly.

Copra & Coconut Oil

In contrast to the recent bullish trend in olseeds and oils, the overall tendency to Copra and Coconut Oil has been noticeably bearish. The subdued conditions in the market have been attributed to the selling pressure, induced by the recent improvement in the supply position. Imports of copra have been relatively large of late, and the availability of indigenous qualities has improved following the increased inflow of the new crop at the terminal markets in South India.

Dealers, however, believe that the present easy spell will prove to be only temporary, since the basic conditions have remained more or less unchanged. Imports of copra are allowed only by the actual users and there appears little possibility of any liberalisation during the next period. Foreign markets have continued to be steady. Hence, the likelihood of a substantial decline in the landed cost is ruled out. On the other hand, the current strength in groundnut and its oil is expected to aid the sentiment sooner or later.

Groundnut

Conditions in the Madras Groundnut market remained ge-

ter for gratification that number of disputes settled through conciliation in the State has tended to increase in recent times.

Indian Finance

nerally firm. Arrivals were about 200 tons last week. Local crusher were operating moderately and business was done upto Rs 180 a against Rs 175 per candy in the previous week.

In the Groundnut Oil section the rate for the ready position shot up to Rs 350 from Rs 344 per candy. This was mainly due to a fall volume of business done in March position. While it is not known what action the Forward Market Commission will take in respect of the steady rise in groundnut oil prices, it is felt that a ban on forward trading in essential commodities may produce the desired effect.

Hides and Skins

In the Madras Tanned Hide market, arrivals of Cow hides continued to be small and prices to these remained firm. Arrivals of Buff hides were moderate and supplies were easily absorbed at unchanged levels. There was a change to report in the Calf section.

On the export front, trading showed some signs of slowing as U.K. buyers were unwilling to pay current-asking prices. Madras sellers were, however, firm in the asking prices and were also demanding a premium when it concerned a contract for lower selections alone. In the Calf section there was very little fresh supply of prime quality Buff Calf as patchy business in Cow Calf.

In the Tanned Skins section, arrivals of Sheep skins were slightly less than the previous week. This was due to the fact that tanners were holding back supplies in anticipation of higher prices at the London auction. There were practically no arrivals of Goat skins.

In the export section, prices showed signs of firming up. Although business was mostly in an exploratory stage in view of sellers demanding pro rata increase vis-a-vis auction prices, it is believed that at least the pre-auction level of prices will come to stay for the next few weeks. In Sheep skin activity was rather restricted. However, a fair amount of business was reported done in mid-class marks at unchanged to per pound advance as compared to the previous week.

In London auction, only 1,201 goat skins were reported to have been sold out of a total catalogue of 2,00,000 skins and offerings 1,92,000 skins.

Bangalore Silk

In the Bangalore Silk market there was a marked decline in prices of all silk and silk products excepting filatures last week. Charka silk second and third qualities declined by about Rs 4. C stage basin eased from Rs 37 to 36.

Silk waste prices were not quoted. Meanwhile, reports from Pan suggest a further improvement in the prices of silk-waste there following keen demand from spun-silk manufacturers.

March 21, 1959

STOCK EXCHANGES

Sustained Buoyancy

Watch-Dog Writes:

STOCK markets are still in a buoyant mood with the speculative counters climbing to new peak levels. With general feeling remaining bullish in the face of inflationary psychology, it looks as if the bulls are in no mood to lighten their holdings, although higher levels have attracted some profit-taking.

Strong support for the speculative and jute scrips at enhanced levels imparted a cheerful note to trading in almost all other sections on the Calcutta Stock Exchange. The Bombay Stock Exchange closed quietly steady following irregular price movements.

Price trends on the Madras Stock Exchange were steady and buying was selective.

Wall Street closed irregularly higher with price movements ranging mostly to a dollar or more.

THE TITAGHUR JUTE FACTORY COMPANY LIMITED

The Directors of this Company have declared:—

- (1) On the ordinary shares a dividend of 3% for the year ended 31st December, 1958; and
- (2) On the preference shares the dividend at the rate of 6% per annum for the half-year ended 31st December, 1958.

These dividends will be paid on 2nd April, 1959, less Income Tax at 8/6d per £ and the Transfer Books will be closed from 19th March to 2nd April, 1959, both days inclusive.

At the Annual General Meeting the Directors will not recommend payment of any further dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

Preliminary figures for the year ended 31st December, 1958 show Trading Profit £34,416 (loss £29,559), Income from Investments £30,998 (£31,867), net Profit after Taxation £37,204 (loss £42,141), Depreciation written off £10,000 (£10,000), Transferred from General Reserve nil (£60,000), net interim dividend on preference shares already paid £2,587, net dividends now declared £13,238 and estimated carry forward £29,248 (£17,569).

P. WILLIAMS,

Secretary.

JUNDEE, 16th March, 1959.

Calcutta

Friday Evening.

ONCE again, the local Stock Exchange presented a cheerful appearance during the week and prices made further headway amidst active dealings. Higher levels could not, however, be maintained till the close due to profit-taking.

A significant change in the pattern of trading was the shift of interest from the speculative counters to those of several well-known investment scrips. Investors felt that companies might not be obliged to bear a heavier tax burden from the assessment year 1960/61 than they did at present. The bullish feeling in the market was also strengthened by the Finance Minister's statement that he was prepared to examine proposed new system of company taxation and remove the anomalies, if any. The market drew also inspiration from the firmness in commodity markets. Although profit-taking was noticed at higher levels, it was easily absorbed, as general sentiment remained bullish due to fears of inflationary psychology.

Conditions in the Gilt-edged market remained dull. Banks generally kept out of the market on account of monetary stringency, while interest from other institutional quarters was limited. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan opened at Rs 73.95 and, after improving at one time to Rs 74.25, receded at the close to Rs 74.20.

Bank shares were quietly steady with price movements confined to a narrow range. Punjab National changed hands at Rs 23.75 to Rs 24.12; Bank of Bikaner at Rs 31.37 to Rs 31.75 and Hindustan Commercial at Rs 13.75 to Rs 14.00.

Thanks to firmer advices from the jute goods market, jute shares met with a revival of buying interest although operators were inclined to book profits at bulges in view of the steadier tendency, of late, in raw commodity prices. Anglo-India changed hands at Rs 231 to Rs 234 (Rs 234); Bangalore at Rs 148 to Rs 155 (Rs 149); Delta at Rs 163 to Rs 171 (Rs 171); Gan-ges at Rs 75 to Rs 79 (Rs 78); Howrah at Rs 20.12 to Rs 20.37 (Rs 20.06); India at Rs 15.75 to Rs 16.12 (Rs 15.94); Kamarhatti at Rs 184 to Rs 194 (Rs 194); Kelvin at Rs 260 to Rs 273 (Rs 273); National at Rs 23 to Rs 24.50 (Rs 24.00); Nuddea at Rs 60.25 to Rs 62 (Rs 60.75) and New Central at Rs 14.69 to Rs 15 (Rs 14.75). Figures shown within brackets were the closing rates for the week.

Coal shares came in for good demand on the belief that an increase in the price of the commodity could not be delayed long. Bengal had buyers at Rs 294 to Rs 297; Central India at Rs 7.94 to Rs 8.06; Western Bengal at Rs 6.31 to Rs 6.53 and East Indian at Rs 23.87 to Rs 24.25. Burrakur, however, fluctuated erratically between Rs 17.69 and Rs 18.25 due to speculative activity, to finish at Rs 17.81. Amalgamated hardened further to Rs 23.75 from Rs 23.44.

Tea shares were less active than in recent week. Operators were inclined to book profits at the recent high levels on the feeling that no big improvement in auction prices could be expected in the coming weeks. Dealings were, therefore, few. Basmatia were done at Rs 27.12 to Rs 27.37; Brooke Bond at Rs 17.87 to Rs 18.06; Dhunseri at Rs 18.62 to Rs 18.75; Hasl-mara at Rs 23.37 to Rs 23.50; Sungma at Rs 19.37 to Rs 19.56 and Tezpora at Rs 16.94 to Rs 17.06.

Sugar shares came in for selective buying, as operators were inclined to restrict commitments pending further developments on the commodity front. Dealings were prominent in Raza/Buland moving between Rs 13.37 and Rs 13.47; Carew between Rs 8.31 and Rs 8.56; Ramnugger between Rs 21 and Rs 21.25 and SKG between Rs 10.50 and Rs 10.75.

Textile scrips were no exception to the general trend. Cawnpore were pushed upto Rs 4.94 from Rs 4.69 and Jayshree upto Rs 9.37 from Rs 9.12, to finish at Rs 4.94 and Rs 9.25 respectively. Elgins had buyers at Rs 13.06 to Rs 13.19; Kesoram at Rs 11.62 to Rs 11.75 and New Victoria at Rs 1.25 to Rs 1.37.

The lead to the general rise in prices was given by the speculative scrips under the lead of Indian Irons which, in turn, were subjected to heavy speculative buying. Against the week-end closing of Rs 23.75, Indian Irons opened higher at Rs 23.93 and advanced further to Rs 24.19 before finishing the week at Rs 23.95. In sympathy,

TEXMACO were taken upto Rs 23.45 from Rs 22.30 and G. K. Williams upto Rs 38 from Rs 37.50, to close finally at Rs 23.25 and Rs 38 respectively on profit-taking. Britannia and Jessop remained very firm at Rs 13 and Rs 29.12 respectively, while Marshalls changed hands at Rs 6.37 to Rs 6.56 and Kumardhubi at Rs 10.12 to Rs 10.37.

Thanks to encouraging corporate news, the Miscellaneous section continued to provide several firm features on sustained investment demand, though profit-taking erased some of the extreme gains towards the close. Orient Paper forged ahead to Rs 38 from Rs 36.50 in the previous week (Rs 37.40); Titaghur to Rs 44.50 from Rs 44.37 (Rs 44.50); Sirpur to Rs 14.06 from Rs 13.75 (Rs 13.87); Indian Cable to Rs 32.25 from Rs 31.12 (Rs 31.69); Indian Aluminium to Rs 19.56 from Rs 18.56 (Rs 19.56); Indian Steamship to Rs 15.12 from Rs 14.84 (Rs 14.84); Indian Copper to Rs 4.07 from Rs 3.94 (Rs 4.01); Rohtas to Rs 23 from Rs 21.75 (Rs 22.75); Railis to Rs 64 from Rs 61.50 (Rs 63.25); Aluminium Corporation to Rs 13.25 from Rs 12 (Rs 12.94); Clive Row to Rs 12.31 from Rs 11.62 (Rs 12.06); Phillips to Rs 19.37 from Rs 18.81 (Rs 19); National Carbon to Rs 30.69 from Rs 30.25 (Rs 30.12) and NICCO to Rs 33.56 from Rs 33.12 (Rs 33.12). Dunlop, however, turned quiet at Rs 32.19 against Rs 32.25 on lack of fresh support and so also BIC at Rs 5.25 against Rs 5.44. Alkali Chemicals turned ex-dividend at Rs 19.25, while Metal Box were a firm feature at Rs 34.56 and Martin Burn at Rs 30.75.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in India. Liability of Members is Limited)
(Established—December, 1911).

Head Office:—MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY—1.

Authorised Capital ..	Rs.	6,30,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..	Rs.	5,76,66,125
Paid-up Capital ..	Rs.	3,14,54,250
Reserve Fund & Other Reserves ..	Rs.	4,04,68,516
Deposits as at 31-12-58 ..	Rs.	1,62,32,43,651

DIRECTORS

Sir Homi Mody, K.B.E. (Chairman).	Framroze J. Gadhadr, Esqr.
Cooverji Hormusji Bhabha, Esqr.	Chimanlal B. Parikh, Esqr.
(Vice-Chairman).	Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Dinshaw D. Rorer, Esqr.	His Highness Sir Jiwajirao Madhavrao
Dharamsey Mulraj Khatau, Esqr.	Scindia, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., Maharaja
C. P. Wadia, Esqr.	of Gwalior.

Mr. N. K. KARANJIA, General Manager.

Branches and Pay Offices throughout India, Pakistan, Burma and London

LONDON BRANCH:— 159, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.3.

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Barabazar ... 71, JAMUNALAL BAZAR STREET.	Shambazar ... 133, CORNWALLIS STREET.
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Branches in Bihar:— Arrah, Bagaha, Bettiah, Bhagalpur, Chapra, Colong, Darbhanga, Deoghar, Forbessganj, Gaya, Jamshedpur, Jaynagar, Khatthar, Khagaria, Kishanganj, Lakhisarai, Motihari, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur, Patna, Patna City, Razaul, Samastipur, Sahibganj, Sasaram, Sitamarhi & Sewan.

Branch in Orissa:— Sambalpur.

THE BENGAL FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD.

The Board of Directors has decided to recommend to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company a final dividend of 12½ per cent for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

By Order of the Board,

BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD.
D. MANSON.

Secretary,
Managing Agents.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta.
13th March, 1959.

THE ALKALI & CHEMICAL CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

NOTICE

The Preference Share Registers of the Company will be closed from the 1st April 1959 to the 9th April '59, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL
INDUSTRIES (INDIA)
PRIVATE LIMITED.
Secretaries.

Calcutta.
16th March 1959.

THE VICTORIA JUTE COMPANY LIMITED

The Directors of this Company have declared:—

- (1) On the ordinary shares a dividend of 5% for the year ended 31st December, 1958; and
- (2) On the preference shares the dividend at the rate of 6% per annum for the half-year ended 31st December, 1958.

These dividends will be paid on 2nd April, 1959, less Income Tax at 8/6d per £ and the Transfer Books will be closed from 19th March to 2nd April, 1959, both days inclusive.

At the Annual General Meeting the Directors will not recommend payment of any further dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

Preliminary figures for the year ended 31st December, 1958 show Trading Profit £58,737 (loss £20,630), Income from Investments £15,765 (£15,844), net Profit after Taxation £48,451 (loss £44,788). Depreciation written off £10,000 (£10,000), net interim dividend on preference shares already paid £2,587, net dividends now declared £14,088 and estimated carry forward £35,104 (£13,328).

P. WILLIAMS,

Secretary.

DUNDEE, 16th March, 1959.

Bombay

CONDITIONS on the Bombay Stock Exchange ruled fairly steady last week. Though fresh speculative support was small, scattered bull liquidation was well absorbed. The fall-end of the week, however, saw prices registering small declines.

TEXTILES: This section was fairly active, although buying enquiry was confined to only a few selected scrips. Century displayed fair strength on rumours of improved profits and the shares, after being taken up to Rs 477.50 from Rs 470, finished at Rs 472 on profit-taking. Kohinoor, after touching a high of Rs 256 and low of Rs 246.25, closed at Rs 255. Bombay Dyeing were neglected on technical grounds and the rates moved between Rs 58.50 and Rs 59.20, to finish at Rs 59.60. Svadeshi changed hands at Rs 212 to Rs 218.

STEELS: Steel shares were fairly supported at the state; but lack of support coupled with scattered realising caused prices to move down a little at the close. Tata Ordinary opened at Rs 181 and, after touching a high of Rs 184.25 and a low of Rs 182.75, finished at Rs 183.25.

MISCELLANEOUS: This section provided several bright spots. Activity in Premier Construction was prominent and the shares met with good demand upto Rs 267.50 from Rs 262 following the announcement of a dividend of Rs 12 instead of Rs 11 declared earlier. Shipping shares were steady with Scindia Steam changing hands at Rs 18.52 to Rs 18.84. Automobile shares made further headway with Premier closing firm at Rs 109. In the Engineering group, TELCO were enquired upto Rs 188.50 from Rs 184.50.

Sugar shares were rather quiet with Belapur hovering idly around Rs 292 and Phalton quoting Rs 158. In the Cement group, ACC changed hands at Rs 145 to Rs 147.50 and Digvijay at Rs 138.75 to Rs 141. Among others, Bombay Burmah created a minor two-sided flutter, moving between Rs 503 and Rs 514, to close finally at Rs 510. National Rayon met with business at Rs 276 to Rs 280.

Madras

BULLISH conditions were seen on the Madras Stock Exchange, although there was some profit-taking in a few scrips, resulting in a small decline in rates at the close. The undertone was, however, healthy.

TEXTILES: The only firm feature in this section continued to be Travancore Rayons which were in demand upto Rs 18.15. Loyals were supported at the improved rate of Rs 28, while Bangalore Woollens were enquired at the market rate. Madras, however, showed a small decline to Rs 25.35.

PLANTINGS: Hectic trading was noticed in this section. Tea shares, especially of high-grown estates, came in for good demand on the hope that the Government might take all possible steps to keep the competitive character of Indian tea in foreign markets. Halleyburly, Devons and Peermades had good buyers at the quoted rates. Nonsuch were done at Rs 27.85 c.d.;

Talavars at Rs 1.75 and Neelamalais at Rs 4.83.

Rubber shares were also in demand on expectation of an early increase in the price of the commodity. Midlands were favoured upto Rs 12.80 and Cochín Malabars upto Rs 6.24 c.d.

In the Coffee group, Rajenderas were in demand upto Rs 13.75, while Consolidated Coffees were steady at Rs 22.15 and Ouchterlony at Rs 5.38 c.d.

MISCELLANEOUS: In this section, Ashok Leylands were a bright feature, having remained firm at Rs 7.03 with buyers at this level. Aluminium Industries met with some profit-taking and closed lower at Rs 19.44. FACTS turned seller at the market rate. Mettur Chemicals met with business at Rs 11.90 x.d; Andhra Cement at Rs 10.10 and Mysore Chemical Fertilizers at Rs 8.65.

*

Investment Notes:

According to a circular issued by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Calcutta, the expiry date of its offer to the shareholders of Mercantile Bank Limited was extended to 6th March and, at that date, the Banking Corporation held together 97.5 per cent of the total issued capital. This has necessitated the Banking Corporation issuing 95,101 of its own shares, which increases the paid-up capital of the Corporation to £61,887,625. There still remain 72,519 shares of the Mercantile Bank Limited in other hands and steps will be taken to acquire these under the procedure laid down in Section 209 of the United Kingdom Companies Act. This may take some months and the paid-up capital of the Bank will be subject to a small increase as a result of the issue of shares in respect of late acceptances and of allotments made in the pursuance of proceedings under Section 209 of the United Kingdom Companies Act.

IT might be recalled that the controversy over the price of boilers meant for the Ahmedabad Electricity Company led to a chain of unhappy developments, culminating in an open rift among the directors of the managing agency company—Killick Industries Limited. It is now learnt that a "complete and amicable" settlement has been reached on all points.

In Madras, Mysore Chemical Manufacturers Limited has decided to capitalise Rs 2 lakhs for the issue of bonus shares in the ratio of one for every three Ordinary shares held.

Ashok Leylands have proposed, subject to the sanction of the Controller of Capital Issues, to issue 25 lakh equity shares of Rs 5 each, at par—Rs 2.50 payable on application and the balance to be paid after allotment when called for. Of this, 12.25 lakh shares of Rs 5 each are to be reserved for and offered to Leyland Motors, England. The balance is offered for public subscription.

IN the Jute group, Samnugger has announced a dividend of 5 per cent; Titagur 3 per cent and Vic-

toria 5 per cent, all on the Ordinary shares for 1958 as against 2 in the previous year. The dividends are payable on or after the 2nd April, less income-tax at 8s 6d per £.

THE SAMNUGGER JUTE FACTORY COMPANY LIMITED

The Directors of this Company have declared:—

- (1) On the ordinary shares dividend of 5% for the year ended 31st December, 1958; and
- (2) On the preference shares the dividend at the rate of 6% per annum for the half-year ended 31st December 1958.

These dividends will be paid on 2nd April, 1959, less Income Tax at 8/6d per £ and the Transfer Books will be closed from 19th March to 2nd April, 1959, both days inclusive.

At the Annual General Meeting the Directors will not recommend payment of any further dividend for the year ended 31st December 1958.

Preliminary figures for the year ended 31st December, 1958 show Trading Profit £110,034 (loss £46,082), Income from Investments £20,994 (£21,421), net Profit after Taxation £97,86 (loss £66,364). Depreciation written off £10,000 (£10,000) Transferred to General Reserve £40,000 (from General Reserve £40,000), net interim dividend preference shares already paid £2,587, net dividends now declared £19,838 and estimated carry forward £41,968 (£16,532).

P. WILLIAMS,

Secretary.

DUNDEE, 16th March, 1959.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for tender No. PC/COS/159/8712R/C of 57 for supply of Air Compressor plant stationary complete as per schedule.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (PC Section), South Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable per copy per tender by money order).

Against the tender is Rs 250/- Closing date of the tender is 14-4-59 at 12 noon. Firms not on the Rly's list of approved contractors must deposit cash Rs 250/- as earnest money with this Rly's Chief Cashier and produce his receipt together with a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate along with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORE

S252.

Indian Finance

March 21, 1959

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees)

LIABILITIES:	Week Ended		
	13-3-59	6-3-59	14-3-58
Notes in Banking Dept.	10,97,04	8,33,62	9,60,85
Notes in Circulation...	1695,77,57	1688,58,23	1578,25,55
	1706,74,61	1696,91,85	1587,86,40
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76,03	117,76,03	117,76,03
(b) Outside India	...	...	...
Sterling Securities	178,00,89	178,00,89	245,53,61
Total of A	295,76,92	295,76,92	363,29,64
(B) Rupee Coin	129,55,42	129,70,39	127,80,53
Rupee Securities	1281,42,27	1271,44,54	1096,76,03
	1706,74,61	1696,91,85	1587,86,40

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
Reserve Fund	80,00,00	80,00,00	80,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	25,00,00	25,00,00	20,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	3,00,00	3,00,00	2,00,00
Deposits:			
(a) Central Govt.	66,23,39	52,04,17	50,31,49
(b) Other Govt.	17,06,75	18,31,97	21,67,29
(c) Banks	67,97,01	65,59,68	67,93,19
(d) Others	115,33,38	115,85,40	117,98,84
Bills Payable	20,42,84	23,62,29	22,10,99
Other Liabilities	38,71,18	38,21,05	37,04,43
	438,74,55	426,64,56	424,06,23
ASSETS:			
Capital Paid-up	10,97,04	8,33,62	9,60,85
Rupee Coin	2,58	2,88	10,19
Subsidiary Coin	4,91	3,93	2,54
Bills Discounted:			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	10,38,74	4,26,06	10,25,68
Balances held abroad*	33,26,14	32,85,84	36,62,48
Loans & adv. to Govt*	26,28,77	23,39,83	44,34,34
Other Loans & Adv.	100,29,63	90,05,27	73,11,11
Investments	245,49,39	255,71,74	236,82,34
Other Assets	11,97,35	11,95,39	13,66,70
	438,74,55	426,64,56	424,06,23

*The item "Other Loans and Advances" includes Rs. 6,16,94,000 ad. valued to scheduled banks against treasury bills under section 17 (a) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees).

Demand Liabilities in India	Week Ended		
	6-3-59*	27-2-59*	7-3-58
(a) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	18,30,96	17,33,37	11,85,76
(b) Other demand liabilities	711,62,38	712,09,93	715,63,80
Time Liabilities in India			
(a) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	21,83,75	22,88,72	15,85,00
(b) Other time liabilities...	896,56,73	897,92,82	711,32,21
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank			
(a) Demand Liabilities	13,74,86	11,24,90	10,06,01
(b) Time Liabilities	35,00	35,00	35,00
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.	35,92,49	31,23,42	36,91,93
Cash in India	39,65,74	40,69,41	40,36,55
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	64,94,89	73,01,64	77,73,19
Balances with other banks in current account in India	12,97,86	12,64,73	11,24,43
Money at call and short notice in India	33,03,60	33,67,69	36,48,77
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposits Receipts	622,05,54	613,29,36	433,28,38
Advances in India	833,62,81	822,74,19	783,43,65
Inland Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	98,08,18	98,03,21	112,77,10
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	38,07,29	37,32,04	40,80,51

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from R.B.I. also.

*Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees).

LIABILITIES:	Week Ended		
	13-3-59	6-3-59	14-3-58
Capital Paid-up	5,62,50	5,62,50	5,62,50
Reserve Funds	7,00,00	7,00,00	6,62,50
Deposits and other Accounts	501,30,34	493,79,73	416,13,62
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc.	7,50,00	3,00,00	18,00
Bills Payable	6,56,65	6,47,08	6,28,63
Bills for Collection as per contra	2,52,23	2,47,58	1,06,09
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra	1,18,53	1,12,28	35,66
Other Liabilities Including Inter-office Adjustments	2,20,86	2,09,38	1,93,29
Total	533,91,11	521,58,55	437,20,29

ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I.	24,28,80	21,81,48	22,06,53
Balances with other Banks	2,60,86	2,56,42	2,64,30
Money at call and short Notice	2,53,33	2,46,67	1,66,66
Government and other Trustee Securities	272,44,90	272,74,29	180,35,71
Other Authorised Investments	11,60,88	11,60,88	10,33,09
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts	188,45,13	185,47,07	186,75,24
Bills Discounted and Purchased	13,45,64	13,63,38	21,56,41
Bills for collection as per contra	2,52,23	2,47,58	1,06,09
Constituents' Liabilities, etc., as per contra	1,18,53	1,12,28	35,66
Dead Stock	2,23,39	2,22,63	1,96,80
Other Assets	12,57,42	5,40,87	8,43,80
Total	533,91,11	521,58,55	437,20,29

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended 13th March 1959

Clearing House	No.	Amount	
		Rs.	pP.
Madras	92712	11,38,36,912	00
Delhi	44723	9,44,66,534	49
Kampur	19687	3,20,48,549	00
Bombay	308319	72,45,70,000	00

BANK OF ENGLAND

(In million £)

Notes in Circulation	Week ended		
	4-2-59	28-1-59	5-2-58
Notes in Banking Department	2,004.7	2,002.9	1,959.3
Govt. debt and securities	45.6	47.4	41.1
Other	2,046.5	2,046.5	1,996.2
Gold Coin and Bullion	0.7	0.7	0.8
	0.4	0.4	0.4

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

DEPOSITS:			
Public Accounts	16.5	13.0	11.2
Treasury Special Account	220.0	229.2	204.8
Bankers	69.0	68.7	73.4
Other	305.5	310.3	289.4
Total	...	...	...
SECURITIES:			
Government	244.3	249.8	197.4
Discount and Advances	12.2	9.5	45.9
Other	20.9	21.0	21.0
Total	287.4	280.3	264.3
Banking Department reserves	46.7	48.3	43.4
"Proportion" %	15.2	15.5	15.0

Government debt is £11,015,100 capital £14,553,000
Fiduciary issue reduced by £50 million to £2,050 million on January 21, 1959.

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN

ISSUE DEPARTMENT:

(In 000's of Rupees).

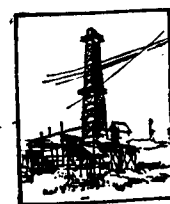
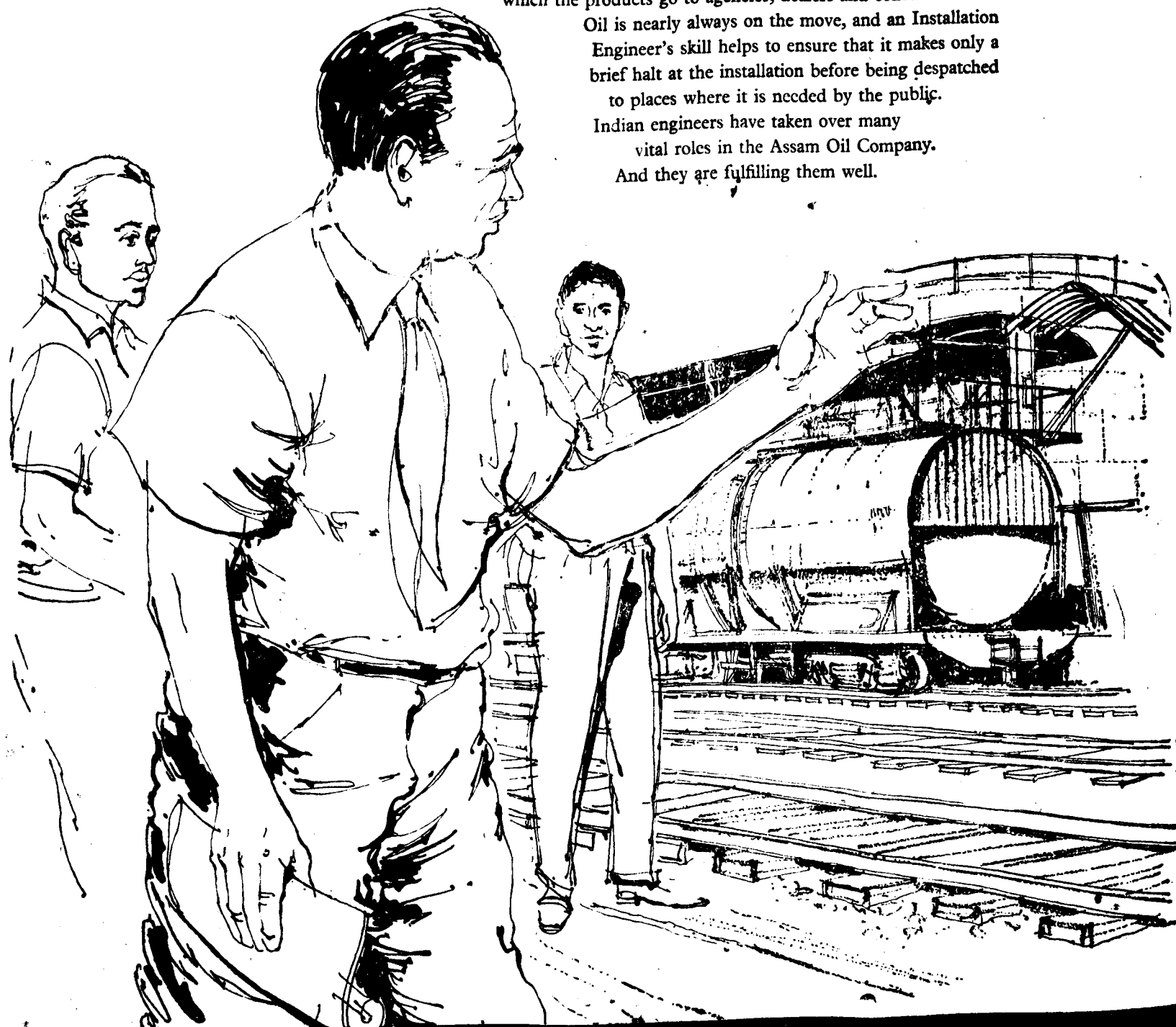
LIABILITIES:	Week Ended		
	6-3-59	27-2-59	7-3-58
Notes in Banking Dept.	10,18,04	14,03,04	12,02,44
Notes in circulation	346,29,57	342,33,24	343,21,87
	356,47,61	356,36,28	355,24,31
ASSETS:			
(A) Gold Coin & Bullion	23,07,35	23,07,35	11,40,93
Approved Foreign Exchange	51,43,69	51,43,69	79,14,90
India Notes receivable from Reserve Bank	43,02,28	43,02,28	43,02,30
(B) Rupee Coin	3,94,42	3,93,09	3,93,80
Govt. of Pak. Securities Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer Gold coin & Bullion	229,09,81	229,09,81	211,82,32
Sterling Securities	19,02	19,02	19,02
Govt. of India Securities	4,40,63	4,40,63	4,40,63
Rupee coin	1,00,90	1,00,90	1,00,90
	29,51	29,51	29,51
Total	356,47,61	356,36,28	355,24,31

The Installation Engineer

A vital point in oil's long journey from the well to the consumer is the petroleum installation. From here the finished products of the oil industry are distributed to distant depots and markets by road, rail and river.

A main installation (such as that at Tinsukia, in Upper Assam) comprises storage tanks, pumps and pipe lines, machinery for making and filling tins and drums, and equipment for the bulk loading of road and rail tank vehicles. The Installation Engineer is responsible for the setting up, operation and maintenance of the plant (excluding the tin factory, which has its own engineering staff) from which the products go to agencies, dealers and consumers.

Oil is nearly always on the move, and an Installation Engineer's skill helps to ensure that it makes only a brief halt at the installation before being despatched to places where it is needed by the public. Indian engineers have taken over many vital roles in the Assam Oil Company. And they are fulfilling them well.



ASSAM OIL

a full-scale petroleum industry

a member of the Burmah Group of Oil Companies



Indian Finance

Indian Finance

Saturday

March 28, 1959

Volume LXIII No 12

Price: Rs 1.50

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

The short working week prevents publication of Market features in the current issue.

Indian Finance

Founded in

1928

by

C. S. Rangaswami

UNITED INDUSTRIAL BANK LIMITED

A SCHEDULED & CLEARING BANK
(Established 1940).

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7, WELLESLEY PLACE, CALCUTTA
Phone: 23-3481 & 23-3482

Banking Business of all
Description Transacted.

Chairman:

SRI JADU NATH ROY

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Hatkola, Ballygunge,
Dum Dum, (Calcutta), Patna
and Narayangunge

M. K. BHATTACHARYA,
C.A. I.B. (Lond.)

General Manager.

TRITON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED IN INDIA)

The Liability of the Members of the Company is Limited

FIRE



AD. 1850

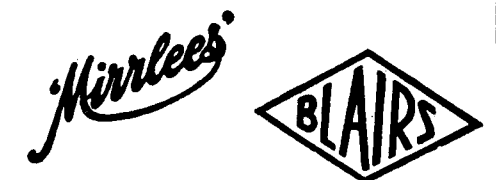
MARINE

MISCELLANEOUS ACCIDENT

HEAD OFFICE:

4, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA

Agents: JARDINE HENDERSON LTD. 4, Clive Row, Calcutta



for

Complete Sugar Factories & Extensions,

Chemical & Alcohol Plant,
Steam Ejector Air Pumps,
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Pumps, Centrifugal & axial,
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Agents:

PORT ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD.
8, CLIVE ROW, P.O. Box 150, CALCUTTA-1.

JAIPURIA ENTERPRISES

TEXTILE MILLS

Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.
Kanpur, U.P.

Swadeshi Cotton Mills Co. Ltd.
Pondicherry, S.I.

SUGAR MILLS

Ganesh Sugar Mills Ltd.
Anandnagar, Dist. Gorakhpur,
U.P. (N.R.)

Shree Anand Sugar Mills Ltd.
Khalilabad, Dist. Basti, U.P.
(N.R.)

COAL MINES:

Samla Collieries Ltd.

Collieries at:

Samla, Chhatrisghanda, Kendra, Ramnagar, Rly. Stn. Pandaveswar (E.R.)

Jaipuria Kajora Collieries Ltd., Rly. Station, Ondal (E.R.)

VANASPATI:

The Berar Swadeshi Vanaspati, Shegaon, Berar.

CALCUTTA — BOMBAY — KANPUR — NEW DELHI — PONDICHERRY

THE ANDHRA BANK LIMITED

(A Scheduled Bank)

Est'd. 1923

H. O. MASULIPATAM

71 Branches and Sub Offices throughout
Andhra Pradesh and at Madras,
Tiruppur (Madras State) and
Bellary (Mysore State).

All kinds of Banking Business including Foreign
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Agents all over India and in Foreign Countries.

Managing Director

TADEPALLY SRIRAMULU

Joint General Manager

T. R. BHAGAVAT

THE CHARTERED BANK
(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter 1853).
(Liability of Stockholders Limited).
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West End Branch, London:
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and at
MANCHESTER, LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK and HAMBURG.
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Branches of The Eastern Bank Limited, a wholly-owned subsidiary of The Chartered Bank, are established in Iraq, Bahrain, in the Persian Gulf at Qatar and Sharjah, Lebanon and Hadramaut and in India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Aden, Singapore and Malaya.
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31, Chowringhee Road, Manager.

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KANPUR

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Brushware Limited
The Cawnpore Sugar Works Limited
The Champarnun Sugar Co., Limited
Cawnpore Textiles Limited
Saran Engineering Company Limited

Secretaries of:—
The Beta Pickers Co., Private Ltd.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Established 7th September, 1906)

Capital Authorised, Issued & Subscribed Rs. 5,50,00,000
Capital Paid-up - - - - - Rs. 3,00,00,000
Reserve Fund - - - - - Rs. 3,10,00,000

Head Office: MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

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BRANCHES OUTSIDE INDIA:

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Mr. Ramnivas Ramnarain. Mr. Madanmohan Mangaldas.
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Mr. Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey. Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka.

Every Description of Banking Business Undertaken.

T. R. LALWANI,
General Manager.

For Service & Security

PANDYAN BANK LTD.

Central Office: MADURAI

Madras Office: 121, ARMENIAN STREET

Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 10,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 10,25,000

Working Funds as on 31-12-1958 ... Rs. 4,51,32,327

64 Convenient Offices in Southern Districts

Banking Business of every description transacted

S. N. K. SUNDARAM, Mg. Director.

This expert has won
the trust of millions
in the label 'Sanforized'

Meet our American-trained expert who makes sure that any fabric marked 'Sanforized' won't shrink. Every day, all through the year, he tests fabrics bearing this international label; so that your clothes won't shrink out of fit—even after many, many washings!

This is how
he does it:



Travelling from mill to mill, he advises and helps them with their technical problems; and makes on-the-spot tests that ensure value in the cloth you buy labelled 'Sanforized'.



Whenever he visits the mills, he takes at random several samples from their godowns as well as off the processing machine. These samples are first measured, and then given a standard wash test.



And then, the samples are re-measured. This is the first stage of ensuring quality. All fabric must meet the Company's strict anti-shrinkage specifications before it can use the label 'Sanforized'.



These tested samples are sent to the New York office for re-checking, and with them goes the expert's detailed report. These documents record the progress and prosperity of each individual mill.



The New York office checks thousands of samples from all over the world. This is your assurance that fabric labelled 'Sanforized' is of a uniformly high standard, and is welcomed everywhere in the world!

Look for



on the label

and your clothes will never shrink out of fit!

Issued by Cluett, Peabody & Co. Inc., (Incorporated in the U.S.A. with limited liability) proprietors of the Registered Trade Mark 'Sanforized'. The use of the trade mark 'Sanforized' is permitted only on fabrics that meet this Company's rigid anti-shrinkage requirements.

For information: 'Sanforized' Service, 95, Marine Drive, Bombay-2

C.N. 59.1A

March 28, 1959

FOR THE
INVESTOR

Share Yields to Fall Further?

Investment Gossip:

THE market continues to be respectably firm. Indian Irons have been well maintained around Rs 24, indeed above that mark, which itself had been considered a sort of barrier. That barrier has been broken through, and while thoughts are turning on the possibility of the market barometer seeking to pierce the new "mark" of Rs 25, there is in certain circles an increasing preoccupation with the notion that the recent price improvements on the stock exchanges have so brought down the yield pattern as now to induce caution in any fresh purchases at present levels. I think it desirable that we should consider this question of yields and prospects.

I shall make the present assessment a somewhat brief one, intending on a future occasion to expand the thesis that is being propounded here. Prices have lately improved because of the relief at a none-too-harsh Budget. That is one reason. But, in the blue-chip section, the trend to appreciating levels had much earlier become noticeable; and that improvement was, simply, in response to better corporate earnings. By an over-simplification, such higher company profits have been taken to have stemmed from so-called inflationary tendencies. In inflationary times, money is cheap, profits are inflated, there are prospects of stepped up dividends—and share prices are pushed up. Yields go down, partly because of anticipatory buying. But this is true only of the past; today, even the threat of inflation is cause for a tight and dear money policy, and this reverses the trend of declining trends. Aside from all this, we have to reason whether the better corporate earnings in India are inflation inspired.

Such would indeed be the case if profit margins had increased; but it is clear that the rise has occurred in turnover, and that the higher profits are to be attributed to greater production. In this sense, the higher earnings—and the higher anticipated dividends—are to be traced to a genuine increase in the activity of particular companies. Not, therefore, inflation. Then, in a developing economy, there is a steady increase in wants to be satisfied, there is a waiting market for the upsurge in production. With prices on the whole steady, consequently, with a broadening and intensification of

industrial activity, there is a higher level of corporate earnings.

Moreover, it has long been a theory mooted by this journal that a low bank rate is called for during an inflationary period. There would, thus, in India, be no contra influence of "orthodox" anti inflationary weapons; for, it now seems to be accepted by authority that, in Indian conditions, dearer money will not be desirable.

So, so long as the outlook is for increased production, the particular companies must be more "popular"—and the yields offered on the scrip thereof must go down.

In short, in respect of the growth scrip, no investor need worry unduly about whether the yield 's low; after all low itself is relative.

Finally, with the busy season drawing to its close, the prospect is of the money market, tight these past two months, becoming distinctly easier. An easier money market should be providing a further fillip to the stock exchanges.

On the cards: a further decline in share yields.

£ R S

Investment Notes:

AUTOMOBILE shares have been in the limelight during the past few days, thanks to a steady investment demand. In Calcutta, Hindustan Motors have risen to Rs 9.12. In Bombay, Premier Automobiles have advanced to Rs 113 from Rs 104. In Madras, both Ashok Leylands and Standard Motors have continued to remain active with buyers at enhanced levels. The main inspiration for the sustained demand for these shares is derived from the report that the output of trucks and cars will be higher this year. Rumours are also current that the Government of India are inclined to consider favourably the industry's demand for an increase in the import quota for raw materials.

Atul Products have shot up to Rs 258 from Rs 238. The company has proposed to raise the dividend

for the third year in succession. The latest increase hoists the dividend up from Rs 8 to Rs 10 per share.

The Bombay State Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank Limited has proposed to issue 4½ per cent Debentures of the face value of Rs 1 crore. The issue price is Rs 99.25 and the Debentures are repayable in 1971. The issue has been underwritten by the Bombay State Co-operative Bank. The Debentures are Trustee securities. The subscription list will be open on the 1st April and will be closed as soon as the amount offered is subscribed, but not later than 7th April.

£ R S

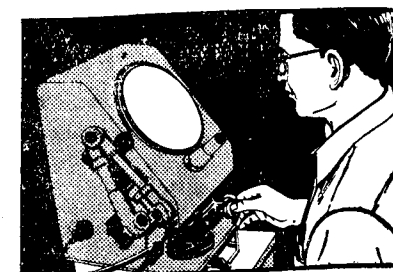
Investment Briefs:

IN Ahmedabad, Ashok, Saraspur and New Cotton mills have proposed to maintain their dividends at Rs 20 per share, for 1958.

Arun Mills have maintained the dividend at Rs 25 per share for the same year.

"Quite a striking disguise, Sitaram, but why hide your handsome features?"

"Shh! This suit, although practically new, looks so disreputable that I would get the sack if the Big Boss recognised me."
"It is incredible that you didn't think of buying BINNY'S cloth. BINNY'S Quality Control* their production, you know..."
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Indian Finance

Founded by:
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Textile Results

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

Bombay Dyeing

THE Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Company Limited has shown excellent results on the export front last year, although the gross profit figure has suffered a setback from Rs 1.10 crores to Rs 90.69 lakhs. The percentage share of the company in the total exports recorded a substantial improvement along with a rise in the value per linear yard owing to the export of more finished goods.

Of the gross profit of Rs 90.69 lakhs, managing agents' remuneration accounts for Rs 5.03 lakhs against Rs 8.18 lakhs; Depreciation Rs 51.42 lakhs against Rs 48.11 lakhs; Development Rebate Reserve Rs 20 lakhs against Rs 45.8 lakhs; Taxation Rs 3.5 lakhs against Rs 3 lakhs and Wealth Tax Rs 3 lakhs against Rs 3.4 lakhs. The dividend is proposed to be paid after transferring Rs 17 lakhs from the Dividend Equalisation Reserve against Rs 23 lakhs.

Net sales have shown a substantial rise from Rs 8.02 crores to Rs 9.05 crores. The directors hope that the results of the year's working will be considered satisfactory, particularly in view of the very difficult times through which the cotton textile industry is passing.

₹ ₹

Kasturbhai Mill Group Results

The preliminary working results of the Kasturbhai Lalbhai group of textiles, Ahmedabad, show an encouraging performance for 1958. The Arvind Mills have earned a gross profit of Rs 92 lakhs as compared with Rs 78.08 lakhs in the previous year. A sum of Rs 7.79 lakhs is provided for managing agents' commission; Rs 14 lakhs for Depreciation; Rs 3.5 lakhs for Development Rebate and Rs 47 lacs for Taxation. The directors have recommended a fixed dividend of Rs 15.5, making a total of Rs 28 for the year. It may be recalled that the company's capital was increased from Rs 40 lakhs to Rs 60 lakhs.

The Nutan Mills have earned a gross profit of Rs 14.25 lakhs. The directors have recommended a dividend of Rs 15 plus a bonus of Rs 5 per share on the Ordinary shares.

The Raipur Mills have shown a gross profit of Rs 24 lakhs. An Ordinary dividend of Rs 25 per share is recommended.

₹ ₹

I. I. Trust

The Industrial Investment Trust Limited has reported satisfactory results for 1958. The net profit is higher at Rs 6.39 lakhs against Rs 5.92 lakhs in the previous year. The income on dividends and interest amount to Rs 7.39 lakhs against Rs 7.37 lakhs. The directors have provided a sum of Rs 8,647 for Capital Reserve; Rs 9,128 to additional income-tax for the

assessment years 1954-55 and 1957-58 and Rs 3,226 to Wealth Tax. The dividend is raised to Rs 6.00 from Rs 5.50 per share.

₹ ₹

Premier Construction

The sustained strength shown by Premier Construction around Rs 267.50 has been justified by the satisfactory results announced by the company for 1958. The net profit for the year amounts to Rs 17.29 lakhs against Rs 15.21 lakhs after providing Rs 9.96 lakhs for Taxation against Rs 9.92 lakhs. General Reserve gets Rs 1.76 lakhs against Rs 1.54 lakhs.

The directors have stated that, due to the high incidence of the bonus tax, they could not go ahead with the scheme of conversion of promoters' shares into ordinary shares and also capitalisation of the reserves.

₹ ₹

Ouchterlony Valley

A sharp decline in net earnings has been recorded by Ouchterlony Valley Estates Limited for the 31st October, 1958. Apart from the reduced coffee crop of 10,478 cwts against 19,555 cwts, working expenses were also higher. The net profit, before providing for Depreciation is Rs 1.01 lakhs against Rs 97,303. The provision for Taxation is naturally much lower at Rs 85,000 (Rs 6.30 lakhs). There is no transfer to General Reserve against Rs 2.50 lakhs previously. The Development Rebate Reserve gets Rs 3,890 (nil). The dividend is reduced from 30 to 10 per cent.

₹ ₹

Kil Kotagiri

The Kil Kotagiri & Coffee Estates Company Limited, has, on the other hand, been able to report a slightly level of profits in the same accounting period, the profit being Rs 7.80 lakhs against Rs 7.32 lakhs. Working expenses have been higher and the adverse effect could be overcome only because of a larger coffee crop and a bigger outturn of tea.

The amount provided for Depreciation is Rs 62,779 (Rs 53,208) and for Taxation Rs 3.55 lakhs (Rs 3.32 lakhs). The allocation to Development Reserve is Rs 7,604. General Reserve gets Rs 2 lakhs (Rs 3 lakhs) and Dividend Equalisation Reserve Rs 1 lakh (nil). The Ordinary dividend has been maintained at 15 per cent.

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Banker's Eye View

THE year 1958 was, on the whole, a difficult one for the British Exchange Banks operating in this part of the world. The chairmen's statements that have so far appeared report reduced net profits, though there are individual variations in the volume of business transacted. The movement towards amalgamations and mergers has made further progress. The mergers completed last year have been followed up with the finalisation of proposals for an association of ownership between the Mercantile Bank and the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation. Against this background of developments, the suggestion put forward by the Chairman of the Indian Banks Association at its annual meeting, for a tie-up between Indian Banks and foreign banks gains added interest. Such mergers in the internal and international fields, it has been suggested, will strengthen resources and provide opportunity for adoption of the progressive measures made necessary by the growing integration of economic systems.

The effect of the US recession has been world-wide in its impact. By 1958 it had spread to most countries outside the Soviet orbit. The underdeveloped countries which depend on the export of primary commodities were the hardest hit. By contrast, the industrialised countries of Western Europe were better able to resist the recessionary trends, though the effects were seen in lower inventories which reduced the market for raw materials. The direct results were a shrinkage in foreign trade, fall in the world demand and the prices of primary commodities, leading to foreign exchange difficulties for the countries depending upon such exports. The measures adopted by these countries to meet the shortage of foreign exchange led to further decline in the volume of foreign trade. As Sir Kenneth W. Mealing succinctly put it in his annual statement, the recession in trade, political and financial difficulties in many countries, increasing pressure of population, higher taxation and controls on credit, on imports and exports and increasing costs of maintenance, all tended to affect the business of banking in these areas.

To the economic conditions in this region, the chairmen's statements provide, as usual, competent and comprehensive guidance. The overall picture that emerges is a sombre one, though there are also indications that the outlook will be better in the current year. One of the major developments of great consequence to British Exchange Banks was the extension of sterling convertibility which, as Mr V. A. Grantham has pointed out, should encourage the wider use of sterling by countries which are outside the sterling area such as Japan and the Philippines. Another development which is not so encouraging is the establishment of the European Common Market.

The preceding year saw the debacle of democratic governments in more than one country in our neighbourhood, and internal troubles, both political and economic, in others. While the emergence of military governments has been welcomed by the spokesmen of the Banks as holding the promise of firm and efficient administration, it also highlights the unsatis-

factory state of affairs which led to this outcome which by itself does not put an end to the state of uncertainty in economic affairs. Pakistan, which was surplus in food when it was formed, has in the course of dozen years reached a state when it is obliged to import half a million tons of foodgrains a year. While a programme of industrialisation has been drawn up, the high level of taxation on foreign companies, which reaches 75 per cent, cannot be regarded as an encouragement to foreign investors. Burma has been reaping the fruits of political uncertainty, aggravated by a substantial decline in the export surplus of rice which accounts for three-quarters of the country's foreign exchange earnings. The Government of General Ne Win has not given any indication that its policy in the matter of State trading will be different from that of its predecessor.

Though Ceylon has been able to stick to the parliamentary system of government, it had its full quota of man-made disasters. The riots of May last year led to the proclamation of a State of Emergency which lasted throughout the year. Labour unrest has worsened the outlook for external trade. The Government has also decided to step up the level of taxation with the adoption of an integrated system of taxes which includes the Wealth Tax, the Gifts Tax, Expenditure Tax and Tax on Capital Issues.

In contrast to Pakistan and Burma, Malaya and Singapore have made satisfactory progress with the democratic experiment. The first General Elections are due to take place this year. But the economic outlook was darkened by the sharp fall in the prices of tin and rubber. There are also doubts whether Singapore will be able to maintain its entrepot trade as a Free Port and at the same time, develop the industries necessary to provide employment to its growing population. Mauritius has also been making satisfactory progress towards representative Government. The Government has drawn up a five-year programme of economic development and the island was free from labour trouble throughout the year. But against these favourable factors must be set the cyclones which hit the island after an interval of twelve years and damaged the sugar cane crop considerably.

The rapid growth of population which is a common feature of all countries in the region is highest in Hongkong, where the present estimated population is 3 million against 1.5 million in 1947. The doubling of the population during a period of twelve years is certainly a tribute to the merits of good government which has its attractions for people tired of ideological fervour. But it also presents a problem of finding food, raiment and work for the expanding population, while the exports have been affected by severe competition and voluntary restrictions. The petition and the cotton textile industry which is the principal one in the Island has agreed to limit its exports to the U.K. and is under pressure from U.S. manufacturers to restrict its exports to the United States as well. While Imperial Preference, on which the Island depends, has proved an unreliable support, the local industries have to face severe competition from

China, which Hongkong as a free port cannot control by import restrictions. Japan, which stands apart from other countries in this region, has been able to correct its adverse trade balance at the cost of reduction of imports. The indications are that the period of post-war reconstruction and expansion has come to an end, while Japanese exports, especially textiles, have to face severe competition from China in the South East Asian markets.

Difficulties on the economic front are shared by all the countries in this region which have managed to avoid radical political changes. These fall into a common pattern characterised by reduced export earnings, foreign exchange difficulties, import restrictions and higher taxation. India can be regarded as a typical example. During the year India had to meet a bunch of Plan commitments. Though timely assistance has enabled the country to get over the hump, it has been necessary to step up the level of taxes and to maintain drastic restrictions of imports which have reduced normal trade to a trickle.

The general outlook, however, is not one of unrelieved gloom. The Persian Gulf countries report improvement in business. Unsettled conditions in Iraq have not affected oil revenue, which remained buoyant. Even in the other countries whose difficulties have been indicated above, there are signs of better prospects in the coming year. In India the heavy investment in industrial development has reached the stage of yielding a dividend, while agricultural prospects are better than in the previous year. In Burma both oil and timber industries report increases; production of sugar cane and groundnut has also increased. Malaya and Singapore have passed through the difficult first year of independence and can look forward to better times, as the outlook for rubber is more favourable and trading conditions for the tin industry are also likely to be better.

Throughout the region foreign assistance has played the crucial role of underpinning the programmes of economic development. The recognition of the importance to world peace and progress of development of resources of the underdeveloped countries is not, however, matched by the adoption of policies in the realm of trade by the industrially advanced nations which will help the former to reach the stage of self-supporting economies with increased exports. As Mr Grantham has pointed out, this objective cannot be reconciled with a Western fear of Asian competition and attempts to avoid that competition by restrictive measures.

The formation of the European Common Market, together with the deadlock over the setting up of the larger free trade area, is also likely to have adverse effects of the foreign trade of Asian countries. Discussing the effects of the European Common Market, Mr Grantham has expressed the hope that for the sake of Asia as well as of the United Kingdom, a formula will be found to extend the present E.E.C. to the envisaged free trade zone.

Indian Finance

Established 1928

March 28, 1959

'The Wise Man in His Attitude towards the World has neither Predilections nor Prejudices. He is on the side of what is Right'—The Analects of Confucius.

Tributes to C. S. Rangaswami

Pothan Joseph writes in "Swarajya"

EARLY appreciation of his talent by the late Sir S. Subramanya Iyer gave a turn to the career of C. S. Rangaswami which might otherwise have been limited to Madras either as an outstanding professor of English or a prominent evangelist of the Theosophical Society. He was recommended to the Maharajah of Dharbhanga by his senior kinsman and generous patron to serve as personal secretary during the ferment of the Montford era. His arresting personality and quick intelligence won him influential friends in Calcutta without any of the arts of guile and toadyism that might have shortened his course to solid fortune at the cost of his soul, but Rangaswami could never be obsequious. He it was who introduced me to Pat Lovett the famous editor of 'Capital' as assistant editor, severing my connection with the 'Bombay Chronicle' in 1920, while he for his part exchanged venue as junior partner of a big firm of brokers in Bombay. A votary both of Lakshmi and Saraswathi, Rangaswami was bound to make his mark combining his gifts of business acumen with literary qualities of a refined type. When Rangaswami stepped into a room, it was as if the chairman had arrived to take up the agenda with a cail to order, so sparking was his personality. He could mix with equal ease amongst Puritans and Bohemians, making allowance for their deviation from the norms of life.

After a blazing career in Bombay, he switched back to Calcutta, for Rangaswami was essentially a Calcutta man, with Bombay as his school of juvenile experiences. The innate ambition to found a weekly journal like 'Indian Finance' was always there, and it was a heroic venture when with scanty capital he launched the journal. I, as a friend who owed much to him, shuddered; but he had superb confidence in his power of winning friends and influencing people. More, he created a journal to fill a vacuum that he had recognised as existing after years of observation. Rangaswami was too much of a patrician to start from the lower rungs of the ladder. We had all taken him for a life-celibate fond of de luxe surroundings in hotel suites, but he turned it all into a course of education for himself and all others who thronged round him. I have seldom come across a mind so absorbent as C. S. Rangaswami's. If he talked with Norcott Warren for an hour and later held a session with S. R. Bomanji on the amalgamation of the Presidency Banks, well he could present the situation in nutshell to Sorabji Pochkanawala or to Sir Basil Blackett, and abridge differences. In his London visits, he preferred the dapper bearing of a city celebrity. He could be grave and gay as the humour seized him. I never could imagine in the thirties that statistics would grip him, but his capacity for assimilation whilst he appeared glancing at pages proved enormous in the development of his reflective apparatus. In his first impressions, he could be mercurial, but C. S. Rangaswami's final summing up was based on sound judgment. All his flair for politics faded with the death of C. R. Das who was his sole hero. About Gandhiji he had his mental reservations; anyway, what had to be said about the dangers of imposture traceable to the company kept by the Mahatma was left to 'Indian Affairs' to discuss, a remarkable weekly published by Rangaswami in the days of Schuster, Grigg and Raisman. Politics was not his 'milieu' and I could never figure Rangaswami (as he was known amongst his friends) soliciting the favour of a vote for himself in any forthcoming elections. He was incapable of

rubbing shoulders with the sweating masses, but he could keep an assembly of the 'elite' spell-bound. Solitude bored him: wherever C. S. Rangaswami dwelt, there was something of a caravansarai, all welcome at meal time in a row. Success was his hallmark whether the test called the spirit of a sprinter or the stamina of a stayer. Rangaswami had certain phraseological mannerisms like the use of "puissant" and "by the same token", but his even diction was a model of apt expression without the clutter of repetitive adjectives to ruin the essential sense of nouns.

And remember the number of people he influenced, of his perception of other people's difficulties and his own willingness to lend a hand. Memory holds the door—but I can see a gallery of faces: Dr. K. Sankaran, Natarajan, Pochkanawala, S. T. Sadasivan, Khasa Subba Rau, N. S. T. Chari, A. R. Davar, Shirin Fozdar, Manu Subedar, R. D. Tata, Saklatvala, Dewan Chamanlal, T. C. Goswami, N. R. Sarkar, Matheson, P. R. Srinivas, K. Ramasubbier, and the promoters of the Travancore Quilon Bank amalgamation with its sequel. And many more I cannot count who felt the dynamism of C. S. Rangaswami.

As for me, I confess I feel the most beholden of all. As I pause musing, I get the image of another funeral; Mahadev Desai's, at which Gandhiji officiated. (No presumptuous comparison). As he smeared the body with sandalwood paste, Mahatma said: "Mahadeo, I thought that you would live to do this for me." I had always cherished the hope that C. S. Rangaswami would outlive me to write a generous obituary of his dear friend.

*

S. Narayanaswami writes in the Hindu

WITH the passing of Mr C. S. Rangaswami, we shall miss a picturesque and patriarchal figure in the world of Indian financial journalism. Those who knew him only through the medium of the printed word in the columns of the "Indian Finance", missed meeting one of India's most scintillating conversationalists. His rare personal charm imparted to his ready wit a magnetism all its own. Many may not know that Mr Rangaswami was a gifted and lucid speaker and the press button command over the apt phrase so well-known to the readers of "Clive Street Gossip" did not desert him when he mounted a rostrum. His range of general knowledge was considerable and till eye-sight failed him, he was reading voraciously, with books held within a few inches of his face.

Mr Rangaswami was a great humanitarian and his sterling emotional qualities were brought into full play when Burma Indians arrived in Calcutta after an excruciating trek through waterless jungles. His capacity for leadership in that great national emergency was also fully brought out. He organised refugee kitchens and offered assistance to displaced persons and showed rare courage in the strenuous days of Calcutta's communal disturbances. Outside of these emergencies, he helped numerous deserving young men who drifted to Calcutta from the South in search of careers to secure positions and settle down there. Mr Rangaswami was one of the clearest headed of financial writers and he was held in high esteem by the London financial column writers and the Editorial Board of the London Financial Times, with whom he used to be in close touch. Maybe his own latter day philosophy about low money rates might not have

Indian Finance

found wide acceptance in a world of mounting money rates. But he based his views on experience garnered over decades of close study of our gilded markets and our lending rates. His suggestions for amendments to Company Law were very valuable and pragmatic.

He gave often an unusual and fresh slant to popular thinking on current problems, political and economic, which was in refreshing contrast to the routine bric-a-brac with which our mental feeding troughs are often filled. One always came back after a conversation with him mentally braced up and feeling richer for the experience.

His latter day support for the economic policies of the Nehru Government, has somewhat intrigued even his close friends. He believed that Nehru Government because of its excellent intentions and its planning enthusiasms deserved friendlier counsel than what the business community was disposed to offer and in what he conceived to be his patriotic duty defended some of their economic measures with customary generosity. This new attitude of his was to an extent based on his reaction to what he felt were reprehensible business practices of some of the business houses he knew.

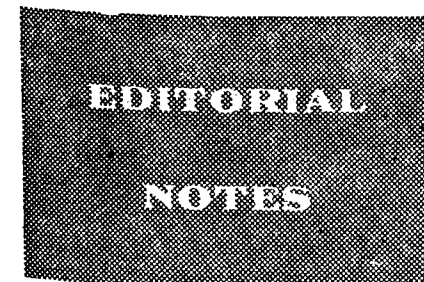
Mr Rangaswami put up a hard battle against failing health for five years—during which period whatever was left of his energies was consecrated to the columns of the "Indian Finance." The voice of the first Clive Street Gossiper has been hushed for ever. May his soul rest in peace!

*

"Ditcher" writes in "Capital"

IT IS ALL TOO OFTEN MY MISFORTUNE TO FIND myself writing obituaries of people who do not belong to my profession; the task is infinitely worse when the subject is a fellow journalist. Mr C. S. Rangaswami, with whose death the Indian Financial Press has indeed lost an able and gifted member, was the founder-editor of 'Capital' Calcutta and contemporary, INDIAN FINANCE, and will be remembered as the "Eavesdropper", whose gossip on the Clive Street scene always made interesting reading. But that was not his sole distinction. He was an expert on India's monetary matters and his advice and comment on these were widely listened to. He was a fluent and persuasive speaker and was well known as possessing a scintillating manner of conversation which won him many friends and influenced important people. He was an intimate of innumerable prominent ditchers, including Pat Lovett and Geoffrey Tyson, both of whom wrote under that name in 'Capital'. Mr Rangaswami, I am told, was always determined to succeed in life in a big way. I naturally refused to accept defeat in all things. That perhaps explains some of his actions which might have seemed extraordinary to people of lesser calibre. For instance, he said to have arrived in Calcutta early in his working life, after a not particularly successful start in broking business in Bombay, stayed in one of the more expensive hotels with only Rs 3 in his pocket. It was quite some time before he could earn enough to sustain a beginning like that. During the period, I am told, he started Indian Finance in collaboration with a relative, Mr P. R. Srinivas—who edited the paper for many years and now works with a chain of newspapers in Madras—with a capital of only Rs 200. Rangaswami's interests extended beyond professional field, and he was a good friend to a number of educational and charitable institutions. His was a life lived worthily and

March 28, 1959



Nehru's Hindi

Mr Nehru's failure to recognize and acknowledge the appositeness of "Kritrima Nabhomandal" as Hindi equivalent for "Artificial Planetarium" has given Seth Govind Das an excellent opportunity for a shrewd dig at his leader. The Seth, who next to Shri Tandonji is the Grand Apostle of the Hindi cult, refused, as he is perfectly entitled to do, to accept Mr Nehru as an authority on simple Hindi. Mr Nehru, he said, had never passed any examination in Hindi and would fall if he now appeared for primary examination in the Rashtra Bhasha.

In his enthusiasm to defend Hindi, Sethji has overlooked that his criticism of Nehru amounts to a condemnation of the language. If Mr Nehru who was born and bred up in Allahabad is incapable of passing a primary examination in Hindi, with what justification can this language, which is foreign to the majority of the inhabitants of this country, be foisted on them as the official language?

But Nehru's puzzlement over 'Kritrima Nabhomandal' itself is a puzzle, and it is difficult to understand why he prefers 'Artificial Planetarium' to the illiterate in either language, both are equally incomprehensible. The Hindi equivalent at least is simpler, in that it consists of seven syllables, against ten of the 'Artificial Planetarium.' 'Kritrima Nabho-mandal' has also the advantage that its meaning

will be clear to speakers of all the Indian languages derived from Sanskrit or with a large Sanskrit admixture. But the word 'kritrima,' in addition to the meaning 'artificial' is also used in some Indian languages to mean 'mischievous.' That perhaps, is responsible for the mischief.

*

Coke oven & Gas Grid

The reference made by the Chief Minister of West Bengal to the smoke menace in Calcutta, and the hopes of economic regeneration of the State held out by the completion of the coke oven at Durgapur, have whetted the eagerness of the public for early completion of the remaining stages of the project. One of the most important by-products of the coke oven is gas, of which 15 million cubic feet will be available every day for a daily output of 1000 tons of hard coke. This quantity is double the present estimated requirement of Calcutta, but the problem is to bring it to the city. This will involve laying of a pipe line from Durgapur to Calcutta. The total cost, according to figures recently given in the State Assembly by Dr B. C. Roy, is estimated at Rs 2.5 crores with a foreign exchange component of Rs 1.5 crores.

Though the gas grid forms part of the integrated project, and should have been ready simultaneously with the completion of the coke oven in order to ensure maximum economy of operation, it is evident that the time table has been thrown out of gear by shortage of foreign exchange which possibly accounts for the delay in securing the Central Government's approval of the gas grid scheme. Dr Roy stated that the scheme had been sent to the Government of India and he expected that their approval will be received by May next. Completion of the project would take another six months from that date.

The delays in taking up further stages of the project highlight the achievement of completing the central piece, the coke oven, without overstepping the schedule. It is relevant to mention in this connection that, for the first time in India, metallurgical coke will be produced out of coals which had been so long considered unsuitable for the purpose. The Durgapur Coke oven, as Mr A. B. Ganguly, Administrator of the Project, indicated, has thus shown the way for more efficient utilisation of the country's coal resources and the conservation of high grade metallurgical coals of which India has only limited deposits.

The construction was taken up in 1956 and its completion in two and a half years is regarded as a record for this type of work. Full credit for the achievement goes to the West German firm of Messrs Carl Still Export (GmbH) who were entrusted with the construction and to the engineers and technicians engaged on the job. Mr K. F. Still, who had specially come down to be present at the inauguration, described the completion of the project in time as the result of the joint effort of the

German engineers and their Indian counterparts which demonstrated what such co-operation could achieve in the field of industrialisation. The happy precedent set up in the construction of the coke oven plant should have fruitful field of application in the remaining stages of the project, which envisages the establishment of an industrial complex of chemical and metallurgical industries. In both fields, German equipment and 'know-how' will be of invaluable assistance.

*

Speaker's Code

No-confidence motions against presiding officers of legislative bodies tend to drag down the dignity of the high office and thus undermine the basis of orderly discussion which is the essence of the parliamentary system. There is clearly need for an understanding on the part of all concerned to avoid the creation of situations which lead to the adoption of such unfortunate expedients. The no-confidence motion against the Speaker of the West Bengal Assembly, which fortunately was not pressed to a division has, however, led to one good result and established a desirable precedent. The Speaker has announced his decision to resign his directorship of a company which led to the motion. The debate has also forcibly underlined the need for setting up sound conventions regarding the position of the Speaker and to draw up a code of conduct by which he should order his actions. This is a point which is best tackled on an all-India basis by the Speakers' Conference.

In parliamentary matters India has generally chosen to follow British precedents. But it has not always been possible to do so, on account of differing conditions in the two countries. There are also significant departures regarding conventions governing the Speaker. If the Speakers in India are not required to give up their party affiliations, nor are they assured of uncontested returns in subsequent elections.

In the U.K., the practice, as Mr Sankar Das Banerjee reminded the House, is that the Speaker withdrew from politics as also from the Boards of State-managed concerns. As regards private concerns, it depended on the nature of the company. But it is an accepted principle that the Speaker should not be connected with any concern whose affairs are likely to come under parliamentary scrutiny. The adoption of this principle in India would practically cover all companies, in view of the comprehensive scope of company legislation and the Industries Regulation Act.

If the principle, "Once a Speaker always a Speaker" is to be followed, there is need for review of the question of the Speaker's salary and privileges. One interesting feature of the debate was the anxiety displayed by the Communist members for upholding British precedents in parliamentary matters. Will they agree to abide by the same precedents as regards their conduct as a party inside and outside the legislatures?

Elementary Education

Speaking in the Lok Sabha, Dr K. L. Shrimali, Union Minister for Education, made a review of the progress of primary education in the country and referred to the measures the Government have in view for expediting the attainment of the objective of free and compulsory primary education to children between the ages of six and eleven.

There has been general dissatisfaction at the poor pace of primary education and the failure to achieve the original objective of free and compulsory primary education by the end of the Second Plan, with the objective being set for realisation by the end of the Third Plan, has naturally caused concern to educationalists and the public.

Dr Shrimali listed two factors as having held up progress. While in almost every State girls' education has tended to lag behind boys' education, general progress is far from satisfactory in areas which are economically backward. Progress in the different States is also marked by pronounced variations. While Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar etc have a percentage of school going children which is lower than even 40 per cent, at the other end there are States like, Punjab, Bombay Madras Bengal, Kerala etc which have succeeded in providing elementary education to more than 60 per cent of the school going children. Kerala leads the other States with a percentage of 99.8 per cent which indicates near attainment of the target. Outlay on elementary education will therefore have to be concentrated in those States which are now trailing behind if the objective is to be realised by the end of the Third Plan period.

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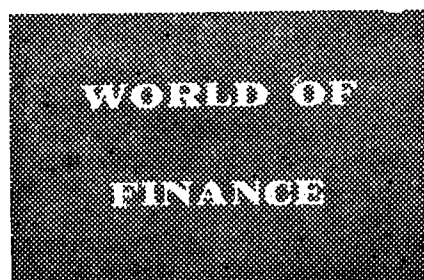
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More on Rs 100 Crore Agreement

NONE of the changes appertaining to the agreement in regard to the Rs 100 crores under Public Law 480 counterpart funds has yet manifested itself in the latest week's banking returns. This was, of course, partly anticipated in this column, since we had thought it possible that the Central Government might, for reasons of their own, defer the completion of the transactions as such, whereunder they would receive Rs 100 crores from the State Bank's special Deposits, to the next fiscal year. There may be another reason responsible for the failure to materialise of this special set of transactions, and since we had last week made no mention of this factor, it would be useful if we were to take cognisance of this other aspect.

Some few weeks ago, the information was vouchsafed to us that the procedure to be adopted in the making over of monies by US Embassy authorities to the Central Government would be that such payment would be in the nature of reimbursement of expenditures already incurred by the country. That is to say, if, for example, Rs 26 crores have been set apart for the Refinance Corporation, and if the Central Government had dur-

ing the last two years been making provision in the Revenue Budget for allocation to the Refinance Corporation, the fact remains that physical payment to the Central Government is made only after physical payment is made by the Central Government. This procedure is, as we see, known to be in force. It is possible—but not, we fancy probable—that the same procedure is adopted in regard to the current loan agreements covering Rs 100 crores. For, on the one hand, it may be that some element of the work to be done on the River Valley Projects as envisaged in the agreements has already been completed, and, in such a case, the Central Government would stand to get immediate recompense; but there would be great difficulty in determining the quantum constituted by such completed work against which the Central Government could be deemed to be fit to be recompensed. On the other hand, the very nature of River Valley Projects is that their execution takes considerable time. Does this mean, as it would so mean if the procedure were to apply, that the funds be indefinitely—may be for some years—on deposit with the State Bank? We rather fancy, on the contrary, that quite a different system would have to be adopted in respect of this Rs 100 crores. We imagine that the receipts under this head would be credited to the special development fund, which is one of the budgetary heads. The explanatory memorandum indeed points out that the head, Transfer of Development Assistance from the Government of USA, "accommodates the transactions relating to the assistance received from the USA under Development Assistance Programme and Public Law 480". Unfortunately, the explanatory paragraphs thereafter confuse rather than clarify. For, the

loan assistance under Public Law 480 for which credit has been taken in the Budget year is only Rs 6 crores, and, in the current year, the relevant figure was Rs 68 crores. The only possible inference is that, at the time the budget was drawn up, the negotiations in respect of this Rs 100 crores had been rather uncertain in what they indicated of prospects. Thus, it will be seen that the transactions relating to the re-disbursement of Public Law 480 counterpart funds are confusing in the extreme. Since it seems possible that they should be available for helping out the Government's Ways and Means position, a clarification from authority would be helpful.

Special Receipt in Foreign Balances?

There has been a break in the expansion of currency circulation with Active Notes, during the week ended March 20, declining by Rs 3.17 crores to Rs 1692.60 crores. Rupee Coin also returned from circulation for Rs 0.61 crores. Consequently, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till improved by Rs 3.72 crores to Rs 14.70 crores.

In the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank, a noteworthy feature was the rise of Rs 5.49 crores to Rs 38.75 crores in Balances Held Abroad. That this was due to some special receipts is suggested by the fact that, on the other side of the ledger, Other Deposits are also seen to be higher by a similar amount, in being marked up by Rs 5.32 crores at Rs 120.65 crores.

The Central Government's balances are substantially lower by Rs 15.06 crores at Rs 51.17 crores. This is seen to be mainly owing to payment by the Central Government of monthly instalments to the State Governments, whose balances have more than doubled from Rs 17.07 crores to Rs 36.01 crores; and this has been accomplished after the indebtedness of State Governments has been reduced by Rs 5.60 crores. It would appear that the Central Government have had recourse to deficit financing, as Investments are marked up by Rs 15.19 crores at Rs 259.68 crores. There is also this interesting fact, that Bills Payable are higher by nearly Rs 13 crores. This would mean that drafts on the Reserve Bank issued by Government have not yet been presented for payment. Such a rise would also indicate the higher tempo of Government disbursements as the fiscal year-end approaches.

The balances of member banks have improved by Rs 6.25 crores to Rs 74.22 crores, with the State Bank accounting for rather more than half of this. However, it would appear that Scheduled Banks found it necessary to increase their borrowings, since the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank have risen by nearly

Indian Finance

Rs 13 crores from Rs 100.30 crores to Rs 113.03 crores; and the advances against usance bills account for Rs 4.13 crores of this rise.

Finally, as already pointed out, Balances Held Abroad improved by Rs 5.49 crores to Rs 38.75 crores.

According to the return of the State Bank for March 20, Deposits have risen further by Rs 5.61 crores to Rs 506.91 crores. There has been no fresh investment in gilt-edged, but other Assets are higher again by Rs 14 crores at Rs 14.02 crores. The total of Advances is marked up by Rs 0.90 crores at Rs 202.80 crores. Borrowings have been shaded by Rs 1 crore to Rs 6.50 crores. In the result, cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank has gone up by Rs 4.22 crores to Rs 28.51 crores.

Thanks mainly, but by no means solely, to the State Bank, Deposits of Scheduled Banks rose during the week ended March 13 by Rs 13.64 crores to Rs 1662.07 crores. But, owing to the busy season pressure, the expansion in Advances caused another rise of Rs 9.26 crores to Rs 979.04 crores. It, therefore, became necessary for the Scheduled Banks, even after disinvesting in gilt-edged for Rs 3.30 crores, to increase their borrowings from the Reserve Bank by Rs 10.50 crores to Rs 46.42 crores. In the result, Cash Balances were practically unchanged at Rs 150.70 crores.

Economic aspects of British election prospects

By Paul Einzig

THERE is a growing interest in business circles in the prospects of the general election. Seldom has there been such close inter-relationship between economic developments and election prospects in Britain as there is at the present time. This relationship is mutual and reciprocal. The probable date chosen by the Prime Minister for the general election and the views taken about its probable result strongly influence business prospects and the Stock Exchange. On the other hand, Mr Macmillan's choice of a date and the prospects of a Conservative victory depend in turn on the trend of business activity.

It is no wonder every investor, stockbroker, banker and industrialist follows very closely the fluctuating prospects of an early General Election and the fluctuating prospects of a Conservative victory. Election date and election prospects are the favourite topics of conversation wherever business men meet. They receive a more than usual degree of attention in the financial press. Public opinion surveys are awaited with keen interest on the Stock Exchange. At least one recent instance that appeared to be indications that in some quarters there was unusual intelligent anticipation of the re-

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sult of such a survey before it appeared in print.

Until recently sentiment in business circles was strongly against an early election. It was feared that owing to the unemployment position the Government's chances of being confirmed in office would not be too high and for this reason it was considered expedient to wait till the autumn in anticipation of a further substantial decline in unemployment. There was, however, recently a marked improvement in the unemployment situation and for this reason the number of those politicians and businessmen who think that Mr Macmillan will, or at any rate should, decide in favour of a spring election, has increased considerably.

An argument in favour of early election is that up to the present business recovery has not been accompanied by any noteworthy increase in the cost of living. The cost of living is about 2½ per cent higher than it was 12 months ago, against an average increase of about 5 per cent a year during the previous 10 years. There is reason to fear, however, that even though the employment position is likely to continue to improve between now and October this improvement would be accompanied by a rise in the cost of living. This would mean that on balance the Government would win a number of working class votes influenced by the employment position but it would lose a number of middle class votes influenced by the cost of living position. Whether on balance there would be a net gain or a net loss is anybody's guess.

The apparent improvement of the international political outlook also favours an early Election. It is true, assuming that the Foreign Ministers' Conference will begin on May 11th a spring election would presumably take place in the middle of that Conference. This is no reason, however, for a postponement of the election. It would be otherwise if the Summit Meeting were to begin in May. The Prime Minister's presence in the country during the electoral campaign would be indispensable. On the other hand, there is no reason why the Foreign Secretary should not stay in Geneva and pay only one or two flying visits to his constituents. Since there is no likelihood of a Summit Meeting until the early summer a spring general election would not clash with it. Indeed, it would be a powerful argument that Mr Macmillan's mandate should be confirmed at the general election to enable him to represent his country at the Summit Meeting with an enhanced prestige derived from winning the election.

Considerations of Labour relations, too, appear to favour an early Election. During recent months the number and extent of wage increases has not been unduly excessive even though most increases have been unjustified, having regard to the stability of the cost of living and the persistence of the business recession. But quite recently the unions representing the employees of the nationalised Bri-

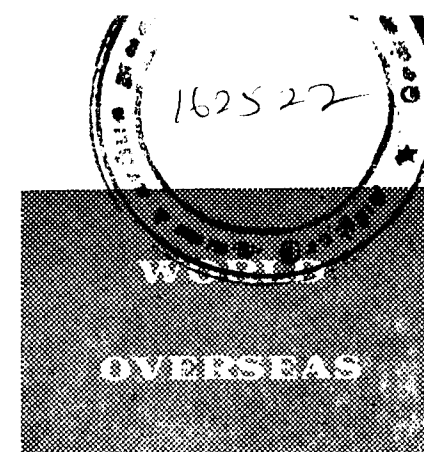
tish Railways came forward with a demand for a substantial wage increase. There is not a shadow of justification for this claim. The railways are running at a loss and the wage increase would either mean an inflationary increase of transport charges or an inflationary subsidy in some form or other. Nor is this all, if an increase is granted to transport workers it would initiate another round of wage increases. The rise in the cost of living would become accentuated and inflation would resume the course at which it was proceeding before it was slowed down by Mr Thorneycroft's disinflationary measures.

The Government may feel tempted to concede some increase in order to accelerate the recovery from the business recession. Should it do so it would inevitably antagonise the middle class voters whose attitude is largely determined by the cost of living. On the other hand, should the Government categorically reject the wage demand it would antagonise its supporters among the working classes. Since it is bound to take several months before the wage dispute will develop to a decisive stage the Government would have time to get over the general election without having to commit itself in either direction. Should the general election be postponed, however, to the autumn by that time the Government would have to show its hand.

Notwithstanding the above powerful array of arguments in favour of an early election it is by no means certain that Mr Macmillan will decide in that sense. The results of recent by-elections are inconclusive; those of recent public surveys are not sufficiently encouraging to make an early Election appear reasonably safe. Fortunately for Mr Macmillan, he need not make up his mind until after the Budget by which time business recovery may have made further progress. The Budget concessions too, are liable to influence many people who would be inclined to vote Conservative, not indeed out of gratitude for the tax concessions but for fear that a Labour Government would restore high taxation.

A consideration that may conceivably play a decisive part in favour of deferring the Election to the Autumn is that Mr Macmillan having succeeded in persuading President Eisenhower to agree to a Summit Meeting will want to attend that Meeting and would be most reluctant to risk having to relinquish office before it takes place. For this reason, as for many others, the prospects of a Conservative victory would have to improve quite considerably during the next few weeks in order to induce Mr Macmillan to take the risk of an early Election. Should unemployment continue to decline at an even higher rate than during the past month, and should the cost of living remain stable, he might conceivably decide that the risk is a reasonable one.

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US Notes

THE steepness of the climb of labour productivity (output per man-hour) in American industry during the last five months has far exceeded expectations. Business analysts had anticipated a considerable increase but not one of such sharpness.

Government economists, just as surprised as everyone else, are now confident that US industrial productivity jumped to a record-breaking high in the last quarter of 1958 and that it is continuing to grow at a swift rate.

Where does this spectacular development, which enables American companies to turn out more goods with a smaller work force, stem from?

Part of the explanation is that company officials became cost-conscious during the recession and that workers have been more efficient. But productivity has mounted chiefly because of the huge sums corporations have spent in the last few years for research and development of products and processes, and for more efficient plant and equipment.

Investment by American industry in research and development during 1958 totalled an estimated \$8,300 million. Outlays for this purpose have shot up precipitously in recent years and are expected to continue to rise. By 1961, it is estimated industry will be spending close to \$10,000 million on research and development.

Similarly, expenditures for new plant and equipment have been on a sharply rising scale in the period from early 1955 to mid-1957 when declining business activity resulted in lower capital expenditures. The total capital outlays for these years were as follows: 1955—\$28,700 million; 1956—\$35,080 million; and 1957—\$36,960 million. Although the 1958 total of \$30,530 million was considerably lower, it was still a sizeable investment in the future.

All of these developments, it now turns out, have contributed more than had been anticipated to higher industrial efficiency.

This upsurge in efficiency has had another effect: it enabled corporations to attain a sharp recovery of profits in the last quarter of 1958 without a proportionate increase in sales. The preliminary estimate of the annual rate of corporate profits in the last quarter of 1958 is \$44,000 million, up \$4,100 million, or 10 per cent, from the annual rate in the fourth quarter of 1957.

But government economists now believe that the final figure for the fourth-quarter annual rate of corporate profits will be even bigger. They suspect that corporate profits

this year will be nearer \$50,000 million, rather than \$47,000 million, the amount forecast by President Eisenhower in his budget message to Congress in early January.

However, government economists also expect as production continues to rise, the rate of productivity will level off later this year as older and less efficient productive facilities, now in reserve, are placed in operation.

The best guess of these exports now is that productivity in 1959 will be about 3 per cent higher than it was in 1958.

If such a 3 per cent productivity increase over the 1958 rate is realised during this year, it would be double the increase that occurred in the peak business year of 1957.

The significance of such a productivity increase can be enormous. Over the past two-thirds of a century the annual increase in productivity has accounted for nine-tenths of the increase in real income. Hence, productivity holds the key to sustained economic growth and higher living standards without dangerous inflation.

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to be—for, after all, these changes are also relevant to the discussion of the economy—his acutely perceptive chapter on some Factors of Economic Change which deals with the effect of technology and human relationships in industry touches upon some relevant social considerations.

★

The inevitability of the kind of changes we are seeking to effect has been related by Mr Venkatasubbiah to our immediate past, the kind of politics we had, the kind of administrative legacy we inherited and the structural changes effected in our social and economic life by the Second World War. Of the purely economic changes themselves, Mr Venkatasubbiah's theorem

is that India is in the throes of a transition from a colonial to modern industrial economy with all the attendant pains of wanting to skip historical processes. And these efforts did not start on the fifteenth of August 1947. Indeed, in certain important senses, the theoretician's conceptualised 'underdeveloped economy' is hardly applicable to India. Though it would be wrong to consider Indian economy at this stage as anything but under developed for all practical purposes, it is not hopelessly so as is often assumed in certain theoretical abstractions of under-development. Thus the theory of the vicious circle that perpetuates under-development is not entirely applicable to India. This is so, because, at the point of time when momentum was sought to be im-

parted to it by planned endeavour, it was not in a state of complete inertia. Indigenous entrepreneurship has made its impact on it and the Second World War had helped to diversify it. Administratively and organisationally, India was adequately, if not abundantly, provided. Institutional adaptability and experimentation, which is one of the most notable features of Indian development efforts were made possible because, the country had a sufficient degree of administrative 'sophistication'. This is also the reason why India was able to absorb (and absorb without waste) large quantities of foreign assistance. The multiplier effect of such investment is striking because of the comparative maturity of the economic social and administrative framework available in the country.

Of the *raison d'être*, in purely economic terms, of the current tendencies in the Indian economy, Mr Venkatasubbiah is equally cogent. Indian plans are nothing but a conscious effort at co-ordinating factors that make a rapid development possible. Here our resemblance to the theoretical construction of an undeveloped economy is closer. In his chapter on planning, he discusses sympathetically, the claims of the present planning to be socialistic and the extent of the inevitability of such socialism in it. And he makes the shrewd point that in important formal contexts, accredited representatives of private enterprise have themselves accepted and even urged its inevitability. He quotes the stand taken by the Indian Delegation to the International Business Conference in New York in 1944. It was argued there that the question of 'government interference would be determined by the needs of planning, especially of the economically under-developed countries'. Of course, the issue was then mixed up with mental reservations about 'alien government' and so on, but the reluctance to go along with US ideological zeal for free enterprise had solid economic reasons. In fact, Indian enterprise has never had, until quite recently, any objections in principle to government interference. Part of the reason for this may well be the fact that it has itself grown to manhood under the paternal concern of a government that made good use of protective tariff in important cases. In any case, the economic reasons for government's taking on significant economic tasks at this stage of under-development are too substantial to be dislodged easily.

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But, what is important is that by accepting mixed economy for the means of economic development, the Government of India accepted socialist planning; but what is more significant, it accepted capitalism as a permanent institution. There can hardly be any doubt, that both for reasons of feasibility and for reasons flowing from the logic of 'mixed economy,' India is unlikely to want to destroy capitalism.

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In so far as planning implies changes, it implies not only increase in wealth but a displacement of a whole series of 'unsatisfactory, out-dated or inert factors in our economy.' These factors are not only economic, like chronic under-development and low capital formation, but socio-political attitudes stratified by social attitudes and conventions. These changes are taking place rapidly in some directions and heart-breakingly slowly in others. But that the face of India is being visibly changed can hardly be doubted. If anyone wants a convenient summary of the evidence in this regard, I would recommend to him Mr Venkatasubbiah's book.

RAJESWAROPPER

March 28, 1959

GATEWAY GOSSIP

THE Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation is one of an adequate number and range of specialised financial institutions that exist in the country for rendering assistance in industrial development. It is not for me to delineate the differences in the functions of these institutions. So far as the ICIC is concerned, it helps industrial development in three ways. First of all, it undertakes underwriting operations for new capital issues in the private sector, and flowing from this the ICIC is under obligation to take up investments to the extent to which the capital called up may remain unsubscribed. Even apart from this, the ICIC has made it its function to invest in industrial undertakings on its own initiative and this aspect of the working of the ICIC has tended to become more important in recent times. Thirdly the ICIC also grants loans in both rupee currency as well as in foreign currency. Thus it could be seen that the ICIC is mainly an investor unlike the Industrial Finance Corporation which is a financier. It is also to be noted that the ICIC allows its funds to be used not only for the starting of new industries but also for the expansion and rehabilitation of old industries.

After the early arduous days when it would not have been possible for any institution and especially of the kind which the ICIC represents, to look towards the future with any degree of optimism or certainty, the ICIC could now be said to have planted its feet firm on the ground. It was the dynamic leadership provided by Dr A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, its chairman at the time of its birth, which stood the ICIC against the difficulties of its early days. Now at a critical stage of its growth, the institution is unfortunate to lose Dr Ramaswami Mudaliar who has resigned his chairmanship. However, the ICIC could consider itself fortunate that Dr Ramaswami Mudaliar continues in the Board of Directors, which will therefore place his wise counsel at the disposal of the institution. It is even more fortunate that the ICIC has found an equally efficient and versatile chairman in Mr G. L. Mehta who during his ambassadorial days in Washington, has acquired a host of friends not only among official circles in New York but also in the ranks of private businessmen and who could utilise this foreign influence to the benefit of the ICIC.

The report of the Directors for 1958 bears impressive testimony to the important role the ICIC has been playing in the development of industries in the country, by means of assistance rendered to industries both new and old. By the end of 1958, the company had agreed to give financial assistance for Rs 1337 lakhs excluding applications sanctioned but subsequently withdrawn by the applicants. This

total was made up of two parts, one part comprising rupee assistance which was given for an amount of Rs 1021 lakhs, and the other in Foreign Currency loans. Referring to the Foreign Currency loans granted by the ICIC, Mr G. L. Mehta pointed out that this item has tended to increase over the last year. I may recall, in this connection, the ungenerous criticisms that were levelled against the ICIC about two years ago for what was considered to be its inability to grant loans in Foreign Currency in spite of the 10 million dollars of foreign credit made available to it by the World Bank. It was at that time pointed out in these columns that such criticisms against the ICIC were rather premature for the reason that it was not the fault of the ICIC that it could not grant loans in foreign currency if it received no applications for such credit. The situation, had since then, changed and the foreign exchange shortage that became such a general feature of the country's economy in the last year had provided the ICIC with the opportunity to rectify the impression that had been formed out of impatience at its working.

It is the influence which the ICIC exerts by providing risk capital which more than its other functions, justifies the existence of such an institution. In this field, the role of the company has grown in importance while its business has also risen in volume. The Chairman Mr G. L. Mehta points with satisfaction at the progress, the ICIC has made in the provision of such capital which is indicated by the fact that till date, the company has completed 16 underwriting operations involving an amount of Rs 500 lakhs. This included issues of Equity as well as Preference Capital and Debentures some of which were Public Issues by means of Prospectus and others "Rights" Issues to Company's shareholders or their nominees. In this connection Mr G. L. Mehta, points out that out of this sum of Rs 500 lakhs in respect of which the ICIC undertook underwriting operations, it was necessary for the Company to take up only Rs 178 lakhs in shares and debentures, the balance being subscribed by the investing public. Now this makes it necessary that the achievements of the ICIC should be judged not by the volume of its own investments alone, but by the volume and size of capital it had helped to raise. Under conditions of investment markets in India, when there is a marked initial reluctance on the part of investors to take up newly offered capital, the importance of the services rendered by the ICIC to create confidence in investors could not be exaggerated. In the process the ICIC could also broaden the investment market if it sets out to sell its investments prudently and gradually. This Mr Mehta points out is the policy of the institution.

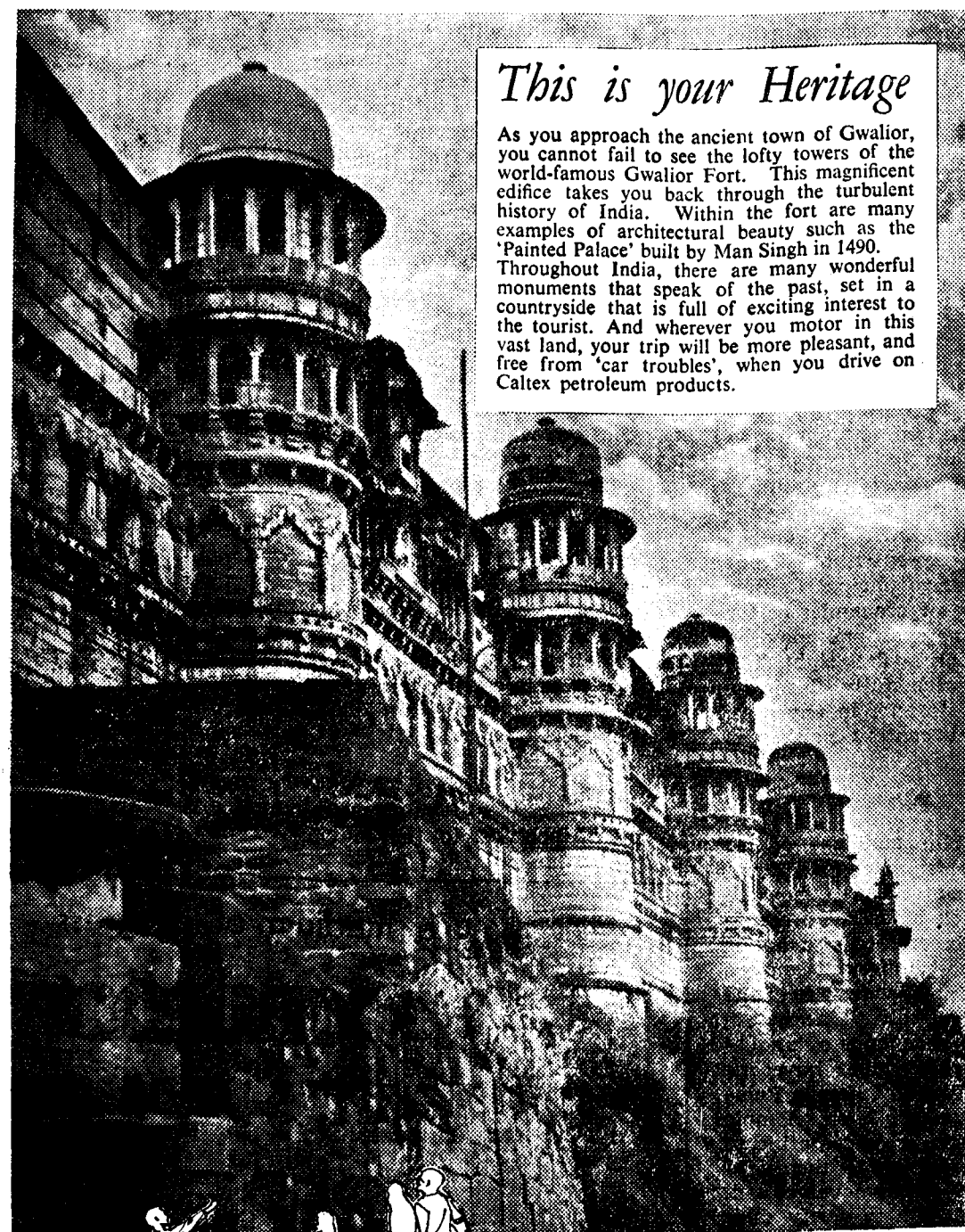
ICIC Forges Ahead

In its direct investments the ICIC, Mr Mehta explains, has been guided by strategic considerations of the country's economy and he illustrates this by the investments undertaken by the company in about seven automobile enterprises for an amount of Rs 216 lakhs. If the ICIC has thus thrown its weight on the side of the automobile industry it was because of the key role of road transport in the economic development of the country. The way in which road transport had relieved the shortage in transport facilities that at one time threatened to take serious proportions, would vindicate the operations of the ICIC in the automobile industry.

However, Mr Mehta has indicated that the ICIC, in its general operations, is not allergic to any particular venture if it is not an ill-conceived or a speculative scheme. He has in this connection pointed out that he would welcome informal discussions with responsible industrialists and entrepreneurs even before the submission of formal applications for the help of the ICIC. This as he says, would obviate much delay in considering applications by the ICIC after their formal submission by intending entrepreneurs and save the ICIC from criticisms of being dilatory in its dealings and the sponsoring industrialists from misunderstandings and misgivings

about the objects and aims of the ICIC.

Thus, the ICIC has in the course of a short period grown to great stature as an institution specialising in the provision of longterm finance to industries in the private sector. But a stage has now been reached when, in view of the increasing demand upon the funds of the institution, deriving from the gathering momentum of industrialisation in the country, the ICIC would have to set out to strengthen its own resources so as to be in a position to meet all its demands upon it. The capital of the company at present exceeds a little over Rs 12 crores. The commitments by way of assistance to industrial concerns and other items, account for more than Rs 6 crores, leaving a balance in cash and by way of bank balances of a little over Rs 6 crores. Though this is by no means an unhappy situation, the funds of the ICIC may well turn out to be inadequate in the face of future demands upon it. Mr G. L. Mehta has himself pointed out that the rupee resources of the Company would be adequate only till the end of the current year. It is to be hoped that the ICIC would succeed in persuading the Government of the imperativeness of the need for giving Rupee advance for which a request has been made to the Government by the institution.



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As you approach the ancient town of Gwalior, you cannot fail to see the lofty towers of the world-famous Gwalior Fort. This magnificent edifice takes you back through the turbulent history of India. Within the fort are many examples of architectural beauty such as the 'Painted Palace' built by Man Singh in 1490. Throughout India, there are many wonderful monuments that speak of the past, set in a countryside that is full of exciting interest to the tourist. And wherever you motor in this vast land, your trip will be more pleasant, and free from 'car troubles', when you drive on Caltex petroleum products.



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Capital (Authorised and Subscribed)	£4,562,500
Paid-up Capital	£2,851,563
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Head Office:

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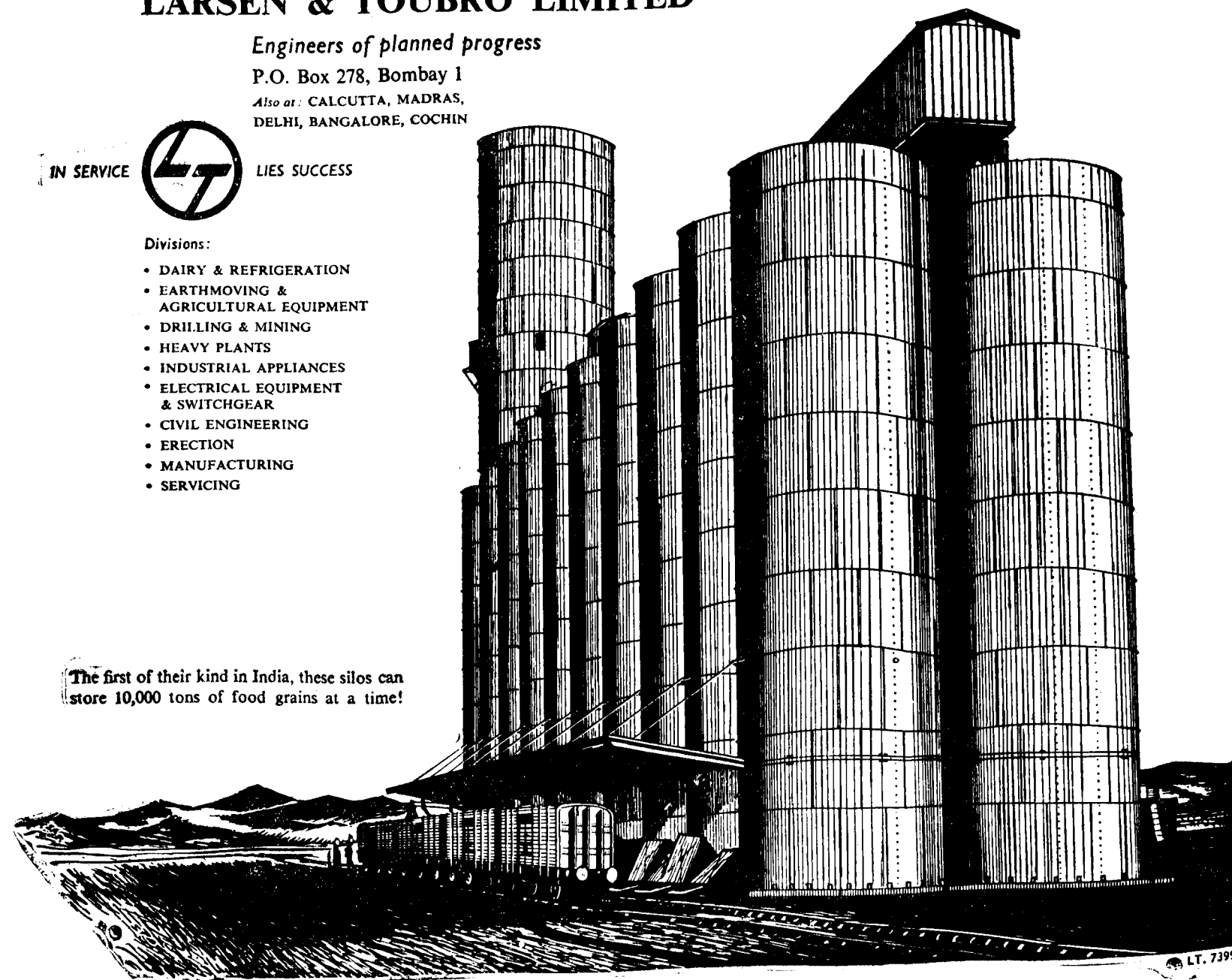
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- ERECTION
- MANUFACTURING
- SERVICING

The first of their kind in India, these silos can store 10,000 tons of food grains at a time!



OLYMPUS

second statutory report of the Ministry of Commerce and Industries Act, 1956 was presented to the Lok Sabha last Thursday by Mr. Satish Chandra, the Deputy Minister for Commerce and Industries. The report covers the period 1957-58 in many ways, an interesting period in the history of the Ministry. Requirements of the new Act had, by the beginning of this year, lost some of their novelty and readjustment had been made easy by the co-operative and helpful attitude of administration. This was also a year in which the Mundhra case exploded, strewing all over the place some unlovely examples of company practice. Unfortunately, the report under review has been asked to avoid comment on the merits of the investigation into the case, because a good deal of the sub judice. But enough has been said to make the case for a company law administration more unassailable than ever.

But, first, about the positive and encouraging aspects of its activities. 1957-58 saw the registration of a substantially larger number of companies than 1956-57. In all, 848 companies were registered in the immediately preceding year. Of these 961 were public and 896 were private companies. The majority of these companies were comparatively small, with an authorised capital of less than five lakhs. Only 28 were "giants" with authorised capital of more than a crore rupees. But the giants of this year were of smaller stature than those of the preceding year, since the average authorised capital for these has come down to Rs 2.1 crores compared to the Rs 6.1 crores of the immediately preceding year.

The report claims, with some justice, that the improvement in the number of companies registered during this year shows that the fall in the number of registrations in the first year was not due to the supposed obstacles to corporate activity inherent in the Act itself. With better understanding of the provisions of the Act, this particular superstition has disappeared. Moreover, helpful attitude of the department has been of a little responsible for the removal of doubts and misgivings. Timely advice on the interpretation of the various provisions has been readily available to company managements. Thus, a "better understanding of the Act and wider appreciation of the constructive attitude of the administration" has led to a more satisfactory state of affairs and the Act itself is no longer regarded "as a deterrent to new company formations".

A rather interesting development during the year under review

has been the increase in the number of companies in which Government was a shareholder. As the scope of direct economic activity of Government increases, the institutional framework of such activity is a matter of much experimentation. Departmental execution has been found inadequate for the complex needs of modern industrial entrepreneurship. Public corporations of an autonomous and semi-autonomous type are also being tried as one alternative. These have their obvious advantages, but they have also their equally obvious disadvantages. A third kind of institutional framework that has been tried by Government is that of a limited company with major and even minor shareholding by Government. This has the obvious attraction of approximating Government economic activity to that of a private entrepreneur and the consequential requirement to meet the private sector on its own ground. In other words, the enterprise is run on so-called "business principles" and the claims of (and doubts about) Government's ability to run efficiently modern enterprises get some chance of being verified. Indeed, even avowed socialists (like the right wing of the British labour party) think that this, rather than outright nationalisation, should be the principal institutional framework of the future socialist pattern. The idea has obvious advantages, since one of its features will be the blurring of the distinction between private and public sector. Supposing the Government is a 49 or 51 per cent holder in a company and allows the rest of the shares to be held by the public, then we shall be having a mixed economy in the strictest sense of the term. How far will this idea work is to be seen, but it is obviously worth trying.

Meantime, such Government companies as have already been created, need expert advice and one of the company law administrator's chief preoccupations this year has been the giving of such advice. By the very nature of its work, the company law administration has wide experience of the internal structure and organisation of corporate enterprise, of the administrative and accounting techniques and even methods of sales promotion. This experience, no less than the detailed knowledge of the provisions of the law (over which a general administrator may conceivably slip up only too often) is sure to be invaluable to Government enterprises.

One tendency that the report has noted with mixed feelings is the conversion of public companies into private companies. Of course, compared to the immediately pre-

ceding year, the number of such conversions has fallen precipitously—from 2272 to 54. So, as a tendency, it is arguable that the practice is on the wane. But the situation is not as simple as the figures would seem to indicate. In the first place, the conversion was merely a formal recognition of a de facto situation. In so far as private companies have ceased to be masquerading as public companies, it is all to the good. And "de jure" status as a private company has its disadvantages, especially in tax contexts. The report assures that Government do not necessarily look askance at such conversions, but where such conversion is resorted to "as a device or subterfuge" to evade the requirements of the Companies Act, the Government have to take action.

In a sense, our corporate sector is comparatively primitive and not so tightly organised as in the West. This has its redeeming features and the problems of the company law administration are to that extent simplified. For instance, nothing like the furore over the tortuous deals of British Alluminium that created such a furore in England recently has arisen in this country. Obtaining group control, cornering and other practices are not unknown here. We do not have the "legal brinkmanship" in which American and to some extent British entrepreneurs seem to delight. On the whole, the kind of skulduggery that we have to deal with is cruder. The spurious scrip, for instance, is plain cheating and that it is one of the problems of our administration is a measure of the comparative primitiveness of our corporate enterprise. I am not implying that man who corners shares within the letter of the law is necessarily a more refined individual than the man who simply forges them, though the point is perhaps arguable. Nor am I saying that our entire corporate structure is to be judged by some spectacular instances that have been dragged into limelight. But I do say that the nature of these malpractices throws a rather more lurid light on our corporate enterprise than do practices elsewhere on similar enterprise there.

Plainly, there is need for legal safeguards against the forging of scrips as also against negotiating credit against such scrips. There is also, again need for more effective control "over inter-company loans granted on the basis of guarantee given by persons connected with company management". Again, the obvious reference is to some of the revelations made by investigation into Mr. Mundhra's activities. It is to be seen what form such safeguards will take.

Other practices of doubtful propriety mentioned in the report are:

resignation of managing agents to become sole selling agents, taking of commission on bank overdrafts by directors and managing agents to increase their remuneration indirectly, contracts with associates of managing agents, irregular expenditure incurred by companies and employment of relatives of directors and managing agents. These are by no means new discoveries and there are others that are only too well known. Legal and other remedies will certainly have to be devised against these practices, but it is doubtful whether they will wholly succeed in curing the basic malady, which is a certain cynical disregard of business ethics.

One of the heartening features of the report is its revelation of the increasing awareness on the part "of the Judiciary of its far reaching powers" in the regulation of corporate enterprise. It cites the judgment of Mr. Justice P. B. Mukharji of the Calcutta High Court in the case of Richardson Cruddas Ltd., as one in which "the court for the first time in the legal history of the country, realised the 'far reaching character of the powers conferred on the courts to intervene in the management of joint stock companies'." The report, however, goes on to plead for expedition in the disposal of cases by the courts. In its own words: "If these provisions of the judicial supervision and review of business administration in cases of mismanagement and oppression are to achieve its objects,—it is essential for judicial processes to be adjusted not only to the pace and tempo of industrial life but also to its highly specialised needs and requirements so that business may not be hampered or held up due to the proverbial law's delays....." Behind this polysyllabic period is a gentle prod to the judiciary to get on with disposing the cases.

Another point of interest in the report is the indication of preferences in the modes of management of companies. Recent studies by the company law administration itself have shown that the strident assumption that the managing agency system had its tentacles firmly over a wide area of enterprise may need several qualifications. The figures given by this report too confirm that finding in way. Of the 1809 companies newly registered companies during 1956-57, only 31 were to be managed by managing agents or secretaries, treasurers, the others being managed by board of directors (1351) or managing directors (424). It would thus seem that managing agents: a form of management obtained less than 31 cases. Of course, the reason for this may be that the managing agency system is itself political disfavour and its future uncertain. Still, it is a fact of some interest.

DELHI REVIEW

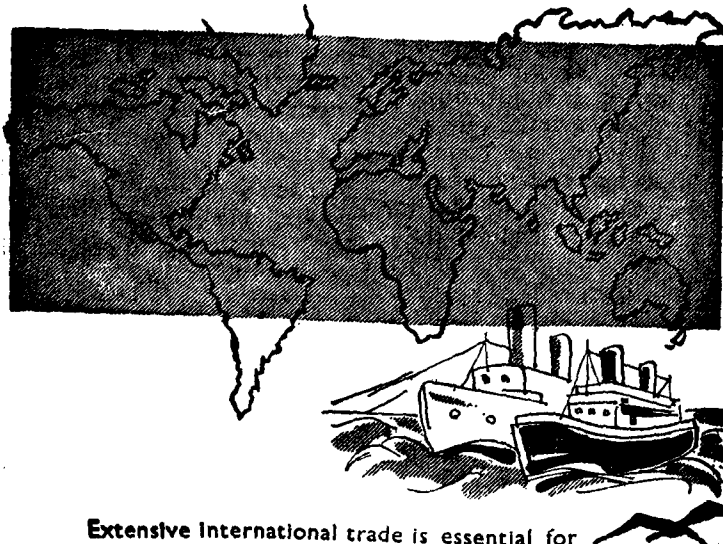
Company Law Administration

Morning breaks—
bustle in home,
the kitchen fire is lit,
children are dressed
for school,
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for the office
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can relax over her cup
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PGT 242

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	(As on 31-12-1958)
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Reserves	Rs. 14,40,000
Deposits	Rs. 7,19,35,000
Advances	Rs. 3,95,40,000
Working Capital	Rs. 9,18,94,000

(Rounded off to the nearest thousand)

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BANK WITH STATE BANK OF INDIA
INDIA'S LEADING BANK

March 28, 1959

THE PENINSULA

INDUSTRIALISATION of the State and the measures taken by the Government to give momentum to it figured prominently in the discussions on the budget in the Madras Legislature. The opportunity for such a discussion was presented by Mr Venkataraman, the Minister for Industries and Labour when he moved the demands under the head of "Industries." Mr Venkataraman utilised the opportunity for explaining the Government's industrial policy and to recount the achievements in the field, while for the opposition it was an opportunity to be seized to discredit the Government for what is imagined to be the failure of the latter to push up the pace of industrialisation and for conjuring comparisons with more advanced States in the country so as to imbue their arguments with more appeal.

Criticisms from the opposition parties and especially from the Communal parties, followed lines that have now become only too familiar from repetitions at every discussion on the subject. Always there is an appeal to the sense of mortification at the continuing backwardness especially in respect of heavy industries in the midst of greater progress elsewhere. Charges of slavishness towards the Centre and discrimination by the latter in the matter of allocating heavy industries and more money for general industrial development are the usual stock-in-trade of the Dravida Munnetra Kahakam, in their propaganda against the Government both inside the Legislature as well as outside it. There are also other speakers who occasionally betray an emotional fervour born out of local patriotism. Naturally the Government have a hard time when the subject of industrialisation is being discussed facing the opposition which cannot be persuaded or convinced with arguments however just and reasonable.

There was nothing to suggest that the DMK had changed their views on the subject, and along with the usual fare, failure to start heavy industries was prominently mentioned. As the DMK sees it there could not be any escape from responsibility and no excuse for failure in this matter since the State is not without reserves of iron ore, which are found in the Salem district as well as in Kotagiri in the Nilgiri district. There are also others who feel the absence of some heavy industries in the State and who would have the Government pay some more attention to this. While in view of the existence of iron ore deposits in some parts of the State, there could be no justification in the opinion of the opposition parties for the imbalance in the industrial structure of the State, Mr Venkataraman's approach was to preach patience, and to

indicate that there was also no immutability about the absence of heavy industries. In this connection he referred to some of the investigations being conducted at the National Metallurgy Laboratory at Jamshedpur on the reduction of low grade iron ore with non-coking and inferior coals. Whether the State could offer site for a large-scale steel plant utilising the iron ore of Salem district would depend on the success of the tests being at present carried on at Jamshedpur. However, Mr Venkataraman indicated the possibility of a low-shaft furnace at Salem. Mr Venkataraman also dismissed the charge of discrimination levelled against the Centre for what is considered to be the neglect of the needs of the Madras State in regard to more funds for industrial development. The Neyveli Lignite project erected by the Centre at a cost of Rs 75 crores would expose the unreasonableness of such charges.

In respect of the operations in the private sector, there were divergences in views expressed by opposition members. There was criticism against the Government by the ultra-left, of wooing the private sector too much which opened the gates to exploitation of labour while the DMK member would not admit that there was much of participation from local businessmen which he would explain in terms of competition from North Indian businessmen. The North Indian businessmen could be kept out if the Government could undertake to establish industries themselves.

The substance of these criticism was to call in question the very propriety of the approach of the Government to the question of industrialisation which in terms of the policy resolution as passed by the Centre involves the co-existence of the private sector and the public sector in fields demarcated though not exclusively for each and which stresses the supplementary and co-operative roles of the two sectors for progress. But Mr Venkataraman had not had to seek an explanation in terms of this resolution and there was no need to be apologetic about the existence of the private sector or about giving aid to it in their activities of expansion in view of the very formidability and magnitude of the problem. were the Government to assume exclusive responsibility for it. A reiteration of the Government's policy of giving aid to the private sector, should in the context of the criticisms against the private sector by the opposition, dispel any lingering doubts that the private sector might be entertaining about the attitude of the State Government, and pave the way for more fruitful and active participation in the industrial development, by the private sector. The attempt to mix socialism with the obliteration of the private sector evoked a reply

from Mr Venkataraman that was charged with sarcasm at the folly it involved. Mr Venkataraman made it clear that a policy by which employment could be found to a larger number was better than the socialism which by killing the private sector would allow many to starve for want of employment. And this was the prime justification for the private sector, that it promise more opportunities for employment than the Government would have been able to ensure by their efforts alone.

It is to the private sector that State owes much of the increase in industrial activity that was witnessed recently. The Dunlop factory at Ambattore, the electrical machinery factory, that were opened only about a month ago represent attempts of the private sector to put to use the many advantages which the State offers in the industrial field. In view of these late instances of new industries that have sprung up in the State it would not be true to say that the State is lagging behind in starting new industries or that it presents a picture of neglect by the private sector. In fact compared to some of its own neighbours such as Andhra Pradesh, and Kerala, progress had been greater and there should be no reason for frustration or disappointment or for self-pity at greater activity in other parts of the country.

In Kerala, for instance there is no key industry worth the name while Andhra Pradesh also could not boast anything more than what Madras possesses. This is not to suggest that there is no scope in any of these States for further progress in the erection of more heavy industries, but only that in the context of the resources position of the country as a whole and especially in the face of the foreign exchange shortage that had become a serious bottleneck in the development of more industries in the country, complaints about a particular region being left to lag behind others, appear exaggerated and misconceived.

In respect of the need for dispersal of industries Mr Venkataraman said that an industry could not be set up in a haphazard way and at random in any place but would be guided in its location by

technological factors such as availability of raw materials, power, availability of skilled labour etc. However the development of an industry at a particular place, would after a stage, itself set in motion certain deglomeration factors, whereby there would be a tendency towards dispersal. For instance, after the original reserve of skilled labour has been used up, labour scarcity may stifle the further growth of the industry there. There is thus an element of inevitability in the development of a particular industry in a particular place and also an amount of automatism about the dispersal of such an industry. This dispersal could of course be assisted by the Government by supplying deficiencies whenever and wherever possible. But such dispersal itself has to follow certain lines as determined by natural factors and the scope for Governmental interference in rectifying deficiencies in other places.

There was much concern expressed by the members belonging even to the opposition parties for the development of small-scale and cottage industries in the State. There is scope for such development not only along lines in which such industries had grown in the country, but also along lines on which some of the highly technical industries operate in the foreign countries. The automobile industry in America, as pointed out by Mr Venkataraman functions on the basis of the assembling components and parts supplied by small ancillary units. This, while facilitating mass production at the finishing stage of production, enables automobiles to be produced at a cost not possible were all operations to be concentrated in one firm.

The development of industries in the country, had, however, followed lines, that could not be considered satisfactory, from the point of view of giving scope for the emergence of the small-scale sector as an ancillary wing to large-sized firms. The automobile industry for example is characterised by concentration of component production in the assembling firm itself. With rare and minor exceptions, this holds good of those other industries also, where there are possibilities for the organisation of production on a decentralised basis.

MADRAS REVIEW

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SISTA/9-89-22

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., BALANCE SHEET—Contd

SCHEDULE OF PARTICULARS

Required by the Banking Companies Act, 1949, (Act X of 1949) attached to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1958

1957 Rs.	PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES.	Rs.	Rs.	nP.
63,15,72,423	(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the banking company is fully secured ...	.....	60,10,43,047.38	
2,94,78,240	(ii) Debts considered good for which the banking company holds no other security than the debtors' personal security ...	.....	4,09,45,671.88	
1,85,38,249	(iii) Debts considered good secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors ...	.....	2,56,33,916.12	
Nil	(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad, not provided for ...	.....	Nil	
67,95,88,912			66,76,22,635.38	
Nil	(v) Debts due by Directors or Officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons ...	.....	Nil	
3,77,109	Directors ...	.....	4,82,632.79	4,82,632.79
3,77,109	Officers ...	.....		
3,32,93,842	(vi) Debts due by companies or firms in which the Directors of the banking company are interested as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents or in the case of private companies, as members ...	.....	2,49,86,452.89	
3,86,395	(vii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances made at any time during the year to Directors or Managers or Officers of the banking company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons ...	.....	5,22,017.13	
3,37,52,514	(viii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the Directors of the banking company are interested as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents or in the case of private companies, as members ...	.....	4,34,53,139.25	
24,05,781	(ix) Due from banking companies ...	.....	93,22,457.20	

S. L. VERMA,
Chief Accountant.
V. SANKAR AIYAR & CO.
Chartered Accountants.
March 9, 1959.

MOHAN SINGH,
Deputy General Manager.
R. L. TULLI,
Secretary and Deputy
General Manager.

S. P. JAIN,
Chairman.
A. M. WALKER,
General Manager.

C. L. BAJORIA,
SHITAL PRASAD,
J. N. BHAN,
MAHARAJ KRISHNA KAPUR,
KAMALNAYAN BAJAJ,
D. D. PURI,
MOHAN SINGH,
Directors.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS, THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED,
NEW DELHI.

We have audited the annexed Balance Sheet of the Punjab National Bank Limited, as at 31st December, 1958, and also the annexed Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended on that date, with the books and accounts kept at the Head Office in New Delhi, in which are incorporated the unaudited returns of the Bank's branches in Indian Union, Pakistan and Burma none of which were visited by us.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, read with the provisions to Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 211 and Sub-section (5) of Sections 211 and 227 of the Companies Act, 1956, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are not required to be and are not drawn up in accordance with the Sixth Schedule of the Companies Act, 1956. (The accounts are, therefore, drawn up in conformity with forms 'A' and 'B' of the Third Schedule to the Banking Companies Act, 1949.)

We report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory.
- The transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank.
- In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purpose of our audit have been received from the branches of the Bank.
- The Bank's Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account and the returns.
- In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give the information required by the Companies Act, 1956, in the manner so required for banking companies, and on such basis the said Balance Sheet, read along with the notes appearing thereon, gives a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the Bank as at 31st December, 1958, and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the profit for the year ended upon that date.

V. SANKAR AIYAR & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.
NEW DELHI, March 9, 1959.

THE BOMBAY DYEING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE

The Annual General Meeting of The Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Neville House, Ballard Estate, Bombay, on Thursday, the 16th April 1959 at 4-30 P.M. to transact the following business:—

1. To adopt the Directors' Report, and the audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1958.

2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.

3. To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. H. R. Batlivala who retires by rotation, and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment; and to consider and, if thought fit, to pass the following resolution as a Special Resolution in respect of which a Special Notice, as required by Sections 190 and 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received by the Company:—

"RESOLVED that pursuant to the provisions of Section 261 and other applicable provisions (if any) of the Companies Act, 1956, Mr. H. R. Batlivala who retires by rotation and is eligible for re-appointment, and who is a

Director, Officer, Member and an Associate of Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia and Sons (Private) Ltd., the Managing Agents of the Company, be and is hereby re-appointed a Director of the Company."

4. To appoint a Director in the place of Mr. N. M. Wagle who retires by rotation, and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment.

5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

6. And for the purpose of considering, and if thought fit, to pass (with or without amendment as may be permissible) the following Resolutions as Special Resolutions:—

SPECIAL RESOLUTIONS

I. RESOLVED that the Company hereby approves of a Contract being entered into between the Company and Messrs. Ghia Pallonji & Co., Bombay (who are or may be deemed to be Associates of the Managing Agents, and one of whose partners is a Director of the Company) in terms of the draft placed before the Meeting, and for the sake of identification initialled by the Chairman of the Company, to be operative till one month after the Annual General Meeting of the Company in the year 1962, in respect of purchases of chemicals and such goods in which they trade

or do business in or may trade or do business in as well as in respect of sales to them by the Company of goods produced, dealt in or owned by the Company and in respect of the supply or rendering of any service by either to the other.

II. RESOLVED that the Company hereby approves of a Contract being entered into between the Company and Messrs. Eastern Cotton Co. (who are or may be deemed to be Associates of the Managing Agents) in terms of the draft placed before the Meeting, and for the sake of identification initialled by the Chairman of the Company, to be operative till one month after the Annual General Meeting of the Company in the year 1962, in respect of purchases of cotton and/or kapas and such goods in which they trade or do business in or may trade or do business in as well as in respect of sales to them by the Company of goods produced, dealt in or owned by the Company and in respect of the supply or rendering of any service by either to the other.

III. RESOLVED that the Company hereby approves of a Contract being entered into between the Company and Messrs. Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Private Ltd. (who are or may be deemed to be Associates of the Managing Agents, and one of whose directors is a Director of the Company) in terms of the draft placed before the Meeting, and for the sake of identification initialled by the Chairman of the Company, to be operative till one month after the Annual General Meeting of the Company in the year 1962, in respect of purchases of chemicals and such goods in which they trade

draft placed before the Meeting, and for the sake of identification initialled by the Chairman of the Company, to be operative till one month after the Annual General Meeting of the Company in the year 1962, in respect of any building, or construction work and/or any work of repairs and/or supply of building materials and such goods in which they trade or do business in or may trade or do business in as well as in respect of sales to them by the Company of goods produced, dealt in or owned by the Company and in respect of the supply or rendering of any service by either to the other.

Explanatory Statement under Section 173 annexed in respect of the above Resolutions.

The drafts of the Contracts referred to in Special Resolutions Nos. I, II and III are open for inspection by any Member at the Registered Office of the Company on all working days from 10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS
(Private) LTD.,
NEVILLE N. WADIA
Director,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 9th March, 1959.

NOTES:—

(a) A MEMBER ENTITLED TO ATTEND AND VOTE IS ENTITLED TO APPOINT A

March 28, 1959

PROXY TO ATTEND AND VOTE INSTEAD OF HIMSELF AND A PROXY NEED NOT BE A MEMBER.

(b) The Share Transfer Books of the Company will remain closed from Monday the 23rd March 1959, to Thursday the 16th April 1959, both days inclusive.

(c) The Dividend when declared will be made payable at the National and Grindlays Bank Ltd., Bombay, on or after the 27th April 1959, to those members whose names stand on the Register of the Company on the 16th April 1959, and the Dividend Warrants will be duly posted to them.

(d) The Members are requested to notify immediately any change of address to the Company.

ANNEXURE TO THE NOTICE

Explanatory Statement as required by Section 173 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Item No. 3.—Mr. H. R. Batlivala is a Director of the Company, who retires by rotation and is eligible and offers himself for re-appointment. A Special Notice as required under Section 190 and Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received from a member proposing the appointment of Mr. H. R. Batlivala as a Director in accordance with the provisions of Section 261. As set out in the Special Notice received by the Company, the reasons which make it necessary to pass a Special Resolution are inter alia as under:—

The Managing Agents of the Company, Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons (Private) Ltd., are authorised by Articles 99 and 100 respectively of the Articles of Association of the Company to appoint its Governing Director as ex-Officio Director and another person as a Special Director on the Board. Since Mr. H. R. Batlivala is a Director, Officer, Member and an Associate of the Managing Agents, his appointment as a Director of the Company, who retires by rotation, can only be made by a Special Resolution of the Company in terms of Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956. Mr. H. R. Batlivala joined the Board of the Company in June 1953 and has been a Director of the Company since then. Mr. Batlivala has been associated with the management of the affairs of the Company since July 1951 as a Director of the Managing Agents, Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons (Private) Ltd., and has considerable administrative experience and technical knowledge having been actively connected with the textile industry for the last 26 years. As it is in the interests of the Company that the Board should continue to receive the benefit of his experience, advice and guidance, it is desirable that he be re-appointed a Director.

Item No. 6.—Special Resolutions Nos. I, II and III in Item No. 6 above, are for the purposes of approving Contracts being entered

into between the Company and Messrs. Ghia Pallonji & Co., Messrs. Eastern Cotton Co. and Messrs. Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Private Ltd. respectively. Mr. Pallonji Shapoorji Mistry, one of the Directors of the Managing Agents, Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons (Private) Ltd., as from 23rd July 1958 and also a member of the Company, who is also a Director of the Company, is a partner in the firm of Messrs. Ghia Pallonji & Co., Mr. Mistry is also a Director of Messrs. Shapoorji Pallonji & Co., Private Ltd. Messrs. Eastern Cotton Co. is "an Associate" of the Managing Agents as defined in Section 2(3) (d) of the Companies Act, 1956. Messrs. Ghia Pallonji & Co., have been the sole distributors of Messrs. Tata Chemicals Ltd. for several years, and as you may be aware the products of Messrs. Tata Chemicals Ltd. purchased from Messrs. Ghia Pallonji & Co., have been extensively used by the Company for the last many years. Messrs. Eastern Cotton Co. are dealers in cotton and the Company has made purchases of cotton and/or kapas from them in the past. Messrs. Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Private Ltd. are reputed building contractors. The Company has purchased and will continue to purchase chemicals from Messrs. Ghia Pallonji & Co., and it may have occasion to purchase cotton and/or kapas from the Eastern Cotton Co., and it may have occasion to entrust building and construction and/or repair work or other similar work to Messrs. Shapoorji Pallonji & Co. Private Ltd. In these circumstances, as required by the Companies Act, 1956, (and in particular by Sections 314 and 360 thereof) the three Special Resolutions above-mentioned are commended for acceptance.

Mr. Neville N. Wadia, Mr. H. R. Batlivala and Mr. Pallonji Shapoorji Mistry are interested in the Contracts referred to in the Special Resolutions aforesaid, being directors and members of the Managing Agents, Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons (Private) Ltd. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. is interested in the said Resolutions in his capacity as Constituted Attorney of Messrs. Nowrosjee Wadia & Sons (Private) Ltd. In the three Resolutions regarding approval of Contracts with Messrs. Ghia Pallonji & Co., Messrs. Eastern Cotton Co., and Messrs. Shapoorji Pallonji & Co., Private Ltd., respectively, Mr. Pallonji Shapoorji Mistry is also interested in the manner aforesaid.

The drafts of the Contracts referred to in Special Resolutions Nos. I, II and III are open for inspection by any Member at the Registered Office of the Company on all working days from 10-30 A.M. to 1 P.M.

By Order of the Board,
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS
(Private) LTD.,
NEVILLE N. WADIA
Director,
Managing Agents.

THE BENGAL FLOUR MILLS CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the above-named Company that the Annual General Meeting (being the one hundred and twenty-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on Friday, the 17th April, 1959, at noon, to consider the Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1958, and to transact other ordinary business and the under-mentioned special business.

SPECIAL BUSINESS.

NOTICE is also hereby given of the following Resolution, which will be proposed as a Special Resolution, of which special notice dated 10th March, 1959, as required by Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been received:—

"That Mr. C. A. Hill, an employee of the Managing Agents, who retires by rotations, be and is hereby re-appointed a Director of the Company."

NOTICE is also hereby given of the following Resolution which will be proposed as a Special Resolution:—

"That the following contract between the Company and The Bengal Paper Mill Co. Ltd. an Associate of its Managing Agents, as defined by Section 2(4) of the Companies Act, 1956, a draft whereof has for the purpose of identification been subscribed by the Chairman of this Meeting be and the same is hereby approved and the Directors are hereby authorised to execute the said Agreement on behalf of the Company with all convenient despatch:

for sales of such flour and wheat products and other services in which the Company regularly trades or does business and which the Associate may require for the purpose of its business, payment for such sales being due within one month from the date of the supply of such goods or the supply or rendering of such services:

it being a term of the above contract that the prices at which transactions take place shall be at rates which are not less

favourable to the Company than the market rates or which are otherwise reasonable."

NOTICE is also hereby given that the Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 3rd April, 1959 to 17th April, 1959, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD.
D. MANSON
Secretary
Managing Agents.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
CALCUTTA, 11th March, 1959.

Note: A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

THE TITAGHUR PAPER MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE OF INTERIM DIVIDENDS

The Board of Directors of the above Company has sanctioned payment of the following Interim Dividends in respect of the Company's Financial year ending 31st March, 1959, without any deduction for Income Tax payable by the Company:—

On 8% 1st Cumulative Preference Shares—Rs. 4/- per share.
On 4½% 2nd Cumulative Preference Shares—Rs. 2/25nP per share.

On Preferred Ordinary Shares—12 nP per share.

On 'A' & 'B' Ordinary Shares—Dividend 88 nP per share, and Bonus 25 nP per share.

These Dividends will be payable on or after 8th May, 1959 to those Shareholders (or their mandatees) whose names appear in the Company's books on 24th April, 1959, as the Registered holders of the above Shares.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will be closed from 11th to 24th April, 1959, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
F. W. HEILGERS & CO. (Private)
LIMITED,
Managing Agents.

Chartered Bank Buildings,
Calcutta—25th March, 1959.

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The Indian Mining Association

Present Achievement and Plan Target

The Difficult Problem of Stowing

Mr D. Hogg, the Chairman Suggests Appointment of Top Level Body

The following is the speech by Mr D. Hogg Chairman of The Indian Mining Association, at the Annual General Meeting of the Association, held on March 26, 1959 at the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

Gentlemen,

On the occasion of the last Annual General Meeting held just over a year ago, I had the pleasure of saying that coal production had increased during 1957 by just over 4 million tons, of which 3.1 million tons was produced by the Private Sector. At that time, I ventured to say that a progressive expansion of output from the Private Sector could be expected for the Second Five Year Plan period, provided that we were given sufficient inducement and incentive and many of our handicaps were removed.

A year has passed and, from a study of the activities of this Association given in the Annual Report, you will be aware of the energetic efforts made by this Association to bring our difficulties to the notice of Government. It is tedious to recount them as they are so well known to you but it is disappointing, to say the least of it, that so few of our obstacles have been removed in spite of repeated representations.

The all-India total of coal production increased in 1958 to 45.3 million tons against a target of 60 million tons which has been set for the Industry for attainment by the end of the Second Five Year Plan period. The increase was only 1.8 million tons in 1958 or 4% compared with 10% increase achieved in 1957. Nevertheless, 75% of the 1958 increase in production was achieved by the Private Sector. To those outside the coal industry the increase of 1.8 million tons may appear to be insignificant. However, I feel that those of you within the coal industry will agree with me that it was a remarkable achievement in view of the many handicaps which stood in our way. As to whether our increase in production was adequate for the country's needs, it is sufficient here for me to pose a simple question on behalf of those of us who have to carry the financial burden of pithead stocks and ever increasing costs and ask what would have happened if an extra one million or an additional two million or a further three million tons had been raised in 1958. The fact which must be faced is that pithead stocks were higher during

9 months in 1958 than they were during the corresponding months of 1957. During the past year, the Railways is general, with certain exceptions to which I will refer later, have achieved remarkable results. It has been stated on innumerable occasions in the past that coal production can only keep pace with transport availability. However, with the expansion which has taken place on the Railways, it appears that on some occasions during their "slack" season there was, in certain directions, an availability of wagons for the movement of coal in excess of the demand which existed for coal on those routes. During the past year, the coal industry has felt that their production capacity has kept pace with industrial demand. It has been reported recently that the general index of industrial production registered an increase in 1958 but the rate of increase was lower than in 1957. This temporary slowing down in the tempo of industrial development in 1958 has been very noticeable not only to the Coal Industry whose duty it is to feed almost every industry but also to the Railways. But with the gigantic plans which have yet to materialise before the end of the Second Five Year Plan period, the industrial tempo can rapidly increase again. Will the Coal Industry be able to regain its momentum and meet all demands, not only for the Second Five Year Plan but also for the third

I do not question whether 60 million tons of coal is required under the Second Five Year Plan or whether 100 million or 110 million tons of coal should not be the target for the Third Five Year Plan—there is no doubt about these targets—such quantities must be planned for in order to achieve our Government's objectives but such targets cannot be attained unless effective steps are taken now to give remedial treatment where help to the industry is required. Also, planning must be more detailed than we have seen in the past so that collieries may know by whom their increased production is to be consumed and when it will be required. So far, the industry has been unable to obtain any indication of the targets which may be required to be achieved in the various coalfields and States in the Third Five Year Plan. Certain collieries mining coking coal have recently had the unfortunate experience of having almost their entire production diverted to the Steel Works, only to find that,

shortly after their other orders had been transferred to non-coking coal collieries, the demand from the Steel Works was reduced and a large percentage of their production has had to be put into stock. There is not only a limit to which collieries can afford to finance the holding of stocks but there is also a physical limitation to which a colliery can stock coal when production exceeds demand. For most of last year, pithead stocks averaged about 3.2 million tons, of which the Private Sector held about 95%.

Before proceeding further it is necessary to review the trend of coal production noticeable during the last year. It is apparent that the output of Selected "A" and "B" grades of both coking and non-coking coal showed little or no increase. Many of the collieries mining these grades are burdened with heavy stowing expenditure for which inadequate assistance is paid to them by the Coal Board. In addition, many stowing collieries incur additional expenditure on account of the fact that they are gassy mines.

Consideration of representations for increases in stowing assistance and the revision of coal prices, to which I will refer later, has been protracted. I would be failing in my duty if I did not ask Government to bear in mind that Coal Companies must balance income and expenditure and they cannot embark on an indefinite policy of deficit financing.

Collieries mining Grade I coking coal will be unable to increase their production substantially until the Central Washeries, which have been under discussion for so many years are put into operation. The delays which have occurred over the setting up of these Central Washeries are regrettable and it is now apparent that the three Central Washeries which were to be installed during the Second Five Year Plan will not materialise for some years yet. The tender for the first washery has been decided only recently.

The latest Annual Report of the Coal Board for the year ended March 1958 reveals some interesting information. Assistance towards voluntary stowing was sanctioned in 1957-58 for 110 collieries, of which only 81 collieries carried out stowing. The other 29 collieries had not completed their arrangements for stowing. There are many valid reasons why these collieries had not commenced stow-

ing; in many cases they are waiting for the Coal Board's Central Sandstowing Schemes to materialise. Others were waiting for the necessary import licences or for the arrival of plant and machinery from abroad. Despite this, a larger quantity of material was stowed underground, and 6.3 million tons of sand and other materials were stowed to produce 3.7 million tons of additional coal from the stowing area. In fact, almost one colliery in ten undertook stowing and as a result of their efforts about 10% of the country's production was raised which without stowing would otherwise have been lost. In the year 1958-59 the number of collieries carrying out voluntary sandstowing increased from 81 in the previous year to 95.

I apologise for enumerating so many statistics over stowing but I feel that the efforts made by the industry to attain safety in their mines and to conserve our mineral wealth are not sufficiently well publicised. There has been so much ill-informed criticism of the industry in the past over these matters and, unfortunately, this tendency of the general public in certain quarters to make little effort to understand our problem still persists. Only recently, I have noticed a statement made in the Lok Sabha by the Minister of Steel Mines & Fuel, Sardar Swaraj Singh, who, while defending the high costs of a certain colliery in the N.C.D.C., stated that the Corporation is unable to adopt the private owners' attitude of exploiting only those mines where the working conditions are easy. I would ask if such a remark is not unjustified when 90 collieries in the Private Sector, i.e. more than 10%, are undertaking stowing, in adequately compensated, and most of them at uneconomic cost and many other collieries in the Private Sector are running at a loss, in the same way as Giridih Colliery, due to their difficult working conditions. It is easy to criticise but we would prefer the criticism should be accompanied by constructive suggestions and help.

I appreciate the problems of the Coal Board and my criticisms of their efforts are made with the best of intentions and in an effort to underline their problems. It is now over a year since this Association placed a case before the Coal Board for increased assistance for sandstowing and while the Board appeared to appreciate the need for revision in view of substantial in-

creases in labour costs as a result of the Award of the All India Industrial Tribunal (Colliery Districts) and the Decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal and other increases in costs, the change in the rate of assistance is still awaited. The industry continues to bear the burden of these heavy costs on stowing collieries and suffers delays in payment. A further reference to the last report of the Coal Board will show the delays which occur. Out of Rs. 81 crores paid in the year to stowing collieries, less than a quarter of this amount was on account of stowing charges incurred during the year and over Rs. 60 lacs were advanced assistance for stowing carried out in the previous three years. The Coal Board is, fortunately, well endowed financially and its income has always exceeded its expenditure. The total funds available now amount to nearly 4 crores of rupees. Any reluctance to increase the rate of assistance to stowing collieries is probably the Coal Board's fear that large sums will be required to be expended for the two proposed Central Sandstowing Schemes in the Ranigunge and Jharia Coalfields. Adequate funds are available to meet the industry's claim for increased assistance but, if there is any reluctance on the part of the Coal Board to face criticism in requesting for an increase in the Stowing Cess now being levied on consumers, I would humbly submit that the statistics which I have inflicted upon you earlier, amply bear out the industry's sincerity of purpose in carrying out voluntary stowing for safety and conservation of our mineral wealth. Such stowing has resulted in additional production for which the industry can rightly expect the Nation to bear an increased share of the cost as and when the occasion arises, particularly as this form of mining is being carried out more and more extensively.

Apart from stowing collieries, there is also the question of deep and gassy mines and the problem that the present price structures do not provide them with sufficient resources to enable them to increase production. By their very nature and working conditions, they are placed at a great disadvantage over shallow mines, inclines, open cast quarries and non-gassy mines which are not required to instal the expensive flame-proof equipment and employ the additional staff required under the Mines Regulations. Unfortunately, some of these mines, such as those working the Dishergarh Seam, whose coal will be required in larger quantities in the future, have not only to bear these increased costs because they are deep and gassy but have to bear heavy sandstowing costs also. Such mines have not been abandoned, as might be imagined from the recent statement in the Lok Sabha, and some of them continue to work at a loss, obviously in the hope that their case will receive active consideration eventually. It is hoped that the Coal Prices Revision Committee will find a solution to the problem of collieries whose mining conditions of necessity entail high costs.

Last year I stated that the fate of the Coal Industry then rested with the Coal Prices Revision Committee and although they submitted their report to Government in December 1958, their findings are not yet known to the industry but they can only be more out of date now than they were a year ago when I mentioned this point. As you are aware, this Committee was constituted in 1957 with instructions to submit their Report within two months. The complexity of the problem before them was known to us, and it is understandable that they could not complete their investigation in so short a time but the industry awaits with keen interest the report of this Committee and to hear what action Government intends to take on their report. It is difficult to appreciate the inordinate delays which have taken place over this matter but let us hope that the time has been well utilised and that such detailed consideration has been given to this matter that it will result in a clear-sighted and wise decision being taken by Government which will enable the industry to expand to meet its commitments in the future.

A major handicap which has prevented many collieries from increasing their production has been the Import Control Policy and the delays which have occurred over the granting of licences. While the grave shortage of foreign exchange is appreciated, it is felt that sufficient priority over the granting of import licences has not been given to the Coal Industry during the year. There is a continual demand for imported spares and items of plant and machinery used in the mining industry for which foreign exchange will continue to be required until the Government factory, to be located in Durgapur, is in production and other indigenous manufacture increases. Unfortunately, the Coal Industry has been unable to utilise the credits offered by the Export-Import Bank of the United States of America. As our mines have standardised largely on equipment from the Sterling area, it would not be practical, at this stage in view of the advent of increased indigenous manufacture, to change to American equipment as a wastage of foreign exchange would only result. Machinery already purchased must be provided with the necessary foreign exchange to keep it supplied with the spare parts required and less wastage occurs if the present standardisation of types of machinery is allowed to continue and is intensified rather than if new manufactures and types are introduced. It must be remembered also that the Coal Industry is working on the basis of controlled selling prices and cannot afford to purchase machinery which is more expensive than that available from the Sterling area.

While great credit is due to the Eastern Railway for the increased coal loading achieved during 1958, loading on the South Eastern Rail-

way showed a reduction in 1958, when compared with the previous year. In view of this, I would ask how collieries served by the South Eastern Railway could be expected to increase their production in 1959. Unfortunately, despite the strongest representations made, the Railway Board appear to be able to offer little hope for improvement during the Second Five Year Plan period and the collieries served by the South Eastern Railway in Bengal and Bihar have had no alternative but to defer their schemes for increased production. The South Eastern Railway have been engaged in major construction work in connection with the movement of ore and increased capacity for the Steel Works. In the meantime, there has been little or no progress by the South Eastern Railway over comparatively minor alterations to railway yards which require to be expanded to meet the increased demand for coal from the Steel Works.

While the Railways are to be congratulated upon their improved operational efficiency, I feel that some of the credit for their achievement should be passed on to the Coal Industry. Greater operational efficiency has been achieved as a result of the introduction of certain schemes, to which collieries have given their wholehearted support, in most cases at the expense of their personal interests and with considerable sacrifice to themselves. The Coal Industry offered their co-operation in the hope that the result might be a greater wagon availability for the movement of coal. To cite a few examples, these are Five Hour Loading, Block Rake Loading and rationalisation of movement. In some respects, as far as the collieries have been concerned, I feel that these schemes have proved to be double-edged and while improving wagon availability has acted to the detriment of the coal industry. These innovations have resulted in a financial strain being placed on Coal Companies. In addition, the Coal Industry has been burdened further financially over the provision of colliery sidings and weighbridges. Whereas it was possible previously for collieries to be provided with Assisted Sidings, in recent years they have been compelled to construct sidings on Private Siding terms at their own expense. They have even had no alternative but to make additions and alterations at their own expense to their old "Railway-assisted" Sidings.

I can only record grave concern over certain aspects of the rationalisation in the movement of coal and the further limitations which are likely to arise as production increases in the outlying coalfields and coal mining commences in new coalfields. As I see it, there is a danger that, in time, the outlet for the coal production of the States of Bihar and West Bengal may be confined to consumption within Eastern India and probably these States only. Already, we are bound by such rules that certain grades of coal can only be transported in

this or that direction and such rules appear to be a pointer to the fact that, if such planning continues, coal from the States of Bihar and West Bengal will be eventually given little opportunity to move to other States where consumption will increase due to industrialisation. As I have said before, the Coal Industry has no idea yet of the detailed plans which are being considered for the Third Five Year Plan but I feel that the future of collieries in Bihar and West Bengal should be considered carefully before plans are made for opening up further new coalfields. The economics of such proposals should also receive detailed consideration. The capital requirements of new coalfields exploited by the N.C.D.C. appear to be Rs. 60 for each ton of coal and I would ask whether it would not be better to give more opportunity to existing collieries in Bihar and West Bengal to mine their other seams and nearby areas during the Third Five Year Plan, resulting in less capital expenditure, rather than launching out into expensive schemes involving vast expenditure of foreign exchange to produce low grade coal in new coalfields. I appreciate the arguments which have been put forward in the past over dearer railway freight for long distance hauls but I feel, however, that as the railways are now removing their old bottlenecks such as Waltair, Moghalsarai, the Ganga Bridge, etc., they will soon be able to transport Bihar and West Bengal coal at cheaper cost to the consumer than if industries are compelled to accept inferior coal from a shorter distance. In addition, the latter coal can only become high priced eventually in view of the capital cost incurred and when deeper mining becomes necessary. I trust that this will be examined in great detail when finalising the Third Five Year Plan, as well as the economic distress which may result if existing collieries are not allowed to expand or replace their output from available coal reserves. Increased production from new coalfields should not be allowed at the expense of existing units and their potential, otherwise economic distress and unemployment will only result. It is usually cheaper to expand existing units than to start new ones. The Private Sector of the coal industry have expressed willingness in the past to enter into joint mining ventures with Government and I sincerely hope that this suggestion will be considered while formulating the policy for the Third Five Year Plan.

On the occasion of this meeting last year, I took the opportunity to give particulars taken from an analysis of the financial accounts of 19 Coal Companies of this Association to show the serious depletion of their resources which was taking place on account of capital expenditure incurred by them. These detailed particulars have been supplied to the Coal Prices Revision Committee. In support of our case, I would draw attention to the latest Reserve Bank of India Bulletin dated February 1959 which

shows some interesting information regarding the sources and uses of funds of selected industries during 1957. These statistics show that the Paid-up Capital of 39 Coal Companies increased by only 1.9% compared with the previous year, whereas, in the case of cement and iron and steel, increases of 21.5% and 27.3% respectively were recorded. New capital for coal mining is naturally shy in view of the treatment which the industry receives and our sources of funds for increasing output are, therefore, limited to current profits, where attainable.

In addition, these statistics show that the increases in Free Reserves and Surplus were 0.8% for coal and 14.9% and 29.9% respectively for the other two industries which are part of the core of the Second Five Year Plan and are further proof that the current controlled selling prices for coal are inadequate.

Again, to quote from another Reserve Bank Bulletin dated September, 1957, the average rate of dividend for the coal industry was shown as 7.1% on Paid-up Capital and to be lower than most other industries. More recent figures supplied to the Coal Prices Revision Committee showed the dividends paid to the shareholders of our 19 Coal Companies, which together raise about one third of the total production of the country, to be 6.3% on the Paid-up Capital involved but, on the capital employed, the average dividend represented 3.4% only. In view of the increase in costs which have occurred subsequently on account of the Coal Mines Regulations and other items, the return on capital employed is now even lower.

I would ask if this is a fair return to the shareholders who have invested in Companies mining coal which is a wasting asset. In order to attract money to the mining industry and keep it in a healthy state, there must be a more than average return on the sum invested. It is to be hoped that the Coal Prices Revision Committee have taken these points into account and that they have not based their findings entirely on past statistics but have looked ahead to the future requirements of the industry.

Apart from the question of inadequate earnings, another factor which is impeding progress in the coal industry is low productivity. Although the wages and emoluments of our workers have increased by about 75% during the last six years, output per man has risen only slightly, which in part is attributable to increased mechanisation, and absenteeism has increased. Unfortunately, the standard of living of miners remains static and as long as their known wants are met, they do not appear to show any desire to work harder to earn more.

Here, the problem appears to be one of changing the habits, outlook and attitude of the workers so that they may appreciate the value of a higher standard of living. Our industry is fortunate in having the Coal Mines Welfare Organisation

to help in this direction as one of their many functions. It is disappointing that some of the facilities offered by this Organisation are not being fully utilised but the activities of the Organisation are increasing. A new housing scheme was sanctioned last year to construct 30,000 houses during the next 5 years and this scheme is now well under way and over 7,000 houses are expected to be completed this year.

Earlier this year our Coal Controller and the Chairman of the Coal Board, Mr. P. M. Nayak, was transferred for service to his State Government and on your behalf, gentlemen, I wish Mr. Nayak every good wish for his future career. I have always felt that the Coal Board's Annual Reports read little differently from the reports of the old Coal Mines Stowing Board but I feel Mr. Nayak is to be congratulated over the increased activities of the Coal Board while under his care. You will note from their last report, the activities which the Coal Board have undertaken and the various sub-committees which were formed, supported by technical experts from the Private Sector, in addition to its normal advisory bodies. These include one to make detailed surveys and investigation regarding the winning, transportation and distribution of sand from the Damodar Valley Corporation river deltas and another two committees to work out Central Schemes for the supply of sand to collieries in the Jharia and Ranigunge Coalfields and so on. The widening activities of the Coal Board are apparent from their latest report. In welcoming on your behalf, gentlemen, the new Coal Controller and Chairman of the Coal Board, Mr. A. Zaman, I am sure you will join with me in extending to him our offer of continued help and assistance and that you will wish me to assure Mr. Zaman of our desire for even greater co-operation in the future. I have just mentioned certain sub-committees on which our representatives have joined in the deliberations. Their reports have been submitted and have been accepted but it is my painful duty to point out that action, which is long overdue, must now be taken on these reports. It appears to me that there is an urgent need for the Coal Board to be reconstituted, so that greater attention can be paid to its activities which have widened and become more extensive since it was first formed. I would ask if the time is not now opportune for the Coal Council and the Coal Board to be merged and for a larger executive committee to function under them than exists in the present Coal Board. There are so many problems to be tackled in order to achieve future coal production targets and I feel that success cannot be achieved unless one unified high-powered body consisting of both the Private Sector and Government is formed to coordinate all matters concerned with the Coal Industry. The Committee on Production and Preparation of the Coal Council have

assessed the Technical Personnel required for the Third Five Year Plan. They have estimated that by 1965-66 an additional 3750 Mine Managers, 2000 Electrical Engineers, 2000 Mechanical Engineers, 950 Surveyors, 7000 Overmen, 30,000 Sirdars and Shotfirers will be required for the Mining Industry. They have also predicted that, in view of the limited training facilities existing, this number of personnel may not be trained in time and, even in the lower technical categories, have estimated the shortfall to be 5150 Overmen, 300 Surveyors and 27,900 Sirdars and Shotfirers. Yet the latest Mines Regulations have laid down that a greater number of technical personnel must be employed in mines—they must be employed according to Statute and mine owners are faced with prosecution or the closing down of their mines unless the required number of technical personnel are provided. I would humbly submit that the time has now arrived when one high-powered body should be formed to coordinate requirements and look into the problems of the Coal Industry and that a strong executive committee should work under them to see that their policy is carried out. The Executive Committee should also be sufficiently strong in numbers to ensure that quick and effective action can be taken on the accepted recommendations of sub-committees and their reports should not be allowed to remain mere blue-prints for the future. This has been the tendency so far and it can only remain so until the Coal Board is reconstituted.

I would like to thank the outgoing Committee for the help and support which they have given me. It is with deep regret that I mention the sad death earlier this year of Mr. A. S. B. Yeoman who has served on your Committee for ten years and has been so highly respected in coal circles throughout his career. My grateful thanks are due to Mr. Maulik, your Vice-Chairman, who shouldered the responsibilities of the Association for six months during the year in my absence and, also, to your new Deputy Chairman, Mr. Lall, who has rendered such valuable assistance since his appointment. The need for a Deputy Chairman to give continuity to the activities of the Association has been felt for some time and I feel that we have been fortunate in obtaining the services of Mr. Lall for his appointment. I would also like to thank the Standing Coalfields Committee and their two hardworking Honorary Secretaries for the valuable contributions which they have given during the year and I wish to record my appreciation of the services rendered by the Secretariat of the Association and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce & Industry. In conclusion, I would like to thank the Indian Mining Federation and the Indian Colliery Owners' Association for the co-operation which this Association has received from them throughout the year.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

BONE RESOURCES IN INDIA

India is rich in bone resources and nearly 3.6 lakh tons of raw bones valued at Rs 7 crores are annually available in the country according to a Report of the Directorate of Marketing and Inspection of the Union Ministry of Food and Agriculture on the Marketing of Bones and Bonemeal in India.

The Report, which deals with many aspects of the bone industry such as availability, collection, utilisation, exports and imports adds that at present about 1.36 lakh tons of bones or roughly one-third of the estimated available quantity are actually collected, the rest allowed to go waste for want of organised effort.

Important bone-producing States are Uttar Pradesh (15.4 per cent), Madhya Pradesh (12 per cent), Bombay (10.3 per cent), Andhra Pradesh (2.8 per cent), Rajasthan (9.3 per cent), Bihar (8.9 per cent), Punjab (8.3 per cent), Madras (5 per cent) and West Bengal (5.4 per cent). Only bones of larger animals such as cattle, buffaloes, horses, ponies and camels—these being of commercial importance—are collected. The major portion comes from dead or fallen animals, as unlike in Western countries, only an insignificant number of animals are slaughtered for meat.

VALUABLE AS MANURE:

Bones are a valuable source of phosphatic manure, and every year 1.35 lakh tons are utilised in 98 bone-crushing mills in the country which produce crude bones, bone sinews, bone grist and bonemeal. Bone-digestors set up at a cottage scale produce crushed bones and bonemeal and consume another 130 tons, while about 3 tons are utilised by cottage industries in making combs, button paper cutters, cigarette holders and toys.

The export of bones and bone meal is prohibited but there is fairly good trade in crushed bone bone grist and bone sinews. An average 74,000 tons of exportable by-products go to the United Kingdom, Belgium, the Netherlands, France, the U.S.A., Ceylon, Germany and other countries, earning nearly Rs 2.5 crores in foreign exchange.

The Report says that within the country, bone fertilisers, though not accepted by certain sections mainly on religious grounds, are a high cost of the product, are becoming increasingly popular in the States of Kerala, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, West Bengal and Assam. In South India, bonemeal is popular as an ingredient in ready-made fertiliser mixtures.

For popularising the use of bonemeal, efforts are being made to cut down prices. Some of the States have set apart funds in

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Second Five-Year Plan for the production and sale of bonemeal. The Government of India and State Governments pay a subsidy of 25 per cent of the retail value when bonemeal is distributed by the latter.

STRESS ON COLLECTION:

The Report underlines various difficulties facing the bone industry and maintains that to develop the industry the collection of bones must be increased. This is all the more necessary because, unlike agricultural commodities, there is little scope for increasing production in as much as bones can be made available only as a result of mortality among or slaughter of livestock.

The Report suggests that full use should be made of the Community Projects organisations, village panchayats, flying centres and town municipalities for collecting raw bones.

It also suggests that better prices should be offered to the primary collectors, and purchasing depots should be set up in Community Project areas.

Demarcation of the country into four zones and restriction on inter-zonal movement of bones is still another recommendation aimed at increasing collection.

The Report is a period publication and can be had from the Manager of Publication, Government of India, Civil Lines, Delhi.

GROWTH OF GLASS AND CERAMIC INDUSTRY IN INDIA

From all accounts, the biggest attraction at the Science Pavilion of the "India-1958" Exhibition held in New Delhi early this winter was a chunk of crystal-clear optical glass, which dazzled away at visitors like an oversize diamond or a fallen star.

But, far more important than the dazzle is the solid worth of the new product for the manufacturers of optical instruments, and the fact that it is for the first time that optical glass of high quality has been made in India. The credit for this achievement goes to the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute, one of India's major national laboratories.

Set up in 1950 at Jadavpur, a suburb of Calcutta, CGCRI—this is how the Institute is known in scientific circles—has built itself up as a vital aid to the country's rapidly growing glass and ceramic industry. In recent years, the demand for glassware and ceramic products in India has been steadily on the increase. About Rs 3.5 crore worth of glassware and about Rs 1.3 crore worth of porcelain and chinaware are manufactured annually in the country. Even this is not enough to cope with the increasing demand. This fact alone constitutes a big incentive for the growth of the glass and ceramic industry. For this, the industry leans heavily on the researches carried out at the CGCRI.

Just how this relation between research and industry is maintained can be illustrated by taking two recent instances of the work done at the Institute.

The first instance relates to one of the oldest and biggest cottage bangle industry of Firozabad in UP industries in India, namely the red. This industry has an annual production worth from Rs three to four crores and provides employment to more than seventy thousand people. Until recently this industry was relying solely on selenium, an imported chemical commodity, as a source of red colour for bangles. At Firozabad alone, more than Rs 15 lakh worth of this colourant was consumed annually. This constituted a heavy strain not only on the red bangle industry, but also on the country's foreign exchange resources.

The problem was referred to the CGCRI, who looked around for a suitable substitute for use as a colourant. Investigations led to the discovery of a number of processes for colouring the bangles without using selenium. Not all the processes could give satisfactory results. However, one process, in which copper was used as the colouring agency, found ready reception with the red bangle industry, after it had been duly tried out both in the laboratory at Calcutta and in the factories at Firozabad.

The new process, in addition to limiting the use of foreign exchange-consuming selenium, has also meant considerable saving in the cost of production. Although the process is covered under Indian Patents, it has been made freely available to the entire glass industry including, besides the red bangle industry of Firozabad, manufacturers of signal glass, fancy goods and lamp bulbs.

It is not only in giving new life to an old industry that the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute has played its part, but it has also been, at last partly, responsible for the establishment of an entirely new industry in India. Only a few months ago, a factory was established at Bhilwara, in Rajasthan, for the production of heat-insulating mica bricks according to a process for the manufacture of such bricks developed at the Institute.

BRICKS FOR INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

These bricks are extensively used in industrial furnaces to conserve heat. Till now, a large portion of the requirement of insulating bricks was met by bricks made from vermiculite, imported from foreign countries. The immense value of this new development to the industrial growth of the country can be judged from the fact that the new steel plants that are being constructed would require large quantities of mica bricks during their construction and also for their maintenance.

Most current investigations at the CGCRI are similarly related to the requirements of industry. Mention in this connection must be made of the work being done at the Institute on the survey and evolution of Indian clays on finding ways and means for improvement in the quality of glass containers, firebricks, glass moulds, plaster of paris; on finding a suitable

substitute for Antimony in the manufacture of white enamel, and on the utilisation of mica in the manufacture of paints, titania glasses, etc. These researches are designed to improve the quality of glassware and ceramic products, for which there is a growing demand in the country. A large variety of these articles are needed for use at home for construction, transmission of electricity, illumination, electronics and optics. Moreover, soft, smooth and lustrous fabrics made of glass, through processes developed at the Institute, are finding uses as wall covers, curtains, lamp shades, neck ties, hand bags, women's hats and garments. Indeed, the forms in which glass finds application are of surprising variety. This is why the work being carried out at the Glass and Ceramic Research Institute has such amazing possibilities.

It is in the very nature of the work that is being done at the CGCRI that the Institute should maintain the closest liaison with the various industrial units working in the field. For this purpose, besides employing other means of inter-communication, the Institute publishes detailed reports of its activities through its quarterly bulletin. This bulletin, beside being of direct use to the industry, also serves the research workers engaged in various other institutions.

EXPORT OF TEXTILE MACHINERY REFUND OF EXCISE DUTY

Draft rules detailing the procedure for allowing debate of Customs and Central Excise duties paid on imported and excisable material used in the manufacture of textile machinery exported have been published in the Gazette of India.

The rate of rebate will be calculated on the basis of the particulars furnished by the manufacturers of such machinery who may be interested in this rebate. For further information they are advised to address the Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, Central Revenues Building, Mathura Road, New Delhi.

Any suggestions received regarding these draft rules before March 28, 1959, will be considered by the Government of India before they are finalised.

The output of coal in India increased from 3,557,600 tons in August, 1958, to 3,841,688 tons in September, 1958, according to official statistics released by the Chief Inspector of Mines in India.

Despatches of coal amounted to 3,462,442 tons in September, 1958, as against 3,479,068 tons in the preceding month.

Coal stocks at pitheads amounted to 2,900,082 tons at the close of the month, as against 2,963,235 tons at the beginning of the month.

During the month under review 839 collieries were reported to be working with an average daily em-

ployment of 363,493 workers. Output per man-shift was estimated at 1.14 tons for miners and loaders, 0.59 ton for all workers underground and in open-workings and 0.41 ton for all persons employed including surface workers.

The percentage of absenteeism was of the order of 12.44.

Nine coke plants at collieries and elsewhere produced 448,601 tons of hard, soft and other kinds of coke during the month and despatched 245,459 tons.

Service rules on joining demonstrations, strikes and associations, acquiring moveable and immovable property, contracting a second marriage, raising or accepting subscriptions and speculating in investments will not apply to the non-gazetted Government employees drawing Rs 500 or less per month and working in Government-owned or managed establishments, other than Railway.

One of the rules, which will not be applicable, says:

"No Government servant shall participate in any demonstration or resort to any form of strike in connection with any matter pertaining to his conditions of service." The other part of the same rule says:

"No Government servant shall join or continue to be a member of any service association of Government servants which has not, within a period of six months of its formation, obtained recognition of the Government under the rules prescribed in that behalf, or, the recognition in respect of which has been refused or withdrawn by the Government under the said rules."

Under the relaxed rules, the employees need not seek permission of Government to contract another marriage provided such a marriage is permissible under the law.

The employees have also been exempted from the purview of sections saying:

"No Government servant shall bring or attempt to bring any political or other outside influence to bear upon any superior authority to further his interests in respect of matters pertaining to his service under the Government," "No Government servant shall, except with the previous sanction of the Government, have recourse to any court or to the press for the vindication of any official act, which has been the subject matter of adverse criticism, or attack of defamatory character."

The amendments to the Central Civil Services (Conduct) Rules, 1955, have been made by the President in exercise of the powers conferred on him by the Proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution.

The personnel exempted include people working in ports; docks; defence installations, except training establishments; public works establishments, in so far as they relate to work-charged staff; irrigation and electric power establishments; mines, factories and field units of the Central Tractor Organisation employing workmen governed by labour laws.



Reorientation of Education

Shri Rajendra Singh asked Dr K. L. Shrimall, Union Minister of Education, in the Lok Sabha on March 2 to state whether Government had any proposal to reorient the approach and background of teaching in order to inculcate a sense of national cohesion and emotional integration in our schools and colleges; if so, its nature; and what steps had been taken in this direction so far, or are being contemplated in the matter. In reply to the question, Dr Shrimall laid the following statement on the table of the House:

"The Ministry of Education are aware of the need for inculcating a sense of national cohesion and emotional integration in schools and colleges, but feel that this is a long drawn-out process and can be achieved only by the gradual building of national character. For this purpose, the Ministry has taken general measures to reorient the approach and background in teaching. One of the major steps taken in this connection is the acceptance of basic system of education as the national pattern of education. Under this system, school children of all castes, creeds and classes are brought together without distinction of any kind. It is hoped that in the course of time this system of education will help establish a classless society based on co-operation and non-violence.

"In the new syllabus for the Higher Secondary schools, the old subjects of History, Geography, Civics, etc. have been combined under the general heading of "Social Studies", the aim of which course *Inter alia* is to prepare the students for an intelligent and effective participation in group and national life. The school is expected to provide for them real experiences and practice in social and democratic living and to serve as a laboratory for social democratic living. During the final year of the Higher Secondary course, the students have to study as one of the topics the problems of national reconstruction.

"Another major step taken in the furtherance of national cohesion and emotional integration is the holding of Youth Festivals every year in which all Universities participate. In this manner, college students of both the sexes from all parts of the country are brought together and get an opportunity of community living. These festivals have so far proved unqualified success in creating the sense of unity of India and the understanding of each other's ways and values of life.

"Yet another step in this direction was taken when the National Discipline Scheme was sanctioned

as a part of the educational development programme under the Second Five Year Plan. The scheme aims at infusing in the younger generation a sense of discipline and citizenship and inspiring them to moral and spiritual values which are the accepted common cultural heritage of this country.

"The National Bank Trust of India is also publishing certain books, the purpose of which is to inculcate the sense of national cohesion and emotional integration among students and the public.

"The matter is being considered by the University Grants Commission on the basis of the recommendations of a Seminar on National Integration held in April, 1958".

Indian Capital Investments

Abroad

The Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, placed on the table of the Lok Sabha on March 5 details about the Indian capital investments abroad. He was giving a written reply to a question by Shri Shree Narayan Das: The following is the statement:—

The Reserve Bank of India conducts periodical surveys of India's foreign liabilities and assets abroad. The last survey was conducted by the Reserve Bank of India in 1955 in respect of the foreign liabilities and assets of Indian joint stock companies, and holdings of foreign securities, shares and debentures held by banking companies as nominees, agents or custodians on behalf of individuals and partnerships resident in India. This survey did not, however, cover assets held by individuals abroad. No survey has been conducted after 1955. Only partial information is, therefore, available from the exchange control statistics maintained by the Reserve Bank of India. Complete details can be available only when the next survey is undertaken.

The following table gives the position regarding changes in non-official Indian capital invested abroad during January-November, 1958, as collected from the exchange control statistics:—

U.K.	...	28.4
U.S.A.	...	1.5
Malaya	...	5.6
Other countries	...	5.8

Note:

— Means increase of Indian investments abroad
* Means disinvestment of Indian capital abroad

The data are subject to the following limitations:—

(1) No details are available in exchange control record for capital receipts in sterling area currencies in amounts below Rs 20,000/-.

(2) changes in the company balances during the period are not covered.

(3) It is possible that some of the payments and receipts included in this statement are in the nature of migrant transfer and are also inclusive of payments and receipts on account of foreign controlled companies.

As at the end of 1955, the non-official Indian capital invested in

long term assets abroad stood at Rs 32.69 crores, according to the survey of India's foreign liabilities and assets. During 1956, 1957 and January-November, 1958, it is estimated on the basis of exchange control statistics that there has been a net reduction of about Rs 50 lakhs. This later figure is subject to the same limitations mentioned above.

One application is pending with the Government. This seeks permission for exporting provisions and other goods worth about Rs 2,55,000 to the U.K. for setting up an Indian store in London.

Welfare of Scheduled Tribes

A sum of Rs 2265.7 lakhs was sanctioned by the Central Government for the uplift of Scheduled Tribes during the five year period, 1953-54 to 1957-58.

Out of this amount, Rs 177 lakhs were spent on such social institutions as Servants of India Society (Andhra Pradesh), Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Indian Council for Child Welfare and Bharatiya Lok Kala Mandir, engaged in the uplift of work of the Scheduled Tribes. The Central grant-in-aid was also given to the Bharatiya Adimjati Seva Sangh for the welfare of Backward Classes, including Scheduled Tribes.

Apart from this, the State Government has also given grants to local non-official organisations out of the grants placed at their disposal for the uplift of the Scheduled Tribes.

This information was given by Shrimati Violet Alva, Deputy Home Minister, in reply to a question by Shri Prakash V. Shastri in the Lok Sabha on March 5

Colombo Plan

The Government of India would, in 1959-60, continue to give technical assistance by way of providing training facilities in India and services of Indian experts to India's neighbours who are members of the Colombo Plan, said Shri Morarji Desai, Finance Minister, in a written reply to a question by Shri Ram Krishnan. In addition, economic assistance would be given to Nepal through the Indian Aid Mission for carrying out of development schemes, construction and maintenance of roads and conducting of surveys etc. The exact extent of India's aid, the Finance Minister said, would depend on the requests which might be received during the year. He added that the following Budget provisions had been proposed for the coming financial years:—

Technical assistance to neighbouring countries: Rs 16,25,000, Economic assistance to Nepal: Rs 1,90,000.

Draft Standards for Copper and Copper Alloys

The Indian Standards Institution has issued, for eliciting comments, three draft standards on copper and copper alloys.

The first draft standard, which is for copper sheet and strip for

the manufacture of utensils and for the general purposes, covers the requirements for two grades of copper sheets and strips suitable for the manufacture of household utensils for general purposes, such as roof coverings, flashings, weatherings, gutters and damp proof coursing in buildings, etc. The two grades are Grade I for pressing quality and Grade II for hand worked articles & general purposes.

The second draft, which is for railway bronze ingots and castings, covers the requirements of five classes of bronze ingots and castings. They are Class I phosphor bronze, Class II Gunmetal, Class III leaded bronze (78-15-7), Class IV leaded bronze (83-10-7) and Class V leaded bronze (85-5-5-5).

The third draft standards for copper rods for boiler stay bolts and rivets. This standard is the revision of IS: 288-1951, which was first issued as a tentative standard. It specifies the requirements for copper alloy suitable for the manufacture of stay bolts, rivets, etc of locomotive boilers, and for stay bolts of marine and land boilers, of both the fire-tube and water-tube types.

Comments on the draft standards may be sent before May 12, 1959 to the Indian Standards Institution New Delhi.

Test for Coal and Coke

Finalised

Six different Draft Indian Standard Methods of Test for Coal and Coke were finalised by the 50th Mineral Fuels Sectional Committee of the Indian Standards Institution which concluded its two-day sitting in Calcutta on March 4.

The following are the methods of test: (1) Proximate analysis, sulphur and calorific value, (2) ultimate analysis, (3) special impurities: Carbon and carbonate, ferric sulphur, chlorine, phosphorus and arsenic, (4) coal carbonization coking index, swelling properties and gray-king assay (L.T.) Coke Type, (5) special tests for coke and (6) ash of coal and coke.

Dr J. W. Whitaker, Director Central Mining Research Station Dhanbad, presided over the meeting. The Indian Standards Institution has issued, for eliciting comment three draft standards on copper and copper alloys.

Life Insurance Corporation

For some time during the last year, the investment activity of the Life Insurance Corporation consisted, in the main, of consideration of offers placed by the brokers themselves on their own initiative. As this was not in the best interests of the Corporation purchases are now being made by the Corporation on a moderate scale by placing, on its own initiative, orders with its brokers for purchase of specific scrips at specified prices. Offers made by brokers are also considered, as before, on merits.

This information was given in the Lok Sabha on March 5 by the Deputy Minister of Finance, Shri Tarkeshwari Sinha.

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RESERVE BANK OF INDIA			
ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	20-3-59	13-3-59	21-3-58
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	14,69,54	10,97,04	16,97,03
Notes in circulation...	1692,60,20	1695,77,37	1571,82,69
	1707,29,74	1706,74,61	1588,79,72
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76,03	117,76,03	117,76,03
(b) Outside India...	...	...	...
Sterling Securities	178,00,89	178,00,89	171,19,43
Total of A	295,76,92	295,76,92	288,95,46
(B) Rupee Coin	130,16,50	129,55,42	128,73,85
Rupee Securities	1281,36,32	1281,42,27	1171,10,41
	1707,29,74	1706,74,61	1588,79,72
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
	Week Ended		
	20-3-59	13-3-59	21-3-58
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
Reserve Fund	80,00,00	80,00,00	80,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	25,00,00	25,00,00	20,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	3,00,00	3,00,00	2,00,00
Deposits:			
(a) Central Govt.	51,17,41	66,23,39	49,70,80
(b) Other Govt's	30,01,02	17,06,75	77,58,43
(c) Banks	74,22,15	67,97,01	67,88,85
(d) Others	120,65,29	115,33,38	118,86,99
Bills Payable	33,27,53	20,42,84	22,76,82
Other Liabilities	39,67,49	38,71,18	39,28,22
	468,00,89	438,74,55	483,10,11
ASSETS:			
Notes	14,69,54	10,97,04	16,97,03
Rupee Coin	2,01	2,58	10,55
Subsidiary Coin	4,75	4,91	2,81
Bills Discounted:			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	9,05,17	10,38,74	10,28,67
Balances held abroad*	38,75,18	33,26,14	103,00,12
Loans & adv. to Govt.	28,69,35	26,28,77	24,20,41
Other Loans & Adv.	113,03,43	100,29,63	74,55,84
Investments	259,67,90	245,49,39	240,24,55
Other Assets	12,03,56	11,97,35	13,70,13
	468,00,89	438,74,55	483,10,11

(1) The item "Other Loans and Advances" includes Rs. 6,16,74,000 ad. lent to scheduled banks against unsecured bills under section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA			
(In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	13-3-59*	6-3-59*	14-3-58
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	16,05,39	18,30,96	13,69,03
(ii) other demand liabilities	727,70,67	711,62,38	726,55,04
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	21,99,97	21,83,75	15,45,50
(ii) Other time liabilities...	896,31,31	896,56,73	707,53,65
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank			
(i) Demand Liabilities	12,83,29	13,74,86	9,43,13
(ii) Time Liabilities	35,00	35,00	85,00
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.	46,42,24	35,92,49	36,29,26
Cash in India	41,86,11	39,65,74	38,44,81
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	64,13,08	64,94,89	63,07,06
Balances with other banks in current account in India	13,21,67	12,97,86	11,73,02
Money at call and short notice in India	31,49,28	33,03,60	38,80,46
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposits	618,75,66	622,05,54	440,07,75
Advances in India	840,67,15	833,62,81	787,77,79
Island Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	99,76,06	98,08,18	112,01,64
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	38,61,23	38,07,29	40,05,94

* Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from R.B.I. also.

STATE BANK OF INDIA			
(In 000's of Rupees)			
	Week Ended		
	20-3-59	13-3-59	21-3-58
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,62,50	5,62,50	5,62,50
Reserve Funds	7,00,00	7,00,00	6,62,50
Deposits and other Accounts	506,91,47	501,30,34	414,17,56
Borrowings from other Banks, Agents, etc.	6,60,00	7,50,00	...
Bills Payable	84,65	6,56,65	5,87,30
Bills for Collection as per contra	2,59,27	2,52,23	94,87
Acceptances etc. for constituents as per contra	1,36,43	1,18,53	35,66
Other Liabilities including Inter-office Adjustments	2,28,94	2,20,86	1,98,32
Total	540,13,29	533,91,11	438,58,71
ASSETS:			
Cash in hand and with R. B. I.	23,51,01	24,28,80	20,49,82
Balances with other Banks	2,56,23	2,50,86	3,15,53
Money at call and short notice	2,60,00	2,53,33	60,00
Government and other Trustee Securities	271,87,50	272,44,90	180,37,03
Other Authorised Investments	11,56,27	11,60,88	10,33,09
Loans Advances cash credits & Over Drafts	189,19,46	188,45,13	190,07,32
Bills Discounted and Purchased	13,60,99	13,45,64	21,71,26
Bills for collection as per contra	2,59,27	2,52,23	94,87
Constituents' Liabilities, etc., as per contra	1,36,43	1,18,53	35,66
Dead Stock	2,23,61	2,23,39	1,98,57
Other Assets	14,02,49	12,57,42	5,35,56
Total	540,13,29	533,91,11	438,58,71

CLEARING HOUSE RETURNS

Week ended 20th March 1959			
Clearing House	No.	Amount	n.P.
		Rs.	p.P.
Madras	96094	13,25,97,481	00
Delhi	46724	10,82,67,335	10
Kanpur	23384	3,84,44,985	00
Bombay	363796	93,79,84,000	00

BANK OF ENGLAND			
(In million £)			
	Week ended		
	4-2-59	28-1-59	5-2-58
Notes in Circulation	2,004.7	2,002.9	1,959.3
Notes in Banking Department	45.6	47.4	41.1
Govt. debt and securities	2,046.5	2,046.5	1,996.2
Other securities	0.7	0.7	0.8
Gold Coin and Bullion	0.4	0.4	0.4
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
	Week ended		
	4-2-59	28-1-59	5-2-58
DEPOSITS:—			
Public Accounts	16.5	13.0	11.2
Treasury Special Account	220.0	229.2	204.8
Bankers	69.0	68.7	73.4
Other	305.5	310.3	289.4
Total	...	...	...
SECURITIES:—			
Government	244.3	249.8	197.4
Discount and Advances	12.2	9.5	45.9
Other	20.9	21.0	21.0
Total	287.4	280.3	264.3
Banking Department reserves	46.7	48.3	43.4
"Proportion" %	15.2	15.5	15.0
Government debt is £11,015,100 capital £14,553,000			
Fiduciary issue reduced by £50 million to £2,050 million on January 21, 1959.			

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN			
ISSUE DEPARTMENT:			
(In 000's of Rupees).			
	Week Ended		
	13-3-59	6-3-59	14-3-58
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept. .	11,60,76	10,18,04	12,02,44
Notes in circulation ...	344,87,20	346,29,57	343,21,87
	356,47,96	356,47,61	355,24,31
ASSETS:			
(A) Gold Coin & Bullion	23,07,35	23,07,35	11,40,93
Approved Foreign Exchange	51,43,69	51,43,69	79,14,90
India Notes receivable from Reserve Bank ...	43,02,28	43,02,28	43,02,30
(B) Rupee Coin ...	3,94,77	3,94,42	3,93,80
Govt. of Pak. Securities Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer	229,09,81	229,09,81	211,82,32
Gold coin & Bullion ...	19,02	19,02	19,02
Sterling Securities ...	4,40,63	4,40,63	4,40,63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00,90	1,00,90	1,00,90
Rupee coin ...	29,51	29,51	29,51
Total ...	356,47,96	356,47,61	355,24,31
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
	Week Ended		
	13-3-59	6-3-59	14-3-58
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up ...	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
Reserve Fund ...	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
DEPOSITS:			
(a) Central Govt. ...	84,21,34	83,84,69	66,05,13
(b) Provincial Govts. ...	2,53,28	74,72	50,17
(c) Banks ...	14,28,27	14,03,85	15,97,56
(d) Others ...	5,76,07	5,75,54	4,81,75
Bills payable ...	10,38	40,66	17,26
Other Liabilities ...	12,30,16	11,82,43	10,59,37
	125,19,50	122,61,89	104,02,24
ASSETS:			
Notes ...	11,60,76	10,18,04	12,02,44
Rupee Coin ...	59	57	33
Subsidiary Coin ...	37	39	23
Bills purchased & disc'd.			
(a) Internal ...	...	...	...
(b) External ...	3,50	3,01	2,56
(c) Govt. Treasury Bills	23,33,90	22,13,49	...
Balances held outside Pk.	1,89,00	2,25,00	95,00
Loans & Adv. to Govts. Provincial Governments			
Debtor Balances ...	16,97,40	8,78,50	14,07,40
Other Loans & Advances	62,55,26	62,25,26	54,65,18
Investments ...	9,08,72	9,04,59	10,64,94
Other Assets ...			
Total ...	125,19,50	122,61,89	104,02,24
Ratio of Gold Coin to Bullion, Silver Bullion, Sterling securities and approved Foreign Exchange to Banks' notes issued, 34.54 per cent.			
SCHEDULED BANKS IN PAKISTAN			
(In 000's of Rupees).			
	Week Ended		
	13-3-59	6-8-59	14-3-58
DEMAND LIABILITIES:			
(a) General ...	174,64,78	172,15,60	163,44,19
(b)(i) Deposits from Banks	13,18,82	13,42,19	14,98,47
(ii) Borrowings from Banks	3,23,24	3,33,02	6,93,57
TIME LIABILITIES:			
(a) General ...	68,31,08	69,05,78	64,95,96
(b)(i) Deposits from Banks	3,43,18	3,47,93	3,84,43
(ii) Borrowings from Banks	3,05,64	2,35,01	95,00
Borrowings from the state Bk.			
(a) Against Unpaid Bills promissory notes ...	16,12,05	7,55,50	13,96,55
(b) Other Borrowing ...	1,07,10	1,41,00	...
CASH IN PAKISTAN:			
(a) Pakistan Notes ...	4,68,96	4,79,11	5,02,52
(b) Pakistan Rupee Coins	25,43	22,29	23,39
(c) Pak. Subsidiary Coins	12,60	17,43	7,20
BALANCE WITH THE STATE:			
BANK:			
(a) Principal Office ...	7,73,15	7,63,91	10,71,23
(b) Other Offices and Branches ...	6,05,87	5,96,62	5,55,66
Balances with other banks in Current Account in Paktn.	4,36,85	4,46,86	4,36,70
Money at call & short notice in Pakistan ...	12,39,28	12,69,38	16,38,61
INVESTMENT (AT BOOK VALUE):			
(a) In Central Govt. Securities including Treasury Bills ...	90,12,07	90,00,70	80,06,51
(b) In Provincial Govt. Securities including Treasury Bills ...	13,42,37	13,42,37	11,06,5
(c) In Others ...	3,12,74	3,12,66	2,70,08
ADVANCES IN PAKISTAN ...	127,02,73	118,47,63	117,52,0
BILLS DISCOUNTED IN PAK.	4,13,62	3,98,99	15,18,2
FOREIGN BILLS DISCD. PK.	15,37,94	15,99,39	...

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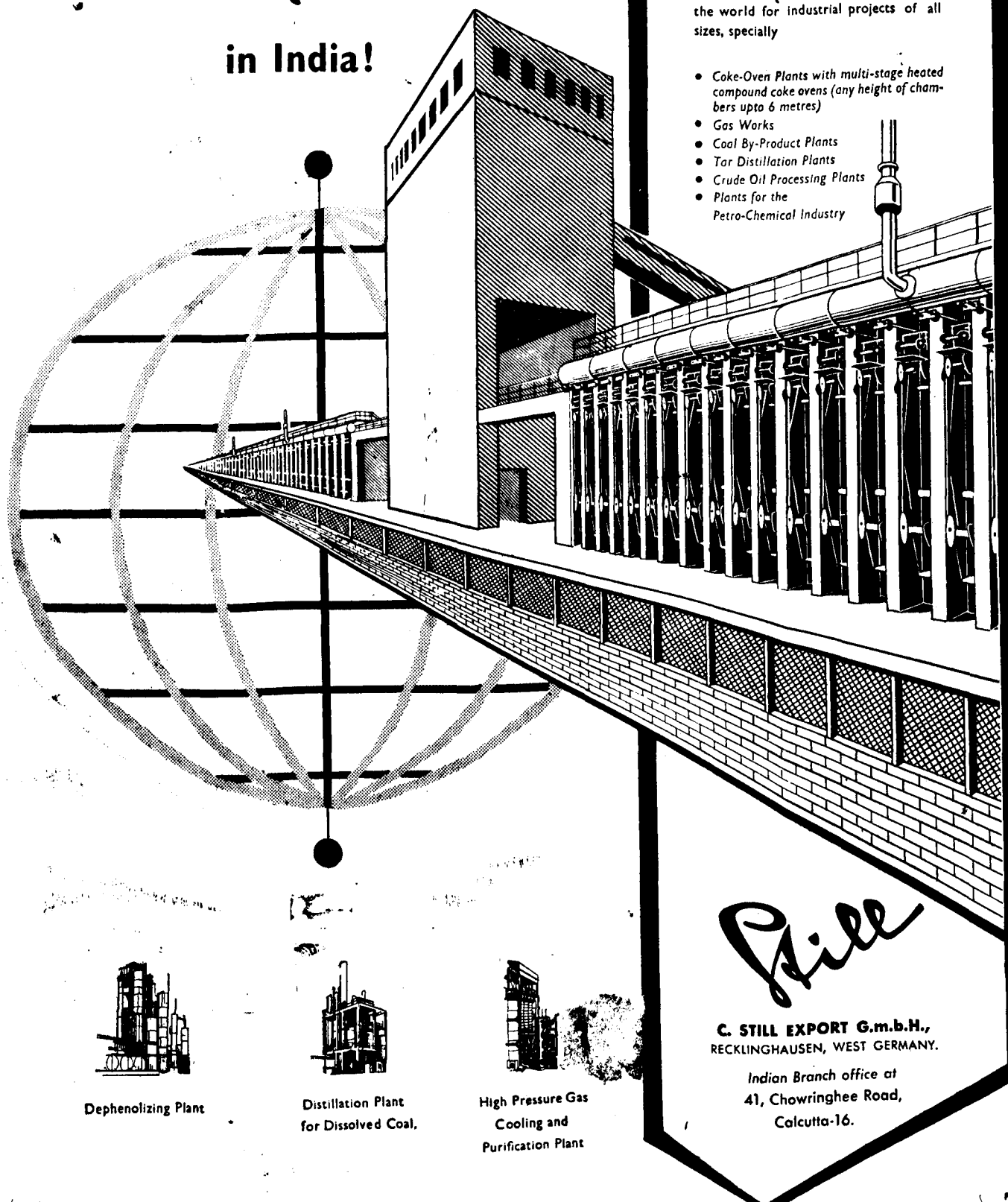
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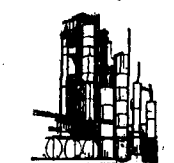
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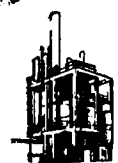
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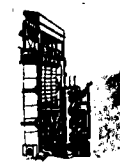
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Indian Finance

Saturday

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Banks are very much in the limelight. Balance-sheets are now "seasonal", and so, too, Chairman's speeches. To add to all this, there is the annual general meeting of the Indian Banks' Association.

This issue of Indian Finance deals with them all.

7 - APR 1959

Indian Finance

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WORKING FUNDS EXCEED	Rs. 35,00,00,000
NO. OF ACCOUNTS EXCEEDS	1,50,000

DENA BANK SERVICES

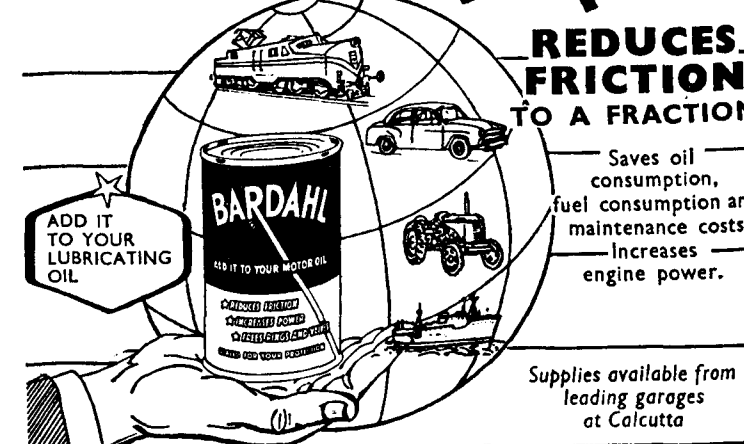
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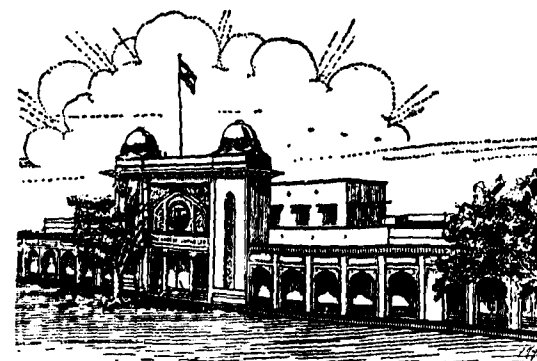
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FOR THE INVESTOR

Prospects in the Slack Season

Investment Gossip:

IT was a week of fluctuating prices. Overall, the tendency is firm, but, somehow, the rumour was allowed to roam over the market that the shipping industry would be nationalised. It was thus that the activity in the Stock Exchanges was punctuated by a monetary weakness.

But the news is all to the good. Indian Iron production figures make bright and cheerful reading. Matlatal group results, as also Century Spinning results, were enthusiastically received. So, corporate news has been good.

There is, however, a measure of perceptible restraint. There are sections in the market which have begun to talk knowingly and academically about yields. Recent price rises—they say—have been such as drastically to bring down the yields available on shares. And share quotations are today at a level when the investor would be—or should be?—reluctant to extend his commitments—because the return is just not enough.

What is surely surprising is that, during a time when the money market, owing to the current busy season's pressure, has been tight, the Stock Exchanges have merrily gone ahead with a small bull session; and what is amusing is the

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Firms not on the Railway's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid income-tax clearance certificate along with the Earnest money deposit receipt with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
S205

fact that, just when the money market is about to ease, qualms are being felt about the "low" yields on shares.

For, there is already evidence to show that, with the end of the fiscal year, the busy season pressure is slackening. The call money rate in Calcutta has come down. Tax payments have virtually been completed. The substantial governmental disbursements relating to the end of the fiscal year would have been made. The Scheduled Banks should receive large new Deposits. The money market should ease. Giltedged prices should firm up. Interest rates should be declining. And it is in such a background that the Stock Exchanges fear current share yields as being too low?

I anticipate that the consolidation in share values that we have had over the last few weeks will soon be "completed." Thereafter, there should be another wave of ascending prices. At any rate over the tenure of the 1959 slack season, prospects are for firm to improving conditions in the share markets.

ER\$

Investment Notes:

I understand that the Nestle Company has decided to have their manufacturing counterpart in India. A new company under the name of Food Specialties (Private) Ltd, has been established with the registered office in the Punjab. The authorised capital of the Company is likely to be around Rs 60 lakhs. There is a possibility of Indian participants being invited to take up equity shares to the tune of 10 per cent of the total capital. The present manufacturing programme includes Milk and Milk Products, though in the course of a few years, it will be extended to cover the full range of Milk and Milk Products.

It is understood that the Government of India have not permitted the New India Industries to issue bonus shares out of the Share Premium Account.

The shares of Indian Dyestuff Industries have, of late, been very active, although the company is yet to declare a dividend on the equity shares and pay the arrears of dividends on the Preference shares. The steady demand for the shares is largely attributed to the sustained buying by knowledgeable quarters on the assessment of the future outlook for the company.

I understand the Directors of the Belsund Sugar Company Limited (Managing Agents: Bangur Brothers Ltd) have recommended a dividend of Re 1/- per share, free of Income Tax, for the year ended September 30, 1958.

ER\$

Investment Briefs:

Kohinoor Mills have declared a final dividend of Rs 6, making a total of Rs 10 per share for 1958 as against Rs 18 in the previous year.

In Madras, Binny & Company has recommended a final dividend of Rs 6, making a total of Rs 10 per share for 1958, same as in 1957.

Travancore Ogale Glass has announced a dividend of 4 per cent for 1958 against nil for 1957.

ER\$

Excellent Results of Indian Aluminium

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

THE Indian Aluminium Company Limited has produced excellent results for 1958, thanks to a strong demand for the company's products. Sales have risen to Rs 7.43 crores from Rs 5.44 crores, while the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to as much as Rs 47,67,280 as against only Rs 26,38,317 in the previous year.

Apart from providing a sum of Rs 11.10 lakhs for Development Re-bate Reserve, the Taxation provision is raised to Rs 57.63 lakhs from Rs 34.47 lakhs. The Depreciation amount is slightly reduced to Rs 27.95 lakhs from Rs 26.30 lakhs. The Ordinary dividend is increased by 1 per cent to 7 per cent.

According to the directors' report, work on the construction of the company's new smelter at Hirakud in Orissa made considerable progress during the year and production operations commenced on the 6th January, 1959. Negotiations have proceeded with the Orissa Government for the supply of additional electric power to enable expansion of the smelter from its present installed capacity of 10,000 tons to 20,000 tons ingot production per annum.

In order to meet all of the alumina requirements of the Hirakud and Alupuram smelters from indigenous sources, the company will shortly undertake a further expansion of its alumina plant at Muri. Annual alumina capacity will be increased from its present level of 18,000 tons to 32,000 tons. To facilitate the expansion of the Hirakud smelter to 20,000 tons ingot capacity and the corresponding alumina and bauxite facilities, the company's Canadian shareholder, Aluminium Limited, has signified its willingness to offer a loan to the company of upto six million dollars, which is the estimated foreign exchange requirement for the expansion.

ER\$

Dunlop Rubber

The Dunlop Rubber Company (India) Limited has also reported an increase in the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, to Rs 82.43 lakhs for 1958 from Rs 80.67 lakhs in the previous year. Sales have risen to Rs 22.28 crores from Rs 19.97 crores. The directors have, after providing a sum of Rs 31.48 lakhs (Rs 27.69 lakhs) for Depreciation; Rs 88.13 lakhs (Rs 86.52 lakhs) for Taxation and Rs 30.00 lakhs (nil) for Development Re-bate Reserve, maintained the Ordinary dividend at 16½ per cent. No provision is made for General Reserve against Rs 30.00 lakhs previously.

The company's Sahaganj factory expansion was successfully carried out and the new Ambattur factory was virtually completed by the end of last year.

ER\$

Singareni Collieries

The Central Government is to have equity shares of the value of Rs 120 lakhs, i.e. 40 per cent of the aggregate issued and paid-up capital of the Singareni Collieries Company in Andhra Pradesh, to be refixed at Rs 300 lakhs, under an agreement reached between the Union and the State Governments on the terms and conditions of Central assistance from the collieries during the current Plan period.

As per agreement, the authorised capital of the company will be fixed at Rs 4 crores for the present. The agreement estimates the total assistance required from the Centre by the company up to the

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end of the current Plan period at Rs 415 lakhs. The actual drawals, however, may be between Rs 350 lakhs and Rs 400 lakhs, depending on the resources position of the company. The agreement provides that this assistance should be partly as equity and partly as loan to the company.

The Articles of Association of the company have been amended to provide for the revised capital structure and the Andhra Pradesh State Government's holding in the company is raised to the contemplated level of Rs 180 lakhs. Under the agreement, the Central Government will nominate three members on the Board of Directors and the Andhra Pradesh Government will appoint four directors including the chairman and the managing director in consultation with the Central Government.

₹ ₹

Bengal Flour Mills

Despite a decline in earnings, the Bengal Flour Mills Company Limited has maintained the total distribution at 25 per cent for 1958. Sales have risen to Rs 2.16 crores; but the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to only Rs 5.48 lakhs against Rs 9.11 lakhs in the previous year, reflecting a reduction in the selling prices of most commodities, especially in the case of bran. A sum of Rs 1.43 lakhs (Rs 1.79 lakhs) is provided for Depreciation; Rs 7.73 lakhs (Rs 10.88 lakhs) for Taxation; Rs 4,081 (nil) for Development Rebate Reserve and Rs 2.27 lakhs (Rs 5.00) for General Reserve.

According to the director's report, the difficulty in obtaining foreign exchange has prevented the fulfilment of the company's programme of greater modernisation and improvement; but it is considered desirable to continue to build up funds for this purpose.

₹ ₹

Finlay Mills

The Finlay Mills Limited has reported satisfactory results for 1958. The gross profit is slightly higher at Rs 19.14 lakhs as against Rs 18.33 lakhs in the previous year; but the dividend is reduced from Rs 20 to Rs 16 per share. Sales of cloth, yarn and waste are slightly lower at Rs 1.94 crores against Rs 2.07 crores.

After providing Rs 1.34 lakhs for managing agents' remuneration (Rs 1.33 lakhs); Rs 6.78 lakhs for Depreciation (Rs 6.13 lakhs); Rs 193 lakhs for Development Rebate (nil) and Rs 5 lakhs for Taxation (nil), the net profit is lower at Rs 4.03 lakhs against Rs 7.57 lakhs.

₹ ₹

Swan Mill

The Swan Mills Limited has also reported satisfactory results. The gross profit has gone up by Rs 5.77 lakhs to Rs 24.51 lakhs. After providing Rs 6.40 lakhs for Depreciation (Rs 4.50 lakhs); Rs 8.22 lakhs for Taxation (Rs 6 lakhs); Rs 1.69 lakhs for Development Rebate (nil), the net profit works out to Rs 8.22 lakhs against Rs 8.24

lakhs in the previous year. The Ordinary dividend is maintained at Rs 25 per share.

₹ ₹

Atul Products

Despite prolonged strike at the factory and the resultant loss of production for more than two months, Atul Products Limited has fared well. The gross profit has gone up to Rs 57 lakhs from Rs 54.45 lakhs. Out of this, the managing agents' remuneration is provided at Rs 4 lakhs as against Rs 3.18 lakhs. Depreciation absorbs Rs 17 lakhs against Rs 16.76 lakhs and Special Depreciation Reserve Rs 7.50 lakhs (same). A sum of Rs 7 lakhs (Rs 3.50 lakhs) is provided for Development Rebate, while Rs 5.89 lakhs is provided towards arrears of Depreciation. Wealth Tax takes up Rs 1.25 lakhs against Rs 1.50 lakhs for 1956 and 1957. The dividend is raised to Rs 10 from Rs 8 per share.

₹ ₹

Adoni Spinning

The working of the Adoni Spinning & Weaving Company, for the year ended 31st December 1958, has resulted in a profit of Rs 3.74 lakhs. The directors have provided Rs 3.80 lakhs for Depreciation. Sales of yarn and waste are higher at Rs 43.80 lakhs against Rs 34.88 lakhs.

According to the directors' report, the installation of the balance of 12,000 spindles has been completed. The mill has now an installed capacity of 24,000 spindles.

₹ ₹

Kothari Textiles

The Kothari Textiles Limited, Madras, has reported disappointing results for the 18-month period ended 31st December, 1958. The company has earned a profit of Rs 2.42 lakhs. The directors have provided Rs 2.39 lakhs for Depreciation. After transferring a sum of Rs 1 lakh from the Dividend Equalisation Fund, they have proposed to pay the dividend on the Preference shares. The Ordinary dividend is passed over.

The Chairman hopes that, with the coming into production of 12,000 spindles in the new mill and the continuance of the present conditions in the yarn and cloth markets, the working of the mill, in the next year, should be able to show better results.

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Indian Banks

SILENT and zealous are the two words that Mr C. H. Bhabha has used in describing the work done by the Indian Banks' Association, of which he is the Chairman. That such description has been richly earned is obvious when we consider developments in the sphere of banking during 1958 and the part that the Indian Banks' Association has played in fashioning or controlling the destinies of the banking system during an admittedly trying period. And yet, we believe the most important work that the Indian Banks' Association can carry out remains still to be done, although, during 1958, a beginning in this regard has already been made. We refer here to the aggravating phenomenon of a spectacular increase in high cost Deposits accompanied by stagnancy—the word here is used relatively—in Advances. This has meant that the margin of earnings of banks has been seriously corroded and, with the prospect that the Bank Award comes up for revision during the current year, there is the real and disquieting threat of a further corrosion of bank profit margins. It is heartening to find Mr Bhabha, in his address at the Twelfth Annual General Meeting of the Association, making a veiled reference to this all important problem and also hinting at steps to be taken to solve it.

There are, however, other points on which Mr Bhabha has touched which may be somewhat controversial. For example, the Chairman of the Indian Banks' Association is greatly perturbed about the destiny of funds accruing in terms of the Public Law 480 Agreement between India and the USA—the destiny, that is, in the interim between the delivery of the commodities and the conclusion of negotiations as regards the subsequent re-lending by the USA of such monies to the Indian Government. The complaint is that the monopoly as regards the utilisation of such funds during this interim has been given to the State Bank; the deposit of such counterpart funds with the State Bank leads, says Mr Bhabha, "in actual practice to the indirect subsidising of that great nationalised bank". Mr Bhabha seems to think that the least that could have been done should have been to parcel out Deposits to the other Indian Scheduled Banks as well, so that they, too, might participate in the benefit attendant upon the receipt of Deposits at a relatively lower rate of interest. The controversy arises because Mr P. C. Bhattacharya, Chairman of the State Bank, only recently stated categorically that the transactions relating to the counterpart funds were of a special character, and that the receipts under this head could not be used for commercial banking. In other words, it was incumbent upon the State Bank not to use any of these special Deposits for extending Advances; instead, as the State Bank has done, these resources had to be invested correspondingly in gilt-edged. Since, at the time when first the counterpart funds began to accrue, the state of the gilt-edged market was fairly uncertain, it may be argued that the risk inherent in giving out Deposits that had perforce to be invested in gilt-edged, might have been thought by Government to be grave enough so as to persuade the authorities not to foist such risks upon Scheduled

Banks generally. But, then, surely, when there is no more risk about such transactions, it is eminently correct to argue, as Mr Bhabha puts it, that the extra margin of profit, or the windfall earnings, constituted by counterpart fund transactions, should also be passed on to the other Scheduled Banks. In another context, Mr Bhabha has mentioned that the cardinal principle of banking business is to set aside sufficient inner reserves; and he adds that force of circumstances and the unhealthy trends prevailing have prevented such conservation. We suggest that, with a view to strengthening the Indian banking system generally, Government may seriously consider the desirability of passing on counterpart deposits, stipulating, however, that any profits earned thereon should be set aside to published reserves or be added to inner reserves.

As far as the high cost of Deposits is concerned, Mr Bhabha takes justifiable pride in the fact that the Indian Banks' Association initiated the idea of an agreement whereby rates of interest paid on Deposits have been controlled. He asserts that "the unhealthy feature of artificial high rates paid on short-

term money was thus brought to an end". There has, in this context, been criticism that the agreement really amounts to an attempt by the banks, working as a cartel, to ensure that a bigger margin of profits is provided. Mr Bhabha has taken pains to rebut this criticism. We entirely agree with him that a voluntary agreement providing fair and rational rates for bank deposits will ensure flexibility in the money market.

In referring to the decline in the profits of banks during 1958, Mr Bhabha has said that "this unhealthy feature needs to be corrected"; we are to infer that the principal unhealthy feature which needs to be eliminated is the continued high cost of Deposits. We, thus, anticipate that the Indian Banks' Association will take steps to reduce rates that, in terms of the voluntary agreement, may be paid on Deposits. If the Association, under Mr Bhabha's dynamic Chairmanship, succeeds in restoring an adequate margin of profits for banks, by means of a voluntary agreement on rates to be paid on Deposits, it will have served the country well.

The Coal Economy

THIS is the season of the year when the problems of the coal industry are prominently brought to the notice of the public from a number of authoritative platforms. The Indian Mining Association, the Indian Mining Federation, the Indian Colliery Owners' Association, Indian Coal Merchants' Association and the Mining, Geological and Metallurgical Institute have all held their annual meetings within a fortnight. The last provided the opportunity for the presentation of the official angle on certain aspects of the mining industry, while the presidential addresses at the other meetings afford a common pre-hensive view of the coal economy of the country from the standpoint of the private sector. To say that the maintenance of a healthy state of the coal economy is essential for the success of plans of industrial development is to underline the obvious. But it is not always readily recognised that the health of the coal economy, for a long time to come, will depend on the successful functioning of the private sector of the industry which accounted for 87 per cent of the total raisings in 1958.

The progressive increase in the output of mines in the public sector, existing or yet to be opened, that is envisaged in the programmes of planned development and the targets set for the third plan underline the need for careful coordination of plans for production and offtake and other measures to ensure continued progress of the private sector. In an industry which has to function under a multiplicity of Government regulations, the creation of such conditions depends primarily on the Government's readiness to take prompt remedial action to remove the disabilities to which spokesmen of the industry have repeatedly drawn attention. At the same time, more attention will have to be

devoted to the details of planning, so as to coordinate supply and demand at every stage and in the different regions. The Chairman of the Indian Mining Association has emphasised that planning should be more detailed than has been the case in the past, so that collieries may know by whom their increased production is to be consumed. Fixing of total targets of production without taking into consideration the likely consumption pattern can only lead to misdirection of effort. Mr Hogg cited the unfortunate experience of certain collieries mining coking coal, who lost their regular customers when their entire production was diverted to steel plants, and were subsequently left with large stocks on hand as the demand from the steel works was not sustained. Apart from this particular instance, pithead stocks, in general, have reached a level when they are likely to act as a drag on production. The effect of accumulation of stocks on the working of the collieries is twofold. Apart from the additional burden of having to finance stocks, there is also a physical limit to the extent to which a colliery can stock coal.

Formerly, accumulation of stocks resulted from inadequacy of transport. Last year the railways were able, on the whole, to improve their performance to a remarkable extent, except in certain regions. But the improvement in wagon availability coincided with a slackening of demand. The slowing down of the pace of industrial activity in the third year of the Plan has reacted on the demand for coal. From this the hasty conclusion has been drawn in some quarters that coal requirements under the Second Plan have been exaggerated and that the targets suggested for the Third are far from realistic. But the slackening of the tempo of industrial activity is a temporary phase brought about

Indian Finance

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"The Wise Man in His Attitude towards the World has neither Predilections nor Prejudices. He is on the side of what is Right"—The Analects of Confucius.

mainly by the concentration of effort on the 'core projects'. When these projects are completed, there will be a renewed spurt of industrial activity and the demand for coal is bound to increase at a faster rate than is perhaps envisaged. When that happens will the coal industry be able to deliver the goods?

The total production of coal in 1958 was 45.3 million tons. While production has increased by 1.8 million tons, the rate of increase has slowed down as compared with the previous year when production increased by 4 million tons. The Second Plan has fixed a target of 60 million tons per annum to be reached by 1960-61. This means that an additional production of over 14 million tons will have to be achieved in the remaining two years of the Plan against the increase of 7.1 million tons in the first three years. The bulk of the increase that yet remains to be achieved will be in the public sector. According to the Government's review of the annual report of the National Coal Development Corporation, by the end of 1958, additional production from eleven collieries run by the Corporation was over half a million tons which was the target set for the year. And the Government appear to be confident that the Corporation would be able to give a good account of itself in attaining its target of production in the remaining period. But that confidence should not lead to minimising the importance of the contribution made by the private sector and of the need to maintain steady increase in output. Though privately owned collieries accounted for 75 per cent of the increase recorded last year, there is a remarkable fall in the rate of increase as compared with the previous year. The mining disasters of last year, as Mr Thapar stated in his presidential address to the Indian Mining Federation, 'have cast their long shadows on the industry.' That is not however the only factor responsible for holding back the rate of production.

Revision of the rate structure and improvement of transport facilities are of urgent importance in enabling the coal industry to maintain its production schedule. Though the need for revision was recognised as early as 1957, when the Coal Prices Revision Committee was set up, with instructions to report within two months, it was able to submit its report only towards the end of last year. Government's decision on the report is still awaited. As regards transport facilities, the progress has been uneven. While the performance on the whole has improved, loading on the South Eastern Railway was less than in the previous year. With heavy expansion schemes in hand, in connexion with transport of material to the Steel works, the Railway does not appear to be in a position to take up the improvement of facilities in the coalfields served by it. There are also allegations of unfair discrimination in favour of the NCDC mines at the expense of the mines in the private sector. Mr Thapar regretted that, in spite of assurances given by the Government on numerous occasions that no discrimination will be permitted either in the matter of the allotment of orders or wagons, it is found in actual practice that such discrimination continues to be made.

Apart from delay in introducing an economic price structure and eliminating the remaining transport bottlenecks, production has also been affected adversely by the operation of import restrictions which apparently have been imposed without adequate consideration of the requirements of industry. The Chairman of the Indian Mining Association gave expression to the feeling that is widespread in the industry, that sufficient priority had not been given to the coal industry in the grant of import licences. As the

industry has been standardised on equipment from the Sterling area, it has not been able to make use of dollar credits offered by the Export Import Bank of the United States of America. This is, perhaps, one of the reasons why the credits approved by the Bank remain unutilised. With plans for establishment of indigenous manufacture of mining equipment, it will not be economical to change over to American equipment at this stage. In the meantime, production is hampered by lack of spare parts, and it is only reasonable that requirements of the industry in this respect should be promptly met.

Import restrictions have also hampered production in another respect. Following the disasters of last year, the Mines Inspectorate has been tightening the essential safety regulations. But the equipment necessary for their observance is not made in India. Mr S. S. Grewal stated at the meeting of the Mining, Geological and Metallurgical Institute, that mine operators found it difficult to observe vital provisions of safety regulations because of lack of equipment. Until the complete range of safety equipment is manufactured in India and in adequate quantities the import of these items should be accorded the highest priority in the matter of grant of import licences and allocations of foreign exchange.

Higher US FRB Rates

LAST week, a high official of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board (FRB), which is chiefly responsible for the nation's monetary policies, took occasion to reemphasize that his agency wants to keep the current business rise from moving too fast, "so we can have stability" along with economic growth.

Just one day later, the FRB announced new increases in the discount (interest) rate charged by four of its most important regional banks, those at New York, Chicago, Philadelphia and Dallas. The other eight federal reserve bank regions are expected to follow suit shortly, in line with traditional practice.

The boost, from 2.5 to 3 per cent, is the first since last October and the third since last summer, when it became clear that the 1957-58 recession was over. The new 3 per cent rate restores the level of late 1957.

Actually, the discount rate is the interest charged by the reserve banks to member banks for their borrowing. The rates member banks pay in turn set the base for the interest rates they charge their customers.

The discount rate increase, therefore, probably will mean higher costs for loans to businesses, and thus could conceivably act as a break on overly exuberant economic expansion by discouraging some marginal or non-essential borrowing. Hence, the rise is being interpreted in most quarters as an anti-inflationary move.

This would accord with the oft-stated belief of FRB officials that the possibility of inflation remains the chief threat to economic stability. They have adhered to this belief despite the slowdown—at least partly seasonal—in the pace of the current business rise, and despite the fact that the general price index has changed little during the past 12 months.

There has, however, been a marked variation within that price index. Prices of farm products and foods have been declining, but those of industrial commodities have been edging up noticeably in recent months. It is no secret

While attention to these immediate problems will help to reach the target set for the Second Plan, the attainment of the targets set for the Third and subsequent Plans will depend on the pattern of development that is adopted. Evidently there are considerable misgivings about the position assigned to the private sector. It is a point for consideration at a time when it is of the utmost importance to conserve investible resources and especially foreign exchange, how far it will be economic to develop new coal fields curtailing the share of the existing developed areas. The fear expressed by Mr Hogg about unemployment in the Bihar and Bengal Coal mines, may not materialise. Considering the scale of demand that is envisaged and the targets that are discussed, the expansion of the public sector need not be at the expense of the private industry. The importance of conservation of national resources has not been ignored by the latter, as Mr Hogg pointed out with relevant statistics of the progress of voluntary sand stowing. Mr Hogg has also drawn attention to the fact that the private sector of the coal industry have been willing to enter into joint ventures with the Government. The adoption of this suggestion could make for economy in the cost development and as such deserves careful consideration in drawing up the programmes for the Third Plan.

that many government officials are watching the trends in industrial commodity prices rather closely as a measure of their possible inflationary impact on the total price structure

As for the economic picture, many officials here point out that economic activity already has surpassed the pre-recession levels of mid-1957, and in a number of important sectors activity is mounting monthly to new highs. The only significant lag has been in the employment sector, with the number of jobs at the last (January) count up to 4.7 million or 6 per cent of the labour force on a seasonally adjusted basis. As a matter of fact, one high FRB spokesman stated flatly early last week that the Board's monetary policies might have been more restrictive in recent months if it had not been for the employment situation.

The fact that the Board now has tightened up on its monetary policies by raising the discount rate may indicate a belief that the work of the unemployment is over, and the number of jobless will soon be declining with the usual spring pick-up in business activity.

Still another factor must be taken into account in assessing the discount rate increase. For seven months, since early last September short-term U.S. treasury bills had been yielding more than the central bank discount rate—a development considered "out of line" with usual practice. In part, then, the Board's approval of a 3 per cent discount rate, against the current 2.8 per cent on treasury bills, can be viewed as a long-awaited adjustment.

There is some expectation, moreover, that later this month the treasury department again will be entering capital markets for cash borrowing as it often does. While the FRB an independent agency and is not bound by treasury policies or needs, it usually likes to get its major monetary manoeuvres out of the way in advance of treasury operations, if only to give the money markets time to absorb the effects. For their part, treasury officials are said to consider the discount rate rise as consistent with sound monetary policy.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The Path to the Summit

In retrospect, it seems as if the conquest of Mount Everest was not half so difficult or arduous a climb as is the path to summit talks. It is difficult to make much sense of the frequent statements that have been issued, by the Western Powers and by USSR, on the feasibility of holding summit talks or the pre-conditions of such a conference. The last week's press conference did not elicit from President Eisenhower any clarification of what the future, diplomatically speaking, holds in store. The British Prime Minister and the American President have had talks, but the content of these has been shrouded by a cloak of secrecy which seems to be as impenetrable as Russia's vaunted Iron Curtain. Indeed, Mr Eisenhower bluntly refused to say anything at all about the discussion with Mr Macmillan because, as he put it, any attempt by him to give even partial information would lead to disclosing everything. It is a moot point, at this juncture, whether it would not be a good thing if, in fact, the Western stand were set out in unequivocal terms. Unfortunately, in Mr Macmillan's words, the problems dividing the USSR and the West are "certainly complex"; consequently, apart from a monotonous iteration of so-called pre-conditions, which have to be fulfilled before agreement can be reached on the holding of summit talks, there has been a good deal of loud and empty talk—but,

we regret to say, meaningless, too. Complex certainly the situation is, and the problem that confounds is the explicit threat that Russia has made as to the future of Germany. In particular, what would happen to Berlin, the western sector of Berlin, if the Russians make good their threat to withdraw their forces and hand over power to the East German Government, cannot at all be viewed with equanimity. Mr Eisenhower, we suppose, hates to be hurried or blackmailed into action, especially at a time when the chief architect of US foreign policy, Mr John Foster Dulles, has been sidelined by illness. The American President has, in fact, categorically stated that no one could be "pushed" into going to summit talks. But it is a sad state of affairs that the cold war should have heightened in intensity and that, by inaction, the threat looms large and, if not conflict, at least something far worse than the cold war might be upon us when the dead line given by Russia expires. It remains to be seen whether Mr Dulles, who is reported convalescing, will be able to recover quick enough so as to calm the troubled waters.

All India Bar

On the need for an All India Bar, the members of a profession, accustomed by training to espouse opposing points of view, have arrived at a degree of unanimity which ought to carry weight with the authorities responsible for initiating legislation on the subject. A categorical recommendation to Government to undertake legislation for the formation of an All India Bar was made by the Committee which was set up in 1951 to go into the question. The proposal has been endorsed by the Law Commission which has regretted the non-implementation of the Committee's recommendations. And now, the case for a Unified Bar has gained renewed support forward by the Chief Justice of India and by Mr K. M. Munshi at the All India Law Conference, held last week in New Delhi under the auspices of the Law Institute.

The inadequacies of the Supreme Court Advocates (Practice in High Courts) Act, 1951, have drawn attention to the need for comprehensive legislation for the creation of an All India Bar. Such an association, Mr Munshi pointed out, is necessary "to give shape and direction to professional activities, to unify and maintain the ethics of the profession, to strengthen the independence of the bar and the judiciary." Apart from these professional aspects, the Bar has also a larger role in the national life which Mr Munshi emphasised when he referred to the contribution it can make, as a group independent of Government, to the free life of democracy. The concept of democracy unfortunately is clouded by ideological prejudices, so that its basis in law is apt to be overlooked.

There is also another respect in which the beneficial influence of

a Unified Bar should have immediate recognition. A common system of law and jurisprudence has been one of the main forces making for national unity. At a time when the natural urge towards self expression of the different linguistic units which constitute the Federation tends to erect barriers to inter communication, even if it does not lead to disruption, a Unified Bar can be of real service in reinforcing the bonds of national unity.

Public Health

The public will be inclined to interpret the appointment of a high-power committee to assess progress of public health in the country as a sign that all is not well in this field of Government activity. And they will not be far wrong, for the Ministry of Public Health in India is cast for the role of Sisyphus. Progress in one field is accompanied by set-backs in several others. If India has made good progress as regards elimination of malaria, T. B. is ravaging the countryside with greater fury. Even more disturbing is the recurrence of epidemics like small pox and malaria which levy a steadily increasing toll, in spite of vaccination and inoculation. The stepping up of governmental effort for the control of leprosy has brought to light the uncomfortable fact that it prevails to an extent unsuspected in the past. And above all, the success of public health measures in death control, however limited, immediately increase the magnitude of the problem every succeeding year, by adding to the population.

Many water supply schemes under the Second Plan have to be held up because of the shortage of steel and improvement of environmental hygiene in urban areas depends on a comprehensive programme of slum clearance and town planning. By the very nature of its tasks the Ministry of Health has to range far and wide, encroaching on the jurisdictions of other ministries, though its adventures in the past, as for instance pre-fabricated housing, have not been attended with happy results. The Ministry has recently set up a town planning organisation for Delhi, and has "under contemplation" a Central Regional and Town Planning Organisation. If such organisations are to do anything more effective than holding seminars on regional and town planning, the programmes that are drawn up must be in close touch with economic realities. Shortage of resources imposes a severe limit to what is practicable. And effective utilisation of even the available resources depends on the co-ordination of the activities of a number of Ministries. Inter-ministerial coordination has not been one of the strong points of the Indian administration, as Mr S. K. Patil had reason to lament a few months ago, when he tried to explain the failure to make full

use of irrigation facilities created at such great expense.

Indigenous Medicine

The Lok Sabha debate on the demand for grants of the Ministry of Health was dominated by the concern expressed from all parts of the House for ensuring a fair deal for indigenous systems of medicine. The topic is heavily dosed with sentiment which has played its part in shaping Government policy. Since the adoption of the Chopra Commission's report, Government is committed to a policy of encouragement of indigenous systems, and the evolution of an integrated system of medicine. In the meantime, the students in colleges of integrated medicine do not seem to share the enthusiasm of their patrons for indigenous systems, if we are to judge by their demands, put forward to the accompaniment of strikes, for instruction in modern medicine of the same standard as in the regular medical schools and colleges.

There has been no dearth at any time of enthusiastic champions of indigenous medicine. One expects to find them among Congressmen Praja Socialists, Jan Sanghaites and the motley crowd of independents. But it is a surprise to find a Communist in their ranks, for, to date, no one has ferreted out evidence to show that Dhanvantari was a communist. Perhaps the Communist member who spoke up for Ayurveda derived inspiration from China, where the sick in the communes are dosed with Chinese nostrums, presumably to help the great leap forward. But there is also room for doubt whether the revival of indigenous system of medicine in China is to be regarded as a measure of public health or of population control.

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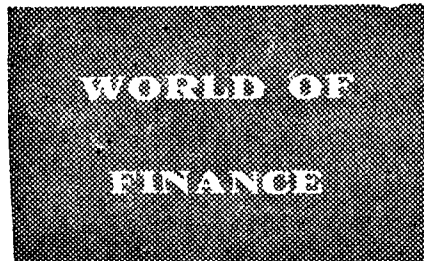
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Manager.



Mr Birla on the Third Plan

MR G. D. BIRLA usually uses the forum available at the annual general meeting of the United Commercial Bank Ltd, of which he is the Chairman, to put his finger on the economic topic of the hour. We had anticipated, consequently, that we would be hearing from him a forceful depreciation of the events which led to the sharp decline in banking earnings during 1958; but Mr Birla, possibly because interest rates in the banking sphere were his main subject of the last two years, has, rightly we feel, thought fit to concentrate on the question of planning as such. The lead that he gives is his assertion that no plan "can be criticised as being too ambitious". The figure now being talked about for the Third Plan—Rs 10,000 crores—does not dismay him, as it has dismayed other circles. On the contrary, there is, he says, "a case for a big plan rightly conceived and implemented." But, of course, there are some qualifications.

First of all, Mr Birla, as it were, puts inflation in its place; we are gratified to find him taking the view that price rises in India are a thing apart from inflationary pressures as experienced in other parts of the world. The UCO Bank Chairman points out, "often

we adopt measures which are suitable to industrially advanced countries where over-investment and over-employment threaten to undermine the stability their economy." But, in India, we have the problem neither of over-investment nor of over-employment. In such a view, how can fiscal and monetary measures adopted elsewhere have a relevance for this country? Mr Birla adds:

"In an under-developed country with plenty of idle labour and undeveloped resources there can be no such thing as over-investment or inflation arising therefrom so long as investments are directed toward productive purposes. There may be a rise in price due to shortage of goods as has happened in respect of foodgrains but such 'scarcity inflation' can be met only by greater production."

We would go a step further, and urge that a dear or tough money policy would be hopelessly out of place in Indian conditions. A high Bank Rate will not be disinflationary, but, for reasons which we have mentioned often enough, inflationary in its results.

Mr Birla goes on to indicate that, while the need is greater savings, this cannot be vouchsafed "by under-consumption and austerity." Indeed, austerity is "the surest way to curb employment and production." But this flow of savings should not be compelled; in the long run, there can be no alternative to incentive for producing results.

It is this belief that the panacea for India is higher production which leads Mr Birla to conclude that larger investment is the goal we should aim at. He, therefore, supports a bigger plan for investment—"on condition that the flow

of foreign and internal resources into investment channels is assured."

Mr Birla holds the view that the Third Plan should eschew any attempt at solving unemployment through "intensive employment of manpower." Thus, it was necessary to think in terms of medium and small scale industry—but always run by power. As Mr Birla puts it, "muscle power is the costliest power in the world and we have heard of no country which has solved the problem of the poverty of the people through this power."

The final point made by Mr Birla is worth emphasising. He decries the controversy that has arisen as regards the roles of the public and private sectors. We fully agree with him when he says that those who believe that the public sector is treading on the toes of the private sector are taking a "short-sighted view." His assertion that the public sector is "going to act as a generator of the private enterprises" shows Mr Birla to be what he is—an astute and enlightened industrialist.

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Advances Near Rs 1,000 Crore Mark

The returns of the Reserve Bank for March 27 are neither as mystifying nor as intriguing as we might have expected in regard to figures for the last week of the fiscal year. It is, therefore, safe to conclude that the year-end transactions will be spilling over into the next week, that is, the first week in April.

Nevertheless, it is significant that the Reserve Bank returns reveal an expansion in active note circulation, which has gone up from Rs 1692.60 crores to Rs 1701.53 crores. Rupee Coin has gone out into circulation for a fractional amount. Currency has been expanded against Rupee Securities for Rs 10 crores by transfer from Investments in the Banking Department. In the result, the Reserve Bank's cash is marked slightly higher at Rs 15.60 crores against Rs 14.70 crores.

In the Banking Department, it is to be noted that the Central Government have not experienced a great demand, since their Deposits are higher by Rs 2.65 crores at Rs 53.83 crores. On the other hand, the State Governments' Deposits are steeply lower at Rs 26.72 crores against Rs 36.01 crores, this in spite of an increase of over Rs 4 crores in their ways and means borrowings from the Reserve Bank. The Reserve Balances of member banks have also declined considerably from Rs 74.22 crores to Rs 67.57 crores. The Reserve Bank's Other Loans and Advances are practically unchanged. There is a decline of Rs 8 crores under Investments, reflecting the transfer to the Issue Department. Finally, Balances Held Abroad, for the first time in some weeks, show a fall of some magnitude, with a decline of Rs 3.70 crores to Rs 35.05 crores.

During the week ended March 27, the State Bank has experienced another rise of Rs 10.71 crore in Deposits, with the figure rising to Rs 517.62 crores. While it is fairly certain that the bulk of the rise of nearly Rs 25 crores in Deposits over the last four weeks should be due to special transactions, it is interesting to find that the investment portfolio has risen over the period only by Rs 1 crore. But, then, Other Assets in rising by another Rs 5.77 crore are unusually high at Rs 19.4 crores. It is probable that part of this element of Other Assets will be converted into gilt-edged. But season pressure has caused a further rise of Rs 5.29 crores in the total of Advances. But the improvement in Deposits has enabled borrowings to be reduced from Rs 6.50 crores to Rs 2.08 crore though, in the process, the State Bank's cash and with the Reserve Bank has declined from Rs 28.1 crores to Rs 22.63 crores. This would suggest, firstly, that Scheduled Banks other than the State Bank have had recourse to Reserve Bank credit during the week and, secondly, that the fall in the Reserve Balances of member banks is due entirely to the State Bank.

The return of Scheduled Banks for March 20 places the total Advances very near the Rs 100 crore mark, with a rise registered during the week of Rs 16.89 crore to Rs 995.93 crores. In this wise is busy season pressure being experienced by member banks. Thus with Deposits showing a small fall of Rs 4.25 crores to Rs 1657.6 crores, and despite disinvestment in gilt-edged for Rs 5.00 crores, became necessary for the Scheduled Banks sharply to increase the borrowings from the Reserve Bank by Rs 14.28 crores to Rs 60.7 crores. As an end result, cash balances have improved by Rs 1 crore to Rs 151.92 crores. The next week's return should also certainly witness the crossing of the Rs 1000 crore mark in Advances, and Deposits, too, should be showing a rise of respectable dimensions.

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Balance-Sheets

The set of bank balance-sheets which we may take up for analysis this week gives a cross section of the experience of banks during 1958. This experience ranges from a situation wherein profits have been eaten into fairly substantially to another wherein profits have not suffered much. But, if there is one lesson to be learnt from the three balance-sheets which we shall now be assessing, it is that an increase in Deposits during 1958 has proved to be disadvantageous, because it bore so high a cost.

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Central Bank of India

The Deposits of the Central Bank of India Limited have registered a modest increase during 1958 of Rs 7.11 crores to Rs 161.98 crores. Significantly, current accounts have been marked down by over Rs 12 crore

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whereas Fixed Deposits and Cash Certificates are shown much higher by Rs 17.31 crores at Rs 75.33 crores. Meantime, bearing testimony to the static state of Advances, the accommodation extended by the Central Bank is found to be lower by Rs 1.62 crores at Rs 99.87 crores. Investments in gilt-edged have been marked up by Rs 2.69 crores at Rs 44.50 crores; and Central Bank, moreover, figures as an investor in Treasury Bills for Rs 1 crore. The buoyant state of the gilt-edged market during 1958 has proved beneficial to the Central Bank, which, it may be recalled, was adversely affected by the raising of Bank Rate in November, 1951, when a gap of considerable proportions developed as between the book and market values of the Central Bank's investments in gilt-edged. In the 1957 balance sheet, this shortfall was placed at Rs 2.54 crores; in the accounts for 1958, the market value is lower than the book value only by Rs 79 lakhs. Apart from the increase in investments, the Central Bank also found remunerative use for its increased resources by placing Rs 7.66 crores at call and short notice as against Rs 2.47 crores in the previous balance sheet.

According to the profit and loss account, the income by interest and discount went up from Rs 6.41 crores to Rs 7.06 crores, while commission, exchange and brokerage fetched practically the same at Rs 1.30 crores. On the other side of the ledger, interest paid on Deposits, borrowings, etc., has risen by Rs 0.43 crores to Rs 3.68 crores; and salaries and allowances also absorb Rs 0.30 crores more at Rs 3.07 crores. In the result, the balance of profit shows a small decline of Rs 7.32 lakhs to Rs 1.01 crores.

The provision for taxation has been raised—Central Bank is one of the few banks to do so—by Rs 3.50 lakhs to Rs 16.50 lakhs. The transfer to Staff Gratuity Fund is also higher by Rs 3.50 lakhs at Rs 10 lakhs. The dividend has been maintained, making 14 per cent for the year, and the amount provided for bonus to staff is Rs 2 lakhs higher at Rs 32 lakhs. The transfer to Bank's investments which was Rs 15 lakhs last year, has been skipped. The carry forward at Rs 17.32 lakhs compares with the amount brought in of Rs 18.44 lakhs.

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Punjab National Bank

The Punjab National Bank Limited also reports a modest increase of Rs 4.58 crores to Rs 129.20 crores in Deposits and other accounts. Advances are shown lower by Rs 1.20 crores at Rs 66.76 crores. With Cash Balances showing no significant change, Punjab National has increased sharply its investments in gilt-edged and Trustee Securities the figure rising from Rs 37.57 crores to Rs 61.20 crores. As a consequence, Punjab National has also had recourse to borrowings for Rs 6.00 crores against Rs 0.16 crores.

The income by interest and discount improved by Rs 0.90 crores to Rs 6.08 crores. On the other hand, commission, exchange and brokerage brought in Rs 4 lakhs less at Rs 1.03

crores. But the improvement in earnings did not suffice to meet the rise of Rs 0.36 crores in interest paid and of Rs 0.48 crores in salaries and allowances. As a result, the balance of profit declined from Rs 1.11 crores to Rs 1.06 crores. Punjab National's profit would have been more greatly affected had it not been for a credit of Rs 23.89 lakhs as net profit on sale of investments, etc.

The taxation provision has been sharply pruned to Rs 33.50 lakhs from Rs 50 lakhs; bonus to staff gets Rs 12.75 lakhs more at Rs 30.75 lakhs. There is no transfer to charity account which received Rs 1 lakh last year. The Reserve Fund gets Rs 5.50 lakhs less at Rs 17.00 lakhs. The dividend payment is at 20 per cent per annum, and marks a rise over the previous year. The amount carried forward is Rs 4.49 lakhs against Rs 4.52 lakhs brought in.

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United Commercial Bank

The United Commercial Bank Limited has registered a very satisfactory increase of Rs 17.21 crores to Rs 78.28 crores under Deposits and other accounts, the rise being mainly under the head of Fixed Deposits, which are higher by Rs 17.07 crores at Rs 46.55 crores. Contrary to the general experience of Scheduled Banks, the United Commercial was in a position to expand its advances by Rs 7.47 crores to Rs 45.16 crores. But the rise in Deposits was of such magnitude that its expansion in accommodation took up only a portion of it and, hence, investments in gilt-edged, shown at below market value, have risen by Rs 14.75 crores to Rs 32.62 crores. Presumably because the expansion in Advances took place late in the year, and since the United Commercial Bank may not have wished to dispose of its gilt-edged, the balance sheet shows borrowings at Rs 5.76 crores against Rs 0.34 crores.

That the rise in Advances occurred late in the year is suggested by the fact that income by interest and discount has improved only by Rs 0.51 crores at Rs 3.09 crores. The income by commission, exchange and brokerage is fractionally lower at Rs 1.07 crores. Interest paid has risen sharply by Rs 0.54 crores to Rs 2.17 crores, and salaries and allowances have absorbed Rs 0.13 crores more at Rs 1.10 crores. Consequently, the balance of profit of the United Commercial has fallen from Rs 59.70 lakhs to Rs 45.38 lakhs.

The provision for taxes is substantially lower at Rs 9.00 lakhs against Rs 18.50 lakhs. The transfer to Reserve has been reduced by Rs 5 lakhs to Rs 14 lakhs. Bonus to staff, however, absorbs slightly more at Rs 7.25 lakhs. The dividend payment has been maintained at 7½ per cent, and the carry forward is higher at Rs 62,098 against Rs 49,432 brought in.

It is to be noted that, had the United Commercial Bank experienced an increase in the demand for advances at an early stage of 1958, its balance of profits would have been better.

Soviet Government's Demand of Credits

By Paul Einzig

MOSCOW'S campaign in favour of granting credits to Soviet Russia is making appreciable progress. The remarks made to that effect by Mr Mikoyan when in the United States, and those made by Mr Khrushchev on the occasion of Mr Macmillan's visit in Moscow, were followed up by Mr S. A. Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries, who came out into the open with a plea for British credits. In the course of a visit in London he missed no opportunity for pressing his claim.

At a lunch given by the so-called British Council for the Promotion of International Trade—an organisation, not to be confused with the official British Council, created for the purpose of increasing trade with the Communist bloc—he said that the USSR could double its trade with Britain in the next five years if Britain wanted it. "The Seven Year Plan is based on our own resources," he said. "But if the United Kingdom wants additional orders beyond those paid for by Soviet exports, we are willing to place orders on credit. If you give us credits we shall let you have the orders."

He also pressed for an increase of British imports from the Soviet Union. "If sales to the United Kingdom could be stepped up, Russian purchases would increase, leading to lower unemployment." The trouble is that Soviet Russia has a perennial adverse trade balance with Britain and the Sterling area. The Soviet Union is unable to produce goods which are marketable in Britain, beyond goods such as tin, aluminium, oil, bacon, etc., the import of which is not encouraged. So year after year Russia exports gold to pay for her trade deficit. But Soviet gold production is supposed to have increased very considerably, so that the Soviet Government could well afford to import more British goods without necessarily obtaining credits. The object of the plea for credit is to be able to import more without having to part with more gold. Now gold is the main weapon in the economic cold war. Yet Moscow seriously expects the British Government to go out of its way to enable Russia to accumulate more gold and thus to increase its financial power.

This optimism is not so foolish as it might appear. The moment for this campaign was well chosen. It takes advantage of the exaggerated fears of unemployment on the eve of the general election. Many people are inclined to forget that Russia is by no means the only country which would be able to import more British goods if Britain is prepared to grant credits to finance the additional imports. Many underdeveloped countries would be very keen on buying

more British capital equipment and also consumer goods, if only they could afford to do so. When should Britain's limited credit resources be given to the potential enemy instead of being given to friendly freedom-loving countries? And even if Russia were the only country capable of buying more British goods, it would be less foolish to reduce unemployment by digging holes in the ground and filling them again than by increasing the output for the sake of assisting in the Soviet Seven Year Plan.

Many quarters opposed to the granting of a long-term loan to Russia are in favour of financing British exports to Russia with the aid of official export credit guarantees. They are under the illusion that, since the credits have to be paid, Russia will have to part with gold eventually. What they overlook is that, even if the original credits are repaid, new credits would be granted under the maximum of official guarantees, so that an amount of credit corresponding to that maximum would be outstanding all the time, even if the actual transactions of finance change over and over again. The amount of facilities granted would enable the Soviet Union either to maintain its imports with the aid of smaller gold exports, or to increase imports without having to increase gold exports.

It is indeed very strange that this campaign for credits should coincide with the Soviet demand for the withdrawal of Western forces from Berlin. It is, to say the least, unusual for a Government to approach another country for financial assistance precisely at a moment when it threatens that country with aggressive action in the near future. But possible this is not sheer coincidence. Perhaps Mr Khrushchev hopes to be able to achieve a bargain under which the Western Powers would grant Russia large credits in return for adopting a less uncompromising attitude over Berlin. It is even conceivable that one of the main reasons why he put forward his demands for the change in the status of West Berlin is to strengthen his bargaining position, in order to be able to obtain large credits.

This may sound fantastic. But we must bear in mind that Mr Khrushchev's position depends on his ability of increasing the volume of consumer goods without neglecting either capital investment or the maintenance of superior armed forces. To be able to do so he needs large external credits. It might be well worth his while to make substantial concessions in the political field for the sake of getting financial aid. It would be very short-sighted on the part of the British Government if it were to yield to the temptation of securing political concessions at the cost of financial assistance. Any such assistance would further increase the power of the Soviet Government and the cost of further concessions would increase accordingly.

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In consonance with its policy of inculcating the banking habit amongst the community, the Bank has been opening a number of branches in the recent past.

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D. P. PARTHASARATHY
Secretary.

24/3/59

WORLD OF JUTE

Outlook for Exports

IN spite of the serious efforts made by the jute industry in this country, it has not been possible to earn larger savings in foreign exchange through a stepping up of exports. As a matter of fact, the position regarding exports of jute goods is considered to be serious, not because of any decline in consumption in world markets, but because of increased production in other countries, which are endeavouring to become independent and self-sufficient and reduce their requirements of foreign exchange.

One of the major developments is the emergence of East Pakistan as a serious competitor in world markets. East Pakistan is now in a position to export between 10,000 and 12,000 tons of jute manufactures per month and is making serious inroads into India's markets. Pakistan naturally concerned on the South African market for a number of years; but the price that South Africa had to pay for her jute goods became so unreasonable that that country has now started its own industry. South Africa's requirements from East Pakistan have accordingly been reduced and this surplus is now available for other markets.

It is, in fact, disturbing from an export point of view to note that, although quite a number of countries are enjoying an expanding economy which should result in a greater use of jute goods, India is not able to share in this expansion. In this connection, the Chairman of the Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association has pointed out that, on account of the fluctuating prices for jute goods, world consumption has not increased in proportion to the higher level of economic activity.

Apart from East Pakistan and indigenous manufacture in the countries concerned, there are a number of other reasons why the export trade has not expanded. Firstly, a shortage of foreign exchange in the importing countries has forced users of bags to use these many times over, because they are unable to replace them with new ones. Secondly, there is bulk-handling, particularly of sugar, primarily in such places as Australia and Cuba. Thirdly, the use of substitutes such as paper and Polythene, which can be produced locally at prices which do not fluctuate to the same extent as the market in Calcutta and the manufacture of which, at the same time, supports a local industry. Lastly, and possibly one of the

most important reasons, is the lack of reciprocal trade between India and the countries to which India is endeavouring to export jute goods owing to her curtailed import policy.

Certain measures can be taken in an endeavour to rectify the present position. The first and most important is to improve quality, which has undoubtedly deteriorated throughout the industry in the last year or so. We are competing now with East Pakistan, which has ample jute of good quality available to its mills. Every endeavour must, therefore, be made by the Government and the IJMA to raise the standard of quality of the jute grown within our borders. India has now practically reached self-sufficiency in raw jute, which is, in itself, a magnificent achievement. But the production is not of the required quality and this must be improved with a minimum of delay. Apart from raising the standard of quality, a good deal can also be done to enhance the goodwill which exists in overseas markets for Indian jute products.

Commenting on the prospects for markets during the present year, Mr Jamieson, the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association, has stated that the slightly improved trend in hessian offtake will continue in most consuming markets, especially the USA, while the demand from Argentina is not expected to fall. In regard to sackings, Mr Jamieson feels that the market for this category of goods should be better this year, especially when stocks of woolpacks in Australia are at a low level, and this should improve the prospects for sackings in that important market.

Marketwise, trading has been dull during the week under review and, except for comparative steadiness in hessians, price movements in the sacking section displayed an easier tendency. While overseas enquiries are lacking, operators are disappointed over India's negligible share in the Burmese tender. Above all, large stocks of heavy goods in hands of mills and dealers have some depressing effect on the market. Following were the price trends:

	Opening Rs	Closing Rs
40" x 10 Ozs		
Ready	40.50	40.35
April/June	38.90	38.65
July/Sep.	38.85	38.55
40" x 8 Ozs	31.75	31.50
40" x 7½ Ozs	29.30	29.10
B. Twills		
Ready	93.35	92.65
April/June	93.90	93.10
July/Sep.	94.20	93.30
Hy. Cees (Green)	93.75	93.00
Cornsacks	94.00	93.10
Cubans	113.50	113.50
A. Twills	112.00	111.50
L. Twills	105.50	104.50
D. W. Flours	111.50	110.25
Sugar Twills	104.50	104.25

WORLD OF TEA

Fall in Exports in February

ACCORDING to the trade sources, Tea exports from North-East India have fallen sharply to 17.77 million pounds in February from 30.08 million pounds in the corresponding month of last year. The UK has accounted for the bulk of the decline with an offtake of only 6.07 million pounds as compared to as much as 17.15 million pounds in February, 1958. Shipments to the Irish Republic and the USSR are also lower at 2.17 million and 518,950 pounds against 2.29 million and 318,760 pounds respectively. In the first two months of the current year, shipments are lower at 49.71 million pounds as against 63.86 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1958.

Tea exports from Ceylon have, however, risen sharply to 410.77 million pounds in 1958 from 367.73 million pounds in the previous year. Shipments to the UK have risen sharply from 132.65 million pounds to 164.55 million pounds and to the Continent from 12.82 million to 18.54 million pounds. Exports to Australia and New Zealand are also higher at 41.65 million and 15.05 million against 34.82 million and 13.73 million pounds respectively in 1957.

Meanwhile, in the Export Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings consisted of 62,539 packages. There was a good general demand. "Teas for Price" were a strong feature and were often dearer. Any clean black Broken and Fannings were sold well, particularly those with bright liquors. Others were easier, particularly the poor Fannings descriptions. Medium Assam BOPs and OFs with any autumnal character were sold well at dearer rates, others being irregularly easier.

The few bright liquoring CTCs were so well; but the plainer and more fibrous kinds were irregularly easier. Stylsh Whole Leaf grades were sold readily, others being easier. Following rates were quoted:—Clean Black Pekoe Rs 1.92 to Rs 1.96; Plain BP Rs 1.58; Plain Fannings Rs 1.70 to 1.74; Medium Broken Pekoe Rs 1.56 to Rs 1.60; Medium Fannings Rs 1.64 to Rs 1.68; Best Assam CTC BP Rs 2.30 (nominal) and Best Assam CTC Fannings Rs 2.65 (nominal).

In the Internal Sale, offerings consisted of 21,641 packages of Dusts and 4,562 packages of Leaf grades. There was a good general demand for Dusts, orthodox types being fully firm and sometimes dearer. Darjeeling Dusts were irregular, demand being only for selected teas. Medium CTC teas

were irregular, brighter liquoring and smaller types being fully firm to dearer. The remainder were upto 6 nP per pound easier and sometimes more. There was a limited demand for the best CTC teas with a few lines of the very best being sometimes dearer. Following were the rates:—Medium Doars Dust Rs 1.80 to Rs 1.84; Medium Assam Grainy Dust Rs 1.74 to Rs 1.80; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 2.00 to Rs 2.15 and Best CTC Assam Dust Rs 2.60 to Rs 3.00.

Leaf grades met with a good demand, prices being irregularly dearer. The few chests of Green Teas, on offer, met with only restricted demand and prices were easier. In this connection, the Government of India have announced that export of Dust teas to all destinations will be allowed under licences without being required to be covered by export quota rights if applications for such licences are received in the Tea Board's Office in Calcutta or Cochin, as the case may be, before 31st March, 1960.

In the Export Quota section, business was done in the Special Export Licence at 1½ nP per pound. Shipping Licence Non-transferable is quoted at ¾ nP per pound.

A two-man Iranian tea delegation has arrived in Calcutta. Iran consumed about sixteen to eighteen thousand tons of Indian tea every year; and she imported, for her requirements, from India and Ceylon and less quantity from Java. The Indian tea is very much popular in Iran, because of its high quality. Hope is, therefore, expressed that India will export more tea to Iran in future.

In the Cochin market, offerings were 540,000 pounds. Prices for most descriptions were dearer except for highgrowns which were easier. Nilgiri descriptions met with limited demand at a drop of 15 to 20 nP per pound and some of them were withdrawn without bid. Good Medium sorts were in keen competition at 10 nP above last rates, while Mediums and Low Mediums from Travancore and Wynad were 5 to 10 nP dearer. Milled and Residual kinds were sold at fully firm to dearer rates. Black Leaf descriptions were firm.

Two tea sales were held in Chittagong last month. Total offerings amounted to 25,200 packages of Leaf tea and 7,748 packages of Dusts. Quality was typically end-of-season and the leaf was generally dull and unattractive. In the first sale, the few clean Leaf and better liquoring teas advanced and better liquoring teas advanced by As 2 to As 4 per pound. In the final sale, the few leg-cut teas were firm, but the remaining offerings declined by one to two annas per pound.

In London, tea stocks, as on the 13th March, were 169.13 million pounds as compared to 170.57 million pounds in the previous week. Total offtake was 16.46 million pounds including from Calcutta 8.22 million pounds; from Chittagong 63,720 pounds; from Cochin 1.05 million pounds; from Ceylon 5.07 million pounds and from other Ports 2.05 million pounds.

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FATHER'S forte was the money market, and he never tired of emphasising and repeating that the key to the understanding of the Indian economy was to be found in the World of Finance and, more particularly, the gildedged market. (I have done, for the moment, with reminiscences about the original Eavesdropper, and I have meant what I have written mainly to serve as an introduction to the subject I would like to take up for discussion this week). In his life time, he was fortunate in witnessing the progress and expansion of money market activity and, during his last days, he derived great satisfaction from the fact that his views, especially on Government borrowings, appeared finally to be in process of being adopted by Government. What manner of money market do we possess today? How is it that it can be considered central to the study of the Indian economy? And in what way can we expect the money market to provide a solution for India's economic problems?

By far the most heartening factor today is that the Reserve Bank has, as I have reported before in a Gossip, interpreted its function as something both dynamic and catalytic. Gone are the days when the Reserve Bank from an olympian height was an interested spectator—but no more—of the scenes unfolding in the Indian economy. I recall Mr H.V.R. Iengar, the Reserve Bank Governor, saying that the research staff with India's central banking institution is of much greater numerical strength than we would find, for example, with the Bank of England. By this I imply that, although it is under Mr Iengar's virile direction that the Reserve Bank has come into its own, the preparation of the central banking authority for blossoming forth in this manner had been taken in hand, whether deliberately and consciously or not, very much earlier. I think it was Sir Chintaman Deshmukh who initiated this idea of a task force for research to be built up slowly. During Sir Rama Rau's regime, the task force was there, but, as yet, the Indian economy was not ready for calling upon or utilising the research facilities and services available so abundantly with the Reserve Bank. But by the time Mr Iengar took over, the identification between monetary policy as implemented through the Reserve Bank and the fortunes of the Second Plan began to be complete. Whether it was the building up of internal resources for companies or the trend in bank Deposits, both could be seen to have an immediate and discernible link with the Second Plan. Thus, the private sector projects could be completed only if the investment climate were conducive to the provision of

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

capital or if companies were in a position to plough back sufficiently into the business. The Reserve Bank Bulletins in the recent past have concentrated on the study of company finances, and I have no doubt that the ultimate intention of these assessments is to find out for official use whether the prosecution of private sector projects was in any way being adversely affected. Such studies are undoubtedly being carried on in the Reserve Bank, and a suggestion that I would like to throw out by the way is for an answer to be found to the question: Are the recent tax changes in the corporate sector such as will reduce the quantum of profits ploughed back for expansion and development? Again, as far as the study of the ownership of Deposits is concerned, we may recall that a recent finding, published in an article in the Reserve Bank Bulletin, was to the effect that money market activity had shown a much more than proportionate increase in the what I may call non-urban areas. The inference is clear enough that the disbursements of the Government on the Plan are being widely dispersed. The pattern of accretion to Deposits would also help the Reserve Bank in its decision to approve or reject applications from banks for opening up new branches in particular areas.

I can think of many more topics which could be usefully taken up by the research department of the Reserve Bank. One of them is gildedged, the behaviour of the gildedged market over the past thirty years, the pattern as between new loan realisations and the interest rate offered, the expanding capacity to absorb of the gildedged market and a somewhat more realistic assessment of what the Government can hope to secure from market borrowings. My plea that gildedged thus needs and deserves to be studied by the Reserve Bank is an iteration of the oft repeated view of this journal that, in planning the resources for the Second Plan, the planners have been woefully unaware of the crucial role that could be played by and allotted to market borrowings. The experience of 1958-59 alone should be an eye opener, but Mr Morarji Desai's Budget for 1959-60 has not duly taken into account this greatly improved scope for Government borrowings. I am hoping, that, by the time the new loan for 1959-60 comes up, we shall have an aware-

ness on the part of the monetary authorities of this immeasurably larger demand and capacity for gildedged.

But, to get back to the Reserve Bank as forming the hub of the Indian money market: it needs to be emphasised that, with its adoption of selective monetary control, the Reserve Bank has made itself both an active and catalytic agent. It is active in the sense that, continuously and alertly as it watches over the Indian economic scene, it is prompt in the measures that it takes to counter developments which hold the threat of taking an unfavourable turn. In a planned economy such as India's, balance between supply of and demand for goods tends all the time to be uneasy. Areas of the economy are often under duress. An untoward impetus to prices is often given, and the danger is that, if unchecked, such price rise will gather a fearful momentum. The Reserve Bank has shown that its alertness is like a watch-dog's and its action swift and sure. The restrictions that have been imposed time and again on bank credit against particular commodities is an index both of this watchfulness and its expeditiousness to act. Then, there is also the kindly "advice" given a few weeks ago, that, in view of the very much quicker pace of expansion in Scheduled Bank Advan-

ces during the current busy season, member banks had better scrutinise more carefully the demand for accommodation, lest any of it be camouflaged utilisation for the speculative withholding of stocks. Another facet to the Reserve Bank's duties will be to provide relief to such industries as might experience a surplus in production; after all, if, in a planned economy, areas of shortages are for a time inevitable, it is as certain, by the same token, that there may also be temporary areas of surpluses. I shall be an interested spectator of what the Reserve Bank does or does not do in tackling the problem of surpluses as it might emerge in the coming weeks and months.

Then there are the Scheduled Banks themselves. I should like to pay tribute to the magnificent way in which, in contributing to India's task of development, they have risen to the occasion. During a period when industry was unable to obtain its requirements of finance from the capital market for financing plans of expansion and development, the Scheduled Banks freely and wisely extended accommodation, so that there was even the phenomenon of a considerable volume of what appeared to be short-term commercial banking credit being utilised for medium term purposes. Indeed, it is my considered view that the completion well ahead of time of the private sector projects in behalf of the Second Plan—to which Mr Iengar recently referred—would have been impossible but for the helpful attitude shown by India's banking system. Of course, I have a grouse and that concerns the ruinous competition and scramble that there was for Deposits, but I am happy to find that this phase has mercifully ended. Today, Scheduled Banks are playing their part

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in national development in yet another direction, by means of the considerable investments that they are making in gilt-edged. Alive to the need for mopping up the resources released by Government disbursements in rural areas, the Scheduled Banks have, again, zealously persevered with a programme of branch expansion. There is, in all this, an undoubted element of self-interest, but it does credit to India's banks that they were not found wanting when the time came for them to prove their mettle.



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Thirdly, there were the many insurance companies, some of them great, the life aspect of which has been nationalised to form the Life Insurance Corporation. Not only were the insurance companies then, and the LIC today, doing public good by fostering the habit of thrift and saving, but the premia thus gathered is a vast effort at mopping up resources for development. A recent communique affirms that new business done by the LIC during 1958 has touched a new record. Notwithstanding the Mundhra episode, the gather-

ing resources of the LIC have been available for keeping up the investment climate and morale. Here, too, a reservation that I need to make is that the LIC has so far done precious little about performing one of its functions, the underwriting of new issues. This apart, it can be seen readily that the LIC is an integral and valuable part of the Indian money market.

Next come the Industrial Finance Corporation and the State Financial Corporations. The IFC, particularly, has provided capital for the "cripples"; the IFC Act enjoins the institution to provide from its resources, especially in cases where a would-be borrower is unable to raise money for expansion through any other means. The IFC has been lending at a steadily increasing pace and tempo, and, what is more, if I remember right, there is also provision for the institution to make loans in foreign exchange. At the moment, it is experiencing an inadequacy of resources; but this, I am sure, is an ephemeral phase and it will not be long before the IFC increases its usefulness as a source of industrial finance.

Of the private agencies, the one that has achieved distinction is the Industrial Credit & Investment Corporation. First under the leadership provided by Sir A Ramaswami Mudaliar and now under the vigorous chairmanship of Mr G. L. Mehta, the ICIC is an indispensable money market institution. The ICIC has not hesitated to act as under-writers, and prospects are that, with available resources, the help that it will render, in rupee capital and in foreign exchange, to Indian industry, will soon reach considerable proportions. With Mr Mehta there, I fancy that a mighty effort will be made to funnel foreign exchange assistance through the ICIC.

Nor should we omit to mention the Stock Exchanges, which are active and which offer a ready market for the purchase and sale of scrip. The broking fraternity is taking its job seriously, and, since the Life Insurance Corporation started its system of calling for tenders, hustle is being shown in offering blue chips. Though there are periods when shares are unsaleable, it is by and large true that the Stock Exchanges help in considerable investment being made toward industrial development. I have my own fear that many of our brokers tend to be jobbers rather than brokers; and speculation has almost a fatal fascination for them, to the exclusion of their "legitimate" business. But, on the whole, cases where the investor has deliberately been misled by a broker are few and far between; and brokers have tried their best to foster the investment habit.

We have, finally, the bullion market, the forward markets in such commodities as cotton and oilseeds, jute goods and raw jute.

Indian Finance

These, too, are part and parcel of the money market, although they may not appear to be so. They serve as exchanges, where money enables hedging and secures an insurance against risk. This, then, is the range of money market activity in this country, and, by any reckoning, its range and coverage must be considered comprehensive.

There are public auction of Treasury Bills; hundis which are freely "accepted"; facilities for banks to replenish their resources by borrowing from the central banking institution; a bill market of sorts whereby usance bills can be rediscounted with the Reserve Bank; properly functioning clearing houses in all the major towns and cities. What more is needed to constitute a money market?

The centrality of the money market in India's economy should, I suggest, be clear. Industrial development, whether in the public or in the private sector, depends upon the money market institutions and their appendages. For, industrial credit is provided thereby, and Government's market borrowings are thus enabled. It would not be incorrect to assert that, had India not had the kind of money market it possesses, we would have been in no position to undertake planned endeavours.

What the money market can do in the future is enormous. We have just made a beginning of industrialisation, and the expansion in productive capacity that we must strive for will need the money market mechanism in greater, and not less, measure.

It is all a virtuous circle, and the centre of that circle is the money market. Father realised it thirty years ago and more; it is only now that the nation is beginning to realise that his preoccupation with the World of Finance was not just a fad, but something that stemmed from his instinctive realisation that Indian industrial development would necessarily keep pace with the development of the money market.

It looks as if modern banking has come to India. The new buildings that have come up in New Delhi, more particularly those of the United Commercial Bank and the Punjab National Bank, are magnificent edifices, artistically and aesthetically. Calcutta, I am glad to find, is not lagging behind. The new look that has been given to the Mercantile Bank has to be seen to be believed—and appreciated. Its great hallway is satisfyingly bright, what with the array of new illuminating fixtures. The hall is air-conditioned, and a constituent can now wait—as wait, in Indian banking, he must!—well away from Calcutta's torrid summer heat as the teller prepares to pay him the wherewithal against his cheque.

EAVESDROPPER

April 4, 1959

GATEWAY GOSSIP

RUMOUR has it that Sir Homi Mody is planning, on the completion of a quarter century of active association with the Tata Group, to retire and enter, perhaps, into the realm of politics. And I am merely doing my stint as a reporter in purveying this to my readers, and I have no means of ascertaining whether it is true or not. At any rate, I am hoping that, even if it is true that Sir Homi wishes thus to cut down one side of his activities, he will not choose to relinquish the chairmanship of the Central Bank of India, an office to which he does great honour and brings fine distinction. However, my immediate provocation for letting readers have the benefit of this bit of Gateway Gossip is the speech delivered by Sir Homi at the annual general meeting held last week of the Central Bank.

After a brief reference to the international situation, Sri Homi turned his attention to conditions in India. 1958, he says, "witnessed some disquieting trends". The rate of increase in production fell short of what one might expect in terms of an expanding economy. The lower volume of output in some instances reflected a plateau of consumption having been reached. The smaller availability of goods and commodities provided an upward impetus to the level of prices. Restrictions on imports notwithstanding, the balance of payment position was anything but satisfactory or healthy. Against this background, Sir Homi remarks that "the Second Five-Year Plan encountered heavy weather during the year". This is a view with which Indian Finance is not likely to find itself in agreement, for, if 1958 was a year of crises, it was also a year of solutions. But Sir Homi's perspective persuades him to be alarmed by the gap in resources for implementing even the core of the Second Plan.

It is here that I suspect Sir Homi of having fallen a prey to the lure of politics. He accuses the planners of cheerfully forgetting lessons of the last few years in that they are "now said to be busy framing a bigger and more spectacular Plan such as would constitute a significant socialistic advance". With a fine turn of phrase, Sir Homi insists that "what the country needs is not a bigger, but a better, plan". But, surely, just because a plan is bigger does not necessarily make it worse. I may go so far as to say that the Third Plan, in order to be better, has necessarily to be bigger. It is all very well to harp on the difficult resources prospect, but it is being forgotten far too often that even the problem of resources pales into insignificance as against the problem of poverty and of discontent which this country might have to deal with if it takes too

So Much from So Few

long in its task to improve living standards.

However, there can be no question of Sir Homi being right when he emphasises that "incentives to earn, save and invest must find their proper place in any such plans for national reconstruction". I am afraid that Government during the Second Plan have been almost too greedy—haphazard and unrealistic, to use two of Sir Homi's words—in their anxiety to find resources for the Second Plan. And the manner in which these resources have been vouchsafed does not redound to the credit of the Government. It is a fact that incentive of the individual has been virtually eliminated. It is equally true that the rich have been, as it were, "pauperised". Lastly, it is deplorable but true that life has been made immeasurably harder for both the lower and upper middle class groups.

Sir Homi then goes on to criticise the last Budget because, while there are some welcome features, a substantial addition to the revenues has been provided for. I do not know whether we ought to be thankful that the Indian Finance Minister was so merciful this year, since, in the last three or four years, each new Budget has sought to bring in much larger sums by way of new impositions. But Sir Homi is exercised about the fact that "there is no country where so much is sought to be taken from so few". His criticism in this context is tied in with the suggestion that the financing of unproductive expenditure makes it still more indefensible. I am afraid that Sir Homi's allegation of wasteful expenditure is all too true, but let me add something which he has not mentioned, that the high taxes are even more indefensible when we realise that there is so much evasion. In other words, the honest tax payer is being asked to subsidise the tax evader. I would like to put in a powerful plea for greater attention being paid to enforcement of the tax laws, since I am confident that by such means we should be able to gain so much revenue as to be in a position to restore that incentive which Sir Homi complains as having been eliminated.

I shall not deal with the Central Bank accounts, to which, in the last part of the speech, Sir Homi has referred. But there is one final point of a general nature which needs to be commented upon. Sir Homi says that "the rise of Rs 222 crores in Time Deposits was largely accounted for by the counterpart funds under P.L. 480 placed by Government with the State Bank of India". Sir Homi has erred in his choice of words, since the accretions to Deposits with the State Bank did not constitute the bulk of the rise in Deposits of the Scheduled Banks during 1958; hence, to say

that the rise in Deposits was largely due to counterpart funds is to disparage the dynamic conditions in the country, whereby a considerable increase has been registered in Deposits. Then, in giving reasons why banks were unable to use remuneratively their fresh resources, Sir Homi expresses the view that the ceilings

fixed on deposit rates under the inter-bank agreement of last October "may soon need to be reviewed in the light of prevailing trends in banking profits". Since the Vice-Chairman of the Central Bank is the President of the Indian Banks Association, we can take the hint from Sir Homi as being from the horse's mouth.



INDUSTRIALIST WITH A SECRET

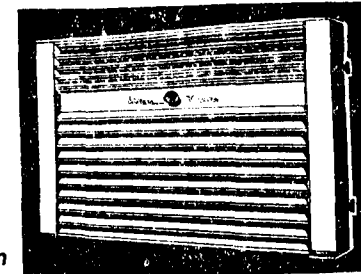
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GATEWAY NOTES

Foreign Capital

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Mr L. D. Mudie, Vice-President of the Chamber stressed the need for creating an atmosphere in the country which would be inviting to foreign private capital to seek participation in the country's development. Such private participation of foreign capital would, he says, go a long way in solving the problem of foreign exchange which took alarming proportions last year and which is bound to become difficult in the process of further development envisaged under the Third Plan.

The existence of the foreign exchange problem offers in itself proof of the country's inability to provide attractive soil for participation of foreign private capital. There is a slight element of paradox in this situation in view of the fact that the country offers immense potentialities for development in which private foreign capital could have found plenty of scope and for which there is absolutely no overt deterrent in the form of restriction on the remitting of profit earned by foreign companies, or on the repatriation of capital. In respect of these requisites for foreign private capital, not even the least doubts have been expressed by foreigners even.

In such a situation, Mr Mudie, would attribute the relative minor role of foreign private capital to the policies of the Government towards the private sector, the complexities of the labour legislation and the tendency of the public sector to expand in fields that had been looked after by the private sector. Most of these points would apply not only against the Government's policy towards foreign private capital but also its policy towards private sector within the country and have been frequently made by businessmen in the country.

Whatever might be the effects of the Government's policy towards the private sector, or foreign private capital it would be ungenerous to view Government's policy as being deliberately conceived to restrict the role of the private sector in the country's development. The Government's industrial policy has evolved in the context of the socialistic pattern of society that has been adopted as the country's goal in its economic development, and it would be difficult to avoid points of conflict between the programmes which the socialistic pattern of society calls for and the interests of the private sector. However the private sector would only be exaggerating its fears if it considers the effects of some of these policies as being fatal to the health of the private sector in the country. In the same way while there should be additional scope for participation of

foreign private capital it is difficult to see how the climate for this could be made safer without going back from programmes and policies undertaken by the Government to further the socialistic pattern of society.

Shipping

A shipping industry self-sufficiency to the needs of the country and competing with foreign ships on equal footing is an ideal from which the country is at present far off, the industry being at the incipient stage of development. However, self-sufficiency in this field is such an important consideration to warrant concentrated attention and liberal allocation of funds for rapid development. Whether Government's shipping policy has conformed to this need could not admit of a positive answer especially when there are expert views to the contrary.

Presiding over the college day celebrations, of the Nautical and Engineering College, in the city, Dr A. Ramaswami Mudalliar Chairman of the India Steamship Company, has expressed the view that the Government are not doing enough to help Indian shipping. This, however, would not be accepted by the Government who could point to the provision made under the Second Plan. Against this Dr Ramaswami Mudalliar, could point to the absence of direct assistance to shipping companies who have to be content with mere loans instead of subsidies. The controversy at its roots would involve divergent views on priorities to be kept in the administration of Governmental assistance especially in the context of the competing claims from other sectors of development.

Dr Mudalliar has also warned against another development spelling the detriment of Indian shipping, that is on the road to further development. He has referred to the efforts of some of countries advanced in the shipping line, to keep out the new aspirants by the adoption of unfair means, and more particularly by allowing over-tonnage. Justice requires that such practices are voluntarily renounced so as give scope for the developing industry in backward countries to make headway. There should be some neutral agency to look into such unfair practices and for taking steps to see that the efforts of newly developing countries are not hindered by such practices.

Dr Ramaswami Mudalliar also emphasised the importance of developing shipping for success in the export promotion schemes upon which the Government have now launched. Such schemes would fail of their full value if there were not sufficient tonnage to transport the goods overseas and for establishing direct links between this country and other foreign countries. On his part he gave an assurance that national shipping companies would, despite many hurdles do their utmost to trade on new routes, and carry

the country's flag to as many international ports as possible.

Food Policy

With a deficit in the production of foodgrains of the order of about 10 lakh tons, the food problem in the Bombay State should be a matter of concern, for the State authorities and being one of the largest deficit States in the country, self-sufficiency in the Bombay State would, by itself, see the all-India problem of foodgrain self-sufficiency reduced to comparatively milder proportions. While success continues to be expressed in hope, it is encouraging that proper steps are also being taken to speed up the implementation of schemes consistent with the resources that could be spared for the object.

The policy of the Government reflects an emphasis on foodgrain production that could by no means be considered inadequate either in terms of resources allocated for raising production or even in a comparative sense in relation to the policy adopted in the other States of the Indian Union. The very fact that self-sufficiency is held out as more than certain by the end of the Second Plan period, is a vindication of this point. On present trends in the implementation of the various schemes forming part of the Second Plan it is even expected that results would exceed target fixed.

Bombay's Food Minister Mr V. P. Naik, who had to explain the food policy of the State at the time of moving the demand under Agriculture, detailed the various steps the Government had taken in improving the conditions of agriculture in the State and particularly for increasing foodgrain production. These belong to both the intensive and extensive categories, and include provision of irrigation facilities, distribution of better seeds and fertilizers, soil conservation measures etc. The headway made in the implementation of some of these schemes does not in anyway detract from the concern or capacity of the Government to solve this problem on a permanent and lasting basis.

Mr Naik claimed that soil conservation is being extended throughout the State, the original target of 11 lakh acres having been revised to 17 million acres. Well irrigation is another field which had considerable attention bestowed on it by the Government and it is as a result of the encouragement given to well irrigation that it covers nearly 50 per cent of the total irrigated areas in the State. Similarly the programme of distributing seeds is planned to be extended to all areas in the State by the end of the Second Plan period.

Mr Naik also dealt with the merit of cooperative farming and commended it as the only possible solution to the food problem that, in view of the erstwhile failure in tackling it effectively appears intractable.

GATEWAY MARKETS

Mixed Trends in Oilseeds Prices

PRICES on the Bombay Oilseed Exchange showed a mixed trend last week. Groundnut ruled steady due to tight supply position, while lower levels seemed to have attracted replacement buying and bear covering in Castorseed. Linseed presented a bearish appearance with Cottonseed ruling firm.

The Linseed section presented bearish appearance with forward and spots declining sharply. The setback in the market was caused mainly by selling pressure, induced by increasing arrivals of the crop in the major growing areas.

India has been virtually out of world markets for quite some time now, because of its higher price except for the periodical purchases by Australia. As things stand present, the country is not likely to fare better in the current season as judged by the persistent competition it has to face from Argentina.

A significant feature of the trade in linseed and linseed oil is, however, that the trend is usually influenced by the prices of rapeseed which fluctuated heavily according to speculative manipulations in North India. Besides, linseed goes into mixing with other edible oils on a considerable scale and hence the prices of both linseed and its oil tend to move in line with those of other oils.

The trading in Castorseed closed an easy feeling with buyers remaining cautious, because of the belief that the arrival of the new crop would pick up shortly in Gujarat, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Moreover, a section of the trade, which believed that the US should buy Indian castor came forward and supported the market towards the close of the week.

Trading in the Groundnut section was on a firm note. The official announcement that the shipment of groundnut oil will not be entitled to quotas for groundnut cake respect of shipments of the form made after the end of February has a bearish impact on the market. Business in the Spot section was at a slightly lower level.

Cottonseed crushers appear to be concerned over the high prices of Cottonseed despite the introduction of margin by the Forward Market Commission. In spite of the fact that arrivals from Gujarat are full swing and the southern section has just started, the situation seems to have deteriorated. The All-India Cottonseed Crushers' Association which has taken up the matter with the Government, feels that if the situation is not remedied immediately, the growth of cottonseed crushing industry will be seriously retarded and any expectation of saving foreign exchange

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by lint and Cottonseed oil production will not be fulfilled. Apart from this, the imported machinery on which valuable foreign exchange has been spent will remain unproductive.

Gold & Silver

Bullion prices have, once again, shown strength this week. Both the sections have registered improvements and closed near the best levels for the week.

In the case of Silver, the recent upward trend has gathered momentum with prices shooting up to new high levels for a long time. This is attributed to strong speculative support, especially from Delhi operators. The support is inspired by the belief that the recent political events in Tibet will further impede the flow of Tibetan coins into the country.

Although the trend of spot demand has not been very inspiring, dealers believe that the busy spell will last till the end of May. There appears to be considerable optimism regarding the overall demand in the next two months in view of the recent boomlet in cotton and oilseeds. Arrivals amounted to 35 bars, while offtake amounted to 27 bars. Ready rates moved between Rs 119.81 and Rs 200.25, to finish at Rs 200.25.

The Gold section ruled firm, sentiment being favourably influenced by the reports regarding the continued check on smuggled arrivals and expectations that the demand would increase with the progress of the season. Expectations of bumper crops this season, the rising trend of silver and excellent advices from other markets provided further encouragement. Arrivals were 8,000 tolas, while offtake amounted to 3,000 tolas. Spot rates moved between Rs 119.06 and Rs 119.50, while Sovereign was firm at Rs 75.75.

Yarn

Listless conditions continued to prevail in the Yarn market and most of the varieties remained unchanged in the absence of support. Rayon yarn, however, showed some improvement on renewed buying at lower levels.

Exports of rayon manufactures from the country have registered a moderate rise during February with the value of the goods amounting to Rs 79.03 lakhs as against Rs 71.67 lakhs in January. But, the progress is not likely to be maintained in the coming months following the sudden suspension of the export promotion scheme. Shippers are not inclined to put in fresh business, pending a clearer picture of the new export promotion scheme, which is expected to be announced by April 15.

Imported Nylon Yarns remained practically neglected.

The market for Cotton Yarns remained quiet with price movements confined to a narrow range. Reports from upcountry centres have indicated that the demand for cloth is at a low ebb. Overseas enquiries are also poor.

WORLD OF COTTON

World Supply in 1958-59

DESPITE an increase of about 1.2 million bales in production, world supply of Cotton in the 1958-59 season is expected to be lower at 47.4 million bales as compared to 48.2 million bales in the previous season. The shortfall in total supplies is the result of lower carry-over, which was estimated at 18.4 million bales in the beginning of the current season against 20.4 million bales at the start of the 1957-58 season.

According to the revised estimates, total production in the free world outside the USA, in 1958-59, is placed at 17.5 million bales against 16.8 million bales in the previous season, showing an increase of 700,000 bales. Earlier estimates placed the increase at about 1.0 million bales. Production in the USA is placed at 11.5 million bales in 1958-59 against 11 million bales in the previous season.

Preliminary statistics showed that world consumption of cotton is running significantly behind that of a year ago and may aggregate 27.8 million bales in the free world in 1958-59 against 28.5 million bales in the previous season. A marked fall is expected in West Europe from 7.5 million bales in 1957-58 to 6.9 million bales in the current season. Offtake by Communist countries, it is expected, will be constant at 1.3 million bales.

Meanwhile, consumption of Indian cotton by textile mills is advancing, while trade estimates of the current crop are receding. The crop is now put at 49 lakh bales against the original figure of 57 lakh bales. Mill consumption of indigenous cotton, during the first five months of the current season, has improved to 19.73 lakh bales. Traders expect this rise to be sustained, a belief strengthened by the fall in the consumption of foreign cotton. In the first five months, mills have used only 1.93 lakh bales, which is about 59,000 bales less than usual. It is said that exports of cloth prepared from imported cotton are falling off, inducing the mills to switch over to Indian cotton.

FUTURES MARKET:

The exit of Jharilla March 1959 contract, after a remarkable career, was the outstanding feature in the Bombay Cotton futures market. The East India Cotton Association has permitted trading in August delivery cotton after the March contract went off the board. The new contract was commanding a premium of Rs 6.50 per candy. The opening of a fresh contract should help transfer of short positions from the current to the next delivery.

SPOT MARKET:

The Spot section ruled steady. Prices of Vijay, Digvijay and Surti were quoted above the ceiling levels. There was good mill buying. Advices from the upcountry centres were also encouraging.

The export front was as quiet as ever. Traders were perturbed by the Government decision not to extend the shipment period of ex-

port licences, which expired on the 31st March. This suggests that the export permission for about 1.70 lakh bales will remain practically unutilised. Shippers are worried over the decision, particularly as it comes in the eve of the departure of an export promotion delegation to Japan, US and other countries to explore prospects of stepping up exports of cotton, textiles, jute goods and other Indian products. Shippers feel that, though the overseas demand for Indian cotton has still not broadened, there is no justification for not allowing an extension in the shipment period. Meanwhile, rumours are current that extension will be granted in case of import licences for sterling area cottons.

The main bottleneck in the way of larger exports of Indian cotton stems from serious competition from low grade Americans, Mexicans and Pakistani cotton, the last being offered at 2d per pound below Indian prices. Another important factor is the prevailing high prices of Indian cotton as a result of lower crop and good internal demand.

On the import front, prices of Sudanese growths improved due to a rise in demand. The other sections were steady.

The trade has welcomed the Government decision to extend the shipping period in respect of the import quota of 55,000 bales of cottons stapling 1 3/16" and above, viz., Egyptian and Sudan, to May 31, for imports from Egypt to June 30. Demand for Egyptian cotton was at its best in view of the fact that purchases of this cotton, for which a special import quota was announced recently, will have to be completed before March 31. Similarly, the demand for Sudanese cotton was quite good.

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DELHI REVIEW

THOUGH political circles in the capital (and indeed the general public, too, to an unprecedented degree) continue to be exercised about recent events in Tibet, such interest has become peripheral in the last few days. The reason for this is rather complicated. First, the excitement created by the events themselves has been overshadowed by the thrills provided by the discussion thereon in the Parliament. Secondly, by an incredible piece of ineptitude, the People's Republic of China has at once put the back up of such Indian opinion as was willing to temporise on the subject and the discussion of this piece of gaucherie (or worse) again distracted attention from the events themselves. Thirdly, discussion again shifted its ground to the consequences of the possible influx of refugees and asylum seekers. And, as I write, the Indian communist party's equivocation over Peking's assertion about Kailimpong being the headquarters of those stirring up trouble in Tibet, has set off such an uproar that it will be some time before everybody gets back to the horrible occurrences in Lhasa. Meantime, the rising itself has been ruthlessly put down by the superior Chinese might and the abode of peace left a shambles.

One wonders whether this rather ready distraction by subsidiary issues was not an escape mechanism. For, if there is one thing that even those who are most indignant with the Chinese recognise, it is the impossibility of our doing much in the matter. Of course, Mr Dange was being ridiculous in suggesting that the Indian Parliament's discussing the fighting in Tibet was like the Chinese discussing the arrest of Tara Singh. As observers have not been slow to point out, East Punjab's relation with the Union Government is, to say the least, not so nebulous as that of Tibet to the Peking Government. Moreover, Tibet has been the subject matter of an agreement between India and China and we are yet to hear that Master Tara Singh has been the subject matter of an international agreement. And, in any case, as Mr Nehru pointed out in reply to the Peking Government's rather ill-tempered assertion that it would be improper for the Indian Parliament to discuss the issue, we are not going to ask anybody's but the Speaker's leave to discuss anything in that forum. Mr Nehru mildly attributed this particular instance of Peking's bad manners to ignorance of Parliamentary methods. Doubtless, the snub would have gone home.

But, nevertheless, for historical reasons, it would be indefensible for India to do anything beyond making clear where our sympathies lay. Whether a particular event is an "internal matter" (within the meaning of the code of Pancha

Tibet

Sheela) would be difficult enough to decide when the political entity under discussion was clearly definable in modern political terms. Thus, for instance, in regard to the rising in Hungary two years ago, the question for determination was whether it was a national rising against an unpopular regime kept in power with foreign military support or whether it was a riot engineered by malcontents against constituted authority. In the latter case, it would be an "internal matter." (There is involved in this, as in much else in politics, a certain amount of sophistry, which was admirably hit off in the couplet of a sixteenth century wit: "Treason doth never prosper: What is the reason? For if it prosper, none dare call it treason.") But such distinctions are permitted under the rules according to which the game is played.

But, in the case of Tibet, the difficulty is in defining precisely its political status. In the case of Hungary, there was no doubt that, after the first world war, it was a modern state. In the case of Tibet, there never has been a time when any one was sure that it could be fitted into any of the definitions of known modern political entities. Its geography and history have both left matters very much in doubt. Up to the 9th century, Tibet itself was a great military power, and constantly at war with surrounding territories, including China. But, after Buddhism took root, these military powers were not considered a claim for greatness. For long, the area was subject to periodical military ravages by the Mongols, at first, and later, by Chinese. It was only in the early seventeenth century that effective Chinese control of Tibet was achieved. Since then, but with periods of de facto autonomy, depending upon the weakness of the central power in China, Tibet was, at any rate in Chinese estimate, part of the empire of China. But, in 1911, Tibet, partly instigated by the then Government of India, declared itself independent and the Chinese, busy with their own revolution, were in no position or hurry to assert their rights. Indeed, some degree of permanence of de facto autonomy had accreted in the course of the next twenty years, for, up to 1935, there were no Chinese in Lhasa and even thereafter the precise status of the Chinese officials in Lhasa was left deliberately vague. China itself has never allowed its claims of overlordship to lapse, and, when, in 1949, the Tibetans ejected the Kuomintang mission, the People's Republic saw this as an effort to end Tibet's relations with China and invade Tibet. This led to the eventual treaty of 1951 by which Tibet was conceded regional autonomy in exchange for Chinese control of communications, defence and foreign relations. About this

time, too, India deliberately allowed its historical but equivocal claims (largely engineered during the British regime) of some nebulous political vested interest in Tibet to lapse.

This brief survey does not clarify the issue beyond indicating that at all times considerable mental and physical reservations have accompanied claims about the status of Tibet. It is true that more recent history has given sanction to the notion of Tibet being part of China—a notion acquiesced in, to put it at the least, by China's neighbour most interested in it, India. But, since the basis for this accession is the treaty of 1951, it is open to the Tibetans to denounce it, especially in view of Chinese flouting in practice the promised autonomy.

Arising out of this nebulous situation, our answer to the question whether the rebellion is an internal matter or not depends upon our answer whether Tibet is part of China or not. If it is not, then the Chinese intervention is a clear piece of aggression. But it is not possible to answer the basic question, as my brief excursion into the past has shown, clearly against the Chinese. Hence the difficulty of the Government of India intervening in any form in the matter. We feel concerned about the wanton destruction of a way of life admirable in many ways that the Chinese are trying to bring about. But our legitimate—that is to say, politically legitimate—limit of concern would be the safety of our nationals and, of course, our security and the safety of the magnificent monasteries that house much that is historically and spiritually valuable. And, in practical terms, even such expression of our real feelings may do more harm than good to those with whom we sympathise. This is not, as some may loftily assume, a despicable consideration, for, when feelings are running as high as at the moment, much that is later regretted may be done by the Chinese themselves. And no humane man, considering the larger helplessness, can afford not to take note of it.

That is why one has a warm and sympathetic admiration for the way in which Mr Nehru has dealt with the issues arising out of this imbroglio. Over the question of asylum, too, Mr Nehru has shrewdly left his hands completely untied. Of course, I do not suppose that even Mr Masani, who wanted a sort of carte blanche for incoming refugees, seriously expected acceptance of his suggestion. That is precisely the kind of playing into the hands of the Chinese without any corresponding advantage. No government, even with compelling reasons for gestures, can so clumsily tie its hands in advance. And the present Indian Government rightly underestimate the value of mere gestures. Indeed, they are aware of

OLYMPUS

the dangers of these very gestures to those with whom we are supposed thus to express our solidarity. It is not beyond the pale of possibility that an assurance of this sort can make the Chinese intensify their efforts to capture the Dalai Lama before he gets beyond the Tibetan borders.

I need hardly say that the Chinese authorities have not, to put it mildly, come out very well out of this affair. It is no longer possible to pretend either that this is the localised activity of some malcontents resisting inexorable progress, or that the Dalai Lama is an unwilling prisoner of the rebels. The letters allegedly written by him to the Chinese authorities drip with such uncharacteristic sycophancy and are so much at variance with the known views of the Dalai Lama that they deceive none. And the Chinese have come out even worse in their references to the Indian Parliament and, worst of all, in their allegations of unfriendly activity in the Indian border. Mr Nehru categorically denied it the other day. Mrs Lakshmi Menon revealed, in the course of discussions that, as early as August last, the Chinese authorities had been informed after investigation that there was no substance in such allegations. That is why the Indian Communist party's demand for further inquiry came as an infuriating piece of impudence. Mr Kripalani did, no doubt, make capital out of this piece of folly on the part of Communist Party, but he did express widespread fears about the precise location of the Communist Party's Prime Minister's veracity and in such a context was simply asking for it.

It will be intriguing to see what the Indian Government will do if the Dalai Lama seeks refuge in India. It is inconceivable that India would refuse such a request. Then, relations between China and India may take a somewhat unfortunate, but not unexpected, turn.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY CANCELLATION OF TENDER NOTICE

The tender notice for tender Nos. (1) CON/GM/14/P&M/S/104/EMP/59 for supply of spare parts for Tourn—Tractor Model 'C'—Serial No. CW Machine Nos. GW (70062 to 70092) CW-D etc. and (II) CON/GM/15/P & M/S/103/EMP/59 for supply of spare parts for Tournapul Model 'C' Scraper for Tournapul—GP 40129-40160 CPF-E Scraper-S (60161-60191, 40132-40184) CM-A, published in this paper recently, is hereby cancelled.

GENERAL MANAGER

S206

NORTH INDIAN NOTES

Policy for Health

THE Government of India's health policy came under heavy fire at the hands of the opposition during the discussion on the demands of the Ministry of Health. Most of the criticisms against the Government's policy arose from the fact that performance had fallen woefully short of the expectations that were stimulated by the objective which the Government had set for itself in the sphere of public health. At its extreme such criticism took the form of charging the Government with a lack of a definite policy for national health and calling for clarifications of its policy. Mr V. P. Nair, the Communist member from Kerala, considered the performance of the Government as highly dissatisfying, characterising the report of the Health Ministry as "unimaginative, unimpressive and uninspiring". The shortfall in the expenditure on health schemes which the report disclosed, it is easy enough to imagine, would have given a ready handle to the opposition for their attack against the Government.

However there was one point in the opposition's criticism with which even some of the Congress members were inclined to agree. This related to what is considered to be neglected by the Government of the indigenous systems of medicine, such as the Ayurveda and the Unani. Referring to the step-motherly treatment meted out to the indigenous systems of medicines, Mr V. P. Nair pointed out that out of Rs 215 crores earmarked for health schemes under the Second Plan, only about Rs 4 to Rs 5 crores was meant for the indigenous systems. Mr Nair sought to impress upon the Government the need to sponsor institutes for developing research in the indigenous system of medicine. Some of these sentiments about the utility of the indigenous system were echoed by Congress members also and Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava, a Congress member from Punjab was one who pleaded for a revision of the Government's policy towards the indigenous medicine which he considered as wanting in appreciation of the importance or the merits of these systems. Similarly another Congress member from the Uttar Pradesh was critical of what he considered to be the discriminatory treatment meted out to the indigenous systems of medicine, and to prove his point the member referred to the recent notification issued by the Government seeking to prohibit practitioners of indigenous systems of medicine from prescribing certain medicines normally recommended by allopaths.

In the face of such criticisms which have been jointly voiced by the opposition as well as some Congress members, the Minister for

Health, Mr D. P. Karmarkar, could only refute them as being out of place in view of the Government's own awareness of the importance of the indigenous systems of medicine and the encouragement they had sought to give to them. Mr Karmarkar in this connection pointed to the Ayurvedic Research Institute set up at Jamnagar by the Government at the recommendation of the Chopra Committee.

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Cooperative Farming

The controversy over cooperative farming that marked the debate in the Lok Sabha could now be said to be over by the adoption by the House of the resolution moved by a Congress member for implementing the proposal throughout the country. Dr Ram Subhag Singh's resolution which met with the approval of the majority, recommended to the Government that "during the next three years, every possible effort should be made to organise service cooperatives all over the country and to develop the spirit of cooperation in general so that cooperative farms may be set up voluntarily by the people concerned wherever conditions are mature".

The occasion was utilised by Mr Nehru to dispel the last lingering doubts entertained by some members about the merits of cooperative farming, and which had earlier been voiced in the course of the debate. Such criticisms were according to Mr Nehru out of place being based on vague fears about the effects of cooperative farming on total production. For Mr Nehru it was this very feature of cooperative farming that was important and which commended it for adoption in the country. And he had no doubt that only through cooperative farming, could production be increased.

Mr Nehru also discounted the talk in some circles that introduction of cooperative farming would be preparing the soil for authoritarianism and communism. At the same time, he deprecated the aversion to even the good things which communist governments had done in their countries, and which would, in view of their proven value and merit, deserve to be copied by countries faced with similar problems. And because cooperative farming had been introduced only in the communist countries it was not to be eschewed on this score alone, if it was suited to conditions in the country.

That Mr Nehru was only soberly enthusiastic about cooperative farming was evident when he said that it was necessary for the ground to be prepared carefully before cooperative farming could be introduced with prospects of success. And compulsion would only kill the movement. It is noteworthy that the resolution moved by Mr Ram Subhag Singh, is very clear on this aspect and states that the spirit of cooperation should be developed in general so that cooperative farms may be set up voluntarily by the people themselves without pressure from outside.

NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

Sugar Output and Release for Free Sale

THE Indian Sugar Mills Association has announced that Sugar production is lower at 4.10 lakh tons in February as compared to 4.14 lakh tons in the corresponding month of last year. Total production, up to the end of February, thus amounts to only 13.31 lakh tons as against 13.36 lakh tons in the corresponding period of last season.

The Government of India have released a further quantity of 1.59 lakh tons of sugar for free sale. In the case of the factories situated in Uttar Pradesh, North Bihar and the Punjab, the sales are to be effected at prices not higher than the ex-factory price fixed by the Government of India.

The reduction in the quantity of sugar released has been made with a view to augmenting the allotment of sugar to applicants, who apply for such allotments at prices fixed by the Government. Thus, the total availability of sugar for the market will, in no way, be smaller than in the past. The system of receiving applications for the allotment of sugar by hand in the Directorate of Sugar and Vanaspathi, New Delhi, has been discontinued with immediate effect and until further notice all such applications will be received only by registered post.

The Indian Central Sugarcane Committee has recommended a production target of 30 lakh tons of white sugar and 50 lakh tons of gur and khandasari, to be achieved during the third Five-Year Plan. The total production of sugarcane will have to be raised to 1,000 lakh tons during the third plan—900 lakh tons for the production of sugar, gur and khandasari and 100 lakh tons for seed, chewing and other purposes.

The Committee is of the view that the factories should prepare a suitable plan of development for the supply zones to achieve the production targets. The Committee has stated that the factory managements, cane co-operatives and growers must all become partners in the joint endeavour to raise the production level.

In the meanwhile, sugar markets have been ruling quiet due to selling pressure from the mills, which have to clear their released stocks before the 7th April. It is learnt that some of the factories in the Moradabad division have stopped crushing due to shortage of cane supplies, while some of the factories are also going to finish their season by the end of the current month.

Foodgrains

Quiet and easy conditions are witnessed in the Hapur Foodgrains market, being mostly influenced by the pressure of new crop arrivals. It is learnt that the Uttar Pradesh Government will start procurement purchases of wheat and some other coarse grains in the surplus areas. New Gram arrivals are increasing in some areas and prices have declined further by about Rs 2 per maund. Maize is losing the seasonal demand and prices have sought lower levels. As bumper crop of Peas is reported this year, prices have drifted to lower levels.

The 1958-59 Rice production has been a record, being 29.7 million tons as against the previous best of 28.3 million tons in 1956-57. The rise in production is stated to be more to a higher per-acre yield than increase in acreage, being 816 lbs against 702 lbs last year. The all-India final estimate of rice for the current year places the area at 31,590,000 acres and production at 29,721,000 tons. The supply and price position of foodgrains in the country is, therefore, expected to remain satisfactory and no special difficulty is likely to be experienced during the lean period of 1959.

In view of the expectation of bumper rice crops in both the surplus and deficit States, Government purchases are expected to be considerably larger in volume than in the previous year, while the need for distribution is likely to be comparatively less. "Rabi" crops, it is stated, also appear to be promising and it may be possible to procure certain quantities of rabi grains during the year.

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Shellac

Prices in the Calcutta Shellac market have been ruling very steady during the past many weeks with Pure TN quality quoting Rs 73 per maund. As a result of the strength of the market in Calcutta, the level of sales on the London market has also been improving. It is felt that many consumers, who had run down their stocks, are now being forced to replenish.

Although a fluctuating levy on exports of seedlac are collected by the Indian Lac Exporters' Association for obtaining finance for a Buffer Stock, small amounts have only been collected so far. The reason is that the levy is not paid unless there is a gap between export and domestic prices. It looks as if the levy has helped improve prices here.

Meanwhile, growers have still complaining that the cess and the minimum export price scheme have done nothing to raise prices or improve the demand position. On the contrary, they are afraid that the price may be too high in a situation where there is no increase in demand in sight and while substitutes continue to overhang the market.

COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED

cost of money and the difficulty of utilising funds advantageously, the profits of the bank showed a decrease as compared to the previous year.

The Bank's investments appear, in the balance sheet at below market value.

Barakar, Cochin, Sri Ganganagar, Pudukottai, Hyderabad, Trichurapalli, Kumbakonam, Bikaner, Visakhapatnam, Muzaffarpur and in New Delhi at Karol Bagh, Ajmeri Gate Extension, Patel Nagar and Parliament Street.

of the bank for their continued support. They also express their gratitude to the bank's Advisors and Advisory Committees for their able help and guidance.

The Directors retiring by rotation under Article 92 of the Bank's Articles of Association are Mr. T. S. Rajam, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Mr. P. D. Himatsingka and Mr. G. I. Bangur who offer themselves for re-election.

The Shareholders are requested to appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

Calcutta, 25th February, 1959.

[illegible]

In accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, read with the provisos to sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 211 and sub-sections (5) of Sections 211 and 227 of the Companies Act, 1956, the Balance-Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are not required to be, and are not, drawn up in accordance with the Sixth Schedule to the Companies Act, 1956; they are, therefore, drawn up in conformity with Forms A and B of the Third Schedule to the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

(c) in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law, have been kept by the Bank so far as appears from our examination of those books, and proper returns adequate for the purpose of the Bank Act have been furnished within the time required by law;

Calcutta, 1959.
25th February.

G. P. KAPADIA & CO.	} Chartered Accountants.
K. N. GUTGUTIA & CO.	
P. V. P. DAV	

G. F. KAPADIA & CO.
K. N. GUTGUTIA & CO.
RAY & RAY

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED, BALANCE SHEET—(Contd.)

Profit & Loss Account for the Year ended 31st December 1958

EXPENDITURE	Year ended Dec. 31, 1958.		Year ended Dec. 31, 1957		INCOME (Less provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions)	Year ended Dec. 31, 1958.		Year ended Dec. 31, 1957	
	Rs.	NP	Rs.	NP		Rs.	NP	Rs.	NP
1. Interest paid on deposits, borrowings, etc.	2,17,20,943	88	1,63,11,972		1. Interest and Discount	3,08,79,785	50	2,57,24,44	
2. Salaries and allowances and Provident Fund (Salary and allowances of General Manager Rs. 84,000)	1,09,57,318	81	96,11,067		2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	1,06,55,551	81	1,07,66,57	
3. Directors' (Rs. 66,933.29) and Local Committee members' fees and allowances	75,309	29	44,560		4. Rents	2,55,428	35	1,26,26	
4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	14,27,301	68	12,98,254		4. Net profit on sale of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)	5,79,031	55		
5. Law charges	60,286	93	56,558		5. Net profit on revaluation of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)				
6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps	5,66,631	76	6,41,410		6. Income from non-banking assets, and profit from sale of, or dealing with, such assets				
7. Auditors' fees for statutory and periodical audits	1,14,920	33	1,00,272		7. Other receipts	1,705	00	2,08	
8. Depreciation on, and repairs to, the Banking Company's property	7,91,216	18	6,64,806		8. Loss				
9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc.	11,28,418	73	10,94,828						
10. Loss from sale of, or dealing with, non-banking assets									
11. Other Expenditure	9,91,489	24	8,45,721						
12. Balance of Profit (Subject to Taxation)	45,37,665	38	59,70,012						
TOTAL Rs.	4,23,71,502	21	3,66,19,464		TOTAL Rs.	4,23,71,502	21	3,66,19,464	

G. D. BIRLA Chairman	I. P. GOENKA A. C. LAW G. L. BANGUR P. D. HIMATSINGKA R. L. NOPANY M. L. SHAH	} Directors	M. R. RUIA	S. T. SADASIVAN General Manager	As per our report annexed.
			M. L. DAHANUKAR M. L. TAPURIAH Y. N. MAFATLAL G. D. KOTHARI T. S. RAJAM		
Calcutta. 25th February, 1959.			P. R. SESHAN Chief Accountant	G. P. KAPADIA & CO. K. N. GUTGUPTA & CO. RAY & RAY Chartered Accountants	

The United Commercial Bank Limited

Considerable Expansion in Bank's Business

Slow Down in Industrial & Commercial Activity

Hesitancy of Depositors

Modest Seasonal Demand Easily Met

Mr G. D. Birla, the Chairman, Reviews Indian Economy

a large part of it in Government and other securities. This portfolio, therefore, showed an increase of Rs. 15.69 crores and its total stood at Rs. 35.63 crores. The cash balances and unencumbered investments together amounting to Rs. 38.34 crores give a ratio of 48.9% to total deposits.

ADVANCES & BILLS

Our advances at Rs. 29.89 crores were higher by Rs. 5.20 crores and were only 38.1% of our deposits. Bills discounted and purchased at the end of 1958 showed an increase of Rs. 2.27 crores and stood at Rs. 15.27 crores. This self liquidating asset forms nearly 19.5% of the deposits.

LIQUIDITY RATIO

The total of our liquid assets, cash on hand and with banks, money at call and short notice, unencumbered investments and bills amounted to Rs. 53.61 crores, and represented 68.4% of our deposit liability, which, I trust, you will consider is a highly satisfactory position.

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT

The slowing down of industrial and commercial activity during the year created a tendency amongst the depositors to place their idle funds with banks in Call and Time deposit accounts rather than leave them in their Current accounts. This shift in the pattern of deposits, would, by itself have resulted in a largely increased payment of interest but added to this was the severe competition amongst the banks to secure deposits by paying high rates of interest. In our own case we had to pay as much as Rs. 2.17 crores by way of interest on deposits and borrowings as compared to Rs. 1.63 crores paid in the previous year. As mentioned before the bulk of the additional resources had to be invested in Government and other securities with low yields and notwithstanding this large investment, we had, for the greater part of the second half-year, considerable surplus funds earning an unremunerative rate of interest. The rise in our earnings, therefore, under the head 'Interest and Discount' was the

modest sum of Rs. 51.55 lacs which just sufficed to pay the additional interest on deposits. Working expenses under the head of salaries and allowances rose by nearly Rs. 13 lacs. By reason of the influences which affected the entire banking system, the profits of the Bank have come down from Rs. 59.70 lacs to Rs. 45.38 lacs. By pruning the allocation to Reserve Fund from Rs. 19 lacs to Rs. 1 lacs, we have been able to recommend to you payment of the same dividend as last year and also pay bonus to the staff on the same scale.

I take this opportunity of offering the thanks of myself and the Board of Directors to Mr. S. T. Sadasivan and his able assistants for the continued expansion of the Bank's business. I also wish to record our thanks to the other members of the staff for their contribution and look forward to greater co-operation amongst them in the years to come.

MONEY MARKET

The year 1958 was characterised by the almost complete absence of seasonal tightness of money. The expansion of bank credit during the first five months of the year which is usually the busy season was very much smaller than in 1957 when we had the crippling tightness of money which caused severe strain on the resources of the commercial banks. In 1958, by contrast, the banks were able

April 4, 1959

to meet the modest seasonal demand with the greatest ease without resorting to any large scale borrowing from the Reserve Bank against securities or under the Bill Market Scheme.

In spite, however, of the reduced demand for money the competition amongst banks for securing deposits was very great and the rate of interest offered on Call and Time deposit accounts was as high as 4½% per annum. Fortunately, all the leading banks got together in the second half of last year and succeeded in evolving an agreement, to limit, on an all-India basis, the maximum rates of interest payable on various types of deposits. I am glad to say that all the major banks in the country are parties to this Agreement. The rates of interest on advances came down slightly as a result of the easier tendency in the money market and it remains to be seen whether the benefit of the Inter-Bank Agreement would be felt during the current year.

Towards the close of the year the busy season set in with the customary demand for bank finance and the expansion of bank credit, so far, has been on a much larger scale than in 1958. Money conditions are tighter than a year ago but this is largely due to the banks' over-investment in Government and other securities during the last year. The Reserve Bank of India has called for restraint on the expansion of advances in order that the price line might be held and it is, therefore, expected that the Advances-Deposits ratio of the banking system this year will not go beyond the normally accepted standards.

DECLINE IN RATE OF GROWTH OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Having reviewed the affairs of the Bank I now turn my attention to the general economic situation and, in doing so, I have inevitably to bring under review the progress achieved under the Second Five-Year Plan and visualise what has to be done during the Third Plan period. The targets assigned to the private sector have been fulfilled but the momentum which enabled this to be achieved has been somewhat lost during the course of last year and there is a noticeable decrease in the rate of growth. The index of industrial production which maintained a steady upward trend from 1951 onwards began to show a downward trend thereafter. The average index for the nine months January-September 1958 was 142.7 compared with 149.3 for the corresponding period of 1957. The index of agricultural production also declined from 123.8 in 1956-57 to 113.4 in 1957-58, the production of foodgrains in particular having gone down from 68.7 million tons to 62 million tons. These figures are a little disquieting and it would appear that economic progress cannot any longer be as satisfactory as in the past unless we pay particular attention to the treatment of the maladies that have caused this set-back.

While the growth in the national income has been small by reason of the disappointing performance mainly of the agricultural sector, the growth of employment has also not been as large as anticipated in the plan and such increase as has been achieved has not been enough to offset the addition to the labour population brought about by the rapidly rising population. The Second Plan has, therefore, fallen short of its target both with regard to the national income and employment and if we are unwise enough not to recognise this fact we might do irreparable harm to the Third Plan.

The reason for the set-back in the rate of growth of industrial production is to be found in the low national income of 1957-58 coupled with the effects of the fiscal measures adopted during the last three years. When the purchasing power of the public declined heavily at the end of 1957, timely action should have been taken and the gap between savings and investment should have been filled up by expansion of credit. Unfortunately, imposition of curbs on credit tended only to worsen the position. With the reduced purchasing power of the people a few industries seem to have already reached the saturation point and are experiencing difficulty in selling their products. Unless the purchasing power of the people is substantially improved there cannot be any hope of a noticeable rise in the industrial production. Obviously production cannot increase unless sales are made possible.

FEAR OF INFLATION

Fiscal and monetary measures must be suited to the particular conditions in the country. Often we adopt measures which are suitable to industrially advanced countries where over-investment and over-employment threaten to undermine the stability of their economy. Such countries adopt disinflationary measures to curb investment and discourage excess demand for goods caused by over-employment. Are such conditions obtaining in India? Do we desire to bring about a fall in investments and a reduction in consumer demand? Our problem is not one of over-employment but of under-employment and unemployment. We are suffering from under-investment and not from the consequences of over-investment. Our chronic state of unemployment we should encourage investment and aim at increased production and employment. Our objective should be larger and larger production. The fiscal measures taken by our Government have resulted in a set-back to our economy and the first impact has been felt by the textile industry followed by cement and engineering industries and it is probable that other industries will ultimately come to the same pass. On the monetary front we are obsessed by fear of inflation and of rising prices. How easily the bogey of inflation can give way

to the reality of recession was witnessed in the latter half of 1957 and the first half of 1958. In an under-developed country with plenty of idle labour and undeveloped resources there can be no such thing as over-investment or inflation arising therefrom so long as investments are directed towards productive purposes. There may be a rise in price due to shortage of goods as has happened in respect of foodgrains but such "scarcity of foodgrains but such "scarcity of foodgrains" can be met only by greater production. There is no other fiscal or monetary remedy for it.

SAVINGS THROUGH INCREASED PRODUCTION

To increase investment we need greater savings but savings cannot be increased by under-consumption and austerity. Austerity will bring down living standards and reduced consumption will slow down industrial production. Austerity is, therefore, the surest way to curb employment and production. In an under-developed country where savings are not adequate, credit should be expanded to bridge the gap between available savings and required investments. Savings can be generated upto a point by fiscal measures such as reduction of heavy burden of taxation and the pruning of unproductive expenditure. But basically savings can follow only increased production and so long as savings are inadequate they must be supplemented by bank credit so that the upward trend of production could be kept up to generate more employment, more earning and ultimately more savings. The notion that savings could be brought about through compulsion requires to be dispelled. Investments can be made attractive only through the assurance of reward whether the investor is Indian or foreign. It is only the incentive and not compulsion that, in the ultimate analysis, will produce results.

Larger investment is, therefore, the goal we should aim at through savings supplemented by organised credit. I, therefore, fully support a bigger plan for investment—of course in productive projects—on the condition that the flow of foreign and internal resources into investment channels is assured. We shall thereby increase the national income and create new employment.

THIRD FIVE-YEAR PLAN

By the same token I welcome the news that the Third Five-Year Plan envisages an investment of Rs. 10,000 crores. But in saying this I would emphasize that we should not forget that the main object of the plan should be not how much is to be invested or spent but how much additional income could be earned per unit of investment. From this point of view it is better to talk not in terms of the size of the Third Plan but in terms of additional national income aimed at in the Plan. I would, therefore, pose the question whether we can earn as much as an additional Rs. 3,000 crores per

annum through investment of Rs. 10,000 crores. I believe we can if the investments are made judiciously. The choice of investments is very important. Those who dream of solving unemployment problem through intensive employment of manpower rather than through intensive production per unit of capital are unrealistic in their outlook. If uneconomic production were the remedy then the bullock cart and not the railways is the metaphorical answer to our problem. It would be better if we think in terms of medium scale and even small scale industry run by power rather than cottage industries worked by hand. Muscle power is the costliest power in the world and we have heard of no country which has solved the problem of poverty of the people through this power.

I doubt whether even a plan involving Rs. 10,000 crores, invested carefully, will make any improvement in the per capita income of the people. Even if it succeeds in increasing our income by another Rs. 3,000 crores per annum it would bring about only a modest and not a significant increase in the per capita income in 1966, the end of the Third Plan. No plan can, therefore, be criticised as being too ambitious. There is a case for a big plan rightly conceived and implemented. The making of the plan is not so important as its implementation. The success of a bigger plan largely depends on one or two important factors. The securing of foreign capital to pay for purchases abroad is one of them. Ability to raise internal capital is another. If we succeed in both these it would be unjust to criticise the plan as an ambitious one. If, on the other hand, the external and internal capital could not be procured, then, whatever the size of the plan, it would remain a plan on paper only.

MORE FOREIGN INVESTMENTS—LESS FOREIGN LOANS

I shall take the question of foreign exchange first. I consider that on a plan of Rs. 10,000 crores we require an assured inflow of Rs. 3,000 crores in foreign currency. For this we should not depend too much on aids and loans. External loans have to be repaid in foreign currency some day and our liability for servicing and repaying the debt already incurred is great. We continue to borrow more than annual charges for repayment and principal and interest might conceivably increase beyond our capacity to pay in foreign currency. We must, therefore, plan for less of foreign loans and more of foreign investments. For attracting foreign investment we must create a proper climate.

I appreciate the uneasiness expressed by some of our credit abroad about the size of the Third Plan. But I am sure they are capable of taking a wider view and realising that the Indian Plan is not just a concern of India alone but of all the free democracies. India is a citadel of democracy and

freedom and, therefore, the democracies can ill afford to allow India to default and leave the field free for undemocratic forces to gather strength. Ultimately the success of democracy in India or any other Asian country is tied up with economic progress. A big plan with assured supply of foreign exchange is therefore, vital to India and democracy. The Free-World must, therefore, help.

INTERNAL RESOURCES

We too have a part to play in attracting investment. Can we manage to secure Rs. 7,000 crores in internal resources is the main problem and to me the fiscal policy we pursue would be the key to this problem. There is some capital within the country which is not coming out for investment. There is also money in some parts of rural areas where small capital formation has taken place due to high prices of cash crops which could be tapped. Perhaps some money in the hands of labourers too could be attracted for fruitful investment. But why should any one venture to invest if the investment be unattractive? No amount of slogans or appeal for austerity would attract capital. We must create favourable conditions for attracting such investments.

WORLD BANK I.M.F. MEETINGS

It is a matter of great satisfaction that the Annual General Meetings of the World Bank, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and the International Financial Corporation were held in New Delhi last October. We had, in our midst, the British Chancellor of Exchequer, the American Secretary of the Treasury, the Finance Ministers of various countries, Governors of Central Banks and other leading bankers and financiers of the world who got an opportunity of getting acquainted, at first hand, with the economic progress made in the country since independence and also became aware of the problems of development which we have to face in common with other countries trying to improve their economic conditions. Many of the speakers at the meeting showed awareness of the necessity of improving the standard of living in the areas which are less developed than the advanced countries of the world and as a result of the deliberations it was agreed, and the decision have since been given effect to, that the capital of the Bank and the resources of the Fund should be increased so as to enable the Bank to raise further funds in the capital markets of the world to meet the ever-growing demands for development loans and to enable the Fund to meet the situations arising from temporary imbalance of payments. The proposal to start an independent International Development Association was also a welcome move and I hope that concrete steps would be taken to bring soon this new Association into being. All these are helpful auguries for our future development. India owes a great deal to the assistance so ungrudgingly

extended to her by various international financial agencies and foreign governments and I hope the same measure of generous assistance would be forthcoming for the execution of our future plans.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SECTORS

Lastly, I turn to the question between the public and the private sectors in which connection an unnecessary controversy has recently arisen. Those circles which believe that the public sector is treading on the toes of the private sector are taking a short-sighted view. The position is that the public sector is, even now, helping to give a tremendous push to the private sector. A number of ancillary industries have already been set up in the private sector to cater for the requirements during the period of erection of the industries set up in the public sector. When the Steel Plants would go into full production many more small entrepreneurs will come into existence in the private sector to fabricate steel and steel goods. This applies equally well to several other public sector undertakings. The public sector is thus going to act as a generator of the private enterprises.

The main concern is not the controversy as to who does it—the public or the private sector but the task of obtaining of the resources both external and internal. We need Rs. 3,000 crores from abroad and Rs. 7,000 crores internally and a policy to get it.

Shall we succeed in raising Rs. 3,000 crores from abroad and Rs. 7,000 crores internally? Shall we invest them judiciously so as to create the highest return per unit of capital? Shall we succeed in checking the rapid growth of population?

These are vital questions, the significance of which must be realised and answers found by all those who are eager to seek rapid progress and the maintenance of a free and abundant way of life.

THE INDIAN IRON AND STEEL CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors has sanctioned payment of dividend on the Preference Share Capital of the Company at the rate of 5% per annum for the Half-year ending 31st March, 1959.

The Preference Share Registers will be closed from the 16th April to the 18th April, 1959, both days inclusive. Payment will be made on or after the 1st May, 1959, to those Preference Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Register on the 18th April, 1959, or in accordance with their instructions.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LIMITED,
F. G. Liversedge
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

12, Mission Row,
Calcutta.
4th April, 1959.

PRESIDENCY JUTE MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of the Members of PRESIDENCY JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at McLeod House, No. 3, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, the Registered Office of the Company, on Thursday, the 30th day of April, 1959, at 3-15 O'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st July, 1958, the Balance Sheet as at that date and Reports of the Directors and Auditors.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of Mr. N. B. Elias and Dr. S. C. Law, the Directors retiring by rotation at the Meeting.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 16th to 30th April, 1959, both days inclusive.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

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

3, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 30th March, 1959.

NOTE:—

Payment of the proposed Dividend, if declared, will be made on or after 14th May, 1959, only to those members whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on 30th April, 1959, or to their Mandates.

Applications for warrants will not be necessary. Claims from or on behalf of holders of shares on blank transfer will not be entertained.

THE DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY (INDIA) LIMITED

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 33rd Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, "Dunlop House", 57B, Free School Street, Calcutta, on Thursday, 23rd day of April, 1959 at 11 a.m. for the following purposes:—

1. To consider the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1958, the Balance Sheet as at that date and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors of the Company.
2. To declare dividends.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

AS SPECIAL BUSINESS

To consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification, the following resolutions:

5. "That Mr. James Alexander Moore, an executive officer in the whole-time employment of the Company, be and is hereby appointed a Director and Deputy Managing Director (Finance) of the Company upon the terms and conditions presently governing his employment and that he will continue to be entitled to the remuneration presently paid or authorised to be paid to him."
6. "That Mr. Kenneth Claud Ferguson, an executive officer in the whole-time employment of the Company, be and is hereby appointed a Director and Deputy Managing Director (Works) of the Company upon the terms and conditions presently governing his employment and that he will continue to be entitled to the remuneration presently paid or authorised to be paid to him."

By Order of the Board,
P. B. SEN GUPTA,
Secretary.

Dunlop House,
57B Free School Street,
Calcutta.
26th March, 1959.

NOTE:—

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

In terms of Article 4 of the Company's Articles of Association no Preference Shareholder as such is entitled to attend the meeting. A Debenture Stockholder as such is also not entitled to attend the meeting.

The Transfer Books and Registers of Members in respect of the Ordinary and Second Preference Shares of the Company will be closed from 10th April, 1959 to 30th April, 1959, both days inclusive. As any dividends that may be declared will be paid only to shareholders registered in the Company's Registers of Members, those holding shares on blank transfers are advised to register the transfers prior to 10th April, 1959.

THE AMALGAMATED ELECTRICITY CO. LTD.

Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 11th to 21st April, 1959, both days inclusive, in connection with Ad-interim dividend for the half year ended 30th September, 1958, payable on or after 22nd April, 1959.

By Order of the Board
For N. C. JAVERI
N. C. JAVERI
Partner
Managing Agents.

Bombay
30th March, 1959

THE PENINSULA

PUBLIC health is one of the important items of social welfare which the Government has set itself to further, as having an important bearing on the attainment of the socialistic pattern of society. The background to the problem with which the Government is faced in this field, is a picture of millions living in conditions marked by heavy incidence of diseases of all kinds with facilities for prevention and cure that are only in the process of being developed throughout the country. Criticisms of the Government on the score of inadequate attention and tardy progress of the health programmes, largely overlook this feature of the problem. It is a measure of the concern felt by the general public that there are constant appeals to Government expressed in the Parliament and State Legislatures for greater efforts than the Government have been able to spare. In the context of such countrywide concern, it was no mere coincidence that discussion in both the Lok Sabha as well as in the Madras Legislature turned upon this question.

Discussion in the Madras Legislature revealed general dissatisfaction at the tardy progress which was taken to be result of the inadequate attention bestowed by the Government towards improvement of public health. There were also a number of points which the opposition could muster to prove the inadequacy of the Government's efforts in respect of public health. There were other local complaints pertaining to the neglect of particular areas which the members including even those belonging to the Congress party found fit to air as calling for particular attention for a final solution.

The most effective part of the criticisms against the Government related to the lagging progress of health programmes in the rural areas. Though the health programmes are concentrated in the rural areas in terms of results the efforts of the Government could not be considered to have gone far enough for perceptible

improvement. In this connection one Congress member pointed to the continuance of appalling infant mortality rates in the rural areas and urged the need for more maternity and child welfare centres in the villages to bring some relief to the disease-stricken rural folk. There was also need for proper education of rural people who are steeped in superstition in respect of the minimum precautions to be taken against common diseases which make a regular visitation of the countryside at set intervals of seasons.

To seek comparisons between conditions at present and as they obtained some decades back, as Mr. Manickavelu Naicker, the Madras Minister for Public Health, had done, is hardly fair and is to lose the right perspective for a solution of the problem in its present setting. There is mighty more to be done against which the erstwhile performance or success appear shockingly meagre. Cholera small-pox etc are diseases which, though they should be amenable to control with sufficient measures taken jointly by the people and the Government, continue to take heavy tolls of human lives in the countryside.

Malaria is another dreadful disease that has been marked for permanent eradication but which continues with us in all its intensity and severity. Mr. Manickavelu Naicker has testified the determination of the Government to take steps against this disease and recalls the recommendations made at the Conference of the Asian nations held at New Delhi. Even in respect of this he had qualified the consolation he had offered by what he considers to be the possibility of the efforts of a country for riddance from malaria, getting neutralised by transmission of the germ from a neighbour. This underlines the need for evolving a regional approach for the countries which have a common enemy to fight.

Dearth of doctors to serve in the rural areas could perhaps be the least auspicious factor for rapid improvement of medical facilities in the rural areas. And the existence of villages not served by properly qualified doctor, was testified by some members and became a point of criticism of the Government. In this situation of absolute scarcity of medical men, there is another aggravating element in the reluctance of doctors to set up practice in the rural areas. While compulsion as advocated by one member might point a way out, it is not open to a Government seeking solution to all problems through democratic means, to have recourse to it for remedy. In this connection it has been suggested that what really deters doctors from going to rural areas, is the slender prospects which such areas offer and the

Public Health

unattractive terms which medical services under the Government present. The matter deserves to be looked into and appropriate action taken so that the rural areas are kept properly served by medical facilities.

As substitute measures for ensuring proper medical facilities in the villages, it has been suggested that encouragement should be given to the indigenous systems of medicine. It is a fact recognised by the Minister himself that adequate medical facilities could not be guaranteed to the rural areas by means of the allopathic system alone. Though there has been some criticisms of the treatment meted out to these systems by the Government, the latter would not accept these charges as being based on a correct assessment of the measures taken by the Government. In this connection Mr. Manickavelu Naicker, referred to the efforts made by the Government for integrating the indigenous systems and the modern allopathy. The lack of faith of the students in the indigenous systems as testified by the Minister could not but be disconcerting to the efforts of the Government to popularise indigenous systems. Then there is the siddha system which is peculiar to Madras State and which, as one member pointed out would offer cheap medical services to people and which, on this scope would seem deserving of the active encouragement of the Government. While sharing the opinion of the member for encouragement of this system, Mr. Manickavelu was for a cautious approach and for further development of the system before it could qualify for recognition of the Government.

The prevalence of shady practices in the admission of students into medical colleges was alleged by one Communist opposition member. He has warned against the dangers of deterioration in standards and inefficiency inevitable in such a situation. This however, is a com-

plaint that would stick not only to admission into medical colleges but also to education at higher levels in general. It is also noteworthy that this criticism has gone unrefuted by the Ministerial benches.

Family planning provided another subject in respect of which opposite views were expressed by some opposition members and the Governmental spokesmen. Mr. Manickavelu Naicker, the Health Minister was, however on solid ground in answering the criticism of Mr. P. S. Chinnadural, the PSP Leader in the House who characterised family planning as sinful. Replying to this criticism Mr. Manickavelu Naicker pointed out that family planning was not merely an aspect of the Government's approach to the food problem but that it had also an important bearing on health policy. He assured the member that the implementation of family planning was free from the taint of compulsion in respect of which vague fears had been entertained by some members.

Those who had evinced concern at the slow progress of public health schemes in the State would have some satisfaction at the increased outlay provided in 1959-60 against the expenditure incurred in the current year which according to Mr. Manickavelu Naicker, worked out to about 4 per cent. Expenditure on public health, has revealed a progressive pattern.

The public health policy of the Government, the Minister explained involved an emphasis on environmental hygiene without detracting from the importance of personal health services like maternity and child welfare. It is also gratifying that the expenditure on the plan provision for public health schemes is being progressively increased. Thus, against an expenditure of Rs 13.82 lakhs and Rs 15.37 lakhs incurred in the first two years of the Second Plan, expenditure is expected to be raised to Rs 29.04 crores in 1958-59 and Rs 38.42 lakhs in 1959-60.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Established 7th September, 1906)

Capital Authorised, Issued & Subscribed Rs. 5,50,00,000
Capital Paid-up - - - Rs. 3,00,00,000
Reserve Fund - - - Rs. 3,10,00,000

Head Office: MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Branches in the principal cities of India

BRANCHES OUTSIDE INDIA:

LONDON—17, Moorgate, London E. C. 2.
DAR-ES-SALAAM. JINJA. KAMPALA. KARACHI.
ADEN. DAR-ES-SALAAM. JINJA. KAMPALA. KARACHI.
MOMBASA. NAIROBI. OSAKA. SINGAPORE. TOKYO.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Barot, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., Chairman.
Mr. A. D. Shroff.
Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai.
Mr. Ramnivas Ramnair.
Mr. Bhagvandas C. Mehta.
Mr. Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey.
Mr. Madanmohan Mangaldas.
Mr. N. K. Petigara.
Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka.

Every Description of Banking Business Undertaken.
T. R. LAIWANI,
General Manager.

For Service & Security

PANDYAN BANK LTD.

Central Office: MADURAI
Madras Office: 121, ARMENIAN STREET

Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 10,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 10,25,000

Working Funds as

on 31-12-1958 ... Rs. 4,51,32,327

64 Convenient Offices in

Southern Districts

Banking Business of every

description transacted

S. N. K. SUNDARAM, Mg. Director.

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

Foreign Exchange

Delivering the presidential address at the 123rd Annual General Meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce, Mr E. J. M. Leigh, Chairman, of the Chamber, stressed the vital importance of foreign private capital in the development of the economy. Mr Leigh sets this role of foreign private capital against the developments that characterised the economy of the country during the last year resulting in a severe shortage of foreign exchange which in turn reacted adversely on the very progress of the country in the economic front. Mr Leigh assigns, the American recession which spread its effects throughout the world, and the failure of foodgrain production as the major causes for the adverse turn in the foreign exchange front. And, in so far as such developments could be guarded against in the future, the country's foreign exchange could also be saved from depletion.

However, as Mr Leigh says, whatever might be the result of the Government's efforts in raising foodgrain production and in reducing the imports on that account, large sums of foreign exchange would continue to be required by the country for capital equipment, industrial stores, spares etc. There must therefore be a policy for foreign exchange which could keep in view the country's need for foreign exchange and devise schemes would leave the country in possession of the requisite foreign exchange without being dependent on what Mr Leigh calls the "willingness of friendly nations to pull her chestnut out of the fire".

It is in this connection that Mr Leigh recommends the provision of more incentives for the participation of foreign private capital. Whatever might be the factor that prevents such participation, it has never been known that Government have been hostile to the entry of foreign private capital unless it is that they seek sol in strategic fields which considerations other than mere economic development would reserve to the public sector. It is rather strange that Mr Leigh should suggest that foreign private capital is regarded in high places with so much suspicion. It is of course true that the Government have not gone out of their way in wooing foreign private capital.

About export promotion schemes, on which stress has been laid by the Government, Mr Leigh is not hopeful of spectacular success especially from new items. He is correct in saying that for some years to come, the old export items would remain the predominant source of foreign exchange for the country. He has also uttered a warning about the possible effects of forcing up the pace of contribution from new industries by means

of compulsion brought to bear on them. Such pressure would be unproductive of results in view of the high cost of production inevitable in industries which had been nurtured by means of fiscal protection granted by the Government.

State Trading

Speaking in the Legislative Assembly, Mr M. Bhaktavatsalam, Home and Food Minister of Madras justified the decision of the Government in favour of state trading in foodgrains. He countered the criticisms that were heard in the floor of the Assembly against the measure during the discussion on the budget, by pointing out that in the circumstances that were created by the tendency of private wholesale dealers to keep stocks of foodgrains in hoards, only state trading could meet the needs of the people for regular supply of foodgrains at reasonable prices. It was therefore necessary that some machinery could be found out to replace the speculative trading of the private dealers in a field that vitally affected the daily lives of the ordinary people. And, there was no alternative to state trading which would at least safeguard the public interest whatever might be found to be its failings in the process of its implementation by the Government.

The strength of the official view on this question is such that there can no longer be any going back on it. However, a complete picture of the framework of state trading in its total national setting is yet to emerge. However, Mr Bhaktavatsalam has indicated a pattern whereby ultimately, each State should constitute a zone by itself, having monopoly in the trade, the Central Government looking after the inter-State movement of foodgrains and imports.

In the State there would be an autonomous organisation called State Foodgrains Corporation with the Government guiding and directing its activities, and marketing cooperative societies doing the purchasing and distributing in the districts and village cooperative societies, in the villages.

The institution of such a machinery to take charge of trading in foodgrains, would result at least in a lowering of the prices of foodgrains since its working would be divorced from the profit motive which in the hands of private dealers is a source of speculation and instability from which only the dealer, and not the consumer or the producer stands to gain. State trading offered solution to the food problem in three ways. Firstly, with its institution there would be an end of the upward tendency in the prices of foodgrains. Secondly, there would be better incentive for the producer with the elimination of the private dealers, and thirdly, it gives Government control over the marketable surplus which could be used to maintain stability in prices.

Further, new industries would also be definitely at a disadvantage in the international markets

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

Drop in Pepper Exports

THE position regarding exports of Pepper is not so bright due to increasing competition from Indonesia and Sarawak, while exports of Cashew kernels have been showing an upward trend during the last few years. Exports of black pepper from India, in the first eleven months of 1958, declined to 12,699 tons from 14,121 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year. The decline is in contrast to the improvement in exports from Singapore which shipped 17,068 tons of black pepper and 8,174 tons of white pepper during the period under review as compared to 15,100 tons and 7,901 tons respectively in January/November, 1957. The decline in exports from India is mainly due to the poor offtake by the USA, which took only 3,268 tons against 4,916 tons in the first eleven months of 1957. Russia turned out to be the single largest buyer with an offtake of 4,359 tons against 4,200 tons.

Cashew

Exports of Cashew kernels have, however, increased from 30,800 tons in 1956-57 to 36,200 tons in 1957-58, the export value obtained for the two years being Rs 14.5 crores and Rs 15.2 crores respectively. Export figures, for the first eleven months, have revealed an improvement—36,526 tons of the value of Rs 14.38 crores being exported. Exports of cashewnut shell liquid have also increased in 1957-58. Besides, the USA, UK, Japan, Australia, Italy and Czechoslovakia have also imported small quantities.

In this connection, it is mentioned that the schemes for pre-shipment inspection of Cashew and pepper, which are under preparation in consultation with the Agricultural Marketing Adviser to the Government of India, will soon be finalised and put into operation. The introduction of these schemes will be an important step in promoting exports, particularly because it will increase the confidence of buyers in foreign countries regarding the quality of the commodities.

Coffee

The latest coffee estimate for 1958-59 is just 30 tons short of 43,000 tons. It is less than the 1957-58 crop by 730 tons, not a considerable amount which may be made up before season comes to a close.

The 1958-59 crop has been a poorer one in Mysore, including Bababuddins and Billigiris. Coor, however, made up for some of these

against the products from other countries if competitiveness is to be decided by quality of products.

Indian Finance

losses, but not as much as growers in that area had anticipated. Almost throughout Madras, the crop estimates have been cut down and are poorer than in the previous season although in Nilgiri-Wynaad there is a slight increase.

The total crop received into the Pool up to the end of February from the 1958-59 crop is slightly higher than what was received during the same period last year. In fact, it is a new record.

Groundnut

Trading in the Madras Groundnut market was rather restricted, as stockists were unwilling to part with their stocks at lower levels and crushers were not inclined to buy seeds at the current high levels in the absence of demand for ready oil. Arrivals averaged 35 to 40 tons per day and only small quantities were taken up at Rs 179 per candy.

In the Groundnut Oil section, transactions were mostly of a squaring-up nature in view of the increased sales tax on oil in the State from April 1. The rate for the ready position was quoted at Rs 340 per candy.

Hides and Skins

In the Madras Tanned Hides market, arrivals of Cow hides were very much restricted and all available stocks were cleared at unchanged to slightly higher prices. In the export section, there were good enquiries from the UK for all grades and weights. In Buff hides, there was fair clearance. In Cow Calf, available stocks were rapidly cleared and a further advance of 6 nP per lb was obtained.

In the Tanned Skins section, prices especially of Sheep skins were very firm.

In the export section, enquiries were received from the UK and the Continent at old prices; but Madras tanners were insisting on asking for advances.

Bangalore Silk

There was hardly any change in the price trend in respect of both Filatures and Charka Silk during the week ended 26-3-1959. Even though the supply position of raw silk continued to be poor on account of scarcity of cocoons, the demand for various types of silk was not encouraging. Hence it was that prices in general tended to be quote around the previous week's levels.

The only instance where there was a price rise during the week under review was in the case of Cottage Basin which moved from Rs 35.50 to Rs 36.50 per lb.

While there has been no transaction in silkwaste in this country, it has been reported from Japan that the silkwaste market there fell into a lull during the second week of March after a period of rising prices. Japanese market circles, however, anticipate an expansion of the demand for

April 4, 1959

The Central Bank of India Limited

Better Plan Not Bigger Plan Essential

Need for Increased Agricultural Production

Operating Conditions, not too Favourable

Chairman, Sir Homi Mody, on Taxation Policy

Speech delivered by the Chairman, Sir Homi Mody, at the Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders, on Monday the 30th March, 1959.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in welcoming you to our Annual General Meeting. Before I deal with the affairs of the Bank, I would like to offer a few observations on the economic situation in India and abroad.

2. The year under review saw the peak of the Recession in the United States and its gradual tapering off until industrial production in December nearly reached the level from which it had started falling. A perplexing feature of the set-back in the economy was the behaviour of prices, which kept firm throughout particularly in consumer goods, and did not move up or down with the fluctuations in production. Wages also failed to decline, leaving industry no option but to cut down production costs by keeping the labour force to the minimum. Another effect of the Recession was the drastic reduction of the trade surplus of the U.S.A., due to the fact that export prices failed to fall markedly, in sympathy with internal domestic prices, thereby reducing world demand for American goods.

3. The under-developed countries of the world did not fare too well during this period. They were hit by the large inventory liquidations of raw materials effected in the United States. Nevertheless, the early upward turn in industrial production in the States in the latter half of 1958 prevented the situation from turning too difficult.

4. In the United Kingdom, the Pound strengthened and there was a sharp rise in gold and dollar reserves. This was due, apart from an improvement in the terms of trade, to the 7% Bank Rate, economy in Government expenditure and continuance of restrictions on Bank advances. These measures had their effect, and in the latter half of 1958, the Treasury found it possible to introduce a policy of "cautious reflation". The Bank Rate, which was gradually being reduced, came down to 4% in November. Restrictions on Bank advances were removed and qualitative controls were virtually suspended. In the result, Bank policies underwent a marked change.

Personal Loan Services were introduced and Banks entered the Hire Purchase field by large-scale investment in existing Hire Purchase Companies. To offset the possibility of an uncontrolled inflation, arising from these and other measures, the Bank of England acquired powers to call for Special Deposits from Banks.

5. Turning to the situation in India, 1958 witnessed some disquieting trends. Production was not maintained at the pace which might be expected in an expanding economy. Cotton textiles actually recorded a fall, as compared with the previous year, as also industries like automobiles, power transformers, finished steel, Vanaspati and sugar. In some cases, the decline in output reflected a slackening of demand. There was expansion, on the other hand, in industries such as Coal, Electricity, Machine Tools and Chemicals, but the over-all picture could not be called satisfactory and the number of unemployed rose substantially. The decline in production, particularly of agricultural commodities, was reflected in the level of prices and the wholesale price index rose by a few points. In spite of the restrictions on imports, the balance of payments position was none too healthy, and the drain on our foreign exchange resources continued.

6. The Second Five-Year Plan encountered heavy weather during the year. In spite of stringent controls on imports which bore heavily on a number of existing industries and also affected the "small man" in a number of ways—a gap of something like Rs. 280 Crores was anticipated between the requirements of even the hard core of the Plan and the resources available for its implementation. Had it not been for the generous and timely assistance proffered to us by some of the industrially advanced Nations, particularly the U.S.A. and the U.K., we would have found ourselves in serious difficulties. Even so, we cannot say with confidence that the modified targets, which we have now set before ourselves, will be achieved at the end of the period.

7. Cheerfully forgetting the lessons, taught by the events of the last few years, our Planners are now said to be busy framing a bigger and more spectacular Plan

such as would constitute a significant socialistic advance. That would be a disastrous approach. What the country needs is not a bigger, but a better Plan, such as would promote a harmonious development of agriculture and industry, make for larger and more gainful employment and succeed in holding the price line. Scientific, and not political, planning is required for such a balanced development of the country's resources. Incentives to earn, save and invest must find their proper place in any such Plans for national reconstruction. A process which virtually amounts to pauperising the rich and making life harder for the vast number of lower middle-class income groups cannot possibly usher in the millennium, nor conform to any canons of fairness in the rendering of social justice.

8. The Budget Proposals presented to Parliament by the Finance Minister must be regarded as a reflection of the position in which haphazard and unrealistic planning has landed us. While there are some welcome features, such as the abolition of the Wealth Tax on Companies, the system of compulsory deposits and the Excess Dividends Tax, not only has no tax relief been given, but a substantial addition to the revenues has been provided for. On the ground of rationalising the tax structure in relation to Companies and Shareholders, changes have been introduced involving a heavier burden, which will operate particularly unfairly in the case of Corporations which have pursued a prudent policy and built up substantial reserves. Even more unfair are the new provisions with regard to the Expenditure Tax and Excises on certain commodities. As I pointed out in my speech last year, so far as the range and incidence of taxation are concerned, there is no country in the world where so much is sought to be taken from so few, and where also the "common man" is being penalised in so many ways. All this in a country which is amongst the poorest in the world. That a large part of the burdens, which have been imposed in the last few years, should go to the financing of unproductive expenditure makes the position still more indefensible.

9. Turning to the working of Indian Banks during the year,

Time Deposits of Scheduled Banks again moved up sharply, while Demand Deposits showed no change at all. The rise of 222 crores in Time Deposits was largely accounted for by the Counterpart Funds under P. L. 480 placed by Government with the State Bank of India. In a sense, it may be argued that funds are moving from the Private to the Public Sector. The Counterpart Funds are built up out of the sale proceeds of foodgrains from the United States, and to the extent they have been utilised by the State Bank for investment in Government Securities, they can be said to have helped the Public Sector. It has often been urged that the benefit of these Funds be distributed evenly among the Scheduled Banks, and it is time the justice of that demand was conceded.

10. The rise in Deposits was not matched by any significant advance in the financing of trade and industry by Banks. There was an increase of only 8 crores in the figure of Advances and Bills. The demand for funds slackened during the second half of the year, owing largely to the restrictions on imports and a slowing down of activity in the Industrial sector. The Reserve Bank's restrictions on advances against foodgrains aggravated the stagnant conditions which prevailed. Bank profits were accordingly affected and recorded a substantial decline, as compared with the results of the previous year.

11. Before dealing with the business of the Meeting, I have to refer to the death, which took place in October last, of one of our colleagues, Mr. Manmohandas Amersey, who was a Member of the Board for a number of years. The Board deeply regretted his passing and have placed on record their appreciation of the very valuable services he rendered to the Bank.

12. I now pass on to the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Accounts presented to you. As will be seen from the comparative figures given in the Balance Sheet, our figures of working funds, general turnover of business and gross earnings progressively increased during the year. Operating conditions, however, were not too favourable. While the employment of funds continued at a fairly high level during the first

half of the year, the demand for money during the second half slackened off and the expanding resources of the Bank could not be utilised to the same advantage. Despite this feature, the scramble for deposits continued, and until the Inter-Bank Agreement on ceiling rates for deposits could be brought into force, rates as high as 1% above Bank rate had to be paid for short-term monies. This increased cost of working funds, without any compensating rise in the rates of interest charged on Advances, coupled with the abnormal rise in Establishment Charges, more than absorbed the increase in our earnings, thus reducing the actual working profit to a figure below that of the previous year. The set-back in net profit was of the order of Rs. 7.32 lakhs against which is to be set off the amount of Rs. 4.23 lakhs which was paid last year on account of gratuity to staff out of profits, instead of out of the fund provided for the purpose.

13. In view of the increased working funds and their higher cost, outgoings under Interest increased by over Rs. 43 lakhs, but the income under the same heading, after making the necessary provisions, increased by over Rs. 64 lakhs. This, together with the profit realised on the sale of investments and a small increase in earnings under other heads, accounted for an increase in the net income of nearly Rs. 28 lakhs over that of the previous year. However, with Establishment Charges recording a further rise of Rs. 30 lakhs, the increase in the income was more than wiped out.

14. This heavy rise in Establishment Charges was due to increases in Dearness Allowance, salaries and overtime, apart from an increase in staff, consequent on the expansion of business and the opening of 16 new Offices during the year. I may add that, since the commencement of the current year, there has had to be allowed a further addition to the Dearness Allowance due to a stepping up of the cost of living index.

15. Over and above these adverse factors, there is a growing resistance from borrowers to any increase in interest rates, and even to existing rates of interest. Moreover, the credit restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank are being further extended. It appears doubtful, therefore, that Banks will be able to keep pace in the matter of their earnings with the ever-growing Establishment charges, unless either rates of interest allowed on deposits can be reduced, or those charged on Advances increased. The Indian Banks' Association, of which our Vice-Chairman, Mr. Bhabha, is President, has succeeded in bringing about from October last an Inter-Bank Agreement on rates of interest on deposits, but I feel the ceilings so fixed may soon need to be reviewed in the light of prevailing trends in Banking profits.

16. It will be noticed that, in addition to payments for gratuity made out of our profits for the

year, we have and this was at the instance of our Auditors—appropriated Rs. 10 lakhs for Staff Gratuity Fund, as the provision held in this account was considered inadequate in relation to our liability for gratuities. The provision in this account may now be considered to be fair, but it will require to be increased, from time to time, as and when profits permit. In view of all the loose talk on the subject of remuneration to the staff, it is important to note that the total amount accounted for by payment to the staff amounts to the very substantial figure of nearly Rs. 3.43 crores, which works out to as much as 70% of our net income, as against a little over 9% paid to Shareholders.

17. I gave expression last year to my disappointment that the heavy burden of Establishment Charges had not been compensated for by happier relations with the Staff and by more efficient working. I wish I could say the situation had since changed to any material extent. Slackness and indiscipline continued amongst sections of the Staff at certain Centres, and there is now a clamour for larger concessions. All I shall say with regard to that at the moment is that, if more has to be drawn out of the till, more has to be put in; there cannot be a one-way traffic in this matter. Increased salaries and other emoluments can only come out of better work-loads, greater discipline and happier understanding between Management and Staff. I would say to all engaged in the service of our Bank, let us work together for the common good and make the Institution to which we have the privilege to belong more stable, more prosperous and better able to serve the trade and industry of the country.

18. There was a progressive increase in our deposits which, at Rs. 162 crores, record a rise of Rs. 7 crores over the previous year. In accordance with the prevailing trend in Bank deposits, Time Deposits increased and Demand Deposits declined, thus increasing the cost of working funds. The fall in Demand Deposits was largely due to our discouraging Call Deposits at the prevailing high rates. It is a matter of satisfaction that our Savings Deposits, which had become somewhat stagnant over the previous two years, have again been moving forward, and our figure under this heading has, for the first time, crossed the Rs. 30 crores mark.

19. The rise in Deposits, without a corresponding increase in Advances, necessitated our increasing the portfolio of investments. Our figures under this heading accordingly record an increase of Rs. 3.46 crores. A particularly happy feature of our portfolio is that, owing to an appreciation in the values of Government and other Securities, the wide gap of Rs. 254 lakhs between the book and the market values, which appeared in our Balance Sheet for 1957, has narrowed down to about Rs. 78 lakhs, as at the close of

1958. It is for the first time in many years we can record such a substantial improvement in our position, and I am sure you will share my hope that the trend may be maintained. On account of this change in the situation, no appropriation has been made out of profits for the year for transfer to investments.

20. Our Advances in general throughout the year were actually higher than during the previous year, but not to an extent as would enable us to utilise our increased resources fully and remuneratively throughout. Seasonal requirements of finance accounted for a fairly good demand for advances during the first half of the year, and our figures at one time touched the high level of Rs. 120 crores; but during the second half, conditions ruled extremely easy and adequate utilisation of our resources became difficult. The curb on imports, the Reserve Bank's restrictions in the matter of Advances against foodgrains and the stagnation in the Piecegoods trade seriously affected our turnover in Bills, and figures at the close record a drop of nearly Rs. 2.43 crores under this heading. Due to this drop, the total figure of Advances at Rs. 99.87 crores, as appearing in the Balance Sheet, shows a decline of Rs. 1.62 crores over that of the previous year.

21. We have been continuing our policy of weeding out non-paying Offices, and three more of our Upcountry Pay Offices, two in India and one in Pakistan, which had been continuously working at a loss over the past few years, were closed down and 16 new Offices were opened at centres reported upon favourably. It may be stated in this connection that, since January 1955 we have closed down altogether 37 Offices; as against that we have opened 35 new Offices at different centres. Some of the new Offices opened during the past 3 years have already built up a fair amount of deposits and advances. The total number of offices including the Head Office and Local Branches, was at the close of the year 299.

22. I shall end by thanking our Vice Chairman, Mr. C. H. Bhabha, for the keenness and devotion with which he has been serving the interests of the Bank. The knowledge and experience he has brought to bear upon our working are of inestimable value to the Bank. Our thanks are also due to our General Manager, Mr. N. K. Karanjia, for the single-minded devotion with which he has been discharging his responsibilities and which have earned for him the regard and esteem of all who have to deal with him. We have likewise to acknowledge our appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. F. C. Cooper, the Deputy Manager, the members of the Staff at the Head Office and Branches and the Local Advisory Committees at the various centres. Let us hope the work done by one and all in the service of the Bank may yield richer and richer fruits as the years go by.

Indian Finance



A Corrective Reaction

Watch-Dog Writes:

AFTER the recent hectic activity and the general advance in prices, stocks markets have turned somewhat quieter during the week under review. There has been a sizable amount of profit-taking, as there is a feeling that values have risen too fast since the Budget and that the market should consolidate the ground that has been gained before advancing further.

In the absence of fresh support coupled with small offerings, quieter conditions were witnessed on the Calcutta Stock Exchange.

On the Bombay Stock Exchange prices moved irregularly before finishing on a mixed note with gains in a majority.

On the Madras Stock Exchange there was moderate activity, selective buying being continued in Planting and Textile issues.

The London Stock Exchange gave fairly a good account of itself despite a number of adverse factors.

Calcutta

Calcutta, Friday Evening.

AFTER the recent sharp rise in prices, the local stock market witnessed profit-taking in most sections during the week under review. This was induced by a general feeling amongst certain operators that the return on equities, at the present levels, had declined considerably following the sustained rise in values. Moreover, investors felt some anxiety over the reports that the applicants of a number of companies, which recently asked the Government for permission to make bonus issues by capitalising the share premium account, had been rejected. Rumours of the possibility of the Government nationalising the shipping companies were also a contributory factor. Nevertheless, sentiment remained generally constructive, as some operators felt that, after a readjustment of the technical position, equities might rise again.

Conditions in the Gilt-edged sector remained dull with more sellers than buyers in evidence, mainly due to stringent conditions prevailed in the money market. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan opened at Rs 74.25 and after touching a high of Rs 74.50 receded towards the close to Rs 74.05. Bank shares were quietly steady with Punjab National changing hands at Rs 24 to Rs 24.25 and United Commercial at Rs 68 to Rs 68.50.

Once again, Jute shares took the lead by recording a bigger turnover

April 4, 1959

Although higher levels could not be attained till the close due to general profit-taking. Apart from the recent decision to enthrone Howrah Jute to be clearing list, the release of excellent working results by some more companies imparted strength to the section. Alliance were taken upto Rs 127 from Rs 117 (Rs 126); Bally upto Rs 213 from Rs 207 (Rs 212); Howrah upto Rs 24.75 from Rs 23.75 (Rs 24.62); National upto Rs 24.25 from Rs 24 (Rs 24); New Central upto Rs 15.00 from Rs 14.75 (Rs 14.69); Ganges upto Rs 86 from Rs 81 (Rs 82.50) and Chitavalsah upto Rs 16.12 from Rs 15.69 (Rs 16). Figures shown within brackets were the closing rates for the week.

Thanks to the belief that an increase in the price of the commodity could not be delayed longer if output was not to suffer, Coal shares came in for good enquiry. Equitable were taken upto Rs 31.12 from Rs 30.87; Bengal upto Rs 305 from Rs 302 and Central India upto Rs 8.25 from Rs 8.19. Western Bengal moved between Rs 6.25 and Rs 6.45, while Burrakur fluctuated rather irregularly between Rs 18.56 and Rs 19.25 on alternate buying and selling, to close finally at Rs 18.69.

Tea shares were dull and neglected and prices tended, in some cases, to lower levels. There was a general fear that there might not be much

AGRA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO. LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the above-named Company will be held at the Registered Office, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 30th April, 1959, at 11-00 a.m. to consider, and if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification, the following resolution:—

"Resolved that the consent of the Company be and is hereby accorded to the Board of Directors borrowing and continuing to borrow monies for and on behalf of the Company in excess of the aggregate of the paid-up capital of the Company and its free reserves, that is to say, reserves not set aside for any specific purpose, and that such borrowing shall be exclusive of temporary loans obtained or from time to time to be obtained from the Company's Bankers in the ordinary course of business provided that the amount at any one time owing in respect of monies so borrowed shall not exceed Rs. 1 crore."

A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a Proxy, who need not be a member, to attend, and on a poll, to vote instead of himself.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LTD.
S. GUPTA
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.
12, Mission Row,
Calcutta 1.
31st March, 1959.

change in auction prices until the prospects for the new crop were assessed. Amongst the few dealings recorded, prominent were Brooke Bond changing hands at Rs 18 to Rs 18.06; Hattikhira at Rs 11.87 to Rs 12.06; Grob "A" at Rs 29.37 to Rs 29.69 x.d.; Jayshree at Rs 13.37 to Rs 13.50 c.d.; Sungma at Rs 17.62 to Rs 18.87 x.d. and Tezapore at Rs 16.87. Sugar shares were selectively firm. Raza/Buland had buyers at Rs 13.44 to Rs 13.69; Darbhanga at Rs 21.19 to Rs 21.50; Ramnugger at Rs 20.44 to Rs 21 and SKG at Rs 10.81 to Rs 11.03. Belsund remained unchanged at Rs 13.12 with Carew hovering narrowly around Rs 8.56.

Textile scrips, after a long time, behaved better in anticipation of the present improvement in the offtake of cloth being maintained in the coming months. Jayshree changed hands at Rs 9.50 to Rs 9.81; Elgins at Rs 13.06 to Rs 13.19 and Kesoram at Rs 12.87 to Rs 13.25, to close finally at Rs 9.62; Rs 13.12 and Rs 12.87 respectively on profit-taking. New Victoria were a narrow market around Rs 1.31.

Price movements in the Engineering section were mostly influenced by the speculative activity in Indian Irons which, in turn, were subjected some selling pressure, especially towards the close of the week, on quieter advices from Bombay. Against the previous week-end closing of Rs 24.06, Indian Irons opened higher at Rs 24.26 and, after advancing further to Rs 24.42, receded gradually to Rs 23.98 at which level some bear-covering caused the scrip to recover to Rs 24.26 at the close. TEXMACO touched a high of Rs 23.55 and a low of Rs 23.30, to finish at Rs 23.40. Jessop changed hands at Rs 10.09 to Rs 29.19; Kumardhubi at Rs 10.09 to Rs 10.25 and Marshalls at Rs 6.50 to Rs 6.75, to quote finally at Rs 29; Rs 10.31 and Rs 6.75 respectively. Britannia remained firm at Rs 13.31 and so also Braithwaite at Rs 30.25.

Although price movements were irregular, Miscellaneous issues ruled generally steady on sustained support at lower levels. Orient Paper met with business at Rs 36.10 to Rs 37.60 (Rs 36.55); Titagur at Rs 44.75 to Rs 45.25 (Rs 45.19); Sirpur at Rs 13.69 to Rs 14.25 (Rs 13.31 x.d.); Indian Cable at Rs 31.69 to Rs 32.37 (Rs 32.37); Indian Aluminium at Rs 20.19 to Rs 21.44 (Rs 20.94); India Steamship at Rs 14.19 to Rs 14.75 (Rs 14.25); Indian Copper at Rs 4.19 to Rs 4.38 (Rs 4.27); Dunlop at Rs 32.37 to Rs 34.31 (Rs 34.31); Rohtas at Rs 22.75 to Rs 23.31 (Rs 22.94); Aluminium Corporation at Rs 12.87 to Rs 14 (Rs 13.81); Hindustan Motors at Rs 8.87 to Rs 9.06 (Rs 8.94); Indian Oxygen at Rs 26.31 to Rs 27.37 (Rs 27.37); Alkali Chemicals at Rs 19.94 to Rs 20.37 (Rs 20.12) and Hindustan Lever at Rs 32.50 to Rs 33.12 (Rs 33.12). Figures shown within brackets were the week's closing rates.

Bombay

ACTIVITY on the Bombay Stock Exchange was selective and prices moved irregularly before finishing on a mixed note. Steel shares met with some selling pressure at bulges from a prominent operator. Although Textiles firmed up early on reports of

improved cloth offtake, higher levels attracted profit-taking towards the close.

Textiles: In this section, the more popular shares rose sharply on selective demand, but they succumbed to general influences in the later stages. The Mafatlal group of mills was in prominence by a spectacular improvement in prices and this presumably imparted impetus to trading in other shares. Century were conspicuously marked up to Rs 486 from Rs 473.50. Bombay Dyeing changed hands at Rs 59.50 to Rs 60.70; Kohinoor at Rs 245.50 to Rs 254 and Svadeshi at Rs 209 to Rs 217, to close finally at Rs 60; Rs 250 and Rs 216 respectively. Apollo were done at Rs 1.18; Finlay at Rs 271 and Swan at Rs 390.

Steels: Dealings in this section were less prominent than in the preceding weeks. Bull operators were inclined to restrict their commitments and prices, as a result, eased owing to lack of fresh support. The news of higher production by the Indian Iron & Steel Company had only a temporary effect on sentiment. Tata Steels, after touching a high of Rs 186.50 and a low of Rs 181, finished at Rs 181.75. Indian Irons, after firming up to Rs 24.48 from Rs 24.28, reacted to Rs 24.08 at the close.

Miscellaneous: Shares in this section showed a mixed Pattern. Cement shares displayed a steadier tendency with ACC and Digvijay closing at Rs 146.50. In the Automobile group, Premier improved to Rs 115.50 from a low of Rs 111.10 touched early in the week. Mining shares were more or less steady, Shivrajpur Syndicate quoting around Rs 97. Sugar shares were ruling steady with Belapur changing hands at Rs 290.50 to Rs 292. Elsewhere, National Rayon were marked up to Rs 293.25 from Rs 284, thanks to buying from special quarters. Scindia changed hands at Rs 18.28 to Rs 18.64. Premier Construction were done at Rs 259 to Rs 264; TELCO at Rs 180.50 to Rs 182.50 and Tata Chemicals at Rs 16.40 to Rs 16.68. Bombay Burmah touched a high of Rs 517 and a low of Rs 501.50, to finish at Rs 509.

Madras

THE Madras Stock Exchange remained fairly active with Planting issues accounting for a steady turnover. Cleared shares remained generally firm, while Textiles met with selective support.

Textiles: Selected scrips in this section came in for good support.

Coimbatore Spinnings were bid higher at Rs 49.50 and Lakshmi at Rs 110.50, while Maduras were maintained a steady trend at Rs 25.50. Travancore Rayons showed some fluctuations on the dividend news and closed lower at Rs 19.10 after touching Rs 20. Loyals were done at the improved rate of Rs 32 with Cambodias having some sellers at the market rate.

Plantings: In this section, several Tea shares were absorbed at rising prices. Chembras hardened to Rs 4.10 and Devasholas to Rs 27. Periakaramalais maintained good enquiry at Rs 4.29 and Blue Mountain at Rs 3.50.

Rubber shares displayed a quieter trend. Kalpettas had some support at the quoted rate, while Cochin Malabars maintained moderate interest at a steady rate.

In the Coffee group, Coffee Lands declined to Rs 23.25 with Ouchterlony's absorbed upto Rs 5.60 from Rs 5.52. Consolidated Coffees were weak at Rs 21.30.

Miscellaneous: Sugar shares in this section, came in for keen buying. Deccan spurred further to Rs 11.29 from Rs 11.05 on active support. Travancore, Cauverys and Kriampudis had buyers at the market rates. Among others, investment interest was maintained in Aluminium Industries at Rs 19.65. Singareni Collieries continued to rule firm on keen enquiry. Mysore Tobaccos improved to Rs 13 with buyers at this level.

London

DESPITE a number of adverse factors, the London Stock Exchange gave a fair performance. Among Industrials, Imperial Chemicals were depressed following the results, and some of the other leading issues were sympathetically lower. There was a renewed demand for Property shares with Motor shares selectively supported. Oil shares moved within a narrow range. Rubber shares were better where changed, while Tea shares held steady. Gold shares were a firm market, but there was no sustained demand.

We have received intimation from the Mercantile Bank Limited, London that at the 66th Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bank held on 24th March at London Sir Arthur Morse, and Mr S. W. P. Perry-Aldworth have been elected directors to the Board.

DORCHESTER PRINTING WORKS

PRINTERS OF DISTINCTION

116, LOWER CIRCULAR ROAD, CALCUTTA

Indian Finance

LIST OF QUOTED SHARES

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share	Quotation as on 26-3-59	26-3-58
Banks			
Allahabad 6% 100	112.00	105.50	
Behar 5% 50	19.75	22.25	
Coal			
Asso. K'pura 4 1/2% 100	50.50	24.50	
Bharat 5 1/2% 100	49.25	44.00	
Borrea 6% 100	83.50	86.75	
Burrakur 7% 100	102.50	100.00	
Burrakur 6% 100	5.95	7.47	
Equitable 6% 100	100.00	88.00	
Ghushak & Musilla 100	100.00	95.00	
Gourangdi 5% 100	40.00	40.00	
K'pura 5 1/2% 100	55.50	44.50	
Khas Kajora 5% 100	7.25	5.00	
N. Beerbhoom 7% 100	10.00	10.69	
N. Churulla 5% 100	2.50	2.50	
N. Huntodih 5% 100	44.00	80.00	
Ondal 6 1/2% 100	91.50	95.00	
Parasce 5 1/2% 100	42.50	45.25	
Unl. Colliery 5% 100	83.00	88.00	
Cotton			
Basanti 6 1/2% 100	9.00	7.56	
B-Nagpur 7% 100	75.00	75.00	
Bowreah 8% 100	126.00	127.00	
Bowreah 7% 100	65.00	65.00	
Elgin 8% 100	105.00	109.25	
Elgin 5% 100	8.25	7.25	
Jagatjit 5% 100	43.75	50.00	
Jiyajeeerao 5 1/2% 100	87.00	92.00	
J. K. Cotton 6% 100	90.00	90.00	
Kesoram 7% 100	100.00	91.00	
Muir 6% 100	65.50	63.00	
N. Victoria 6% 100	5.00	3.50	
S. Niwas 4% 100	58.00	55.00	
Shree Bhawani 5% 100	100.00		
Swadeshi 6% 100	75.00	86.00	
Jute:			
Agarpara 7% 100	104.00	91.50	
Alexandra 7% 100	96.00	75.00	
Alliance 6% 100	88.00	67.00	
Anglo-India 7% 100	101.00	82.50	
Auckland 5 1/2% 100	74.75	75.00	
Auckland 4 1/2% 100	65.75	50.00	
Bally 7% 100	104.00	81.00	
Barnagore 5% 100	38.62	30.00	
Belvedere 5% 100	101.50	84.00	
Bengal 5 1/2% 100	77.00	72.50	
Birla 7 1/2% 100	87.00	75.50	
Budge-Budge 7% 100	102.00	88.00	
Calcutta 6 1/2% 100	78.00	78.00	
Caledonian 7% 100	77.50	93.00	
Cheviot 7% 100	102.00	86.00	
Chitavalah 7% 100	100.00	91.50	
Olive 6% 100	70.00	63.75	
Olive 7% 100	71.50	74.00	
Dalhousie 7% 100	94.00	79.00	
Delta 5% 100	100.00	70.00	
Empire 7% 100	105.50	81.50	
F. Gloster 7% 100	105.50	96.50	
F. Gloster 5% 100	68.50	64.00	
F. William 7% 100	84.50	91.50	
Ganger Mfg. 8% 100	100.00	100.00	
Gouropore 6% 100	90.00	71.50	
Hastings 6% 100	86.00	84.00	
Hooghly 1 1/2% 100	10.87	7.44	
Howrah A. Pref. 100	101.00	83.00	
Howrah 7% 100	99.00	90.00	
H'chand 7% 100	100.00	85.50	
K'haty 6% 100	95.00	74.00	
K'narrath 6% 100	71.00	77.00	
Kedarnath 6% 100	68.00	88.00	
Kedarnath 7% 100	85.00	85.00	
Kelva 7% 100	99.00	85.50	
Khardah 6% 100	89.00	73.50	
Kinnison 7% 100	99.00	80.25	
Lansdowne 7% 100	102.00	72.00	

NAME	Paid-up per Share	Quotation as on 26-3-59	26-3-58
Lawrence 7% 100	87.00	95.00	
Lawrence 5 1/2% 100	66.50	65.00	
Nalhati 7% 100	63.00	82.00	
Nalhati 4 1/2% 100	65.00	57.00	
National 7% 100	105.00	95.00	
Nellmaria 6% 100	86.00	79.00	
N. Central 7% 100	95.00	83.50	
Northbrook 5 1/2% 100	71.25	60.00	
Rameshwar 6% 100	9.50	10.19	
Reliance 7% 100	69.50	55.50	
S. Ambica 7 1/2% 100	88.00	79.00	
Soorah 7% 100	95.00	84.50	
Standard 6% 100	97.00	86.00	
Union 7% 100	98.00	86.00	
Waverley 5% 100	41.50	29.25	
Electrics			
Calcutta 5% 100	9.94	10.56	
Dishergarh 5% 100	69.50	74.50	
Dishergarh 4 1/2% 100	79.50	84.00	
Jorhat 6% 100	105.00	90.00	
Kurseong 6% 100	90.00	90.00	
Engineering:			
Arthur Butler 7% 100	10.75	7.25	
Br. Bldg. 6% 100	75.00	70.00	
Br. Engg. 7% 100	100.00		
Burn & Co. 7% 100	124.50	109.00	
Burn & Co. 6% 100	115.00	106.50	
I. Iron 5% 100	104.00	98.25	
I. Machinery 7% 100	23.00	28.00	
Ind. St. Wagon 7% 100	122.00	115.00	
Jessop & Co. 5% 100	79.00	83.00	
K'dhubi 5% 100	92.50	84.00	
R. Cruddas 5 1/2% 100	54.00	54.00	
S. Products 6% 100	3.69	3.31	
Texmaco 5 1/2% 100	86.25	86.50	
Texmaco 5 1/2% 100	80.25	54.00	
TEA			
Amluckie 7% 100	42.00	53.00	
Bornah Jan 6% 100	74.00	74.00	
Brooke Bond 6% 100	66.25	78.00	
Dhunsari 7% 100	3.00	2.44	
Dimakushi 6% 100	9.70	10.50	
Kingsley Gols 6% 100	88.00	92.00	
Moheema 6% 100	9.21	8.21	
Tezore 2% 100	9.95	11.12	
Darjeeling:			
Gleile 6% 100	64.00	75.00	
Okaydi 7% 100	93.00	93.00	
Pussimbing 7% 100	95.00	95.00	
Singtom 5% 100	6.12	7.12	
Docars			
Banarhat 6 1/2% 100	106.50	112.50	
Birpara 9% (Pref.) 100	105.00	112.00	
C'bhutti 6 1/2% 100	106.50	114.00	
Hantapara 5% 100	112.00	114.00	
Hasimara 7% 100	111.00	109.00	
N. Docars 6 1/2% 100	109.00	112.00	
Cachar			
Sonal River 5% 100	93.00	93.00	
Sylhet			
N. Samanbagh 8% 100	101.50	100.00	
S. Indian			
Kotamullai 6% 25	16.50	16.50	
Tera			
Atal 4 1/2% cp 100	4.55	6.12	
Tirrihannah 10% 100	13.00	14.00	
Sugar			
Carew 6 1/2% 100	86.00	81.50	
Cawnpore 8% 100	104.00	108.50	

NAME	Paid-up per Share	Quotation as on 26-3-59	26-3-58
Jaaswant 5 1/2% 100	69.50	75.00	
Mohini 5% 100	70.00	70.00	
New India 7 1/2% 100	92.00	101.00	
Purtab 10% 100	13.00	13.62	
Ramnugger 6% 100	89.50	94.50	
Ryam 6% 100	9.00	9.00	
S. Behar 9% 100	20.50	20.50	
S. Hanuman 5% 100	60.00	60.00	
S. K. Gyan 6% 100	81.00	85.00	
S. K. Gyan 5% 100	65.00	75.00	
Upper Ganges 5% 100	75.00	63.00	
Minings			
Asso. Mining 5% 50	29.75	28.50	
Ch. Mica 5 1/2% 100	51.07	55.00	
Metal Corp. 5% 100	50.00	80.00	
Cement			
Dalmia Bharat 6% 100	8.69		
Jaipur Udyog 3% 100	37.00	40.00	
K'pur Lime 6% 100	80.00	80.00	
K'pur Lime 6% cp 100	100.50	100.50	
K'dhubi Fire 7% 100	101.00	101.00	
K'dhubi Fire 6 1/2% 100	54.50	54.50	
Orissa Cement 4% 100	35.06	40.00	
Chemicals			
Alkali 5% 100	102.00	97.00	
Bathgate 4 1/2% 100	19.00	40.50	
Beng. Chem. 7 1/2% 100	12.25	12.00	
Beng. Chem. 4 1/2% 100	77.50	77.50	
Frank Rose 4 1/2% 100	50.00	36.50	
Lister Anti. 6% 100	13.00	13.00	
Smith Stani 10% 50	57.00	51.50	
Oils			
I. B. Petrol 7% 100	89.75	84.00	
N. I. Oil 6% 100	40.00	40.00	
Paper			
Beng. Paper 7% 50	46.75	57.25	
Beng. Paper 7% 100	103.50	103.00	
Beng. Paper 6% 100	62.00	72.60	
Orient 5 1/2% 100	90.25	80.00	
Orient 5 1/2% 100	62.00	57.00	
S. Gopal 4% cp 100	108.00	98.00	
Sirpur Paper 6% 100	93.25		
Star Paper 5% 100	73.00	64.50	
Star Paper 6 1/2% 100	91.50		
Titagur 8% 100	140.00	131.50	
Titagur 4 1/2% 100	83.50	77.00	
Pressing			
Bhagwati 5% rep 100	40.00	45.00	
Real Property			
Darl. Prop. 6% 100	4.00	4.00	
Humayan 6% 100	7.75	7.81	
Humayan Bldg. 50	15.00	15.00	
Reg. Estate 5% 100	33.00	32.50	
Saw Mills			
Ben. Timber 8% 100	30.00	33.50	
Shipping			
B-A Steam 7% cp 60	54.00	61.50	
I.G.N. 6% cp 100	69.50	64.00	
I. Steam 5% rep 100	90.00	81.00	
Miscellaneous			
Alum. Corp. 5% 100	63.00	69.00	
Alum. Corp. 6% 100	87.00	88.00	
Amal. Dev. 5% 100	42.00	49.25	
Asso. Hotel 7% 100	50.50	60.50	

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
		26-3-59 Rs nP	26-3-58 Rs nP
Bharat Nidhi 6% 100	100	59.50	...
Bharat Veg. 5% 100	100	30.00*	30.00
Birds Inv. 5 1/2% 100	100	50.00	48.50
Br. Biscuits 5% cp 10	10	9.70	10.50
B. Cey. Corp. 6% 10	10	8.20	8.50
B. I. Corp. 8% 100	100	105.00	103.00
Cal. Cr. Corp 6% 100	100	50.00	50.00
Cal. Cr. Corp 5 1/2% 100	100	40.00	40.00
Cal. Gas 5 1/2% rept 100	100	45.50	50.50
Cal. Silk 6% cp 100	100	40.00	40.00
Cal. Tanneries 5% 100	100	40.00	40.00
Cal. Trams 5% cpt 21	21	8.12	7.14
Duncan Bros. 4% 100	100	56.00	53.00
Dunlop 6% .. 100	100	118.00	116.00
Dunlop 6% ... 100	100	83.50	82.00
Eastern Inv. 5% 100	100	72.50	75.00
F. & C. Oiler 4 1/2% 100	100	41.50	41.50
Gillanders 5% 100	100	57.50	56.50
Godfrey Phil. 5 1/2% 100	100	58.00	61.00
Greaves Cot. 5% 100	100	45.00	50.00
Greaves Cot. 6% 100	100	43.00	49.00
Hall & Anderson 100	100	60.00	49.50
Hindusthan Nat. Glass 4% opt 100	100	101.00	80.00
Ind. Alum. 5% 100	100	71.00	65.00
Indian Cable 6% 10	10	25.75	21.10
Ind. Plastics 5 1/2% 100	100	51.50	51.50
I. Rubber 5% 100	100	75.00	90.00
James Wright 6% 50	50	27.00	30.50
J. Henderson 5 1/2% 100	100	58.50	53.25
K. Bullen 6 1/2% 100	100	62.75	49.50
K. Bullen 4% 100	100	68.00	58.00
Kusum 5 1/2% 100	100	69.50	75.00
Macnelli & Barry 5 1/2% ... 100	100	62.1	...
Martin-Burn 6% 100	100	98.50	..06
McLeod & Co. 5% 1st Pref. ... 100	100	52.50	...
McLeod & Co. 5% 2nd Pref. ... 100	100	70.50	...
Metal Box 6% 100	100	79.00	64.50
Nat. Rolling 1% 100	100	94.00	95.00
Nat. Rubber 6% 100	100	88.00	...
Nat. Tannery 5% 10	10	4.00	4.50
Nat. Tobacco 5% 100	100	70.00	58.50
Nat. Tobacco 4 1/2% 100	100	59.25	55.00
Oiler Elec. 4 1/2% 100	100	23.25	25.00
Prem. Trans. 5% 100	100	5.00	5.80
Railis 6% 100	100	70.75	61.50
R. B. Rodda 5 1/2% 100	100	85.00	54.50
Rohtas Indus. 7% 100	100	116.00	113.00
Rohtas 4 1/2% B 100	100	61.50	58.00
Sen Raleigh 5% 100	100	85.00	70.00
Sodepur Glass 5% 100	100	38.00	38.00
Shaw Wallace 5% 100	100	70.00	61.00
Spencer 4% A 10	10	7.50	6.61
Spencer 5 1/2% B 10	10	9.47	9.87
Union Tobacco 5% 100	100	22.00	22.00

Ordinary Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
		26-3-59 Rs nP	26-3-58 Rs nP
BANKS			
Allahabad .. 100	100	358.00	397.00
Allahabad .. 50	50	175.50	180.00
Bank of Bikaner .. 25	25	32.00	23.75
Bank of Bihar 100	100	30.00	30.00
Bank of Baroda 25	25	55.50	...
Bank of India 50	50	121.00	126.00†
Hindust. Comm. 50	50	13.87	11.50
Hindust. Mercan. 50	50	14.37	13.37
Punjab National 10	10	24.12	...
United A .. 50	50	20.75	21.25
United B .. 25	25	11.62	10.25
United C ... 30	30	9.81	8.31
United D .. 10	10	5.12	4.50
United Comm. 50	50	69.00	60.00

COAL

Almagamated .. 10	10	24.87	15.87
Asso. K'pura .. 10	10	4.94	3.00

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 26-3-59 Rs nP	26-3-58 Rs nP
SUGAR			
Bakampur ...	5	7.31	6.35
Belsund ...	7½	12.54	10.50
Bharat ...	10	13.00	12.37
Basti ...	100	120.50	120.50
Carew ...	10	8.62	6.62
Cawnpore ...	10	10.81	11.75
Champanan ...	10	15.50	22.37
Darbhanga ...	10	19.75	22.00
Deoria ...	10	9.56	9.56
Dyer Meakins ...	5	13.69	10.50
Ganesh Sugar ...	10	19.75	19.75
Ganga Sugar ...	10	8.75	10.00
Jaswant ...	10	5.25	6.00
Mohini ...	10	2.00	3.37
Nawabganj ...	100	60.00	60.00
New India ...	10	26.12	22.25
New Savan ...	10	5.06	4.12
Punjab ...	100	80.00	80.00
Purbapore ...	10	12.12	10.19
Ramnugger Cane ...	10	21.31	22.50
Ratna ...	10	2.65	3.00
Raza ...	10	13.69	20.00
Ryan ...	10	18.00	19.75
Semastipur ...	10	12.06	11.25
Shree Anand ...	10	10.25	10.25
Sitalpur ...	10	4.00	2.37
South Behar ...	10	1.37	1.37
Sri Hanuman ...	10	14.65	15.25
S. K. Gyan ...	10	10.87	9.62
Shree Sitaram ...	10	9.00	11.00
Upper India 'A' ...	100	127.00	127.00
Upper India 'B' ...	25	15.00	15.00
Upper Ganges ...	10	60.50	55.00
United Province ...	10	14.62	13.50
MININGS AND MINERALS			
Assam Silimanite ...	10	10.69	10.18
Assoc. Minings ...	10	8.75	8.44
Bisra Stone Lime ...	10	32.50	28.75
Burma Mines ...	3½	1.75	1.45
Consol. Tin ...	1s	0.50	0.71
Chrestien Mica ...	10	10.19	10.12
Indian Copper ...	2s	4.08	3.28
Kangra Valley ...	100	95.00	85.00
Karanpura Devel. ...	10	13.62	7.75
Metal Corp. ...	10	10.44	6.59
Orissa Minerals ...	10	31.62	23.19
Sutna Stone Lime ...	10	19.25	20.12
Tavoy Tin ...	2½	0.28	0.46
CEMENT, POTTERY & FIRECLAY			
A.-B. Cement ...	10	3.55	3.87
Asboka Cement ...	10	9.44	8.00
Bengal Potteries ...	2½	4.77	3.08
Dalmia Bharat ...	10	10.56	10.06
Dalmia Bharat ...	2½	2.44	2.62
Jaipur Udyog ...	10	11.37	11.84
Kalyanpur Lime ...	100	103.00	102.00
K'dhulbi Fireclay ...	10	22.75	24.00
Reliance Firebrick ...	10	25.00	19.00
Orissa Cement ...	10	13.94	12.50
Sone Valley ...	5	6.62	5.06
CHEMICALS			
Alkali ...	10	19.87	13.50
Bathgate ...	10	0.62	1.00
Bengal Chem. ...	100	97.00	89.00
Bharat Starch ...	10	8.06	8.06
Burma Lime ...	10	7.50	8.00
Calcutta Chem. ...	10	13.80	...
Kalyangdham ...	100	103.00	85.00
Frank Ross ...	5	2.25	2.19
Indian Starch ...	10	5.81*	5.81*
Lister Antiseptic ...	100	4.87	4.87
Smith Stanstreet ...	5	10.12	12.12
FLOUR MILLS			
Bengal ...	10	32.62	27.62
Delhi ...	10	16.00	16.00
Hooghly ...	10	36.37	28.00
United ...	10	29.87	24.37
OILS			
B. B. Petrol ...	3s	1.95†	1.90
Coch Behar Oil ...	10	2.00	2.00
I. B. Petrol ...	10	27.00	23.00
Northern India Oil ...	10	0.87	2.31
Tide Water Oil ...	10	14.31	12.09

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 26-3-59 Rs nP	26-3-58 Rs nP
PAPER MILLS			
Ballarpur ...	25	89.25	...
Bengal Paper ...	25	87.50	58.00
India Paper ...	10	24.06†	19.37
Mysore Paper ...	10	17.75	14.62
Orient Paper ...	10	37.30	28.30
Shree Gopal ...	10	17.25	14.44
Sirpur Paper ...	10	13.87	...
Star Paper ...	10	12.19	11.06
Titagbur P.O. ...	2½	4.00	4.03
U. L. Couper ...	100	60.00	60.00
West Coast ...	100	121.75	...
PRESSING			
Bhagwati ...	10	4.80	7.00
Cal. Hydraulic ...	100	35.00	45.00
Camperdown ...	100	118.00	118.00†
Central Hydraulic ...	100	113.00†	119.00
Hooghly Ganges ...	10	5.50	5.40
Shiva Jute ...	100	53.00	65.00
REAL PROPERTY			
Bengal Bonded A ...	500	607.00	765.00
Bengal Bonded B ...	62½	81.88	102.88
Bengal Bonded C ...	100	141.00	145.00
Bengal Bonded D ...	12½	18.37	18.38
Comm. Prop. ...	5	0.69	0.66
Darjeeling Prop. ...	10	1.00	1.00
Hindustan Bldg. ...	10	4.50	4.31
Humayan Prop. ...	10	10.37	10.75
New India Bldg. ...	5	0.50	0.50
Midnapore Zamin ...	100	19.75	22.62
Regent Estate ...	10	1.00	1.00
SAW MILLS AND TIMBER			
Assam Saws ...	8	3.50	1.87
Bengal Timber ...	100	10.00	22.00
SHIPPING			
B.A. Steam ...	100	103.00	107.00
Cal. Landing ...	10	14.81	13.87
Cal. Steam ...	10	12.62	14.06
Fraser & Co. ...	10	13.00	15.56
I. G. Navigation ...	£10	69.00	57.00
India Steam ...	10	14.75	10.94†
Port Shipping ...	10	14.37	15.75
Scindia Steam ...	20	19.12	17.25
MISCELLANEOUS			
Airways (India) ...	10	4.00	4.84
Alum. Corp. ...	10	12.81	9.81
Amalgam. Devel. ...	100	50.00	50.00
Angelo Bros. ...	10	19.06	17.62
Asso. Hotel ...	10	8.37	7.00
Assam Match ...	10	17.50	16.31
Balmer Lawrie ...	100	167.00	147.00
Bararee Cooke ...	10	13.69	10.75
Bharat Commerce ...	10	6.25	3.12
Bharat Nidhi ...	10	6.37	...
Bharat Vegetable ...	10	5.25	5.25
Bhartia Co. ...	100	44.75	54.75
Bhartia Sons ...	10	2.47	2.37
Birds Invest. ...	10	14.75	12.50
Bihar Rice ...	10	1.50	1.50
Brl. Biscuits ...	10	20.06	12.50
Br. Ceylon Corp. ...	10	5.44	10.19
B. I. Corp. ...	5	5.06	3.85
Cal. Credit Corp. ...	10	12.00	4.12
Calcutta Gas ...	10	7.00	6.00
Cal. Invest. ...	100	47.35	50.00
Calcutta Safe ...	10	6.94	7.69
Calcutta Silk ...	10	4.15	4.05
Cal. Tanneries ...	10	0.50	0.50
Calcutta Trams ...	£1	14.31	16.25
Cambar Invest. ...	100	101.00	101.00
Cherna Chhatrak ...	5	6.00	4.50
Clive Row Inv. ...	10	11.75	8.85
Darjeeling Rope ...	10	8.00	5.75
Duncan Bros. ...	100	118.00	120.00
Dunlop ...	10	32.06	23.56
Eastern Invest. ...	100	143.00	96.00
Elec. Const. ...	10	13.12	10.69
F. & C. Oster ...	10	1.40	1.81
French Motor ...	10	24.38	25.26
Ganges Rope ...	100	187.50	123.00
Gillanders ...	10	13.25	11.19†
Godfrey Phillips ...	10	20.25	24.50
G. E. Hotel ...	250	250.00	255.00
Greaves Cotton ...	100	106.50	116.50
Hall & Anderson ...	10	7.75	7.75
Hindusthan Gas ...	7	12.75	8.50
DEFERRED SHARES			
Hindusthan Ice ...	5	0.90	0.62
Hindusthan Lever ...	10	31.00	21.87
Hindus. Motors ...	10	8.81	7.37
Hind. Nat. Glass ...	10	5.25	3.00
Hindus. Pilkington ...	10	15.62	10.00
Hoare Miller ...	10	7.31	6.00
Ideal Invest. ...	10	7.25	7.25
Impl. Tobacco ...	10	12.31	11.31†
Indian Oxygen ...	10	26.25†	17.37
Indian Alum. ...	10	19.50	12.81
Indian Cable ...	10	31.50	29.06
Indian Plastic ...	10	5.25	5.25
Indian Rubber ...	10	18.00	13.12
Indian Wood ...	10	40.62	44.62
In. Turpentine A ...	70	10.00†	11.00
In. Turpentine B ...	5	5.12	5.62
Indust. Inv. ...	100	59.50*	65.00*
Ind. Corp of Ben ...	10	0.31	0.31
Ivan Jones ...	2	1.90	2.00
James Wright ...	5	2.75	3.50
J. Henderson ...	100	79.00	59.00
James Alexander ...	10	9.12	6.06
Jeewanlal ...	10	6.00	6.00
John Paterson ...	10	1.75†	2.00
Kallimpong Rope ...	10	3.12	2.50
Kettellwell Bullen ...	100	148.00	150.00
Kishore Trading ...	100	75.00	75.00
Kusum Products ...	10	5.75	5.75
Macfarlane ...	5	3.12	3.25
Mahindra and ...	10	39.94	23.87
Mahindra ...	10	17.25	...
Marwar Trading ...	100	200.00	200.00
McLeod & Co. ...	100	187.50	...
Metal Box ...	10	34.62	26.50
Moradabad Water ...	10	6.00	4.50
Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	24.44
N. I. Cables ...	10	33.12	24.06
National Pipes ...	10	18.31	...
& Tubes ...	10	14.62	9.75
Nat. Rolling ...	10	16.31	11.58
Nat. Rubber Mfg. ...	10	0.30	2.40
Nat. Tanneries ...	10	16.75	9.25
Nat. Tobacco ...	10	35.50	35.00
New I. Invest. ...	75	1.34	1.50
Oster Elec. Lamp ...	5	1.25	1.25
Pearl Invest. ...	10	19.87	13.75
Phillips India ...	10	190.00	169.00
Phosphate Co. ...	100	4.19	7.50
Publicity Society ...	4	1.50	1.50
Prem. Trans. ...	100	65.50	26.50
Rallis ...	100	4.68	5.25
R. B. Rodda & Co. ...	10	23.00	16.62
Robtas ...	5	3.03	...
Sahu Properties ...	10	16.87	10.75
Sen Raleigh ...	10	1.56	1.56
Sodepore Glass ...	10	16.87	10.12
Shaw Wallace ...	2	1.06	1.06
Spence's Hotel ...	10	18.00	16.00
Spencer & Co. ...	100	81.00	81.00
Star Co. ...	25	8.00	8.00
Star Trading ...	10	14.00	14.50
Straw Products ...	10	7.00	...
Sisal ...	100	75.00	75.00
Union Co. ...	10	1.62	0.25
Union Tobacco ...	1	2.28	2.03
Walfords ...	1	1.87	1.69
Walfords (Po) ...	1sh	1.34	0.74
W. Stockholder ...	10	11.62	12.31
Concord of India ...	5	18.12	15.00
General ...	25	35.50	19.50
Hercules ...	40	22.25	24.00
India Trade ...	100	344.00	344.00
National Insee. ...	100	2.37	3.56
New Asiatic ...	5	7.00	6.50
Ruby General ...	10	4.50	3.50
Standard ...	25	151.00	130.00
RAILWAYS			
Ahmedpur-Kutwa ...	100	50.00	50.00
Arrah-Saranam ...	100	47.96	57.79†
Bakura-Dumodar ...	100	49.00	40.00
Basant-Basirhat ...	100	7.44	8.00
Burdwan-Cuttwa ...	100	51.00	50.00
Bukhtarpur ...	100	11.12	10.00
Chapar-Silghat ...	100	35.00	40.00
Dehri-Rohas ...	10	12.37	10.75
Kutwa-Shahpur ...	100	37.36	89.00†
Howrah-Amta ...	100	51.95	60.00†
How-Shakbala ...	100	34.90	60.00†
Kata-Lalabazar ...	100	57.50	65.00
Shahdara (Delhi) ...	100	98.00	111.00†
Saharanpur ...	100	...	...
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS			
(Non-Terminal Loans)			
3% Govt. Paper ...	...	72.50	71.20
(Terminal Loans)			
3% Loan (1986) ...	...	74.05	71.00
2½% Loan (1981) ...	...	97.20	94.75
2½% Loan (1960) ...	...	98.97	97.35
2½% Loan (1962) ...	...	97.00	94.95
2½% Loan (1976) ...	...	83.15	83.05
3% Loan 1959-61 ...	...	99.67	99.05
3% Loan (1963-65) ...	...	98.80	94.49
3% Loan (1964) ...	...	96.90	94.65
3% Loan (1966-68) ...	...	93.78	91.72
3% Loan (1970-75) ...	...	91.15	89.12
3½% Loan (1962) ...	...	99.20	97.50
3½% Loan (1981) ...	...	100.10	99.50
4½% Loan (1963) ...	...	100.10	...
3½% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.65	98.10
4½% Loan (1965) ...	...	99.62	9

Indian Finance

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 26-3-59 Rs nP	Quotation as on 26-3-58 Rs nP
Nadiad 6% ... 50	42.50	...	...
Nasik Deolali 7% ... 100	100.00*	...	...
Poona 7% ... 100	101.00	103.00	...
S. Madras 5 1/2% ... 10	10.00*	10.00*	...
S. Madras 2nd ... 10	10.00*	10.00*	...
Surat 5 1/2% ... 100	111.00	112.50	...
Tata Hydro. 7% ... 100	115.00	106.25	...
Tata Power 7 1/2% ... 1000	1121.25	1121.55	...

SHIPPING

Gr. Eastern 5 1/2% ... 100	95.00	92.00	...
----------------------------	-------	-------	-----

STEEL

Indian Iron 5% ... 100	102.50	100.00	...
Mukund 5% ... 100	61.00*	...	...
Tata 1st 6% ... 150	156.75	150.00	...
Tata 2nd 7 1/2% ... 100	116.25	110.00	...

PLANTATION

Highland 6% ... 10	9.20*	9.50*	...
Midland 6% ... 10	8.40*	9.00*	...
Nellampathy 6% ... 10	8.80*	9.00*	...
Rajagiri 6% ... 10	8.24*	8.50*	...
Waterfall 6% ... 10	8.80*	9.50*	...

SUGAR

Bhopal 5% ... 100	85.00	94.00	...
Cauvery 6% ... 100	90.00*	100.00*	...
Hindusthan 5% ... 100	90.00*	...	...
Maharashtra 7% ... 250	240.00	240.00	...
Ravalgaon 5 1/2% ... 100	69.00	65.00*	...
S. Behar 7% ... 100	20.00*	20.00*	...
Wachand 7% ... 100	118.75	135.00	...

CEMENT

Andhra 6% ... 100	100.00*	100.00*	...
Dalmia 7% ... 100	90.50	91.00	...
Dalmia 7% ... 40	29.50	30.50	...
Digvijay 5% ... 100	87.00	84.50	...
India Cement 7 1/2% ... 100	95.00*	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS

Alembic Chem 6 1/2% ... 100	85.50	85.00	...
Alembic Chem. 6% ... 100	72.00	...	...
Alembic Chem. 6 1/2% ... 100	86.00	...	...
Amar Dye 6% ... 100	98.30*	100.00*	...
Anil Hardboard ... 100	105.50	...	...
Asso. Rubber 5% ... 100	100.00*	...	...
Asso. Stone 6% ... 100	100.00*	...	...
Bom. Port. 6% ... 100	76.00	65.00	...
Bom. Pott. 4 1/2% ... 100	60.75	54.00	...
Bom. Silk 5% ... 100	47.50	47.50	...
B. I. Corp'n. 8% ... 100	101.00	100.50	...
Brunton Eng. 6% ... 10	7.00*	8.00	...
Dhruva Chem. ... 100	88.00	83.00	...
Digvij. Tiles 6% ... 100	85.00	98.50	...
East India Hotels ... 100	100.00*	...	...
Estrella 5% ... 60	34.50	35.50	...
Ferre Alloys. 6% ... 100	100.00	100.00	...
Hind. Const. ... 100	75.50	69.00	...
Hind. Cycles 5% ... 100	65.00*	...	...
Hind. Cycles 5 1/2% ... 100	75.00*	...	...
Hind. Cycles 5 1/4% ... 25	25.00*	...	...
Hindus. Mec. 6% ... 100	81.00	82.00	...
Hindus. Motor 6% ... 50	73.00	32.75	...
Hingir Rampur ... 50	32.00	32.00*	...
Hindustan Dye 6% ... 100	125.00	100.00	...
I. Hume Pipe 5% ... 100	59.00	58.50	...
Japur Metals 6% ... 100	58.00	59.50	...
Kamani Eng. 5 1/2% ... 100	50.50	63.00	...
L. & Toubro 5% ... 100	87.00	82.00	...
Madhusudan 5% ... 12 1/2	7.50	7.50	...
Mahindra 6% ... 100	101.00	98.00	...
Motor & G. Fin. ... 25	36.00*	38.00	...
Nation. Mec. 4 1/2% ... 100	80.00*	80.00*	...
Nat. Rayon 5% ... 100	76.50	72.50	...
National Rubber ... 100	100.00*	...	...
N. Cen. Jute 7% ... 100	100.00*	100.00	...
N. I. Fisheries 6% ... 100	101.00	101.00*	...
Orient Paper 1st ... 100	91.00	90.00	...
Orient Paper 2nd ... 100	58.50	72.00	...
Poly Chem. 8 1/2% ... 50	50.50	50.00*	...
Palson 6% ... 100	80.00	84.70	...
Prem. Const. 1st ... 100	86.25	84.50	...
Prem. Const. 2nd ... 100	86.25	80.00	...
Prem. Const. 3rd ... 100	5.92	5.24	...
Radio Lamp 5% ... 100	70.80	...	...
Robtas 7 to 9% ... 100	110.00*	122.00*	...
Robtas 4 1/2% ... 100	61.90	57.50	...
Sathe Biscuits 7% ... 100	94.50	64.50	...
Sen Raleigh 5% ... 100	100.00*	100.00*	...
Shurpur Paper 6% ... 100	100.00	...	...
Stanvac 6% ... 100	100.50	...	...
Star Paper 8% ... 100	70.00*	...	...
Star Paper 2nd ... 100	92.00*	...	...
Structural Eng. ... 100	100.00*	100.00*	...
Sundatta Foods 6% ... 50	60.10	...	...
Supreme Ind. ... 100	72.50	70.50	...
Tata Chem. 8% ... 100	94.50	91.50	...
Tata Oil 4 1/2% ... 100	61.00	...	...
Texmaco 1st 5 1/2% ... 100	85.00*	100.00*	...
Texmaco 2nd 5 1/2% ... 100	82.00	64.00	...
W. Coast Paper ... 100	101.00	100.00*	...
W. I. Plywood 6% ... 100	90.00*	...	...

Ordinary Shares

BOMBAY

BANKS

Allahabad ... 50	380.00	380.00	...
Baroda ... 50	118.50	115.50	...
Baroda 'B' ... 25	54.50	...	...
Bikaner ... 25	31.00	23.24	...
Central ... 25	59.00	52.80	...
Central (P.P.) ... 25	61.00	54.50	...
Devk. Nanjee ... 50	54.00	46.00	...
Hind. Comm. ... 50	9.30	14.25	...
Hind. Merchantile ... 50	11.76	10.00*	...
India ... 50	135.75	131.00	...
India 'A' ... 50	137.50*	131.00	...
Jalpur ... 50	46.00	38.00	...
Jodhpur Comm. ... 5	3.00	1.42	...
Maharashtra ... 40	50.00	...	...
Mysore ... 100	300.00*	247.00	...
Punjab National ... 11	24.54	53.00	...
Punjab Stnd ... 25	30.00*	30.00*	...
State Bank ... 100	385.00	...	...
Union ... 5	7.64	8.32	...
Union (New) ... 5	7.40	...	...
United Comm. ... 50	69.50	60.50	...

TEXTILES

Adoni ... 10	10.40	10.40	...
Ahmed. Adv. ... 100	130.00	118.00	...
Apollis ... 2	1.18	1.84	...
Azam Jaji ... 100	53.30	55.00	...
B. R. Cotton ... 100	18.00	24.50	...
Berar ... 200	42.50	70.00	...
Biawani ... 10	10.00*	10.00*	...
Bom. Dyeing ... 25	59.80	56.00	...
Brachbury ... 50	131.50	157.50	...
Burhanpur Tapi ... 100	87.00*	...	...
Central India ... 100	88.50	91.00	...
Century ... 100	480.00	429.00	...
Cooris ... 100	120.00	166.25	...
Davangere ... 100	113.50	112.00	...
Dawn ... 50	80.00	82.00	...
Edward Tex. ... 200	215.50	250.00	...
Elphinstone ... 50	30.00	47.50	...
Finlay ... 100	270.00	283.00	...

SUGAR

Bhopal ... 50	287.00	241.00	...
Belapur ... 10	26.25	21.76	...
Cauvery ... 100	87.00	87.00*	...
Chaverry ... 12 1/2	31.10	28.75	...
Chandgeo ... 100	230.00*	...	...
Kesari ... 40	51.50	51.00	...
Kr. Gyanoday ... 10	10.06	9.60	...
Maharashtra ... 50	198.00	...	...
Modi ... 10	7.40	9.00*	...
New Swadeshi ... 100	235.00	200.00	...
Oudh ... 100	140.00	128.50	...
Phaitan ... 50	155.00	140.50	...
Ravalgaon ... 50	146.25	134.50	...
S. Behar ... 10	1.00*	1.00*	...
Vishnu ... 100	235.00	235.00	...
Walchand ... 100	290.00	283.50	...

CEMENT

Andhra 'B' ... 100	10.04	12.24	...
A-C-O ... 100	147.00	152.00	...
Ashoka ... 10	9.64	8.12	...
Bagalkot ... 10	8.52	8.32	...
Dalmia ... 10	10.20	10.12	...
Dalmia ... 5	5.72	...	...
India Cement ... 10	25.00	28.75	...
Indian ... 10	11.28*	11.76	...
Jalpur Udyog ... 100	143.00	144.00	...
Digvijay ... 10	14.16	12.48	...
Orissa ... 100	130.00	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS

Alembic (New) ... 100	171.00	127.00	...
Alembic ... 100	163.00	...	...
Alumna. Corp'n. ... 10	12.20	...	...
Amar Dye ... 100	150.00	90.00	...
Alcock ... 100	268.50	257.50	...
Anil Hardboards ... 100	150.00	...	...
Asso. Rubber ... 100	101.00	...	...
Asso. Rubber ... 100	100.25	...	...
(New) ... 10	16.00	...	...
Associated Stone ... 125	508.00	544.50	...
Bom. Burmah ... 50	176.25	207.50	...
Bom. Burma (P.P.) ... 20	19.24	20.00	...
Bom. Cycle ... 100	126.25	90.00	...
Bom. Potteries ... 250	365.00*	500.00	...
Bom. Safe ... 50	5.00	5.00*	...
Bom. Silk ... 80	47.00	47.00	...
Bom. Uganda ... 60	60.50	44.00	...
Brady. Eng. ... 38 1/2	1.98	1.98	...
B. B. Petrol ... 5	5.04	3.84	...
B. I. Corp'n. ... 10	5.00	5.00	...
Brunton Eng. ... 75	104.00	...	...
Ceat Tyres ... 10	6.36	6.36	...
C. I. Coal ... 10	10.00*	10.00*	...
C. P. Machinery ... 100	65.00	57.50	...
Chemo. Pharma. ... 28	20.00*	25.00*	...
Colaba Land ... 100	40.00	45.00	...
Colaba Land ... 10	20.00*	25.00*	...
Commerce (1938) ... 100	140.00	90.50	...
Cooper Eng. ... 10	10.50	10.50	...
Dehri-Rohas Ry. ... 25	11.00	11.52	...
Dena Int. ... 10	10.00*	10.00*	...
Delhi Safe ... 10	92.50	81.50	...
Dharamsi Chem. ... 100	92.79	89.70	...
Dharamsi Chem. ... 100	73.00	60.00	...
Digvijay Tiles ... 5	10.00*	...	...
East India Hotel ... 15	47.00	...	...
Empire Dyeing ... 50	40.00	36.50	...
Estrella ... 100	96.50	100.00	...
Ferro Alloys ... 100	1166.25	1090.00	...
Bessemer ... 10	8.50*	8.50*	...

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad ... 100	98.50	94.80	...
Amalgamated ... 10	11.04	10.36	...
Anand ... 50	64.00*	...	...
A. Valley ... 1000	1166.25	1090.00	...
Bessemer ... 10	8.50*	8.50*	...

Bom. Suburban ... 100	107.00	103.50	...
Broach ... 10	7.00	7.52	...
Dharwar ... 50	51.00	51.00	...
Nadiad ... 50	61.50	...	...
Nasik Deolali ... 100	72.00*	...	...
Poona ... 100	111.75	120.00	...
Saharanpur ... 100	105.00*	105.00	...
S. Madras ... 10	12.32	10.95	...
Surat ... 100	111.50	105.50	...
Tata Hydro ... 100	115.50	115.25	...
Tata Power ... 1000	1185.00	1136.25	...

SHIPPING

Bharat Line ... 10	13.48	...	...
Great Eastern ... 10	21.48	20.08	...
Great Eastern (New) ... 5	15.44	13.24	...
Malabar Steamship ... 10	11.96	...	...
Scindia ... 20	18.08	17.16	...

STEEL

Indian Iron ... 10	24.08	21.48	...
Mukund ... 10	15.84	11.32	...
Tata ... 75	182.50	180.25	...
Tata (New) ... 75	179.75	176.50	...

PLANTATIONS

Blue Mountain ... 2	3.70	3.00	...
Highland ... 10	12.92*	11.72	...
Halleybury ... 10	16.80	16.12	...
Kalpetta ... 10	13.44	19.76	...
Midland ... 10	11.80	14.52	...
Nellampathy ... 2	3.28	2.60	...
Rajagiri ... 10	18.76	15.80	...
Twyford ... 10	15.64	12.52	...
Waterfalls ... 2	3.70	3.66	...

SUGAR

Belapur ... 50	287.00	241.00	...
Belapur ... 10	26.25	21.76	...
Cauvery ... 100	87.00	87.00*	...
Chaverry ... 12 1/2	31.10	28.75	...
Chandgeo ... 100	230.00*	...	...
Kesari ... 40	51.50	51.00	...
Kr. Gyanoday ... 10	10.06	9.60	...
Maharashtra ... 50	198.00	...	...
Modi ... 10	7.40	9.00*	...
New Swadeshi ... 100	235.00	200.00	...
Oudh ... 100	140.00	128.50	...
Phaitan ... 50	155.00	140.50	...
Ravalgaon ... 50	146.25	134.50	...
S. Behar ... 10	1.00*	1.00*	...

Indian Finance

FACTS AND FIGURES

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES (1949-50 = 100)

Week ended	15.3.58	7.3.59	14.3.59
Government and semi-Government securities—All-India			
Total	98.6	100.7	100.7
Government of India	98.3	100.5	100.5
State Governments	100.3	102.3	102.3
Municipal, Port Trust, etc.	98.9	99.7	99.7

Debtures of Joint Stock Companies—All-India

Total	98.9	101.4	101.5
Plantations	100.0	99.9	99.9
Coal	99.6	99.6	99.6
Sugar	98.4	99.0	99.0
Cotton Textiles	97.3	99.0	99.0
Jute Textiles	93.4	91.6	91.6
General Engineering	97.0	102.0	102.0
Electricity Generation and Supply	96.5	96.8	96.8
Others	100.8	104.7	104.7

Preference shares—All-India

Total	85.8	88.8	89.2
Plantations	99.4	97.5	98.4
Mining and Quarrying: Total	85.1	86.4	86.7
Coal	75.0	80.9	81.3
Processing and Manufacturing	85.7	88.9	89.1
Sugar	90.4	90.6	90.8
Cotton Textiles	81.8	77.3	77.6
Jute Textiles	69.9	80.5	80.9
Iron & Steel	88.9	92.8	93.0
General Engineering	100.1	100.7	100.7
Basic Industrial Chemicals	83.0	87.2	87.0
Cement	97.2	100.7	100.7
Paper	83.9	87.0	87.0
Other Industries Total*	82.3	86.3	87.1
Electricity Generation and Supply	85.5	85.3	85.6
Trading	78.1	86.8	89.5
Shipping and Other Transport	82.2	91.1	91.1

Variable dividend industrial securities—All-India

Total	123.7	141.0	144.3
Agriculture and Allied Activities	136.1	155.0	159.3
Tea Plantation	123.1	151.5	155.5
Coffee Plantation	183.6	188.4	197.5
Rubber Plantations	116.9	158.9	163.3
Mining and Quarrying: Total	91.6	111.3	114.7
Coal	134.2	163.4	170.8
Other Mining	122.3	139.5	143.3
Processing and Manufacturing:			
Food stuffs	115.2	126.2	128.2
Textiles, etc. Total*	115.2	126.2	128.2
Sugar	156.4	161.2	165.5
Cotton Textiles	112.0	108.5	109.9
Jute Textiles	59.1	87.2	88.8
Silk & Woollen	332.0	451.0	461.6
Processing & Mfg. (Metals, Chemicals, etc.) Total*	132.2	160.7	166.6
Iron & Steel	122.2	155.6	160.7
Transport Equipment	169.4	208.3	212.8
Electrical Machinery	153.3	136.0	140.7
Machinery Other than Transport and Electrical	147.1	175.1	184.9
Basic Industrial Chemicals	104.3	128.6	130.0
Processing and Mfg. (Others):			
Cement	121.9	140.8	146.0
Paper	156.3	168.1	129.9
Other Industries: Total*	102.9	115.0	116.1
Electricity Generation and Supply	88.4	98.8	93.8
Trading	75.9	91.7	96.5
Shipping and other Transport	122.0	131.3	132.2
Construction	190.3	250.6	258.7
Financial Total	162.9	182.7	184.1
Banks	184.4	206.1	207.6
Insurance	116.5	128.7	129.9
Investment Trusts	81.3	101.7	102.6

Variable dividend industrial securities—Regional

Bombay	123.0	143.1	146.1
Calcutta	120.3	139.0	142.6
Madras	144.6	152.6	156.4
Delhi	144.3	163.8	166.3

BULLION PRICES

Week Ended	21.3.58	13.3.59	20.3.59
GOLD—Spot—			
Highest	112 28	120 12	119 72
Lowest	111 75	118 50	119 00
Average	112 07	119 34	119 31
1st Settlement—Highest	112 41	118 87	119 62
Lowest	111 87	117 94	118 50
Average	112 30	118 54	119 01
SOVEREIGN—			
Average	72 00	74 95	75 50
SILVER—Spot—			
Highest	195 25	198 31	199 87
Lowest	193 69	196 12	198 06
Average	194 65	197 60	199 03
1st Settlement—Highest	195 31	198 31	199 87
Lowest	194 06	196 06	198 06
Average	194 78	197 55	199 04

SHORT-TERM MONEY RATES

(Per cent per annum)

	14.3.58	6.3.59	13.3.59
Call Money—			
From Banks	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Bombay	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Calcutta	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Madras	4 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
From Public—			
Bombay	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Calcutta	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Madras	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Fixed Deposits—			
3 Months—	4 1/2	4	4
Bombay	4 1/2	4	4
Calcutta	4 1/2	4	4
Madras	4 1/2	4	4
6 Months—	4 1/2	4	4
Bombay	4 1/2	4	4
Calcutta	4 1/2	4	4
Madras	4 1/2	4	4

CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	Currency	Rate	Date of change
		From	To
Italy	Lira to Rs. 100	13000	13005
Sweden	Kronor to Rs. 100	108 1/2	108 1/2
Netherlands	Guilder to Rs. 100	79 1/2	79 1/2
U. S. A.	Ra. to \$ 100	476.00	475.75
Canada	Ra. to \$ 100	491.75	492.25
"	"	492.25	492.00
"	"	492.00	492.25
"	"	492.25	492.00
"	"	492.00	492.25
Malaya	Ra. to \$ 100	156.20	156.40

STERLING TRANSACTIONS OF THE RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Week Ended	14.3.58	6.3.59	13.3.59
Forward Contracts—			
Purchases	£ ('000) 3 817	780	625
Sales	Rs. ('00,000) 5 00	1,04	83
"	£ ('000) 25	25	...
"	Rs. ('00,000) 3	3	...
Deliveries—			
Spot Transactions—			
Purchases	£ ('000) 275	25	410
Sales	Rs. ('00,000) 37	3	55
"	£ ('000) 20	20	...
"	Rs. ('00,000) 3	3	...
Against forward contracts—			
Purchases	£ ('000) 3,151	1,265	725
Sales	Rs. ('00,000) 4,20	1,69	97
"	£ ('000) 1	1	...
"	Rs. ('00,000) 1	1	...

PRICES AND YIELDS OF SELECTED CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	21.3.58	13.3.59	20.3.59
3 1/2% 1961	Price Ra. nP. 99 65	Yield % 3.61	Price Ra. nP. 100 10
3 1/2% 1962	97 90	3.78	99 15
3 1/2% N.P.B. 1967	97 65	3.80	99 05
3% Dev. 1970-75	86 19	4.44	91 00
3 1/2% 1974	98 20	3.90	98 85
3% (Con.) 1986 or later*	71 03	4.23	74 15

*Running yield.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS (Base: 1952-53 = 100)

Group and Sub-Group	13.3.58	6.3.59	16.3.59	14.3.59
Food Articles—				
Cereals	121.7	121.5	120.0	108.5
Pulses	115.5	115.1	114.1	102.8
Fruits & Vegetables	105.0	105.4	100.6	83.8
Milk & Cheese	127.5	124.8	125.5	118.4
Edible oils	108.8	110.4	110.4	108.6
Fish, Eggs & Meat	124.0	110.4	110.4	123.1
Sugar & Cur	114.0	114.9	115.5	102.4
Others	144.5	135.5	136.4	110.0
Liquor and Tobacco	158.0	157.6	154.6	129.3
Tobacco	90.5	90.5	90.7	93.5
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	88.6	88.6	88.8	91.8
Industrial Raw Materials	115.9	115.9	116.0	115.0
Fibres	109.0	109.0	111.7	114.8
Oilseeds	147.4	146.0	142.9	120.4
Minerals	107.3	107.3	107.3	108.5
Others	106.0	106.0	106.8	107.8
Manufactures—				
Intermediate Products	109.0	108.8	109.0	108.6
Finished Products	112.1	111.4	112.4	107.4
Textiles	108.5	108.4	108.4	108.8
Cotton	104.7	103.7	104.2	108.4
Jute	111.8	111.7	111.2	116.8
Woollen	87.0	87.2	90.4	99.4
Silk & Rayon	105.9	105.9	105.9	108.0
Metal Products	95.7	95.7	95.7	83.2
Chemicals	144.0	143.0	143.0	145.3
Oil cakes	109.5	108.8	105.9	98.7
Mchy. & Transport Equipment	146.9	145.0	145.0	112.2
Others	104.5	104.5	104.4	101.7
All Commodities	114.8	113.8	114.5	110.5
	116.8	116.6	115.9	109.5

* = Estimated.

† = Revised.

April 4, 1959

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)

	27-3-59	20-3-59	28-3-58
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	15,59,58	14,69,54	10,21,14
Notes in Circulation...	1701,52,60	1692,60,20	1579,13,39
	1717,12,18	1707,29,74	1589,34,53
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76,03	117,76,03	117,76,03
(b) Outside India...	...	...	...
Sterling Securities	178,00,89	178,00,89	171,19,43
Total of A	295,76,92	295,76,92	288,95,46
(B) Rupee Coin	130,09,09	130,16,50	129,28,66
Rupee Securities	1291,26,17	1281,36,32	1171,10,41
	1717,12,18	1707,29,74	1589,34,53

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
Reserve Fund	80,00,00	80,00,00	80,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	25,00,00	25,00,00	20,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	3,00,00	3,00,00	2,00,00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	53,82,87	51,17,41	48,33,31
(b) Other Govt's	26,72,23	30,91,02	54,85,01
(c) Banks	67,56,88	74,22,15	67,83,27
(d) Others	119,06,91	120,65,29	117,51,52
Bills Payable	36,61,38	33,27,53	29,41,08
Other Liabilities	41,05,63	39,67,49	41,01,73
	457,85,90	468,00,89	465,98,92

ASSETS:			
Notes	15,59,58	14,69,54	10,21,14
Rupee Coin	2,01	2,01	2,01
Subsidiary Coin	4,93	4,75	2,76
BILLS DISCOUNTED:			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	5,18,22	9,05,17	7,67,89
Balances held abroad*	35,04,72	38,75,18	95,81,03
Loans & adv. to Govt*	24,77,27	20,69,35	21,23,24
Other Loans & Adv...	113,44,31	113,03,43	78,40,12
Investments	251,69,62	259,67,90	236,44,47
Other Assets	12,05,24	12,03,56	14,07,59
	457,85,90	468,00,89	465,98,92

(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 13,48,44,000 ad. raised to subsidised banks against unsecured bills under section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees)

	20-3-59*	13-3-59*	21-3-58
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	13,07,15	16,05,39	12,14,43
(ii) Other demand liabilities	730,60,66	727,70,67	729,11,32
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified Bank (A)...	21,33,52	21,99,97	16,05,50
(ii) Other time liabilities...	896,31,31	892,31,31	708,64,57
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified Bank	13,85,00	12,83,29	9,89,70
(i) Demand Liabilities	35,00	35,00	85,00
(ii) Time Liabilities	60,70,23	46,42,24	37,75,56
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.	39,85,77	41,86,11	36,76,52
Cash in India	70,10,52	64,13,08	64,32,38
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	13,33,32	13,21,67	11,14,28
Balances with other banks in India	28,64,40	31,49,28	38,85,63
Money at call and short notice in India	613,75,31	618,75,66	440,24,75
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposits Receipts	851,65,50	840,67,15	796,46,43
Advances in India	104,40,84	99,76,06	114,77,25
Discounted in India	39,86,21	38,61,23	40,90,12

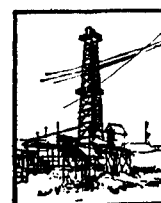
Men and Oil ... 6

The Installation Engineer

A vital point in oil's long journey from the well to the consumer is the petroleum installation. From here the finished products of the oil industry are distributed to distant depots and markets by road, rail and river.

A main installation (such as that at Tinsukia, in Upper Assam) comprises storage tanks, pumps and pipe lines, machinery for making and filling tins and drums, and equipment for the bulk loading of road and rail tank vehicles. The Installation Engineer is responsible for the setting up, operation and maintenance of the plant (excluding the tin factory, which has its own engineering staff) from which the products go to agencies, dealers and consumers.

Oil is nearly always on the move, and an Installation Engineer's skill helps to ensure that it makes only a brief halt at the installation before being despatched to places where it is needed by the public. Indian engineers have taken over many vital roles in the Assam Oil Company. And they are fulfilling them well.



ASSAM OIL

a full-scale petroleum industry

a member of the Burmah Group of Oil Companies



STOCK markets had an exciting period during the month of March, when the gains in prices were large and widespread, resulting in many of the popular shares being difficult to obtain due to paucity of offerings. This state of buoyancy was attributed to various factors. The news from the industrial front was favourable, while operators were inclined to take the view that the pressure of business recovery would no longer be balked by changes in Government policy hereafter. Again, excellent company reports and company developments and anticipations of inflation provided further encouragement.

Although the enthusiasm, that was noticed during the special Budget session, almost dried on the opening day of the month and prices suffered a setback in response to the discovery that the wealth tax on companies and the Excess Dividend Tax would remain applicable during the coming year, a steady and gradual recovery in prices set in immediately later on a more detailed consideration of the proposed company taxation changes. It was thought that, by the tax changes, the position of the shareholders would not be materially affected and they might be compensated by an increased dividend even if they lost a little more in tax, as disposable profits would be bigger if the tax on corporate profits did not exceed 45 per cent. Above all, operators seemed to have been encouraged by the reports of the assurance given by the Finance Minister to examine the position about payments of dividends and the confirmation of the double depreciation scheme being withdrawn from 1st April, 1959.

Thus, with the confused picture over the effects of company taxation cleared up, even the attention of investors, who kept away from the market for long, was diverted to the selection of companies whose dividend distributions were unlikely to be affected in the future. They felt that companies might not be obliged to bear a heavier tax burden from the assessment year 1960/61 than they did at present. Moreover, the upward movement in prices was aided by the reported readiness of the Finance Minister to examine the position of payments of dividends to shareholders from dividend equalisation funds and other reserves which had already been taxed.

A significant change in the pattern of trading, during the third week of the month, was the shift of interest from the speculative counters to those of several well-known investment scrips. This state of buoyancy was attributed to various factors. First, operators drew inspiration from the firmness in commodity markets. Secondly, they were enthused over the announcement made by the World Bank that India would receive credits to the extent of \$300 million for her economic development plans. Thirdly, the news with regard to the new procedure for the import

March—an Exciting Month

of raw materials to 45 scheduled industries during the April/September, 1959 period was interpreted bullishly. It was felt that it might be possible to allow imports of producer or capital goods, which would strengthen further the base of the industrial economy. Fourthly, it was thought that, as deficit financing was to continue on a large scale, there would be more money seeking investment in equities as a hedge against inflation. Fifthly, the continued activity of the LIC gave rise to a feeling that the offers of good scrips might be on the short side. Sixthly, the corporate news had been good and these led to a belief that investment possibilities

at the then ruling levels, had declined considerably following the sustained rise in values in the previous three weeks.

Moreover, operators were inclined to square up their commitments and book profits due to the approach of a number of holidays in the last week of the month on account of "Holi" and Easter.

Reopening after the Easter holidays, equities experienced a mild boom and the gains in prices were extended further on renewed speculative support. But the market took a sudden turn towards the close of the month when there was a sizable amount of profit-taking, resulting in

PRICE TRENDS DURING MARCH, 1959.

	Opening Rs nP	High Rs nP	Low Rs nP	Closing Rs nP
GILTEDGED				
3% 1986 Conversion	74.20	74.60	73.50	74.13
BANKS				
Punjab National	23.62	24.25	23.31	24.25
UCO	67.50	69.25	67.50	68.75
TEXTILES				
Kesoram	12.00	13.25	11.62	12.87
Elgin	12.75	13.37	12.69	13.12
COAL				
Bengal	288.00	308.00	282.00	302.00
Burrakur	17.50	19.25	17.25	18.94
JUTE				
Anglo-India	205.00	238.00	203.00	235.00
Howrah	18.75	25.00	18.31	24.50
National	25.50	25.50	23.00	24.00
TEA				
Brooke Bond	17.50	18.31	17.50	18.00
Hasimara	23.19	23.87	22.87	23.00
Methoni	21.44	23.06	21.44	22.75
Tezpur	16.50	17.19	16.50	16.87
SUGAR				
Carew	8.50	8.62	7.87	8.56
Cawnpore	10.50	10.50	10.50	10.50
Champaran	16.00	16.12	15.25	15.50
ENGINEERING				
Indian Iron	22.40	24.42	22.24	24.37
Jessop	26.25	26.81	26.25	29.12
TEXMACO	21.15	23.60	21.00	23.45
Guest Keen Williams	36.50	38.00	36.37	37.87
MISCELLANEOUS				
Orient Paper	31.80	38.00	31.60	37.10
Titagur	42.12	45.25	42.12	45.25
Rohas	19.00	23.25	18.75	23.19
Indian Cable	29.62	32.31	29.00	32.00
Indian Aluminium	17.19	21.44	17.12	21.00
India Copper	3.67	4.38	3.64	4.34
India Steam	14.19	15.06	14.12	14.62
National Carbon	29.00	30.69	29.00	30.37
NICCO	29.50	34.00	29.90	33.06

were still in store. Finally, the Stock Exchange Committee's decision to include Howrah Jute—the ninth scrip—in the clearing list was greeted with a sharp rise in the share scrip which, in turn, had a favourable effect on the entire Jute section—the backbone of the local stock market.

There was, however, a technical setback towards the close of the month due to profit-taking. This was induced by a feeling amongst certain operators that the return on equities,

a slight reaction from the top levels established earlier. This was induced by some selling pressure on Bombay account on rumours of the possibility of the Government nationalising the shipping companies. Also, with the genuine investors showing only limited interest, speculative operators turned a bit cautious on the feeling that the market should consolidate the ground before advancing further. The happenings in Tibet were also a contributory factor.

Nevertheless, sentiment remained generally constructive, as others felt that quite a number of shares offered attractive yields even at the high level of prices. The outlook for foreign exchange requirements was also considered to be promising following the eagerness of the USA, UK, West Germany and Japan to help India out of her difficulties.

The lead to a steady and sharp rise in prices, during the month, was given by the forward scrips under the lead of Indian Irons which, in turn, were subjected to heavy speculative buying, being influenced by the view that the company would be well-placed under the proposed new corporate tax system and by the news of commissioning of a new steam cargo generating set at the company's power plant to raise the existing capacity from half a million to one million tons of steel ingots per annum at the Burnpur Works. These apart, earnings were expected to increase steadily, as a major portion of the expansion scheme had been completed. This was reflected in the higher production figures released for February and March.

Another feature of the month's trading was the revival of activity in the Jute section. Shares, which had been ruling firm on higher advices from the jute goods market and on the feeling that the mills might be making profits at the present level of raw jute prices, turned more active and attracted substantial support, thanks to the news of Howrah Jute being included in the forward list.

Coal shares came in for good demand on the belief that an increase in the price of the commodity could not be delayed long. The reports of the increase in output at various collieries were another contributory factor.

Tea shares, which met with good support at enhanced levels during the first week of the month, were neglected during the remaining part of the period. The initial firmness was attributed to the Budget announcement with regard to the reduction in the export duty which, it was felt, would benefit the Darjeeling gardens in particular. It was also hoped that the working results for almost all companies would be better in 1958 than in 1957 in view of the increase in the average export prices obtained last year. But, the steady setback in prices, noticed from the second week of the month, was mainly due to fears entertained in some quarters that world supplies would exceed demand unless an international agreement to restrict exports could be reached. Speculation was also rife with regard to the prospects for the new season's crop.

Sugar shares were selectively supported.

Textile scrips ruled better in anticipation of the present improvement in the offtake of cloth being maintained in the coming months.

Although price movements were irregular, Miscellaneous issues ruled generally steady on sustained support at lower levels.

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	LOOMS		Purchases Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents Commission and allowances Rs. 000	Year ended Rs. 000	Net Profit Rs. 000	Net Profit for the previous period Rs. 000	DIVIDEND %		
		Hessian	Sacking								Latest	First previous	Second previous
Awaranta ...	B. N. Elias & Co. ... 7% C. P. ...	554	325	11,495	22,949	2,876	50	3-58	755	(a) 469	2 1/2	2 1/2	5
Alexandra ...	5 1/4% Deb. ... McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	296	150	10,135	15,064	4,115	44	12-57	(a32)561	(a3)438	10	10	10
Alliance ...	5 1/4% Deb. ... McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	797	467	11,199	25,174	1,363	50	5-58	-63	-471	nil	nil	nil
Anglo India ...	Duncan Bros. & Co. ... 7% C. P. ...	1,589	972	28,895	59,321	13,589	215	3-58	2,752	(a23)1,572	10	10	7
Aschland ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 5 1/4% C.P. ... 4 1/4% R. C. P. ... 4% Deb. ...	450	360	10,373	18,062	3,679	55	3-58	(a)1,658	(a)314	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Bally ...	Birla Bros. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	659	300	13,247	21,669	3,695	131	3-58	1,257	275	6	2	ni
Barnagore & ...	Jardine Henderson ... 5% C. P. ...	1,124	766	...	...	...	...	3-58	42	-74	nil	nil	5
Belvedere ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	601	219	6,086	11,860	894	50	12-57	(a18)323	(a1) 205	2 1/2	2 1/2	7 1/2
Bengal Jute ...	Soorajmull Nagarmull ... 5 1/4% R. C. P. ... 4 1/4% Debentures ...	350	250	15,218	20,694	2,584	50	6-57	(b)24	1,086	nil	10	11 1/2
Birla ...	Birla Brothers Private ... 7 1/4% C. P. T. ... 5 1/4% R. C. P. ...	982	391	22,070	49,112	2,550	315	3-58	4,152	2,480	10	10	10
Budge Budge ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	552	439	...	15,688	1,120	50	10-57	(a19)335	(a)272	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Caledonian ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	371	245	...	9,965	7,63	50	11-57	(a26)387	(a2) 4,44	nil	nil	6 1/2
Champdany ...	James Finlay & Co. Ltd. ... Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ...	761	639	18,596	32,295	3,760	50	3-58	1,045	(a24)151	nil	nil	8
Chiviot ...	7% C. P. ...	480	50	4,907	8,796	683	50	11-57	(m) 198	(w) 218	nil	2	10
Chitavalsah ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	124	376	10,672	16,908	948	126	7-57	1,306	1,329	11	12 1/2	13 1/2
Clive ...	S. K. Inv. Co. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ... 7% C. P. ...	546	423	5,791	10,912	2,675	50	3-58	-38	-300	nil	nil	6
Dalhousie ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/4% Debentures ...	496	270	10,796	15,487	3,397	45	3-58	259	(a10)-40	nil	nil	1
Delta ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 5% C. P. ...	458	321	6,476	11,822	955	50	11-57	(a) 184	(i) 220	nil	5	10
Empire ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	299	205	6,721	11,382	986	45	7-57	600	532	7 1/2	10	15
Fort Gloster ...	Kettellwell Bullen & Co. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% 2nd C. P. ... 5 1/4% Debentures ...	1,098	786	...	43,202	8,497	...	3-58	2,313	1,148	20	10	12 1/2
Fort William ...	Bangur Brothers Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	633	381	12,615	21,810	3,833	99	3-58	1,382	969	15	15	17 1/2
Ganges ...	Directors ... 8% C. P. ...	1,001	708	4,873	36,271	1,186	...	3-58	731	-817	nil	nil	nil
Gondalpara ...	Directors ... Deb. ...	413	197	18,393	24,113	3,707	...	12-57	(a)960	(c)762	nil	16 1/2	nil
Gourapore ...	Macneill & Barry ... 6% C. P. ...	962	432	21,659	31,714	2,109	141	3-58	1,874	(a22)679	20	2 1/2	10
Hastings ...	Bangur Bros. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	661	417	14,482	25,776	4,347	150	3-58	1,957	(r)1,963	5	5	5
Hogghly ...	Directors ... 10% Prof. (t) ...	466	254	9,130	12,907	2,891	...	3-58	650	(a7)557	5	5	5
Howrah ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 7% 'A' C. P. ... 5 1/4% Debenture ...	1,234	706	23,913	40,212	9,193	50	3-58	(i) 5,761	-1,490	5	5	5
Hukmurchand ...	Ramdudd Ramkissandas ... 7% C. P. ...	1,519	753	32,685	47,610	6,336	255	3-58	2,819	2,376	20	20	26 1/2
India ...	Directors ...	522	554	11,799	21,765	3,423	...	3-58	2,370	(a6)9,44	12 1/2	7 1/2	5
Kamarhaty ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... B. Ord. ... 6% C. P. ... 5 1/4% Debentures ...	1,250	547	22,806	33,914	7,265	50	12-57	-498	-906	nil	nil	2 1/2

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxation and Dividends	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1959	March 1958			General	Others	Carry forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash Balances	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.													
Agarpara ...	12 37	7 25	10	6,000	3,950	5,20	17	5,977	12,907	5,707	404	7,205	3,712	120	22
7% Cum. preference ...	101 00	91 50	100	1,000											
5 1/4% Debentures ...	920 00	905 00	1000	1,200											
Alexandra ...	182 00	90 00	100	600	4,00	682	167	5,904	5,983	4,053	70	4,827	1,950	149	326
7% Cum. preference ...	96 00	75 00	100	900											
5 1/4% Debentures ...	455 00	455 50	100	600											
Alliance ...	113 00	59 50	100	3,000	275	250	-846	4,393	12,516	9,761	210	4,527	922	158	...
6% Cum. preference ...	18 00	70 00	100	1,500											
Anglo India ...	235 00	83 50	100	4,921	5,000	2,121	237	16,894	30,994	21,504	14,746	4,125	4,480	331	...
7% Cum. preference ...	101 00	81 50	100	4,000											
1% Cum. preference ...	184 00	82 00	100	4,006	1,135	2,084	3	4,488	41,982	6,317	332	4,340	2,343	9	21
Auckland ...	74 75	75 00	100	1,000											
5 1/4% Cum. preference ...	65 75	50 00	100	1,500											
4 1/4% R. Cum. preference ...	770 00	770 00	1000	1,500											
4% Debentures ...															
Baily ...	207 00	135 00	100	2,000	1,800	503	118	2,432	9,860	6,756	579	4,318	808	43	...
7% Cum. preference ...	104 00	81 00	100	2,000											
Barnagore & ...	150 00	82 00	25	275	215	410	-176	781	1,602	949	16	707	314	16	...
5% Cum. preference ...	38 62	30 00	25	200											
Belvedere ...	200 00	78 00	100	2,800	980	1,647	6	1,942	9,766	5,310	72	2,984	561	1	...
7% Cum. preference ...	101 50	84 00	100	700											
Bengal ...	11 75	11 50	10	4,500	1,827	11,45	...	10,319	5,895	3,543	12	6,484	3,800	8,139	4
5 1/4% R. C. P. ...	77 00	72 50	100	1,000											
4 1/4% Debentures ...	900 00	900 00	1000	1,000											
5 1/4% Debentures ...	900 00	900 00	1000	1,000											
Birla ...	21 69	14 50	10	9,126	45,00	18,105	24	15,836	40,960	16,674	7,685	4,168	5,919	660	17,342
7 1/4% C. P. T. ...	87 00	75 50	100	2,364											
5 1/4% R. C. P. ...			100	10,000											
Budge Budge ...	146 50	80 00	100	3,600	1,196	741	3	2,834	12,232	7,178	93	3,418	705	4	...
% Cum. Preference ...	102 00	98 00	100	900											
Caledonian ...	195 00	96 50	100	1,800	2,219	302	1	1,672	8,777	4,641	63	2,506	214	14	...
7% Cum. preference ...	77 50	93 00	100	1,000											
Champdany ...	137 00	95 50	100	5,916		7,585	-546	4,299	23,101	12,728	206	4,776	1,834	40	28
Cheviot ...	205 00	120 00	100	1,595	1,324	830	6	680	8,502	5,878	84	2,329	270	130	...
7% Cum. preference ...	102 00	86 00	100	1,000	1,800	1,575	73	2,315	7,794	5,154	9,11	4,198	1,909	677	12
Chitavalah ...	16 06	12 81	10	3,015											
7% Cum. preference ...	100 00	91 50	100	500											
5% Debenture ...	442 50	445 00	500	1,069											
Clive ...	14 00	13 75	10	2,400											
6% Cum. preference ...	70 00	53 75	100	800											
7% Cum. preference ...	71 50	74 00	100	800											
Dalhousie ...	149 00	68 00	100	3,149	883	3,67	—	5,580	13,975	5,608	522	4,292	2,417	9	38
7% Cum. preference ...	94 00	79 00	100	1,500											
5 1/4% Debentures ...	900 00	900 00	1,000	1,948											
Delta ...	181 00	93 00	100	2,800	1,488	2,234	4	690	8,237	4,090	49	3,043	262	91	...
5% Cum. preference ...	78 00	70 00	100	500											
Empire ...	21 25	14 62	10	1,500	2,450	1,106	4	3,580	9,251	6,307	937	3,366	2,924	143	213
7% Cum. preference ...	100 00	81 50	100	1,000											
5% Debentures ...	450 00	450 00	500	886	60,70	10,70	254	11,022	27,516	16,559	209	10,289	2,453	304	18
Fort Gloster ...	290 00	295 00	100	2,100											
7% Cum. preference ...	105 50	96 50	100	1,400											
5% Cum. preference ...	68 50	64 00xd	100	700											
5 1/4% Debenture ...	98 00	96 00	100	1,616											
Fort William ...	24 25	17 19	10	2,100	1,800		196	7,316	12,580	6,351	132	4,443	1,496	112	...
7% Cum. preference ...	84 50	91 50	100	1,000											
Ganges ...	85 00	48 50	100	8,432			-1,334	17,424	22,306	14,035	198	12,122	4,318	213	...
8% Cum. preference ...	100 00	100 00	100	600											
Gondalpara ...	26 33		10	1,080	2,550	250	39	3,608	7,664	5,599	85	4,250	1,034	95	...
Debentures ...			300	2,000	2,700	460	47	13,116	23,537	16,044	4,409	8,247	922	192	111
Gourepore ...	379 50xd	216 00	100	2,400											
6% Cum. preference ...	90 00	71 50	100	2,650											
Hastings ...	105 00	110 00	100	4,000	2,650	3,793	319	4,665	13,237	6,768	3,350	5,215	2,850	42	...
6% Cum. preference ...	86 00	84 00	100	2,500											
Hooghly ...	12 37	12 69	10	1,630	160	1,723	14	2,118	7,237	5,150	83	3,775	920	8	...
10% Preference [a] ...	11 00	7 44	10	1,176											
Hewrah ...	24 50	13 81	10	6,562	2,700		33	11,613	23,485	12,424	440	11,434	1,698	237	1,662
7% Cum. preference ...	99 00	90 00	100	875											
7% 'A' C. P. ...	101 00	83 00	100	1,750											
5 1/4% Debentures ...	94 00	84 00	100	3,000											
Hukumchand ...	22 50	15 62	7 1/2	5,250	2,509	545	109	14,560	29,852	15,952	1,385	6,959	4,044	674	...
7% Cum. preference ...	100 00	82 25xd	100	4,000											
India ...	16 50		12 1/2	8,730		1,990	85	5,528	14,159	8,784	3,338	3,921	2,759	941	...
Kamarhaty ...	202 00	80 00	100	2,400	1,200	625	-1,802	14,854	19,692	11,405	191	9,433	1,528	160	2,502
B. Ordinary ...	195 00	74 00	100	1,920											
6% Cum. preference ...	85 00xd	74 00	100	1,600											
5 1/4% Debentures ...	90 00	90 00		1,304											

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	Looms		Purchases Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents' Commission and allowances Rs. 000	Year ended	Net Profit Rs. 000	Net Profit for the previous period Rs. 000	Dividend %		
		Hessian	Sacking								Latest	First previous	Second previous
Kanknarrah...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... B. Ord. ... 6% C. P. ... 4% R. C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures	1,239	288	22,205	29,582	6,905	50	12-57	-1,021	-2,044	Nil	nil	1
Kelvin ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... Anderson Wright Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ... F. W. Heilgers & Co. Pri. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Debentures	394	309	9,448	18,095	3,399	147	5-58	1,742	846	12 1/2	9 1/2	12 1/2
Khardah ...	Anderson Wright Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ... F. W. Heilgers & Co. Pri. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Debentures	914	616	219,56	330,90	93,86	56	3-57	8,43	13,30	8	10	11
Kinnison ...	F. W. Heilgers & Co. Pri. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Debentures	672	578	20,862	34,063	7,859	50	3-58	(a11)1,400	(a)8,97	5	nil	12
Lansdowne ...	Bird & Co. Private ... 7% C. P. ... Bird & Co. Private ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/2% 'B' C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures	579	352	9,733	16,510	2,861	45	3-58	(a12)569	(d)-185	nil	nil	2
Lawrence ...	Bird & Co. Private ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/2% 'B' C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures	484	356	9,055	14,922	2,326	40	3-58	(a13)619	(p)-721	nil	nil	7
Mahabir ...	Agrawal Brothers & Co. ... Directors	28	123	3,286	5,494	997	30	9-57	(b)267	(a)434	nil	nil	5
Megna ...	Agrawal Brothers & Co. ... Directors	612	396	22,738	35,780	8,212	...	3-58	3,368	(a8)939	17 1/2	5	5
Naihati ...	F. W. Heilgers & Co. Pri. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 4 1/2% R. C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures	493	322	22,738	162,08	28,63	45	3-57	(u)-4,37	(a27)6,44	Nil	nil	nil
Naskarpara ...	Howrah Trading Co. Private ... 5 1/2% Debentures	333	92	34,37	12,29	4,26	3,17	10-56	-7	5,78	nil	12 1/2	11 1/2
National ...	Andrew Yule & Co. ... 7% C. P. ... McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 4 1/2% C. P. ... 4 1/2% Deb. ...	573	279	7,921	12,945	7	50	10-57	(a20) 658	(k)474	7-50	7-45	17 1/2
Nellimarla ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 4 1/2% C. P. ... Sahu Jain Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	100	216	...	11,918	3,483	...	7-57	989	981	9	10	8 1/2
New Central ...	Sahu Jain Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 5 1/2% C. P. ... 4% Deb. ...	10,39	7,26	98,873	159,633	6,067	135	3-58	(0)4,674	3,828	15	15	15
Northbrook ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 5 1/2% C. P. ... 4% Deb. ... Macneill & Barry ...	214	353	7,733	14,228	3,920	40	3-58	(a32)385	(a28)497	nil	nil	22 1/2
Nuddoe ...	Macneill & Barry ...	644	448	14,185	24,657	938	50	3-58	1,412	(a14)475	5	nil	1
Orient ...	Andrew Yule & Co. ...	551	50	4,662	8,967	5,55	50	11-57	(a21)117	(x) 190	nil	3	9
Premchand ...	R. J. Roy Bros. Private Ltd. ... McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 4% Deb. ...	364	240	8,850	1,122	1,122	45	4-56	(a30)358	205	Nil	6 1/2	Nil
Presidency ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 4% Deb. ...	238	162	7,519	13,582	2,155	...	7-57	594	458	6	Nil	7 1/2
Rameshwara ...	Birla Bros Private Ltd ... 6% C. P. ... Jardine Henderson ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	...	305	5,244	9,916	1,744	...	3-58	260	38	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reliance ...	Jardine Henderson ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	924	352	1,757	9,048	...	50	3-58	-528	-2,201	Nil	Nil	Nil
Shree Ambica ...	Bagaria More ... 7 1/2% C.P. ... Hind Inv. Corp. ... 7% C. P. ...	703	208	15,561	23,471	4,037	199	3-57	957	882	5	2 1/2	10
Soorah ...	Hind Inv. Corp. ... 7% C. P. ...	201	200	6,924	11,020	1,521	86	12-57	1,005	867	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Standard ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	367	283	117	3,275	...	40	3-58	(a33)1,531	(a29)1,82	5	nil	nil
Union ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 4 1/2% Deb. ...	758	568	10,380	19,869	2,275	50	3-58	(a16)3,258	(v)-799	15	nil	6
Waverley ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 5% C. P. P. ... 3 1/2% Debenture	306	199	...	3,049	...	35	5-58	(y)607	-290	nil	nil	6 1/2

(a) After transferring Rs 3,00,000 from Development Rebate Reserve, Rs 1,65,000 from Reserve for Taxation Contingencies and Rs 63,186 from Jute Stock Reserve.

(b) After writing back Rs 107,889 being excess provision for taxation and including Rs 26,880 being refund of taxes.

(c) After writing back Rs 1,26,328 from provision made for loss on stock of jute at mill. Afloat and forward jute purchases, etc.

(d) After transferring Rs 1,14,000 from Reserve for taxation contingencies and Rs 70,000 from Jute Stock Reserve.

(e) After writing back Rs 172,315 being provision against anticipated loss on raw jute stock and work in progress; and after transferring Rs 5,65,000 from General Reserve and Rs 63,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(f) After transferring Rs 3,450,000 being the balance at credit of Machinery Renewal Account on completion of the Mill Modernisation Programme.

(g) After transferring Rs 3,00,000 from Reserve for Machinery Renewal and Replacement.

(h) After transferring Rs 573,255 from General Reserve.

(i) After writing back Rs 38,000 being excess provision for taxation; and after transferring Rs 3,90,000 from General Reserve and Rs 32,500 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(k) After writing back Rs 1,21,392 being provision against anticipated loss on raw jute stock and work in progress; Rs 29,161 being provision against anticipated loss on jute contracted for; Rs 14,000 being excess provision for taxation and Rs 1,95,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(l) After transferring Rs 1,571,250 from General Reserve No. 1.

(m) After transferring Rs 108,000 from General Reserve and Rs 70,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(n) After transferring Rs 120,000 from General Reserve.

(o) After writing back Rs 59,017 from Taxation Reserve.

(p) After transferring Rs 1,06,985 from Jute Stock Reserve; Rs 62,400 from Reserve for Tax contingencies; Rs 21,000 from Development Rebate Reserve; and writing back Rs 52,371 from provision for taxation and Rs 10,000 from Ltd liability.

(q) After transferring Rs 7,50,000 from General Reserve.

(r) After transferring Rs 5,00,000 from provision for contingencies and Rs 1,00,000 from provision for taxation.

(s) After transferring Rs 8,23,000 from Reserve for Tax contingencies; Rs 2,30,000 from Jute Stock Reserve; and Rs 1,47,000 from Development Rebate Reserve and including Rs 1,89,365 being Requisition claim realised.

(t) Preference shares carry a dividend of 10 per cent of which only 5 per cent is cumulative.

(u) After transferring Rs 38,026 from Jute Stock Reserve.

(v) After transferring Rs 3,28,000 from Tax contingencies reserve; Rs 2,50,000 from Jute Stock Reserve and Rs 5,000 from Development Rebate Reserve.

(w) After transferring Rs 425,000 from General Reserve; Rs 85,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve; and Rs 19,500 from provision for taxation.

(x) After transferring Rs 2,80,000 from General Reserve and Rs 25,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(y) After transferring Rs 115,000 from General Reserve.

(z) After transferring Rs 2,70,000 from General Reserve; Rs 25,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 34,500 from Investment Realisation Surplus.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxation and Dividends	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1959 Rs. np.	March 1958 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash Balance	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Kanknarrah	101 00	48 00	100	3,000	600	275	-4,159	15,695	17,613	9,733	1,77	8,392	1,422	180	2,451
B. Ordinary	82 00	43 50	100	2,400											
6% Cum. preference	71 00	77 00	100	1,000											
6% R. C. P.				423											
5 1/2% Debentures	90 00	90 00	100	1,269											
Kelvin	291 00	172 00	100	2,100	4,450	1,050	119	3,467	14,136	9,388	866	4,444	1,450	645	
7% Cum. preference	99 00	85 50	100	1,000											
Khardah	162 00	122 00	100	5,400	2,333		27	133,40	196,61	122,04	1,40	110,88	31,56	1,34	
6% C. P.	89 00	75 50	100	900											
Kinnison	196 00	117 00	100	4,800	2,500	5,232	26	10,512	23,848	10,851	1,078	9,342	3,640	12	
7% Cum. preference	99 00	80 25	100	1,500											
5% Debentures	900 00	900 00	1000	2,500											
Lansdowne	138 00	65 00	100	2,448	1,133	2,576	-932	5,463	12,867	5,846	324	3,899	1,585	27	25
7% C. Preference	102 00	72 00	100	1,500											
Lawrence	112 00	78 00	100	2,800		4,049	-316	5,215	14,898	6,676	5,26	3,181	1,815	19	1,386
7% Cum. preference	87 00	95 00	100	500											
5 1/2% 'B' cum. preference	66 50	67 00	100	1,000											
5 1/2% Debentures	920 00	920 00	1000	1,934											
Mahabir	85 00	85 00	100	1,078											
Megna	16 12		19	8,165		2,529	400	10,566	22,229	13,872	26	9,004	3,574	700	
Naihati	75 00	50 00	100	2,999	12,04	22,58	-13,08	52,60	165,26	86,71	2,77	44,81	19,88	16	45
7% cum. preference	63 00	82 00	100	750											
4 1/2% R. C. P.	65 00	57 00	100	1,000											
5 1/2% Debentures	900 00	900 00	1000	2,500											
Naskarpara	11 62	12 00	10	2,000	15,55		-1,65	48,88	56,03	21,34	5	28,39	15,35	29,30	
5 1/2% Debentures			1000	500											
National	24 00	21 90	10	3,500	2,170	1,781	20	1,577	4,849	1,231	203	3,053	920	1,754	
7% C. P.	105 00	95 00	100	500											
Nellimarla	13 87	11 87	10	2,625	1,725	1,031	43	3,375	3,128	2,193	588	4,052	2,371	570	782
5% Cum. preference	86 00	79 00	100	500											
4 1/2% Debentures	470 00	440 00	500	500	11,480	9,680	3	48,096	40,877	11,961	1,853	18,174	8,742	9,77	22,448
New Central	15 05	13 31	10	8,550											
7% Cum. preference	95 00	89 50	100	3,300											
Northbrook	20 37	14 90	10	1,680	1,571	3,011	-244	4,831	13,566	6,141	468	4,798	1,628	6	24
3 1/2% Cum. pref.	71 25	60 00	100	1,500											
4% Debentures	800 00	800 00	1000	2,000											
Nuddae	61 00	35 50	50	6,680	1,650	60	79	9,710	22,600	11,972	437	542	1,501	169	23
Orient	171 00	81 00	100	2,491	1,799	5,05	6	4,68	7,555	5,245	71	2,353	3,04	131	
Premchand			100	3,996			-2,623	2,568	5,872	4,426	76	1,933	453	34	
Presidency	6 75	3 50	5	2,500	500	283	7	2,169	8,618	6,798	2,45	2,494	1,609	111	
4% Debenture			1000	800											
Rameshwara	6 40	5 07	10	2,000		10	-708	2,430	2,980	924	72	2,169	91	41	
5% Cum. preference	9 50	10 19	10	700											
Reliance	8 56	6 00	10	4,950		150	-4,627	2,975	12,461	6,663	191	1,139	754	66	
7% C. P.	69 50	55 50	100	2,030											
5% Debenture	850 00	850 00	1000	2,500											
Saree Ambica	10 87	15 25	10	3,000	515	1,00	48	9,849	12,172	8,521	958	5,173	4,876	24	
7 1/2% Cum. preference	88 00	79 00	100	1,470		35	40	2,087	6,887	4,750	890	1,902	623	90	
Soorah	20 37	13 12	10	1,400	10,80										
7% Cum. pref.	95 00	84 50	100	1,000											
Standard	112 50	80 50	100	2,520	4	3,000	62	407	929	323	292	621	1,236	1,436	
6% C. P.	97 00	102 00	100	900											
Union	222 00	108 50	100	3,599	1,603	2,930	57	2,901	10,553	4,251	401	3,185	3,232	21	48
7% C. P.	98 00	86 00	100	600											
4 1/2% Debenture	950 00	900 00	1000	1,200											
Waverley	3 75	3 06	1	250	185	335	12	121	5,538	4,336	60	421	510	350	
3% Cum. preference	41 50	29 25	50	750											
5 1/2% Debenture	400 00	400 00	500	1,000											
(a11) After transferring Rs 289,129 from General															
(a23) After transferring Rs 3,00,000 from Mahabir															

MISCELLANEOUS

INDUSTRIALS

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Pre-vious
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA												
Alambic Chemicals	Bhalal Amin & Sons Private Ltd.	2,417	12,865	19,278	3,613	234	12-57	2,670	1,440	12	10	8
	64% 1st Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	6½	6½
	5% 2nd R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Anil Sarch Products	Kasturblai Lalbhai & Co.	907	13,989	19,117	1,697	93	12-57	(c)2,314	(v)1,104	20	10	10
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Associated Cement Cos.	Cement Agencies Private Ltd.	36,017	117,154	246,809	13,540	4,102	7-58	53,001	46,365	8½	9	10
Associated Stoned Industries	Rajaputana Mining Agen. Pri. Ltd.	...	...	...	1,453	66	9-57	635	709	15	30	10
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 80	62 50	28 45
Atul Products	Lalbhais Sons & Co.	1,007	19,590	27,186	9,942	...	12-57	5,065	3,096	8	6	5½
Automobile Products	Directors	15,302	15,969	17,475	6,712	318	7-57	342	839	nil	nil	nil
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Bharat Line	Dinshaw Private	2,956	...	25,312	...	397	12-57	6,455	3,816	12	6	5
Bombay Burma Trading	Wallace & Co.	...	...	51,872	48,623	975	5-57	11,974	10,270	32	32	30
	Old Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	New shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Gas	Directors	616	5,436	9,405	...	...	12-57	1,261	(a)141,006	4	12½	...
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	Directors	435	463	1,913	137	...	9-57	628½	400	6½	6½	6½
	61% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½
	41% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½
Bombay Safe Deposit	F. F. Campbell & Co. Ltd.	...	...	134	...	6	9-58	63	76	13	13	15
Bombay Uganda Co.	Directors	...	...	4,272	1,017	...	12-57	211	(m)141	nil	nil	nil
W. H. Brady & Co.	Directors	2,561	19,193	25,741	6,522	...	12-57	2,730	2,202	16½	15	20
Barnah Shell	Directors	1,406	33,107	142,981	...	...	12-57	75,476	109,127	15	15	16½
C. Claridge & Co.	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	1,021	1,321	3,114	129	30	12-57	184	235	15	15	16½
G. G. Dandekar Machine Works	L. and K. Engineers	321	615	1,327	11	20	6-58	21	176	10	9	8
	Partly Paid Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	8
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Dharamsi M. Chemical	D. Moraji & Co.	1,195	5,981	8,601	5,967	53	12-57	1,023	494	10	6	nil
Digvijay Cement	Shree Laxmi Agents Ltd.	1,798	16,373	24,647	972	241	12-57	4,755	3,795	9	8½	8½
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Eastern Shipping Corp.	Scindia Steam Navigation	2,431	17,467	25,537	...	...	3-58	4,138	6,961	nil	nil	nil
Estrela Batteries	Chunilal Manilal Ltd.	14,19	23,27	57,54	18,84	33	3-56	4,79	2,70	6	4	6
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Great Eastern Shipping	A. H. Bhiwandiwala & Co. Privt.	...	...	37,470	...	928	6-58	(l)12,073	(n)9,787	18	15	15
	51% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	15
Greaves Cotton & Co.	Directors	2,902	33,374	45,336	9,869	...	3-58	3,309	2,237	10	7½	5
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Hindustan Electric Co.	Dharamsinh & Co.	2,036	17,161	22,425	5,502	103	4-58	1,286	1,778	7	6	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Hindustan Lever	Director's	21,637	282,814	331,924	63,091	...	12-57	28,385	24,971	14	12½	...
Indian Cement	Director's	...	...	...	...	...	3-58	94	61	25	25	30
Indian Plastics	Director's	1,253	4,452	6,295	1,560	...	3-58	287	396	nil	3½	2½
	1½% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
Indian Vegetable Products	F. F. Campbell & Co. Pri.	578	141,29	206,29	721	1,31	9-56	6,29	3,18	10	5	5
Indus. Cr. & Invst. Corp.	Director's	350	...	5,362	...	...	12-57	4,551	3,448	4	3½	nil
Industrial Investment	Premchand Roychand & Sons	23	...	716	...	50	12-57	617	603	5½	5	4½
Kemp & Co.	Directors	701	5,005	6,904	1,014	...	3-58	259	245	7½	7½	7½
Killick Industries	Managing Director	...	...	7,238	648	...	11-58	3,564	2,995	13	11	11
Machinery Manfrs. Corp.	Mahindra & M-hindra	2,568	3,986	8,744	4,385	48	3-58	1,000	872	nil	nil	nil
	4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
	41% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Malwa Vanaspati & Chem.	Mohatta Bros.	...	96,34	110,33	6,71	15	12-53	4,60	-6,02	nil	nil	ni
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Elect. Industries	Navin Kumar Hansraj Pri. Ltd.	1,321	4,853	7,495	4,084	62	3-58	605	564	9	9	9
	41% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½
National Machinery Manfrs.	Directors	7,014	17,881	23,992	6,775	...	12-57	4,041	3,384	4	4	4
National Newsprints & Paper	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	3-58	286	-7,679	nil	nil	nil
National Rayon Corp.	Chinai & Co. Private Ltd.	...	...	53,265	3,817	...	12-57	13,674	14,294	14	14	12
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palampur Veg. Products	Investa Industrial Corp.	...	...	...	...	...	12-57	-104	123	nil	nil	nil
	51% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Pioneer Magnesia Works	N. Pestonjee & Co.	141	...	1,030	186	20	12-57	102	80	3½	2	4½
	Ord. Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3½	2	4½
Polson Ltd.	Polson Agencies Private Ltd.	783	47,32	92,12	11,44	1,47	12-56	10,75	13,29	12½	10	10
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Sanitex Chem. Industries	M. B. Amin & Co.	484	1,500	2,501	595	20	12-57	81	62	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Sathe Biscuits	Sathe Food Industries pri. Ltd.	145	2,375	4,043	651	41	3-58	408	352	6	6	5
	Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	5
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	5
Scindia Steam	Directors	146,51	664,63	1,277,51	...	...	6-57	356,81	(b)265,89	6½	5	2½
	41% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shangrilla Food Products	Directors	323	788	2,038	129	...	3-58	-287	-432	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Shivrajpur Syndicate	Killick Industries Ltd.	4,619	...	17,399	2,424	336	11-57	3,297	4,318	80	80	80
Supreme Industries	Modi & Co.	112	958	1,423	694	8	3-58	141	94	7½	6	6
	61% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	6	6½
Tata Chemicals	Tata Industries Private	5,121	10,126	34,923	...	287	6-58	(a)124,557	5,148	7½	8	7½
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Oil Mills	Tata Industries Private	8,500	34,615	61,670	...	268	3-58	3,147	3,029	10	10	12
	41% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Salt Works & Indus.	Sat & Indus Agency Pr. Lt.	521	...	3,528	247	30	9-57	-124	...	44	44	44
Volta Ld.	Directors	16,492	164,838	196,649	...	...	8-58	7,941	7,821	9	9	9
Western India Match	Swedish Match Co.	16,837	90,659	128,496	2,288	744	12-57	8,605	7,322	11	11	11

(a) Traffic Revenue. (b) Dividends and Interest, etc. (c) Profits on contracts. (d) Revenue Income. *Income by freight, etc.

RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS															
MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS					
NAME	March 1959 Ra. np.	March 1958 Ra. np.	Rs.	Rs. 000	General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000	Rs. 0	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Investments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA															
Alambic Chemicals	176 00	127 00	100	4,200	2,575	1,430	31	7,570	11,025	4,961	2,420	6,091	2,699	37	...
64% 1st C. P.	86 00	85 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 2nd R. C. P.	85 50 N	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 3rd C. P.	72 00 N	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anil Starch Products	...	...	100	2,960	697	1,528	1	9,347	9,974	3,204	6	5,442	2,659	157	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Cement	148 00	151 25	100	190,239	22,700	90,596	198	141,372	363,276	127,915	7,313	151,225	29,620	13,380	8,206
Associated Stoned Indust	16 00	...	10	850	3,15	...	1,283	966	1,099	615	20	1,679	1,435	496	...
6% C. P.	100 00 N	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atul Products	...	...	100	18,928	...	1,100	59	26,871	29,661	4,785	6,242	12,409	4,938	492	...
Automobile Products	...	...	100	700	...	113	-137	13,977	8,326	1,457	...	9,520	1,373	43	125
5% R. C. P.	...	...	100	28,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	100	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Line	13 52	...	10	10,000	6,390	6,338	406	16,627	41,097	16,243	878	2,203	6,844	2,844	2,138
Bombay Burma Trading...	...	...	2500	250	7,928	29,556	184	40,947	46,048	18,808	8,876	9,679	16,468	23, 96	2,737
Old Shares	513 00	549 00	125	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Shares	178 75	206 25	50	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Gas	...	...	100	4,000	665	2,375	1	3,329	8,320	3,930	2,945	1,358	1,439	238	...
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	126 25	90 00	100	1,418	15	339	2	836	2,725	1,242	10	674	160	1,321	...
64% C. P.	76 00	65 00	100	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	60 75	54 00	100	863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Safe Deposit	361 00	500 00	200	240	64	...	...	163	584	427	261	...	17	37	...
Bombay Uganda Co.	47 00	47 00	80	1,596	...	20	104	249	263	137	63	207	58	619	...
W. H. Brady & Co.	325 50	273 00	150	4,500	2,150	4,002	75	6,414	865	3,171	7,355	4,434	1,642	...	...
Burm* Shell	...	...	100	138 20	71,800	105,600	4,166	62,213	257,542	44,761	12	128,555	1,116	3,616	...
G. C. Claridge & Co.	170 00	...	100	900	602	...	19	795	1,540	599	278	169	311	270	...
G.C. Dandekar Mee. Works	...	...	100	394	105	118	1	543	1,088	599	278	169	311	270	...
Partly Paid Ord	...	...	100	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	92 50	53 50	50	1,369	320	248	5	2,317	4,703	3,057	15	1,546	8 0	8	194
Dharamsi M. Chemical	146 00	144 00	100	13,400	4,300	1,382	224	17,212	3,578	12,912	5,234	8,558	4,934	161	2,885
Digvijay Cement	67 00	84 50	100	7,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	100	55,000	1,450	6,015	30	20,699	68,251	14,026	6,017	57	10,345	8,045	4,505
Eastern Shipping Corp.	40 00	35 50	50	1,497	3,15	7	22	15,50	28,61	1,941	3	17 66	12,81	70	3,50
Eastern Batteries	34 50	20 04	100	9,97	9,000	10,025	154	49,910	58,736	12,312	274	137	12,352	21,341	...
5% C. P.	21 72	92 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Eastern Shipping	95 00	...	100	8,840	2,100	1,597	22	19,462	1,515	514	13,857	9,872	11,040	1,252	...
54% R. C. P	119 00	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Greaves Cotton & Co.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R.C.P.	104 00	89 50	100	4,000	300	44	43	10,765	6,393	1,767	236	6,322	5,573	384	...
Hindustan Electric Co.	81 00	82 00	100	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	31 00	23 32	10	55,700	4,000	7,177	8,994	47,194	47,960	13,562	103	70,465	13,987	4,110	...
Hindustan Lever	...	...	10	152	100	...	2	124	142	178	...	...	52	57	...
Indian Cement	25 00	28 75	10	2,988	...	3	4	4,159	4,836	1,443	...	4,074	1,919	54	...
Indian Plastics	...	...	100	2,250	2,53	1,95	8	16,10	25,35	20,52	69	9,18	10,92	16,21	...
54% Cum. preference	114 00	110 00	100	2,117	1,500	96	155	80,400	107	54	35,703	9,18	10,92	16,21	...
Indian Vegetable Products	10 00	72 50	100	50,000	1,623	390	175	853	20	16	12,561	...	163	...	...
Indus. Cr. & Invest. Corp	83 50	79 00	100	9,999	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial Investment	...	...	200	1,200	350	274	26	1,782	2,597	1,303	12	1,113	1,156	57	...
Kemp & Co.	216 00	185 00	100	10,624	500	2,934	9	9,518	4,550	1,445	16,523	1,126	2,134	38	459
Killick Industries	142 50	151 00	100	3,926	...	1,488	-1,928	9,757	13,685	4,130	21	5,694	1,185	864	76
Machinery Manfrs. Corp.	...	...	100	1,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Cum. preference	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malwa Vanaspathi Chems	...	...	10	3,128	...	30	-5,10	29,60	51,07	6,00	...	11,97	14,22	17	84
6% Debentures	...	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Elec. Industries	75 00	70 00	50	778	125	647	22	3,622	2,449	1,036	299	2,377	1,633	24	...
44% C. P.	80 00 N	80 00 N	100	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Machy. Manfrs.	...	...	100	25,240	...	74	-17,321	18,743	27,078	7,081	234	19,641	3,850	292	...
National Newspaper & Paper	...	...	100	12,7 8	...	9,615	124	64,225	49,495	7,871	3	4,936	4,687	6,177	2,300
National Rayon Corp.	288 75	214 50	100	16,064	4,600	...	...	29,488	105,596	34,000	110	15,702	4,231	669	...
5% Cum. Preference	76 50	72 80	100	174,28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	101 50	97 50	...	150,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palanpur Veg. Products...	...	...	10	1,500	...	...	-2,617	3,051	2,727	...	10	165	3	...	28
54% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer Magnesia Works...	...	...	100	1,189	11	66	2	749	1,455	708	480	46	305	17	2
Ordry. Partly Paid	...	...	75	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polson Ld	155 00	180 00	100	2,160	14,50	11,45	46	25,66	58,81	12,53	1	16,93	20,19	10,27	...
6% C. P. T.	80 00	84 70	103	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitex chem Indus.	...	...	50	1,362	...	4	4	1,286	1,626	200	...	1,257	429	41	15
5% C. P.	...	...	50	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sathe Biscuits	100 00 N	100 00 N	100	473	...	181	40	1,598	3,083	864	1	657	35	74	...
Partly Paid	50 00 N	50 00 N	100	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% R. C. P.	94 20	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scindia Steam	98 43	17 16	20	939,98	80,00	1016,23	5,84	1191,95	249,665	57,900	58,497	25,65	405,59	357,79	343,62
44% Debentures	98 75	93 00	100	401,78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shanerrilla Food Products	...	...	100	1,700	...	...	-1,299	3,672	4,047	616	32	544	323	30	13
5% C. P.	...	...	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shivraj Syndicate	99 01	98 50	10	700	2,000	5,630	53	6,343	7,494	2,953	302	4,034	3,074	2,300	474
Sunamco Industries	141 01	80 50	100	622	33	234	4	855	1,193	322	154	718	446	14	6
64% C. P.	72 50	70 50	100	462	...	1,400	...	22,887	45,735	17,148	691	17,255	5,473	...	...
Tata Chemical	16 60	14 12	100	5,997	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	701	...
5% Cum. Preference	94 50	91 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	99 00%	99 00	25	7,007	1,035	1,553	6	29,994	22,259	13,740	911	22,135	9,232	2,551	246
Tata Oil Mills	50 40	39 75	100	2,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	61 00	...	250	1,335	2,125	1,231	18	954	7,384	4,014	255	7 5	234	1,06	...
United Salt Works Indus.	...	...	100	25,500	1,300	267	109	93,591	7,650	53,937	260	57,937	2,486	241	...
Volras	153 00	111 00	100	27,500	9,500	4,913	90	19,447	34,556	16,858	71	18,740	10,595	8,917	5,429

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages Rs. 000	Other Major Expenses Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents' Commissions and Miscellaneous Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT	
								Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest	Previous
NORTHERN INDIA											
Alkali & Chemical	Imp. Ch. Industries Private	2 872	12,517	26,310	6,630	...	9-58	6,132	5,111	8	8
All India Finance & Commerce	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
	Kavell Sijal & Co.	30	...	1,69	...	20	5-56	96	88	71	8
	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	8
Aluminium Corpn.	71% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	71
	J. K. Industries Private Ltd.	3,258	3,735	9,625	4,150	204	3-58	2,720	2,729	9	9
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Amrit Banaspati	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
	51% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
Anderson Wright	51% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
	Amrit Agency Ltd.	2,06	354.43	367.26	66.68	18	3-55	22.07	19.54	nil	nil
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	6
Angelo Brothers	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	5
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	5
	Directors	4.04	...	10.26	...	...	12-55	(a)1.67	5.02	nil	71
Ashoka Cement	41% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41
	Turner Morrison & Co. Pri.	666	15,725	17,791	...	121	8-58	1,126	1,599	15	18
Assam Bengal Cement	Directors	609	1,742	9,879	53	...	9-58	52	13	15	20
	61% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	18
	Eastern Corporation	8.64	37.04	72.61	4.13	87	3-55	15.96	17.65	nil	nil
Assam Match Co.	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
	Directors	15.63	94.59	124.89	5.98	...	12-55	9.52	7.93	121	121
Assam Saw Mills	Bird & Co. Private	521	3,125	791	...	...	9-57	172	174	nil	nil
Associated Hotels	Oberoi Hotels (India) Private Ltd.	12.88	40.36	71.62	...	2.16	3-56	14.21	8.83	12	4
	7% Cum. preference Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7
	41% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
Associated Mining	61% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
	Ramkumar Agarwala	13	7.37	6.16	1.59	44	12-52	1.90	2.32	6	...
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	52
Bellarpar Paper	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Ltd.	10.45	53.71	120.61	4.41	89	6-55	39.50	...	nil	nil
	5% R. C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	Directors	7,832	107,618	128,230	7,539	...	12-57	3,054	(a)4,287	15	15
	Jardine Henderson	385	640	20.61	3.29	17	9-56 HY	2,03	2,40	5	6
	Barroco coke	319	795	1,619	545	...	12-57	31	17	nil	nil
Bathgate & Co.	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
	H. V. Low & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	6-54	36	33	nil	nil
Bengal Assam Steamship	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	...	...	3,119	...	73	10-57	(a)240	798	5	71
	7% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	71
	Directors	28.02	82.42	145.99	38.70	...	4-54	15.12	14.44	6	6
Bengal Chemicals	71% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
	41% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	71
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41
Bengal Elec. Lamp	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	41
	P. C. Datta	1.27	18.69	33.71	...	...	3-54	4.12	4.86	61	61
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	61
Bengal Flour	Belmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	581	17,516	21,351	609	225	12-57	2,178	1,278	25	25
	Directors	3,531	7,274	20,781	214	...	12-57	2,156	1,337	121	10
	7% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121	221
Bengal Paper	7% 'A' Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
	6% 'B' R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7
	41% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
Bengal Potteries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6
	B. R. Bhagat & Co.	27.09	13.26	91.13	10.48	...	12-56	14.93	11.13	10	10
	Ord. P. Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10
Bengal Timber	Jardine Henderson	1.34	13.66	24.68	6.48	...	6-55	...	1.01	nil	nil
	8% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil
	Ramdudd Ramkisensdass	7	...	1.57	...	17	12-55	1.04	1.13	5	5
Bhagwati Pressing	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
	Murari Lal Butra & Co.	1.63	14.71	19.61	4.03	11	12-55	1.12	1.01	71	71
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon	'B' Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	71
	61% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	71
	Directors	584	3,298	3,118	479	...	12-57	(a)138	130	61	61
Bharat Commers	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	61
	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	1.65	38.41	37.48	12.65	67	1-55	-6.10	5.37	nil	nil
	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.24	nil
Bharat Starch & Chemical	Lovell & Lewis	...	...	5.71	...	12	9-56	3.49	4.73	10	121
	51% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	121
	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	4,684	5,021	218	102	3-58	3-58	1,130	982	51	51
Bhartia Company	Directors	2,980	6,612	18,463	...	...	...	2,904	1,874	12	10
	8% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10
	51% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Birds Investments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
	A. T. C. Inv. Co.	...	...	...	...	...	3-56	37	31	5	5
	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	12-55	15.76	10.78	15	10
Bisra Stone Lime	6% Cum. Part preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15
	Directors	178.72	428.71	761.45	399.76	...	12-56	(0)95.42	(a)11	2	8
	8% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
Britannia Biscuits	Begg Sutherland & Co. Pri. Ltd.	...	...	499	245	2	11-57	23	38	71	10
	S. C. Chunder & Co.	18	70	2.44	24	...	9-54	31	30	nil	71
	Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	71
Br. Burma Petroleum & Br. Ceylon Corpn.	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	71
	Soorajmull Nagarmull	...	...	...	...	1.49	9-55	6.38	7.06	6	5
	51% R.C.P.T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51
British India Corpn.	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	51
	Andrew Yule & Co.	...	...	81	...	...	6-58	95	47	5	3
	Ramdudd Ramkisensdass	...	...	3.45	...	3	12-54	7.11	3.95	2	1
Brushware	Gladstone Lyall	3.39	6.75	...	...	30	10-55 HY	1.18	50	5	31
	Amritlal Ojha & Co.	51	...	3.02	...	16	3-55	1.19	1.42	5	5
	41% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5
Buma Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Calcutta Gas Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Calcutta Hydraulic	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Calcutta Investment Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Landing & Shipping	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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Calcutta Safe Deposit	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1959 Rs. np.	March 1958 Rs. np.			General	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stock & Stores	Out Standing	Cash	Others
NORTHERN INDIA															
Alkali & Chemical	20 44	14 00nd	10	30,997	2,800	5,770	109	21,124	44,567	7,302	...	12,077	4,392	5,036	5,130
5% Cum. Preference	102 00	97 00	100	3,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
All India Finance & Com.	...	...	100	300	53	18	...	13,21	36	8	73	10,66	7,76	68	...
Ord.	...	...	10	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71% C. P	...	...	110	128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aluminium Corpn.	14 00	9 75	10	5,750	2,400	17,980	92	6,319	38,576	10,055	614	6,216	1,810	1,104	...
6% Cum. preference	88 10	86 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference	63 00	69 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	5 25	3 75	21	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	920 00	920 00	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51% Debenture	...	...	1000	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amrit Banaspati	...	...	10	5,325	19.25	3.83	-14.14	152.86	160.85	53.32	36.36	85.91	25.33	1.40	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	10	2,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	1	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anderson Wright	...	...	10	2,000	3.50	8.50	18	74.03	1.02	58	54.74	3.08	35.77	24	41.94
41% C. P.	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Angelo Brothers	19 12	18 50	10	3,000	2,523	1,408	239	2,680	3,575	2,459	483	3,342	3,995	903	12
Ashoka Cement	9 69	7 87	10	5,989	...	24	19	10,114	15,706	22	1	2,311	2,031	107	1,012
61% Debentures	...	...	21	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Bengal Cement	3 62	3 87	10	4,314	10.54	2.59	4.59	95.35	164.36	73.18	5.34	25.44	35.17	37.09	...
Deferred	0 75	0 87	1	471	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	500	2,498	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam Match Co.	17 50	15 31	10	3,000	6.10	2.75	1.18	27.46	38.39	20.85	6	19.69	24 66	5.44	10
Assam Saw Mills	3 50	1 91	3	1,400	720	2,059	-4.90	1,430	3,279	1,361	...	8.101	1 010	60	24
Associated Hotels	8 17	5 19	10	2,000	10.00	23 50	2.45	5566	102.58	36.88	46.41	2.301	30.80	12.17	8
7% C. P. T.	50 50	60 50	100	2,167	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% Debentures	850 00	850 00	1000	2,340	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% Debentures	920 00	920 00	1000	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Mining	8 75	8 50	10	892	...	...	33	3.33	2.77	94	9.90	3.05	3.15	3.01	...
5% C. P.	29 75	28 50	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	5 22	5 25	5	410	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ballarpur Paper	89 25	...	25	5,708	...	38	-47.41	147.09	219.74	97.29	...	32.08	16.08	1.66	3.03
5% R.C.P.P.	...	...	100	1,809	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmer Lawrie & Co.	168 00	147 00	100	8,001	6,350	1,190	501	22,871	7,446	4 046	9,784	9,599	14,981	1,230	...
Bararoe coke	12 50	10 75	10	1,200	8.00	...	90	9.21	37.37	35.08	6	10.30	12.69	5.28	...
Bathgate & Co.	0 62	1 00	10	2,000	...	17	-48	820	2,313	169	2	1,047	567	27	...
6% C. P.	19 00	40 50	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Behar Rice Mills	1 50	1 50	10	1,692	...	...	-4.36	3	7.69	4.95	9.60	1	13	2	...
Bengal Assam Steamship.	103 00	107 00	100	2,000	825	9,106	36	2,297	12,259	1,944	253	13	1,812	2,170	...
7% C. P.	54 00	61 50	60	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Chemicals	97 00	19 00	100	4,513	19.50	21.55	11.46	54.56	104.59	47.91	16.62	46.92	63.31	4.79	...
71% C. P	12 25	12 00	10	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% C. P.	77 50	77 50	100	1,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Elec. Lamp	...	...	10	1,552	8.00	97	15	11.50	23.00	11.62	...	13.68	12.0	24	...
Deferred	...	...	1	139	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Flour	33 00	27 62	10	1,200	1,590	256	202	2,325	3,456	2,725	35	8.14	2,202	101	...
Bengal Paper	94 50	58 00	25	4,500	1,800	1,902	67	6,754	21,470	16,065	1,28	6,590	4,287	162	1,08
7% C. P.	46 75	57 25	50	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% A. C. P.	103 50	103 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% B' R. C. P. T.	62 00	72 69	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% Debentures	...	...	500	112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Potteries	4 69	3 12	21	3,170	5.15	...	11	54.34	70.66	33.38	2	29.13	36.06	27	...
Ord. P. Paid	...	...	...	941	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Timber	10 00	10 00	100	600	...	...	-5.56	19.06	7.35	7.22	1.00	6.52	14.42	43	...
3% C. P.	30 00	33 50	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagwati Pressing	4 80	7 00	10	400	1.10	...	2	2.62	10.18	2.28	75	...	93	1.16	...
5% C. P.	40 00	45 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon	...	...	10	250	2.00	45	5	20.88	7.35	3.30	63	12.79	13.06	74	...
B. Ord.	...	...	100	181	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% C. P.	...	...	100	358	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Commerce	6 31	-3 25	10	5,000	...	...	-4,119	1,774	4,171	86	...	769	739	62	...
5% c. p.	...	...	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Starch & Chemical	8 06	8 06	10	1,000	3.78	1.60	-1,340	46.64	33.48	12.26	12	21.59	5.01	10	38
Bhartia Company	44 75	54 75	100	2,100	50	...	-9	79	...	...	...	12.92	8.59	69	...
Birds Investment	14 75	12 50	10	2,000	3.00	5.05	38	52.17	...	...	66.28	...	37.91	40	...
51% C. P.	56 00	48 50	100	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bisra Stone Lime	32 50	28 75	10	1,000	300	2,962	13	4,117	6,882	3,638	5	1,669	3,070	177	226
Britannia Biscuits	20 06	12 50	10	4,597	2,250	1,662	218	3,936	11,502	4,292	...	2,665	2,176	1,122	6
8% Cum. preference	9 70	10 50	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51% Debentures	93 0%	96 00	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Br. Burma Petroleum (£)	1 93nd	2 05	4ab	75c	...	1.82	35	1.85	9.35	...	...	...	1.52	63	...
B. Ceylon Corporation	5 44	10 19	10	3,500	23.50	23.19	1,40	30.90	60.95	47.46	26.19	63.70	17.03	11.07	...
6% Cum. Part Pref.	8 20	8 50	10	1,750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British India Corporation.	4 87	3 80	5	32,500	40.00	115.56	-1.23	461.72	300.58	233.80	182.52	492.27	240.47	36.05	...
8% Cum. preference	104 00	103 00	100	8,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brushware	...	...	10	100	200	121	6	140	243	238	130	291	119	1	...
Burma Lime	7 50	8 00	10	200	10	...	6	96	4.81	1.09	2	66	63	7	...
Partly Paid	...	...	5	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	135	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Gas Co.	7 00	6 00	10	6,500	1.00	...	22	19.29	1	...	116.16	...	26.77	47	210
51% R. C. P. T.	45 50	50 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	810 00N	810 00N	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Hydraulic	35 00	45 00	100	800	...	52	4	78	14	893	...	...	2	39	...
Calcutta Investment Co.	47 31N	50 00	100	5,500	19.00	4.12	95	24.40	17.50	4.10	...	45.95	43.91	22	...
Cal. Landing & Shipping	14 81	13 44	10	625	30	1.75	3	5.16	18.47	12.32	99	30	4.64	1.41	...
Calcutta Sale Deposit	6 94	7 69	10	742	20	1.43	3	4.82	13.41	1.73	38	1	2.55	34	...
41% Debentures	...	...	1000	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1959	March 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standing	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.													
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Calcutta Steam Navi...	12 62	13 41xd	10	1 260	524	648	73	1,303	6,589	3,915		212	918	4	...
Campdown Pressing ...	118 00	118 00	100	430	85	15	...	45	212	...	2,87	...	...	22	76
Central Hydraulic ...	113 00xd	119 00	100	500	...	125	...	81	658	...	506	...	...	38	...
Cherra Chhatak Ropeway...	6 00	4 50	5	475	4 75	...	...	87	12,52	...	15	2,57	3,99	47	...
Chrestien Mica Indusa	10 19	10 19	10	3,000	14 08	8 70	1 64	57 78	66 99	21 17	23 11	55 86	37 19	10 21	...
5½% Cum. preference	51 07	55 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred share	6 00	6 63	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	830 00	830 00	100	1,500	...	209	883	142	344	4 887	779	414	...	57	442
Clive Building	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Management Shares	...	...	500	1,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	410 00	410 00	10	13,880	1,000	734	810	5,435	...	...	20 595	...	1,250	16	...
Clive Row Inv.	11 62	8 62	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalmia Cement	11 25	10 20	10	14,407	2,595	2,741	7 59	16,574	11,234	4,361	19,426	7,601	5,231	3,362	1 240
Ordinary	2 44	2 62	2½	8,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	...	...	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	...	...	40	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	...	...	10	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	8 69	2 50	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dargeling Properties	1 00	1 00	10	532	...	7	...	16	5 38	27	1	4	36	1	2
6% preference	4 00	4 00	10	34	...	...	...	41	4 01	1 08	...	36	47	59	...
Dargeling Ropeway	8 00	5 75	10	248	2	43	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	500	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi Flour Mills	16 00	16 00	10	90	8 00	...	1 51	14 36	37 96	22 97	4 94	9 15	10 21	1 09	...
7% Cum. preference	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	...	...	100	2,150	40 00	16 68	1 11	79 77	140 07	37 67	...	27 61	24 95	58 94	...
Dhrangadhra Cham. Works	103 00	85 00	100	2,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ord. P. Paid	...	...	100	3 191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	100	9,000	6,500	3,159	539	10,293	2,892	1,085	17,751	314	11,192	2,926	...
Duncan Brothers	56 00	53 00	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Cum. preference	32 50	24 25	10	30,000	23,883	20 146	2,223	27,256	65,049	26,824	574	48,684	33,002	544	...
Dunlop Rubber Co.	118 00	114 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	85 00	83 50	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Pref. Tax	...	...	100	10,251	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	106 75	98 00	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East India Hotel	...	...	10	4,359	...	...	49	483	5,241	...	...	37	50	388	313
6% C.P.	...	...	100	1,136	...	...	325	2,687	...	...	16,231	...	74	...	...
Eastern Investments	143 00	104 50	100	2,500	5,126	5 668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference	72 50	75 00	100	850	5 00	3 70	10	16 10	28 71	19 24	1	17 29	5 21	1 09	35
Eastern Manufacturing Co.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
F. & C. Osler	1 40	1 81	10	7,500	3 00	1 27	4 02	29 56	12 65	1 73	20 13	51 41	50 01	1 81	3 56
4½% Cum. preference	41 50	41 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frank Ross	2 25	2 19	6	495	...	55	1	657	199	125	...	1 012	360	38	...
4½% Cum. preference	50 00	36 50	100	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraser & Co.	13 00	15 56	10	605	200	11 28	19	6,912	2,645	1,373	1,308	1 695	3 975	199	...
Franch Motor	24 38	25 26	20	3,000	4 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganges Rope	...	...	100	1,400	100	875	33	3,728	3 672	2,075	...	2,646	1,887	5	...
General Invrt. & Trust	187 50	121 00	75	225	18	38	10	74	...	...	...	547	10	7	...
6% Cum. preference	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Prefr. Tax	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gillanders Arbuthnot	13 37	11 19xd	10	6,500	1,800	1,800	146	22,371	2,951	1,241	10,757	3,264	15,811	1,975	1,800
5% R. C. P.T.	57 50	56 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone Lyall & Co.	...	...	10	3,827	3 80	3 16	7	53 51	10 57	4 44	38 96	14 19	39 44	4 42	17 80
6% C. P. T.	...	...	100	1,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godfrey Phillips	20 25	17 75	10	4,000	...	9 44	1,090	6,989	6 389	3 243	...	8,549	4 150	11	63
5½% C. P. T.	58 00	61 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Eastern Hotel	250 00	255 00	250	3,000	10 80	5 17	74	16 50	83 08	36 24	...	7 24	7 02	1 29	...
Hindusthan Building	4 50	4 31	10	1,500	1 80	...	5	3 65	7	2	14 54	...	6 90	30	7 91
4% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Gas	12 75	8 37	7	1,049	5 50	...	10	8 01	23 93	11 43	7	10 69	2 66	17	...
4½% Debentures	...	...	1000	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan C. E. Corp.	...	...	10	1,900	...	...	3,658	8,897	4,905	879	...	3,731	742	48	732
5% c. p. p.	...	...	100	845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	5	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Housing	...	...	75	1,500	...	...	2	6 38	23 87	1	2 50	...	4 67	38	...
4% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Ice	0 90	0 62	5	1,000	45	1 00	3 57	1 73	22 57	10 00	...	31	1 33	20	13
5% Debentures	...	...	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Woollen	...	...	10	3,497	...	10	...	1 08	26	...	7 66	73	26 31	1 20	...
Hoare Miller	...	...	10	3,520	1 700	...	188	11,759	2 162	1 114	2,238	1 101	10 382	31	1 766
Hooghly Flour	7 50	6 00	10	600	5 65	1 00	21	8 50	15 30	12 31	...	6 56	11 28	7	...
Hooghly & Ganges Hyd.	36 37	28 00	10	800	54	86	7	1 62	15 50	4 70	5 92	10	1 21	6	...
4½% R. C. P.	5 50	5 40	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Tobacco	12 25xd	11 31xd	10	151,600	4,50 00	338 87	24 94	318 12	415 59	163 29	95 49	921 00	439 00	452 57	490 36
India Genl. Navigation	69 00	55 50	£ 10	656	170	959	193	2 213	5 811	3 539	28	697	991	59	2
6% C. P.	69 50	64 00	100	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Linoleum	...	...	10	2,500	...	...	94	19 38	31 15	3 31	...	10 15	5 15	29	...
India Paper Pulp	25 00xd	19 00	10	6,300	1 055	5 097	29	5 967	19 427	8 879	...	3 330	3 251	100	1 423
India Steamship	14 62	10 87xrt	100	22,500	14,000	14,386	809	111,011	151,011	32,397	283	467	17,730	30,494	...
5% R. C. P.	90 00	81 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Aluminium	21 00	12 75	10	38,459	1,500	10,144	720	31,094	71,890	22,177	18	24,425	9,116	791	1,853
5% C. P. T.	71 00	65 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Cable	32 10	29 25	10	15,289	7,375	8 525	4 130	25,008	25,009	10,347	66	28,834	25,267	2,187	...
6% C. P. P.	30 00	21 10	10	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	101 50	93 00 N	...	10,000	...	...	120	1,001	2,621	1,503	1,113	1,154	412	134	...
Indian Copper	4 34	3 27	2ah	1,371	1,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Indian Oxygen	Directors	8,471	30,047	43,591	11,073		9-58	9,320	8,922	10	10	
Indian Rubber Manfrs.	G. S. Moulton & Co Private					34	3-56	3,68	1,80	6½	5	7½
	5% C. R. P.									5	5	5
Indian Wood Products	Gill, Arbuthnot & Co	540		4,616	3,836	158	9-57	1,487	1,541	27½	30	30
Indo Burma Petrol	Steel Bros. & Co. Limited	2,854				602	12-57	(a)75,848	(a)95,532	20	20	40
	7% C. P. T.									7	7	7
Investment & Finance	5% C. P.			93		6	2-58	62	95	4	7½	7½
	6% C. P.									5	5	5
										6	6	6
J. K. Comml. Corp. Ltd.	Directors			4,54			6-55	5,69	2,22	5	8	8
J. K. Investment Trust	Directors			6,93			6-55	5,86	4,47	nil	nil	nil
	B. Ordinary									8	8	8
James Wright	Directors	1,41	12,03	19,40	5,90		12-55	52	73	5	5	6
	6% C. P.									6	6	6
	Deferred									6	6	6
Jardine Henderson	Directors	2,123	120,906	127,138	3,764		3-58	(w)1,714	3,199	2½	2½	7½
	5½% C. P. T.									5½	5½	5½
Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd.	Directors			22,554	9,730		12-57	9,1	6,87	nil	nil	6
Jenson & Nicholson	Macneill & Barry	11,81				46	12-55	10,37	8,16	6	6	9½
	7½% R. C. P.									7½	7½	7½
Kalimpong Ropeway	Directors	49	32	94			3-54	14	—32	nil	nil	nil
Kalyanpur Lime & Cement	Directors		25,24	35,33	3,17		12-54	3,08	3,96	5	5	7
	7% P. T.									7	7	7
	6% 2nd Pref.									6		
	Deferred											
Kangra Valley Slate	Directors	13	...	1,92	10	18	6-52	1,37	1,57	18	18	18
Karanpura Development	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.		...	1,172	27	31	12-57	271	(d) 159	...	...	...
	Founders									...	...	...
Kettlewell Bullen & Co.	Directors			872			12-57	735	1,050	5	5	4
	5½% C. P. T.									5½	5½	5½
	4% C. P.									4	4	4
Kishore Trading Co.	Directors			1,87			12-54	1,73	1,37	2	3½	3½
Kumardhubi Fireclay	Bird & Co. Private Ltd	4,812	3,709	13,314	646	184	12-57	2,039	1,303	12½	10	15
	5½% R. C. P. T.									5½	5½	5½
	5½% Debentures											
Kusum Products	East India Development Co.	4,81	199,08	247,30	7,79	12	3-55	—4,47	3,77	nil	nil	nil
	5½% R. C. P. T.									nil	nil	11
	4½% Debentures											
Macfarlane & Co.	James & Co. Ltd.	2,48	10,33	17,23	8,20	30	3-53	(a)96	26	nil	nil	nil
	Deferred									nil	nil	nil
Macneill & Barry	Directors	4,328		16,093			3-58	4,637	44,67	8	8	11
	5½% C. P. T.									5½	5½	5½
	5% Debentures											
Martin Burn	Directors	8,445	68,540	101,066	12,677		9-58	(k) 11,681	9,099	21½	21½	21½
	5% C. P.									5	5	5
	4% Convertible Notes											
McLeod & Co.	Directors	603	59,608	63,588	6,627		12-57	1,845	1,880	12½	8	22½
	5% 1st C. P. T.									5	5	5
	5% 2nd C. P.									5	5	5
	Deferred									7½	3	17½
	Convertible Notes											
Metal Box Co.	Directors	12,372	33,669	61,179	15,167		3-58	8,616	7,851	17½	17½	16½
	6% R. C. P. T.									6	6	6
Metal Corporation	Eastern Smelting & Refining Pri.		72,45	87,94	26,73	35	3-57	9,24	11,01	6	6	6
	5% C. P. T.									6	6	6
	Deferred									nil	nil	nil
	5½% Debentures									nil	nil	nil
Midnapore Zamindary	Andrew Yule & Co.			169			4-58	—124	—491	nil	nil	nil
Moradabad Water Supply	Noorulla Ghazanfarulla			1,45		9	10-54	42	39	3	3	3
C. & E. Morton India Ltd.	Cotton Agent, Private	4,29	16,79	40,92	6,83	22	6-57	2,98	1,51	6	6	...
Motor & Genl. Finance	Gupta & Sval Ltd.	78		13,46			6-55	7,88	3,94	40	15	15
	10% 1st C. P.									10	10	10
	7% 2nd C. P.									7	7	7
	7% 3rd C. P.									7	7	7
National Carbon Co.	Directors	7,479	32,519	53,535	17,773		12-57	9,335	9,955	14	15	32½
National Insulated Cables	Asso. Indust. Development Co.			277,31	41,16	7,23	3-56	60,78	32,36	20	15	10
	5½% Debentures											
National Rubber	Directors	2,450	9,541	13,348	2,713		12-57	300	126	10		
	Ordinary P. P.									10		
	6% C. P.									6		
National Safe Deposit	Directors			1,42			12-55	1,17	92	3½	3½	3½
National Tannery	S. K. Sen & Co.	50	4,03	5,55	5,09	4	12-52HY	24	—72	ni	ni	ni
	5% C. P.									ni	ni	ni
National Tobacco	B. N. Elias & Co. Private	5,105	47,921	67,676	5,030	537	12-57	6,383	2,961	9	7	8
	5% R. C. P.									5	5	5
	4½% R. C. P.									4½	4½	4½
	4% Debentures											
New India Building	Directors						5-56	2,35		4	...	...
	4½% C. P.									...	...	...
New India Investment	Ramduitt Ramkissandas			2,67		41	12-55	5,44	1,77	5	3½	2½
Octavius Steel & Co.	Directors	13,25		48,74			12-55	29,90	21,45	10	7½	10
	6% C. P. T.									6	6	6
Orient Paper	Bisla Brothers Private Ltd.	6,538	24,620	47,300	5,969	1,055	3-58	12,680	12,366	15	15	12½
	5½% C. P.									5½	5½	5½
	5½% C. P. T.									5½	5½	5½
	5½% Debenture									5½	5½	5½
Orissa Cement	Dalmia Agencies Private	3,204		19,695	2,180	606	12-57	6,882	4,379	15	12½	12½
	4½% C. P.									4½	4½	4½

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS				Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1959 Rs. n.P.	March 1958 Rs. n.p.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000	Investments Rs. 000				Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)																
Indian Oxygen	26 75xd	17 56	10	20,000	6,537	1,939	618	31,252	46,157	18,575	416	14,228	12,123	2,194	3,773	
Indian Rubber Manfrs.	17 37	16 00	10	828	5,60	53	63	4,1	16,75	9,50	4	6,15	7,94	5,85	...	
5% C. R. P.	75 00	90 00	100	828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Indian Wood Products	40 02	45 50	10	2,000	1,600	443	78	2,030	1,996	1,576	2	4,177	443	1,129	...	
Indo Burma Petrol	26 62	24 12	10	10,000	2,744	11,731	107	15,595	9,417	4,978	24,185	2,922	7,963	5,666	...	
7% C. P. T.	89 75	84 00	100	5,000	...	149	117	33	...	...	1,327	...	20	12	...	
Investment & Finance	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
J. K. Comml. Corp. Ltd.	...	...	10	2,080	822	3	7	48,15	29	17	41,67	...	35,46	4	...	
J. K. Investment Trust	...	...	25	7,008	25,50	46	7	40,23	2	1	115,02	...	15,78	8,03	...	
B. Ord.	2 75	3 50	5	588	100	53	2	7,93	96	54	5,81	5,91	3,28	66	...	
James Wright	28 00	30 50	50	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% C. P.	0 69	0 81	1	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deferred	82 50	53 00	100	20,000	6,450	502	493	45,882	4,005	1,341	45,123	3,704	24,028	249	2,500	
Jardine Henderson	53 50	53 25	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	3,699	2,509	6	10,042	5,757	534	9	
5½% C. P. T.	6 00	6 00	10	7,200	800	...	—521	10,059	50,41	26,01	88	62,75	79,52	1,37	...	
Jeevanlal (1929) Ltd.	...	...	10	3,250	14,50	6,80	...	89,25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jenson & Nicholson	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7½% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kalimpong Ropeway	3 12	2 75	10	450	65	...	—1,28	1,38	5,97	2,63	9	1,34	33	13	...	
Kalyanpur Lime & Cement	103 00	102 00	100	1,815	33,15	61	1,71	31,49	48,08	1,38	51	12,92	34,90	7,22	5,71	
7% P. T.	80 00	80 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% 2nd Pret.	100 50	100 50	100	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deferred	...	...	25	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kangra Valley Slate	95 00	85 00	100	158	183	...	...	1,72	1,95	68	63	10	27	4,59	8	
Karanpura Development	14 25	7 75	10	1,500	1,900	542	176	3,199	4,455	1,318	2,004	83	760	1,829	2	
Founders	...	...	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kettlwell Bullen & Co.	143 00	150 00	100	4,000	902	1,600	218	3,368	201	114	7,768	...	5,218	16	...	
5½% C. P. T.	62 75	49 50	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4% C. P.	63 00	58 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kishore Trading Co.	75 00	75 00	100	2,000	175	24,15	53	4,03	1	...	46,77	...	1,45	1,24	...	
Kumardhubi Fireclay	22 75	24 00	100	3,000	452	7,660	53	4,896	15,989	4,883	41	3,267	3,841	905	197	
5½% R. C. P. T.	54 50	54 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5½% Debentures	96 00	86 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kasum Products	5 75	5 75	10	800	...	...	—5,28	29,70	39,27	13,15	11	17,44	6,34	41	...	
5½% R. C. P. T.	69 50	75 00	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4½% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Macfarlane & Co.	3 12	3 25	5	634	280	...	2	8,10	6,90	4,32	1,43	8,20	3,88	1,51	32	
Deferred	0 75	0 47	1	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Macneill & Barry	...	...	100	15,000	3,200	4,434	491	11,419	4,808	1,326	25,466	1,295	15,494	262	6,045	
5½% C. P. T.	62 75	...	100	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% Debentures	855 00N	840 00N	1000	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Martin Burn Limited	29 50xd	23 75	10	14,553	7,000	3,492	245	47,102	2,917	1,577	19,619	14,096	40,940	771	2,518	
5% C. P.	98 50	93 00	100	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4% Convertible Notes	600 00	515 00	500	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
McLeod & Co.	187 50	...	100	4,000	5,100	3,187	265	30,140	2,931	1,133	26,356	6,646	16,170	220	1,500	
5% 1st C. P. T.	52 25	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% 2nd C. P.	70 50	...	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deferred	400 00	465 00	...	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Convertible Notes	34 69	26 50	10	11,500	7,000	5,900	1,663	14,362	28,427	10,116	340	16,512	7,074	1,188	...	
Metal Box Co.	79 00	84 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% R. C. P. T.	10 25	6 66	10	4,000	...	...	—1,18	42,77	105,41	47,52	15	42,59	5,18	48	1,16	
Metal Corporation	50 00	80 00	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% C. P. T.	2 00	2 00	1	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Deferred	...	...	1000	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Midnapore Zamindary	19 75	15 00xd	100	9,400	...	4,247	—1,862	2,314	154	61	51	...	9,906	4,048	...	
Moradabad Water Supply	6 12	4 50	10	446	...	2	9	87	6,37	2,10	...	24	56	13	26	
C. & E. Morton (India) Ltd	...	...	10	885	842	2,00	...	12,78	24,08	13,33	70	14,72	5,37	50	...	
Motor & General Finance	...	...	25	250	11,00	4,00	10	70,63	63	24	11,42	26	82,39	1,60	...	
10% C. P.	...	...	20	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7% 2nd C. P.	...	...	10	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
7% 3rd C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
National Carbon Co.	30 37	24 44	10	20,000	2,500	5,855	2,842	12,982	21,482	6,134	303	19,319	5,112	1,098	3,000	
National Insulated Cable	33 06	24 00	10	4,000	40,60	34,62	1,44	191,29	63,81	41,53	8	118,30	168,98	7,70	...	
5½% Debentures	...	...	10	800	...	400	200	180	7,328	5,022	2,861	10	5,685	3,263	301	
National Rubber	16 50	11 58	5	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	88	
Ordinary P. P.	...	...	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% C. P.	88 00	...	5	750	...	3,27	...	7,55	18,10	1,03	5	...	67	4	5	
National Safe Deposit	...	...	...	659	...	57	—4,72	9,24	7,62	5,42	...	5,09	4,75	14	...	
National Tannery	0 30	2 40	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% C. P.	4 00	4 50	10	7,997	5,000	1,889	888	12,148	12,570	6,579	81	19,077	6,364	2,108	...	
National Tobacco Co.	16 75	9 44	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5% R. C. P.	72 00	60 00	100	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4½% R. C. P.	65 00	55 50	1000	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4½% Debentures	810 00	81 00	5	1,500	...	...	—1,03	8,58	15,86	2	...	15,79	24	6	6	
New India Building	0 50	0 50	50	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5½% C. P.	15 00	15 00	75	2,332	650	1,02	47	13,09	5	3	32,42	...	11,37	60	...	
New India Investment	33 00	40 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Octavius Steel & Co.	...	...	100	5,000	25,00	22,22	1,26	45,29	3,50	1,98	88,60	...	50,78	12,87	179	
6% C. P. T.	...	...	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Orient Paper	37 10	27 99	10	14,682	1,700	23,750	120	37,033	82,011	18,718	2,357	15,349	12,759	1,307	5,400	
5½% C. P.	90 25	80 00	100	7,186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5½% C. P.	62 50	57 00	100	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5½% C. P. T.	935 00	900 00	1000	10,000	...	3,141	3,756	26,598	32,568	11,779	3,033	7,981	3,844	218	11,000	
5½% Debentures	14 25	12 37	10	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Oriassa Cement	35 06	40 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
4½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries	Other Major	Sales	Stocks	Managing	Year	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT			
		and Wages	Expenses			Agents allowance and Commission		ended	Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)													
Orissa Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	2,878	752	8,877	1,305	179	6-57	1,720	(y)1994	20	20	29	
Port Shipping	Andrew Yule & Co.	1,930	1,982	4,294	...	21	12-57	(a)2,394	678	12	15	15	
Publicity Society	Directors	...	...	1,000	...	...	3-57	210	233	37	50	25	
Punjab Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	5	73	90	...	1	9-57	1	-57	nil	nil	nil	
Kallis India	Directors	5,491	162,078	173,777	21,136	...	8-58	1,820	(b)2,120	nil	nil	nil	
Reliance Firebrick	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Rohtas Industries	Directors	15.84	12.77	41.76	1.40	...	2-56	7.43	3.51	21	10	24	
	Sahu Jain Ltd.	16,482	118,209	148,963	25,120	734	3-58	(a)15,329	120,61	20	15	15	
	7 to 9% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9	
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	42	
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Scientific Instrument Co.	Directors	...	...	38,20	5,77	...	3-55	1,91	...	8	8	...	
Shaw Wallace & Co.	Directors	4,546	50,715	68,274	9,581	...	12-57	4,274	3,003	10	10	10	
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	
Shiva Jute Press	Kedarnath Mohanlal	50	...	...	...	6	6-55	Rs. 3,07	40	nil	1	nil	
Shree Gopal Paper	K. Ch. Thapar & Bros. pri.	3,663	15,860	31,039	1,410	528	12-57	5,494	4,933	12	12	12	
	6% C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8	
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Smith Stanistreet	Directors	11.89	97.60	113.82	40.30	...	6-56	7.51	5.29	20	20	10	
	10% Pref. Cum. as to 7%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	
Sonakunda Baling	Bird & Co. (Pak) Ltd.	3.44	186.39	200.88	52.00	6	2-55	-2.50	-2.32	nil	nil	7	
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	8	
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	5	
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Some Valley Port Cement	Directors	...	...	14,618	1,040	...	12-57	1,038	(g)798	6	3	6	
Star Co.	Directors	7	...	1.12	...	...	3-54	-49	-44	nil	nil	2	
Star Paper Mills	Bajoria & Co.	3,35	19.83	33.24	11.10	52	9-55 H	3.59	3.47	7	5	5	
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Star Trading & Inv.	Bajoria & Co.	7	...	25	...	3	6-53	-32	-14	nil	nil	nil	
Straw Products	J. K. Agents Private Ltd.	744	1,313	3,484	755	119	12-57	1,161	1,437	12	12	10	
Sutna Stone & Lime	Directors	476	429	1,557	45	...	12-57	334	197	17	13	11	
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Tide Water Oil	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	716	4,969	5,749	2,548	32	10-57	279	243	12	12	10	
Titagarh Paper Mills	F. W. Heilgers & Co. Private	12,3.6	37,320	81,457	670	908	3-58	11,664	14,524	23.60	23.75	21.25	
	Prefd. Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10	
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8	
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4	
Tungabhadra Industries	Cotton Agents	684	23,130	24,490	1,613	...	9-57	520	203	nil	nil	nil	
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Union Co.	Directors	6	...	1.58	...	...	3-54	12	-1.31	nil	nil	5	
United Flour	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	3.66	68.20	83.69	5.67	44	11-56	4.07	3.41	45	35	17	
Walford Transport	Directors	10.59	176.67	199.11	20.06	...	12-56	8.54	4.89	14	14	12	
	Prefd. Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	11	
SOUTHERN INDIA													
Aluminium Industries	Seshasayee Brothers Pri.	1,814	35,776	37,585	3,403	274	3-58	3,239	2,255	12	12	12	
Andhra Cement	Andhra Engineering Co. Pri.	1,199	4,272	7,637	43	19	12-57	(a)13,698	1,264	10	10	10	
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	
Andhra Scientific Co.	Srimanth Industries Pri. Ltd.	530	693	1,752	769	29	6-57	253	179	nil	nil	nil	
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil	
Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.)	Directors	793	3,027	6,660	977	...	12-57	10	148	nil	8	...	
Aspinwall & Co.	Directors	...	...	11,368	1,895	...	12-57	684	82	6	10	...	
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	
Bangalore Printing	Directors	171	180	459	231	...	12-57	79	84	10	10	10	
	Second Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Binny & Co.	Directors	...	...	11,398	940	...	12-57	2,840	3,065	10	10	10	
Central Scientifics	Guru Agencies Private	81	607	1,026	202	9	3-58	100	88	10	10	10	
	6% C. P. P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8	
Coimbatore Chem. & Fert.	Venus & Co.	...	...	8,92	...	5	3-55	11	15	5	7	nil	
East Coast Food Products	Sudarsanam S. Murthy Ltd.	82	39,71	57,52	5,59	21	3-54	1,65	2,40	nil	nil	nil	
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil	
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Enfield India	Directors	294	3,745	4,126	1,527	...	12-57	55	1	nil	nil	nil	
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	
Fertilisers & Chemicals	Seshasayee Bros. Private	3,303	10,105	17,400	1,731	80	12-57	(a)16,634	3,461	nil	nil	nil	
Forest Industries	Seshasayee Bros.	107	1,175	2,489	153	...	3-58	871	1,159	nil	nil	nil	
General Papers Ltd.	Gany & Co.	45	2,627	2,973	922	33	3-58	303	102	12	8	6	
Hyderabad Inv. Synd.	M. Amolakchand Bros. Ltd.	...	...	1,58	...	17	9-55	54	67	2	2	nil	
India Cements	Essen Pri. Ltd.	1,551	6,552	14,334	2,303	313	3-58	3,591	2,643	9	8	8	
	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	
Investment Trust of India	Kothari Mehta & Co., Pri Ltd.	...	...	83	...	7	9-58	60	65	5	5	4	
Jeyapore Mining	R. S. Indus'l Corp.	64	1,14	5,76	7,17	9	6-55	1,08	1,00	10	6	51	

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1959	March 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs. 000	Rs. 00	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Orissa Minerals	33 62	23 19	10	2,000	603	3,046	116	5,322	4,910	2,787	2,511	2,152	3,220	724	358
Port Shipping	14 37	15 75	10	1,408	625	1,867	20	994	4,486	924	150	127	794	282	...
Publicity Society	9 19	9 56	4	191	107	208	29	1,629	194	175	126	...	1,913	106	...
Punjab Minerals	...	...	10	300	...	...	-134	31	164	2	...	...	26	1	...
Railis India	65 50	27 50	100	22,500	...	1,094	-3,248	18,198	8,513	4,627	1,106	22,528	13,148	5,352	25
6% C. P. T.	70 75	61 50	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reliance Firebrick	25 00	19 00	10	600	3,19	7,43	51	15,93	33,79	23,63	...	7,92	13,09	1,89	...
Rohtas Industries	23 06	16 76	10	22,800	16 300	1,620	94	88,930	138,495	46,668	5,600	36,705	15,605	915	1,768
7 to 9 C. P.	116 00	113 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	62 00	58 00	100	6,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	910 00	910 00	1000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scientific Instrument Co.	17 00	10 31	10	999	1,45	1,29	4	14,91	1,71	...	72	5,80	18,27	1,16	...
Shaw Wallace & Co.	70 00	61 00	100	7,500	500	1,600	365	34,886	7,193	1,163	15,793	10,272	24,828	3,26	162
6% C. P. T.	53 00	65 00N	100	450	1,10	...	42	50	9,69	4,96	32	...	1,53	3	...
Shiva Jute Press	17 62	14 50	10	12,549	3,775	3,648	20	12,503	18,524	11,142	5,032	10,360	7,044	2,109	10,602
Shree Gopal Paper	108 00	98 00	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. P.	...	...	100	5,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% R. C. P.	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	950 00	950 00	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	960 00	950 00	1000	500	3,00	8,00	1,18	36,86	18,54	13,94	...	43,80	7,60	3,06	...
Smith Stanistreet	10 12	12 12	5	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10% Pref. cum. as to 7	57 00	51 50	50	500	5,02	16,73	-5,67	60,25	38,53	13,27	...	54,01	7,79	77	...
Sonakunda Baling	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	6 62	5 06	5	7,500	1,465	305	19	5,389	21,892	15,489	426	4,621	2,743	240	214
Some Valley Port Cement.	81 00	81 00	100	1,040	7,25	2,38	-85	7,26	14	5	16,74	32,25	25,47	89	3,41
Star Co.	12 19	11 25	10	3,000	3,00	3,50	14	37,07	65,85	31,03	28	32,25	25,47	89	...
Star Paper Mill	73 00	64 50	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% Debentures	...	...	25	500	...	40	-57	6,14	2	1	9,39	...	1,54	2	...
Star Trading & Inv.	8 00	8 00	10	1,500	2,800	6,715	3	3,036	11,344	1,656	1,875	1,209	989	572	...
Straw Products	14 00	14 50	10	323	22	140	31	586	1,143	545	16	86	321	80	...
Sutna Stone & Lime	19 25	20 12	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tide Water Oil	14 31	12 09	10	600	450	492	69	3,964	225	162	...	2,961	1,969	381	2,00
Titaghur Paper Mills	45 25	34 62	10	11,205	4,78	33,818	117	28,532	66,900	37,383	792	24,346	22,661	663	11,548
Prefd. Ordinary	4 03	4 03	24	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	140 00	131 50	100	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Cum. preference	83 50	78 75	100	1,500	...	17	-659	7,533	6,809	695	25	2,345	2,738	239	...
Tungabhadra Industries	...	...	10	3,059	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	...	1,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union Co.	75 00	75 00	100	1,250	7,50	4,62	-93	25,16	14	10	23,15	...	25,64	...	...
United Flour Mills	29 87	24 37	10	250	4,70	3,35	17	7,31	7,87	5,35	18	5,97	7,19	2,18	...
Walford Transport	2 28	2 00	1	841	10,00	8,00	1,67	27,60	12,00	7,87	41	31,44	16,56	4,75	47
Prefd. Ordinary	1 87	1 56	1	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH INDIA															
Aluminium Industries	19 75cd	13 75	10	7,996	2,000	1,425	50	16,873	7,407	3,438	...	10,124	10,709	409	3,133
Andhra Cement	10 15	12 00	10	7 102	300	328	50	8,043	15,341	5,219	601	3,898	1,354	135	...
6% Cum. preference	100 00	106 00	100	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra Scientific Co.	6 00	3 70	10	800	...	...	-487	1,588	926	534	...	858	842	28	...
5% C. P.	6 00	5 12	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aspinwell & Co. (Trav.)	6 00	8 25	10	1,000	...	365	-9	705	625	337	95	1,128	519	30	...
Aspinwell & Co.	7 00	8 25	10	3,588	44	1,045	16	4,813	3,200	1,712	596	2,178	5,262	196	...
6% c. p.	8 80	9 40	10	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore Printing	10 25	10 80	10	316	208	98	6	165	702	425	124	232	151	8	...
Second Ordinary	...	...	10	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binny & Co.	170 00	158 00cd	100	10,000	3,600	753	420	6,221	3,947	1,964	12,755	1,070	4,724	363	...
Central Scientifics	6 60	5 75	5	15	150	60	5	270	219	53	...	205	264	151	...
6% C. P. P	5 50	4 90	25	139	...	...	...	3,39	1,45	29	1	3,11	21	30	...
Coimbatore Chem & Fert	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast Food Products	...	...	10	1,454	...	...	-2,77	9,94	16,64	4,28	...	9,56	4,66	2	1 53
6% C. P.	...	...	100	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	5	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enfield Industries	10 00	10 00	10	797	...	...	5	3,276	2,265	92	...	1,848	110	107	37
6% C. P.	100 00	100 00	100	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fertilisers & Chemicals	8 35	5 22	10	34,588	...	...	-708	13,316	42,969	23,820	2,575	9,736	7,781	1,357	6,615
Forest Industries	3 00	2 90	24	1,992	...	...	-210	1,627	613	438	...	324	1,163	1,747	...
General Papers Limited	11 90	8 20	10	500	250	106	1	534	65	41	41	922	347	54	3
Hyderabad Inv. Synd.	...	...	50	2,142	1,00	...	1	2,65	...	...	11,52	...	9,65	3,91	...
India Cements	5 60	5 35	5	750	...	3,020	71	10,311	21,827	7,339	1,391	7,002	3,941	432	111
Ord.	...	...	25	10,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2 Cum. preference	94 50	84 75	100	2,985	40	188	4	114	...	...	1,138	...	7	100	...
Inv. Trust of India	70 00	55 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeyapore Mining	...	...	100	400	2,40	31	46	10,94	6,35	1,63	36	8,83	4,10	4	...

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1959	March 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
	Ra. np.	Ra. np.													
SOUTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Madras Indust Invt. Corp.	50 00	50 00	1000	12,756	...	2,75	7	5,98	...	...	36,48	9	93,58	6,22	...
Madras Safe Deposit	15 00	15 00	100	1,500	...	...	3	113	111	...	101	...	4	62	...
Madras Vanaspathi (a.z.)	...	...	10	186	...	...	7,64	24,42	38,80	...	...	1,19	99	5	60
Ordinary	...	...	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% C. P.	33 00	33 00	100	424	400	...	1	1,332	254	...	89	723	981	319	...
Varikar (Motor)	36 00	40 50	50	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	42 50	45 50	50	324	324	...	21	945	1,262	862	61	901	504	58	...
McDowell & Co.	...	...	100	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	...
5% C. P.	...	...	10	4,050	1,91	1,451	30	2,509	11,262	6,022	1,392	2,470	2,436	7,65	...
Mettur Chem. & Indl Corp.	12 75xd	9 55	10	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	92 75xd	88 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	83 00	83 00	100	1,792	...	...	-1,259	307	577	227	249	696	740	130	5
Modern Housing	...	...	100	1,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	10	2,481	623	96	17	2,168	5,470	3,443	310	1,783	1,022	196	...
Mysore Chem & Fert	8 85	6 85	10	600	400	152	25	485	802	499	24	425	577	32	...
Mysore Chem. Manfr	22 25	14 75	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	9 00	8 78	10	494	90	...	-1,30	4,46	6,38	1,71	33	3,38	55	7	...
Mysore Chroma	...	...	10	400	52	69	1	1,491	644	412	54	393	1,238	114	...
Mysore Coffee curing	11 40	10 80	10	938	60	257	4	800	653	437	436	576	819	188	...
Mysore Indus. & Test. Lab	7 20	6 57	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Lamp	18 40	15 00	10	556	535	384	12	489	1,164	640	...	1,252	530	19	...
4% C. P.	6 50	5 60	10	499	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	97	20	30	2
Mysore Match Co.	...	16 00	10	2,500	900	1,705	27	7,142	14,962	8,738	159	3,104	1,566	1,323	...
Mysore Paper	19 00	11 50	10	600	285	114	6	624	1,039	671	...	206	482	444	...
Mysore Stoneware Ptes	13 50	...	8	1,080	213	74	-51	355	129	...	312	655	465	110	...
Mysore Veg. Oil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Chemicals	...	...	10	670	...	...	-4,68	6,44	7,97	54	10	1,91	67	2	40
5% C. P.	...	...	10	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ogale Glass Works	...	...	5	1,487	3,60	3,05	-2,95	37,10	45,10	12,92	2,81	9,75	9,21	1,74	...
Perry & Co.	...	...	2	4,000	4,000	1,873	194	36,238	4,641	2,310	1,554	19,728	22,782	3,117	...
5% C. P.	8 35	8 00	10	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	...	4 10	1	500	350	22	75	13,039	1,045	384	12	2,107	1,014	91	...
Perry's Confectionery	3 85	...	25	1,505	5 00	14,00	2	52,93	85,73	31,91	6	22,63	9,47	1,02	...
Punalur Paper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radio & Electricals	6 25	5 95	5	1,500	125	1	10	2,160	769	214	1	2,253	984	2	...
Radio & Electricals Manfg.	16 70	13 00	10	2,447	150	55	24	4,501	2,927	1,317	36	2,948	907	28	...
Rane (Madras)	5 70	5 90	5	460	186	152	4	1,537	728	351	...	1,287	986	87	...
7% 'A' C. P.	5 70	4 90	5	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	4 55xd	4 70	5	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	4 40xd	...	1000	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simpson & Co.	...	...	10	7,500	2,500	10	1,887	20,422	14,009	7,263	16,355	7,778	1,175	265	...
Spencer & Co.	20 12	17 40	10	4,000	5,609	4,295	913	5,198	12,883	7,361	2,545	8,025	5,350	4,490	82
64% 'A' C. P.	8 00	7 25	10	2,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
84% 'B' C. P.	11 25	10 30	10	3,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thomas & Co. A. V (Allep.)	15 75	16 30	10	200	269	372	10	390	685	351	163	88	629	184	...
& Ordinary	...	...	100	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum Preference	69 00	73 00	100	121	...	...	9	116	41	31	6	253	285	72	...
A. V. Thomas & Co India	4 00	3 62	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum Pref.	6 50	6 50	10	200	...	...	325	6,048	10,482	4,831	...	2,662	560	627	...
Travancore Cements	10 00	8 50	10	5,000	...	5	2	584	1,200	423	25	635	150	2	...
Trav. Chem. & Manfg. Co.	12 00	14 12	10	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% R. C. P.	9 20	9 37	10	300	...	...	-80	4,07	14,96	3,85	...	81	99	33	...
Travancore Ogale Glass	5 50	2 20	10	998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Coffee Supply	...	...	15	600	3,00	1,85	18	9,31	6,42	4,20	3,44	10,21	3,95	54	...
United Elec. Industries	...	...	10	936	20	...	-95	1,624	623	115	...	1,504	341	146	...
5% C. P.	9 50	10 00	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanijnad Matches	...	...	6	270	...	...	-14	2,43	7,72	3,94	9	3,66	1,63	23	...
64% Cum. preference	...	...	10	450	...	49	-393	413	454	168	...	92	25	4	...
Vasant Soap Works	...	...	100	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% C. P.	...	...	100	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(m) After transferring Rs 200,806 from General Reserve.

(n) After writing back Rs 3,60,000 being excess amount of provision for taxation.

(o) After transferring Rs. 2,69,176 from General Reserve.

(p) After transferring Rs 300,000 from General Reserve.

(q) Bonus shares in the ratio of one fully paid up share for every five ordinary shares will be issued in lieu of Dividend.

(r) Includes Rs 17,96,170 being indemnity received from the Government of India.

(u) After transferring Rs 175,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 64,000 from Taxation Reserve.	(a2) After transferring Rs 50,000 from Reserve for repairs.	(a10) Includes Rs 65,536 being surplus on claim for assets destroyed by fire.
(v) After transferring Rs 2,00,000 from General Reserve.	(a3) After writing back Rs 110,265 being surplus Reserve for taxation.	(a11) After writing back Rs 2,400,000 being provision for taxation no longer required.
(w) After writing back Rs 200,000 being provision for taxation.	(a4) After writing back Rs 6,00,000 from provision for taxation.	(a12) After transferring Rs 279,920 from General Reserve.
(x) Bonus shares in the ratio of one Ordinary share for every Ordinary shares held will be issued in lieu of Dividend.	(a6) Includes Rs 112,671 being depreciation over-provided in previous years.	(a13) After transferring Rs 929,283 from Rehabilitation and expansion fund, Rs 300,000 workers amenities Reserve.
(y) After writing back Rs 1,00,000 from provision for taxation and Rs 3,500 from excess provision for law charges.	(a7) Includes Rs 308,219 being adjustment account of previous year and Rs 88,564 being provision for legal expenses written back	(a14) After transferring Rs 450,000 from Reserve Fund.
(z) After transferring Rs 2,50,000 from Investment Depreciation Reserve.	(a8) Includes Rs 15,28,843 being profit on sale of investments.	(a15) After transferring Rs 5,327,054 from General Res. No. 1 and Rs 145,561 from excess provisions.
(a1) After transferring Rs 80,000 from provision for	(a9) After transferring Rs 500,000 from General Reserve.	(a16) After writing back Rs 552,592 being provision towards shrinkage, handling losses &c. of Raw Materials and General Stores &c.

COAL

NAME	Managing Agents Agents, Secretaries	Colliery expenses	COAL		Sales	Stock	Managing Agents' Commission and allowances	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND %		
			Raisings	Despatches					Latest	Previous period	Latest	Pre- vious	Seco pre- vious
			(000) Tons	(000) Tons					Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
Amalgamated	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	14,542	861	859	16,788	66	147	3-58	1,659	(p)1,343	124	121	12
Associated Karanpura	K. L. Dutt & Co. Private	...	30	27	437	5	8	3-57	79	70	Nil	Nil	N
Associated Laikidih	44% R. C. Preference	...	21	22	377	1	2	3-57	46	17	Nil	Nil	N
Bagdigi Kujama	K. L. Dutt & Company Pri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	5% Debenture	...	2,94	58	60	10,14	30	9-53	2,31	2,03	5	4	...
Bengal Bhatdee	Purasham Co.	...	14,487	2,501	3,101	61,802	642	10-57	9,705	(b)7,329	174	174	17
Bengal Nagpur	44% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhalgora	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	...	...	43	46	8,10	47	12-56HY	75	93	12	64	...
Bharat	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-57	-22	16	Nil	Nil	...
Bhulanbararee	H. V. Low & Co. Privt.	...	6,85	61	57	11,60	1,43	9-55	-1,20	-1,15	Nil	Nil	...
Bhuranga	Sahu Jain Ltd.	...	4,69	4,62	87,69	4,91	...	6-57	7,57	7,65	54	54	...
Bokaro and Ramgur	44% Debentures	...	...	149	142	2,733	174	...	-79	-259	Nil	Nil	N
Borra	Directors	...	...	54	52	904	13	3-57	42	-29	Nil	Nil	N
Burrakur	Rain Saran Das & Rathor Pri	...	3,98	38	47	6,93	5,84	12-52 H	1,47	35	Nil	Nil	N
Central India	Anderson Wright	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Kurkend	F. W. Heilgers Private	...	2,476	152	151	3,081	67	12-57	220	(m)259	74	15	2
Churulia	64% C. P.	...	...	1,037	1,019	30,677	1,196	6-58	4,030	(l)3,992	84	74	...
Dhemo Main	Bird & Co. Privt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Indian (E)	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Equitable	6% 2nd C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghushick and Muslia	44% Debentures	...	4,195	310	297	5,728	190	3-58	950	771	5	5	...
Gourangdi	Hindustan Inv. Corporation	...	1,301	135	147	2,772	186	12-57	167	61	7	5	...
Guzdar Kajora	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hurriladidh	Macneill & Barry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joint Central	Macneill & Barry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalapehari	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karanpura Collieries	Macneill & Barry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katras Jheriah	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khas Kajora	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khas Shamapore	Bhatter's Agency	...	13,88	1,52	1,48	21,21	4,10	3-54	1,04	1,65	5	74	...
Kuadi	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakurka	Bhatter's Agency	...	45	14	8	1,00	1,85	3-54	-12	-8	Nil	Nil	...
Mahabir	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mundulpoor	Debtentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nazira	Oha Brothers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Beerbhoom	Macneill & Barry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Churulia	Villiers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Huntodih	Baipate Trust Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Joyrampore	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Manbhoom	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	...	360	86	79	1,432	150	2-58	163	-81	Nil	Nil	...
North Damuda	Bird & Co. Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North West	54% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ondal	Katras Jheriah	...	1,289	348	369	7,304	173	1-58	1,373	(r)1,170	65	65	6
Oriental	Khas Kajora	...	3,53	35	36	5,54	76	12-55 H	1,25	1,25	Nil	Nil	...
Parasoa	8% Preference (q)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pench Valley	Ramsaran Das & Rathor P. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pure Sitalpur	H. V. Low & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raneegunge	H. V. Low & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rewa	Daulat Rawatmull	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samsa	44% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Searsole	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seabpore	Jantia Brothers Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sendra	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Mahakali	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singareni	Business Development	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Karanpura	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talcher	Daulatram Rawat Mull	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union	5% Cumulative Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Ghushick	R. S. Das & Rathor Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Jamuria	Octavius Steel	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Laikidih	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) After writing back Rs 162,341 from provision for liabilities, Rs 57,638 being items relating to previous years, Rs 13,065 from provision for taxation and after providing Rs 134,136 for Labour Award.

(b) After writing back Rs 15,43,998 from provision for liabilities no longer required and Rs 7,57,328 being coal stock reserve.

(c) After transferring Rs 4,00,000 from General Reserve; and Rs 75,000 from Reserve for Reduction in valuation of Stores.

(d) After writing back Rs 1,07,867 being provision for liabilities and Rs 15,000 from provision for taxation.

(e) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from Gen Reserve.

(f) Includes Rs 60,190 being Refund of Income-tax.

(g) After transferring Rs 25,000 from General Reserve.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserve & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	Liquid Assets				
	March 1959	March 1958			Reserves	Other	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
Amalgamated	25 87	15 87	10	2,550	2,200	380	41	5,184	10,416	7,558	113	2,311	4,543	284	245
Asso. Karanpura	4 94	3 00	10	900	...	...	-87	294	1,079	71	...	21	199	5	24
44% R. C. preference	50 50	24 50	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	154	25	15
Asso. Laikidih	3 00	1 62	10	800	...	...	-49	184	1,108	206	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	...	...	500	210	...	90	1	3,21	21,72	4,51	...	68	3,34	2,29	...
Bagdigi Kujama	3 51	4 11	10	2,009	10,000	5,513	1,148	24,575	63,812	44,160	1,310	13,334	16,177	3,463	...
Bengal	302 00	209 00	100	10,000	10,700	5,513	1,148	24,575	63,812	44,160	1,310	13,334	16,177	3,463	...
44% C. P. T.	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Bhatdee	4 03	5 88	10	449	...	88	1	4,31	9,25	5,69	...	...	314	285	...
Bengal Nagpur	12 75	15 00	10	225	385	132	-139	191	2,482	2,249	354	...	41	165	...
Bhalgora	7 37	6 50	10	1,597	1,00	3,73	-2,42	14,28	17,74	22,98	...	2,86	4,88	6	...
Bharat	7 31	5 87	10	4,000	2,75	...	2	5,185	14,483	7,759	2,063	1,646	4,972	57	...
54% C. P. T.	48 75	44 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debenture	900 00	900 00	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhulanbararee	6 00	13 25	10	715	662	771	-645	1,773	5,524	3,844	64	463	1015	53	...
Bhuranga	2 06	2 00	10	1,000	...	...	-1,130	1,422	1,761	715	31	48	138	12	18
Bokaro & Ramgur	14 00	13 00	10	1,600	4	16,84	-79	19,35	68,15	40,00	...	9,42	23,23	7	...
44% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borra	18 81	17 00	10	750	636	1,814	27	871	4,670	2,771	1,100	218	1,173	62	36
64% C. P.	83 50	86 75	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burrakur	18 54xd	23 25	10	9,092	1,827	15,610	99	11,205	44,178	20,854	3,016	4,597	11,105	99	342
7% C. P.	102 50xd	101 50	100	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 2nd C. P. T.	5 95xd	7 47	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures	870 00	870 30	1000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	8 37	6 94	10	4,997	...	82	11	1,421	5,520	1,760	170	716	1,566	249	...
Churulia	9 75	12 00	10	800	6	1,285	9	1,178	5,076	3,404	...	340	864	376	25
Central Kurkend	3 81	1 50	10	600	149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhemo Main	10 12	7 25	10	1,600	...	...	-68	3,013	5,447	3,185	...	5,22	1,696	66	...
East Indian (E)	24 25	20 69	10	240	100	263	27	238	1,082	764	231	92	236	71	...
Equitable	30 87	26 87	100	2,964	3,400	5,925	60	20,151	43,455	31,210	1,576	7,562	15,525	8,26	...
6% C. P.	100 00	90 00	100	4,835	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	100 00	97 00	100	1,000	2,00	...	16	13,03	10,77	3,74	3,00	8,17	11,52	22	...
Ghushick & Muslia	15 00	16 12	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	100 00	95 00	100	375	...	...	-1,63	2,55	6,71	60	...	2,31	41	6	...
Gourangdi	7 00	6 12	100	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	40 00	40 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	10	650	...	...	-25	170	811	368	...	53	287	9	...
Guzdar Kajora	8 25	1 69	10	800	2,50	...	...	6,44	2,458	1,967	49	3,94	3,88	3,72	...
Hurriladidh	14 12	16 00	10	242	...	...	-2,60	5,03	16,24	12,08	...	51	19	...	...
Joint Central	2 00	1 25	10	2,200	...	500	-551	400	3,053	1,117	19	1	616	467	10
Kajura	1 69	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C.P.R.	22 00	20 00	10	350	431	135	-179	526	1,476	756	...	215	298	28	...
Kalapehari	116 00	89 00	100	2,000	...	280	11	1,178	3,512	718	2	290	798	435	140
Karanpura	55 50	44 50	100	990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% C. P. T.	73 00	54 25	10	500	1,860	106	169	2,613	4,973	3,904	729	733	1,958	697	...
Katras Jheriah	9 50	3 75	10	138	...	...	-1,83	11,03	13,53	6,93	...	2,35	3,55	1	...
Khas Kajora	7 25	5 00	10	193	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% Preference (a)	1 06	1 06	10	900	...	...	-390	429	1,074	380	...	61	176	7	...
Khas Shamphore	2 75	2 75	10	1,100	68	...	14	1,94	16,87	10,94	2,95	1,58	3,26	5	...
Kuadi	15 31	10 12	10	900	6,82	4,50	5	7,72	28,37	22,65	8,36	1,69	11,65	49	...
Lakurka	12 25	10 00	10	400	1,80	...	9	4,30	6,18	3,88	1,36	51	6,81	21	...
Mahabir	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% R. C. P.	1 75	1 50	10	566	...	...	-11,29	23,13	18,81	7,96	...	2,67	4,73	10	...
Mundulpoor	7 25	6 37	10	748	225	...	55	481	1,343	990	649	99	269	138	...
Nazira	21 00	14 37	10	1,776	...	1,958	83	3,386	13,010	9,497	4	1,422	2,273	1,91	...
New Beerboom	10 00	10 69	10	200	...	...	-4,20	5,52	11,76	3,92	...	3,40	87	30	2
7% C. P.	2 00	1 50	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Churulia	2 50	2 50	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	400	...	...	-2,09	6,02	7,54	1,96	...	1,39	2,57	25	13
44% Debentures	4 00	2 05	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Huntodih	44 00	60 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum Preference	3 50	3 50	10	455	...	...	-266	16	454	273	...	3	19	2	...
New Joyramphore	12 06	10 56	10	600	75	1	134	1,190	3,317	2,281	37	532	340	54	...
New Manbhoom	1 25	0 94	24	250	...	76	-274	2,043	2,080	812	2	372	420	33	...
North Damuda	23 87	18 37	10	115	310	76	26	250	1,386	924	...	56	307	187	...
North West	21 00	13 37	74	158	...	946	42	176	398	278	2,250	...	247	121	...
Partly Paid Ord	12 00	16 75	10	750	624	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ondal	91 50	95 00	100	200	110	25	49	3,771	5,393	2,397	2	594	1,506	44	312
64% C. P.	8 00	8 60	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	...	...	10	834	20	...	3	1,419	1,938	9,36	753	154	749	8	...
5% Debentures	15 00	13 37	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parasana	42 50	45 25	100	1,575	1,500	205	36	3,339	5,995	4,269	407	1,497	2,758	165	102
54% R. C. P.	25 00	19 31	10	250	10	...	...	2,00	7,80	2,80	60	64	1,51	7	...
Pench Valley	6 25	7 00	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pure Sitalpur	...	...	10	2,400	7,32	12,85	23	19,09	124,35	87,36	8	7,96	17,86	60	...
Debentures	15 00	11 00	10	1,350	635	343	25	3,362	4,117	3,252	370	1,225	2,073	1,062	...
Ranoongunge	17 75	14 50	10	3,750	350	3,362	21	4,131	9,506	2,638	163	650	3,722	209	...
Rewa	12 94	12 00	24	250	...	71	11	3,92	13,93	12,37	...	86	4,70	11	...
Sania	4 75	4 88	7	280	770	155	48	407	2,924	1,999	327	107	295	406	...
Sareole	26 25	23 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	...	...	100	800	473	18	1	111	52	29	719	...	355	305	...
5% Cum. preference	12 12	8 00	10	550	...	...	-315	156	862	399	...	79	135	15	...
Sindra	4 19	3 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sree Mahakali	...	...	10	6,321	5,153	4,344	17	36,875	55,810	26,162	823	14,946	6,896	425	...
Debentures	13 44	9 00	10	1,750	332	715	9	953	3,902	1,700	6	192	928	155	265
Singareni	12 56	9 00	10	800	657	720	10	307	1,169	28	2,021	17	305	...	...
South Karanpura	18 00	13 75	24	1,000	...	13	-3,70	8,34	31,30	15,44	1	1,60	2,25	4	...
Standard	1 62	1 44	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talcher	...	...	10	350	230	50	178	338	1,915	1,479	...	80	593	37	...
Debentures	14 25	14 00	10	1,256	...	75	39	11,63	55,42	22,01	...	4,32	4,50	9,73	95
Union	11 44	10 00	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Collieries	83 00	88 00	10	700	...	...	-85	6,82	10,82	...	...	2,14	90	9	...
5% C. P.	13 00xd	12 05	10	800	...	...	-3,49	4,468	5,861	2,758	...	2,89	1,412	14	2
West Ghushick	6 72	5 50	10	600	...	...	-35	4,72	1,033	303	...	27	263	23	...
West Jamarua	2 94	2 12	10	4,998	...	89	8	2,018	7,081	2,721	150	551	1,680	372	...
West Lakshidih	6 41	5 50	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MILLS

NAME	Managing Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER SHARE		
											Latest	Previous	Semi-Annual
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA													
Ahmed Advance	Tata Industries Private	49,144	1,016	6,650	15,345	5,162	...	6-58	(a)10529	(a)3394	5	5	
Ahmed Mfg. & Calico	Karanchand Premchand Pri.	139,120	2,372	290,40	852,56	266,99	14,87	3-57	151,25	125,47	24	24	
	44% 1st Cum. preference										44	44	
	44% 2nd Cum. preference										44	44	
	44% 3rd Cum. preference										44	44	
Ajit Mills	Chinubhai Naranbhai	25,376	513	4,715	12,347	2,055	50	12-57	(a)3736	815	14	16	
	44% 'B' R. C. preference										44	44	
	5% 'C' R. C. preference										5	5	
	44% 'D' R. C. preference										44	44	
Apollo Mills	Rajputana Textiles Pvt. & Co.	56,468	898	10,138	16,805	5,344	14	12-57	1,739	1,035	nil	94	
Arvind Mills	Narottam Lalbahai	66,412	1,216	15,976	33,520	5,498	606	12-57	6,710	8,782	35	35	
	5% Cum. preference T.										44	44	
	44% Cum. preference T.										44	44	
	44% R. C. preference T.										44	44	
Asoka Mills	Lalbahai Dalpatbhai	37,368	914	9,653	20,308	2,010	103	12-57	1,594	3,601	30	30	
	5% C. P. T.										44	44	
	44% R. C. P. T.										44	44	
Azam Jahi Mills	Government of Andhra	36,136	716	11,297	15,013	6,727	...	9-57	807	1,512	34	34	
B. R. Cotton	Directors	58,596	1,021	9,952	17,706	2,382	...	3-58	624	890	nil	nil	
	6% Cum. preference										104	104	
	44% Debentures										10	10	
Binod Mills	B. Ram. Balchand	60,640	1,338	141,15	203,58	28,53	6,69	12-55	24,54	6,30	104	104	
Bombay Dyeing	Nowrojee Wadia & Sons Private	223,552	3,984	19,269	80,222	24,245	818	12-57	(a)13,173	9,938	10	10	
Central India	Tata Industries Private	115,188	2,062	11,206	24,613	6,592	...	6-58	4,261	2,079	nil	nil	
	5% Cumulative preference										22	22	
Century Spg. & Mfg.	Birla Brothers Ltd.	126,752	2,752	43,051	74,012	20,278	292	12-57	(x)8,893	(a)11,426	124	124	
Coorla Spg. & Wvg.	Cawasjee Jehangir & Co.	24,848	680	10,169	16,432	265	76	12-55	(a)41,459	1,965	124	124	
Dawn Mills	Ramnarain Sons Ltd.	40,962	...	90,98	134,77	10,42	1,65	12-55	14,70	6,01	30	12	
Edward Textiles	P. Rubna Sons	48,718	928	13,563	25,419	4,987	36	12-57	(a)7-201	10,24	24	8	
Elphinstone Spg.	Director	41,300	886	9,297	17,313	7,672	...	12-57	150	1,278	nil	10	
	7% C. P.										7	7	
Empire Dyeing & Mfg.	W. H. Bardy & Co. Ltd.	...	...	951	3,490	88	30	12-57	317	322	20	20	
Finlay	James Finlay & Co. Ltd.	49,528	784	9,641	23,756	4,567	134	12-57	(a)15,190	2,126	20	13	
Golak Mills	F. F. Campbell & Co. pri.	74,286	...	17,360	25,466	6,920	151	12-57	(a)16,163	1,884	15	15	
	6% Debentures										15	15	
Gold Mohur	James Finlay & Co.	45,268	1,108	8,565	19,163	6,479	133	12-57	1,452	2,109	6	4	
Hind Mills	Hind Agencies Private	71,596	1,387	185,72	324,27	115,33	2,80	6-56	22,77	15,63	5	5	
	5% C. P.										35	35	
Hindustan Spg.	Directors	49,448	1,122	11,701	16,327	...	...	3-58	(a)17,1536	3,142	44	44	
India United	Agarwal & Company	244,300	6,278	452,71	785,13	198,47	5,03	12-55	62,06	2,43	94	nil	
	Deferred										184	11	
Indore Malwa	Directors	51,180	1,420	14,401	25,920	9,217	...	12-57	289	2,268	6	11	
Khatav Maknaji	Khatav Maknaji & Co. Private	92,852	1,489	14,999	47,049	7,511	155	6-58	2,758	4,698	10	10	
Kohinoor Mills	4% Cum. Preference	128,504	1,846	27,904	52,725	13,687	180	12-57	253	5,250	18	18	
	Killick Industries Limited										18	18	
Lalshahi Cotton	Directors	48,996	1,219	11,599	24,752	4,531	...	12-57	(1)418	2,702	6	17	
	5% Cum. preference T.										5	5	
Mafatlal Fine Spg.	N. C. Puroshotamdas & Co.	51,996	896	11,525	21,025	2,120	212	12-57	(a)18,3225	4,317	15	18	
	44% 1st R. C. P.										44	44	
	44% 2nd R. C. P.										44	44	
Marsden Spg. & Mfg.	Marsden Agents Co. Pri.	23,508	482	6,660	14,445	4,239	...	12-57	(a)19,851	1,365	6	7	
Minerva Mills	N. Sirur & Company Private	39,896	784	13,054	4,984	...	...	12-57	(w)4	5,39	nil	6	
Model Mills	B. A. Dadabhai & Co.	52,408	952	89,83	141,66	36,34	54	6-55	4,85	7,72	nil	16	
Modern Mills	N. Sirur & Company Private	49,000	644	9,110	16,281	6,529	54	10-57	801	1,097	10	16	
	5% Debentures										...	...	
Monogram Mills	M. Bakubhai & Sons. Private	27,460	528	6,751	15,126	6,703	...	12-57	618	1,346	6	7	
Morarjee Goolaldas	Piramal Sons Private Ltd.	70,416	1,652	15,910	36,606	12,196	265	6-58	(i)3,466	(n)2,843	15	14	
	44% Cum. preference										44	44	
Mysore Spinning	N. Sirur & Company Private	50,480	500	12,150	18,030	6,835	42	2-58	(a)724	9,05	10	18	
	44% Cum. preference T.										44	44	
New City of Bombay	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	45,944	432	7,941	13,919	1,813	...	12-57	(e)136	(m)620	5	10	
New Commercial	Tricunial Bhogilal	45,836	866	10,937	21,686	4,085	105	12-57	(a)20,354	2,835	10	10	
	4% 2nd R. C. P.										4	4	
New Great Eastern	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	49,012	1,018	9,716	19,744	4,046	...	12-57	(f)225	(p)514	nil	10	
	54% Cum. preference T.										54	54	
New Kaiser-I-Hind	Directors	54,052	12,67	13,135	24,405	12,874	...	3-58	2,181	702	nil	5	
	5% C. P.										nil	6	
New Shorrock Spg	Mafatlal Chandulal & Co.	51,100	907	12,358	25,651	2,695	462	12-57	(a)15,549	6,230	24	32	
Osmanshahi Mills	Government of Andhra	37,788	902	9,475	11,070	5,901	...	9-57	(j)13	538	nil	3	
Podar Mills	Podar Sons Private	32,600	930	93,70	143,31	18,75	1,12	12-56	11,25	10,99	12	12	
	4% Cum. preference										4	4	
Rohit Mills	Directors	33,156	648	9,050	22,117	7,028	...	12-57	1,235	3,108	54	54	
	54% Cum. preference T.										4	4	
	4% R. C. P. (2nd)										4	4	
	4% R. C. P. (5th)										4	4	
Sassoon & Alliance	David Sassoon	9,520	277	11,06	17,91	1	10	12-54	(z)-1.48	(k)40	5	74	
Sassoon Spinning	M. G. Inv. Corporation Pri.	94,864	2,127	252,67	488,68	30,71	3,29	12-56	39,91	17,71	20	174	

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	LIQUID ASSETS					
	March 1959 Rs. np	March 1958 Rs. no.			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others	
																Rk. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA																
Ahmed Advance	130 00	126 08	100	4,000	1,679	1,318	11	13,480	18,993	6,955	839	9,612	1,509	463	27	
5% Cum. Preference	83 50	80 50	100	1,000												
54% Debentures	950 00	975 00	1000	3,000												
Ahmed Mfg. & Calico			125	137.50	132.27	217.38	1.18	200.19	514.70	256.08	3.65	268.26	95.10	30.55	61.66	
44% 1st. cum. preference			125	200												
44% 2nd. cum. preference			50	800												
44% 3rd. cum. preference			50	1,933												
Ajit Mills			200	1,100	1,914	964	2	4,703	5,945	3,561	125	3,600	2,604	495		
44% 'B' R. C. P.			100	200												
5% 'C' R. cum. pref.			100	200												
44% 'D' R. cum. pref.			25	125												
Apollo Mills	1 18	1 86	2	5,000	38	515	1,280	10,469	10,691	4,403	932	5,987	1,211	30		
Arvind Mills			100	4,000	19,000	11,312	29	7,365	21,778	11,067	11,463	12,382	6,669	3,106		
5% cum. preference T.			100	525												
44% cum. preference T.			100	1,050												
44% R. cum. pref. T.			100	1,000	10,000	4,017	1	6,182	9,992	6,729	3,224	6,129	7,690	2,331		
Asoka Mills			100	600												
5% Cum. preference T.			100	600												
44% R. C. P. T.			100	7,200	1,205	577	75	17,097	18,765	6,845	2,379	10,614	1,086	88		
Azam Jahi Mills	53 30	57 00	100	4,000	1,606	800	6.7	4,145	11,799	7,724	456	4,068	3,130	10		
B. R. Cotton	16 00	24 50	100	1,000												
3% C. P.	42 50	50 00	100	1,000												
44% Debenture			100	800	22.34	1.81	103.12	150.46	61.57	8.25	69.20	28.38	5.16			
Binnod Mills			25	60,000	12,60	28,538	86	24,776	79,531	39,340	3,847	26,217	12,633	1,370		
Bombay Dyeing	60 30	56 70	100	25,098	5,750											
Central India	90 50	92 00	100	4,687	1,407	1,088		37,990	35,544	15,186	3,290	14,022	1,307	441	6,493	
5% cum. preference	339 00	336 25	500	5,000												
Century Spg. & Mfg.	482 00	437 25	100	10,942	20,184	7,775	4,261	48,353	74,532	26,998	1,117	31,172	6,391	1,969		
Coorla Spg. & Wvg.	133 75	106 25	100	2,600	1,173	1,658	58	5,802	11,337	6,780	84	5,919	664	68		
Dawn Mills.	80 00	86 00	50	1,600	12,63	13,31	2.17	37.92	69.11	52.46*	90	28.73	19.18	16.57		
Edward Textiles	215 50	250 00	200	3,400	3,751		1,115	7,859	11,299	6,928	1,368	6,680	1,409	63		
Elphinstone Spg.	30 00	47 50	50	3,000	1,000	671	99	7,331	13,315	8,121	50	9,791	1,739	72		
7% C. P.	65 00	71 30	15	2,500		447	1	857	2,114	1,535	219	171	483	1,292		
Empire Dyeing & Mfg.					510											
Finlay	273 00	282 00	100	5,000	3,704	2,850	37	9,042	16,734	8,906	1,019	9,787	1,984	16		
Gokak Mills	140 00	157 00	100	4,881	3,313	727	4	7,679	13,600	7,714	209	8,149	2,563	40	3,750	
6% Debentures			100	4,000			10	5,861	9,492	6,137	81	10,708	1,624	2		
Geld Mohur	192 50	205 00	100	5,000	2,374	2,524	25	127.39	144.07	82.06*	10	124.26	20.36	65		
Hind Mills			100	5,000	4.27	5.46										
5% C. P.			100	2,000												
Hindustan Spg.	4800 00	4590 00	1000	1,200	4,994	8,016	687	5,314	18,927	12,907	878	9,713	3,109	315		
44% R.C.P.T.	992 50	992 50	1250	250												
India United	8 75	9 96	100	200.00	58.19	6.08	1.93	196.03	469.16	339.00*	2.84	282.78	85.65	8.80		
Deferred	1 10	1 32	1	5,000												
Indore Malwa	96 00	116 00	100	5,000	116	1,755	1,177	15,990	15,976	12,132	2,605	11,154	4,608	4,083		
Khatav Mankaji	175 00	158 00	100	5,985	2,848	1,937	30	20,851	33,260	23,944	1,670	17,197	6,023	439		
4% Cum. preference	74 00	72 30	100	2,992												
Kohinoor Mills	255 00	286 50	100	10,000	1,700	10,973	53	19,875	36,776	28,494	720	29,419	4,088	89		
Lakshmi Cotton	376 25	440 00	250	3,200	3,118	3,222	2	9,477	18,450	12,578	771	9,499	3,197	27	1,158	
5% cum. preference T.	159 50	170 50	250	1,600												
Mafatlal Fine Spg.	390 00	345 00	100	5,800	3,654	8,645	25	3,560	18,984	13,123	7,627	6,959	3,017	558		
44% 1st. R. C. P.	86 00	86 00	100	1,450												
44% 2nd. R. C. P.	92 00	92 00	100	1,450												
Marden Spg. & Mfg.		72 00	200	2,731	2,661	862	30	6,503	7,777	5,013	92	6,521	2,789	479		
Minerva Mills	62 00	72 00	250	2,960	1,149	1,59	20	10,030	9,311	5,189	936	7,724	1,428	86		
Model Mills	130 00	170 00	50	9,314	392	21.99	25.59	84.32	169.26	78.82*	25	7.68	7.89	2.72		
Modern Mills	46 00		50	3,318	2,100	2,527	43	6,716	12,884	6,799	124	8,847	8.6	35		
5% Debenture			200	1,200		461	12	7,575	7,427	4,899	75	8,402	2,482	162		
Monogram Mills			100	2,600	3,000	2,090	22	14,751	27,533	20,042	14	16,993	1,372	43		
Morarjee Goudas	220 00	205 00	100	5,175	2,150											
44% cum. preference	70 00	8 00	50	1,725	3,177	822	28	11,427	11,365	7,250	2,795	9,935	1,767	70		
Mysore Spinning	79 00	28 50	50	2,484												
44% cum. preference	28 25			745												
New City of Bombay	87 00	100 00	100	2,400	1,680	882	1	2,992	8,211	4,870	8	3,086	427	1,094		
New Commercial			100	6,300	1,363	1,489	21	12,330	14,438	10,262	1,243	9,262	7,196	151		
4% 2nd. R. C. P.			100	525												
New Great	208 00	207 00	100	3,000	1,061	410	299	4,038	10,183	6,337	10	5,633	569	147		
54% C. P.	131 00	145 00	200	800												
New Kaiser-I-Hind	57 50	81 50	100	4,500		40	1.0 7	16,536	12,454	9,733	1,164	13,658	3,401	281		
5% C. P.	74 50	80 00	125	1,500												
New Shorrock Spg.				5,200	5,434	3,720	93	9,728	15,549	10,788	3,613	7,423	6,526	1,358	493	
Omanabahi Mills	41 00	48 00	100	8,773	3,884	46		9,683	17,383	6,786	718	9,960	934	78		
Pedar Mills	130 00	145 00	100	4,000	35,00	10.65	4.72	47.20	48.70	24.25	32.60	28.60	22.77	39.16		
4% Cum. Preference	61 50	72 00	100	1,000												
Rohit Mills			100	4,875	1,504	1,652	10	16,267	13,375	7,360	141	12,099	6,726	333		
5% C. P. T.			100	1,000												
4% R. C. P. [2nd.]			100	200												
44% R. C. P. [5th.]			100	250												
Sassoon & Alliance	9 76	8 00	10	500	3.95	3.68	1.72	4.57	21.22	19.01		6.93	4.35	1.97		
Sassoon Spinning	45 00	35 15	10	3,700	66.37	52.27	1.66	57.24	158.86	120.29	1.89	92.48	24.35	17.19		

COTTON

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
				Materials							Latest	Pre- vious	Seco- nd Pre- vious
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)													
Sholapur Spinning	Morarka & Co. Half. Ord. 3% R. Cum. preference	95,332	2,234	106,34	127,51	92,54	28	3-55	-23.04	-60.15	nil	nil	nil
Shorrock Spinning	Maftalal Chandulal Ahmed...	36,648	720	7,865	18,268	1,518	230	12-57	(a22)3,115	3,511	20	30	25
Shree Niwas Cotton	Marwar Textiles (Agency) ... 4% R. Cum. preference	69,070	1,640	21,120	28,994	19,235	50	12-57	964	2,923	8	12	...
Shree Sajjan Mills	G. Liladhar & Co.	17,880	440	25,75	60,56	13,77	22	3-55	1,81	42	nil	nil	nil
Shri Ambica	H. Kalidas & Company ... 5% Cum. preference (2nd) ...	94,128	1,733	14,863	45,764	7,720	684	12-57	7,351	9,541	25	30	54
Simplex	F. F. Campbell & Co. Pri.	34,840	1,274	15,092	23,126	5,838	82	3-58	(a23)1,81	(a24)1,335	17	17	24
Standard	Maftalal Gagalbhai & Sons ... 4% 1st R. C. P. 4% 2nd R. C. P.	97,588	2,409	26,028	57,926	6,059	678	12-57	(a24)8,838	11,125	22½	22½	20
Swadeshi Mills	Tata Industries pri. Ltd. ... 5% Cum. preference	72,236	2,000	15,219	28,689	8,113	89	12-57	2,298	4,476	9	14	12
Swan Mills	James Finlay & Co. Ltd.	39,328	551	11,417	24,585	4,410	156	12-57	1,874	2,566	25	25	25
Tata Mills	Tata Industries Pri. Ltd. ... 5% Debentures	65,448	1,800	15,201	34,643	7,323	50	12-57	1,246	2,680	8	14	16
Victoria Mills	Mangaldas Mehta ... 4% R. Cum. preference	50,056	958	88,44	186,54	9,83	6,08	12-55	12,96	10,44	20	15	15
Vijaya Mills	H. Achralal & Co. ... 4% 2nd Cum. Preference T.	36,176	780	7,960	19,487	3,697	73	12-57	1,432	2,090	8	10	4
Vishnu Cotton	4½% 3rd. R. Cum. Pref. T. ... Directors 7% Cum. preference T.	47,240	1,331	10,209	24,982	3,998		12-57	(b)-891	(a)1,910	4½	4½	4½
NORTHERN INDIA													
Besanti Cotton	Calcutta Agency ... 6½% C. P. 5½% Debentures	13,044	356	26,320	7,418		47	12-57	543	613	6	6	5
Bengal Laxmi Cotton	Directors Ordinary Partly Paid Ordinary Partly Paid 5% R. C. P.	6,601			12,553	3,635	19	3-57	570	977	10	10	10
Bengal Nagpur	Directors 7% C. P.	29,936	810		9,023	2,737		12-56	(w) 171	(b) 882	nil	nil	nil
Birla Cotton	Birla Brothers Private	39,896	1,088	26,910	38,434	5,821	99	3-58	1,312	2,859	7½	15	15
Bowrah Cotton	Kettlewell Bullen & Co. Ltd. 8% 'A' C. P. 7% 'B' Pref.	42,960	841		18,108	5,655		12-57	116	(q) 2,348	nil	nil	nil
Campana Textiles	Begg Sutherland & Co. Private		591	3,426	6,640	3,232	18	12-57	412	1,007	nil	5	5
Dalhi Cloth	Bharat Ram Ch. Ram & Co. Pri. Ordinary 4½% 1st 2nd C. P. 4% 3rd C. P. 5½% 4th C. P. 5½% Debenture	141,180	2,352	1224.47	2361.13	778.94	15.34	6-56	236.49	242.41	10	9	9
Damber Mills	Kettlewell Bullen & Co. Debentures	42,944	518		17,383	6,449		12-57	-337	754	nil	6	2
Elgin Mills	Begg Sutherland 8% C. P. 5% C. P.	48,452	1,198	18,000	36,147	4,577	4,11	9-57	5,486	(a)5,432	10	12½	10
Jagatjit Cotton	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Pri. 5% C. p. p. Debentures	26,360	530		24,927	2,045	405	1-58	4,450	4,120	11½	5	5
Jay Shree Textiles	Birla Brothers Private Ltd. 5½% Debentures			4,846	8,835	2,368		12-57	1,150	1,037	5	3½	nil
Kesoram Cotton	Birla Brothers Ltd. 7% C. P.	74,672	1,992	25,766	48,630	13,079	50	3-58	920	4,557	2½	7½	10
Mohini Mills	Chakravarti Sons & Co. Ordinary 5% R. C. P.	23,484	435	84,24	230,24	40,29	9,21	12-56	30,52	45,01	12½	12½	12½
Muir Mills	Indian Tex. Syndicate 6% C. P.	88,640	1,834	145,19	218,04		60	12-55	-5,06	-10,24	nil	nil	nil
New Victoria	J. P. Srivastava & Sons Deferred 6% C. P.	70,072	1,333	127,27	224,66	41,04	67	12-55	(a2)37,64	-3,91	nil	nil	nil
Oriam Textiles	B. Patnaik & Co. 5% R. C. P.	47,728	864	129,13	208,46	47,53	36	3-53	(a6)12,58	31,12	nil	nil	3
Raza Textiles	J. P. Srivastava & Sons. 6½% 'A' C. P. 6½% 'B' C. P.	34,532	600	6,617	11,409	7,736		12-57	-440	401	nil	nil	nil
Sutlej Cotton	Birla Brothers Private	27,340	992	120,18	302,89	62,55	6,59	3-57	72,63	105,28	60	60	60
Swadeshi Cotton	Jaipuria Brothers Ltd. Prefd. Ord. 6% C. P.	112,216	2,081	400,01	811,72	208,72	6,52	12-56	64,23	53,72	7½	7½	7½

Includes Stock on hand.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserve & Surplus including latest allocation			Sundry Liabilities	Cross Block	Depreci- ation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1959	March 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)															
Sholapur Spinning	428 75	425 00	1000	1,590	126,86	29,53	-1,70,07	253,16	293,66	204,66	19,76	118,88	55,09	1,72	...
Half. Ordinary	...	...	500	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% R. C. P.	...	...	100	3,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shorrock Spinning	...	...	100	2,925	5,411	1,550	18	4,988	10,070	7,348	579	3,917	3,678	3,904	...
Shree Niwas Cotton	155 00	149 00	100	8,000	3,870	600	59	19,627	12,706	6,773	7,211	14,719	3,974	36	631
4% R. C. P.	62 00	68 00	100	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	94	38,81	1,85	27	...
Shree Sajjan Mills	...	...	100	2,615	...	27	-66	34.83	36.43	17,73*	...	...	...	...	...
Shri Ambica	...	...	100	5,796	21,828	7,046	176	8,263	21,782	11,758	4,207	12,906	12,730	4,503	...
5% cum. preference	...	...	100	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% cum. preference (2nd)	...	...	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simplex	167 00	160 00	50	4,200	2,810	270	8	15,540	19,586	7,984	110	7,860	3,251	6	...
Standard	456 00	445 00	100	8,780	5,865	19,161	156	11,029	29,616	18,799	557	13,444	5,939	13,570	...
4% 1st. R. C. P.	70 00N	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% 2nd. R. C. P. pref.	70 00N	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swadeshi Mills	213 75	187 00	100	10,000	9,504	...	29	11,761	27,630	14,486	678	12,698	4,529	7,56	9,90
5% Cum. preference	85 00	90 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swan Mills	390 00	355 00	100	3,600	4,006	2,507	26	7,997	15,227	9,652	72	9,997	2,487	5	...
Tata Mills	33 25	42 00	25	6,518	3,796	1,525	18	13,372	21,817	9,054	343	11,805	2,689	7,11	9,09
5% Debentures	93 25	92 50	1000	3,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria Mills	251 25	227 50	100	1,600	19,90	9,68	57	50,93	67,57	46,04*	5,56	34,01	25,26	18,74	...
4% R. Cum. preference	...	...	25	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vijaya Mills	...	...	500	3,500	1,762	2,038	23	8,411	12,890	9,020	560	6,303	3,402	230	...
4% 2nd C. P. T.	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% 3rd R. C. P. T.	...	...	100	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vishnu Cotton	85 00	105 00	100	3,200	1,318	1,542	-986	7,039	18,596	11,745	770	7,384	2,613	26	964
7% Cum. preference T.	432 50	520 00	500	1,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	96 00%	96 00%	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN INDIA															
Basanti Cotton	6 75	6 31	10	1,500	115	296	115	2,361	3,828	2,404	1,155	2,563	219	115	...
6½% C. P.	9 00	7 56	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	425 00	425 00	500	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Luxmi Cotton	32 00	32 00	40	711	1,008	...	49	4,478	8,004	5,558	25	4,143	415	41	...
Ordry, partly paid	...	...	30	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordry, partly paid	...	...	20	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	40	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Nagpur	3 75	4 25	10	2,700	400	...	28	4,010	7,963	5,855	37	4,582	1,097	15	...
7% C. P.	75 00	75 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	89 00	89 00	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birla Cotton	16 00	34 50	10	3,500	5,923	1,557	104	14,393	14,125	11,021	2,051	12,830	5,945	596	...
Gowreeah Cotton	90 00	106 00	100	2,400	150	...	117	12,580	12,071	4,968	53	7,548	2,013	131	...
6½% 'A' C. P.	126 00	127 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 'B' Pref.	65 00	65 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Channore Textiles	3 06	4 06	5	3,000	600	2,743	11	4,213	7,605	5,957	963	6,328	1,553	76	...
Delhi Cloth...	...	...	25	338,36	97,00	209,82	1,29	831,43	1116,22	581,67	36,56	888,98	155,73	36,37	...
Ordinary	...	...	24	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% 1st & 2nd C. P.	...	...	25	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% 3rd C. P.	...	...	25	3,732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2½% 4th C. P.	...	...	10	1,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	...	...	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Damber Mills	151 00	132 00	100	1,900	26,17	...	1186	10,195	13,979	7,314	56	8,013	2,028	211	5
Debentures	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgin Mills	13 12	13 12	10	6,300	3,800	6,756	76	11,000	16,841	14,194	7,319	10,805	8,548	61	...
8% C. P.	105 00	109 25	100	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	8 25	7 25	10	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jagati Cotton	8 88	9 00	10	3,855	250	1,613	87	15,343	17,815	10,919	1,724	11,651	3,734	890	7,9
5% C. P. P.	43 75	50 00	100	1,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	10	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jayshree Textiles	9 69	7 00	10	4,917	...	86	82	3,618	7,697	2,197	14	3,284	1,279	64	2
5½% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kesoram Cotton	12 87	11 50	10	160,00	5,400	15,945	5	19,117	40,600	13,872	3,990	15,999	11,782	2,887	2,08
7% C. P.	100 00	91 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% R. C. P.	...	...	25	600	5,00	28,25	77	102,85	100,87	91,69	15,57	47,07	48,16	76,81	...
Mohani Mills	...	...	10	3,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,4
Ordinary	...	...	10	1,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	100	3,000	25,00	25,00	-51,31	185,33	164,51	115,59	1,05	105,64	7,36	1,05	...
Muir Mills	50 00	64 75	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	65 50	63 00	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Victoria	1 37	1 41	2½	2,290	...	46	-11,99	91,69	107,21	65,01	1,21	66,29	21,62	87	...
Deferred	...	...	1	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	3 06	3 50	5	2,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriss Textiles	5 00	...	10	4,710	...	6,50	-3,45	210,47	188,56	50,00*	38	130,91	14,07	1,69	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	100	2,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ram Textiles	...	...	10	6,000	...	661	-954	8,979	11,019	5,139	1,778	9,790	2,487	146	...
6½% 'A' C. P.	...	...	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% 'B' C. P.	...	...	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutlej Cotton	68 00	70 00	10	1,500	282,00	80,61	29,40	93,18	102,21	75,33	183,59	166,91	70,53	52,08	...
Swadeshi Cotton	10 25	11 44	10	1,750	60,00	175,28	8,36	440,81	513,52	181,84	182,31	258,04	107,33	14,65	...
Prinf. Ordry.	18 25	10 31	10	157,50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	75 00	86 00	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COTTON

NAME	Managing Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Previous	Second
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
SOUTH INDIA													
Adoni Spinning	Kothari & Sons	...	...	...	3,488	299	...	12-57	269	...	nil	...	...
Alagappa Textiles	Ramali & Co. Private	50,000	...	35.26	87.02	20.12	...	12-55	1,009	5,38	nil	nil	nil
Asher Textiles	Serna & Co.	20,900	...	...	58.73	20.84	52	6-56	6.87	5.04	15	121	nil
Bangalore Woollen	Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.	40,608	1,157	25,787	54,244	7,250	379	12-57	4,930	7,530	10	30	30
Beckingham & Carnatic	Binny & Co.	120,288	2,762	41,070	99,765	12,609	780	12-57	(r)9,859	9,131	10	10	10
Cannanore Spg.	K. Damodaran	20,000	...	4,508	6,809	536	35	3-58	559	1,273	12	20	15
Cambodia	Police Leslie & Co. Ltd.	37,356	...	8,365	12,610	1,135	35	12-57	(v)-48	351	5	5	5
Cauvery Spg.	Directors	17,600	...	5,162	8,478	1,610	...	3-58	498	1,079	9	7	7
Coimbatore Cotton	R. Bhacana Naidu & Co.	28,864	...	...	78.148	...	1.67	12-54	11.17	12.72	25	20	9
Coimbatore Murugan	T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar	23,660	100	13,076	5,738	1,532	140	12-56	695	691	12	20	17
Coimbatore Kamala	Directors	17,264	24	3,552	4,798	1,392	...	12-57	89	(a)11,915	nil	nil	nil
Coimbatore Pioneer	T. R. Narayanaswami Naidu	28,194	...	7,396	11,495	2,649	153	12-57	12,077	1,824	20	20	20
Coimbatore Spinning	R. G. S. Naidu & Co.	22,188	407	9,713	16,232	1,839	38	12-57	421	1,486	nil	20	16
Davangere Cotton	R. Hanumanthappa & Son	25,216	300	...	79.81	29.61	2.46	3-56	13.90	8.59	9	9	12
Dhanalakshmi Mills	M. Nanappa Chettiar & Sons	38,052	201	7,342	13,153	4,721	142	12-57	1,603	2,008	10	25	30
Gnanambikai Mills	V. C. V. Counder & Bros.	17,248	...	...	31.458	...	...	12-54	2.84	1.91	10	6	6
Janardana Mills	G. Venkataswami Naidu & Co.	23,784	...	...	65.11	6.19	97	12-56	5.57	4.93	20	20	10
Jawhar Mills	Umayambika & Co.	33,472	...	5,130	7,826	1,915	...	12-57	935	1,447	15	25	12
Kapila Textile Mills	C. P. C. & Co.	15,184	250	20.13	27.74	2.59	4	6-54	62	89	nil	nil	nil
Kasthuri Mills	C. N. V. Naidu & Co.	19,940	...	1,463	3,024	318	30	3-58	23	547	12	7	7
Kothari Textiles	Kothari & Sons	41,040	300	49.55	81.06	21.49	62	6-57	11.37	12.24	10	10	10
Lakshmi Mills	G. Kuppuswamy Naidu & Co.	93,160	201	19,047	33,484	662	287	3-58	3,854	5,347	12	20	25
Loyal Textile Mills	Thiagaraja Chetty & Sons Pri Ltd	24,242	2,24	6,064	9,242	634	80	6-57	857	1,031	5	5	5
Madura Mills	A. & F. Harvey Ltd.	485,296	...	...	126,750	21,542	607	12-57	6,255	11,450	15	17	20
Malabar Spinning	Directors	22,592	100	...	27.68	12.13	...	12-56	(d)2.60	91	4	nil	nil
Mettur Industries	Beardell & Co. Private	25,656	603	5,630	15,121	2,864	350	3-58	3,327	3,700	20	20	42
Mysoor Silk Filature	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	3-56	26	-1.72	nil	nil	nil
Mysoor Spun Silk	Directors	...	...	...	22.59	9.44	...	3-57	3.30	42	nil	nil	nil
Palamalai Ranganathar	S. K. R. Naidu & Co.	10,016	...	34.97	...	...	...	3-56	(b)4.22	99	6	6	6
Palani Andavar Mills	Baghyalakshmi & Co.	41,200	...	7,008	9,968	2,607	50	12-57	629	1,239	12	30	24
Pankaja Mills	C. S. R. Mudaliar & Sons	27,980	...	6,306	8,975	509	36	12-57	133	(y)6.75	nil	nil	4
Radha Krishna Mills	A. G. Gurusamy Naidu & Co	55,664	300	149.52	...	...	3.00	12-54	14.37	9.78	16	8	6
Rajapalayam Mills	Ramco Agencies Private	24,996	...	5,543	7,925	2,028	47	3-58	345	935	8	12	10
Rajawari Mills	Gudiyatham Textiles Pri	8,400	...	23.50	...	...	48	12-55	5.47	4.51	15	12	7
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	P. S. G. Naidu & Sons	3,128	88	50.80	65.45	353	1.76	12-55	6.22	(a)5.14	16	12	7
Ravaleema Mills	Ravaleema Develop. Co.	14,800	...	3,720	5,214	353	24	12-57	56	862	10	10	10
Sri K. Ravendra	Directors	30,744	292	7,043	10,144	4,701	...	3-58	(a)11.66	1,804	14	14	14
Sri Sarada Mills	V. S. Sengottiah & Bros.	20,472	200	62.94	5.42	...	57	12-55	(g)7.48	3.32	1	6	6
Travancore Rayons	Emcete & Sons private	...	...	7,025	2,550	1,803	301	12-57	5,724	6,679	10	10	7
Trichinopoly Mills	Mooljee Ramjee & Sons	18,000	...	1,249	3,193	889	25	12-57	353	586	9	11	9
Vasanta Mills	R. K. S. Chetty & Bros.	44,424	...	9,745	15,484	3,023	86	12-57	1,127	2,186	12	20	20
Sri Venkatesa Mills	G. V. G. Naidu & Co.	44,660	268	...	137,378	12.37	...	12-55	28.42	24.68	27	27	14
Vijayalakshmi Mills	Balakrishna & Co.	26,536	...	...	43.25	...	71	12-56	3.50	3.17	10	10	10
Virudhunagar Textile	Thiagaraja Chetty & Sons Pri	...	2.00	3,176	4,384	611	45	12-57	540	474	4	5	5
Do. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) After transferring Rs 4,45,718 from Depreciation, Renewal and Extension Fund and Rs 2,19,000 from Dividend Fund.
 (b) After transferring Rs 1,49,697 from General Reserve.
 (c) After transferring Rs 325,000 from General Reserve and Rs 500,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
 (d) After transferring Rs 50,000 from General Reserve.
 (e) After transferring Rs 120,000 from Reserve Fund Rs 268,000 from Reserve for Taxation and Rs 23,888 from excess provision not required.
 (f) After transferring Rs 730,179 from Reserve for Taxation.
 (g) After transferring Rs 24,07,416 from dividend Equalisation Reserve.
 (h) After transferring Rs 80,000 from Reserve Fund.

(i) After transferring Rs 910,687 from General Reserve.
 (j) After transferring Rs 842,193 from General Reserve.
 (k) After transferring Rs 70,000 from General Reserve and Rs 37,500 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
 (l) After transferring Rs 205,000 from Dividend Fund.
 (m) After writing back Rs 2,89,446 being excess provision not required.
 (n) After transferring Rs 8,02,125 from General Reserve.
 (o) Includes Rs 250,000 being adjustment on account of changes in stock valuation.
 (p) After transferring Rs 2,06,403 from Reserve of Rehabilitation of Plant and Rs 1,51,810 being excess provision not required.

(q) After transferring Rs 21,22,414 from General Reserve.
 (r) After transferring Rs 2,50,000 from Income-tax Reserve and Rs 3,70,712 from Raw Materials Fluctuation Reserve.
 (s) After transferring Rs 3,22,599 from General Reserve and Rs 75,000 from Depreciation Reserve.
 (t) After transferring Rs 9,50,000 from General Reserve.
 (u) After transferring Rs 200,000 from General Reserve.
 (v) After transferring Rs 100,000 from General Reserve.
 (w) After transferring Rs 670,000 from General Reserve and Rs 78,805 from Excess Provision for taxation.
 (x) After transferring Rs 1,814,832 from General Reserve and Rs 692,584 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserve & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	Liquid Assets				
	March 1959	March 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
SOUTH INDIA (Contd.)															
Adoni Spinning	8 60	8 10	12	2,984	...	...	9	1,325	3,840	261	...	1,252	569	608	...
6% C. P.	9 80	9 80	10	1,984	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alagappa Textiles	...	...	100	1,500	6,00	4,55	11,13	40,00	60,86	29,09	3,30	22,19	21,88	28	...
74% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	...	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asher Textiles	217 00	172 50cd	100	1,199	5,00	...	4	26,72	31,37	15,64	1,08	23,45	3,38	13	...
Bangalore Woollen	171 00cd	117 00	100	12,150	2,700	12,074	293	9,648	36,084	27,679	2,829	21,875	3,534	69	751
6% C. P.	110 00	100 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckingham & Carnatic	173 50cd	168 25cd	100	17,848	7,009	22,929	192	21,108	69,330	41,959	1,002	37,359	6,381	304	5,792
74% C. P.	120 00	135 25	100	2,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	1000 00	990 00	1,000	7,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Spg.	136 00	153 00	100	1,500	511	...	108	2,921	5,388	2,991	22	2,177	407	37	...
Cambodia	9 85	9 50	10	2,600	500	1,400	—362	969	5,023	2,618	31	1,511	613	47	...
7% C. P.	110 00	103 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cauvery Spg.	19 80	12 00	100	937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% C. P.	85 75	95 00	100	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	100	1,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Cotton	131 00cd	154 00	100	1,200	3,00	11 60	5	17,23	30,86	24,66	18,37	15,34	7,96	2,00	...
Coimbatore Murugan	91 00	120 00	100	1,210	415	103	...	2,455	3,917	2,430	269	1,796	685	18	...
6% C. P.	88 00	94 00	100	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Kamala	102 00	103 50	100	341	3,00	...	—326	3,520	2,820	1,481	3	1,630	1,022	14	...
Partly Paid	50 00	50 00	50	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	500 00	500 00	500	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Pioneer	263 00	229 00	100	2,000	...	1,828	1	6,464	8,021	4,409	2,410	2,917	1,320	134	...
3% C. P.	91 75	98 25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Spinning	49 50	58 00	50	2,077	...	...	5	—730	12,410	13,790	8,853	14	6,469	2,309	34
Davangere Cotton	...	...	100	2,440	12,00	33	18	44 09	67,23	34,91	13,16	34,68	13,81	20	...
Dhanalakshmi Mills	182 00cd	187 00	100	4,798	1,700	875	2	4,045	8,428	4,984	600	5,211	2,305	260	...
Gnanambikai Mills	...	...	100	927	2,76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Cum Preference	...	...	100	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Janardana Mills	68 50	80 00	50	890	8,56	2,10	—230	4,737	7,478	3,427	33	2,285	1,064	47	...
Jawahar Mills	11 50cd	13 00	5	940	1,298	737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary	...	...	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kapila Textile Mills	...	...	100	2,699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74% R. C. P.	...	...	2	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	24 75	24 75	25	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kasturi Mills	9 12	10 50	10	780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kothari Textiles	8 65	8 40	10	4,200	8,00	11 25	92	61,62	105,81	38,28	3,56	57,69	79,1	1,17	3,93
5% Cum. Preference	...	...	10	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 'B' Cum Preference	...	...	5	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakshmi Mills	110 50	112 75	50	7,100	1,400	5,286	86	7,707	22,547	12,971	580	5,491	5,903	2,458	...
A. Class Ordinary	52 75	56 50	25	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loyal Textile Mills	30 00	37 00	50	3,152	...	289	4	4,551	7,300	2,719	25	3,656	1,290	143	...
5% Cum. Preference	62 25	64 75	100	1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	5	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Mills	25 50	31 30 d	15	17,502	17,000	24,382	692	33,124	59,089	39,611	5,117	59,190	8,222	693	...
Matlahar Spinning	...	...	100	3,50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mettur Industries	390 00	403 00cd	100	1,200	3,800	3,100	1	9,28	29,61	18,77	60	12,94	1,13	3	...
Mysore Silk Filature	...	...	10	972	...	3,32	—8,27	22,24	21,76	2,59	...	4,38	3,36	8	...
Mysore Spun Silk	...	...	100	1,362	2,45	35	...	14,13	29,12	17,83	8	15,22	78	41	...
Palamalai Ranganathan	103 00	103 00	100	240	...	...	...	13,33	13,26	3,11	50	4,63	1,16	9	...
Partly Paid	...	...	50	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palani Andavar Mills	128 00	135 00	50	400	100	1,200	9	5,319	7,180	2,866	16	2,856	588	55	...
'B' Ordinary	182 00	197 50	75	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	55 00	58 50	50	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pankaja Mills	37 00	45 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radhika Krishna Mills	124 50	124 00	100	1,081	11, 0	9,00	29	20,99	63,88	31,92	3,10	2,222	910	37	...
'B' Ordinary	62 00	62 00	50	841	500	900	...	3,757	5, 40	2,095	31	2,429	696	72	...
Rajapalayam Mills	117 00	130 00	100	1,614	1,01	1,89	3	12,35	22,90	7,74	2,00	4,63	1,96	1,68	...
Rajawari Mills	...	...	50	993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning.	50 00	64 00	50	1,502	6,70	9,59	21	27,14	44,80	25,54	8,17	19,90	4,96	6,22	...
Ravalsamma Mills	100 00cd	115 00cd	100	780	780	409	5	2,382	5,373	2,316	98	1,764	835	23	...
Sitaran Spinning	...	...	60	42	1,70	3	...	19,97	21,50	16,08	2,41	18,64	3,20	25	...
0% Cum. Preference	...	...	15	3,670	775	1,416	38	6,350	9,670	61,66	741	6,669	12,18	117	...
Sri Kr. Rajendra	62 00cd	79 50	50	635	...	...	...	25,15	27,24	9,11	11	13,60	3,44	19	...
Sri Sarada Mills	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	10	10,000	3,000	3,007	178	9,208	38,881	19,513	...	8,465	1,684	101	2674
Travancore Rayons	20 00	13 45cd	10	5,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	8 56	7 15cd	5000	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debenture	...	...	10	1,399	250	696	1	603	1,958	1,360	102	1,140	952	156	...
Trichinopoly Mills	11 80	12 60cd	100	2,100	1,800	1,987	12	5,565	8,631	5,176	637	6,193	1,586	23	...
Vasanta Mills	215 00	251 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% C. P.	101 00	104 00cd	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	90 00	92 00	50	2,815	1,50	10,00	17	40,12	87,59	58,50	2,04	18,08	5,19	26,03	...
Sri Venkatesh Mills	117 00	130 00	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	2,00	1,00	5	20,71	39,37	17,65	33	14,72	3,06	22	...
Vijayalakshmi Mills	84 00	105 00	50	1,213	...	54	—483	1,053	2,567	1,327	...	932	186	24	...
Virudhunagar Textile	34 00	27 50	100	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	55 00	65 00	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	As. 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred (P. P.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(y) After transferring Rs 1,25,000 from General Reserve and Rs 40,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.															
(z) After transferring Rs 25,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.															
(a1) Includes Rs 668,325 being amount drawn from extra excess provision made for depreciation on plant and machinery for the year ended 31-3-53.															
(b2) After transferring Rs 13,00,000 from Share Premium Account, Rs 6,00,000 from General Reserve and Rs 6,62,583 from Capital Reserve.															
(a3) After transferring Rs 2,60,000 from General Reserve.															
(a5) After transferring Rs 4 lakhs from Reserve for fall in price.															
(a6) After writing back Rs 95,665 being balance of bonus provided in previous years.															
(a7) After transferring Rs 265,000 from General Reserve.															
(a8) After transferring Rs 882,000 from General Reserve.															
(a9) After transferring Rs 2,300,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and including Rs 665,246 being profit of previous years on sale of Govt. Securities.															
(a10) After transferring Rs 250,000 from General Reserve No. 1.															
(a11) After transferring Rs 300,000 from General Reserve and Rs 1,428 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.															
(a12) After transferring Rs 320,000 from Contingencies Reserve.															
(a13) After transferring Rs 150,000 from General Reserve.															
(a14) After transferring Rs 100,000 from Dividend Reserve and Rs 163,764 from Taxation Reserve.															
(a15) After transferring Rs 200,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.															
(a16) After transferring Rs 300,000 from Reserve and															
Rs 100,000 from Dividend Equalisation account.															
(a17) After transferring Rs 470,000 from Dividend Reserve.															
(a18) After transferring Rs 425,000 from General Reserve.															
(a19) After transferring Rs 398,860 from General Reserve.															
(a20) After transferring Rs 772,517 from General Reserve and Rs 78,483 from Development Retire Reserve.															
(a21) After transferring Rs 460,500 from General Reserve.															
(a22) After transferring Rs 355,000 from General Reserve.															
(a23) After transferring Rs 714,000 from General Reserve No. 1.															
(a24) After transferring Rs 110,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.															
(a25) After transferring Rs 600,000 from Rehabilitation and Development Reserve.															

TEA

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Total Crop in mounds	Average price per pound	Total Crop in mounds previous year	Average price per pound previous year	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds.	Rs. & P.	Vids.	Rs. & P.	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Amhickis	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	9,106	2'23	9,635	2'71	23	12-57	253	735	10	50	19
Ananda (Assam)	7% C. P. P.	7,853	2'49	5,968	1'10	20	12-57	146	25	26,809	106/04	44/64
Anandabag	Directors	5,333	2'52	7,133	3'00	20	12-57	78	581	25	10	75
Arcuttipore	Gill Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	3,768	1'11	5,613	2'71	4	12-55	60	1,83	5	12	10
Atel	Directors	6,031	1'48	5,216	1'73	8	12-57	106	134	5	5	2
	Goenka & Co.									4	4	4
	4% C. P.											
	6% Debentures											
Baghmar	McLeod & Co.	10,153	2'20	10,453	2'41	25	12-57	288	542	15	25	10
Baitakhal	Ramduitt Rankinsendass	4,412	1'69	4,355	1'74	5	12-57	60	146	2	15	5
Banarhat	6% Debentures											
	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	37,127	1'84	40,046	2'47	64	12-57	(p) 847	2,561	20	40	25
	64% C. P.									6	6	6
Baradighi	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	18,181	1'91	19,547	2'23	44	12-57	556	1,019	15	20	30
Basmatio	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	8,593	2'08	7,104	2'57	23	12-57	299	360	17	20	15
Batoli	National Tea Corp.	9,905	1'87	9,862	2'11	19	12-57	415	698	30	60	50
Belagachi	National Tea Corp.	6,122	1'26	5,962	1'61	16	12-57	175	269	20	40	100
Betjan	Gill Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	9,574	2'61	9,548	3'12	36	12-57	346	840	15	25	20
Bhatkawa	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	15,648	1'95	15,778	2'14	30	12-57	309	637	15	30	25
Bijaynagar	D. C. Ghose & Co. (Private)	20,769		20,754		53	12-57	610	894	8	16	16
Birpara	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	13,852	2'04	15,537	2'17	24	12-57	339	(a) 579	7	25	5
	8% C. P.									8	8	8
Bishnauth	Williamson Magor	45,442	2'58	48,494	2'74	47	12-57	790	1,857	10	20	20
Bloomfield	Goenka & Co.	2,037	2'31	1,943	2'49	9	12-57	60	1	nil	nil	nil
	Debentures											
Bokakhat	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	4,556	2'59	4,450	2'59	15	12-57	116	238	nil	5	nil
Bormahjan	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	4,319	2'16	6,480	2'43	24	12-57	116	238	nil	15	20
	6% C. P.									6	6	6
Borpukhuri	Williamson Magor	6,342	2'39	7,854	2'47	19	12-57	3	222	6	15	10
Brooke Bond	Directors	37,516	2'10	42,966	2'12		6-58	984	1,901	10	17	12
	6% C. P. T.									6	6	6
Carron	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	7,103	1'72	6,926	2'00	15	12-57	81	188	5	10	7
Central Cachar	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	9,292	1'97	9,946	2'30	20	12-57	144	322	nil	5	nil
Chamang	Williamson Magor	1,969	3'30	2,205	3'58	2	12-57	6	121	nil	7	nil
Chandypore	Jardine Henderson	8,904		9,718		3	12-57	50	62	10	10	4
Chooabhatti	Andrew Yule & Co.	14,951	1'91	13,052	2'40	52	12-57	566	843	20	35	20
	64% C. P.									6	6	6
Chandecherra	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	7,835	1'95	8,623	2'00	50	12-57	479	532	nil	nil	30
Cleveland	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	5,537	2'09	6,065	2'08	16	12-57	243	389	10	30	30
Dauracherra	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	3,924	2'15	4,922	2'27	13	12-57	208	381	7	15	20
Dejo Valley	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	4,045	2'42	4,093	2'76	20	12-57	140	291	20	30	30
Dorai & Purbatia	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	13,313	2'65	14,033	2'69	20	12-57	119	(a) 300	nil	10	10
Dhalakhat	James Warren & Co. Ltd.	8,418		9,708		67	12-57	832	942	25	25	25
Dhaneri	Directors	9,210	2'14	7,590	2'26		12-57	391	138	20	12	10
	7% C. P.									7	7	7
Dibrugarh	McLeod and Co. Ltd.	6,832	2'73	7,323	2'64	44	12-57	413	455	25	30	20
Dilaram	Dooduwalla & Sons	1,853	2'76	1,824	2'75	12	12-57	22	50	nil	5	nil
Dimakusi	Williamson Magor and Co.	8,564	2'82	8,527	2'88	46	12-57	532	477	30	30	20
	8% C. P.									8	8	8
Dufflaghur	Williamson Magor and Co.	12,251	2'76	12,248	2'92	74	12-57	734	1,054	30	40	40
East India	Williamson Magor & Co.	14,785	2'48	13,074	2'72	15	12-57	272	325	5	10	10
Eastern Cachar	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	4,127	1'74	5,009	2'06	15	12-57	110	14	nil	nil	10
Ellenbarrie	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	5,633	1'74	5,611	1'99	10	12-57	(a) 27	64	nil	5	nil
Engo	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	2,944	1'67	2,454	1'96	5	12-57	17	15	nil	nil	nil
Ethelbari	Directors	5,945		6,460			12-57	105	119	7	10	12
Gairkhat	Gill Arbuthnot and Co. Ltd.	12,128	1'88	12,938	2'34	26	12-57	54	380	nil	10	nil
Giele	Davenport and Co. Private Ltd.	2,918	2'68	2,852	3'01	13	12-57	27	52	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.									nil	nil	nil
Gillapokhari	Directors	8,202		8,247		31	12-57	358	494	25	30	35
Gohpur	Williamson Magor and Co. Ltd.	7,618	2'69	7,460	2'71		12-57	368	388	20	25	30
Gopelpur	Secretary	14,232		14,306		66	12-50	5,72	5,34	12	10	12
Grob	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	23,656	1'218	24,712	2'40		12-57	729	1,277	25	32	25
	B' Ordinary					30	12-57	(7) 236	521	32	20	50
Gungaram	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	16,331	1'70	17,091	1'97		12-57			7	10	7
Hanaqua	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	6,348	1'71	5,773	1'84	15	12-57	136	161	10	10	10
Hantapara	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	32,853	1'77	35,878	2'16	35	12-57	(y) 221	961	10	7	6
	8% C. P.									8	8	8
Hasmara	Davenport and Co. Private	71,539	2'65	75,909	2'26	3,09	12-56	25,39	(d) 10,90	10	60	60
	7% C. P.									7	7	7
Hatidhara	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	16,239	1'67	16,910	1'77	25	12-57	55	(e) 180	7	5	7
Hograjuli	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	5,288	2'01	5,730	2'34	25	12-57	101	176	10	15	5
Hoolungorio	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	13,519	2'29	13,240	2'70	25	12-57	311	527	12	15	7
Huldhari	Davenport and Co. Ltd.	21,710	1'59	21,920	1'67		12-57		769	12	25	22
Jaybirpara	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	6,425	1'87	6,826	2'11	10	12-57	40	202	nil	6	nil
Jayshree	Birla Bros Private Ltd.						12-57	2,829	(k) 3,150	10	10	10
Joonkollae	6% R.C.P.	10,715	2'01	9,970	2'33	45	12-57	352	625	22	115	86
Julihari	Kettwell Bullen & Co.	11,377	2'50	10,594	2'80	28	12-57	300	626	17	10	nil
	Gill Arbuthnot and Co. Ltd.											
Kaliti	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.					15	12-57	36	3	nil	nil	nil
Kalinugger and Khoree	Bullion Co. Ltd.	3,901	1'12	4,390	2'12	6	12-56	118	338	12	25	nil
Khaet	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	13,495	1'78	14,691	2'12	36	12-57	434	635	15	20	10
Kinsley Golaghat	Directors	14,373	2'04	13,989	2'56		12-57	384	654	25	25	25
	6% preference									6	6	6
Kotamullai (m)	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	16,584	1'72	16,675	1'99	25	12-57	(a) 126	172	nil	nil	6
	6% Pref.									6	6	6
Krishanbari	Directors	3,133	2'10	3,550	2'17		12-57	37	89	3	10	10

IPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1959	March 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
ckie	27 12xd	18 62	10	446	671	397	...	1,119	1,889	645	16	949	289	207	3
C. P.	42 71xd	53 00	100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
da (Assam)	20 00	18 44	10	277	300	270	22	1,232	1,120	390	8	1,194	113	55	...
dabag	21 50	20 30	10	700	225	415	56	1,157	1,261	351	...	861	463	320	...
itipore	7 00	9 00	10	300	1,75	...	3,98	6,32	5,07	1,79	...	3,09	46	26	...
	6 62	6 50	10	450	...	65	2	947	1,536	430	36	453	327	126	17
	4 55	6 12	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. P. Debentures	...	...	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
marri	23 75	19 19	10	550	861	510	50	771	1,967	820	54	720	259	335	...
khal	8 06	8 75	10	400	260	...	43	252	891	294	63	309	85	50	...
Debentures	950 00	1000 00	1000	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
urht	290 00	302 00	100	2,700	2,856	...	137	3,364	5,180	2,319	79	3,279	1,418	1,820	...
C. P.	105 50	112 50	100	1,200	1,200	425	86	1,079	4,761	2,394	2	1,518	345	236	21
light	20 25	21 75	10	510	1,025	...	45	657	1,389	589	77	791	186	281	...
aatia	27 25	21 75	10	495	215	144	64	877	1,460	926	...	331	29	16	...
li	18 25	18 50	10	250	225	190	55	791	413	224	925	1,299	417	736	...
echi	29 00xrt	22 75	10	640	4,20	420	113	1,616	1,170	412	54	1,501	630	759	...
an	24 00	22 75	10	900	900	875	19	1,307	2,172	1,120	...	1,440	348	290	...
kaiva	24 19	21 56	10	869	1,575	845	198	1,090	2,884	852	488	1,499	317	164	...
rnagar	...	...	100	900	575	906	48	1,216	2,585	820	...	...	...	...	...
ara	178 00	110 00	100	100	...	...	320	6,550	7,193	2,833	326	5,194	907	683	...
C. P.	112 00	112 00	100	100	700	600	384	568	803	102	8	121	24	30	...
nauth	19 81	19 87	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
mfeld	3 00	1 75	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
entures	...	...	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
skhat	15 12	15 00	10	600	200	50	47	593	1,311	281	1	401	57	2	...
nahjan	17 94	17 00	10	750	453	275	112	666	1,084	357	53	701	461	74	117
C. P.	74 00	74 00	100	100	150	33	28	999	1,242	494	2	712	165	32	...
ukhuri	18 37	15 25	10	3,500	535	721	430	2,619	8,703	3,079	2,083	1,957	803	829	9
ke Bond	18 06	16 50	10	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
C. P. T.	66 25	78 00	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
on	137 00	141 00	100	600	480	352	19	356	1,373	420	15	597	110	131	...
ral Cachar	62 00	72 00	100	1,000	525	240	195	1,891	2,785	1,017	3	1,103	423	149	14
mong	11 00	10 62	10	280	75	50	22	214	399	75	1	250	59	7	...
ondypore	124 00	67 00	100	250	...	...	...	47	58	...	...	...	9	277	...
sonabhatti	260 00	271 00	100	900	1,260	21	118	1,450	1,946	882	599	668	705	713	...
% C. P.	106 50	114 50	100	200	...	345	312	2,078	1,052	420	2	1,007	484	1,045	315
ndeecherra	27 50	27 50	10	300	450	393	39	864	1,052	245	1	450	167	730	...
vedon	...	...	10	400	375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
arachierra	9 75	10 12	10	600	560	385	34	556	955	233	107	342	215	752	...
oo Valley	72 00	50 00	100	120	225	375	27	476	915	311	2	384	120	58	56
ai & Purbuttia	152 00	276 00	100	840	650	127	118	2,187	4,104	1,856	...	1,013	1,365	18	42
slakhat	24 31	22 25	10	1,753	975	83	30	2,032	2,678	692	872	776	741	498	...
unseri	18 62	11 50	10	469	300	158	25	659	1,249	465	138	658	102	58	...
C. P.	3 06	2 37	10	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
rugari	29 44xd	23 25	100	450	591	424	36	1,043	1,136	309	53	727	494	272	132
aram	95 00	149 50	10	200	107	62	1	54	390	170	1	136	43	23	...
nakuni	30 37xd	24 00	10	473	560	135	136	873	1,506	649	149	913	178	92	...
C. P.	9 70	10 50	10	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
flaghur	35 00	29 25	10	701	900	150	450	1,616	2,348	1,352	207	1,311	183	1,120	...
India	19 25	18 62	10	1,000	500	200	107	2,410	2,979	1,151	117	1,688	508	77	...
ern Cachar	4 87	5 06	100	700	...	...	3,49	970	766	103	1	444	139	63	...
nbarrie	155 00	195 00	100	300	100	276	13	492	953	415	...	498	105	41	...
o	400 00	400 00	100	120	264	...	63	208	459	271	2	241	63	35	...
elbarrie	12 00	10 25	10	490	33	28	3	920	952	269	290	449	51	2	...
irkhata	140 00	120 00	100	750	270	350	43	1,457	1,859	1,054	2	1,425	408	144	...
ille	9 00	9 06	10	200	176	124	59	220	800	298	43	196	100	16	...
C. P.	64 00	75 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
lapukri	30 25	27 00	10	504	482	77	16	1,604	1,330	528	868	454	464	95	...
hpur	24 00	21 31	10	676	300	175	10	944	1,945	905	146	816	154	44	...
palpur	20 00	20 00	25	1,050	5,00	4,98	132	7,66	17,66	7,49	3,12	8,26	3,94	3,96	...
ob 'A'	29 75xd	22 25	5	742	900	1,133	97	2,763	4,229	1,040	5	1,855	741	141	...
ob 'B'	15 12xd	12 87	10	361	860	1,291	81	851	2,682	942	448	1,350	366	512	...
ngaram	138 00	115 50	100	1,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
nsqua	18 44	23 75	10	500	510	534	16	286	1,374	397	121	635	103	16	...
ntapara	127 00	113 00	100	3,600	1,350	2,109	116	2,035	6,482	2,030	508	3,096	763	442	...
% C. P.	112 00	114 00	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
usimara	23 00	20 81	100	3,200	24,50	35,76	3,73	31,54	100,18	47,34	5,80	41,30	9,92	21,10	...
% C. P.	111 00	109 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
attikhira	11 94	11 19	10	1,260	950	200	107	521	3,019	1,269	1	830	202	41	...
oograjuli	29 75	28 00	10	500	576	73	75	477	985	403	52	569	92	264	...
oolungoorie	190 00	176 00	100	870	1,230	700	111	1,009	2,553	1,351	9	1,329	620	97	...
ukdibari	23 25	20 87	10	825	...	...	...	668	2,213	984	167	1,158	205	626	...
ybirpara	15 62	17 62	10	700	512	...	62	363	1,038	489	3	547	340	74	...
yehree	13 37	10 69	10	5,857	4,400	604	93	6,449	15,503	4,503	246	4,176	1,919	155	...
% R. C. P.	...	...	100	195	...	...	...	176	1,015	1,276	781	688	140	1,274	...
onkollee	20 62	...	10	600	741	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% C. P.	19 75	17 37	10	36	...	...	...	52	1,659	1,611	4,49	1,628	225	330	...
utibari	...	...	10	900	475	260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
aliti	8 18	8 25	10	246	381	169	36	1,007	...	...	6	406	1,240	382	...
allinugger & Khoreel	96 00	87 50	100	450	200	750	872	51	307	...	307	328	497	84	...
allicott	19 62	11 87	10	900	...	...	...	...	2,172	644	307	1,241	294	227	...
ngley Golaghat	130 00	125 00	100	350	1,000	302	91	2,383	1,653	779	1,590	1,618	583	53	...
% Preference	86 00	12 50	5	246	...	...	40	2,578	2,363	263	2	1,167	179	255	...
otamullai (m)	11 63	16 50	25	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% Pref.	15 50	16 50	25	218	...	...	...	...	1,099	...	...	...	...	...	...
rishnabehari	10 82	11 00	10	500	225	25	19	501	...	213	2	323	55	3	...

COMPANIES

NAME	Managing Agents/Secretaries	Total Crop in mounds	Average price per pound	Total Crop in mounds previous year	Average price per pound previous year	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PERCENT			
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous	
		Mds.	Rs. a. p.	Mds.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. 000		Rs. 00	Rs. 000				
Kunchanpore	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	3,602	1.68	3,810	2.05	10	12-57	(h) 8	22	5	7	5	...
Kyarg Tea Seeds	Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd.	12,612	1.92	12,139	2.23	1	12-57	13	1,130	30	7	10	...
Lackatoorah	Directors	5,441	2.03	5,452	2.33	15	12-57	(a) 50	120	30	7	10	...
Lerle	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	8,096	2.79	7,986	3.07	15	12-57	(a) 236	456	20	30	25	...
Lingia	Williamson Magor & Co.	9,568	...	9,536	...	39	12-56	186	120	24	5	20	...
Longview	Daga and Co. Private Ltd.	4,229	1.58	3,835	1.59	20	12-57	22	2	2	2	2	...
Loobah	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	11,447	1.66	13,306	2.04	14	12-57	2,20	656	5	20	20	...
Malhati	D. C. Ghose & Co. Private...	7,062	...	6,672	...	25	12-53	141	142	15	20	10	...
Manabbarie	Directors	4,958	1.13	4,363	1.00	25	12-53	2,06	494	10	10	10	...
Manipur	Gill, Arbuthnot and Co. Ltd.	4,183	3.06	4,059	2.95	3	12-56	94	130	7	10	10	...
Margarets Hope	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	2,126	...	2,016	...	16	12-56	1,96	215	12	25	40	...
Marionbarrie	Lohia Bros Private Ltd.	5,818	...	5,484	...	50	12-57	507	603	15	20	17	...
Maud	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	10,554	2.54	10,570	2.66	5	12-57	-20	32	10	10	15	...
Methoni	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	2,062	3.45	2,092	3.44	10	12-56	36	(b) 111	10	10	10	...
Mim	Directors	4,628	2.58	4,560	1.11	7	12-56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moheem	6% C. P.	6,620	2.12	7,042	2.52	25	12-57	81	329	40	60	50	...
Mothola	Kettlewell Bullen & Co.	5,544	2.45	5,244	2.45	28	12-57	2,75	443	17	20	12	...
Murphulani (Assam)	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	7,506	1.66	9,248	1.78	...	12-57	-1,75	211	10	30	20	...
Naga Hills	Preferred Ordinary	10,565	1.82	11,299	2.02	24	12-57	(v) 165	(a) 343	7	15	7	...
Nagaisuree	Duncan Bros.	4,993	3.01	5,416	2.99	19	12-57	2,8	344	25	35	15	...
Nagri Farm	Williamson Magor	7,565	1.9	7,380	2.29	...	12-57	171	184	15	15	10	...
Namburnadi	Directors	9,752	2.76	7,050	1.86	14	12-57	556	678	25	30	40	...
New Assam Valley	Macneil Barry	6,085	1.77	5,930	2.30	10	12-57	91	297	12	25	15	...
New Chumta	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	5,209	2.17	5,930	2.30	10	12-57	(i) -24	46	35	35	25	...
New Cinnatollah	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	19,432	1.84	19,225	1.84	44	12-57	(a) 532	1,175	20	35	25	...
New Doonars	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	12,168	2.05	12,503	1.93	48	12-57	482	(b) 554	30	57	8	...
New Samanbagh	8% C. P.	3,010	1.88	3,035	2.23	6	12-57	86	159	20	30	40	...
Nilpur Tea	Williamson Magor & Co. Ltd.	8,829	1.71	8,832	1.95	...	12-57	158	288	15	15	15	...
N. W. Cachar	Directors	1,867	3.90	2,289	3.05	...	12-57	11	24	10	10	10	...
Okayti	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	7,476	1.58	8,106	1.84	...	12-57	148	266	10	15	12	...
Oodlabari	Directors	5,815	1.66	5,100	1.75	20	12-57	-46	-97	10	25	35	...
Pathemara	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	41,375	1.75	47,759	2.23	10	12-57	10	72	10	7	10	...
Patrakola	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	3,130	2.86	3,021	2.35	10	12-57	(i) 14	(a) 15	10	15	15	...
Phaskowa	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1,419	2.58	1,948	2.56	...	12-57	-69	-4	10	10	10	...
Poobong	Directors	1,656	...	1,806	...	...	12-57	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pussimbong	7% C. P.	2,733	1.12	2,102	1.9	25	12-56	96	8	6	10	45	...
Putinbarre	Directors	6,235	1.99	10,071	2.65	10	12-57	-284	267	10	12	12	...
Rajabhat	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	5,597	2.16	6,013	2.65	10	12-57	135	366	25	40	25	...
Rajgarh	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	4,701	1.97	5,127	2.32	30	12-57	101	48	11	10	10	...
Ranicherra	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	11,606	1.91	11,813	1.94	20	12-57	209	586	5	20	15	...
Roopacherra	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	6,795	1.83	7,105	2.09	20	12-57	-66	88	5	5	15	...
Rungamattae	Duncan Bros. & Co.	8,715	1.72	8,414	2.09	10	12-57	(a) 137	343	7	20	20	...
Rungles Rungliet	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1,962	3.49	2,629	3.06	77	12-57	59	118	25	35	20	...
Rydek	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	26,144	...	25,416	...	...	12-57	867	1,365	20	30	50	...
Sapoi	Directors	15,981	2.24	16,218	1.85	...	12-57	432	710	15	25	25	...
Sarugeon	Directors	8,004	2.91	8,194	3.09	20	12-57	362	116	30	40	110	...
Sasuli	Williamson Magor & Co.	5,253	2.40	4,372	2.82	...	12-57	218	159	22	15	15	...
Seeyok	Directors	2,405	2.91	2,470	2.82	...	12-57	131	51	10	10	5	...
Salimbong	Gill, Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	2,285	3.33	2,532	3.78	10	12-57	-116	-74	10	10	10	...
Singell	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	2,680	2.75	2,727	2.68	6	12-57	-116	125	5	5	14	...
Singtom	Goenka & Co. Ltd.	3,267	2.55	3,330	2.80	10	12-57	(c) 124	...	...	...	...	...
Sonai River	5% C. P.	4,520	1.63	4,967	1.97	...	12-57	-1,30	50	10	10	8	...
Soom	Directors	3,768	3.26	3,723	3.41	29	12-57	282	359	35	40	30	...
Sungma	Williamson Magor & Co.	4,418	3.49	4,725	3.60	23	12-57	246	408	7	15	10	...
Taipoo	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	5,208	1.82	5,205	2.18	17	12-57	40	121	10	5	10	...
Ten Ali	Gill, Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	8,020	2.42	7,735	2.60	39	12-57	397	474	25	30	20	...
Teesta Valley	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	4,321	2.83	4,828	3.17	15	12-57	90	323	10	25	15	...
Telapara	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	97,53	2.04	13,726	2.06	30	12-57	(f) 381	888	6	15	55	...
Telogan	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	10,300	2.25	9,653	2.53	45	12-57	449	583	30	35	25	...
Telogan	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	7,494	2.76	7,619	3.07	20	12-57	214	593	15	10	7	...
Tengani	Gill, Arbuthnot & Co. Ltd.	30,308	1.81	31,709	2.29	25	12-57	178	971	10	12	15	...
Tezpor	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	12-55	-1,40	5,80	10	10	10	...
Tilak	8% pref. cum. as to 5	8,010	1.89	8,084	2.22	25	12-57	218	512	30	25	30	...
Tirihar	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	12-56	67	173	10	10	10	...
Tongani	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	9,866	...	9,186	...	26	12-56	11	-25	10	10	10	...
Tukvar	Directors	16,082	2.16	15,118	2.90	48	12-57	423	1,239	30	45	30	...
Tycoon	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	12-57	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATENT ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1959 Rs. np.	March 1958 Rs. A.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash	
														Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Kunchanpore	8 50	7 62	10	360	115	55	1	284	634	251	...	289	84	58	...
Kyarg Tea Seeds	5 12	5 00	10	200	35	192	1	38	183	2	42	8	39	4	...
Lackatoorah	19 00	20 00	10	400	500	296	...	2,181	1,157	393	5	883	540	1,576	...
Ledo	19 00	17 12	10	650	160	934	...	208	1,208	354	377	455	196	70	...
Lingia	21 00	15 75xd	10	700	150	61	35	573	1,488	656	387	626	133	442	...
6% C. P.	...	...	100	506	600	568	32	1,032	2,623	623	209	871	165	18	...
Longview	6 25	7 25	10	1 032	58	...	112	718	664	107	2	232	247	189	...
Loobah	3 44	5 19	10	469	1,456	502	137	736	2,570	815	422	1,048	185	320	...
Malhati	15 00	21 03	10	900	469	107	16	965	611	309	...	417	507	319	2,1...
Manabbarie	66 50	68 00	100	200	2,10	48	-6.20	8.82	7.31	1,80	...	326	32	22	...
Manipur	...	...	100	420	200	200	22	370	743	382	3	389	237	196	...
Margarets Hope	15 06	9 75	10	400	154	90	-1.93	1,054	1,049	163	2	110	55	3	...
Marionbarrie	...	...	10	154	90	100	7	1,031	1,384	388	194	540	137	150	...
Maud	14 75	16 62	10	800	700	430	42	962	2,123	659	2,10	904	302	255	...
Methoni	21 75xd	16 37	10	1,000	335	15	-27	135	457	207	1	185	164	18	...
Methoni	226 00	201 00	100	159	...	30	2	5,00	1,004	2,32	...	4.74	30	16	...
Mim	12 87	19 00	10	489	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moheema	9 21xd	8 31	10	320	...	...	67	408	969	517	...	620	97	276	...
6% C. P.	395 00	436 00	100	175	820	...	40	609	1,097	608	2	515	328	389	...
Mothola	27 87	30 00	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murphulani (Assam)	28 50	31 00	10	400	311	61	-209	1,136	806	431	583	432	289	18	...
Prefd. Ord.	27 37	34 00	10	960	1,015	853	37	583	2,512	856	422	345	60	293	...
Naga Hills	140 00	115 00	100	300	250	75	102	492	623	190	85	493	275	5	...
Nagaisuree	26 00	20 50	10	535	175	30	52	691	1,169	509	...	1,324	222	19	...
Nagri Farm	13 50	11 87	225	675	700	150	78	1,103	1,418	441	139	448	105	244	...
Namburnadi	...	...	10	309	200	603	38	236	714	282	187	582	29	78	...
New Assam Valley	38 37	33 50	100	500	...	...	74	609	772	291	...	1,667	623	1,006	...
New Chumta	116 00	103 00	100	1,400	2,000	40	...	1,623	2,435	1,048	652	...	...	...	...
New Cinnatollah	290 00	269 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	507	299	1,416	...
New Doora	139 00	112 00	100	400	400	508	...	1,441	1,231	527	1	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% C. P.	23 50	19 12	10	100	...	...	50	264	292	132	...	262	18	83	...
New Samanbagh	101 50	100 00	100	149	60	150	88	835	1,133	308	13	591	817	27	...
8% C. P.	94 00	100 00	100	700	500	98	2	148	460	240	...	118	65	4	...
Nilpur Tea	500 00	440 00	100	100	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Western Cachar	93 00	93 00	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okayti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	17 06	17 50	10	640	330	231	12	618	1,064	249	102	294	111	512	...
Oodlabari	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathemara	7 19	5 44	10	259	...	...	-157	975	492	69	1	569	82	2	...
Patrabola	142 00	128 00	100	3,600	3,900	1,735	147	7,701	6,280	2,444	100	3,119	2,877	7,152	...
Phakowra	144 00	95 50	100	250	185	189	1	119	553	188	...	280	63	35	...
Phakowra	8 00	5 75	10	300	50	45	4	124	640	249	...	104	26	2	...
Phobong	10 12	8 75	10	205	113	95	-83	181	524	91	48	186	39	9	...
Fusanbong	95 00	95 00	100	205	...	...	13	...	362	152	...	20	27	...	...
7% C. P.	50 00	55 90	10	100	60	135	...	164	362	152	...	482	223	404	...
Patnibaree	19 50	14 50	10	600	576	525	-301	589	1,367	599	54	213	373	...	...
Rajabhat	47 25	40 12	10	200	8,46	...	41	476	977	464	2	360	199	160	...
Rajgarh	9 56	11 00	10	320	1,00	40	118	492	783	424	1	974	513	308	...
Rajnagar	18 12	14 87	10	765	700	643	28	994	2,592	1,367	55	778	133	22	...
Ranicherra	12 37	14 00	10	260	281	115	88	1,030	934	276	2	604	209	199	...
Roopacherra	385 00	59 50	50	525	6,0	5,73	10	412	1,413	385	99	139	90	152	...
Rungamattre	325 00	360 00	100	140	270	232	50	289	1,958	1,080	314	2,225	396	1,775	...
Runglee Rungliot	28 87	26 62	10	1,493	1,804	881	22	2,619	5,520	3,112	...	1,117	3,26	5	...
Rydak	23 25	24 37	10	900	129	126	24	2,704	2,807	1,080	634	1,015	442	63	...
Sapoi	25 06	32 25	10	346	525	232	24	1,041	1,183	553	18	757	64	28	...
Sarugao	29 25	19 75	10	249	300	55	88	647	1,149	661	2	152	24	154	...
Seajuli	10 94	12 00	10	300	125	181	4	26	275	600	221	223	82	31	...
Seeyok	...	...	10	300	105	10	-8.54	1,148	691	103	...	168	164	6	...
Salimbong	22 00	17 00	100	625	...	...	6	381	1,204	265	211	209	208	16	...
Singell	6 44xd	5 00	10	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singtom	6 12xd	7 12	10	300	32	304	-109	339	1,111	378	3	283	31	15	...
5% C. P.	12 50	12 50	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonai River	93 00	95 00	10	300	300	110	169	512	734	372	150	297	45	539	...
8% C. P.	38 62	25 50	10	625	425	349	27	418	1,647	439	4	349	90	143	...
Sonm	17 87xd	10 31	10	500	205	50	8	634	1,082	418	1	594	107	31	...
Sungma	...	...	10	450	600	250	72	924	1,311	517	197	836	256	207	...
Taipoo	26 00	20 25	10	320	400	520	55	321	793	255	215	260	131	513	...
Teesta Valley	20 62	114 00	100	900	1,500	574	37	1,374	1,920	618	49	816	339	2,079	...
Tekapara	131 00	22 87	10	598	854	395	78	1,181	1,539	495	...	858	483	501	...
Teljoan	29 25xd	39 00	10	800	250	285	49	1,271	1,211	386	...	985	343	615	...
Tengpani	37 37	16 75	10	1,982	1,275	...	36	2,191	4,608	...	80	2,350	471	91	...
Tespore	16 87	11 12	10	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Pref. Cum. as to 5	9 95	8 25	10	375	3,75	56	-30	17,50	16,15	1,94	1	8,77	1,70	85	...
Tilkhah	10 00	29 50	10	220	400	575	34	858	1,361	552	2	720	216	440	...
Tirihannah	32 75	14 00	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10% C. P.	13 00	8 00	10	600	390	...	6	1,170	1,528	307	...	734	...	16	...
Tongani	8 56	8 00	10	801	...	...	-48	1,396	1,679	459	2	688	175	32	...
Tukvar	9 25	8 00	10	520	1,050	1,100	37	1,748	3,338	1,436	60	1,501	222	265	...
Tycoon	40 62	41 75	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUGAR

MILLS

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Cane Crushed Mds. 000	Sugar Produced Mds. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER SHARE			
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous	Second Previous
Balrampur	Directors	5,481	537	20,500	5,736	1,55	6-58	(e)596	(1)766	5	5	nil	10
Basti	Narang Bros.	59,89	...	85,92	106,65	...	4-55	12,99	13,81	10	10	10	10
Belpur Co.	Ord. B. Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	70.43	52.24	36	32	32	32
Belaund	W. H. Brady & Co.	...	...	147.07	47.68	7.44	9-57	796	1,077	13	13	10	10
Bharat	Bangur Bros. Ltd.	3,412	331	11,768	1,527	83	9-57	(1)429	5,02	10	15	15	15
Bhopal	Cotton Agents Private	1,597	...	6,407	2,411	4	6-58	...	...	5	5	5	5
	5% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.40	(g)7,21	10	10	64	64
	Bhiwandwalla & Co.	12,29	1,11	24,98	12,13	43	9-55	...	...	5	5	5	5
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carew	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	...	...	32,460	7,498	...	6-58	2,394	318	24	nil	24	24
	64% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64	64	64
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	Begg Sutherland & Co. Private	11,370	963	28,945	4,833	...	10-57	-53	(a) 1,315	nil	74	74	74
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champanan	Begg Sutherland & Co. Pri. Ltd.	5,417	533	21,255	6,838	49	6-58	995	(m) 52	10	nil	10	10
Deccan	Parry & Co. Ltd.	...	...	228.07	...	2,34	5-56	26,57	17,17	15	10	nil	7
	7% preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	7
Deoria	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	10,69	...	62,44	2,50	80	8-54	2,18	2,92	74	10	...	...
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	Directors	28,85	2,99	70,36	18,31	...	8-54	9,94	16,78	15	15	74	74
Dyer Meakin Breweries	Directors	...	...	93,27	...	...	3-55	7,71	5,90	114	10	10	10
East India Distill'y (E)	Parry's Holding Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	9-56	5,79	3,60	15	10	10	10
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	7
Ganesh Sugar	Jaipur & Sons Ltd.	27,02	2,80	72,64	15,88	...	10-56	4,10	4,59	10	124	15	15
Gobind	Directors	39,44	...	100,78	85,23	...	3-55	19,05	20	15	...	...	...
	Cotton Agent Private Ltd.	1,880	...	8,689	2,125	...	6-58	558	1,075	5	5	...	...
	54% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons Pri.	26,91	...	43,70	38,46	1,01	6-56	9,71	...	6	nil	nil	nil
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7	7
Harinagar	Narayanlal Bansilal	...	...	126,91	38,01	1,07	9-53	9,36	7,28	74	74	74	74
	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	India Sugar Agencies	Tons 121	...	8,223	2,562	30	9-57	(n) nil	12,04	10	114	14	14
	74% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74	74	74	74
Jagatjit Sugar	Narang Bros & Co.	28,18	...	31,28	54,99	60	4-55	4,28	4,25	10	10	10	10
Jeyore	R. S. Indus. Corp.	...	...	...	...	21	6-55	3,06	4,98	10	10	10	10
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6	6
K. C. P.	V. Ramakrishna Sons Pri. Ltd.	2,15	20	...	...	...	6-56	29,01	14,73	74	74	74	74
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100	100
Kirlampudi	Kubera Sugar Managers Private	...	...	69,31	54,18	10	6-56	6,51	5,68	nil	nil	nil	nil
	54% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Sugar	Pandia Rajan & Co. Private	531	...	30,20	1,389	...	7-57	5,51	6,44	nil	nil	nil	nil
Modi Sugar	R. B. Multanilal & Sons	41,73	...	231,48	...	1,62	10-55	9,27	10,94	6	64	10	10
	Ord. Share	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohini	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	...	...	21,43	6,83	6	11-54	-1,50	1	nil	nil	nil	nil
	Founders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Debenrures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree Brewery	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	8-51	-1,25	...	nil	nil	...	...
Mysore	Directors	...	...	38,006	5,033	...	6-58	3,458	1,095	30	20	20	20
Nawabganj	Narang Bros.	14,92	...	58,93	86	45	10-54	1,84	4,20	6	10	6	6
	'B' Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	6	6
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India	Cotton Agents Private	3,698	...	14,827	4,170	137	6-58	1,392	1,484	25	25	25	25
	54% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	74% C. R. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Seven	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	23,69	3,31	...	...	6	5-55	2,47	96	24	24	24	24
Nizam Sugar	Hyd. Govt. Indust. Trust Fund	...	...	305,40	173,61	3,59	6-55	43,11	61,84	18	18	16	16
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phaltan Sugar	Mafatal Apte & Kantilal	1,254	...	90,77	34,80	3,50	9-56	27,30	25,95	18	16	16	16
Punjab Sugar	Narang Bros	18,43	...	71,47	73	58	10-54	3,59	...	10	10	...	...
Punjab Sugar	Begg Sutherland & Co. Private	2,475	232	7,515	1,829	6	10-57	(b)185	(b)670	nil	74	74	74
	10% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramnagar Cane	Anderson Wright Ltd.	23,45	...	128,65	9,48	2,65	8-55	21,12	7,24	20	15	20	20
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratna Sugar	Ratna Agents	...	...	43,29	27,18	52	6-55	3,12	1,17	3	nil	3	3
	9% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ravalgaon Sugar	Walchand & Co. Private	...	...	132,56	42,66	3,01	9-56	26,46	13,26	24	19	4	4
	54% Cum Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raza	Govan Bros. (Rampur)	35,67	3,37	137,40	23,65	1,29	10-53	11,59	3,28	15	74	124	124
	Directors	23,77	2,69	45,82	52,31	...	6-56	6,74	...	174	nil	5	5
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sametipur	Begg Sutherland & Co Private	2,952	263	11,614	986	...	6-57	(e)-74	(i) 215	nil	nil	nil	nil
Shadilal	H. R. Swarup & Bros	8,798	888	27,398	7,425	...	9-57	2,389	2,120	18	8	20	20
	8% C. p.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Anand	Directors	15,55	1,52	46,37	17,31	...	9-56	1,56	2,63	24	5	5	5
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Chandoo	A. H. Bhiwandwalla & Co.	19,04	73	57,51	22,28	11	9-56	13,24	11,49	40	16	8	8
Shree Krishna Gyanoday	Sahu Jain Ltd.	7,715	7,59	28,540	11,987	101	7-57	1	1,468	10	10	174	174
	6% 'A' Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% 'B' Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LAYERS ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1959	March 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Balrampur	7 31	6 12	5	1,400	120	1,540	59	7,356	4,348	3,235	1,178	6,730	1,621	154	10
Basti	120 50	120 50	100	1,200	9,50	19,47	25,30	105,69	52,26	34,74	21,85	117,42	15,36	2,43	...
Ordinary 'B' Class	...	...	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belpur	291 50	240 00	50	7,050	75,19	43,24	3,80	90 14	150,48	198,77	22,79	116,52	14,02	87,02	...
Belaund	13 12	11 00	74	1,949	675	100	75	2,491	3,384	2,568	36	2,304	1,959	175	...
Bharat	13 00	12 37	10	1,500	650	655	4	2,524	2,266	1,389	1,396	2,889	629	45	...
5% R. C. P. T.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	26 25	21 80	10	1,750	8,87	37	5	8,22	33,04	21,37	3,34	20,58	9,89	1,96	...
5% C. P.	85 00	94 00	100	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carew	8 56	7 66	10	3,200	950	1,388	12	12,576	14,971	10,202	28	12,343	3,949	183	3
64% R. C. P.	86 00	81 50	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	960 00	920 00	1000	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	920 00	900 00	100	400	...	4,225	-836	11,310	16,294	9,352	354	8,383	4,385	441	244
Cawnpore	10 81	11 75	10	3,000	2,050	2,402	7	6,618	8,545	6,225	37	8,208	4,485	212	...
8% C. P.	104 00	109 50	180	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champanan	15 50	20 50	10	1,800	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deccan	11 29	8 25	5	1,992	15,00	10,48	1,23	130,78	112,48	57,89	1,34	108,14	12,90	6,36	1,09
7% Preference	6 00	5 67	5	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoria	9 56	9 56	10	599	5,04	1,15	48	15,77	24,59	15,34	10,25	9,08	2,94	18	1,75
5% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	21 12	22 37	5	2,600	31,00	2,36	1,12	19,18	57,53	37,24	2,58	36,93	12,89	6,97	...
Dyer Mookin	14 00	9 90	5	1,620	13,47	4,73	8	19,43	27,27	14,69	1,24	27,49	7,15	5,09	34
E. I. D. (£)	36 50cd	27 42	£1	550	2,90	1,74	47	12,03	13,25	6,33	52	9,48	13,35	24	...
7% C. P.	16 25	16 15	£1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganesh Sugar	19 75	19 75	10	2,000	1,50	34,68	5	43,50	67,25	21,37*	25,73	22,57	3,38	16	...
Ganga Sugar	8 75	10 00	10	3,600	16,00	38	23	125,48	2,43	16,81*	26,12	91,24	40,49	42	1,20
Gobind	...	...	...	500	160	57	5	2,792	2,911	1,240	24	2,665	123	31	...
54% R. C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	...	...	100	1,594	...	3,09	15	48,95	40,71	23,65	1,75	46,70	12,79	1,58	...
7% R. C. P.	...	...	100	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harinaragar	...	...	10	250	10,00	1,50	14	63,39	37,63	30,49*	4,86	44,81	27,49	74	...
Ordinary	...	...	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	13 40	13 00	10	6,042	1,012	90	46	10,069	7,871	1,888	2,919	3,329	5,533	93	...
71% C. P. T.	93 00	98 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jagatit Sugar	...	...	100	1,109	11,54	5,37	9,81	50,08	16,18	15,41	13,75	59,97	2,81	58	...
Jeyapore	15 50	13 30	10	1,063	10,79	1,35	6	28,27	30,05	9,80	5,35	15,6	10,68	1,27	...
5% C. P.	90 00	93 00cd	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
K. C. P.	140 00cd	120 00cd	100	1,052	57,50	23,00	27	195,11	179,05	35,20	25,50	95,18	24,95	2,70	...
5% R. C. P.	100 00	100 00cd	100	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	140 00cd	132 00cd	10	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirlampudi	55 00	41 60	100	1,159	...	9,58	-19,96	76,56	58,82	19,08	6,02	57,89	13,21	74	...
54% C. P.	105 00	87 50	100	590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	101 50	101 50	100	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Sugars	...	...	10	2,000	...	...	-5,16	1,280	2,769	1,649	...	1,567	56	19	...
Modi Sugar	...	...	100	4,800	12,40	80	41	65,32	85,86	39,20	3,70	68,18	18,95	3,84	...
Ord. Share	7 40 N	9 00 N	10	1,440	...	...	-3,87	65,57	42,61	8,39	...	36,66	7,09	21	77
Mohini	2 00	3 37	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Founders	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	70 00	70 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	10	500	...	2,00	-7,88	5,52	7,56	39	4,84	6,87	4,28	4,56	2,05
Murree Brewery	...	...	10	2,400	6,13	3,023	144	13,313	15,731	9,618	4,018	9,790	4,149	636	204
Mysore	54 50cd	34 25cd	10	2,179	6,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabganj	60 00	60 00	100	1,200	6,50	6,00	4,65	22,66	51,02	27,68	15,63	13,97	8,40	5,30	17
'B' Class	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	50	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India	26 12	22 25	10	789	1,990	622	18	5,900	5,024	2,881	1,684	4,932	1,344	206	...
54% R. C. P. T.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71% C. R. P. P.	92 00	101 00	100	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Savan	5 00	4 12	10	1,100	2,50	1,70	25	4,06	43,92	25,89	1,07	...	36	5	...
Nizam Sugar	...	...	25	10,988	25,02	42,42	4	334,54	258,10	138,88	32,63	211,46	109,71	5,80	68,67
5% C. P.	...	...	10	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% C. P.	...	...	25	2,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phaltan Sugar	...	...	50	5,000	40,51	16,00	94	76,01	109,71	63,85	2,03	78,99	40,62	15,50	52
Punjab Sugar	156 50	140 50	100	1,200	7,00	5,65	4,55	20,20	29,22	20,41	11,51	7,35	12,87	6,86	...
Purabpore	80 00	10 19	10	900	200	1,764	16	2,414	4,388	3,294	35	2,711	1,703	39	312
10% C. P.	12 12	13 67	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramnugger Cane	13 00	22 25	10	1,660	13,00	22,00	20	29,70	56,12	29,77	...	41,09	5,61	4,84	13,56
5% C. P.	21 31	94 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	89 50	...	500	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratna Sugar	...	3 00	10	1,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9% C. P.	2 65	...	100	39	4,08	9	-8,40	35,89	31,34	20,21	10	30,97	1,37	23	...
Ravalgaon Sugar	125 00	134 50	50	2,000	11,00	25,27	68	41,30	95,61	56,01	14,35	84,38	2,71	1,21	...
54% Cum Pref.	69 00	65 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	30 00 N	30 00 N	10	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debenture	625 00	500 00	500	2,000	39,50	5,52	3	25,49	45,46	19,83	21,77	34,37	8,30	43	...
Raza	13 50	20 00	10	800	1,50	4,61	13	49,17	28,73	22,67	3,54	58,25	2,80	24	...
Ryam	18 00	19 75	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	9 00	9 00	10	1,199	570	1,283	-721	2,480	4,454	2,513	1	1,642	1,259	209	270
Semantipur	12 06	11 25	100	857	1,100	1,319	228	14,901	12,580	5,554	816	8,749	1,986	58	513
Shudhal	...	...	100	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. preference	...	...	10	2,000	...	...	1	20,89	47,23	16,15	19,10	13,95	3,79	28	...
Shree Anand	10 25	10 25	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	124	1,500	25,79	11,29	33	41,45	69,56	43,15	8,77	43,69	11,71	6	3,24
Shree Changoed	31 10	27 75	10	3,989	1,900	368	48	17,460	14,799	7,310	60	14,416	4,548	40	511
Shree Krishna Gyanoday	10 75	10 19	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 'A' Pref.	81 00	85 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 'B' Pref.	65 00	75 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUGAR

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Cane Crushed Mds. 000	Sugar Produced Mds. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
								Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Shree Sitaram	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	2,618	...	8,827	3,410	...	8-57	2,57	6,81	5	10	10
Sitapur	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Behar	Directors	23,98	...	43,06	34,35	...	6-56	2,03	72	nil	nil	nil
Standard Refinery & Distillery	N. K. Jain & Co.	...	...	27,45	1,00	12	10-54	24	...	...	...	...
	9% pref. cum. as to 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	8,15	...	65,83	7,13	18	12-54	1,54	3,39	5	10	10
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trevancore	Parry & Co Ltd.	87	8	58,76	26,70	77	4-56	9,78	8,68	10	7 1/2	5
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Breweries	Directors	...	...	3,642	97	...	3-58	1,482	(k) 686	60	20	20
United Provinces	James Finlay & Co.	23,33	2,36	72,60	...	...	9-52	6,33	9,17	15	20	3
Upper Doab Sugar	R. Lal Debi Prasad & Bros.	...	...	168,22	37,97	1,50	9-55	14,86	22,22	12	15	2
Upper Ganges	Cotton Agents Private	9,547	...	37,517	11,190	3,40	6-58	3,666	4,142	50	50	30
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper India	Mitra Mandal	50,54	...	106,06	108,63	1,87	4-55	18,45	1,420	20	15	10
	'B' Class Ord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	Kantilal & Sheth	...	...	...	...	12	6-54	-2,06	-2,30	nil	nil	5
Walchandnagar Industries	Walchand & Co. private	1,905	...	214,63	66,69	6,64	9-56	60,40	55,45	21	18	16
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Tons.

(a) After writing back Rs 1,65,000 from Taxation; Rs 37,982 from Gratuity; Rs 17,423 from Equipment Depreciation Rs 15,000 from contingencies and including Rs 30,000 being profit on realisation of Investments. (b) After writing back Rs 1,30,000 from taxation, Rs 50,000 from contingencies and Rs 36,539 from Gratuity. (c) After writing back Rs 85,000 from contingencies for stock realisation Rs 12,596 from provision for taxation. (d) After writing back Rs 2,80,010 being provision for liabilities no longer required. (e) After writing back Rs 100,000 from Reserve for book debts and advances.

April 11, 1959

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1959	March 1958			General	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Shree Sitaram	9 30	11 00	10	1,589	854	499	41	6,340	3,559	2,058	3,006	4,234	385	32	165
5% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	4 00	2 37	10	1,000	...	27	—4,25	51,11	28,21	13,52	23	36,39	5,28	53	...
South Behar	1 37	1 37	10	650	46	...	...	24,66	27,42	11,47	10	6,90	18,88	52	...
3% Pref. Cum. as to 7	20 50	20 50	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	0 25	0 25	2 1/2	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	1,500	4,33	39	12	44,27	8,36	3,34	91	17,17	36,89	3,75	4
Standard Refinery	...	...	10	964	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trevancore	11 80	10 10	10	3,000	2,50	12,70	45	23,87	59,87	22,11	10	34,54	10,61	68	82
5% C. P.	7 75	6 85	10	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Breweries	315 00cd	186 00cd	75	600	960	...	9	1,820	3,085	2,685	1,562	1,246	171	31	...
United Provinces	14 62	13 50	100	1,600	6,18	3,02	37	28,55	30,29	24,58	...	28,81	16,77	1,18	1,65
Upper Doab Sugar	...	...	100	2,000	12,50	1,26	25	68,91	66,46	40,07	5,36	48,93	21,59	41	...
Upper Ganges	55 00	55 00	10	800	1,800	1,674	25	17,096	16,509	8,987	1,322	13,342	2,084	123	...
5% C. P.	75 00	65 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T.	75 00	65 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper India	127 00	127 00	100	1,400	11,50	8,65	86	120,05	39,41	25,16*	10,20	118,47	18,66	48	4
'B' Class Ordinary	15 00	15 00	25	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	10	747	42	...	—4,83	39,40	29,22	8,99	25	14,44	7,00	55	...
Walchandnagar Indrs.	290 50	285 00	100	10,100	40,00	68,46	1,76	93,54	228,81	99,18	9,01	165,80	13,12	15,44	...
7% C. P.	118 75	135 00	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures	94 00	92 00	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(i) After transferring Rs 50,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve. (h) After writing back Rs 56,578 from provision for taxation. (j) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from Renovation and Renewals Reserve. (k) After transferring Rs 1,07,083 from provision for taxation. (l) After writing back Rs 61,519 being provision for taxation no longer required. (m) After writing back Rs 150,000 from provision for contingencies no longer required; Rs 55,000 from provision for taxation and including Rs 58,837 being Railway claims recovered. (n) The entire loss of Rs 388,405 has been wiped off by transfer from Reserve Fund. (o) After transferring Rs 650,000 from General Reserve.

ELECTRIC

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	LATEST		PREVIOUS		Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Units sold	Revenue	Units sold	Revenue			Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		000's	Rs. 000	000's	Rs. 000			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Agra Electric Supply	Martin Burn Ltd.	36,283	4,229	31,513	3,876	115	3-58	(f) 1,083	(a) 1,123	10	10	10
Ahmedabad Electricity Co.	4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	6,60	9-56	(b) 113,46	77,54	6 1/2	5	6 1/2
Aligarh	Killick Industries Ltd.	548,693	326,45	485,981	269,18	31	3-54	1,70	1,68	9 1/2	10	9 1/2
Amalgamated Elec'ty Co.	4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	263	3-58	1,664	1,548	8 1/2	8	7 1/2
	Jain & Co.	43,588	7,211	40,481	6,435	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
	N. C. Javeri & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	5 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Andhra Valley Power	5 1/2% C. P.	...	17,432	...	10,648	341	3-58	(h) 7,153	42,99	8	5 1/2	7 1/2
	Tata Hydro Elec. Agencies Pri.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5 1/2	7 1/2
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly Elec'ty Supply	Martin Burn Ltd.	12,787	2,142	13,482	2,420	61	3-58	413	(d) 590	10	12 1/2	10
Benares Electric	4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	115	3-58	(i) 1,048	1,234	10	12 1/2	12 1/2
Berhampur Electric Supply	Martin Burn Ltd.	38,063	4,414	38,063	4,912	...	...	1,03	68	5	6	nil
	4 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	12-51	...	...	6	6	6
	Directors	...	2,22	...	1,68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Elec. Supply	5% Debentures	4,833	1,253	4,316	1,316	32	3-58	189	269	5	8 1/2	5 1/2
Bombay Suburban Elec.	Octavius Steel & Co.	60,471	70,65	50,381	61,40	...	3-56	25,96	23,90	7	7	7
	Killick Industries Ltd.	...	...	...	...	28	12-55	1,62	1,80	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Brooch Elec. Supply	Rajputana Textiles Agencies	16,69	4,85	14,72	4,84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Elec. Supply	Directors	1,099,400	5,292	13,027	4,996	...	12-54	19,00	16,17	6	6	6
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin State Power	Chandrie & Co.	45,12	5,71	44,20	5,49	46	3-54	1,83	1,99	10	10	5 1/2
Cuttack Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	4,695	1,205	4,246	1,352	...	3-58	276	274	6 1/2	8	6 1/2
Dharwar	Associated Electric Co.	3,58	...	...	3,25	16	3-55	86	80	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5

COMPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1959	March 1958			General	Other	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Outstand- ings	Cash	Other
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
	144 00	136 00	100	1,999	1,857	2,563	49	5,669	11,231	3,325	455	2,146	2,031	239	362
Agra Elec. Supply. ...	90 00	90 00	100	1,000											
4 1/2% Debentures	96 70	95 00	100	87,472	9,39	65,65	...	94,83	1343,66	248,28	15,41	54,00	59,33	6,88	13,56
Ahmedabad Elec'ty Co ...	985 00	1000 00	1000	20,000	53	72	1	6,17	11,30	5,68	68	2,13	3,39	21	...
4 1/2% Debentures	9 10N	10 00N	10	450	56	1,411	1,526	4,743	19,894	4,521	170	1,649	1,521	221	499
Aligarh	11 04	10 40	100	7,250											
Amalgamated Elec'ty Co.	86 00	89 00	100	2,415											
5 1/2% C. P.	77 00	82 50	100	2,031											
5 1/2% C. P.	1167 50	1090 00	1000	30,276	4,085	4,286	31	30,158	90,896	24,171	1,974	3,040	5,527	1,098	5,234
Andhra Valley Power	1095 00	1025 00	1000	4,934											
7% C. P.	1002 50	970 00	1000	9,828											
4% Debentures															

COMPANIES—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1959	March 1958			General	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
	Ra. np.	Ra. np.													
Dishargarh Power ...	74 50	81 50	100	4,320	1,500	140	817	1,985	9,693	3,380	3,584	911	721	30	1
5% 'A.C.P.	69 50	74 50	100	1,600											
4½% 'B.C.P.	79 50	84 00	100	1,200											
Ellore Electric Supply ...	11 15	10 85	10	300	...	37	4	2,33	6,26	1,73	18	75	61	67	1
Gourepore Electric Supply	...	...	100	5,000	1,500	1,180	64	3,919	17,473	5,455	264	710	1,105	65	...
4% Debenture	840 00	840 00	1000	2,500	...	3	3	1,03	2,01	62	6	23	38	18	...
Gudivada Electric Supply	...	...	100	118	...										
Jhansi Electric Supply ...	6 62	8 50	10	535	...	29	3	9,71	21,44	9,16	5	2,98	4,18	25	...
6% Debentures	850 00 N	850 00 N	1000	380	...										
Jorhat Electric Supply ...	11 62	8 00 N	10	250	...	8	—17	1,48	5,88	2,44		32	82	17	1
6% Cum Preference	105 00	90 00 N	100	50	...										
6% Debenture	...	...	...	35	...										
Jubbulpore Electric Supply	13 25	11 50	10	2,250	1,175	1,352	29	4,085	9,831	3,584	169	890	1,312	145	127
Kanadukathan	...	...	500	500	...	1	10	2,14	8,92	4,35	57	81	62	11	56
Karaiikal Electric Supply	9 90	9 45	10	210	...	35	68	79	3,12	97	...	42	57	71	8
Kumbakonam Elec. Supply	12 12	10 95	10	1,249	12	2,05	5	16,05	36,34	9,60	61	2,49	2,24	1,19	...
6% Cum. Pref.	9 45	8 90	10	250	...										
Mangalore Electric Supply	...	...	10	560	28	3,09	57	5,49	20,16	8,99	56	1,92	1,35	1,41	...
5% Debentures	...	...	500	137	...										
Mirzapur Electric Supply	5 06	8 10	9	495	125	97	22	444	1,278	602	20	255	126	105	...
Mozufferpore Elec. Supply	8 00	8 12	10	582	183	152	39	2,140	3,264	1,147	28	350	343	168	91
Muttra Electric Supply	8 34d	11 50	10	780	60	1,06	15	5,92	14,28	6,97	1,33	1,62	1,63	2,77	...
Nasik Deolali	72 00 N	...	100	1,168	...	5,37	...	8,17	37,33	11,24	1,41	3,93	2,25	2,12	...
7% Cum Pref.	100 00 N	...	100	100	...										
6% Debenture	...	...	...	1,000	...	52	2	3,02	11,15	3,61	22	86	1,13	80	...
Nagapatnam Electric Supply	10 37	10 00	10	398	...										
6% C. P.	9 00	8 65	10	100	...										
4½% Debentures	...	...	100	200	...										
Patna Electric Supply	12 30	10 69	10	3,507	2,300	1,451	191	3,362	13,215	5,166	763	1,798	1,793	407	...
5% Debentures	450 00	450 00	500	2,000	...										
Poona Electric	113 75	119 50	100	4,889	51	28,66	1	39,51	128,62	48,22	22,92	5,96	9,78	8,97	...
7% Cum Pref.	101 00	103 00	100	400	...										
6% Debentures	...	...	...	800	...										
Saharanpur	105 00 N	105 00 N	100	362	...	31	1	4,23	7,87	3,94	1,57	86	1,23	53	15
Partly Paid	...	...	10	14	...										
Salem Erode Electricity	13 00	12 75	10	880	580	511	24	2,040	4,705	1,572	237	493	357	207	...
6½% R. C. P.	9 90	10 28	10	400	...										
Saugor Electric Supply	...	...	10	300	142	69	2	971	1,431	329	24	248	51	52	7
Shahjahanpur Elec. Supply	8 81	6 81	10	910	165	29	41	624	1,190	511	154	418	368	134	14
Shillong Hydralc.	5 50	4 84	2	773	1,66	1,56	60	9 11	21,61	9,00	21	53	3,02	88	3,40
Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	223	941	1	1,381	6,575	4,237	237	1,010	811	843	186
Sivas (Jherriah) Elec. supply	10 32	10 75	10	1,688	...										
5% Debentures	910 00	910 00	1000	1,200	...										
South Arcot Electricity	...	...	100	1,674	1,10	88	15	36,27	53,94	13,65	3,19	5,57	2,91	1,01	6,15
5½% Cum Preference	...	...	100	200	...										
5½% Cum Preference	...	...	100	200	...										
5½% Cum Preference	12 10	12 22	10	5,600	75	992	11	8,511	18,550	5,466	1,177	2,369	1,820	240	...
5½% Madras Electric	9 15	9 45	10	2,200	...										
5½% 1st Cum Preference	8 89	9 47	10	800	...										
5½% 2nd Cum Preference	90 00	90 00	100	200	...										
4% Debentures	93 50	93 50	100	100	...										
5% Debentures	95 00	95 00	100	200	...										
5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...										
Surat Electric Co.	111 50	105 50	100	5,124	4,00	10,16	3	33,51	102,68	30,46	1,25	18,56	8,60	2,23	1,09
6½% Cum Preference	111 00	112 50	100	500	...										
Tata Hydro Electric	120 00	116 75	100	23,999	4,574	2,845	29	25,329	66,396	16,114	4,139	2,639	4,040	6,60	3,944
7% C. P. T.	116 00	105 00	100	8,928	...										
Tata Power Company	1182 50	1175 00	1000	51,531	9,590	11,715	30	49,251	161,584	31,531	3,471	6,348	10,350	2,710	7,660
7½% C. P. T.	1121 25	1121 25	...	8,687	...										
4% Debentures	862 50	847 50	...	25,000	...										
5% Debentures	1001 00	1000 00	10	970	268	457	21	1,743	4,129	1,462	231	472	373	145	...
Timmevely Tuticorin Elec.	12 50	12 75	10	450	...										
6% R. C. P.	9 50	9 68	10	...	...										
United Provinces Electric	137 00	124 00	100	5,600	2,190	4,898	83	12,375	32,303	12,897	974	3,665	2,972	813	316
4½% Debentures	90 00	90 00	100	3,000	...										
Upper Ganges Valley	13 75	12 25	10	598	243	224	9	1,800	2,109	936	92	464	522	415	10
Upper Jumna Valley	16 75	16 25	10	500	500	489	34	2,080	3,055	986	115	463	590	341	20
Valore Elec. Corporation	13 75	13 50	10	400	48	1,57	1,45	16,94	24,17	6,57	63	2,46	2,16	2,76	9
6% Cum Preference	7 05	7 55	10	125	...										
West Coast Electric	13 75	16 75	10	1,000	...	1,67	52	15,16	26,59	6,42	45	3,25	2,68	1,41	1,90
5½% Cum Preference	7 10	7 11	10	250	...										

(a)	After transferring Rs 69,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.	
(b)	After transferring Rs 1,09,846 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve and Rs 44,000 from Deft. Taxation Reserve.	
(c)	After transferring Rs 3,814 from General Res	(b) After transferring Rs. 8,80,000 from Dividend Control Reserve
(d)	After transferring Rs 90,000 from provision for other contingencies no longer required and Rs 30,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.	

(e) After transferring Rs 190,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 189,288 from Tariff and Dividend Central Reserve.	(g) After writing back Rs 44,000 from Deferred Income Taxation Reserve and Rs 17,300 from provision for taxation.	(j) After transferring Rs 200,000 from General Reserve and including Rs 146,772 being Revenue of previous years and Rs 6,489 being excess debits in previous periods.
(f) After transferring Rs 69,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve; Rs 56,718 from Tariff and Dividend Central Reserve and Rs 11,705 from provision and taxation.	(h) Includes Rs 445,158 being Revenue of previous years and Rs 95,000 transferred from General Reserve.	(k) Includes Rs 741,929 being Revenue of previous years and Rs 65,444 being excess debits in previous years.
(i) After transferring Rs 75,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 17,662 from provision for taxation.		

SOUTH INDIA

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVESTED			Sales	Stock	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Tea	Coffee	Rubber					Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	2nd Previous
		000 lbs.	000 Cwts.	000 lbs.					Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Latest	Previous	2nd Previous
Alageswar	Ramani & Co.	450	...	...	6,71	4,62	8	6-58	139	202	10	10	15
Amalgamated Office	Parkins Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	3	3-56	3,22	24	(a)	nil	nil
	6% Cum. Prof.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anandam	A. V. George & Co.	...	...	2,15	2,08	1,07	11	12-52	1,09	1,09	15	15	...
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	7	7	7
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anapalai	Associated Planters Private	...	9	...	993	1,341	66	6-57	621	364	40	25	16 1/2
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arthala	R. N. Kapur & Co. Ltd.	3,40	...	...	9,25	70	18	6-55	1,69	50	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Athimattam	M. Sebastian	...	...	62	89	3	...	2-56	34	24	5	3 1/2	3 1/2
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erababudin	A.V. Thomas & Co. (Mysore)	...	2	...	...	...	13	6-58	130	250	25	25	25
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badra	Young India Agencies Private	...	3	...	474	356	16	5-58	155	215	17 1/2	17 1/2	15
	7 1/2 R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balanoor	Young India Agencies Private	456	2	36	1,116	483	31	3-58	322	454	17 1/2	17 1/2	25
	7 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmadies	Planting Agencies Pri	...	2	...	2,87	...	11	5-56	73	58	10	15	12 1/2
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Be Be	Mg. Director	...	...	3,17	5,67	30	...	3-56	1,35	94	9	7 1/2	7 1/2
	6 1/2% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6 1/2% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blue Mountain	Kothari & Sons Agencies Pri.	1,615	14	...	7,030	...	210	6-58	2,026	1,307	12 1/2	12 1/2	15
	Directors	2,83	1	...	...	...	...	6-56	1,39	4,21	15	45	20
Chandramalai	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	1,619	...	...	3,091	722	25	3-58	(e) 428	873	10	20	10
Cochin Malabar	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	...	...	1,999	3,779	...	86	2-58	1,076	1,107	10	15	25
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee Lands	Consol Coffee Estates	...	...	...	31,21	...	18	6-56	17,67	9,21	25	18	25
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consolidated Coffee	Mg. Director	...	...	...	69,31	2,91	...	6-56	35,42	25,39	20	22 1/2	17 1/2
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coonoor Tea	Matheson Bosanquet & Pvt. Co.	3,22	...	...	7,90	1,53	12	9-56	1,37	1,55	17 1/2	25	45
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg Tea	Parkins Private Ltd.	3,09	...	...	6,83	95	32	3-55	3,34	2,03	25	15	10
	6 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cottanad Plantations	Directors	123	...	47	614	...	15	3-58	137	200	18 1/2	17 1/2	15
	7 1/2% C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cowcoody	Peirce Leslie & Co.	...	4	...	733	280	38	6-58	475	271	65	50	50
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Devashola	Mg. Director	3,39	...	...	6,84	...	...	12-55	2,86	5,15	25	40	25
Devon	Young India Agencies Private	303	...	...	620	249	13	3-58	147	209	17 1/2	17 1/2	25
	7 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1/2
Emerald Valley	Parkins Private Ltd.	1,18	...	...	2,57	60	11	12-54	1,67	1,02	30	25	15
Gokul Rubber	Young India Agencies	...	...	68	1,22	23	8	12-55	69	61	10	9	6 1/2
Haileyburia	Parkins Private Ltd.	16,04	...	...	21,42	12,59	94	12-55	9,07	14,89	25	25	25
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highland	A. V. Thomas & Co.	10,18	...	...	21,08	2,44	68	12-55	6,57	11,76	20	25	12 1/2
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Kadur	Young India Agencies Private	...	...	...	108	100	4	5-58	41	33	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
	6 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kailas	A. V. George & Co.	...	...	4,86	...	...	32	2-53	3,20	3,30	25	12 1/2	7 1/2
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalasa	Peirce Leslie & Co.	465	...	...	883	120	12	3-58	(d) 208	275	12 1/2	10	15
	7% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalpetta	A. V. Thomas & Co.	2,63	...	3,19	10,98	1,81	32	4-56	2,66	2,84	20	27 1/2	25
Karikode Rubber	E. I. Agencies Private	...	...	1,42	1,97	75	7	12-55	97	81	12	9	9
	6% Cum Prof	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kil Kotagiri	Peirce Leslie & Co.	760	...	...	2,403	331	55	10-57	(c) 833	921	15	20	20
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumergode	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	...	4	...	747	...	19	10-58	252	277	20	25	20
	7 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurthema	Ipe Oommen & Co. Pr. Ltd.	213	72	...	395	63	11	3-58	111	134	6 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2
	6 1/2% Cum Prof.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar Agricultural Co.	Vimsons Ltd.	3,65	...	...	7,37	1,75	...	12-55	1,39	2,88	10	7 1/2	5
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar Industrial	Mg. Director	...	...	3,09	5,60	38	...	2-56	2,22	...	25	20	30
Malankara	Johnson's Estates & Agencies	88	...	6,86	11,16	60	46	3-56	5,95	3,89	32 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Manar	Vasantha & Co.	...	...	...	55	1,56	14	3-56	1,23	45	15	15	15
Marcara	Associated Planters Private	...	...	...	266	437	104	6-58	116	62	20	15	22 1/2
	6% Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midland	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd.	12,47	...	11,30	38,28	2,69	60	3-56	12,52	21,88	20	25	17 1/2
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ANTINGS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1959 Rs. np.	March 1958 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry- forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
lageswar	2 65	2 50	2	606	550	9	7	685	1,471	351	60	236	290	145	...
malgamated Office	13 60	10 75	10	450	...	8	49	4,11	12,85	1,11	...	5,77	41	...	...
% C. P.	8 10	7 30cd	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% Debentures	495 00	500 80	500	475	...	35	28	1,36	6,31	26	72	1,18	1	24	...
mandam	17 15	15 40	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% C. P.	9 00	9 90	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% Debentures	4 95cd	5 00cd	2	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
naparai	97 00	97 00	100	906	530	...	50	1,61 7	1,668	151	259	1,411	477	24	...
% Debentures	97 00	97 00	100	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,06	1,34	16	...
rthala	4 00	4 00	5	300	11	1,20	44	8,55	7,70	98	6,03	...	...	...	...
% C. P.	9 20	9 20	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	49	27	...
thimattam	1 10	1 20	2	325	...	50	3	55	3,70	17	...	...	...	...	...
ababuddin	14 50cd	11 65	5	200	270	207	3	237	695	84	...	372	10	223	...
% C. P.	8 35	8 56	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
adra	4 25	3 50	2	425	200	102	35	380	778	61	12	427	36	100	...
% C. P.	9 62	10 12	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
alanoor	21 00	15 50	10	1,099	376	160	8	584	1,584	270	21	592	199	550	...
% C. P.	11 22	11 00	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
almadies	3 35	3 35	2	300	75	85	23	93	3,92	91	24	10	1,67	89	...
% C. P.	7 90	9 00	10	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
e Be	3 62	3 30	5	866	...	2,87	2	2,34	12,66	...	4,56	51	44	2	...
% C. P. T.	3 03	3 13	5	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% R. C. P. T.	6 44	6 64	10	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blue Mountain	3 63	3 18	2	5,250	1,100	1,047	279	2,132	7,346	1,086	13	580	1,744	1,211	...
Chandramalai	3 07	3 25	2	550	6,08	80	38	2,38	11,37	1,88	52	1,93	1,29	1,65	...
Chembra Peak	4 10	3 65	2	933	1,300	9	75	437	2,556	713	1	907	156	39	...
Cochin Malabar	6 23cd	5 05	3	2,691	1,700	...	30	2,522	5,638	678	...	1,711	328	58	...
% C. P.	46 70	49 75	50	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee Lands	23 35	32 65	10	1,800	16,00	5,50	1,87	18,87	36,05	7,12	56	24,14	13,02	6,97	...
% C. P.	89 00	82 50	100	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% Debentures	...	...	500	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consolidated Coffee	21 35	23 85	25	755	36,25	9,63	1,12	41,96	116,23	25,14	13,11	53,79	15,20	15,81	...
% C. P.	26 00	23 75	25	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% Debentures	...	...	500	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coonoor Tea	26 50cd	20 40	10	378	3,10	1,35	7	4,71	20,59	91	3	2,06	50	20	...
% C. P.	98 00cd	103 87	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg Tea	5 25	11 00	2	400	1,00	4,25	1,02	2,32	7,84	1,43	11	1,81	3,40	3,37	...
% R. P.	4 62	4 40	5	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cottanad Plantation	15 25	12 25	10	400	100	487	8	300	370	54	1	255	118	32	...
% C. P. P.	10 75	10 55	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow Coody	7 40	8 10	2	409	150	...	72	593	230	45	15	337	8	678	...
Devashola	27 12cd	19 10	10	600	375	1,41	12	4,15	10,41	2,16	106	93	17	4,75	...
Devon	18 00	17 25	10	449	250	105	45	289	983	185	...	320	115	96	...
7 1/2% C. P.	104 00	104 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emerald Valley	8 12	6 65	5	175	175	1,65	62	92	3,35	49	1,00	78	19	1,87	...
Gokul Rubber	1 45cd	1 58	2	450	20	...	1	1,04	3,23	11	1,30	25	15	92	...
Haileyburia	18 75	18 40	10	1,250	8,50	9,00	37	14,40	31,56	4,96	4	14,81	1,65	6,46	...
% C. P.	70 00	68 00	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% Debentures	1000 00	1000 00	1000	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highland	12 00	13 50	10	1,800	4,81	5,15	47	8,45	25,80	4,94	2,61	4,25	1,85	10,30	...
% C. P.	9 05	9 27	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	2 95	2 85	2	120	25	10	8	84	155	3	...	122	5	18	...
5 1/2% C. P.	7 17	7 16	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalais	5 20	4 20	2	600	6,00	...	30	324	12,44	46	...	2,08	10	1,38	...
% Debentures	500 00	500 00	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalais	3 65	...	2	540	618	109	77	205	1,371	227	40	257	60	270	...
% Debentures	502 50	502 50	500	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kapottta	13 50	20 50	10	400	9,53	1,41	5	4,65	18,32	2,21	23	2,57	46	25	...
Karilode Rubber	10 25	10 35	10	200	...	1,27	7	1,38	5,07	23	...	87	6	1,32	...
% Cum Prof	7 33	8 30	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% Debentures	100 00	100 00	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kil Kotagiri	8 77cd	5 90	2	859	1,125	248	31	739	2,833	369	25	473	107	183	...
% C. P.	9 60	9 57	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamargode	5 50cd	7 60	2	400	220	...	44	290	864	111	...	169	2	158	...
7 1/2% Debentures	502 50	502 50	500	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurchimala	7 00	6 25	10	345	...	350	5	236	980	71	1	69	30	56	...
% Cum Prof.	7 12	7 75	10	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar Agricultural Co.	8 55	8 75	10	500	1,80	1,00	1	5,20	16,85	1,41	2	2,36	1,13	2	...
% C. P.	16 56	16 56	20	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% Debentures	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar Industrial	15 50	15 00	10	450	61	1,96	4	4,84	8,05	17	56	73	1,80	2,98	...
Malamkara	18 25	16 25	10	900	4,75	2,89	...	6,63	19,20	2,78	...	1,18	2	5,64	...
Manar	2 76	2 70	2	350	40	37	41	1,42	3,27	12	...	1,03	95	97	...
Mercars Rubber	8 65	7 45cd	5	325	250	...	9	178	753	7	...	132	50	104	...
% Preference	7 71	8 91cd	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midlands	12 60	16 12	10	2,700	16,60	14,51	1,07	15,47	77,71	8,84	3,47	7,18	2,81	9,52	...
% C. P.	8 25	8 12cd	10	1,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SOUTH INDIA

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVESTED			Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents Allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Ton	Coffee	Rubber					Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	2nd Previous
		000 lbs.	000 Cwts	000 lbs.					Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Miamallay ...	Directors 74% C. P. Pavan & Co.	4.02	...	...	7.36	89	...	3-57	2.26	2.38	18	25	75
Mysore Coffee ...	7% Debentures Mg. Director	...	...	...	3.58	...	12	6-55	42	1.20	7	7	nil
Mysore Plantations ...	6% C. P.	1.29	...	...	3.37	1.51	...	3-56	1.18	1.49	6	7	6
Neelamalai ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. 5% C. P.	12.65	...	...	28.55	9.23	89	6-55	13.30	19.58	17	17	12
Nelliampathy ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	7.60	...	75	16.07	2.28	48	6-56	3.63	8.96	10	25	12
Nellithanam ...	Directors 7% C. P.	22	5*	67	...	...	...	3-52	57	65	7	7	6
Nemmeny ...	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P.	...	...	4.66	5.70	2.30	22	12-52	1.69	2.21	6	7	7
New Glen Morgan ...	6% Debentures Ramu & Co. Private	4.15	...	...	5.86	78	23	12-55	94	2.21	nil	nil	nil
Nilambur ...	Associated Planters (Private) 6% C. P.	...	...	202	303	97	8	12-57	80	85	15	15	15
Nilgiri Tea ...	A. V. George & Co. 64% C. P.	3.45	...	...	7.87	1.29	12	3-53	1.49	2.58	12	15	15
Nonsuch Tea ...	6% Debentures Harrisons & Crofield	8.20	...	...	16.90	...	...	6-53	7.38	7.85	33	35	49
Ouchterlony ...	Peirce Leslie & Co.	9.30	6	...	36.94	7.19	50	10-56	(b)3.62	16.07	10	20	30
Panchura ...	Directors Math. Bosanquet & Co.	2.05	61	...	16.07	2.28	48	6-56	1.13	1.08	30	40	30
Parkside ...	Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.) Ltd. 6% C. P.	5.61	...	...	3.95	...	...	6-56	6.00	6.27	15	25	25
Peermade ...	6% C. P.	2.25	...	...	...	...	...	12-57	9.01	1.77	25	37	35
Peninsular ...	Directors Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	...	31*	2.26	5.66	2.97	...	2-56	3.55	2.16	30	15	20
Periakaramalai ...	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	41.27	...	...	94.65	8.55	2.68	3-57	33.42	40.11	35	45	45
Pariyar & Pareekanni ...	E. I. Agencies Private Ltd. 74% R. C. P.	...	...	3.23	5.11	1.46	15	12-56	1.64	...	12	...	...
Pullangode ...	64% Debentures Aspinwall & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	6.12	9.33	16	3-57	3.23	3.49	5	15	17
Putthubottams ...	6% C. P. Ruby & Co. Private	1.77	...	13*	15.35	...	72	3-56	6.86	7.62	10	15	10
Rajagiri ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	...	...	13.70	21.01	1.39	1.11	6-56	10.20	8.88	25	20	17
Rajendra Coffee ...	Associated Planters Private 6% Cum. Pref.	...	2	...	...	...	17	3-58	166	121	40	25	20
Savemalai ...	54% Redeem Cum. Pref. 6% Debentures	...	...	...	627	209	10	11-57	137	137	15	15	10
Shevaroy ...	Peirce Leslie & Co. A. V. Thomas & Co. (India) Ltd.	...	3	...	1.17	8.36	28	6-56	3.27	1.20	10	7	7
Stanes Amalgamated ...	T. Stanes & Co. Ltd. 54% Debentures	6.05	...	...	8.64	1.29	57	6-56	4.99	3.98	13	18	15
Talayar Tea ...	Parkins (Private) Ltd. 6% C. P.	8.08	...	...	14.48	4.67	48	3-56	4.56	7.36	12	16	12
Teskey ...	East India Agencies Private 6% C. P.	...	...	...	5.32	97	16	3-57	1.72	2.30	6	6	9
Thamrapally ...	54% Debentures A. V. George & Co.	...	...	2.29	2.14	1.14	18	12-52	1.39	1.41	25	15	6
Thirumbadi ...	64% C. P. Peirce Leslie & Co.	...	...	8.14	11.10	1.86	11	9-56	3.63	1.79	12	12	10
Travancore Rubber ...	74% Debentures Directors	...	...	5.43	5.55	1.57	9	12-54	2.69	2.60	20	20	20
Trav. Rubber & Tea ...	Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.) 6% C. P.	1.002	...	938	3,031	...	...	12-57	(a)261	809	4	7	12
Tropical Plantations ...	Directors Parkins Private Ltd.	4.57	...	6.42	17.93	2.40	36	12-56	5.48	5.46	12	16	20
Twylford ...	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P.	9.70	...	1.56	2.87	62	3	12-52	—7	64	nil	nil	7
Udayagiri ...	64% Debentures T. Stanes & Co.	12.95	...	...	27.73	2.40	91	3-56	10.88	13.90	20	35	22
Vaikundam ...	Harrisons & Crofield Young India Agencies Private	...	...	4.14	5.07	1.32	11	12-52	2.87	2.89	20	20	12
Vayitri ...	54% Debentures Oppoottil Kurien & Co. (Pri.)	63	...	...	1.60	9	10	3-56	53	1.05	9	9	6
Velimalai ...	7% C. P. 6% Debenture	56	...	458	...	...	25	2-54	246	241	10	12	15
Waterfall ...	Kothari Mehta & Co. Private 6% R. C. P.	1.200	...	...	4.563	253	147	6-58	1,420	2,146	12	12	15
Woodcote ...	Goodall & Co. 64% C. P.	75	...	...	175	3	6	6-58	16	30	6	6	6
Woodlands ...	6% Debenture Directors	48	...	2.89	7.69	1.54	...	3-57	2.73	66	10	12	20

*Cardamom (in lbs.).

(a) After transferring Rs 82,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

†Bushels.

(b) After transferring Rs 1,94,598 from General Reserve and writing back Rs 60,000 being surplus provision in previous years.

(c) After writing back Rs 100,000 being estimated surplus provision of previous years.

April 11, 1959

PLANTINGS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATELY ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	March 1959	March 1958			General	Other	Carry- forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Other
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.													
Miamallay	40 25	30 00	25	300	...	1.44	4	2.32	6.77	2.05	77	1.06	73	2.52	...
74% C. P.	24 50	25 87	25	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Coffee	3 80	3 10	2	600	75	...	54	1.99	7.81	43	...	1.80	6	5	...
7% Debentures	...	...	500	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Plantations	1 45	1 60	2	500	95	40	3	2.44	9.26	1.15	...	1.70	1.42	8	...
6% C. P.	6 65	7 91	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neelamalai	4 80	5 00	5	3,600	6.75	12.70	47	17.61	61.65	9.71	1.48	9.74	5.07	23.31	...
5% C. P.	7 10	6 25	10	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nelliampathy	2 95	2 95	2	1,200	2.30	2.30	5	8.83	23.43	4.22	11	4.19	1.74	4.71	...
6% C. P.	8 50	8 85	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nellithanam	12.25	11 75	10	190	...	...	19	4.42	4.40	11	1.03	24	50	54	...
7% C. P.	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nemmeny	15 15	15 75	1	335	50	1.00	31	3.09	13.49	1.12	...	2.61	21	6	...
7% C. P.	9 25	9 60	1	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Glen Morgan	...	...	2	650	2.00	3.02	4	3.8	11.68	1.30	82	1.09	1.51	1.11	...
Nilambur	15 25	12 50	10	200	120	187	2	183	896	66	...	110	40	13	...
6% C. P.	7 46	8 06	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	98 00	98 00	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri Tea	8 70	8 25	10	563	1.50	1.50	13	2.14	15.16	1.96	1	1.86	71	2.90	...
64% C. P.	4 40	4 25	5	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	497 50	495 00	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonsuch Tea	27 75cd	22 2 cd	10	1650	10.90	...	19	6.35	24.18	3.64	4.68	5.05	55	3.12	...
Ouchterlony	5 60cd	4 82cd	2	1,946	17.05	5.00	—76	9.03	43.87	14.24	3.49	10.06	78	5.82	...
Panchura	3 55	3 20	1	150	1.50	...	23	1.12	2.09	12	1.03	84	11	40	...
Parkside	21 87cd	16 80	10	1,354	3.50	11.82	116	6.73	27.87	2.43	...	4.95	43	5.93	...
Peermade	20 25cd	22 00	10	1,700	...	882	102	1,689	3,619	1,179	712	935	186	2,50	...
6% C. P.	93 00	93 50	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsular	21 00	19 00	10	600	2.40	...	61	3.93	7.41	29	1.28	3.10	21	1.28	...
Periakaramalai	4 30	4 05	2	3,477	45.46	...	1.22	29.38	91.59	25.94	2.19	17.24	3.02	20.81	...
Perivar & Pareekanni	...	...	10	500	...	40	4	2.99	10.09	33	15	1.55	9	2.86	...
74% R. C. P.	...	...	5	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debenit	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pullangode	1 78	1 80	2	1,650	2.00	27	89	3.85	18.91	3.80	2.02	2.08	33	5.47	...
6% C. P.	8 65cd	9 25	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Putthubottam	3 20	2 85	2	2,100	9.50	3.50	65	9.65	29.98	1.80	1.94	9.62	1.47	3.09	...
Rajagiri	18 12	15 50	10	1,350	3.00	6.90	8	9.93	42.16	3.72	10	2.12	1.17	14.18	...
6% C. P.	8 15	7 40	10	2,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajendra Coffee	13 87	10 00	5	200	190	12	35	303	501	34	100	283	76	13	...
6% Cum. Pref.	8 46	8 46	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Redeem Cum. Pref.	7 00	7 32	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savamalai	3 92	4 30	2	367	350	50	1	227	379	92	4	240	20	16	438
Shevaroy	1 94	2 15	2	1,350	1.70	2.00	5	3.63	9.80	75	3.22	5.11	1.65	1.84	...
Stanes Amalgamated	14 00	14 75	10	900	2.00	9.25	25	6.25	23.66	5.01	3.21	3.89	1.62	1.37	...
54% Debentures	460 00	492 50	500	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talayar Tea	1 80	...	2	1,250	6.50	6.75	25	6.67	29.40	2.35	2	7.99	3.09	3.03	...
6% C. P.	8 15	8 50	10	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teekoy	7 95	6 50	10	1,000	26	2.76	10	3.95	22.44	1.59	11	1.13	29	2.34	...
6% C. P.	7 35	8 25cd	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	100 00	100 0	100	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thamarasally	28 00	22 50	10	250	75	1.25	42	1.44	5.30	24	...	1.22	1	1.56	...
64% C. P.	4 62	4 75	5	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thirunabadi	1 74	1 52	1	915	4.00	...	27	5.17	14.40	96	...	2.57	1.11	86	6.59
74% Debentures	495 25	495 00	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiwanacore Rubber	18 25	14 00	10	600	...	46	4	3.29	6.38	...	...	1.99	23	1.18	...
T. R. T. & Co.	7 75	7 15	10	4,100	750	529	107	1,307	8,425	1,457	477	716	50	182	...
6% C. P.	7 95	7 65	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tropical Plantations	24 85	25 65	25	2,000	...	...	66	7.39	29.29	7.04	...	3.30	5	2.46	...
Twyford	17 00	13 60	10	900	15.50	1.00	21	6.96	21.34	1.76	1	7.87	1.45	3.77	...
Udayagiri	11 15	11 75	10	220	40	2.95	20	87	...	9	...	97	58	1.25	...
7% C. P.	10 30	11 60	10	80	...	...	...	...	7.71	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debentures	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Nilgiri	19 50cd	15 50	10	1,371	11.18	6.00	1.13	13.46	38.09	10.40	5.10	4.03	3.52	5.14	...
Vaikundam	25 5cd	20 00	10	629	1.52	1.19	33	2.40	23.46	11	...	1.42	9	3.25	...
Vetri	1 50	1 42	2	400	75	30	20	73	5.29	44	2	16	48	47	...
54% Debentures	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	5.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velmalai	6 25	5 05	5	600	375	41	21	435	1,720	80	...	...	...	...	...
9% C. P.	9 10	9 10	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	218	100	100	...
6% Debentures	500 00	515 00	500	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterfalls	3 93	3 45	2	3,150	1,800	1,054	134	2,232	5,772	669	27	608	1,205	1,928	...
6% C. P.	8 75	8 75	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodcote	1 70	1 56	1	100	...	53	10	37	339	90	5	5	19	7	...
64% C. P.	3 46	3 79	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	500 00	500 00	500	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodlands	8 00cd	7 40	10	695	42	1.05	10	3.09	13.88	40	...	2.68	1.09	1.67	...
64% C. P.	8 15	8 80	10	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	502 50	502 50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ENGINEERING COMPANIES

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Year Ended	Net Profits		Dividend %		MARKET QUOTATION AS ON LAST DAY OF		Paid-up Capital	RESERVES INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATION		LIQUID ASSETS											
			Latest	Previous Period	Latest	Previous	February 1959	February 1958		Paid-up Per Share	Reserve	Other	Carry forward	Sundry Liabilities	Cross Block	Depreciation	Investment	Stocks and Stores	Outstanding	Cash	Pre- ferred Shares		
			Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000														Ra. 000	Ra. 000
CALCULATION																							
Arthur Butler	N. Bhatia Trading Co.	10-54	—3,45	—1,71	nil	nil	nil	7	5.87 7.25	10 9000	4.10 3.00	15 —4,73	17,37 12,78	9,57	6	11,99	4,68	5	6,29	82			
Banker Engineering	5% C. P. Debtures	3-55	—5	—15	nil	nil	nil	7	7.25	74	80	—2,61	9,15	3,63	2,61	1,74	1,49	10	1.58	186			
Bharat Elec.	K. C. Thapar & Brothers	12-57	4,025	2,827	124	124	124	16.87	14.81	10	50,000	97	8,663	12,229	7,969	33	6,702	4,512	252	...			
Bharat Elec.	Bharat Co. Ltd.	12-58	4,223	4,372	20	20	20	29.22	25.25	10	5,660	175	7,946	6,663	9,46	1,846	1,292	1,44	664	9,336	457		
Bridge & Roof	Director Bharat Laxmi & Co. Ltd.	12-57	1,733	1,404	20	20	20	27.00	29.00	10	1,200	225	173	8,595	4,919	7,799	63	2,224	5,517	257	2,336		
Brit. Building	5% Debtures	3-55	2,94	2,23	10	10	10	6.00	5.62	500	7	5,000	32,72	8,02	2,20	13,63	19,91	15	18,32	...			
Brit. Engg.	Holmes Wilson & Co.	12-57	5,593	4,806	6	6	6	13.12	12.31	2000	5,000	2,100	1,842	198	14,810	8,314	3,78	10,753	8,059	50	254		
B.L. Elec. Cons.	McLeod & Co.	12-57	713	390	20	20	20	23.62	23.56	500	500	...	...	1,228	2	2,119	1,218	5	693	...			
Burn & Co.	31% Debtures	4-58	12,845	13,778	20	20	20	418.00	323.50	100	500	78	3,905	1,916	27,168	806	12,551	22,079	11,234	36,032	1,813		
Hadmatan Motors	Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	3-58	8,354	3,852	6	6	6	9.06	7.15	100	13,000	1,141	939	13,469	52,695	22,548	1,448	33,651	14,032	5,955	...		
Hogbly Docking	6% C. P.	12-57	552	618	10	10	10	118.00	106.00	50	4,000	...	...	6,007	3,846	...	1,095	2,581	27	2,91	48		
India Machinery	Martin Burn Ltd.	6-54	95	1,01	10	10	10	2.00	2.00	100	3,113	21	12,01	12,86	88	...	7,15	11,34	29	...	...		
I. Galvanizing	7% C. P.	12-57	645	(b)393	10	10	10	15.56	14.12	10	2,500	422	5,574	4,809	2,814	1	3,267	2,953	183	...	...		
India Iron	Debtures	3-58	1,677,735	96,704	10	10	10	24.37	21.39	100	282	994	453,884	339,158	102,771	18,553	122,270	192,663	35,905	160,331	...	...	
I. Mail, Casting	8% C. P.	3-55	1,38	57	124	124	124	3.00	3.06	100	1,74	6	13,18	14,22	5,70	26	7,16	5,45	14	...	...		
I. St. Wagon	4% Debtures	3-58	5,214	5,869	20	20	20	95.00	103.00	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
I. Steel & Wire	Martin Burn Ltd.	3-58	6,988	8,663	40	40	40	44.00	41.00	100	19,600	43	52,751	10,040	6,45	319	16,292	13,134	1,090	26,972	...		
Jay. Engg. works	India Singh & Sons, Pri	3-55	28,60	23,76	12	12	12	183.00	127.00	100	20,250	1,495	10,921	21,550	13,716	3,135	6,677	9,155	7,964	...	...		
Jassop & Co.	Partly Paid	10-57	7,657	(7,663)	5	5	5	79.00	83.00	1000	42,000	20	118,56	147,89	48,03*	...	79,53	51,50	4,67	...	...		
Kumardhabhi	M. M. Shrivast & Co.	11-57	1,658	1,855	15	15	15	10.06	8.19	100	2,000	52	41,014	17,218	6,269	7,516	10,213	16,409	243	7,166	6,190		
Marshall Sons	51% Debtures	6-57	681	506	20	20	20	6.56	5.75	100	10,000	242	52	41,014	17,218	6,269	7,516	10,213	16,409	243	7,166		
National Iron	Directors	3-57	1,784	1,681	64	64	64	9.06	6.94	10	4,996	2,84	5,173	23	7,262	7,253	2,662	188	4,395	4,378	69	2,248	
National Rolling Steel	4% Debtures	6-55	(11,113)	(m)81	514	514	514	14.87	9.75	1000	5,000	116	492	828	6,639	10,847	82,62	17,56	3	26,19	4,7	14	
National Screw & Wire	6% C. P.	12-57	207	90	10	10	10	94.00	95.00	1000	5,000	2,500	40	55,09	82,62	17,56	3	26,19	4,7	14	...	...	
Richardson & Cradock	5% C. P.	6-55	33,02	31,91	54	54	54	54.00	54.00	100	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Saran	S. B. Indus. Dev. Co.	3-58	635	593	10	10	10	7.37	7.00	4	6,000	30	787	22	2,503	2,583	1,801	50	1,574	801	1,4	217	
Sen Raleigh Indus.	B. Sutherland & Private Co.	9-56	2,112	16,75	5	5	5	85.00	70.00	100	3,000	66	16,419	15,993	3,447	1,381	9,106	1,147	1,264	2,079	728		
Steel Products	5% C. P.	4-52	49	17	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.78	1.06	34	2,800	1,000	—6,16	9,56	4,76	3,78	...	2,47	6,71	4	...	...	
Tex. Machy	D. Khanan & Sons	12-57	10,252	7,239	15	15	15	23.45	18.30	10	15,000	1,571	2,419	54	37,356	35,599	14,761	66	27,599	11,587	181	108	
	5% C. P.				54	54	54	86.25	86.50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	5% R.C.P.T.				54	54	54	60.25	54.00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	5% Debtures				54	54	54	960.00	960.00	1000	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

BOMBAY

Acme Manfg.	Acme Manfg. & Co. Private Ltd.	6-56	3,51	1,81	Nil	Nil	Nil	10	240	18	...	...	...	...	...
Alcock Ashdown	Alcock Ashdown & Co. Private Ltd.	12-55	12,64	8,80	124	270.00	276.25	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brady Engineering	Brady Engineering & Co. Private Ltd.	12-57	306	242	3	60.50	41.00	60	1,500	235	...	...	...	...	...
Cooper Engineering	Cooper Engineering & Co. Private Ltd.	6-56	8,11	6,06	7	140.00	90.80	100	2,520	250	...	...	...	...	...
Hind cycles	Hind cycles & Co.	12-55	18,82	13,81	10	110.00	132.50	100	3,018	602	...	...	...	...	...
Inves. Machine Tools	Inves. Machine Tools & Co.	12-55	1,21	71	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaiipur Metals	Jaiipur Metals & Co. Private Ltd.	12-55	5,16	4,01	4	60.30	68.50	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Joshi's Engg.	Joshi's Engg. & Co. Private Ltd.	3-58	1,13	178	10	90.00	90.00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanani Engineering	Kanani Engineering & Co. Private Ltd.	9-57	559	393	54	70.34	51.84	100	1,500	250	...	...	...	...	...
Kanani Metals	Kanani Metals & Co. Private Ltd.	6-57	442	209	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	2,000	26	...	...	...	...	...
Kirloskar Bros.	Kirloskar Bros. & Co. Private Ltd.	7-58	11,63	8,53	6	21.44	14.20	100	4,500	58,31	...	...	...	...	...
Larsen & Toubro	Larsen & Toubro & Co. Private Ltd.	3-58	(a)2,593	(10,207)	124	87.00	82.00	100	1,500	1,200	...	...	...	...	...
Mackenzies	Mackenzies & Co. Private Ltd.	7-55	2,29	2,69	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahindra & Mahindra	Mahindra & Mahindra & Co. Private Ltd.	10-57	4,309	3,910	10	22.00	19.52	100	5,500	2,000	...	...	...	...	...
Mulund Iron	Mulund Iron & Co. Private Ltd.	3-57	28,17	14,11	6	101.88	98.00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Kirloskar	Mysore Kirloskar & Co. Private Ltd.	6-56	705	7,95	6	130.00	100.00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Praga Tools	Praga Tools & Co. Private Ltd.	12-54	309	72	Nil	Nil	Nil	100	2,301	8,45	...	...	...	...	...
Premier Automobiles	Premier Automobiles & Co. Private Ltd.	6-56	71,59	57,31	6	113.50	86.00	100	6,981	...	...	...	...	...	...
Premier Construction	Premier Construction & Co. Private Ltd.	12-55	18,78	17,25	284	264.50	172.50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Iron	Tata Iron & Co. Private Ltd.	3-58	(120,356)	(115,983)	11	88.00	84.50	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Locomotive	Tata Locomotive & Co. Private Ltd.	3-58	(b)27,059	18,656	5	116.50	110.50	100	69,382	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Steel	Tata Steel & Co. Private Ltd.	3-58	14,92	23	6	7.76	4.80	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Steel Rolling	Tata Steel Rolling & Co. Private Ltd.	12-55	2,22	2,93	74	14.87	11.50	100	3,700	36	...	...	...	...	...
Standard Motor P.	Standard Motor P. & Co. Private Ltd.	12-55	7,86	6,07	6	8.30	8.40	100	5,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
T. I. Cycles	T. I. Cycles & Co. Private Ltd.	6-58	2,299	2,616	10	97.50	88.75	100	9,160	4,000	...	...	...	...	...
Textool Co.	Textool Co. & Co. Private Ltd.	4-56	16,09	7,17	15	178.50	178.00	100	7,000	2,450	...	...	...	...	...

MADRAS

(a) After writing back Rs. 30,000 being provision for taxes made in previous years not required. (b) After transferring Rs. 230,000 from Stock Reserve and writing back Rs. 4,82,748 from provision for taxation. (c) Includes Rs. 1,50,000 being excess provision for sales tax made in previous years. (d) Includes Rs. 61,678 in additional dividend at 5 1/4 per cent has been paid for the year ended 31-12-54 under Section 23(A). (e) Includes Rs. 20,714,912 transferred from General Reserve No. 1. (f) After transferring Rs. 4,18,000 from General Reserve. (g) After writing back Rs. 7,63,884 being excess provision no longer required. (h) After transferring Rs. 1,36,079 from Investment Reserve and Rs. 1,77,397 from Taxation Reserve and Rs. 1,06,876 from Income-tax liability from 1947-48 to 1949-50. (i) After transferring Rs. 2,60,000 from General Reserve. (j) After writing back Rs. 1,12,000 being provision for taxes in previous years not required. (k) Dividend for the year ended 31-10-1958.

March
1959

Ruby Rubber	10	10.00
Ruby (Madras)	5	5.00

Sen Raleigh	...	10	17.00
Singareni	..	10	18.50
T. Stanes	...	10	23.00xd
United India Fins		71	7.90

United India Fire	1	1.00
Vanguard Fire	10	7.00
W. I. Plywoods	... 100	153.00

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE
Preference.

Adoni 6% ..	..	10	10.00 N
Adoni B 6%	...	10	10.00 N
Bhawani 6½%	...	100	100.00 N

Bradbury 7%	..	50	55.00
Century 6%		100	102.00
Jiyajeerao 5½%	..	100	98.50

Kothari 8%	...	10	10.00 N
Mahendra 5½%	...	100	99.00 N
Naysari 5%	...	100	91.00 N
Swadachi (Kashmir) 8%	...	100	86.00 N

ELECTRIC:				
Anand 6% ...	...	50	50.00 N	
Nadian 6% ...		50	42.50	

S. Madras 5½%	...	10	10.00 N
S. Madras 5½% 2nd	...	10	10.00 N
PLANTATION:			

Highland 6%	...	10	9.20 N
Midland 6%	...	10	8.40
Nelliampathy 6%	...	10	8.80 N
Palacudi 6%	...	10	8.24

Waterfall 6%	...	10	8.80 N
SUGAR:			
Cauvery 6%	...	100	90.00 N

Hindustan 5%	...	100	90.00 N
Maharashtra 7%	...	250	240.00
South Behar 7%	..	100	20.00 N

Andhra 6% ..	...	100	100.00 N
Dalmia 6 to 9%	...	100	80.50
Dalmia 6 to 9%		40	20.50

India Cement 7½%	...	100	95.00
STEEL:			
Indian Iron 5%		100	102.50

MISCELLANEOUS:			
Anil Hardboards 8%	...	100	105.50
Amar Dye 6%	..	100	98.30

Asso. Rubber 7%	...	100	100.00
Bombay Silk 5%	...	100	47.50
B. I. Corpn. 8%		100	101.00

Brunton Eng. 6%	...	10	7.00
Dhrang. Chem. 6%		100	88.00
Digvijay Tiles 6%	...	100	85.00
East India Hotels 6%	...	100	100.00

Ferro Alloys 6%	...	100	100.00
Hindust. Cons. 8½%		100	75.50
Hindus. Motors 6%		75	73.00

Hingir	Rampur	Coal		
41%	...	..	50	32.00 N
Indian Dye	Stuff	6%	100	125.00
Ind. Hume	Flms	5%	100	32.00

Madhusudan 4%	...	12½	7.50
Motor & Genl. Fin. 10%		25	36.00
National Rubber 6%	...	100	100.00

New Central Jute	6% ...	100	100.00
N. I. Fisheries	8% ...	100	101.00
Orient Paper	5½% ...	100	91.00

Orient Paper 5½%	...	100	58.50
Poly Chem. 7½%	..	50	50.50
Radio Lamp 5%		100	70.80
Refriger. Indus. A	Prof.	100	110.00

Rohtas Indus. A. Pref.	100	110.00
Rohtas Indus. B. Pref	100	61.00
Sen Raleigh 5%	100	104.50
Singur Paper 6%	100	100.00 N

Starvac 6%	100	100.50
Star Paper 5%	... 100	70.00 M
Star Paper 6½%	... 100	92.00 M

Structural Eng. 5%	...	100	100.00
Sundatta Foods 6%	...	50	50.10
Texniaco 1st 5½%	●	100	85.00
Texniaco 2nd 5½%		100	82.00

West Coast Paper 6%	100	101.00
W. I. Plywood 6%	100	90.00 N

		Ordinary.	
BANKS:			
Allahabad	...	100	360.00 N
Baroda		50	112.00

Baroda	...	30	116.00x
Baroda B	..	25	54.50
Bikaner	...	25	31.00
Central	...	25	59.50

Central (F.B.)	B.	25	61.00
Devankaran Nanjee		50	54.00
Hindus. Comm.		50	9.30

Hindus. Mercantile	...	50	11.76
India 'A'	...	50	136.00
India	...	50	137.50xc
Islyur	...	50	11.00

Jodhpur Comm.	...	6	3.00
Maharashtra	...	40	50.00
Mysore	...	100	300.00 N

Punjab National	10	24.64
Punjab and Sind	25	30.00 N

State Bank ...	100	387.50	Mahendra New ...	100	140.00	Bagalkot ...	10	8.52	Hingir Rampur Coal ...	50	19.00
Union ...	10	7.32nd	Mahendra ...	40	40.00 N	Dalmia ...	10	11.36	Indian Dyestuffs ...	100	355.00
United Comml. ...	50	69.50	Nasari ...	100	160.00	India Cement ...	5	5.72	Indian Copper ...	250	4.32
INSURANCE:											
All-India General ...	8	3.12	Phoenix ...	100	123.00	Jalpur Udyog ...	10	11.28	Indian Tool ...	100	112.50
British India ...	10	14.28	Pulgaon ...	10	9.76	Orissa ...	10	14.24	Inv. Corp. ...	100	108.75
Devkaran Nanjee ...	50	33.00	Raja Motilal ...	100	77.00	Jyoti (Old) ...	100	150.00	Jyoti (New) ...	100	130.25nd
Empire ...	100	218.75	Ruby ...	25	35.25	Kirloskar Oil Eng. ...	10	14.48	Madhusudan A ...	100	65.00
Indian Mercantile ...	40	44.50	Shubhlaxmi ...	100	125.00 N	Madhusudan B ...	20	13.00	Man. Indus'l. Corp. ...	100	90.00
Indus'l. & Prudential ...	10	31.00	Swadeshi (Kanpur) ...	10	12.00 N	Motor & Genl. Fine ...	10	40.00 N	National Rubber ...	10	13.80
Jupiter ...	15	5.52	Swadeshi (Kanpur) P.O. ...	100	10.40 N	New Central Jute ...	10	14.76	N. I. Fisheries ...	100	100.00
Neptune ...	10	1.00	Western India ...	1000	4525.00	New India Indus. ...	100	240.00	Orient Paper ...	10	35.60
New Asiatic ...	5	2.76 N	ELECTRIC:			Poly Chemical ...	50	79.00	Radio Lamp ...	100	120.75
New Great ...	20	21.00	Anand ...	50	64.00	Sardar Carbonic ...	100	320.00	Rohtas Industries ...	10	22.76
New India ...	15	52.70	Bassein ...	10	8.50 N	Sen Raleigh ...	10	16.44	Standard Batteries ...	100	115.00nd
New India 'A' ...	15	54.00	Nadiad ...	50	61.50	Star Paper ...	10	12.40 N	Star Paper A ...	10	12.40 N
Orient ...	200	4200.00	South Madras ...	10	12.32	Star Paper B ...	100	235.25	Sundatta Foods ...	50	51.00
Sentinel ...	50	50.00 N	PLANTATIONS:			Surat City Press ...	200	205.00	T. Maneklal Mfg. Old ...	100	125.00
Universal ...	10	13.00	Blue Mountain ...	2	3.70	Textmaco ...	10	23.40	T. Maneklal Mfg. (New) ...	100	130.00
Vulcan ...	10	19.76	Kalpetta ...	10	13.44	Tractors (India) ...	50	24.04	W. B. Coal ...	100	127.00
SHIPPING:											
Great Eastern New ...	5	15.44	Midland ...	10	11.80	W. I. Plywood ...	100	151.00	W. I. Veg. ...	100	100.00
Malabar Steam ...	10	11.96	Nellampathy ...	2	3.28	Zandu Pharmacy ...	100	113.00			
TEXTILES:											
Adoni ...	10	10.40	Rajastri ...	10	18.76						
Bent ...	200	42.50	Two-Tord ...	10	15.64						
Bhawani ...	10	10.00 N	Waterfall ...	2	3.70						
Bradhury ...	50	137.50	SUGAR:								
Bachanpur Tapti ...	100	87.00 N	Cauvery ...	100	87.00 N						
Davangere ...	100	113.50	Hindustan ...	100	230.00nd						
Gackwar ...	100	160.00	Keccar ...	40	48.00						
Hukumchand ...	100	105.00 N	Krishna Gyanoda ...	10	19.76						
Indian Mfg. ...	100	4350.00	Maharashtra ...	50	195.00						
Jam Shri Ranjit ...	1000	1450.00	New Swadeshi ...	100	235.00						
Jyajeerao ...	10	9.76	Oudh ...	100	140.00						
Khandesh ...	1000	735.00	S. Behar ...	10	1.00 N						
Khandesh ...	250	500.00	Vishnu ...	100	235.00						
Kothari ...	10	14.75	CEMENT:								
Mahendra ...	100	133.00	Andhra B ...	10	10.04						
			Ashoka ...	10	9.56						

Calcutta Stock Exchange

	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	23rd	26th	30th	31st
Elgin ...	...	12.75	12.56	13.12	13.25	13.06	13.12	13.19	13.37	13.12	13.12	13.12	13.12	13.12	13.12	13.12	13.12	13.06	13.19	...	13.25	13.12	13.12	13.12
Bengal ...	288.00	...	...	263.00	289.00	300.00	300.00	301.00	299.00	297.00	297.00	297.00	297.00	297.00	297.00	297.00	297.00	298.00	302.00	...	300.00	...	300.34	300.02
Burrakur ...	17.50	17.37	17.37	17.62	17.62	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.81	17.94	17.84	17.84	18.00	18.81	18.94	
Howrah ...	...	18.75	...	18.44	...	18.37	18.94	19.37	20.00	19.81	19.94	20.06	20.06	20.25	20.06	20.25	20.31	20.31	20.31	20.31	20.31	20.31	20.31	20.31
National ...	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.25	24.00	23.50	23.25	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.00	23.30	23.50	24.50	24.50	24.00	23.50	23.12	24.00	24.00	24.00	24.00
Hasimara ...	23.37	23.31	23.69	23.87	...	23.81	...	23.50	23.31	23.50	23.44	...	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.50	23.00	22.94	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tezpur ...	...	16.50	...	16.81	...	17.00	16.81	17.00	17.06	17.19	...	17.06	17.06	17.06	17.06	17.06	17.06	17.06	17.06	...	16.87	16.94	16.87	
S. K. G. ...	10.06	9.87	9.94	10.00	10.00	10.25	10.37	10.37	10.81	10.81	10.75	10.81	10.75	10.75	10.69	10.75	10.75	10.75	10.81	...	10.87	10.75	10.75	
Brathwalte ...	...	30.25	...	30.25	30.62	31.50	31.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	30.25	30.31	...	31.87	...	...	...	40.47	...	30.28	
Jessop ...	...	...	26.25	27.44	28.00	29.62	29.25	29.37	29.50	29.50	29.12	29.12	...	25.12	...	29.80	...	...	...	...	29.00	29.19	29.12	
Indian Iron ...	22.56	22.47	21.50	22.53	22.62	23.18	23.19	23.46	23.51	23.65	23.65	23.72	23.92	24.01	23.95	24.22	24.23	24.13	24.06	24.28	24.87	...	...	...
TEXMACO ...	21.30	21.10	21.20	21.40	21.35	...	21.70	21.85	22.00	22.25	22.30	22.50	22.95	22.85	23.25	23.50	23.50	23.45	23.40	23.40	23.45	...	...	...
Indian Copper ...	3.67	3.69	3.71	3.73	3.81	3.92	3.90	3.91	3.91	3.93	3.94	3.99	4.01	4.07	3.98	4.01	4.00	4.01	4.08	4.29	4.34	...	...	...
B. B. Petrol ...	1.78	1.82	1.85	1.93	1.97	1.90	1.91	1.94	1.92	1.93	1.90	1.94	1.90	1.92	1.96	1.91	1.95	...	...	...	1.96	1.98	1.98	
India Pulp ...	21.12	...	...	20.87	...	22.00	22.87	22.06	23.12	23.00	23.56	...	25.25	25.50	24.50*	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.50	...	...
Orient Paper ...	32.45	32.40	33.20	33.50	34.20	35.10	35.30	36.65	36.00	36.40	36.50	36.60	37.90	37.50	37.40	37.30	37.45	37.20	37.30	37.40	37.10	...	...	...
Titaghur ...	...	42.62	43.12	43.25	43.75	44.37	44.75	...	44.75	44.37	44.37	44.25	...	44.50	...	44.56	44.50	...	44.44	...	45.25	...	...	...
B. I. C. ...	5.84	5.90	...	5.37	5.28	5.12	5.75	5.60	5.28	5.15	...	5.36	5.34	5.25	5.28	5.28	5.00	5.28	5.06	4.87	4.87	...	...	...
India Steam ...	14.31	14.25	14.12	14.44	14.62	15.06	...	14.85	14.65	14.56	14.81	14.94	14.84	14.97	14.94	14.91	14.69	14.75	...	14.56	14.62	...	...	...
India Pulp ...	21.12	...	...	20.87	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.25	...	...	...	...	...	24.06*	24.00*	...	25.00	...	...
Martin Burn ...	29.69	29.62	29.62	29.93	...	...	29.75	...	30.44	...	30.62	30.75	30.75	30.50	30.37	30.62	...	30.94	29.12*	29.50	...	...	...	...
Metal Box ...	...	30.12	...	30.50	30.87	31.50	31.81	...	31.81	...	34.25	34.62	34.50	34.56	...	34.50	34.62	...	34.69	...	...	...	...	...
Dunlop Rubber ...	29.80	...	...	30.50	30.62	31.37	32.19	32.25	32.81	32.62	...	32.00	32.12	32.19	31.81	31.83	31.62	31.62	32.06	32.87	...	...	...	...
Rohtas ...	19.25	19.06	19.19	19.06	19.12	20.12	20.56	21.06	21.31	22.06	21.87	22.12	22.06	22.81	22.87	23.25	23.00	22.75	23.00	23.00	23.19	...	...	...
Indian Aluminium ...	17.25	17.19	17.37	17.50	17.75	17.75	17.75	17.75	18.00	18.12	18.75	18.56	18.64	19.31	19.56	19.56	19.56	19.56	19.50	19.50	20.87	21.00	...	...
Hind Motors ...	7.94	7.81	7.87	7.94	7.81	7.94	8.03	8.00	8.03	8.00	8.25	8.60	8.25	8.50	8.72	9.19	9.08	8.94	8.81	9.09	9.06	...	...	...
Hind Lever ...	28.25	28.00	...	28.31	...	...	...	28.12	...	...	29.50	30.00	...	30.31	30.12	31.00	...	31.25	21.25*	33.00	...	...	...	...
Phillips ...	16.75	16.55	17.56	17.62	17.50	...	17.87	17.32	18.12	18.25	18.87	19.00	19.12	19.00	19.37	19.87	19.75	...	19.87	...	...	...	...	...
Sone Valley ...	5.44	5.25	5.31	5.37	5.41	5.44	6.06	6.19	5.94	5.94	6.37	6.56	6.41	6.31	6.81	6.75	6.62	6.62	6.62	6.60	6.75	...	...	...

Bombay Stock Exchange

	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	
Bombay Dyeing ...	57.50	58.01	58.10	57.70	57.60	58.30	58.90	58.70	58.70	58.50	58.50	58.60	58.60	58.70	59.00	60.30	59.80	59.80	60.30	59.00	60.30	59.80	59.80	60.30	59.80	60.30	59.80	60.30	59.80	60.30
Central India ...	80.80	80.00	88.50	89.00	4.46	4.00	4.56	4.57	4.00	4.61	4.61	4.65	4.69	4.75	4.72	4.74	4.74	4.75	4.76	4.80	4.81	4.77	4.80	4.82	4.80	4.82	4.80	4.82	4.80	4.82
Century ...	437.50	442.50	447.50	445.00	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.69	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.70	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71
Finlay ...	267.00	265.00	267.00	268.00	2.70	2.70	2.70	2.69	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.67	2.70	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71	2.71
Kohinoor ...	233.00	234.00	234.00	233.50	1.67	1.67	1.70	1.68	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.69	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68	1.68
Simplex ...	168.00	168.00	166.00	163.50	4.45	4.46	4.53	4.46	4.42	4.45	4.45	4.43	4.44	4.43	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.45	4.47	4.50	4.48	4.51	4.50	4.48	4.51	4.50	4.48	4.51	4.50
Standard ...	420.00	432.00	432.00	431.00	2.05	2.07	2.50	2.13	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.14	2.14	2.15	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.12	2.14	2.14	2.09	2.10	2.11	2.10	2.11	2.10	2.11	2.10	2.11	2.10
Swadeshi ...	202.50	204.00	206.00	205.00	34.25	35.25	35.50	35.00	35.00	34.00	33.25	33.00	33.00	33.25	33.00	33.00	33.25	33.00	33.00	33.25	33.00	33.25	33.00	33.25	33.00	33.25	33.00	33.25	33.00	33.25
Tata Mills ...	34.25	34.00	34.10	34.50	55.50	55.50	55.50	55.00	55.00	53.00	53.00	53.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	55.00	54.50	54.50	54.50	54.50	54.50	54.50	54.50	54.50	54.50	54.50	54.50	54.50
Bank of Baroda ...	55.50	55.50	55.50	55.50	63.30	63.30	63.30	63.00	63.00	61.00	61.00	61.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00	63.00
Central Bank ...	59.00	59.00	59.00	60.00	97.80	97.80	97.80	97.40	97.40	94.00	94.00	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.50	96.50
Ahmedabad Elec.	97.80	98.00	98.00	99.60	124.00	124.00	124.00	124.00	124.00	124.00	124.00	124.00	121.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00	120.00
Tata Hydro ...	124.00	124.50	124.00	124.00	52.00	52.00	52.50	52.30	52.30	53.00	53.00	52.70	52.60	53.60	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70	52.70
New India ...	51.70	51.70	52.50	52.30	18.96	19.00	19.04	19.20	18.92	19.04	18.92	19.04	18.88	18.76	18.76	18.76	18.76	18.76	18.76	18.76	18.76	18.76	18.76	18.76	18.76	18.76	18.76	18.76	18.76	18.76
Scindia ...	20.36	19.00	18.72	18.76	22.63	22.63	22.63	22.56	22.56	23.32	23.32	23.32	23.32	23.32	23.32	23.32	23.32	23.32	23.32	23.32	23.32	23.32	23.32	23.32	23.32	23.32	23.32	23.32	23.32	23.32
Indian Iron ...	26.65	22.56	22.56	22.56	177.25	180.00	180.50	181.25	180.75	181.25	180.75	181.25	181.50	182.25	183.25	183.25	183.25	183.25	183.25	183.25	183.25	183.25	183.25	183.25	183.25	183.25	183.25	183.25	183.25	183.25
Tata Iron ...	174.00	174.00	177.50	175.00	290.00	290.00	290.00	292.00	292.00	293.00	292.00	292.00	292.00	291.50	293.00	293.00	293.00	293.00	293.00	293.00	293.00	293.00	293.00	293.00	293.00	293.00	293.00	293.00	293.00	293.00
Belapur ...	276.00	281.00	290.00	289.00	150.50	152.00	153.75	155.00	154.50	155.00	156.00	156.00	156.00	158.00	159.00	157.00	157.00	157.00	157.00	157.00	157.00	157.00	157.00	157.00	157.00	157.00	157.00	157.00	157.00	157.00
Phalton ...	146.50	147.50	148.00	150.00	232.00	234.00	236.00	239.00	239.00	240.00	239.00	240.00	240.00	241.00	242.00	241.00	241.00	241.00	241.00	241.00	241.00	241.00	241.00	241.00	241.00	241.00	241.00	241.00	241.00	241.00
Alcock Ashdowne	256.00	256.00	259.00	261.00	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.88
A. B. C. ...	1.76	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84	1.84
B. C. P. ...	145.00	146.50	146.50	146.25	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92	3.92
Indian Copper	3.68	3.72	3.78	3.78	484.50	484.50	484.50	483.50	484.50	484.50	484.50	484.50	484.50	484.50	484.50	484.50	484.50	484.50	484.50	484.50	484.50	484.50	484.50	484.50	484.50	484.50	484.50	484.50	484.50	484.50
Bombay Burmah	481.00	479.00	484.00	483.50	19.08	19.08	20.00	20.16	19.08	19.08	19.72	19.72	19.72	19.72	19.72	19.72	19.72	19.72	19.72	19.72	19.72	19.72	19.72	19.72	19.72	19.72	19.72	19.72	19.72	19.72
Larson Toubro	17.96	18.00	18.80	18.90	259.50	265.25	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00	265.00
National Ravon	245.00	251.00	254.50	256.75	239.50	241.25	246.25	249.50	251.50	251.50	251.50	251.50	251.50	251.50	251.50	251.50	251.50	251.50	251.50	251.50	251.50	251.50	251.50	251.50	251.50	251.50	251.50	251.50	251.50	251.50
Premier Constn.	235.00	237.50	242.00	243.00	98.00	94.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00	99.00
Shivaram	90.00	94.00	98.00	97.50	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72	16.72
Tata Chemicals	15.80	16.40	16.72	16.72	180.25	182.00	182.50	183.00	182.50	183.00	182.50	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00	183.00
TELCO ...	173.50	177.75	180.50	181.00	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
TOMCO ...	45.00	46.00	46.00	46.25	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00	180.00
NUMCO	188.50	188.50	191.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00	190.00

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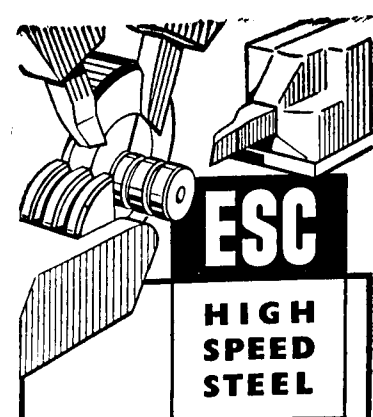
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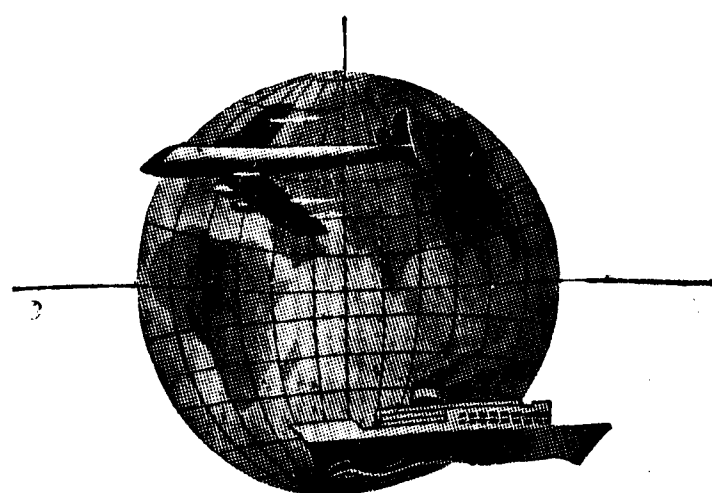
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HEAD OFFICE: 4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA-1

April 11, 1959

FOR THE INVESTOR

Growing Scarcity of Blue-chips

Investment Gossip:

THE end of March has come and gone, and expenditures have been incurred by the Central and State Governments in respect of allocations that might otherwise have lapsed. There is the expectation, in money market circles, that bank Deposits would have benefited considerably; but I suppose we shall have to wait for the next week before we have confirmation—or refusal.

But available figures show that the outstandings of Government Treasury Bills were placed at Rs 1211 crores on March 27; and if we remember that, during the year, Rs 300 crores of ad hoc Treasury Bills were funded by the creation of a special issue of 4 per cent 1973 loan, we would be able to come to the conclusion that, during 1958-59, the extent of deficit financing, including public auction of Treasury Bills, has been of the order of Rs 216 crores; but, to this, we will have to add another Rs 20 crores being the probable size of deficit financing in the last two, three days of the month.

Now, deficit financing in this size and the heavy note expansion in the first week of April both may be said to have a bullish connotation for stock markets. On the other hand, however, there is a bear factor or two on the stock exchange horizon.

In the first place, it is now market gossip that a Tata rights issue is in the offing. This, it is argued, will drain a considerable amount of money from the market.

But I cannot agree that even this is unalloyed bearish news. After all, the Tata management may be relied upon to press the point that any rights issue must be made available to shareholders at par. The "bonus" value of any such rights issue need hardly be diluted upon.

Then, there has been the continuing scare about nationalisation of shipping, and it is the Gateway city that has been humming with rumours in this regard. I will not be so foolhardy as to essay a prediction in this context. But I will say this, that the generally sound corporate prospects should far outweigh any individual pieces of, shall I say, ill import.

Lastly, there has been the recurrence of talk about so called yields. Prices of shares have risen so much in the past, they say, that it is

unconscionable for the investor freshly to extend his commitments; the return is just not enough.

If the prospect is for the general structure of interest rates to stay where it is, I would agree that it is not worth the shareholder's while to add to his investment portfolio at current prices. But bank chairmen have been giving out the hint that, at least in the banking sphere, a downward readjustment in the rates offered on Deposits is essential—and perhaps inevitable.

Then, the imminence of the slack season, with its promise of money more easily available, should further exert a downward pressure upon interest rates generally.

If you argue in such a manner; and if you moreover have regard for the fact that the concentration of market activity is on the growth scrips, you will have to concede that further purchases at current prices is to be recommended.

A final talking point: responses to LIC tenders tended to be enthusiastic. Today, brokers are finding some difficulty in filling orders. As one such of the fraternity told me, there is a growing scarcity of blue-chips.

£R\$

Investment Notes:

Speculation on the size and terms of the new issue of capital by the Tata Iron & Steel Company has now started. It is learnt that the capital will be issued at par and no premium will be demanded. The question that arises is whether the issue is to be in the form of equity capital or preference capital. Some circles seem to favour an outright equity issue or an issue consisting partly of equities and partly preference shares. There is also a suggestion that, if preference shares are issued, these shares should be made redeemable over a given period. All these suggestions are still in the realm of speculation.

Thanks to the progress of the company's modernisation and the expansion programme, the TISCO has reported a substantial rise in output. Total production of saleable steel amounts to as much as 884,700 tons in 1958-59 as against only 786,900 tons in 1957-58. Production of Steel Ingots has risen to 1,149,900 tons from 1,106,800 tons and of Pig Iron to 1,137,800 tons from 1,093,300 tons.

Also, the output figures of the Indian Iron & Steel Company for March reflect the beneficial effects of the expansion programme, which is mostly completed. Pig Iron production has risen to 95,262 tns from 83,715 tons in February and Steel Ingots to 70,887 tons from 61,987 tons. Despatches of saleable steel have improved to 75,972 tons from 45,090 tons.

The directors of the Century Spinning & Manufacturing Company have decided to make an application to the Government of India for permission to issue equity shares, at par, to the shareholders on the basis of one share for every five equity shares held.

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Investment Briefs:

Andhra Sugar has raised the dividend from 12½ to 15 per cent for the year ended 30th September, 1958.

Travancore Rayon has raised the dividend from 10 to 12½ per cent for 1958.

Travancore Rubber & Tea Company has raised the dividend by 1 per cent to 5 per cent for last year.

Coimbatore Pioneer Mills have maintained the dividend at 20 per cent for 1958.

£R\$

Orissa Minerals Pay Bonus Dividend

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

THANKS to the increase in raisings and despatches, the Orissa Minerals Development Company has reported a substantial rise in sales from Rs 88.77 lakhs to Rs 128.14 lakhs for the year ended 30th June, 1958. Naturally, the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to as much as Rs 18.04 lakhs as against only Rs 4.74 lakhs in the previous year.

Apart from providing Rs 2 lakhs for Building Reserve, Rs 1.5 lakhs for Stores & Stock Reserve and Rs 5.5 lakhs for Mechanisation Re-

serve, the General Reserve is raised to Rs 2.51 lakhs from only Rs 315. Taxation provision to Rs 18.3 lakhs from Rs 10.9 lakhs; Depreciation to Rs 2.17 lakhs from Rs 1.85 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 92,500 from Rs 5,300. Even after these increased allocations, the directors have found it possible to declare a bonus of 5 per cent in addition to maintaining the dividend at 20 per cent. Shares are ruling firm at Rs 37.50 as against Rs 33.62 quoted in the previous week.

£R\$

Century Spinning

The company's working for the year 1958 makes good reading. The gross profit has gone up from Rs 67.77 lakhs to Rs 1.33 crores. Despite increased capital, the directors have proposed to maintain the overall distribution for the year at Rs 22 per Ordinary share. They have recommended the payment of a pro rata dividend for one month on the 1,25,000 Preference shares at 50 p per share. Both the dividends will be paid on the taxed profits of previous years credited to reserves.

Gross sales have amounted to Rs 10.60 crores against Rs 9.39 crores. After deducting Rs 3.75 lakhs for capital issue expenses; Rs 43 lakhs for Depreciation against Rs 37.75 lakhs; Rs 31.59 lakhs for Development Rebate against Rs 18.32 lakhs and a further appropriation of Rs 42 lakhs to Development Reserve; 8.91 lakhs for managing agency commission

Indian Finance

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against Rs 2.91 lakhs and Rs 3.06 lakhs for Taxation against Rs 7.12 lakhs, the balance of Rs 5.53 lakhs has been carried forward.

Victoria Mills

The Victoria Mills, Bombay, has also shown better results. The gross profit is higher at Rs 14.17 lakhs for 1958 as compared to Rs 10.68 lakhs in the previous year. Of the profit, the directors have provided Rs 5.02 lakhs for Depreciation against Rs 7.29 lakhs; Rs 1.28 lakhs for Statutory Development Rebate against nil, Rs 42,718 for Development and Rehabilitation Reserve against Rs 1.73 lakhs; Rs 3.6 lakhs for Taxation against Rs 45,000 and Rs 90,960 for agents' commission against Rs 50,000. The dividend is proposed to be maintained at Rs 20, comprising a dividend of Rs 15 and bonus of Rs 5.

Vishnu Cotton

The working of the Vishnu Cotton Mills Limited (Sholapur) has resulted in a loss of Rs 9.02 lakhs after providing Rs 10.81 lakhs for Depreciation and Rs 1.75 lakhs for Development Rebate. In the previous year, the loss was Rs 9.54 lakhs without providing for Depreciation. The directors have transferred Rs 6.26 lakhs from various Funds, thus leaving a loss of Rs 2.76 lakhs, which is again increased to Rs 5.01 lakhs by providing balance depreciation of Rs 2.25 lakhs for 1952 and 1956. Dividends on the Preference shares are paid out of the transfer of Rs 80,000 from General Reserve. There is no dividend on the Ordinary shares. The directors have still not been able to provide for Depreciation for 1957, amounting to Rs 11.84 lakhs.

Lakshmi Cotton

The Lakshmi Cotton Manufacturing Company has incurred a loss of Rs 3.52 lakhs after providing Rs 9.08 lakhs for Depreciation for the year and Rs 3 lakhs for Development Rebate. In 1957, the company's profit was Rs 2.12 lakhs without providing for Depreciation. The directors have now provided Rs 9.97 lakhs as Depreciation for previous years and Rs 52,000 for Wealth Tax. Thus, the total loss comes to Rs 13.99 lakhs, which has been adjusted by a transfer of Rs 16.47 lakhs from various Funds, leaving Rs 2.47 lakhs on the credit side. A dividend of Rs 15 per share is recommended on the Ordinary shares. Sales have declined to Rs 1.94 crores from Rs 2.47 crores.

Mahindra & Mahindra

The net profit of Mahindra & Mahindra Limited amounts to Rs 19.12 lakhs for the year ended 31st October 1958 as against Rs 22.16 lakhs in the previous year after raising the Depreciation amount to Rs 12.04 lakhs from Rs 5.42 lakhs; Corporate taxes to Rs 31.25 lakhs from Rs 15.5 lakhs; directors' commission to Rs 2.96 lakhs from Rs 1.97 lakhs and provided

Rs 4.01 lakhs for Development Rebate against nil.

The directors have proposed a dividend at the rate of 22 per cent per annum on the Ordinary shares and also a pro rata dividend of 22 per cent for one month on the new Ordinary shares. The allocation to General Reserve has been halved to Rs 5 lakhs. Sales have shown a drop to Rs 17.69 crores from Rs 24.41 crores.

McKenzie's Limited

McKenzie's Limited has made a profit of Rs 36,836, subject to Taxation, for the year ended 31st July 1958 as against Rs 4.07 lakhs in the previous year. (Last year's profit includes an amount of Rs 4.12 lakhs in respect of work done in Rangoon, accrued in previous years). The Development Reserve gets Rs 10,000 against nil, while an amount of Rs 15,000 is provided for Wealth Tax for the assessment year 1959-60. The directors have provided Rs 10,000 for Indian income-tax.

The directors have proposed to transfer a sum of Rs 3,61,500 from General Reserve to pay dividends and issue third Preference shares in lieu of dividends to be paid on the second preference shares for the years 1947-48 to 1957-58 at 5½ per cent per annum. If the scheme is not approved, the amount will be re-transferred to General Reserve. In other words, the company proposes to raise the paid-up capital from Rs 22 lakhs to Rs 23.82 lakhs by the issue of 18,500-5½ per cent Redeemable Third Preference shares of Rs 10 each, to be reduced by the company on the 31st July, 1960.

Coonoor Tea

Despite a smaller outturn of tea, the Coonoor Tea Estates Company has been able to report slightly larger profits for the year ended 30th September, 1958. The increase in expenses is more than offset by a higher average selling price.

The net profit, before providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to Rs 2.59 lakhs as against Rs 2.48 lakhs in the previous year. The provision for Depreciation is Rs 26,004 (Rs 24,390) and Taxation Rs 1.2 lakhs (Rs 1.03 lakhs). General Reserve gets Rs 20,000 (nil) and the Dividend Equalisation Reserve Rs 15,000 (nil). The directors have recommended a final dividend of 5 per cent, making a total of 20 per cent against the same in the previous year.

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Record of the LIC

THE release of the first statutory report of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the third week of March has been greeted with adverse comment on its belated appearance. This is hardly fair, for, apart from the fact that the report had first to be submitted to Parliament before it could be released to the public, the time taken for its compilation does not compare unfavourably with the usual delays in the publication of the Insurance Year Book and the much longer delays in the publication of similar reports in the UK. Until the process of integration of the accounts of the different units is completed, preparation of the consolidated accounts will be as time-consuming as the preparation of the Insurance Year Book. The progress made in this direction, and even more the fact that the report for the first accounting period ending December 31, 1957 was ready for submission to the Finance Ministry by December 1958, should be regarded as eminently satisfactory. Having said this it must be conceded that the information presented in the report has lost much of the interest it might have held for the public if the publication had preceded the release of New Business figures for 1958. In the circumstances the achievement of the Corporation during a peculiarly difficult period, when it was beset by troubles on all hands, may not be fully appreciated from the record.

By any objective standard of evaluation, the performance of the Life Insurance Corporation must be deemed satisfactory, even if no allowance were made for the difficulties of the nationalised industry in the first year of its existence. Because the handicaps under which it laboured were so obvious, even ardent supporters of the policy of nationalisation awaited the results of the first year with apprehension, while the opponents of nationalisation hoped for the worst. In the circumstances it would not have been surprising if the figures for 1957 had shown a fall as compared with previous years. But, actually, the figures presented in the first statutory report belie alike the fears of friends and the hopes of hostile critics, and serve, on the whole, to vindicate the decision taken by Government in January 1956 to nationalise the life insurance business in the country.

Though the life insurance business was taken over by the Government on January 19, 1956, the LIC came into existence only on September 1, 1956. For the first eight months of the year, the companies were managed by 'custodians' appointed by Government and retained their separate identities in the transaction of current business. The report covers the period of sixteen months from September, 1956 to December 31, 1957 so that, in future, the accounting period of the Corporation will be the calendar year. It is, therefore, necessary to break up the figures for the period under report into figures for calendar years in order to make them comparable with those for the previous accounting periods when the life insurance business was in the hands of private insurers. While this is possible in respect of new business, it cannot be done in all cases. For instance the figures of total business in force as at the end of 1956 are not available.

The Corporation during the sixteen months' period covered by the report wrote a total sum of Rs 336.67 crores under 9,41,654 policies. This total consists of Rs 54.77 crores during the last four months of 1956 and Rs 281.90 crores during the calendar year 1957. The business written in the first eight months of 1956, under the custodians' regime amounted to Rs 145.51 crores and the total new business in 1956 was Rs 200.28 crores. The increase of business in 1957, which was practically the first year of effective functioning of the Corporation, was Rs 81.90 crores. This fact should be taken into consideration when suggestions are put forward that the nationalised life insurance business will function more efficiently if the monolithic corporation is broken up into a number of units. That was exactly the state of affairs in 1956.

The growth of business over the last few years can be seen in perspective in the following table which gives comparative figures of new business and business in force for the years 1953 to 1957. Only the figures for business in India have been included as, after nationalisation, the Corporation stopped writing new business in a number of foreign countries.

Year	(Rupees in crores)	
	New business during the year	Business in force at year end
1953	156	970
1954	238	1,091
1955	241	1,128
1956	188	Not available
1957	278	1,375
1958	345	Not available

It will be noticed from the above that the new business written in 1957 is not only higher than the peak reached in 1955, when the industry was in the private sector, but the tempo of expansion has been increased after the severe setback in 1956 and has been maintained in the subsequent year to bring total new business in 1958 to a record of Rs 345 crores. The increase in business in 1955 over the previous year it may be noted was only Rs 3 crores. It would appear that business was almost stationary and there is no reason to think, as claimed in some quarters, that private insurers would have improved on the performance of the LIC if they had been let alone to carry on the business. In this context it is regrettable that the figures of business in force, premium income, claims etc for 1956 are not separately available, so that it is not possible to assess the quality of the business secured in the year 1955 from the number of lapsed policies. It will also be in the public interest if the Life Insurance Corporation gives particulars of lapsed policies as was done in the Insurance Year Book.

The total premium income during the sixteen months covered by the report was Rs 88.12 crores as compared with Rs 58.55 crores in 1955 and Rs 37.56 crores for the first eight months of 1956. After providing for payment of claims amounting to a total sum of Rs 28.70 crores, and expenses, the life fund was augmented by about Rs 30 crores. This is the figure of the net increase. The life fund,

which at the beginning of the year stood at Rs 380.61 crores had been reduced by Rs 11.59 crores on account of divestment of the assets of foreign insurers and payment of management compensation. On the other hand, the fund has been increased by about Rs 70 lakhs, a gift from the Central Government to enable the Corporation to pay the policies issued by insolvent insurers in full. The actual addition to the life funds during the period under report, therefore, amounts to Rs 41 crores.

The total investments of the Corporation at the end of the period stood at Rs 381.90 crores, distributed as follows over different categories of investments.

	Rs Crores
Government & Approved Securities ..	260.61
Debentures & Shares of Indian Companies ..	69.14
Mortgages of Properties ..	13.86
House Property ..	21.38
Other Investments ..	16.91

The preponderance of Government securities is the most striking feature of this break-up. Another feature is the very low figure of advances against mortgages which is in marked contrast to the practice of insurers in the USA, where mortgages account for over 30 per cent of investments. With life funds increasing at a monthly rate of over three crores, it should be seriously considered whether the same ratio as between different classes of investments should be maintained in future.

The additions to the life fund account for a substantial share of investible resources and the investment policy pursued by the Corporation is a matter of vital importance for the economic development of the country. The maintenance of the old policy of investment, which has not been substantially altered, will result in starving industry of the funds required for essential expansion in desirable directions and put a curb on house-building. In this context it may be mentioned that increasing the proportion of equity holdings of the Corporation will not be of appreciable help to the large number of industrial concerns which formerly were able to raise loans from private insurers. The exit of 245 insurers from the field of life insurance business has left a vacuum in the field of industrial finance which the numerous credit institutions have not been able to fill.

The decline in mortgage loans has been explained by the legacy of bad mortgages which has involved the Corporation in litigation in about 400 cases, while another 200 law suits are anticipated. But it is difficult to understand why the Corporation should stop loans against mortgages, just because some insurers in the past lent policyholders' money without adequate security. The complete stoppage of such loans has dried up the funds available to finance house-building by individuals. This is sought to be met by diverting life funds to State-sponsored housing schemes. But industrial concerns continue to be deprived of the facility of raising loans on the security

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"The Wise Man in His Attitude towards the World has neither Predilections nor Prejudices. He is on the side of what is Right—The Analects of Confucius"

of their fixed assets. If this field of investment is considered too risky to be undertaken directly by the Corporation, part of the life funds can be made available to the different credit institutions in the country, (the Industrial Finance Corporations, the Small Industries Corporation, the Refinance Corporation etc) who may be expected to have the expert technical services needed to appraise the security of such advances.

In estimating the record of the Life Insurance Corporation in expanding its business, the cost of acquisition is a matter of vital importance. In this respect the report does not disguise the fact that the position is not quite satisfactory. Though both overall ex-

pense ratio and the renewal expense ratio are lower than the combined figures for all insurers in the past, the respective figures of 27.3 per cent and 15.89 per cent are on the high side and compare unfavourably with the experience of big insurers in the past. But improvement in this respect depends upon a helpful change in the attitude of the employees who now appear to be hell-bent on policies which add to the burden on the policy-holder. It would be helpful in extending the scope of insurance in the country, if legislators who take a keen interest in the affairs of the Corporation will take an objective view of the share of employee agitations in raising the cost of life insurance.

Do's and Don'ts

By M. SUR

MR GULZARILAL NANDA, the protagonist of tripartite conventions for labour-management relations, has now—to use his own words—propounded a code of 'do's' to supplement the 'don'ts' of the Codes for Discipline in Industry and for Inter-Union Harmony. In drawing up codes of behaviour, however, it is so much easier to say what should not be done than to say what ought to be done. When it comes to what one ought to do, it is easier to lay down broad general principles than to particularise. The classic example is the Ten Commandments, which—with the exception of the exhortation to honour one's parents—is all in the form of "Thou shalt not....." When Jesus phrased these commandments in positive instead of negative language it was in the form of two broad principles: love God, and love your neighbour. Most people have a fairly clear idea of what they should not do if they are to maintain intact the society or community to which they belong, but what they should do to make that society or community orderly, disciplined and progressive, it is much more difficult to say. So when it comes to industrial relations 'don'ts' are easier to frame than 'do's'. This is one's first thought when studying the draft Code of Efficiency and Welfare now circulated for comment by the Ministry of Labour, for what should one put into a code of 'do's' for industrial relations except perhaps the exhortation "learn to understand one another", which is just as difficult as to learn to love one another.

The title chosen for the new code calls for some comment. During the First Five Year Plan probably the word 'welfare' would have come first, but the framers of the Second Plan realised that there must be increased productivity if there were to be higher wages and more amenities for industrial workers. The productivity campaign has been launched to make all productivity-conscious, and so efficiency now takes precedence over welfare in the title of the code. If only this idea could be driven home, then perhaps there would be no need for such a code.

The draft code takes the form of an agreement in the first part of which management and union jointly agree certain clauses, then a further section commits management to certain items, and a third commits the union. Looking at the first section of the code we find first a reiteration to abide by the Code for Discipline, but the two parties to that code have still not agreed its final wording. The second clause is arresting, for by it management and unions would agree to "immediately review all cases pending before Courts and withdraw as many of them as possible for mutual settlement." This is an excellent idea in theory, but one wonders what the conciliation service has been doing if it has not already tried all avenues so that after a case has

gone to adjudication, both parties, perhaps appalled by the prospect of a lengthy court case, decide to settle out of court. However, where there are rival unions, such settlement is usually well-nigh impossible, for the reference to adjudication is as much a declaration of war by one union against another as a dispute between union and management.

The third clause of the code agrees to work out suitable incentive payment schemes. Ever since the Second Five Year Plan was published, Government have been trying to popularise payment by results, but it seems that many unions are still suspicious of the idea, and it is by no means easy to work out acceptable schemes. However, further emphasis on this point may be useful. The next clause seeks to re-introduce Joint Production Committees, but an attempt was made to introduce such bodies under the title of Joint Production Units round about 1950, and the idea did not catch on at all. The suggestion now is that these bodies should be introduced either independently or as sub-committees of Joint Councils of Management. But why complicate the situation? Joint Councils of Management are being tried out as an experiment only in a small number of companies. Reports from some of them are encouraging, but the idea is very new and needs testing out. Why not give them time to develop? It is only in the best organised companies that numerous committees can be run effectively without interfering with production work. The fourth subject of agreement in the code is the setting up of suggestion schemes and with this there can be no quarrel. Some suggestion schemes have been notably successful.

When it comes to what managements are to agree in the code, the first item is reasonable wages and provision for economic security after retirement. This seems odd for wages in the majority of cases are now decided either by tribunal awards or by agreements, and provident funds are now mostly merged in the State funds. The second item is "reasonable prospects of promotion to workers by rationalising staff policy" and "by avoiding discrimination in implementing that policy." This seems sound and within the means of the management, though what are reasonable prospects of promotion may be seen quite differently by management and workers.

Thirdly managements are to agree to provide safe and healthy working conditions and reasonable welfare amenities—but surely these are already covered to a large extent by the Factories Act—and "wherever possible suitable housing and/or transport facilities". The latter may be necessary in certain circumstances, admittedly, but in the majority of cases where factories are situated in towns, it is neither necessary nor feasible to provide housing and transport and the promise, even when limited by the phrase "wherever possible," is likely to

create misunderstanding and raise dissatisfaction.

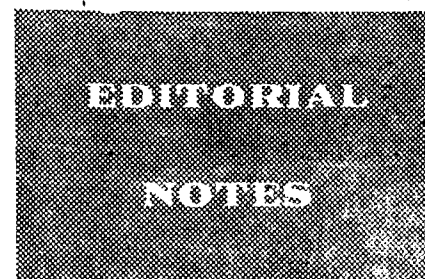
That the management should next commit themselves to "maintain machinery and equipment in sound working condition and replace worn-out machinery and equipment at the earliest opportunity" will sound merely cynical in the ears of those who have been trying in vain to import new machinery, or who having at length obtained new equipment are met with opposition to rationalisation. Provision of suitable training facilities for all workers, supervisors and middle management, is another generalisation which is sound enough, but in practice the extent of training possible depends largely on the type of work and organisation. Finally management is to "rationalise management apparatus to avoid waste and inefficiency and to give the workers a sense of belonging to the enterprise."

On their side unions are to agree "not to resort to methods of protest which would involve loss of production"; to abide by the Inter-Union Code of Conduct; do "all in their power to induce workers to reduce absenteeism and turn-over," educate workers in their rights and responsibilities and their relation to production; make only reasonable demands of industry; and actively support schemes of rationalisation, subject to the conditions agreed at the 15th Session of the Indian Labour Conference.

It is easy, though not very helpful, to be cynical and to cite cases of deliberate flouting of previous codes, but perhaps one can be permitted to ask what is the real purpose of these codes. They are presented as agreements, but who are the signatories? They are discussed in broad principle by the tripartite Indian Labour Conference and then submitted for ratification to the main national association of employers and workers. The Code of Discipline in Industry, for instance, has been accepted in principle by the Employers' Federation, but the various employers' association are still discussing whether the wording of the code should be changed. If the first code is still not fully accepted, is it opportune to introduce more? Of course, if the main object is to keep industry thinking and talking on these subjects, then perhaps this is as good a way as any other for achieving that purpose.

There seems to be too strong a tendency to go into detail instead of sticking to general principles. Industry does not follow a common pattern; there are infinite variations in organisation. Therefore each unit should be left to work out the application of the principles to its particular conditions. This is apparent in the codes and in the model grievance procedure drawn up recently, which goes into the minutest detail on the constitution of a grievance machinery, as though all industry could be lumped together and brought under one scheme. Perhaps it is partly the fault of industry and of the community in general which is too inclined to say "If Government want such-and-such done, then they must tell us exactly how to do it."

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Pushed to the Wall

In a comprehensive review of the economic situation Mr Kishorilal Dhandhanian, presiding at the annual meeting of the Bharat Chamber of Commerce, has drawn timely attention to the plight of the distributive trade in the country. While plans for raising the level of economic activity are being drawn up by the dozen, those engaged in the distributive trade, who play the vital role of linking up production and consumption, have become the victims of the step-motherly treatment meted out to them under the regime of planned development. The prevailing fashion is to damn the trader in advance, so that the blame of any rise in prices resulting from ill-coordinated policies, can be foisted on their heads.

In the prevailing atmosphere of hostility which is all pervading because unfortunately it emanates from the highest level, the very useful service rendered by the independent trader in meeting the requirements of our vast population is rarely appreciated and frequently his claims for equitable treatment go by default. Those who demand the elimination of the middlemen do not stop to reflect that the vacuum left by the disappearance of the independent trader cannot be left unfilled. What takes his place, whether a co-operative society, or a bureaucratic organisation or the State Trading

Corporation, is bound to be at once more cumbersome and more costly. Critics who accuse the traders of profiteering seldom realise the very low margins within which they are usually obliged to work. In this connexion Mr Dhandhanian has drawn attention to the authoritative conclusions of Dr Lincoln Clark, who came to India on Government's invitation to advise on the problems of marketing of the products of small industries. After surveying the situation in the country, he came to the conclusion that the Government agency following a common pattern of selling would not be able to work within the very low margins at which the distribution of goods was being effected by the Indian traders.

It is not often realised that fifty per cent of the non-agricultural work force are self employed, and most of them are engaged in a wide variety of trades. The significance of any development which affects this sector on the precarious employment situation does not appear to be realised when politicians talk airily of the elimination of the "parasitic middleman". The Second Five Year Plan looked to 'Trade and Commerce' to provide new employment to 2.7 million persons out of estimated additional employment of 8 millions in all sectors. But far from helping 'Trade and Commerce' to reach this high target, official policy appears to be calculated to push the independent trader to the wall.

*

British Budget

While announcing a long list of tax reliefs on April 7, the British Chancellor of Exchequer took care to warn the nation that it was not to be regarded as a 'spending-spree budget'. Nevertheless, it has not belied widespread expectations of an incentive budget which will allow the citizens to keep a larger share of their income for their own use. There is something in it for everyone—purchase tax reliefs, reduction in rates of income tax, both in the standard rate as well as reduced rates for the lower brackets, restoration of investment allowances for industry, earlier payment of postwar credits with interest added, and cheaper beer.

The public was led to expect a wide range of tax relief by unmistakable indications of the growing strength of the pound, which made it possible to think of relaxing the curbs on personal spending and investment. The Bank of England announced relaxation of controls on forward dealings in foreign exchanges on March 20. On the previous day, 200 million dollars was paid back to the International Monetary Fund, forty days ahead of the scheduled date. Both indicated the growing strength of sterling since the announcement of convertibility for foreign holders. This was followed by the Government's survey which painted a rosy picture of the nation's economic health and underlined the Govern-

ment's readiness to take steps to stimulate economic expansion.

With a revenue surplus of £ 377 million for the year 1958-59 and an expected surplus of £ 399 million at current tax rates, after meeting expenditure of £5223 million, for the budget year, there was no question of an austerity budget or even a stand-still budget. With such surpluses on hand, Government was expected to meet capital expenditure by borrowing instead of by taxation and to release about £ 300 million for tax relief. This is just what Mr Amory has done. The tax reliefs announced by him would cost £ 295,000,000 this year.

Suggestions are not wanting that the budget which distributes largesse all round has been framed with an eye on the coming elections. But how soon the elections will be held is anybody's guess. With his eyes fixed on the Summit, Mr Macmillan is hardly likely to welcome any distraction in the domestic sphere. Even if the Foreign Ministers, who will be meeting on May 11, succeed in eliminating the roadblocks barring the way to the Summit, the climbing party will not be ready till about August. By that time the impact of the budget on public opinion would have spent itself.

The reasons for the tax reliefs have to be sought not so much in the elections as in the economic conditions. The drastic measures adopted in September 1957 to safeguard the pound have succeeded in halting inflation and strengthening confidence in sterling. But it has been done at the cost of stagnation in production and growing volume of unemployment. With the pound out of danger, it was high time to take the national economy out of the straitjacket.

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Broken Bearings

Anyone who has taken a bicycle to pieces at the age when every boy tries his hand at mechanical engineering, or has tried to pedal a cycle with broken bearings in the hub, will have no difficulty in appreciating the importance of ball-bearings for the smooth running of industrial machinery. It should, therefore, be a matter of concern that the going has been far from smooth for the section of the trade that supplies industry with its requirements of this essential item of equipment. Presiding over the first annual meeting of the All India Ball Bearing Dealers' Association, Mr R. L. Maheswari has drawn attention to the crisis the trade has been passing through in recent months. The rapid growth of industry has not helped the trade during a period of stringent import restrictions. In fact, for the ball bearing trade, the period of expansion in manufacturing industry has coincided with a period of decreased turnover and offtake. This was the result of the curtailment of commercial quotas accompanied by the issue of Actual Users' licences on a liberal scale. What

little was left for the trade after the issue of Actual Users' licence has been swallowed up by the State Trading Corporation.

Up to the end of February 1959 the STC has issued licence for the import of Ball and Roller bearings of the value of nearly Rs 5 lakhs for the licensing period October to March 1959. The licences have been issued for imports from Czechoslovakia and Hungary, and this perhaps explains the incursion of the STC in this very small field of imports. While considerations of economy of foreign exchange have obviously determined the policy of importing these items from Eastern Europe through the State Trading Corporation, have the authorities responsible for making this arrangement satisfied themselves whether the ball and roller bearings manufactured in Czechoslovakia or Hungary will prove suitable for machines already installed in India which have been manufactured mostly in Britain, USA, or West Germany? Only two or three years ago, our next door neighbour Burma had the sorry experience of importing a large consignment of electric bulbs and accessories from the Soviet bloc, only to find that they could not be used as they were not suitable for the voltage at which current was supplied in Burma. This is the sort of accident that is likely to occur when the Leviathan tries his hands at trade.

The entry of the STC threatens the firms which have been engaged in this trade for a long time with extinction. Having imported these ball and roller bearings through the STC, it is only fair that the distribution should be arranged through the trade, unless the STC is to play the role of an elephant let loose in a sugar plantation.

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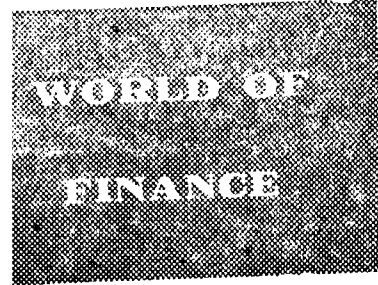
Head Office:
CALCUTTA

Chairman:
G. D. BIRLA

Capital:
 Authorised - Rs. 8,00,00,000
 Subscribed - Rs. 4,00,00,000
 Paid-up - Rs. 2,00,00,000
 Reserve Fund Rs. 1,48,00,000
 Working Funds
 (31-12-58) over Rs. 114,00,00,000

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Transactions of Fiscal Year-end

Scheduled Bank Advances
Exceed Rs 1000 Crore Mark

ADVANCES in the Reserve Bank returns for April 3, which may be seen to the end of fiscal year transactions of the Central and State Governments, are rather less satisfying than they were last year. But, for that reason, they are also more intriguing. We may call, briefly, the set of complications which succeeded in obscuring the full impact of the year-end disbursements in 1958. Firstly, the net expenditure of the State Governments was considerable, and it was possible to infer at least of such expenditure related to repayment of advances to the Central Government. Secondly, advance instalments against the Pensions Agreements were received from the UK Government, and this added both to the Reserve Bank's holdings of foreign securities and to the Central Government's balances. Thirdly, with such influx of receipts of various kinds, the Central Government were in a position to institute reverse advances in a substantial amount. The transactions relating to the end of the fiscal year, 1958-59, are, we repeat, less complicated—and

therefore, for reasons we shall set out, more interesting.

- (1) The balances of the Central Government have improved by Rs 6.78 crores to Rs 60.62 crores.
- (2) The Deposits of State Governments are substantially lower by Rs 14.89 crores at Rs 11.84 crores.
- (3) The Ways and Means borrowings of State Governments are marked higher by Rs 6.49 crores at Rs 31.26 crores.
- (4) Government Treasury Bills purchased and discounted, held in the Banking Department, are steeply higher by nearly Rs 18 crores at Rs 23.11 crores.
- (5) While Investments in the Banking Department have been marked down by Rs 20.23 crores at Rs 231.46 crores, Rupee Securities in the Issue Department are shown to be higher by just under Rs 40 crores at Rs 1331.25 crores.

The first point that we may make is that the Central Government have apparently had recourse to deficit financing for Rs 20 crores. For, while it can be seen that there has been a transfer of Rs 20 crores from Investments in the Banking Department to Rupee Securities in the Issue Department, the gross rise in Rupee Securities with the Reserve Bank is of the order of Rs 40 crores. It became necessary for the Central Government to institute deficit financing in such an amount, because, apparently, the repayment of advances by State Governments was spread over two weeks or so. Thus, during the week ended March 27, the Deposits of State Governments were marked lower by over Rs 9

crores, while their borrowings from the Reserve Bank rose by Rs 4 crores. In the latest week, the net disbursements of the State Governments have been rather smaller than they were in the corresponding week of last year. We are to presume that the payment to the Central Government was also in a smaller amount. Then, there does not seem to be any receipt of foreign assistance, which might have helped to swell the Central Government's balances.

Furthermore, the Central Government exercised their option, it would seem, to tender Rs 5 crores in Rupee Coin to the Reserve Bank and obtain credit therefor. It would follow that the receipts on account of State Government loan repayment and credit against the tender of rupee coin were insufficient to cover fully the net disbursements of the Central Government during the last week of the fiscal year; and what is significant is that drafts already issued, but not encashed continue to be at the fairly high level, since Bills Payable are shown at Rs 29.60 crores. Thus it is that the Central Government's balances, in the Reserve Bank returns for April 3, are over Rs 10½ crores higher than the traditional minimum of Rs 50 crores. And this was why deficit financing was resorted to. On the part of the State Governments, their net expenditures have been so heavy that they had to replenish their balances by discounting Treasury Bills with the Reserve Bank for something like Rs 18 crores.

The heavy governmental expenditures, the continued progress of the busy season and the demand on account of month early disbursements have all combined to bring about the sharpest expansion yet in active note circulation, which has risen by Rs 42.84 crores to Rs 1744.31 crores. It is interesting to note that Rupee Coin is marked higher by Rs 2.62 crores, but, then, it is to be assumed that rupee coin would have been higher by Rs 5 crores by virtue of the tender of rupee coin in that amount by the Central Government. Thus, there has actually been an outflow of rupee coin for Rs 2.38 crores. With currency expanded for Rs 40 crores against Rupee Securities, in the result, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till is practically unchanged at Rs 15.42 crores against Rs 15.60 crores.

It is very likely that the substantial year end disbursements of the Central and State Governments have, at least a portion of them, percolated quickly to the banking system; evidence in this regard is obtainable partly in the return of the State Bank, which we shall presently study. In the Reserve Bank returns themselves, it is noteworthy that the Reserve Balances of the Scheduled Banks are higher by Rs 6.51 crores at Rs 73.08 crores, and only a part of this is attributable to the State Bank. Furthermore, there has been a sharp decline of Rs 15.69 crores to Rs 97.86 crores in the Reserve Bank's Loans and Advances;

and, certainly, a decline of such dimensions can be accounted for only by a reduction in the indebtedness of Scheduled Banks. That there has been a net improvement in the position of Scheduled Banks vis-à-vis the Reserve Bank to the extent of around Rs 23 crores, at a time which is normally a busy season period, indicates strongly that Central Government disbursements have indeed been reflected almost immediately in the resources of the banking system.

Finally, as regards the Reserve Bank returns, there is a small rise of Rs 1.27 crores to Rs 36.32 crores in Balances Held Abroad, signifying perhaps the export surplus of the week.

The return of the State Bank for April 3 shows a sharp rise of Rs 15.05 crores to Rs 532.68 crores in Deposits. This may be partly on account of the new tranche of counterpart funds being deposited with the State Bank. That such is the case is suggested by the rise of just under Rs 10 crores to Rs 29.59 crores in Other Assets, pending the purchase of Government securities in corresponding amount from the Reserve Bank. But it is significant that the total of Advances, which has risen uninterruptedly since the week ended January 23, is marked down by Rs 0.76 crores at Rs 207.34 crores. This would seem to indicate that constituents who have benefited from Central and State Government payments during the week have utilised such new resources in liquidating a part of their indebtedness. Such liquidation or repayment of debt may have concealed the extent of the expansion in Advances owing to continued busy season pressure. The decline in Advances for this reason must be considered in conjunction with the rise in Deposits to indicate possible receipts from Government by constituents. The fresh investment in gilt-edged by the State Bank is for Rs 2.01 crores. Apparently, considerable new investments in gilt-edged are in the offing, since the Other Assets of the State Bank, which were placed at Rs 5.41 crores in the return for March 6, are now shown at Rs 29.59 crores. As a result, after borrowings from the Reserve Bank to the tune of Rs 2.08 crores had been repaid, the State Bank's cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank has improved from Rs 22.63 crores to Rs 26.56 crores.

It is the busy season whose impress is mainly to be seen in the return of Scheduled Banks for March 27, which constitutes a landmark in the sense that, for the first time, Advances of Scheduled Banks, in rising by Rs 17.04 crores, have pierced the Rs 1,000 mark, to be placed at Rs 1012.97 crores. Fortunately, in the same week there was a rise of just under Rs 11 crores to Rs 1668.78 crores in Deposits, this being mainly attributable to the State Bank. As such, borrowings from the Reserve Bank appear to have risen only by Rs 1.16 crores to Rs 61.86 crores

but, since, in the relevant week, the State Bank figured as having reduced borrowings by Rs 4.12 crores, it is clear that indebtedness of other Scheduled Banks rose by over Rs 5½ crores. What is more, borrowings from the State Bank are also higher by Rs 1.89 crores. However, the Scheduled Banks did not disinvest in gilt-edged. Owing to a decline in the State Bank's balances with the Reserve Bank, the Cash Balances of Scheduled Banks are shown lower by Rs 3.91 crores at Rs 148.01 crores.

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The Forward Market in Gold

By Paul Einzig

THERE has been an active forward market in gold in India and other Eastern countries since time immemorial, and Bombay bankers have forgotten more about forward dealing in gold than London bankers are in a position to know. It is true, there was an active market in London during the 'thirties. But for the last twenty years or so forward dealing in gold was subject to an official ban. This ban was relaxed last year and was recently removed. The removal of the ban on March 20 was not followed by any increase in the volume of such transactions. Until that date forward dealings were tolerated provided that the bullion firms engaged in it consulted the Bank concerning the type of transactions.

It was permissible to sell gold for forward delivery when the buyer had some legitimate commercial or financial interest to cover against the risk of a dollar devaluation. Any Central bank and others who anticipated future receipts of dollars were permitted to sell these dollars against gold for future delivery. Similarly firms with contractual obligations under a gold clause were entitled to cover their commitment.

These and other informal rules aimed at reconciling the desire for the provision of facilities for legitimate purposes with the desire to avoid the development of large-scale speculation against the dollar. The British authorities were anxious not to interfere with London's functions as a world banking centre, and free dealing in gold constitutes an essential part of those functions. Zurich and other rival centres were able to offer foreign firms facilities which the London market would have been prevented from offering under a too rigid application of the official ban on forward dealing in gold. This placed London bullion dealers at an unfair disadvantage. One of them, Samuel Montagu & Co., solved the problem by establishing an affiliated firm in Zurich. But London as a whole stood to lose even under the flexible interpretation of the official ban. For it is one thing to have to apply for permission, if not for each transaction, at any rate for borderline cases, or for exceptionally large transactions, and quite another thing to be able to proceed with the transactions unhampered.

The reason why the British authorities were anxious to proceed with caution was that the demand for forward gold facilities arose last year entirely in connection with the wave of distrust in the dollar that developed as a result of devaluation rumours. The last thing the authorities would have liked to do was to provide facilities for those who wanted to speculate against the dollar, or for Americans who wanted to hedge against the devaluation without having to use their own capital resources. Any American citizen is in a position to hedge by buying and holding gold abroad. But that would mean tying down capital resources and many Americans wanted to hedge while retaining the use of their funds. To that end they bought gold for forward delivery in Zurich. The Bank of England was opposed to the extension of such facilities in London. Yet now that the ban has been removed the dealers are in a position to offer facilities similar to those offered by Zurich.

This apparent inconsistency is explained by the fact that at the

time when the ban was removed there was not evidence of any noteworthy flight from the dollar. That movement came to a halt, and the change was timed in a way as to ensure that it is not followed by large speculative operations.

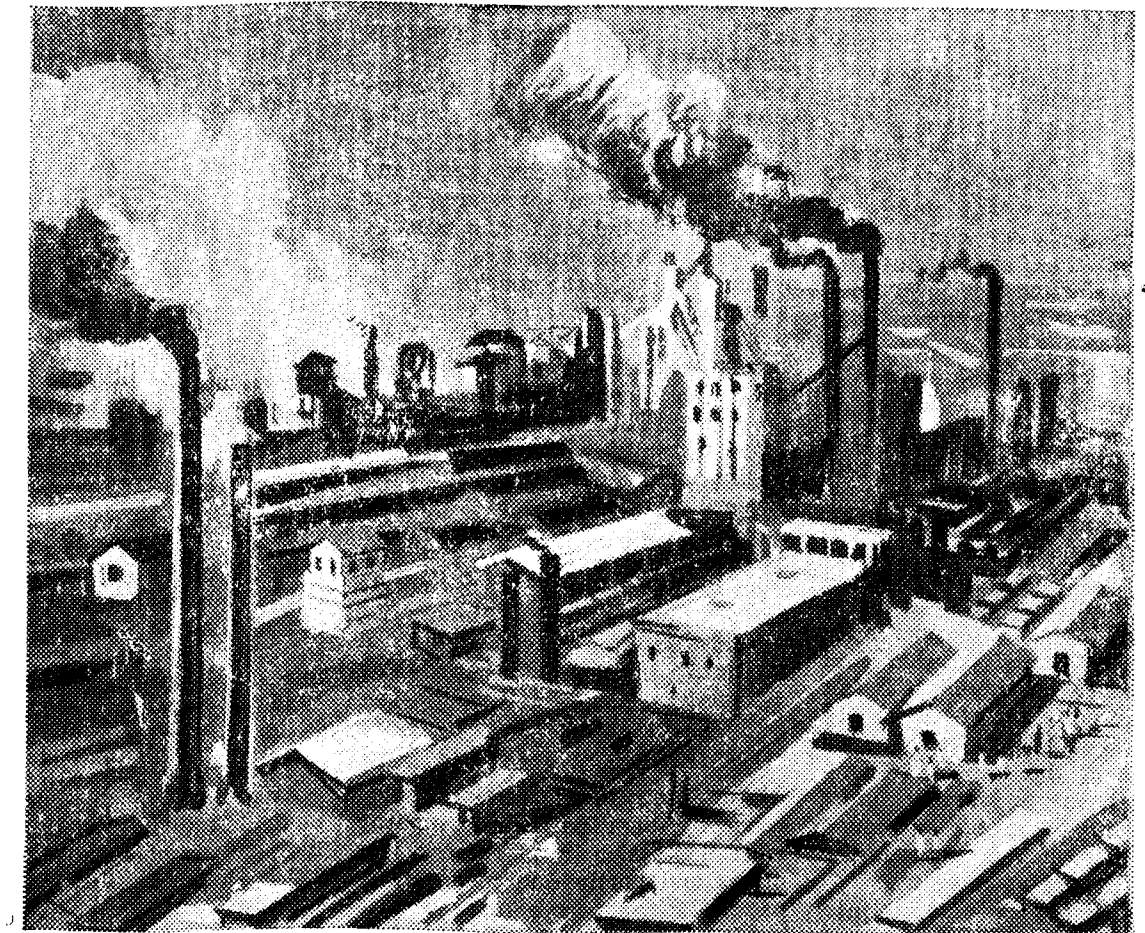
There is of course always a possibility of a revival of the dollar scare, in which case the London market will be inundated with demands for forward gold. In existing conditions there would be nothing to prevent London dealers from meeting the demand, beyond the warning that should there be speculative activity on a larger scale the ban might be reimposed. This could easily be done, for the Bank of England has retained its power to restrict dealings in gold, it merely suspended the application of that power. There is a growing feeling, however, that any move in that direction ought to come from the United States.

Forward buying of gold can be covered in some degree by forward selling of gold. The Soviet Government in particular is in the habit of selling its gold for forward delivery. Apparently the Moscow

Government is more realistic than many private firms and individuals in western countries. It considers a devaluation of gold in the near future to be most unlikely, and takes advantage of the premium which it is able to earn by selling its gold for forward delivery. In all probability an increase of the possibility of a dollar devaluation as a result of a victory of the Democrats at next year's election would discourage the USSR and others from selling gold forward.

As a general rule bullion dealers cover their forward sales by purchases of spot gold. This they are in a position to do, in possession of dollar balances which they are entitled to use for that purpose. But they would not be able to operate on a really large scale, unless the premium should increase substantially above its present level, in which case other banks would become tempted to take a hand and employ their dollar balances for the purchase of spot gold. So long as the premium remains moderate it shows the absence of any large-scale speculation.

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WORLD OF JUTE

umption of v Jute Exports

ie first time after ten years, as resumed export of raw jute. The first consignment comprised about 1,000 bales has already been loaded for export to the Continent. This is the recent decision of the Government of India to allow export of a limited quantity of raw jute from India through the State Jute Corporation. Some more consignments are being shipped by vessels, which will leave the Port shortly.

Meanwhile, the Jute Balers' Association, Calcutta, has claimed 300 tons of raw jute, valued at £400,000 had already been sold to overseas buyers up to the end of February. The Association says that, although the Government of India had permitted export of jute as early as in November, such exports could not be effected; because, contrary to regulations, the export duty of 10 per cent on a bale had not been abated.

The trade, however, decided to make these exports just to fulfil its commitments with the foreign buyers. At present, there is a considerable demand for raw jute in world markets, this position is likely to last for long, as production of jute and other competitive commodities is increasing rapidly in all countries. The delay in removal of the export duty naturally caused a great deal of speculation in the trade. It is felt that the production of raw jute will long cease to be India's monopoly and the impost, if continued, will only adversely affect the earning of foreign exchange, which is one of the reasons for increasing export of raw jute. The opening stock of raw jute in the mills, this season, was approximately 19 lakh bales, while the estimated production of jute in Assam, during the current season, is 71 lakh bales as opposed to 60 lakh bales in the previous season. There is, therefore, a total ability, including imports from Assam, of about 93 lakh bales. The mills' consumption estimated at about 60 lakh bales and the domestic consumption of 2 lakh bales, there should thus be a total surplus of 13 lakh bales forward, at the end of this season, of not less than 31 lakh bales as compared with 20 lakh bales at the end of the previous season. This is a most gratifying development. The Government of India has planned to increase still further

the production during the Third Five Year Plan. Assuming an export demand for jute goods of 56 lakh bales in terms of raw jute at the end of the Third Plan as against 48 lakh bales at present, the proposed production target of 65 lakh bales is considered reasonable. The planners, however, rule out the possibility of substantially increasing the acreage under jute. By raising yield per acre to three bales, they point out that the target can be achieved with just 2,170,000 acres under jute cultivation. Production of other fibre—Mesta—is expected to be of the order of 10 lakh bales. All these points make it clear that the only way, in which production of jute can be increased, the cultivators provided with the necessary incentive and the surplus finding an outlet, is for the Government to remove the export duty.

The fact that the export of jute is now permitted may encourage growers to produce better fibre this year. It is equally true that it is too early to make any predictions about the outcome. But, if weather conditions remain favourable and modern methods of cultivation are used, another bumper crop may be raised.

The market sentiment is, however, affected by the reports of a good rainfall in Assam and Northern Bengal a few days ago, and that the plants, in some areas, are about a foot high and very healthy. Another factor, which has a depressing effect on the market, is the accumulation of large stocks of raw jute with the mills. These stocks are considered sufficient for about five months' requirements of the mills. Thus, there seems to be little possibility of any sustained buying on the part of the industry. Naturally, stockists are getting anxious to dispose of their stocks, as prices are expected to fall further if the next crop turns out to be a bumper one. Meanwhile, Assam Bottoms are quoted at Rs 20.25 per maund for April-May delivery.

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JUTE GOODS:

The Jute Goods section ruled generally quiet, partly in sympathy with the easier trend in raw jute prices and partly due to an inclination on the part of operators to await the stock figures for last month. In the absence of any foreign business, price movements were, therefore, mostly influenced by the speculative activity in the futures market.

Following were the price movements of jute goods:

	April 2nd	Highest	April 8th
	Rs	Rs	Rs
Hessian:			
40" × 10 Ozs. ...	40.50	40.90	39.50
40" × 8 Ozs. ...	31.65	32.00	31.55
40" × 7 1/2 Ozs. ...	29.15	29.35	29.30
Sackings:			
B. Twills ...	93.25	93.40	93.15
Hy. Coes (Green) ...	93.50	93.85	93.80
Cornacks ...	93.25	93.50	93.25
Cubans ...	114.00	114.60	114.50
A. Twills ...	112.00	112.25	112.25
L. Twills ...	104.75	104.75	104.90
D. W. Flours ...	110.50	110.85	110.90
Sugar Twills ...	104.75	105.00	105.00

WORLD OF TEA

Output & Export Earnings

THE complete figures for the twelve months of 1958 are now available for the six major tea-producing regions of the world. The combined total of these countries was 1,341 million pounds as against 1,280.3 million pounds in 1957. The general impression is that the 60 million extra pounds of tea, though not fully absorbed in consumption, is not so heavy to weaken the markets immediately.

Ceylon produced 33.50 million pounds in February as against 33.8 million pounds in January, making a total of 67.3 million pounds for the first two months of the current year as compared with 64.6 million pounds in the corresponding period of 1958. The production figures for March are not expected to exceed 30 million pounds due to severe drought in the tea-growing areas. In March last year, 37.9 million pounds were produced.

There is also a general feeling that the pattern of consumption has changed to permit the absorption of the extra output. There is, however, an undertone of disquiet among major producers, who are considering the revival of the International Tea Agreement. What most of them want is to have an agreed machinery of regulation, although it may not be immediately used.

Stocks in the UK have passed the 200-million pounds mark. It is expected that, in the next few months, there will be a progressive reduction in UK stocks, as North India has already sold out last year's crop and supplies from other sources are at the minimum level.

According to the latest official figures, India exported 503.36 million pounds of tea valued at Rs 123.39 crores in the previous year, to 442.65 million pounds worth Rs 123.39 crores in the previous year. Though the UK accounted for the bulk of the rise in exports, offtake by other countries was very encouraging. These countries together lifted 172.42 million pounds against 140.93 million pounds in 1957 and 158.16 million pounds in 1956.

Notable increases also took place in shipments to Egypt and Russia.

At the time of going to Press, it is learnt that stocks of jute goods with the mills have declined by 4,000 tons to 106,800 tons, reflecting a further sealing of 1 1/2 per cent looms from 2nd March. Sackings are lower at 72,600 tons against 79,900 tons, while Hessians are higher at 17,000 tons against 15,500 tons and other varieties at 17,200 tons against 15,400 tons.

which lifted 25.52 million pounds and 25.28 million pounds as against 16.82 million pounds and 15.95 million pounds respectively in 1957. Exports to the USA and Canada were also slightly higher at 25.49 million pounds and 19.04 million pounds as compared to 23.39 million pounds and 16.88 million pounds respectively.

Meanwhile, in the Export Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings amounted to 64,072 packages. The majority of the offerings were of the end-of-the-season types. There was a good general demand; but prices were somewhat irregular. Any black leaf teas of clean appearance or with bright quality liquors ruled dearer and at times were appreciably dearer. "Teas for price", plain and medium BPs were irregularly dearer; but similar Fannings ruled easier, particularly the poorer sorts containing fibre which were upto 12 nP per pound and sometimes more.

Well-made stylish Leaf grades met with a strong enquiry and were sold readily at dearer rates, poor sorts in this category being generally easier. The few best CTC grades, on offer, met with keen competition and tended dearer. The poorer and fibrous sorts were irregular and generally easier. Following rates were quoted:—Clean Black Pekoe Rs 1.92 to Rs 1.96; Plain BP Rs 1.58 to Rs 1.60; Plain Fannings Rs 1.64 to Rs 1.70; Medium BP Rs 1.56 to Rs 1.60; Medium Fannings Rs 1.64; Best CTC Assam BP unquoted and Best Assam CTC Fannings unquoted.

In the Internal Sale, offering consisted of 21,250 packages of Dusts and 3,390 packages of Leaf grades. There was a good general demand for Dusts, orthodox type being sold at firm to dearer rate. Legg-cut Dooars were generally dearer with preference shown for the brighter liquoring teas. The poorer Darjeeling teas, on offer, received only fair support, while the better teas in this category were often sold at dearer rates.

The demand for medium CTC tea was again irregular and they were sold sometimes at rates which were upto 8 nP easier. The same powdery types were, however, again strongly competed for and generally sold at dearer rates. The few best liquoring types, in this category, although selling generally easier rates, received more interest towards the close. Following rates were quoted: Medium Dooars Dust Rs 1.82 to Rs 1.86; Medium Assam Grai Dust Rs 1.76 to Rs 1.82; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 2.00 to Rs 2.10 and Best CTC Assam Dust Rs 2.10 to Rs 3.00.

Demand for Leaf grades was poor and prices were generally easier. The few Green teas, on offer, met with less demand and were sold at easier rates.

In the Export Quota section, business was done in Special Transferable Licence at 1 1/2 nP per pound and in Non-Transferable Shippable Licence at 1/2 to 3/4 nP.

WORLD OVERSEAS

US Notes

Activity in the automobile industry represents today one of the heartening elements in the American business picture. Some improvement was expected this year, of course. Not expected, however, was the exceptional vigour of the automotive industry's current sales and production pace.

New car sales, in fact, seem to be gathering momentum week by week. During the first two months of 1959, the upsurge in sales led to an all-time high for that period in new car deliveries, surpassing even the previous peak set in the record automobile sales year of 1955. This kind of a performance can only be described as a pleasant surprise, particularly as it comes so soon after the sharp sales slump of 1958.

And sales gains in March are bearing out the signs of the upsurge that was visible during January and February. Sales during the first 10 days of this month, exclusive of the foreign imports which have been capturing a growing share of the U.S. market, were about 23 per cent above the same period of last year.

Despite this strong pace, automobile manufacturers are not predicting that 1959 will be a record-breaking sales year, except in the "small and compact car" category which includes nearly all imports from abroad. Most industry experts still cling conservatively to their original production forecasts of about 5.5 million cars this year. While well below 1955's record 7.9 million units, this total would be 1.2 million units more than in 1958.

In view of the growing consumer acceptance of the smaller vehicles, both foreign-made and domestic, total 1959 automobile sales could well be swelled by compact new cars expected in the latter part of the year from the major U.S. manufacturers—general motors, Ford and Chrysler.

These companies now make only the larger, standard-size U.S. cars in their American plants. So far, Ford is the only one of the "big three" to acknowledge officially that it is preparing an American-made compact car for the end of this year. But it is generally accepted as certain that the other big manufacturers will soon offer their versions of the American-made small car.

Chief gainers this year have been the American Motor Corporation's Rambler and Studebaker-Packard's Lark which together have accounted for 9 per cent of the U.S.

automobile production this year—up from 4 per cent a year ago. They also are showing by far the largest retail sales gains of any U.S. autos.

These two makes and the foreign imports increased their sales penetration of the American automobile market to 17.1 per cent of all deliveries during the early part of March, as against 16.1 per cent in February and 15.1 per cent in January.

Interestingly enough, neither Studebaker-Packard nor American Motors appears overly concerned about the possible introduction of smaller cars by other manufacturers later this year or next. Both are apparently confident that the compact car is here to stay and that they can perhaps even extend the gains they have been making.

This could turn out to be a record home-building year in the United States. So say construction men, and they have facts and figures to back up their prediction.

According to a recent survey by Fortune magazine among 325 builders in 35 cities throughout the country, about 2,350,000 private, non-farm dwelling units will be started this year. This total, if achieved, would just about match the record set in 1950 and would exceed the number of private homes built four years ago, in 1955, also a year of business recovery.

It is interesting to recall that in 1955 builders also were operating at a record pace during the early part of the year. And then, as now, they expected to maintain that pace for the entire year. But their chances of actually doing so are far better in 1959 than they were in 1955, when tightening money markets led to a scarcity of mortgage funds and pared residential construction by 13 per cent in just six months, and by a third within two years.

This year, however, a high level of consumer demand for new homes is coupled with a markedly easier mortgage money position.

Buying interest in new homes has picked up almost everywhere in the US during the past 12 months and builders have been operating at the present peak rate for the past six months. It is possible, of course, that the money supply may tighten somewhat as the year progresses, and that demand for homes may slacken. But right now neither of these eventualities poses a serious threat to the builders' optimistic forecast.

Indicative of the strong demand is the fact that completed new homes are selling noticeably faster than a year ago, on top of this, the US Federal Reserve Board's latest consumer survey shows that one-fourth more families intend to buy homes this year than last, when 1,130,600 private residential dwelling units were built.

The homes being built, moreover, seem well adapted to market requirements. More than half—some 600,000—of the single-family houses being built this year are

expected to fall within or below the middle price bracket, generally held to be about the \$15,000 level in most parts of the country. Another 500,000 the same number as during the past several years—are planned to sell at a higher price. In addition, the number of dwelling units in apartment houses built in 1959 may reach 250,000 which would be a post-war record.

Readily available mortgage money has helped finance the construction and a sale of new homes and all signs indicate that home builders and buyers will continue to have reasonably good access to funds in the capital markets for the rest of this year.

One reason for this is the nature of the current business upturn, which has proceeded on a broad front and with a minimum of inflationary strain. This is in contrast to the 1955 upswing, which was particularly pronounced in such segments of the economy as capital investment and durable goods, and hence tended to restrict the supply of money available for home mortgages.

There is the additional fact that a larger proportion of today's mortgages are of the "conventional type"—that is, privately-financed—than was the case four years ago, when the majority were guaranteed by the government. Today 68 per cent of all private housing units are being financed conventionally compared to 48 per cent in early 1955.

The proportion has risen partly because of the increased apartment house construction, where conventional financing is dominant, and partly because many private lenders have lowered their down-payment requirements, and have offered longer repayment terms on the family houses.

Conventional mortgages usually can compete comparatively well in capital markets, since they are not fixed by law and can be written at interest rates dictated by current business conditions. As Fortune magazine sees it, the more conventional mortgages there are, the less chance there is that home-building will suffer a setback even if money markets tighten.

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Britain

The United Kingdom Government repaid \$200,000,000 to the International Monetary Fund.

In a written answer in the House of Commons yesterday, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Derick Heathcoat Amory, said: "Her Majesty's Government notified the International Monetary Fund in December 1958 that it would repay \$200,000,000 of its December 1956 drawing before the end of the Fund's financial year (April 30, 1959) and repay the outstanding balance monthly during 1960 and 1961. Her Majesty's Gov-

ernment undertook to review the position in December of each year and accelerate these repayments if the position warranted it. The first repayment of \$200,000,000 is being made today".

Arrangements were made with the International Monetary Fund in December 1956 for the immediate drawing of \$561,470,000 and a stand-by arrangement up to the equivalent of \$738,530,000 over the next 12 months. The stand-by arrangements have been renewed up to December 21, 1959.

One effect of the \$200,000,000 repayment, because of the present form of the stand-by arrangements, will be to increase automatically, by the same figure, the amount of foreign exchange the United Kingdom can draw under the stand-by arrangement between now and December 21, 1959.

In general terms, the repayment reflects the considerable improvement in the United Kingdom's foreign-exchange reserves and balance-of-payments position which has occurred since the original arrangements were made in December 1956.

* * *

The spending of £124,000,000 on atomic-energy research and development in the coming 12 months is anticipated in the Government estimates for the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority (UKAEA) published in London on March 19. A feature of the Bill presented to the Commons is that receipts from atomic products, totalling £24,000,000, are expected to be four times greater than in the present year.

Provision is made in the UKAEA estimates for grants of £4,600,000 to the National Institute for Research in Nuclear Science. Contributions to international atomic-energy projects will include £105,000 towards a boiling-water reactor experiment in Norway—to which the United Kingdom will contribute £240,000 over three years—and £95,000 towards reactor experiments in the United Kingdom.

The Civil Estimates also include the provision of £11,000,000 for the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR). The department's subscriptions to international organizations will include £1,225,000 for the European Organization for Nuclear Research. This organization is concerned with the planning and organizing of inter-national co-operation in fundamental nuclear research and, in particular, with the establishment of an international nuclear-physics research laboratory at Geneva.

The note accompanying the DSIR estimate explains that "the total cost of the original scheme, which involves the construction of two large particle accelerators, is now provisionally estimated at £21,000,000, spread over nine years". The cost will be met by subscriptions from member States, and the share to be contributed by the United Kingdom is to be not more than 25 per cent.



State Trading in Two Parts

The scheme of State Trading in foodgrains provisionally decided upon by the Government of India falls into two parts, said Shri A. P. Jain, Union Minister for Food & Agriculture, making a statement in Lok Sabha on April 2. They pertain to the "ultimate pattern" and the "interim scheme to be worked till the establishment of full-scale state trading."

The Minister said that the Government were aware of the difficulties in the way of undertaking full-scale state trading immediately, in particular of the absence of an adequate administrative organisation, the lack of sufficient storage accommodation and the want of adequate buffer stocks.

He announced that the Government had broadly accepted the view of the Working group set up by the Government of India to work out the details of the scheme, that the primary objective of State trading is "to maintain price levels which are fair to the producer and the consumer and to reduce to the minimum the spread between the prices received by the farmer and the prices paid by the consumer throughout the season and over an agricultural year."

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The following is the text of the statement:

At the last meeting of the National Development Council held on November 8 and 9, 1958, it was decided that the State should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. It was also decided that an adequate number of primary marketing societies should be set up and linked with village cooperatives which should serve as agencies for collection and sale at assured prices at the village level.

In pursuance of the suggestion of the National Development Council that the Ministry of Food & Agriculture and the Planning Commission should work out a scheme for the state trading in foodgrains, a Working Group was constituted under the chairmanship of the Food Secretary and with representatives of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Food & Agriculture, the Planning Commission, and the Reserve Bank and the State Bank of India, to consider the implications of the National Development Council's decision to socialize the wholesale trade in foodgrains and to work out the details of a scheme for the implementation of that decision.

The report of the Working Group was submitted to the Government early in January 1959 and, in accordance with the Government's

decision, copies of the Report were sent to the Chief Ministers of States for the comments of State Governments. The comments of the State Governments, except the Governments of Kerala and Andhra, were received by the end of February. The Report of the Working Group was also considered by the Planning Commission. The Government have recently given detailed consideration to the scheme prepared by the Working Group in the light of the comments received from the various State Governments and the views expressed by the Planning Commission.

FAIR PRICES TO PRODUCER AND CONSUMER

The Working Group has recommended that the primary objective of state trading in foodgrains is to maintain price levels which are fair to the producer and to the consumer and to reduce to the minimum the spread between the prices received by the farmer and the prices paid by the consumer throughout the season and over an agricultural cycle. The Government have broadly accepted this objective.

The other proposals of the Working Group were intended to provide for an orderly transition toward the assumption by the State of wholesale trade in foodgrains without suddenly dislocating the existing channels of distribution or throwing excessive burden on the administrative machinery of the Central and State Governments. They also involve the steady expansion of purchases by the Government with a view to establishing for the Government a position of strategic control over the market and the intensification of existing measures, such as the licensing of wholesale traders and imposing certain obligations on them, the system of distribution at the retail stage through fair price shops and statutory price control at the wholesale stage.

The scheme prepared by the Working Group also provides for the progressive development of cooperatives so that a comprehensive network of marketing cooperatives, capable of taking over the entire marketable surplus, may be built up.

TWO PARTS OF THE SCHEME

The Government are aware of the difficulties in the way of undertaking full-scale state trading immediately, in particular of the absence of an adequate administrative organization, the lack of sufficient storage accommodation and the want of adequate buffer stocks. The scheme, therefore, falls into two parts: (i) the ultimate pattern and (ii) the interim scheme to be worked till the establishment of full-scale state trading.

ULTIMATE PATTERN

The ultimate pattern of State trading in foodgrains will consist of a system which provides for the collection of farm surpluses through service cooperatives at the village level and the channelling of the surpluses through marketing cooperatives and apex mar-

keting cooperatives for distribution through retailers and through consumers' cooperatives. Effective steps will have to be taken for the development of consumers' cooperatives.

The Government have decided that efforts should be directed towards the speedy realization of the ultimate objective and that during the interim period, more and more of the wholesale trade in foodgrains be taken over by the cooperatives as they are progressively organized and developed.

INTERIM SCHEME

The Government will not immediately undertake the purchase of the entire marketed surplus, as that would at once cast on the Government the responsibility for feeding the consumers in the urban and semi-urban areas. They will progressively acquire larger proportions of such surpluses with a view to controlling the market more and more effectively until full-fledged state trading is established.

In the interim period, wholesale traders will be permitted to function as licensed traders who will make purchases on their own behalf but shall pay specified minimum prices to the farmer. While the Government will have the right to acquire the whole or a portion of the stocks from the licensed traders at controlled prices, the traders will be at liberty to sell the remaining stocks to the retailers at prices not exceeding the controlled prices. The will be required to maintain proper accounts of their purchase and sale transactions and of their stocks and submit periodical returns to State Governments.

OTHER CONNECTED MATTERS

The Government have considered certain other matters in relation to state trading in foodgrains and have taken the following decisions:

(i) In the initial stages, state trading will be confined only to the two major cereals viz. rice and wheat. In order to ensure that the producers get the minimum prices, the Government will set up an agency for making direct purchase of foodgrains from the producers who are desirous of selling their surplus produce to the Government.

(ii) The purchase and sale operations as a whole would be conducted on a no-profit-no-loss basis.

(iii) Uniform purchase prices will generally be fixed for a whole State or region. In certain States, however, there are some under-developed areas which are not well served by railway. The assembling markets and the mill industry being concentrated at railheads, the prices in the interior are generally determined by the prices prevailing at the assembling and milling centres at the railheads. It may become necessary to fix different prices in the case of such under-developed areas. Then again, there are certain highly deficit areas where the prices are always higher than in the surplus areas. In view of this, it may be necessary to fix

different purchase prices in the case of such highly deficit areas. Similarly, controlled prices for wholesale may vary from region to region within a State.

(iv) While the fixation of controlled prices for retail transactions does not appear to be a practicable proposition in the present circumstances, attempts will be made to influence retail prices by continuing and, where necessary, enlarging the operation of fair price shops and by the speedy formation of consumers' cooperatives. If, however, a particular State Government consider it desirable to control the retail prices in an area of the State, they may do so provided they are certain that it would be possible for them to enforce such prices without causing any dislocation of, or interruption in, supplies.

The question whether the Government should undertake as an experimental measure, the purchase of the entire marketed surplus of a particular foodgrain in certain selected areas will be examined in consultation with the State Governments concerned. The acquisition of the entire marketed surplus of such an area will immediately cast on the Government the responsibility for feeding the entire urban population of that area and, possibly, also of feeding the population of other areas which receive their supplies from such an area. As a result of such experimentation the Government will have an idea of the difficulties that may arise in undertaking full-scale state trading and the steps which may have to be taken to meet such difficulties.

DECISION ON CORPORATION DEFERRED

In regard to the establishment of Corporations in the States to deal with state trading, there are two aspects which require consideration. The first is whether there would be need or place for such a Corporation in the ultimate pattern of state trading. The basic policy is that village level cooperatives and cooperative marketing societies should be developed fast, and there may eventually be an apex marketing society in each State. In this ultimate pattern there seems to be no place for Corporation. It is not worthwhile to create such corporations even as an interim measure, for if a Corporation is created and its functionaries and agents spread out, this may well create vested interests and cause delay in the development of cooperatives. The second aspect is that there may be quite serious practical difficulties in the functioning of a Corporation, for a Corporation would be outside the Government and it will not have any legal competence to enforce any control nor will its employees enjoy the status of public servants. For these reasons a decision on the question of establishing Corporations in the States has been deferred until greater experience of state trading has been gained.

The scheme will be placed before the National Development Council at its next meeting to be held on April 3 and 4 in New Delhi.

I HAD been hoping that the last week's deliberations of the National Development Council would have indicated the lead to be given to thinking on the Third Plan. In fact, when the Budget for 1959-60 failed to give any positive reflection of what Government thought about the matter, I was almost sure that, a month later, all that we needed to know about the approach to the Third Plan would emerge in the discussion among the Chief Ministers and others who would get together under the aegis of the National Development Council. In the event, I am afraid I have been disappointed. (Also disappointing is the range of the press coverage; the published reports are sketchy in the extreme, and perhaps the only worth while speech that has had some publicity given to it is the inaugural address of Mr Nehru). Nevertheless, there is enough that has been "leaked out" about the NDC meeting to provoke a fresh consideration, in this column, of the Third Plan and what it should mean for the country. But, before I proceed to put down my thoughts on paper, it may be just as well for us briefly to take account of what Mr Nehru said as also of the reported views of the Madras Finance Minister, Mr C. Subramaniam, who opened the discussion on the Third Plan.

★

Mr Nehru, it seems to me, is much taken up these days with agriculture and cooperatives to achieve agricultural targets. There is a measurable falling off, it would seem, in his enthusiasm for industry as such, though it is always possible that he thinks it is the need of the moment to drive the point home about the centrality to Indian endeavours of food production, and it is therefore why, again for the moment, he appears to have given industry a secondary importance. Everything hinges on food and if the effort on the food front fails, the plans themselves might flounder and come to nought. Having said this, Mr Nehru goes on to define planning as a balance of various factors. How much development or emphasis did we need for, say, agriculture or communications or industry? Mr Nehru again appears merely to pose the problem, because the difficulty was that separate issues could not be decided upon until a picture of the whole was available. If this is to be the approach as regards the content of the plan, the framing of expenditure targets would be based on the one hand on certain broad economic objectives and on the other hand on certain assumptions. But both objectives and assumptions were to be subject to revision, and this, I suggest, is Mr Nehru's continued insistence on the flexible approach.

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

That Mr Nehru has not altogether forgotten the place and importance of industry is evident from his assertion that India must advance on many fronts, that the foundation had to be laid of a strong industrial base. But, even here, he is seen to be harping on the basic importance of agriculture, which should mean that "the best of our men should be in charge of it." I cannot refrain from a set of parenthetical remarks, for, the trouble precisely is that it will be practically impossible to recruit the best talent, administrative or otherwise, for the supervision of agricultural production. So long as the profit motive is the main source of impetus for industrial enterprise, and so long as the return in monetary terms is, as it is, relatively unattractive in agriculture, it is hard to envisage any kind of determined effort by the individual on the farm. Even granting that this supervision will be governmental, the adage will apply of the possibility of leading a horse to water and of the impracticality of compelling it to drink. May be, the much heralded cooperatives idea (which seems to be getting watered down as each day passes) may provide a solution. But, ultimately, it is only if there is greater lure in agriculture that better talents will be drawn to it.

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We have, thus, the problem of the need for growth. But there is also the simultaneous issue of keeping down expansion in another sector. Growth in industry and national income will be unavailing if we are unable to exercise some control over population trends. As it is, progress during the Second Plan has been vitiated by the fact that the rate of population growth has been rather higher at 1.8 per cent or 1.9 per cent against the earlier assumption of 1.5 per cent annually. Mind you, this experience is not due to an even greater fertility of the Indian; the fact is that the efforts in behalf of health, as well as the marginal improvement that has been effected in the standard of living, have both extended longevity; people are not dying as early in life as they used to. The phenomenon may be expected of a slight falling off in the birth rate as prosperity, relatively speaking, increases; but this may take quite a few years yet, and we cannot afford over this period to

have a population growth that will overwhelm any industrial advance that the country might be able to achieve. Eminent scientists have recently stated that India is tackling the problem of population bravely. But I am afraid I continue to be disturbed, because population growth depends upon private enterprise, and it is hard to curb private enterprise.

★

Mr Subramaniam, as we shall see, has been thinking in terms of a "labour tax"; and the Prime Minister seems to have anticipated a suggestion of this sort. How could demands be made on people whose barest needs were not being met? This, I suppose, is the emotional streak in Mr Nehru, for, Mr Subramaniam's idea has the merit that, in "providing" work for the under- or unemployed, a boost to morale will have been enabled. Nor need we fear that this would smack of the totalitarian methods. After all, all that is sought would be to put through the essential maintenance tasks in a community. But Mr Nehru's feelings on the subject, as his concluding remarks show, are rather warm and deep:

"We have all kinds of demands, higher salaries, higher wages, etc. But the people whose needs are the greatest seldom make any such organised demands upon

us, people who have not got good drinking water, people who have not got the simplest amenities of life. They often go unheard, while others are demanding much more than the average person in India at present has. So, we have to think in terms of supplying the basic amenities to our people and not merely talk of some future date when they will be better off. All these things we have to keep in view while we make our basic estimates."

★

If Mr Nehru's speech was couched in general terms, the particular marks the utterances of Mr Subramaniam. The Madras Finance Minister is emerging as the hard-headed realist among those who have a say in the shaping of our economy. His blunt assertion is that it is no good to draw up schemes that will need Rs 9,000 or Rs 10,000 crores to implement, at a time when we are feeling the pinch in putting through a Plan of a mere Rs 4,800 crores. By inference, he suggests that the size of the coat that we order should wait upon our finding out how much cloth we will be able to get—as well as the quality of the coat we shall be able to afford. Practical; realistic; too true. At the same time, however, there is no point in stitching a coat that will be tight for a midget, when the man who needs the coat is a giant. So it is that we may have to make do with slightly inferior material; but the size of the coat itself will have to be large enough for the giant for whom it is meant. I agree that the resources are important; and this journal has, in the thinking days about the Second Plan, been sorely exercised about how we might lay our hands on the wherewithal to see the Plan

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through. Let us now revert to Mr Subramaniam, before we sum up the worth and value of the NDC deliberations.

That Mr Subramaniam is not unaware of the fact that it is a giant who has to be clothed is suggested by the assumption he accepts of a rise in the national income at the rate of 5 to 6 per cent per annum. The Madras Finance Minister lays as much of an emphasis on the rural sector as the Prime Minister has done, but his interest is to see how rural resources could, with the help of Panchayats, be mobilised. There is sense in the notion that local development should be tied up with local resources; and, in order that incentive be available for the

local citizenry to loosen their purse-strings, matching grants should be given by the State Governments. India's bug-bear is idle man-power, and Mr Subramaniam revealed that the empowering of Panchayats to levy a "labour tax", amounting to 10 or 15 days of labour in a year, had been "tentatively thought of." The Madras Finance Minister went on in his commendably candid fashion, to stress the need for a national wage policy. He found it hard to accept the logic which maintained that a rise in profits of banks or the insurance corporation automatically justified a demand, which had to be met, of a rise in the wages of employees. After all, if the LIC earned more, it was because the community, as policy-holders, were contributing more.

Mr Nehru's emphasis, thus, is on the considerable progress we must achieve; and the time is now for action, especially in respect of the have-nots. Mr Subramaniam's stress is on resources; and he is taken up with local availability, both in money and in men, for putting through local projects. In a sense, both have concentrated on the agricultural front. But, where, I think, some extent of new thinking is necessary is as regards the desirability of bringing prosperity to the rural sector by the expedient of drawing away the under-employed who are at present in the nature of parasites, causing a smaller share for those who work on the farm. This diversion of the under-employed to other activities than the land cannot be done by a concentration on big projects

or basic projects. Nor should I be mistaken as suggesting a series of labour-intensive schemes. No; as Mr Birla recently pointed out, what we need more of is small scale industry based on power. This is also the logical aspect of the economy on which we should, during the Third Plan, concentrate our efforts. For, with the implementation of the core of the Second Plan, we would have a sufficiency of the basic raw materials, whose utilisation will depend upon the growth of auxiliary or ancillary industry; and these are the small scale industries I have in mind. As for resources, the picture is as yet uncertain, and I am waiting to see how the new loan programme fares in 1959-60 before I start giving my views in this regard. **EAVESDROPPER.**

GATEWAY GOSSIP

I CONFESS that, with my pre-occupation in this Gateway City with the money market and cotton and bullion, I had thought that oil seeds did not merit as careful and continuous a study as other aspects of Bombay business compel me to give. I have been forcefully made to learn of not merely the present place of oil seeds in the Indian economy, but, what is more important, the stupendously expanding scope for oil seeds in a developing economy, by the speech made by Mr S. H. Turner in his capacity as Chairman at the Annual General Meeting of Hindustan Lever Limited.

The manner in which he started seemed to suggest that Mr Turner was trying to give his views in simple words of a single syllable, and the primerish start was entirely, as I later found, misleading. "Fat is a food," he said, adding that it was "a food of very high value". If I felt disheartened at this stage, I learnt quickly enough that Mr Turner considered it essential to give us a compendious picture of oil seeds, because, in the past, it has received no priority and because, in the future, it is necessary that this vital sector of the economy does not get neglected.

A study shows that, with every increase of 10 per cent in income, the demand for fat rises by a corresponding 10 per cent. This means that, in two decades, when the Indian population would be around 600 million, fat as a food will rise in consumption by roughly 3.6 million tons. This alone would suggest, in Mr Turner's words, that "it is just as important to provide for our fat supplies as for our rice and wheat". Then, fat in the form of vegetable oil has many other uses than as food. For example, soap and paint and hair dressing unguents, all use vegetable oil as a base. Obviously, in the process of industrialisation, with a greater bias toward urbanisation, the demand for soap and paint and hair oil will all increase. Machinery and new plants and the new buildings to house the new plants will require to be protected by paint; the new workers in the plants, with the improvement they would secure in their standard of living, would be more apt to use hair oil regularly and—at least, I hope!—tend more to use of soap. Mr Turner assumes that every increase of a quarter in the national income will produce a rise in the demand for soap by 40 per cent. Since India's planners seem to be proceeding on the thesis that such improvement in national income is to be vouchsafed every quinquennium, the probable population of 600 million twenty years hence, earning double the national income of today, will need "nine lakh more tons of oil for soap and paint and hair oil than is needed at present". Adding two and two together, you get a figure of 4.5 million additional tons of fat as being required 20 years from today. If we go by past experience, and if we neglect to plan for the future, the outlook for producing that extra outturn of vegetable oil is bleak in the extreme. Since 1939, the Indian output of fat, including ghee, has risen only by half a million tons. Obviously—and I agree with him—says Mr Turner, "the effort that will be needed from now on if our needs are to be met dwarfs anything that has been done up to now".

Limited, very limited, is the prospect of securing any worthwhile increase in the supplies of ghee and butter. After all, an under-nourished population in the process of achieving relative prosperity will inevitably drink more milk; and this means that this 4½ million tons of fat will have to come from oil seeds. Mr Turner here turns to the consideration of whether or no we would be able to lay our hands on such additional supplies 20 years from today.

A larger production of vegetable oil will mean that much more by way of oil seeds will have to be grown. On the basis that groundnuts have an oil content of 40 per cent, the Hindustan Lever Chairman concludes that at least 15 million tons more of oil seeds would be required. If we take present yields into account, the acreage under oil seeds would have to rise by 53 million, representing 14 per cent of land presently under cultivation. Of course, with India's experience of low yields—except, perhaps, in human terms—in everything that we grow, it would be reasonable to assume that improvements in yields will be effected and, to that extent, it might be possible to divert land now under other crops to oil seeds. Diversion in this manner might considerably increase output. But, clearly, this in itself will not solve the problem. Mr Turner states that a major objective of policy must be to bring about an increase in the yields of oil seeds per acre. He bemoans the fact that far less research has been done in respect of oil seeds than is the case with rice or wheat or cotton. Reference is made to the fact that, in other countries, in the last 20 years, improvements in yields have been effected to the extent of 25 to 50 per cent in many crops. Strangely, it is now to India's advantage that it starts with very low yields, because "the scope for improvement is specially large". So it is that Mr Turner thinks that the planners should place emphasis not merely on higher and more ambitious targets for oil seeds but also on research as to the manner in which the yields can be improved. Then, as Mr Turner tongue-in-cheek remarks, "improved seed that stays in the seed

Oil Seeds 20 Years Hence

farm, better methods that are known only to the scientists at the research centre, grow no groundnuts". The fruits of this research must be widely disbursed so that widely sown it will take root and result in better crops.

But, for all that, Mr Turner thinks it probable that the gap between Indian demand for and output of oils and fat will increasingly widen. If the prices of vegetable oils—and therefore of the products made from them—are allowed unfettered to find their levels, the situation of shortage would find its own answer, and the higher prices would cause an equilibrium between availability and demand. But this would hardly contribute to the Indian objective of a steady improvement in the standard of living.

So, there are other ways of filling this gap. Firstly, we can import oil seeds. Our foreign exchange situation two decades from today might have so improved as to allow a satisfactorily large allotment for oil seeds. For the immediate future, Mr Turner suggests negotiations with America for getting soya bean oil in terms of Public Law 480. America is known to possess an embarrassingly large surplus of this commodity. Indian will soon be known to possess a substantial inadequacy in vegetable oils. And both em-

barrassment and inadequacy could be relieved by an agreement between India and America.

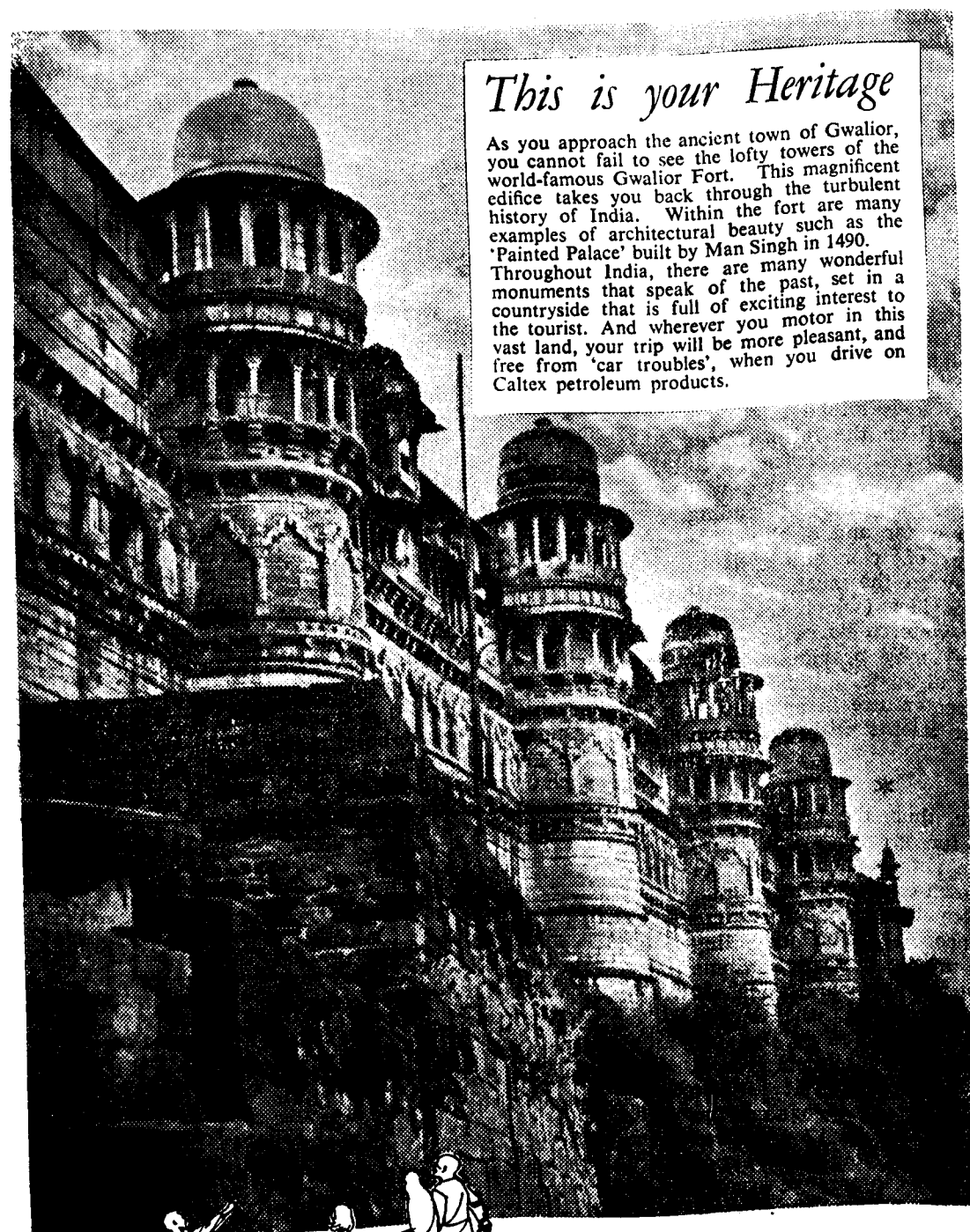
Then, secondly, Mr Turner thinks that Government's policy of encouraging cotton seed crushing should add 150,000 tons to our oil supply every year.

Thirdly, there are possibilities of new crops or the fuller utilisation of old ones. Mr Turner commends the cultivation of oil palms on Indian soil.

Lastly, as more solvent extraction plants are established, a great national waste will be obviated, since ghani crushing leaves a considerable quantity of oil still in the cake; and this could contribute to additional oil supplies at 30,000 tons a year.

After having said all this, Mr Turner begins to hedge his statements, since "any attempt to look forward into the future is necessarily liable to a very large margin of error". For one thing, if family planning succeeds, our population may not rise to 600 million. For another, the Planning Commission's hopes in regard to national income may go unfulfilled. Thirdly, it is possible that an improvement in the Indian standard of living will not necessarily cause increases in demand in the sectors that Mr Turner has noted, the Indian preference possibly being in favour of something else.

BOMBAY REVIEW



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BOMBAY REVIEW

It was perhaps the need to keep in touch with party affairs in the State that brought Mrs Indira Gandhi, the new Congress President into the gateway city, for it is the first duty of the president elect to keep acquaintance with party units at State levels. Mrs Gandhi during her stay in the city, took upon herself the task of keeping the political opinion in the State informed of the ideals of the Congress organisation and explaining the new steps the Congress has taken at its recent Nagpur session and particularly the significance of cooperative farming which has been the subject of some heated controversy.

Mrs Gandhi's line of attack against the critics of the Nagpur resolution on cooperative farming was to point out that there was nothing new in the espousal of it by the Congress party since, co-operative farming had the blessing of Mahatma Gandhiji himself. Again the need for introduction of joint farming had also been emphasised in the First and Second Five Year Plans. It would not therefore be true to say that this resolution on cooperative farming passed at the Nagpur session of the Congress represented a precipitate move in a direction that has never been indicated by the Congress party to be in its path.

Mrs Gandhi also would not admit that cooperative farming as pointed out by the critics, would meet with the same fate as in those countries where it had been introduced and found incapable of increasing production. The analogy has, for Mrs Gandhi, no place since there is nothing to prevent its success in our country whatever might have been the results elsewhere. The results of the experiments in cooperative farming conducted in the country would according to Mrs Gandhi only prove the correctness of the Congress policy in favour of cooperative farming. Fears about compulsion being exercised for extending cooperative farming in the country were also baseless and the need for it would be obviated by preparing the mind of the peasants by the organisation of service cooperative during the next three years.

Mrs Gandhi also touched on other subjects of topical importance in the country's development such as industrialisation development of cottage and small-scale industries the need to raise food-grain production etc. When the country was engaged in a war against poverty and unemployment, it was necessary for ensuring success that a proper line is drawn at the level of population which has been one of the most disconcerting elements in the economic situation of the country. While stressing the need for spreading the message of family planning

from house to house, she made it clear, that the implementation of the programme, would not fail of results in eradicating poverty in the country.

Administrative Lapses

The Estimates Committee of the Bombay Legislative Assembly had in its report, revealed glaring lapses on the part of the Government in the implementation of projects undertaken by the Public Works Department of the State. Defective estimates of projects, lack of any policy in the selection of projects, and neglect of regional considerations in the implementation of projects are some of the charges the committee has brought forward against the Government in its report.

The Committee is particularly critical of the defective estimating of the cost of projects which the Committee says could not be justified even making allowance for uncertain factors of cost and price of materials and stores. Evidently the Committee feels that the rise in the cost of projects has exceeded the limit that could be allowed for this uncertainty of raw material prices. The Committee has therefore concluded that the original estimates had not been preceded and based on the appraisal of all the necessary data and has taken the Government to task on this grave lapse. With a view to avoiding repetition of such mistakes in the future it has been recommended that every scheme involving an expenditure of more than Rs 50 lakhs should be re-scrutinised by a senior officer if the estimates of any scheme on revision involved an enhanced expenditure of more than 20 per cent of the original estimates.

The distribution of the projects especially in the field of irrigation is found to violate considerations of regional and balanced development and a reversal of this state of things is necessary if the benefits of development are to be distributed equitably between the different regions in the State. It is a big task of cleaning up that has been assigned to the Government by the Committee by means of its report.

So far as the opposition was concerned it was a windfall opportunity for lashing at the Government for defects of administration which since it has been reported by a Committee appointed by the Government themselves, could not be denied by the latter, nor dismissed as simply the unfounded charges of the opposition. The neutral character of the Committee even emboldened some Congress members also to join the critics ranks for assailing the Government's policy.

The Ministerial benches were clearly on the defensive against

this scathing criticism of the Government contributed by both the opposition members and some Congress members. Mr Jivaraj Mehta the State Finance Minister who answered some of the charges of the opposition, could only plead the inevitability of some lapse in such a vast organisation as the PWD which had in its employ over 3 lakhs of workers.

Bombay Corporation

The Congress party has for the third time lost the contest for the mayorship of the Bombay Corporation, the candidate of the Samyukta Maharashtra Samiti winning the election all the time. The Smayukta Maharashtra Samiti, which represents a conglomeration of the political parties in the State, united by loyalty to the cause of a unilingual Maharashtra State has been sharing the Mayor's mantle between the candidates of the political parties which constitute the Bloc the first to be chosen by the Samiti being a PSP followed by a communist the outgoing mayor and now a republican. Mr P. T. Borale who is also the representative of the Scheduled castes, and for that reason is the first scheduled caste member to be elected to the Mayor's office.

The Samiti Bloc has been interpreting this hold of theirs in the civic body of the city, as a clear reflection of popular opinion on the issue of division of the present bilingual setup into two unilingual states of Mahagujarat and Maharashtra. Naturally the Samiti attaches more than ordinary importance to the election of mayor to the city corporation, and the election is the occasion to focus public attention on what is considered to be the injustice done to the people speaking the Maharashtra and Gujarati. However the Congress majority in the State Legislature, gives the organisation sufficient ground to counter the agitation of the Unilingual spokesmen of the Samiti.

It is rather strange that language fanaticism should hold together such irreconcilable forces which the different parties constituting the Maharashtra Samiti represents. For, beyond this particular issue of unilingual State, there is no love lost between one party and another of the same bloc, and in the very discussions of the civic body issues arise, when the parties of the bloc fight against each other, as was revealed by the resolution moved by a non-communist member of the Corporation seeking to condemn the execution of Mr Imre Nagy, the premier of Hungary in the days of the October revolution. On this issue the Communists found themselves isolated by all the other democratic parties.

GATEWAY NOTES

Cotton Textiles

The cotton textile industry is one of the oldest industries in the country and in this there are a few firms which have celebrated their centenary. The Ahmedabad mill industry is one such which can look back with pride to such a record, the annual gene-meeting held last week, having marked the completion of the first century of existence. The presidential address of Mr Madanmohan Mangaldas, while, it had a brief reference to this important landmark, was mostly devoted to an analysis of the problems with which the cotton textile industry in the country as a whole is faced.

What is most obvious about the cotton textile industry at present, is that the industry continues to be in hard days, facing problems that continue to plague it despite the measures taken by the Government. The worst feature of the crisis from which the industry is not yet out, was the drastic drop in production of cloth. There was a precipitate fall of the order of about 400 million yards in textile production in 1958 as compared to 1957. The drop in value was to the tune of Rs 27 crores. Possibilities of self-correction in production were, as pointed out by Mr Mangaldas, nullified by sagging demand in the home and foreign markets and the consequent accumulation of stocks with the mills. It is against this background of the crisis, that a solution to the troubles of the industry has to be sought. How far the implementation of the recommendations of the Textile Enquiry Committee would take the industry on the road to recovery remains to be seen. But Mr Mangaldas sees in the measures the Government have taken at the instance of the Textile Enquiry Committee a realistic and constructive policy towards the industry, which would not fail of effects if they are properly implemented. The permission given by the Government for the introduction of automatic looms is another piece of assistance rendered by the Government which Mr Mangaldas gratefully records as being a salutary measure.

The basic problem before the industry is, Mr Mangaldas points out, the reduction of cost of production. There cannot be any difference of opinion on this matter the high cost basis of the indigenous industry being the chief factor behind the recent fall in the Indian exports of textiles. For example from 828 million yards in 1957, exports of cloth fell to 625 million yards in 1958. In the context of increasing competition in the international market it is imperative that measures are taken to put the Indian exports on a competitive footing with cloth from other countries.

WORLD OF COTTON

Trend of Prices Upward, But Irregular

ALTHOUGH the trend of prices in the Bombay Cotton futures market was upward, it was irregular due to the hesitancy on the part of operators to come to a definite conclusion about their future course of action. With both bulls and bears eager to book profits at every small rise and dip, both the contracts—May and August—moved erratically higher. The spread between these two contracts has now widened to Rs 7, the reason being that operators resorted to switch-over operations.

In this connection, it may be mentioned that the Joint Chief Controller has notified that all contracts, registered but remaining unshipped as on the 31st March, will be allowed to be transferred for the next period, April to August 1959, provided the shipment against such contracts so transferred is made not later than 15th April, 1959. The bank guarantee, furnished in respect of such registration, will be required to be extended till the shipment is made by the 15th April 1959. This concession, it has been specially stated, should not be treated as a precedent. Similar extension will not be allowed for contracts registered with the Joint Chief Controller of Exports under a bank guarantee during the next period, i.e. April/August, 1959. Meanwhile, Jharilla May delivery closed at Rs 686.75 and August at Rs 695.25.

The Spot section continued to be remarkably firm with mills showing keen interest in a number of varieties. Staple styles were getting scarce and rates hardened. So keen were buyers that some growths were reported above the ceiling levels.

On the export front, small transactions in Wagad, Kala and Bengal Deshi took place. The Government of India came to the aid of exporters by extending the shipment period upto 15th April if the sales were registered before 31st March. According to the original schedule, shipments were to be effected before 31st March.

In the foreign section, keen interest was noticed in Egyptian cotton with sizable quantities being purchased. This was mainly due to the fact that the shipment period for the import of cotton had been extended. For cotton stapling 1 3/16 inches, it is now extended by a month to May 31. Cotton stapling 1 3/16" and above can now be imported upto May 31, if it is from Egypt and June 30 if it is from Sudan. Moreover, the contracting period for Egyptian

cotton has been extended to April 7.

Burma is reported to be unable to effect the sub-authorisation of \$1,718,000 to India under the triangular agreement. The USA, it is learnt, has permitted Burma to contract up to February 29, 1960 under the FAS procurement authorisation. This extension has benefited exporters, who can utilise the higher export subsidy of 8 cents per pound from August 1.

KARACHI COTTON MARKET

Prices on the Karachi cotton futures market displayed an easier trend following the slackness of export demand and the absence of domestic spinner demand. At the same time, new crop arrivals exerted a downward pressure on prices.

Conditions in the Alexandria cotton futures market remained unchanged. Activity was slow and turnover limited. Prices continued to fluctuate in a narrow range.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Despite larger offers of CCC stocks of cotton from US shippers, values of cotton futures in the Alexandria market scored some gains. This was due to mill hedging and trade covering in the new crop positions. Commission house support was also forthcoming. Better interest was noted in Sudan cotton contracts, which hardened.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Prices on the New York cotton futures market developed a hardening tendency, thanks to good mill and spot house support. Part of the buying was attributed to reports that the number of farmers who opted for option B, which enabled them to increase their basic acreage by 40 per cent and get a lower support price than that obtained by farmers who chose option A, was smaller than expected.

CLOTH AND PIECEGOODS

Conditions in the Bombay cloth market have taken a definite improvement during the past fortnight. Traders are hopeful that the present buying tempo will be maintained for another four to six weeks. Demand for superfine and fine varieties has been quite satisfactory, while established qualities of reputed mills have been much sought after even slightly higher prices.

On the export front, however, conditions remain stagnant. Although a number of enquiries have been received from Burma, business is delayed due to some difficulties. It may take another fortnight before this destination enters the market in right earnest. Ceylon is practically quiet due to the recently-introduced import restrictions. Demand from East Africa is also subdued and this destination has booked only for immediate requirements. The UK is reported to have booked 50 inches medium greys in sizable quantities.

GATEWAY MARKETS

New Contracts in Oilseeds

TRADING in the new contracts in Oilseeds has commenced during the week under review. This is a significant development from the market point of view. Earlier, there were apprehensions that the FMC might not be favourably inclined to permit trading in new contracts in view of the prevailing buoyancy in the prices of essential and non-essential vegetable oils and seeds. If such a decision had been taken, it would have meant the virtual closure of the market at the expiry of the current contracts.

In deciding in favour of permitting trading in new contracts, the FMC is either confident about the effectiveness of the system of graded margins, which no one seemed to share, or it was apprehending that the closure of the official market would lead to unhealthy and widespread speculation over which the FMC may not be able to exercise whatever control it had over the official market. The Government of India, as if to put to test the FMC's ability to keep prices under check, came out with liberal export quotas for linseed cake, groundnut cake, niger cake and kardi cake.

The announcement of fresh export quotas for HPS groundnut, groundnut oil and groundnut oilcake had, no doubt, a bullish impact on the market, although, in actual effect, the encouragement tended to become meaningless in view of the adverse outlook for exports of both the commodities. The foreign demand for groundnut oil has not been substantial. Moreover, the prevailing high prices of Indian oil make it extremely difficult to procure business. Indian prices are, at present, about £8 per ton higher than world prices. So far as expeller oilcake is concerned, the UK and the Continent are not prepared to buy even at £29 per ton. Even if the shippers are prepared to sell their oil at a loss now, it is not possible to make up the loss for the simple reason that prices of oilcake also have declined sharply. Meanwhile, groundnut bold quality is quoted at Rs 38.12 and groundnut oil at Rs 19.75.

Trading in the Castorseed section disclosed an uncertain trend. A section of the trade claimed business at about 12½ cents for about 275 tons of commercial castor oil afloat for the USA. Although operators were eagerly awaiting confirmation, the tendency towards the close was to cover one's sales. Castor ready was quoted at Rs 30.75 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 15.25.

Price trends in the Linseed section were rather irregular. While the expected increase in the arri-

vals of the new crop exercised a bearish influence on the market, hopes of the Australian demand for linseed oil in the near future prevented the prices from declining. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs 32.12 and Linseed Oil at Rs 15.69.

With a view to checking the rise in Cottonseed futures, the FMC is reported to have directed the Oilseeds Exchange to impose a margin on May futures at Rs 150 per candy if the rate closed at Rs 130 or above on the outstanding long positions. The news produced only a small effect on cottonseed futures.

Gold & Silver

Prices on the Bombay Bullion Exchange displayed, on the whole, a firmer tendency. Although activity, in the Silver section, was not brisk and despite some selling at higher levels, prices did not slip back. Sentiment was encouraged by the hope that import of Tibetan coins should immediately cease owing to the tense political situation there. Expectation of bumper crops and a revival of brisk demand in the season were also contributory factors. Arrivals amounted to 8 bars as against an offtake of 9 bars. Ready rates moved between Rs 199.50 and Rs 200.12 to finish at Rs 200.12.

The Gold section displayed a fairly steady tendency. Spot demand was maintained. With the stock position tight and chances of smuggled arrivals limited, prices developed a hardening tendency. Ready rates moved between Rs 119.50 and Rs 119.69, while Sovereign was quoted at Rs 75.75. Arrivals amounted to 2,500 tolas against an offtake of the same quantity. Unrefined metal receipts amounted to only 2,000 tolas.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Conditions in the Bombay Non-Ferrous Metal market ruled generally quiet with Copper Scrap quoting Rs 218 per cwt; Zinc at Rs 84 per cwt; Lead at Rs 74 and Tin at Rs 145 per quarter.

On the London Metal Exchange, Copper is quoted at £250½; Zinc at £72; Lead at £69½ and Tin at £782 (all per ton). The position regarding Tin is considered to be much healthier now than it was a few months ago. This is due to the limiting of Soviet exports, expansion in consumption in the USA and the improvement in consumer demand elsewhere.

While tin has been settling itself, Copper has become again the dominant element in the metal market. American demand has reasserted itself as the dominant influence on the metal. But possible problems of supply, particularly those associated with the political situation in Rhodesia and with the labour situation in America, are decidedly relevant to the recent strength of this metal. In the USA especially, the growth of demand represents a considerable restocking movement, mainly a precaution against a nationwide strike in the US copper mines in July.

Housing

DELHI
REVIEWDELHI
REVIEW

OLYMPUS

NORTH INDIAN
NOTES

Postscript on Tibet

WITH the safe arrival of the Dalai Lama within the Indian borders and the clarification offered by Mr Nehru at his Press Conference last Sunday, the Tibetan question has assumed a less frenzied and more balanced perspective. There is a distinct improvement in the political atmosphere here and, except for the Communist party of India, there is, for the first time since fighting began in Tibet, a sense of relief from a politically stifling atmosphere. This sense of gloom flowed from a variety of sources: first, there was the tragedy of the events themselves; second, there was the feeling of helplessness in the face of such tragedy; third, there was a sense, proved in retrospect to have been wrong, of certain ambiguity, if not active equivocation, in the policy of the Government of India over the question. And this ambiguity was seen by observers to extend to the whole gamut of the problem: from the rights and wrongs of the quarrel, our own ability to help, of the right attitude to take as regards those seeking asylum, and, lastly and most depressingly, about the right reaction to some inept and inexcusable charges against India by the People's Republic. And arising out of the last, there was the episode of the Communist party's explanation of its stand on the issue and the Prime Minister's seeming indifference to the insulting implications of some parts of

the explanatory statement. But it now appears that, on all these points, the Government and Mr Nehru have been hastily judged by the critics.

Nothing could take away the edge of poignance of the tragedy of the events themselves. It is not only the violence and the destruction that have occurred, though they are shocking enough by all accounts. It is that all this violence is the result of an attempt to force a different way of life on an unwilling people. The first thing that has been made clear by Mr Nehru in his Press Conference is that this is how he conceives the essence of the situation to be. If Mr Nehru had not expressed himself on this in such clear terms earlier, it was partly because he had not all the facts of the situation in his hands and, more importantly, he did not want to exacerbate feelings and import the stances of cold war into a situation in which there was nothing very much we could do in practical terms. This was particularly necessary earlier for two reasons: one was that feelings in the country were already running high and, secondly, if China knew our Government's real mind, it is unlikely that the Dalai Lama would have been allowed to enter our country. In other words, the striking of an attitude may satisfy the theatrical instinct of an actor and a spectator, but is quite useless for achieving our real purposes. As Mr Nehru explained in his press conference, he still hopes that the Chinese would find a satisfactory solution for the relationship that should subsist between them and the Tibetans. Any such solution involves merely the making good by the Chinese of past professions; namely, the acceptance of Tibetan autonomy within the suzerainty (or sovereignty, if you like) of China. Indeed, as Mr Nehru shrewdly observed, both the parties attribute the present troubles to the failure of the agreement that formalised precisely this kind of relationship.

It is this concern with the ultimate solution satisfactory both to China and Tibet (and therefore to us) that has made Mr Nehru deliberately curb whatever he may feel about the situation. It must be realised that Mr Nehru is the Prime Minister of the country and not a leader writer in a newspaper. He cannot relieve his feelings (or those of the proprietor of the paper he works for) by weighing the whole matter on moral scales and apportioning blame impartially and damning the consequences. People who accuse him of having temporised have too frivolous a notion of the duties of a statesman. Indeed, an attitude that implies complete condemnation of China's actions would quite simply pave the way for China overrunning

as there are now of Tibet regaining its autonomous status. For, with a "hostile" India, China would feel bound to have Tibet completely under control. As it is, it is possible for Mr Nehru to make full use of Chinese equivocation over their attitude to the Dalai Lama. They are still pretending that he has been a victim rather than an instigator of the troubles in Tibet. It should, therefore, be possible, after things calm down, to get the Chinese and the Dalai Lama together and work out an acceptable solution for Tibet.

To put it differently, the people want Mr Nehru to act as John Foster Dulles: to take up an absolutist catastrophic attitude about the complete unregeneracy of the present rulers of China. Apart from the priggish self-righteousness of this attitude, it involves a rigidity alien to statesmanship. Pancha Sheela is a code of political realism and not political utopianism though often its virtues are extolled in idealistic contexts.

All this does not mean that we are to go on equivocating about our position, or abdicate humane and compassionate duties. Mr Nehru has now made clear that the country is deeply hurt about the way Tibetan feelings have been treated by the Chinese and that our security considerations do operate in the formulation of our policy toward what China does in Tibet. Thus, fellow feeling, no less than geopolitics, determines on which side we are. Mr Nehru also made clear that there is not much autonomy allowed in the way China has been doing things in Tibet in recent years. So here, too, the Chinese cannot hope to find any comfort from Mr Nehru. And, secondly, though many felt that Mr Nehru was being needlessly circumspect about his intentions regarding political refugees, it now transpires that Mr Nehru had at no time had any doubts about what he should do if the Dalai Lama should want to stay among us. What is even more important, he had already issued instructions as to what should be done when the Dalai Lama came to India's borders. It is also now known that Mr Nehru deliberately kept the knowledge of the Dalai Lama's having reached India to himself "for reasons of security". Therefore, when Mr Nehru was making what seemed to some his "prim answers" about not giving any assurance in advance about every seeker of political asylum here, he was actually deeply exercised about the safety of the Dalai Lama; and, once he was safely within our border, Mr Nehru has assured that the Dalai Lama's safety is one hundred per cent the responsibility of his Government.

As regards Mr Nehru's attitude to the Communist party's stand over the issue, it is now seen that,

as in other things, Mr Nehru was solely guided by larger considerations of allowing tempers to cool before he made his comments. Readers may have noticed that my last week's despatch did not mention anything about what Mr Nehru himself had to say about the Communist party's seeming preference for Peking's versions of events in this country over those of our Prime Minister. This was because, the despatch was sent in before Mr Nehru had spoken. When Mr Nehru did speak, its effect was quite the reverse of what one had been led to expect by the speeches of Mr Pant the previous day. Much to the chagrin of his own party men—and it must be admitted, to many independent observers—Mr Nehru seemed to play down deliberately the implications of the policy statement of the CPI. He was giving the appearance of a man making not only the excuses for the Communist party, but also of one who was feeling that he had excuses to make for himself. The result was, from the point of view of party morale, disastrous for the Congress. The Communists, on the other hand, I suspect, could hardly believe their ears. Professor Hiren Mukherji could hardly refrain from taunting the Congressmen opposite on the seeming variance in the stances of the leader and the led.

In the event, it appears that Professor Mukherji has been too quick in his jubilation and the last laugh is with the Congressmen. Of course, Mr Nehru was stung into saying the things he said at the press conference by further silliness of the Communist party. In an article in their party organ, the New Age, they had made wild allegations of collusion between Indian officials and the Tibetans against the Chinese. Mr Nehru could not let this kind of provocation pass without comment. In effect, the Communist party was implicating the Government of India in the events in Tibet. Mr Nehru came out with a scathing attack on the party's irresponsibility and said that he deliberately "suppressed himself" at the time he spoke in Parliament. He now accused the Communist party "of a total absence of feeling of decency and nationalism". Much of the gloom into which he had plunged his partymen was lifted by this clear condemnation of the Communist attitude.

Though the Tibetan problem is nowhere near solution, attitudes have clarified themselves and the Dalai Lama is safely within our borders. A delicate and difficult situation has been handled with great finesse and sense of proportion and without sacrificing any essential principles and without shutting the door for peaceful settlement. It is yet another victory for the patient statesmanship of Mr Nehru.

Housing is one of the problem in respect of which the progress made by the country could not be said to be satisfactory at least, judged from the magnitude of the problem. This is not however, to condemn the housing policy of the Government altogether since the progress which the Government could ensure with its limited resources for this field, would necessarily look puny against the formidable magnitude of the problem. When rural housing alone demands a total sum of Rs 2000 crores for some substantial progress what trifle could be achieved by a sum of Rs 85 crores, which is what has been provided for housing of all sorts under the Second Plan can, too easily, be imagined.

Criticisms of unsatisfactory progress in this context therefore weigh rather light, and therefore it was not difficult Mr K. C. Reddi, Union Minister for Housing to stand against the attacks of the Opposition members, on the issue of housing. The fact that his particular Ministry had no exclusive responsibility for implementing housing schemes guarded him against further criticisms from the opposition. Mr Reddi pointed out that several other Ministries were also concerned in the implementation of the housing schemes incorporated in the Second Plan.

Within the means which the resources allowed, there has been progress and Mr Reddi made mention of it. The rate of expenditure on various housing schemes had been progressing year by year and there was no difficulty in realising the reappraised target of Rs 85 crores by the end of the Second Plan period. Further the LIC had allotted a sum of Rs 4 crores as loans for housing schemes, and the whole sum for 1958-59 had been lifted by the State Governments.

The substance of Mr Reddi's answer to the criticism was to make it clear that housing depended for greater progress not on the activities of the Housing Ministry at the Centre alone but also on the activities of the State Governments and the local bodies. Raising the requisite finance is perhaps the most formidable obstacle against a higher rate of progress. Mr Reddi has in this connection indicated that this could to a certain extent be solved if the Central and State Governments and the local bodies were enabled to raise debentures and loans on a large-scale. Resources of institutional agencies offers another line of assistance that could be availed of for imparting momentum to progress in housing. LIC is the only institution that has been brought into the field for rendering loan assistance.

Acquisition of land presents another problem in the field of housing, and lack of adequate and well-developed plots has been recognised by Mr Reddi. Mr Reddi also stated that the Government

had almost finalised a scheme for bulk acquisition and development of land by State Governments.

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Third Plan

The Third Plan has become a recurring theme of official discussions and has also begun to attract considerable public interest as would be revealed from public discussions on the subject that are reported in the newspapers. Such an early enthusiasm even before the Second Plan has run its full course, only reflects the concern of the Government to place the Plan on a sound footing by a proper assessment of the resources and needs of the country. This gives scope for flexibility in the light of the views that might come out of the public discussions.

From official references to the subject it is already evident that there is a general desire to have the Third Plan in a big way with expenditure that would be double that of the Second Plan. Tentative proposals now place the total outlay for the Third Plan at Rs 10,000 crores. However, there is no unanimity of views on this point even among Congressmen and this has been made clear at the recent discussions on the subject by the National Development Council.

Mr C. Subramaniam, the Madras Minister for Finance and Education, has for example cast doubts on the advisability of having a Plan double the size of the Second Plan when the latter itself is faced with uncertain prospects about its full implementation. He has gone to the extent of saying that fixing of such an ambitious target of Rs 10,000 crores would be setting an impossible task for the country to achieve.

What would set limits to the size of the Plan, according to Mr Subramaniam is the contributions that could be available from the rural areas; for he sees the essence of planning to consist of local development plans and it was therefore necessary to see what resources could be got through local bodies like the panchayats. The idea for a labour tax to utilise the idle manpower in the villages for local development has been mentioned by Mr Subramaniam, and would, if it is found acceptable go a long way in hastening progress in the rural areas. The success of this measure would depend on the efficiency of the panchayat administration existing in the rural areas, and the confidence it can command of the people in their areas of administration.

The need for a proper wage policy suggested by Mr Subramaniam is also pressing and will have to be properly approached in the interest of preparing smooth ground for the Third Plan. A definite stand and policy on this issue would save much uncertainty that would otherwise be created for the working of the Plan by revision of

emoluments effected in the middle. The Second Plan has suffered not a little on this account from frequent rise in pay granted to clamorous sections of workers.

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Labour Relations

Whether the Government have been holding the scales even between labour and management in their industrial and labour policy is a question which would hardly elicit a unanimous view, either from representatives of labour or the business community. Between rival claims from either side for more incentives voiced in the interest of increased production, the position of the Government is really embarrassing since it has to pacify two contenders in the same field.

Whatever might be the reactions of either labour or management to the policy of the Government in the field of industrial labour, Mr G. L. Nanda, Union Minister for Labour, would not accept the charge of partiality on the part of the Government in their dealings either with labour or management. In the course of his speech in the Lok Sabha, Mr Nanda refuted such allegations from both capital and labour which sought to cast doubts on the Government's policy to do justice to both labour and capital. There was no substance in the contention of industrialists that the labour laws were heavily loaded against them and that they sought to strengthen the interests of labour at the expense of the management. The view

would not stand the light of reasonable scrutiny of the facts involved in the charge, and Mr Nanda himself has advanced facts and figures to disprove the theory of labour bias attributed to the policy of the Government.

Mr Nanda was equally critical of the attitude of the representatives of labour which reveals a similar lack of appreciation of the Government's efforts to improve the lot of workers. While he would admit that the progress the working classes had made in recent times has not been substantial, he would not accept that they have been losing ground.

In a country where the workers are far from being assured of a satisfactory standard of living, it would not be justice to insist on equal sacrifices from labour and capital. The gains that labour had made under the industrial policy of the Government has gone only little in improving their living conditions. It is the transitional difficulties that prevent greater improvement in the conditions of workers.

Mr Nanda also stressed the importance of workers' participation in management. Though an idea of recent origin, the scheme has been introduced in some industrial firms, and is meant to be further extended to more and more industries. Inefficiency flowing from indiscriminate selection of firms and industries, and without preparing labour in the duties and responsibilities of management is a danger to be guarded against.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. CON/COS/33/GB8/59 for supply of (a) 90 Nos. Desk and Benches (C.P. Teak) and (b) 1 No. Wooden Table (oval shaped) 10'x4'x31" (C.P. Teak). Tenders will be opened on 2-5-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the undermentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23, on remittance of Rs. 2/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipt for depositing earnest money of Rs. 220/- with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs. 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

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NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

PRICES of Foodgrains have been developing an easier tendency during the past few weeks despite the delay in the new crop arrivals. The main contributory factor is the Food Minister's announcement of the interim system of levy and licensing as part of the Government's scheme for taking over the wholesale trade in grains. The above announcement has caused little surprise in market circles, as the trade has already reconciled itself to State trading and has a rough idea of the salient features of the scheme. The satisfaction on the part of consumers follows the feeling that prices of foodgrains will no longer be subject to the vagaries of speculation by middlemen.

To begin with the system will cover only rice and wheat—the two major cereals. But the scheme will, in all probability, be ex-

Declining Trend in Grains Prices

tended to other important grains after the Government gain a better experience of handling the job. Wholesalers will, in future, function as licensed dealers.

There is, however, a general feeling that the zonal system should be done away with. The argument is, that the Government should allow a free flow of grains from one area to another in order to let prices find their levels. But, it may be pointed out that, with the scheme announced, the zonal system loses much of its meaning and that its abolition is a natural corollary to the scheme. This is so particularly because the Government have powers to take over stocks of wheat and rice at controlled prices and sell them to the consumer at fixed rates. The Food Minister's statement that it is not worthwhile appointing State Corporations is well received, but the

trade thinks that the Government may avoid haste in setting up the agency as contemplated for the purchase of grains from producers.

Meanwhile, in the Hapur market, Wheat prices have recorded a further fall of about 50 nP to Re 1 per maund. Harvesting having begun in some areas, the new crop wheat is expected to reach the market next week. There are reports of damage to crops in many areas due to untimely rain and hailstorm. Rice prices are also depressed in sympathy with the general bearish trend. Gram has registered a further fall of 75 nP per maund following the new arrivals from east Uttar Pradesh.

Among other foodgrains, Barley and Bajra have sought lower levels owing to the beginning of new grain arrivals. Maize and Bajra have lacked seasonal demand and, as stockists are anxious to liquidate their stocks, prices have eased further. Among Pulses, Peas are ruling steady as arrivals, which are small, are being lifted to outside destinations.

Although prices of wheat in Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan and other States have declined considerably during the past few days owing to the approach of the new crop arrivals, prices in the Delhi grains market have shot up to a new high and are expected to improve further in view of the ban on imports of wheat from Uttar Pradesh and other States. Gram prices have declined by Re 1 to Rs 1.50 per maund on expectation of increased arrivals. Lower advices from Punjab were also a contributory factor. Bajra is quoted lower by about half a rupee per maund, while Urad and Moong have declined by Re 1 to Rs 2 per maund due to pressure of arrivals.

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Sugar

Sugar markets have been ruling quiet due to easy supply position coupled with slack demand from the consuming areas. Prices are, however, quoted at about Re 1 per maund higher than the controlled rates. Some of the factories in West Uttar Pradesh have ceased crushing due to the shortage of cane supplies.

Meanwhile, the output of sugar, during the current season, has been showing a declining trend as compared to the previous year. Up to the end of February, the production amounted to 13.31 lakh tons as compared with 13.36 lakh tons in the corresponding period of last season. With just two more months left for the season to close, indications are that the output, this season, will be lower. At any rate, it will not exceed the last season's figure. In addition, there is the diversion of cane to khandasari production. Lower production coupled with the export of one lakh tons of sugar, will obviously mean further hardship to the con-

sumer, who is already paying a stiff bill for the sweet commodity.

★

Gur

Gur markets have, been ruling steady, as arrivals have dropped to an average of 1,500 maunds in the Hapur market. Stocks at Hapur were estimated at 30,000 maunds as against over 1.25 lakh maunds last year. Gur Pansera quality is quoted at Rs 13.75 to Rs 19.12 per md.

The market for Khandasari is ruling steady. Production in some centres is continuing but on a restricted scale. Prices are quoted at Rs 33 to Rs 36 per maund, according to quality.

In the Muzaffarnagar market, however, prices have declined sharply due to lack of support from the stockists and the arrivals of inferior quality products. The demand for Chakku gur from Gujerat, the Punjab and Madhya Pradesh is poor, which has resulted in the fall of prices by 50 nP per maund.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (1) Tender No. CON/GM/16/D/59 for supply of bolts etc, as per details to be obtained from tender schedule. Earnest money is Rs 1000/-. Tender will be opened on 29-4-59 at 3 P.M. (ii) Tender No. CON/GM/17/HA/59 for supply of (a) 3 Nos. oil circuit breaker, triple pole H.T. Panel Draw out indoor floor mounting type suitable for 11 KV 30 AMPS as per specification BSS 116—1952 or latest, (b) 2 Nos. oil circuit breaker, triple pole H.T. Panel draw out indoor floor mounting type suitable for 11 KV 30 AMPS as per specification BSS 116—1952 or latest. Earnest money is Rs 1000/-. Tender will be opened on 30-4-59 at 3 P.M.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 5/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipts from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipts for depositing earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the Controller of Stores are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

S1 GENERAL MANAGER

DELHI REVIEW

THE PENINSULA

POLITICAL developments in the Madras State as indicated by the results of the Municipal elections, have taken a turn which could not be considered as favourable for the Congress Party which has been holding the reins of administration without interruption from the advent of Independence. The conclusion of the Municipal elections in the State has found the Congress party greatly reduced in strength in places where it has been enjoying a commanding majority previously. The reverses in some place are so complete as to reduce the party into near non-entity in those places.

The elections were contested with all the fervour and party spirit that characterise general elections to State and Central legislatures. Though in some places, elections were contested without party labels, since such instances were few and far between, the party positions and strength were left clearly demarcated. An exact assessment of the strength of the different parties is rendered impossible because of the election of a number of Independents whose attitude and party predilections may be a determinate factor in the final distribution of municipal power.

What is however obvious about the elections is the downfall of the Congress from the position of pre-eminence. On the basis of the final position of parties, it is doubtful whether even half of the municipalities in the State would be manned by Congressmen. Out

of 53 municipalities in the State for which elections were held Congress had obtained an absolute majority only in 19. This indicates the sagging strength of the Congress since the last municipal elections, when the party obtained absolute majority in 26 municipalities. It may well be that the Congress would be able to plant itself in more places than where it has obtained absolute majority. In this connection it has been pointed out by Mr K. Rajaram Naidu, the President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee, that the Congress were running the municipal administration in 36 places after the last elections even though the party organisation was in undiluted leadership only in 19.

The reverses of the Congress were as unexpected as they were severe in certain municipalities. In Madura for example, the Congress had lost heavily to the Communists who have captured more seats than any other party. In the 36 member council in Madura, the Congress had obtained only 9 seats while the Communists had captured 12 seats. In Tanjore, the Congress had lost its 15 year supremacy, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhakam having increased its strength at the expense of the Congress. Tirupur is another

place where the Congress had been overthrown from leadership. There are some compensating successes for the Congress in some other places like Gopichettipalayam and Tiruchi.

The Dravida Munnetra Kazhakam and the Communists are the two parties which seem to threaten the leadership of the Congress and along with the INDC another opposition party in the State Legislature have considerably cut into the strength of the Congress. The PSP remains as obscure a force as ever and the chances of the party developing itself into a political force to be reckoned with in the State could for all practical purposes be discounted.

For the parties opposed to the Congress, the reverses of the Congress was an outcome to be welcomed more than their own successes. In the Legislative Assembly, it was pointed out that the reverses of the Congress in the elections reflected the want of popular confidence for the Congress Ministry in the State. So far as the Ministers were concerned, it could not be said that they were frightened out of their wits by the results of the elections, or the challenge of the Opposition parties. Mr C. Subramaniam, the State's Finance Minister who replied the questions of the opposition about the reactions of the Government to the defeat of the Congress only pointed out that if the people had expressed themselves against the Government, it was a matter to be studied for its causes and remedies taken to restore public confidence.

More than regretting the reverses of the Congress, Mr Subramaniam expressed worry at the confused state of party positions in some of the municipalities, with no party having an absolute majority. This is perhaps the most deplorable feature of the elections since it has given rise to a situation which would not conduce to stability or efficiency of municipal administration and which might further develop into a source of perpetual troubles resulting not unoften in deadlocks between parties. On this consideration at least, all the parties, and even the voters will have cause to rue the results of the elections. The lessons of the election would have gone home to the voters if they understand the need for one strong party and exercise their right in such a way as would place in power one party strong enough to be able to conduct municipal administration without the vagaries of support from other quarters.

So far as the Congress in the State is concerned, the party must needs be on the watch against the ominous indications which the results of the elections have disclosed. The Congress may well cover up its defeat by arguing as Mr Subramaniam has done, that in

Municipal Politics

expressing themselves against the Government the voters had also not indicated any definite preference for any other political party in the State. This is all the more reason why the Congress party, in the interest of maintaining stability in administration, should endeavour by all possible means to reneatse themselves into the public confidence. The difference between the municipal elections and general elections, the difference in the coverage of voters and eligibility to vote should not be exaggerated to lead to complacency in Congress minds. In a sense of wounded pride, Mr Subramaniam declares that he does not mind which party is voted to power so long as the results disclose distinct emphasis in favour of any particular party. In the Madras State these other parties, which on the basis of the municipal elections, seem to be gaining ground are the Dravida Munnetra Kazhakam and the Communist Party. There are not the parties whose rise to power is to be hailed considering the ideology to which these parties subscribe and the larger interests of the country. What the future holds forth for the Congress in the State would depend essentially on what the present Government make it by means of their actions and policy in all fields that touch the welfare of the people. The Congress administration it would be granted has a splendid record of service in promoting the development of the State's economy and improving public welfare. How the good impression created in the public mind by such achievements could, for the moment, be undone, to the harm of the Government, by some ill-timed steps spelling adverse effects on some sections of the population, has been amply demonstrated by the recent strike by the venders of vegetables, and other perishable articles. The strike was resorted to by the latter in answer to the decision of the Gov-

ernment to levy a small sales tax on such dealers having an annual turnover of more than Rs 30,000. The fact that the levy would have applied only on higher turnovers leaving the small venders unaffected did not prevent the strike from materialising. Similarly the fact that the measure was thoroughly hatched up at the Select Committee stage in which the opposition members also had a share, did not prevent the latter from making political capital out of the situation created by the strike. Again Government had the backing of expert opinion in their stand which therefore could not have been considered unreasonable. For, in the report on sales tax reform in the State, Mr P. S. Lokanathan had not treated these articles as deserving of special exemption from sales tax. Notwithstanding such mitigating circumstances, large sections of public opinion remained alienated from the Government on this issue. The agitation had since then petered out, with the Government having their own say in the matter. But whether and to what extent the prestige of the Government has suffered it would not be possible to say with any degree of exactitude. It is quite likely that the discontent stirred up by the Government by means of this levy of sales tax on perishable articles would have also influenced the results of the municipal elections in the some places. It is time therefore, that Government take stock of the situation and meet the challenge to its power.

In the declaration, published in our issue of March 7, 1959, in regard to the shareholders participating in Indian Financial Journals (Private) Limited, the name of Messrs Bengal Central Building Society Limited was inadvertently stated as Calcutta Insurance Company Limited. The error is regretted.

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STP 42

MADRAS REVIEW

Madras is one of the few States which is well served by a proper system of roads. Against the all-India average of 25 miles of roads, the Madras State has a record of 42 miles of roads per hundred square miles of area. This naturally makes the State Government less vulnerable to criticisms by the opposition parties than other subjects.

However the Government was not let off lightly by the opposition at the time of the discussion on road transport initiated by Mr P. Kakkan, the State Minister for Works. There were aspects in the Government's policy which the opposition found out of accord with the need for rapid development of roads in the State. Mr Karayalar for example condemned the present system of entrusting construction to contractors, which he argued led to inefficiency and corruption. Bad working, resulting from insufficient supervision was also alleged by another member. Further it was pointed out by Mr Ramaswami Mudaliar, leader of the opposition in the Assembly that the State was losing the service of talented engineers because of inadequate pay allowed by the State Government.

The Minister had satisfactory answers for all these criticisms. About the existence of the contract system, it was pointed out by the Minister that because of paucity of personnel at the disposal of the Government to undertake work, it was inevitable that the services of contractors had to be utilised for road construction. In regard to corruption, it was pointed out that it was not so rampant as the members alleged it to be, though the complete absence of such corruption could not be denied. The Minister also assured proper consideration of the need for enhancing the payscales of road engineers in the State whom the State is reported to be losing to the Centre because of the disparity in payscales.

The Minister also assured proper steps for the rapid development of road in the State. In the first three years of the Second Plan, an amount of Rs 244.82 lakhs was earmarked for road development out of which Rs 193.81 crores is estimated to have been spent for road construction. In concrete terms the achievement of the State included the construction of 675 miles of roads, improvement of 743 miles, completion of 94 bridges. The total length of Government roads in the State exclusive of National Highways, is now placed at 8383 miles.

While progress in road construction has not been rapid enough to provide easy means of transport and communications to all the villages in the country, a higher level of progress is envisaged under the Nagpur Road Development Plan which is expected to be

spread over a period of about 20 years. The target of this Plan is to achieve an average road mileage of 52 miles per 100 square miles.

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Southern Food Zone

The South Food Zone has been the subject of some comments from officials of the Southern States which have joined together to form the Zone. There is dissatisfaction about the working of the zone in both Madras and Andhra the two States which are surplus in their foodgrain production, and it has been reported that these two States have asked the Central Ministry for scrapping up the zone and replacing the present setup by a new arrangement under which each State would be formed into a separate zone by itself.

The objections from the Madras Government to the continuance of the zone arise mainly from the irritating incursions made by neighbouring Kerala Government into the rice stocks of the State, and the impact of this drain on the rice supplies in the State. Under the South Food Zone arrangement, the movement of foodgrains is free between the different States constituting the zone and therefore, it is not within the normal power of the Madras Government to stop the outflow to Kerala. In Andhra Pradesh also, the working of the zonal system has not produced any satisfaction at least from the point of assuring the producer an attractive price and hence the demand for doing away with the South Food zone in that State.

In Kerala there seems to be some confusion of views about the utility of the South Food Zone. Mr E. M. S. Namboodiripad has pronounced the South Food Zone a failure since according to him the arrangement has not assured to his State unrestricted flow of rice from the surplus States of Madras and Andhra Pradesh. However, Ministerial opinion does not seem to support the idea of abolishing the South Food Zone and it has been pointed out on behalf of the Kerala Government that the abolition of the arrangement at the present state would adversely affect the supplies position in Kerala which is highly deficit in its production of foodgrains. It cannot be denied that any such move would disrupt the supplies position of foodgrains in Kerala which has been getting a major part of its requirements from Madras and Andhra Pradesh.

While the zonal arrangement for the movement of foodgrains between States could be said to have worked rather satisfactorily to prevent worse calamities in supplies position in deficit States, the entire aspect of the question seems to have been changed with the decision to socialise the wholesale trade in foodgrains. Under a regime of State trading, inter-State movement of foodgrains

Road Works

through private channels, would be completely ended and with this the chief merit of the present arrangement would also stand cancelled.

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Forest Development

Presiding over the Centenary celebrations of the Madras Forest Administration, Mr Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of the State stressed the importance of forest development for the welfare of future generations. Though the Forest department of the State has completed hundred years of its existence, it was not a case of even care bestowed by the Department throughout the period of its hundred years of existence. For as Mr Bhaktavatsalam, the State's Home Minister pointed out, the Second World War opened a period when there was wholesale felling of forest trees as a result of which the forests in the State suffered heavy denudation. This destruction was only limited by the capacity to organise felling, conversion and extraction. However with the advent of the national Government forest development could be said to have entered a new phase of development and progress. As pointed out by Mr Bhaktavatsalam the First and Second Five year Plans have set up definite targets for forest development.

Forest development in Madras had a chequered progress mainly because of constant changes in the territories of the State. From being one of the biggest provinces in the country at the beginning of the century, the area of the State had got progressively reduced the final phase of which was marked by the State reorganisation scheme as a result of which the State had lost territories to the new States of Kerala and Andhra Pradesh. With the shrinking areas of the State, the forest resources of the State has also dwindled considerably. In this connection Mr Bhaktavatsalam, pointed out, that these changes had affected the forest areas in the State more than the areas of land under other uses, the only new acquisition being the Tamil tracts of the Travancore-Cochin State. But Mr Bhaktavatsalam has pointed out that this represented only a paltry increase in the forest areas of the State considering the areas that had been lost to other States.

Farm forestry, which Mr Bhaktavatsalam stated to be the main plank in the efforts of the Department, would have to go a long way to make use of every site which the villages in the State offer.

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Homoeopathy

Homoeopathy is a branch of medicine that has been clamouring for Governmental recognition for some time now. This is a source

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

of bitterness to the Homoeopaths in the country whose number is not inconsiderable. The homoeopaths have been pressing their claims for governmental recognition at every conference at which they meet to discuss their common problems.

The South Indian Homoeopathic Conference which was held in Madras provided the occasion for focussing the claims of homoeopathy to public and Governmental attention. Mr V. V. Athalye in his presidential address pointed out that Homoeopathy was not a mere form of therapy but a system to be comprehended as a whole and not in part. Much of the misgivings about homoeopathy spring from the absence in the country of recognised courses of study in the subject. Only the setting up of regular undergraduate courses of study would succeed in popularising homoeopathy in the country. Dr Athalye has therefore urged the need for setting up licentiate courses in the subject which could in course of time be upgraded into graduate courses. Without such courses of study and Governmental recognition, it is not possible to see how homoeopathy could acquire the status of modern allopathic system of medicine.

That homoeopathy has claims to recognition is evident from the actual recognition granted by the Bombay Government in 1951 though only after arduous struggle by homoeopaths. In Madras State, though recognition has been assured, legislation is yet to be passed embodying such recognition. It can now be hoped that it would be only a matter of time before Homoeopathy gets the recognition of all State Governments in the country.

When thus the system is poised for Government recognition, it is necessary to see that nothing is tolerated which would bring the system into disrepute. Dr Jai Soorya's warning against the existence of spurious institutions claiming to train students in homoeopathy is timely and in order. Dr Jai Soorya has also pleaded for the setting up of small bodies for developing the system since he considers the vastness of the country to be the major obstacle in the progress of homoeopathy.

Uniformity in syllabus and standard of training has been stressed by Dr Athlye. He has also warned against private institutions taking it upon themselves the setting up of institutions for training in homoeopathy without liberal Government support. Dr Athalye also pleaded for a separate board and faculty for each State for purposes of registration of practitioners, maintenance of medical ethics etc. Dr C. V. S. Corea, International Director for Asia for World Homoeopathic Congress stressed the need for unity among Homoeopaths.

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

THE production of natural Rubber in India has been disappointing and the potential for increasing it seems to have been neglected. The estimate of demand for this year is placed at 55,000 tons, while the next year will find manufacturers asking for 60,000 tons with production being short by around 30,000 tons.

If domestic production is to keep pace with demand, the replanting programme will have to be pushed forward with greater energy. As the newly-planted areas will take time to become productive, it is worth investigating whether output can be increased by consolidating small and scattered plantation holdings into bigger and more economic units.

India has a replanting scheme; but it is too small, too late too weakly supported. The industry, it is stated, may have to undertake replanting of not 70,000 acres in ten years, but three times as much in seven years.

Meanwhile, the Government have recently received representations from producers for the revision of

Growing Demand for Rubber

prices for raw rubber on the ground that the cost of production has increased considerably since 1955 on account of increased expenditure on wages and provision of amenities and provident fund benefits to labour. The rubber goods manufacturing industry, on the other hand, has represented that the controlled prices of indigenous rubber are already high. In view of the industry, any upward revision of prices will not be justified, particularly because the manufactured articles are not able to withstand competition in the world market.

The Government have carefully examined the matter. Although they feel that the rehabilitation element, which is included in the price fixed for raw rubber, has not been utilised adequately by the producers, the Government consider that there is a case for referring the question of the prices of raw rubber to the Tariff Commission for investigation. The Commission has been requested to conduct the necessary enquiries in regard to the cost of production of rubber and submit a report to the Government at an early date.

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THE BELSUND SUGAR COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Annual General Meeting of The Belsund Sugar Co. Ltd., will be held at its Registered Office at 14, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on Thursday, the 7th day of May, 1959 at 11-45 A.M. for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive and consider the Directors' and the Auditors' Reports and to adopt the Audited Accounts of the Company for the year ended 30th September, 1958.
- (2) To declare dividend.
- (3) To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
- (4) To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
- (5) To transact any other business of the Annual General Meeting.

The Share Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 23rd April, 1959 to 7th May, 1959, both days inclusive.

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Note: A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. A proxy need not be a member of the Company.

Groundnut

Activity in the Madras Groundnut was restricted last week. With seed prices maintaining higher levels, crushers were not able to buy in order to offer oil at attractive levels to the buyers. Calcutta interests, too, were not active, especially when the supply position in Bengal was better and other centres were offering oil at slightly reduced levels. Arrivals averaged about 30 tons per day. The rate for the superior oil-quality seed was quoted at Rs 174 per candy.

It is expected that the summer crop will be moving into the Madras market in a few weeks, while small quantities of the new crop are coming in.

In the Groundnut Oil section, there was only small buying by Calcutta interests. However, the rate improved to Rs 338 from Rs 336 per candy, thanks to the incentive announced by the Government of India for exporting oil.

★

Hides and Skins

In the Madras Tanned Hides market, arrivals of Cow hides were fair; but clearances were restricted on account of the sudden price increase in all qualities of kips asked by commission houses. Although arrivals of Buff hides were moderate, there was a fair clearance at unchanged levels. Arrivals of Cow Calf and Buff calf were patchy.

In the export section, trading was restricted on account of a tendency on the part of sellers to go slow and, in some cases, due to the oversold position of many of the

MADRAS REVIEW

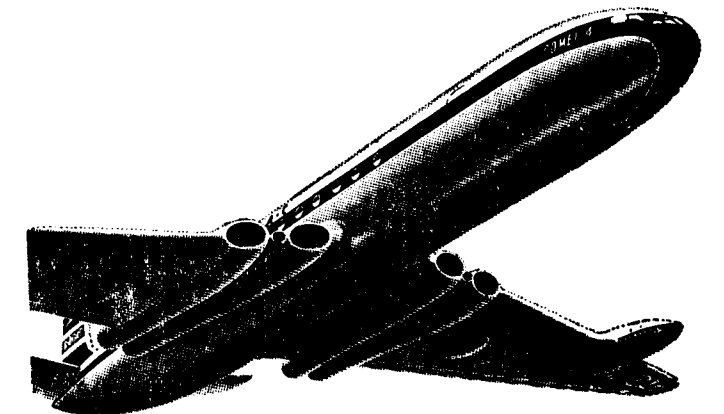
tanners. In better class marks, business was reported on the basis of 65d to 70d for light weights. Supplies of Buff Calf were extremely small and a few parcels changed hands on the basis of 72d.

In the Tanned Skins section, arrivals of both goat and sheep skins were about the same level as in the previous and there was good clearance at an advance of up to

25 nP per pound. On the export front, there were several enquiries for goat skins; but sellers' prices seemed to be very high for export business. There was very good demand for inferior fifts in 11/12 lbs and 13/14 lbs with local prices advancing by 3d to 6d per pound. In sheep skins, primes and semi-primes were steady.

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of western Europe, but as fresh capital can only in the last resort come from savings, the return to economic health in Europe, where so much capital has been generated in the past, can only be of benefit to the countries of Asia in which our main sphere of activity lies.

HONG KONG

The publicity which Hong Kong has received during the past year, while focussing interest abroad on many of the Colony's activities, has not been without its embarrassing features. Many of the reports have given fair and factual accounts of local conditions but a great deal has been written from a partisan approach which has been totally inaccurate. When one looks at conditions in Hong Kong today it is essential to turn back a little to find out how the present situation has developed, to examine the various problems that had to be faced, and to consider how these have been overcome. Before the last war and immediately after it Hong Kong acted as an entrepot for trade with south China, supplying that area with the imports which were required and marketing the oils and other agricultural products which were exported. There was not only a free exchange of merchandise between Hong Kong and south China, but the population of the Colony tended to rise and fall as economic conditions were prosperous or the reverse. The emergence of the Communist regime in China, together with the embargo imposed as a result of the Korean war, however, changed all that and not only did the entrepot trade fall off but the movement of population tended to be virtually a one way traffic. Under such circumstances some other kind of economic activity had to be developed to take the place of the dwindling entrepot trade with China and to give employment to the growing number of immigrants. This took the form of the establishment of light industries, many of which have been most successful, and of these the cotton spinning industry is the largest and has made the greatest impact on world markets. If conditions today are looked at from this historical background I think that on the whole the record is one of which we may be justifiably proud. That does not mean that everything is perfect or that labour conditions in all cases are what they should be, but steps have already been taken to improve these, and I do think it is fair to ask that criticism of Hong Kong should be tinged with a sense of realism and appreciation of what is possible under the circumstances as they exist. The reports of the members of the parliamentary delegation, which we were very pleased to see here in the autumn, were an example which might well be followed by others.

The rising volume of exports of cotton textiles to the United Kingdom and the growing pressure from the Lancashire cotton industry for the fixing of a ceiling have been the main causes of the publicity

which Hong Kong has recently received. Negotiations in the past failed to make much headway, but in September a delegation from the United Kingdom Cotton Board visited the Colony and had discussions with a special committee set up to negotiate on behalf of the local industry. This time it was found possible to reach agreement and a ceiling of one hundred and fifteen million square yards per annum of exports of cotton piece goods to the United Kingdom for retention there was laid down for a period of three years; and the Hong Kong government agreed to set up the necessary administrative machinery to ensure that the limit was adhered to. It was hardly to be expected that this compromise would be received with enthusiasm by either side but I hope that it will give a little breathing space, which will enable this question to be considered in the future rather more objectively than has been the case in the past. I should like to pay tribute to the tact and patience displayed by the members of the Hong Kong negotiating committee, which had considerable difficulties to overcome locally in reconciling the different points of view of the various interests involved. It is satisfactory that the Minister of State at the Board of Trade recently stated in the House of Commons that it was not their intention to sponsor similar arrangements in respect of other exports from Hong Kong.

With conditions not so favourable in neighbouring territories it is not surprising that general economic activity in the Colony showed some signs of slackening off, but the general level still remains satisfactory. Building continues on a considerable scale and it is estimated that fifty per cent of all domestic accommodation in the urban area is now of post war construction. The need to provide low priced housing remains as urgent as ever and, in spite of all that has been done, the government consider that the number of squatters now remaining is at least as great as the number which have been settled. The complaints that have been received from various countries with regard to competition from Hong Kong products have focussed emphasis on the need for diversification of local industry. There is, I think, a certain justification in this criticism but it is perhaps not surprising that private capital should tend to concentrate on the production of the well tried and easily saleable article.

Hong Kong's Trade

Hong Kong's trade in 1958 showed a decrease in value of about seven per cent compared with the previous year mainly due to a fall in imports as exports remained at about the same level. Total trade amounted to HK\$7,609 millions with imports at HK\$4,600 millions and exports at HK\$3,000 millions. China continued to be the Colony's largest supplier and

imports from this country increased by about one quarter with most other areas showing reductions, in particular Japan and the United Kingdom. Exports to Japan and Indonesia showed a drop but this was made up by higher purchases by the United States and the United Kingdom. The balance of trade with the last mentioned countries, however, still remains unfavourable to Hong Kong.

Exports of Hong Kong products showed a rise of about five per cent over last year's figure. The United Kingdom continued to be the best customer with the United States in second place, and the increases to these countries more than covered the drop in exports to Asian territories particularly Indonesia. Nearly five hundred new factories were registered during the year, a rise of about one third compared to 1957.

Business on the Stock Exchange showed a slight increase over last year but the volume is still not very large and there is no sign of a return to the more active conditions of some years ago.

Land values tended to decline during the year and it looks as if the demand, which has been so strong in recent years, is now less active.

For the first time for some years the total bank clearings showed a decrease over the previous year's figure and were at about the same level as in 1956.

FINANCES OF HONG KONG

The financial position of the Colony continues to show the steady improvement which has been such a feature of recent years. For the current year a surplus of at least HK\$40 millions is now expected as not only was revenue buoyant, but once again expenditure on non-recurrent public works was considerably lower than was expected. In fact this is the twelfth consecutive year in which there has been a surplus and revenue is now double what it was seven years ago, although there has been no major change in taxation. Since the war all expenditure, recurrent and capital, has been financed out of revenue, apart from a public loan of HK\$50 millions floated in 1948 and a loan from the United Kingdom towards the cost of the new airport.

For the financial year 1959/60 revenue is expected to remain at about the same level but the estimated expenditure shows a substantial increase, which will produce a deficit of nearly HK\$90 millions. The Financial Secretary considers it more likely this year that the money voted will in fact be spent but, even if this should turn out to be the case, it is perhaps not surprising that apart from a few minor adjustments there is no increase in taxation.

CHINA

China has been engaged during the past year on what is described as "the great leap forward" and figures issued by the official agen-

cies show a tremendous increase in industrial and agricultural production. Much statistical information is now published at frequent intervals which shows that in practically every field of production targets have been surpassed, while reports from various parts of the country describe the numerous projects such as reservoirs, irrigation work and railroad construction which have been completed or are under way. Rural society, already transformed by the merging of small units into co-operative farms, experienced an even more radical change by the organisation of the people's communes. Built on the basic rural administrative area comprising about 30,000 people, the establishment of the commune results in the whole activity of a district, agricultural, industrial, cultural and military, being under central control, while communal nurseries and dining rooms enable the women to work as hard as the men. This movement, which was started in Honan province in April spread rapidly throughout the country and was given added impetus by the military activity in the Formosan Straits. It is reported that by the end of the year "more than 99% of China's peasant households" have joined. Complementary to this policy was the development of rural industry. Small production units, many of the cottage type, were set up in all districts, and in villages and towns rapidly constructed blast furnaces turned out pig iron as a first step in the drive for more steel. Output of coal is reported to have increased by over 50%, much of it mined by hand, and numerous public works are being completed at a surprising speed by manual labour with few mechanical aids.

The above are a few of the main features relating to China's development which have been continually stressed in their own periodicals and until December there was no hint that there would be any turning back. In fact communes were to be introduced at an early date in the cities, and this was to be the final stage in the transformation from Socialism to Communism when wages and private ownership would disappear. A resolution of the Central Committee of the Communist Party published towards the end of the year, however, made it clear that the pace could not be forced and that they "should not be in a hurry to set up people's communes on a large scale in the cities". The resolution went on to warn against "any premature attempt to negate the principle of 'to each according to his work' and replace it with the principle of 'to each according to his needs' ". In conclusion the various committees were urged to make use of the winter months "to carry out an overall and thorough inspection". Reports of increasing rationing of foodstuffs and the difficulty of the export corporations fulfilling their contracts abroad are further evidence of strain, but production targets published for 1959 make no allowance for this and are about a third higher than 1958.

Even if one is not prepared to accept all their claims at their face value, and it is only necessary to study the Chinese press to find mention of inaccurate statistical reports from the countryside, there is no doubt that there has been considerable progress in practically every field and industrial production has shown a marked increase. These achievements have only been possible due to a high degree of central direction of effort, which has laid particular emphasis on speed, but the transport system in the country has been severely strained and distribution has inevitably suffered. What will probably be more surprising to shareholders, who are acquainted with China, is that labour has been found to be insufficient and the establishment of the communes was no doubt aimed at increasing the supply, particularly of female labour. It is clear however that the attempt to introduce this radical change in the countryside, to increase crops by deep ploughing, to operate small blast furnaces in the villages and to improve rural irrigation—all at the same time—has proved more than the economy can bear. In spite of this setback it cannot be denied that what has already been achieved is a challenge to other countries in Asia. How fast it will be possible to continue the process without serious dislocation is not so easy to predict.

The recently signed trade agreement with Soviet Russia which will provide for the construction over the next few years of seventy-eight large enterprises covering metal, chemical, coal and oil installations makes it clear that there is to be no turning back on the road to greater industrialisation. British trade with China during the first eleven months of the year showed considerable improvement with exports more than double the previous year's figure and imports up by one third. An interesting development has been the entry of China into the shipping market where, taking advantage of the low prices ruling during the year,—partly by charter and partly by purchase—a considerable volume of tonnage has been acquired.

JAPAN

Few countries are more directly concerned than Japan with the emergence of China as an industrial power, as the Chinese mainland is Japan's most natural source for industrial raw materials and the competition from Chinese manufactured goods in south east Asian markets is a threat to her export trade which seems likely to grow in intensity. Private discussions took place in the early part of the year, with the object of concluding a trade agreement between the two countries, and at one time it looked as if these would be successful. When it became clear however that diplomatic representation would not be granted to a Chinese trade delegation in Japan negotiations were broken off and direct trade between the two countries virtually ceased. This was a considerable blow to Japan's economy,

particularly in the Osaka area, at a time when purchasing power in some of her markets in south east Asia was falling off. It has recently been announced that there is a possibility of negotiations being resumed but there is likely to be some hard bargaining before agreement is reached.

The elections in May resulted in the return of the Liberal-Democratic party with Mr. Kishi in particular considerably strengthening his position. He was thus able to form a new cabinet in which it was claimed that factional differences were considerably reduced, with only the foreign minister remaining from his previous team. The course of the new administration seemed to be set to fair until in October the Police Duties Law revision bill was introduced which was greeted with a considerable degree of opposition. There is no doubt that since the war the police have been severely handicapped in their efforts to deal with demonstrators, as at present they are prohibited from taking preventive action. The new bill would have greatly increased their powers and permitted them to act both in private premises and public places if there was a clear and present danger of public disorder. These proposals were strongly opposed by both the Socialist party and a great part of the public as well and the prime minister in November finally bowed before the storm and agreed to shelve the bill. Although it would be unwise to attach too great significance to these developments there is no doubt that public opinion made its influence felt as never before and was the deciding factor in the course of which events took. Three members of the cabinet have since resigned, and although Mr. Kishi was recently re-elected president of the party for a further term, the strength of the opposition has weakened his position and it is clear that the factional strife, which has for so long prevented the taking of decisive action on controversial matters, will continue to be as active as ever.

In November the engagement of the Crown Prince was announced and the marriage is expected to take place in April. Traditionally the wife of the heir to the throne has been selected from one of the half dozen families closely associated with the throne and the Crown Prince's choice of a commoner is another sign of the slowly changing pattern in this basically conservative country.

The economic measures taken in 1957 to curb the boom, which was threatening the balance of payments, were successful in their immediate objective and the foreign exchange reserves at the end of the year were US\$861 millions, a rise of US\$337 millions during the year in spite of a repayment of US\$125 millions to the International Monetary Fund. Industrial production however declined and, although the drop in the value of commodities benefited Japan's terms of trade, the main cause of

the improvement in the balance of payments was a reduction in imports particularly of industrial raw materials. Imports in fact fell by about one third while exports maintained the same level as in 1957 and were unable to show the steady growth of previous years. Statistics relating to unemployment in Japan are somewhat unreliable, as in a great many cases workers become under-employed rather than being put out of work altogether, but the increase in unemployment must I think have been quite considerable. On the whole the deflationary policy would seem to have been successful and has resulted in a more healthy balance between supply and demand. Advances by the Bank of Japan to the banking system for example have registered a sharp drop.

From October onwards there have been various signs that business is picking up. Wholesale prices, the production index and exports all started to rise while letters of credit opened during the last quarter for imports showed an increase of twenty per cent over the third quarter. The outlook for iron and steel and shipbuilding is much brighter but the textile and fertiliser industries still remain somewhat depressed. Whether this general improvement will be maintained remains to be seen but the upward trend in demand from Europe and the United States should begin to make its influence felt; while China in recent months has been less active in her sales in south east Asian markets, a factor which should benefit Japan even if it may be only temporary. The rice crop turned out to be the second largest in Japan's history and would probably have been better still but for the bad weather during the harvest.

On the whole the economy enters 1959 in a fairly strong position to take advantage of any improvement in world economic activity. The problem of developing new and active export markets however remains as pressing as ever.

PHILIPPINES

The present administration, after a year in office, has not succeeded in solving the foreign exchange problem which is itself merely a symptom of a much graver economic condition. It is true that restriction on imports has halted the rapid fall in the reserves, which was such a danger in 1957, but as long as deficit finance continues any significant improvement is unlikely. In view of the administration's disinclination or inability to adopt the necessary austerity measures which alone will halt the increasing inflation, it is perhaps not surprising that applications for aid from international agencies receive lukewarm reception, and that the visit to the United States of the President of the Republic and the Governor of the Central Bank achieved only a limited success.

The budget for 1960 is expected to be balanced at the record figure

of Ps. 1,280 millions, with one fifth of the revenue being raised from additional taxation including a twenty-five per cent premium on the sale of foreign exchange. The President has made it clear that in his view "the need for fiscal and economic stabilisation is urgent" and has once again urged Congress to repeal "the no dollar import law". Similar exhortations have been made at this time of year before without any noticeable effect and Congress has been more inclined to approve expenditure than to pass the measures for raising the necessary revenue. There is perhaps more reason for hope this year as a mission from the International Monetary Fund has arrived in the Philippines to study the position on the spot. Meanwhile the rediscount rate has been raised from 4½ per cent to 6½ per cent per annum and the reserve which banks are required to hold against their demand liabilities has been increased.

Relations with the United States are going through a difficult stage and the respective ambassadors have been recalled for consultations. The American bases in the Philippines are the main cause of friction and this subject has been under discussion for some years. President Eisenhower recently described the differences as "psychological" and it would be surprising if some settlement were not reached fairly shortly. From 1st January, 1959 both countries doubled the percentage of the standard duty which will be charged on imports from each other in accordance with the gradually increasing scale arranged in 1955.

VIETNAM

The political situation in Vietnam shows little outward change but security conditions continue to improve, due to a large extent to the development of more refugee settlement schemes, supported by government grants, in the outlying regions. American assistance is an important support but progress in providing for the day when this is no longer forth-coming is very slow as industrial development schemes take a long time to mature.

Although the total of imports for the first eleven months of the year was reduced by twenty per cent, compared with the previous year, the surplus over exports continues to be very large. Exports also fell by about one third in value with the two main products, rubber and rice, both running below the previous year's figures. Importers continue to have difficulties in disposing of their stocks as the market remains sluggish, due to local purchasing power being so low and it is estimated that there will be a further reduction of about fifteen per cent in imports during 1959. The current rice crop is expected to produce a considerable exportable surplus which, if it can be sold, should show a better balance between imports and exports at the end of

the year. The internal price however is too high and it may be necessary to grant some form of subsidy if overseas markets are to be found.

The budget for 1959 is expected to be in balance at about eight per cent higher than 1958. Increased expenditure will mainly be used for development projects connected with agriculture and the setting up of light industries, such as sugar refining and paper mills, where the raw materials are available locally. In his budget address to the National Assembly, President Ngo Dinh Diem described his government's policy in the agricultural field as aimed at extending the area under cultivation and increasing production. The agreement recently signed with the French government, for the purchase of rice lands belonging to persons under French jurisdiction, will enable these rice lands to be distributed under the agrarian reform programme while the improved system of agricultural credit and the programme for improving communications should also benefit the rural population.

CAMBODIA

The internal political situation continues very much as before and the elections to the National Assembly resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Popular Socialist Party. In July Cambodia recognised Communist China but the policy of strict neutrality has not been in any way changed. A border dispute with Thailand unfortunately resulted in diplomatic relations being broken off for a time between the two countries but, thanks to the mediation of a special representative of the United Nations, a settlement appears to be in sight.

Trade for the first nine months of the year resulted in a considerable adverse balance due to a rise of about one third in imports compared with 1957. Although all categories of goods show some increase, imports of machinery, motor vehicles and textiles accounted for the major part. The foreign exchange balances are however still at a very satisfactory level.

THAILAND

The government, composed of members of the National Socialist Party, which was formed after the elections in December 1957, never seemed to be particularly secure in the saddle and by September 1958 the dissension within their ranks and the worsening economic situation made it likely that some change would be made. This took a somewhat unexpected form as Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat, returning suddenly from England, assumed absolute power on the 20th October and suspended the constitution of 1932. At the beginning of this year an interim constitution was promulgated and a constituent assembly was appointed, composed of nominated members, to prepare a fresh constitution. Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat

meanwhile headed a new cabinet and stated that improvement of the nation's administrative machinery would be one of the main tasks of his government. It is perhaps unwise to seek too close a parallel in the establishment of this military regime with similar changes that have occurred elsewhere, as politics in Thailand have always to a large extent been dependent on personalities rather than on parties, nevertheless the suspension of the 1932 constitution will postpone for an indefinite period the formation of an assembly entirely elected by the people.

Economic conditions were severely affected by the drop in export earnings which caused an increase in the adverse balance of trade. Exports of rice and tin were reduced by 400,000 tons and 5,000 tons respectively and, while shipments of rubber were higher than last year, earnings were less. Timber benefited for a time from the freight war between shipping lines to European destinations and exports were better than was expected, although they fell off at the end of the year as the market in Europe is reported to be overstocked. The new rice crop is expected to be about average but indications so far in 1959 seem to show that the price is not competitive in world markets. It is hardly surprising, in view of what I have mentioned above, that importers are being cautious about entering into new commitments.

An Economic Advisory Committee, set up immediately after the coup d'état, made a determined effort to reduce the cost of living and then turned its attention to the promotion of industry and encouragement of foreign investment. The budget, the introduction of which has once again been postponed, will no doubt eventually be conditioned to a large extent by the recommendations of this committee.

FEDERATION OF MALAYA

The first full year of independence has been extremely encouraging and the government have tackled realistically the problems which faced them both at home and overseas. The Alliance still continues to retain the confidence of the majority of the people and their prospects for the elections, which will be held later in the year, seem at the moment to be good. Considerable progress has been made in the battle against the terrorists, in particular in Johore and Perak, where until quite recently they were very active—a culmination of years of effort by men and women of many nationalities. The lessening of the military danger does not give any grounds for complacency however, as the threat of internal subversion has if anything increased, but the government seem to be fully conscious of the necessity to guard against this danger and have taken a number of steps to this end. In foreign policy an independent attitude has been adopted, the only commitment

being the mutual defence treaty with the United Kingdom. On the other hand there seems general agreement that as long as the Emergency remains in force a neutral policy is not possible and accordingly there is no form of diplomatic relationship with the communist countries. The Federation has played an active part in the United Nations and other international organisations and, at the meeting of the International Bank in New Delhi, was asked to provide an executive director for the coming year.

It is unfortunate that this new country has had to face so soon a decline in revenue due to the lower price of rubber and the reduction under the International Tin Agreement of the export of tin. A deficit of M\$90 millions is expected for 1958 and it is estimated that this will be followed by a slightly higher deficit in 1959. Basically the financial position of the Federation is sound as, although the revenue account will become overdrawn by the end of this year, there are substantial credit balances in other accounts more than sufficient to cover. Nevertheless the continuing deficit on revenue account is a matter for concern and a progressive reduction, in the words of the Minister of Finance, "would appear to be the major task of 1960". In view of the country's present financial position the development estimates for the coming year are around M\$150 millions only, or at about the same figure as in 1958, but in view of the long term loan of M\$100 millions, which has since been arranged with the Government of Brunei, it may be possible to accelerate the pace. A loan of US\$10 millions has been obtained from the U.S. Development Loan Fund to develop port facilities in the north Klang Straits and a larger loan of US\$35 millions from the International Bank for the Cameron Highlands hydro-electric scheme. In this latter loan we have agreed to a small participation in some of the earlier maturities.

Legislation was passed toward the end of the year for the regulation of banking and the establishment of the Central Bank of Malaya, which opened for business on the 26th January, 1959. Mr. W. H. Wilcock, who has been banking adviser to the government, was appointed the first Governor. The Central Bank has been granted the usual powers required by such an institution and in addition there is a clause which leaves the way open for the accession of other territories. Included in these powers is the right to issue currency, although it is not intended to do so at this stage, and the Currency Board will continue to be responsible for the note issue as in the past. This I think is a wise move as it will give a breathing space and may prevent the irrevocable severance of the currency arrangements between the Federation and Singapore,

which would I am sure not be in the best interests of either territory.

With the object of offering inducements to new industries, the Pioneer Industries Ordinance, providing for tax concessions to be granted in such cases, was introduced and it is hoped that this measure will provide an attraction to potential investors. It is the policy of the government to encourage the investment of foreign capital, and on the whole they are doing their best to create a suitable climate, but it was unfortunate that the many claims on the reduced revenue necessitated an increase in company tax from 30% to 40%.

While there is no doubt of the necessity to set up local industries it seems evident that the needs of the growing population will require the development of some of the many tracts of virgin land which are still largely unexploited. A certain amount is being done in this direction but the pace is still too slow. The conflicting claims of agriculture, forestry and mining, and the problem of reconciling with a national policy the jealously guarded rights of the States to control their own land, are some of the difficulties that will require to be overcome, but the importance of agricultural development to the whole future of the country makes it essential that some solution should be found.

Taking everything into account the present position of the Federation is a happy one and the future prospects are good. A great deal of the credit for this state of affairs is due to Tengku Abdul Rahman whose resignation from the post of prime minister was announced last month. His withdrawal from an active part in the government will be a loss to his country but there are indications that this decision may not be permanent.

TIN AND RUBBER

The reduction in industrial activity in both the United States and Europe resulted in the price of tin remaining weak and a large part of the restricted exports was absorbed by the Buffer Stock and subsequently by the special fund set up largely by producers' contributions. The position was aggravated by large stocks which came on the market from Russian sources and at the end of August the United Kingdom announced a quota on imports from Russia, a lead which other countries followed. Unfortunately this action seemed to have been taken too late and in the middle of September the Buffer Stock Manager was forced to withdraw support from the market which caused a sharp drop although the price quickly recovered. While there is no doubt that the heavy sales on Russian account were the main cause of the failure of this latest effort at stabilising the price of tin, the decision of the International Tin Council to raise the floor price in March 1957 has been criticised.

April 11, 1959

Since the beginning of the year the tendency has been firmer due to greater demand. The agreement reached with Russia to limit exports to 13,500 tons for 1959 naturally assisted this upward movement but even the increase of 3,000 tons in the export quotas for the second quarter of this year only caused a temporary reaction. At the end of last month the price reached the level at which tin in the Buffer Stock may be sold and, with the statistical position greatly improved, the Buffer Stock Manager should be able to exercise considerable influence on the market.

During the first half of the year the price of rubber was steady at an average of 76½ cents but in July it started to rise mainly on Russian buying. Demand fluctuated during the following months but Russia came in again as a buyer in the last quarter which caused prices for a time to rise to over 90 cents with an average of 83½ cents for the second half of the year. Pan-Malayan production increased by 4% compared with 1957 and December was a record month which shows that the replanting programmes since the war are now beginning to yield results. The volume of exports was slightly higher than last year.

SINGAPORE

The constitution for The State of Singapore was published at the end of the year and elections for the fifty-one member Legislative Assembly are expected to be held in May, with the constitution coming into force on the Monday after the election day. The new State will have full internal self-government but defence and external affairs will remain the responsibility of the United Kingdom.

On the whole this constitution, which has been arrived at after a considerable period of negotiation, should meet the needs of the people of Singapore, while at the same granting the United Kingdom Government the safeguards which are required. The sense of urgency, which a few years ago permeated all discussions on Singapore's future, was less in evidence last year while there are signs that all parties have retreated somewhat from the extreme positions they once held and are showing a greater sense of responsibility. This is a most significant development which, if it should continue, will do more than anything else to allay any feelings of apprehension as to the future which a constitutional change is bound to raise.

The main contenders at the elections seem likely to be the new party formed by the present Chief Minister, Mr. Lim Yew Hock—the Singapore People's Alliance—and the People's Action Party. The aims of the former have considerable support amongst a certain section of the community but strenuous efforts will have to be made in the short time still available to build up a much stronger organisation than at present exists.

The People's Action Party on the other hand have already shown, by their success in the City Council elections, the degree of efficiency which their party machine has achieved. Whichever should be successful, two important objectives would seem to be worthy of a high degree of priority—the first to maintain overseas confidence in Singapore to avoid any damage to the entrepot trade, and the second to move forward with the ultimate aim of forging closer links with the Federation of Malaya. There are already signs that the necessity for Singapore and the Federation marching in step is becoming more generally appreciated in both territories and I hope that nothing will be done to prevent this feeling from gaining strength.

Economic conditions were not as good as in previous years due to smaller shipments of tin, a less favourable price for rubber and a falling off in the transit trade with Indonesia. The improvement in the price of rubber was however beginning to have its effect at the turn of the year and I think it is true to say that, on the whole, Singapore weathered a difficult year very well. Labour relations, it is encouraging to note, show a great improvement.

The budget for 1959 is expected to be in balance due to an increase in company tax similar to the Federation and a rise both in income tax, on a graduated scale, and in the duty on cigarettes. With the object of leaving the incoming government a free hand, development expenditure has on the whole been restricted to the completion of existing commitments. These are considered to be within "the limit of what can be financed with safety and certainty in 1959" and more ambitious plans will depend to a great extent on loans. The Financial Secretary however pointed out that the prospect of raising loans at the present time can hardly be considered bright due not only to a lack locally of available resources, but also to the disinclination of investors to commit themselves until the future political outlook is clearer. The needs of this mainly young population, on the other hand, require continuing expenditure on such things as housing, education and hospitals which emphasises the importance of political stability with a satisfactory climate to encourage investors both local and foreign.

In the closing sessions of the present Legislative Assembly several measures received approval which were intended to give encouragement to local industry. These comprised the setting up of a People's Investment Corporation which, with locally raised capital—subscriptions limited to M\$500 per person—would participate in the manufacture of cigarettes and matches; legislation to control manufacturers and to encourage pioneer industries; and an amendment to the Customs Ordinance to enable tariffs to be imposed on

certain imported goods to give protection to local industries. Free trade has been for so long such an integral feature of Singapore's whole economic development that the criticism which greeted the introduction of this last measure was hardly surprising and the government were obliged to accept a number of amendments. It is quite understandable that there should be growing concern about the danger of unemployment, which is probably the most serious threat to Singapore's future, and that there should be the wish to take some positive action to encourage the setting up of local industries. It is however questionable whether protection, with the inevitable increase in the cost of living which will follow, is in the best interests of the people as a whole and this point was made by a number of speakers in the debate. Unless export markets are developed by the new industries at a fairly early stage the duties will require to be continued almost indefinitely, as the market in Singapore itself would seem to be too small to enable costs in most cases to be competitive with similar goods manufactured elsewhere.

Pan-Malayan total external trade showed a drop of nearly 9% with the adverse balance increasing by over a third compared with last year to M\$368 millions. Exports showed a drop of 10% in value while imports fell by 7%. Trade for the year was in fact the lowest since 1954.

NORTH BORNEO

North Borneo has had on the whole a very satisfactory year and, in spite of lower commodity prices, has found it possible to balance the budget without higher taxation, while the value of foreign trade has increased by about 7%. Agricultural development seems likely for many years to come to be the mainstay of any economic progress and the government are making every effort to encourage a greater variety of crops. Progress continues in the growing of hemp, and very favourable reports have been received on the possibility of large scale production of cocoa, while plans for the establishment of oil palm plantations are progressing well. The abandonment of the oil drilling project at Hankin Shoal has been a set-back, but hopes of finding oil off the coast elsewhere have not by any means been abandoned. Rubber replanting continues to be vigorously encouraged and, with the help of the Colonial Development Corporation, an area in the Kenningau Plain will be developed, with the planting of one thousand acres of rubber and the setting up of a central rubber factory. The timber industry has also done well and last year provided the most valuable single export.

The shortage of labour has been commented on frequently in these reports and was in fact one of the main causes in the past for the slow pace of development. For this reason I was interested to see

that the Governor in his budget address was able to state "that today there is no shortage whatsoever of labour for our current needs". This is apparently due to the influx of unsponsored Indonesian immigrants and the improvement in the labour situation, coupled with the greater number of technically trained personnel coming forward, should enable progress to be made at a quicker rate than has been possible in the past.

BRUNEI

Negotiations on the proposed constitution have continued during the year and it seems likely that a deputation will be going to London shortly to discuss outstanding problems. New immigration laws came into force which restricted the automatic right of entry and residence to members of the State's indigenous races. Persons who did not qualify, but had lived in the State for the previous seven years, were eligible to apply for permanent residence permits.

Revenue is expected to be slightly less in the coming year due mainly to reduced production of oil and lower prices, but the State is still very fortunately placed. The main expenditure under public works is on the very necessary programme for further road development.

One of the main events of local interest was the opening of the magnificent new mosque in the capital which has taken about five years to complete. This ceremony was performed by the Sultan, in September, in the presence of leading representatives from neighbouring territories.

SARAWAK

Our office in Kuching was opened in April and has got off to a good start in spite of the fact that trade decreased during the year by about 12%. The Governor in his budget address stated that the policy for 1959 was one of "consolidation rather than expansion", and that the rate of expenditure could not continue at the same level as previously. It was decided to impose a cess of two cents a pound on rubber exports to raise revenue for the rubber replanting scheme, to meet the increased cost of planting material due to the tax imposed on the export by the Federation of Malaya. On the whole the year has not been an easy one but the government have made every effort to improve the lot of the people with the resources available.

INDONESIA

The government were successful in withstanding the military threat from the rebel forces in Sumatra and north Celebes and in regaining possession of the major towns, but it is questionable whether their writ runs very large in the neighbouring countryside. The rebel leaders still remain at large and it has been found necessary for the military to continue to parti-

cipate, to a considerable extent, in the running of the civil administration and of the commercial enterprises taken over from the Dutch; while the State of Emergency has been extended until December 1959 and at the end of last month it was announced that the country would return to rule by Presidential decree. More success has been achieved in the control of the barter trade between Sumatra and Singapore although copra from the Celebes still continues to be exchanged for consumer goods. Certain steps have also been taken, which should go some way to meet the complaints of the outer islands that they do not receive their fair share of the foreign exchange cake.

It is hardly surprising that with the political situation remaining so disturbed economic conditions have been far from happy. The loss of the Dutch-owned coastal shipping, much of which was specially constructed for this trade, will take some time to replace and, until it is found possible to maintain a greater degree of law and order, produce from the estates will not be able to reach the ports. The budget for the coming year estimates a deficit of Rp.8,000 millions, advances to the government by Bank Indonesia have risen in twelve months from Rp.15,000 millions to nearly Rp.25,000 millions and the note issue has increased by Rp.5,600 millions. Foreign exchange reserves remain at about the same level as a year ago but this has of course resulted in the percentage of cover for the note issue being reduced. It has therefore been found necessary to amend two statutes of Bank Indonesia, one which laid down a minimum foreign exchange cover to be maintained against the note issue and the other which limited the level of advances to the government. Restrictions on private imports continue to be very severe and the future outlook for foreign business generally and the activities of our bank in particular hardly look very promising. As was advised to you by my predecessor last year our Surabaya office was closed and we are taking steps to reduce the staff of our Djakarta office to a minimum.

INDIA

The dissolution of the civil administration by the military in Pakistan has naturally been a matter of lively interest to India and the general trend in this direction in this part of the world is being carefully watched, not without a certain amount of apprehension. All has not been plain sailing for the central government internally during the past year; relations with the state government in Kerala remain difficult, quarrels between ministers and party leaders in the Punjab have been frequent, demonstrations have been organised by the extreme Hindu right-wing in Calcutta and Delhi while the pressure for the division of Bombay State remains very active. The realisation that Mr. Nehru, who threatened

to resign during the year, may wish to lay down office sooner than was once expected has naturally raised speculation about his successor and seems to have resulted in factions developing within the cabinet. Notwithstanding the various troubles with which the country has had to contend, and the continuing challenge by communism, India has good claims to be considered to be the most stable democracy in Asia and the future of parliamentary institutions in this part of the world seems likely to depend on how they develop within her borders.

The drawing down of the foreign exchange reserves, which was such an important feature of the Indian economy in 1957, continued during 1958 although at a somewhat slower pace as the balance of trade was more favourable than during the previous year. This was due to severe import licensing, which not only reduced the level of imports of consumer goods but of raw materials as well. Industrial production as a result showed a slight falling off in comparison with the steady annual rise which has been so consistent for the past few years.

In August a meeting of the countries most directly concerned was held in Washington under the aegis of the International Bank and arrangements were made to provide credit to cover India's foreign exchange commitments until March 1959. A further meeting will be held shortly at which the more difficult problem of finding the money to carry out the last two years of the second five year plan will be discussed. It seems likely that some arrangement will be arrived at which will enable the plan to be completed, if not in such an ambitious form as was once hoped, at least with the main essentials basically unaltered. This will only have been achieved at a considerable cost as not only have the sterling balances been run down to almost below safety level but a large foreign debt has been incurred which will be a burden to service much less to repay.

Development however is a continuing process which cannot be halted in mid-stream and the rising population is already resulting in an increase in unemployment, which shows how necessary it is for there to be no turning back. Consideration is already being given to the third five year plan and there are indications that many favour a more ambitious edition of the second, with concentration on the construction of further large scale industrial enterprises. This would be a further step along the path which India wishes to tread but I wonder whether the inflationary pressure will not prove to be too great unless self-sufficiency in food grains has been achieved. It is true that the present harvest is a good one but planning cannot depend on the vagaries of the monsoon, nor can the country

continue indefinitely on the present austerity level of imports. Would it not be better, as a first step, to concentrate on a well planned programme of agricultural development in conjunction with an active campaign to improve existing farm methods? This would give the necessary base without which rapid industrialisation can hardly hope to succeed, namely, steadily rising agricultural production. Unfortunately the recent decisions at the Congress Party conference at Nagpur are not encouraging, nor is the proposal to impose an immediate ceiling on land holdings, with the surplus being run by peasant co-operatives, likely to result in any short term improvement in food production which is the most immediate problem.

BURMA

The dissensions within the Anti-Fascist People's Freedom League, which had been simmering beneath the surface for some time, finally erupted in April when the party was split into two factions. The Prime Minister, U Nu, who led one of these factions was able to reorganise his cabinet in June but the loss of the support of his former deputies seriously weakened his position in the country. In an effort to regain his former authority he proclaimed a general amnesty, with the object of bringing to an end the activities of the insurgents, but this task, which the united party found beyond their powers, proved even more intractable after the split. In September he handed over the premiership to the supreme commander of the army, General Ne Win, who formed a caretaker government which was intended to remain in office until April when fresh elections would be held. These seem likely to be postponed and the constitution has recently been amended to permit General Ne Win to continue as Prime Minister, notwithstanding the fact that he is not a member of parliament.

This basically military government has in a short time brought about a considerable improvement in conditions throughout the country. Prices have been reduced as a result of active steps being taken against hoarders, a drive has been instituted to clean up Rangoon city and many industrial projects, which seemed likely to be a strain on the economy, have been abandoned. Trade has however suffered and the volume financed by the commercial banks in November compared with the same month in 1957 was only about one third.

The import restrictions which were introduced with the object of halting the drop in the foreign exchange reserves were extremely successful and almost the whole of the loss sustained in 1957 has been recovered. The rice crop is expected to be good and there are estimates of an exportable surplus of two million tons in 1959, although marketing may not be so easy with large surpluses elsewhere. The future economic outlook must depend to a large extent

on political conditions but, if the present difficulties should be resolved, an improvement in trade should result even if progress at first may be slow.

CEYLON

The civil strife and communal rioting, which occurred in May, left a scar which will take a long time to heal and it has not yet been found possible to repeal the State of Emergency. The passing of the bill to provide for "the reasonable use of Tamil" is a step towards a solution of the language question but this measure suffers from the usual defects of any compromise. Labour relations have been most unhappy and the long line of waiting ships, which has been such a familiar sight on the Colombo skyline for most of the year, is practical evidence of the conditions in the port. At the turn of the year the banks were involved in a strike which had some rather unpleasant features but, as a settlement of the matters under dispute has now been reached, I do not propose to make any further comment on our particular experience. There is however little doubt that even a country, as richly endowed by nature as Ceylon is, cannot afford an indefinite continuance of the racial and labour troubles which have been such a feature of 1958.

The budget for the coming year showed a deficit of nearly Rps. 500 millions and to meet part of this gap an increase in direct taxation was proposed, with the introduction of a completely new range of taxes on gifts, wealth and expenditure. These proposals met with an unfavourable reception from the commercial community but so far the finance bill incorporating them has not been published and it is thus difficult for tax payers to estimate their liability.

Preliminary figures show that trade was almost in balance last year, with imports somewhat below the previous year's level. The tea crop was a record but conditions in the port of Colombo held up shipments and at one time there was a danger that plucking and manufacture would cease. Arrangements made to utilise the ports of Galle and Trincomalee averted this stoppage, which would have been a disaster to the island's economy, and nearly one third of the year's exports were shipped through these ports. The price obtained for high grown teas showed a slightly higher average than in 1957 but sellers of other grades had to accept less favourable terms.

CONCLUSION

As usual I have tried to give shareholders a brief review of the main events in the eastern territories in which we are interested. Economically the year has not been too favourable for these countries but on the whole they have managed to bear with the burden of low commodity prices without any serious dislocation. The future outlook seems brighter but much will depend on the speed with

April 11, 1959

which industrial production rises in the west, particularly in Europe, and the strength of the competition from China which the rice producing countries may have to face.

A great deal of progress has been made since the war in promoting development in countries where the standard of living is low and the work in this field seems likely to grow. There are however two matters which I should like to mention as it seems likely that they will become increasingly important in the future.

The first is the necessity for the less developed countries to attract foreign private investment. Since the war a large part of the capital these countries have received has come from governmental sources and international agencies, which have to a large extent taken the place of the private investor. This is a development with which I should not wish to quarrel and in many cases the large amounts required could not have come from any other source. There still remains none the less a role for private capital to play, particularly in the supporting industries without which any broad basis of industrialisation is impossible. Not only that, but private has one advantage over institutional capital in that there is less likelihood of the repatriation of the original investment and, provided the venture is successful, a portion of the profits will be ploughed back each year for future development. It would seem therefore that countries which are short of capital should, in their own interests, make every effort to see that a suitable climate exists which will encourage foreign private investment. This I am afraid is not always the case and, making due allowance for the fear of foreign exploitation, I am sure that the present policy of some countries is most unwise.

The second concerns the necessity for countries which are setting up new industries to be able to find markets in which they can sell their manufactured goods. These will be to a large extent in countries where the purchasing power is high and probably in competition with existing home industries. It is here that the more highly developed countries can help, but from our experience in Hong Kong the outlook is not too promising. I do not underestimate the political difficulties, as it is obvious that pressure will continue to be applied on governments to give protection to their own industries. Nevertheless I am sure that, if it is the policy of the western nations to encourage development in countries less fortunately placed, then it will be necessary for them to go further and to open up their markets to some of the products which this development will cause. Aid has been given on a most generous scale in recent years and has achieved much. It remains to be seen whether the same enlightened attitude will be adopted over the more difficult problem of trade.

Hindustan Lever Limited

Speech of The Chairman at the Annual General Meeting

India's Future Needs of Oils and Fats

The Annual General Meeting of Hindustan Lever Limited was held in Bombay on April 6, 1959. The following is the text of the speech made at the meeting by the Chairman, Mr. S. H. Turner.

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you to this Annual General Meeting of the Company.

I shall take as read the Report & Accounts for the year 1958 which have been with you for some time. I have also circulated to you my review of their salient features. I shall, therefore, proceed to talk to you about some aspects of vegetable oils and fats which are the principal raw materials of our industry.

Fat is a food. This is true whether it is solid or liquid, whether it is ghee or vanaspati or oil, whether it comes from a cow or out of the ground. It is indeed a food of very high value. Weight for weight it provides 2½ times as many calories, 2½ times as much energy, as the foodgrains, and the hard fats, vanaspati and ghee, have a vitamin A and D content the foodgrains lack.

Therefore, when we plan for a future in which the national income is to double and the population to go up to perhaps 600 million in twenty years, it is just as important to provide for our fat supplies as for our rice and our wheat. In some ways it may even be more important. As people get richer, they spend an ever lessening percentage of their income upon cereals, but an ever increasing percentage on fat. In technical terms the expenditure elasticity of demand for edible oil is 0.5 and for hard fat 1.7 which gives a total elasticity of approximately 1. In other words, for every increase of 10 per cent in income there will be an increase of 17 per cent in the demand for hard fat and of just about 10 per cent in the demand for all fat. A population of 600 million with a national income twice that of today will require 36 lakh tons more fat to eat.

Moreover, vegetable oil is not only used as a food. It is also used in the manufacture of other products such as soap and paint and as a hair dressing. Much more of all these will be required in a richer and more urbanised country. Paint will be needed for machinery and for the new buildings in the growing towns and the better buildings we all hope to see in the countryside as the villages get richer. The habit of using oil to dress the hair is universal, and as the farmer and the worker get more prosperous, one must expect to see them put oil on their hair with a regularity which at present

only a clerk or a shopkeeper can afford. Finally, no country in the world sets a higher value on cleanliness than India does, yet very few countries have a lower consumption of soap per head.

The explanation for the last is two-fold. First, there is poverty. Many people cannot afford as much soap as they would like. Secondly, many villagers still live a largely self-contained existence and they use earth or gram flour or plain water to clean themselves and their clothes.

As poverty diminishes and the villager gets drawn more and more into the money economy, all past experience suggests that the demand for soap will go up sharply. Our own expectation is that every time the national income goes up by 25 per cent which the planners expect it to do roughly every five years, the demand for soap will go up by over 40 per cent. In twenty years' time, a population of 600 million with twice the present national income will need 9 lakh more tons of oil for soap and paint and the hair than is needed at present.

Taking food and industrial uses together, we will in twenty years' time need 45 lakh more tons of fat. Twenty years is no longer than the time which separates us from the outbreak of the second world war. But since 1939 our output of fat (ghee and oilseeds together) has gone up by only 5 lakh tons. Obviously the effort that will be needed from now on if our needs are to be met dwarfs anything that has been done up to now.

We can hope for very little extra supplies of ghee and butter. Over the last 20 years production has, if anything, declined. The demand for liquid milk goes up so sharply when the national income increases and communications improve that the supply from the whole of India's cattle may only just keep up with this demand.

The 45 lakh tons of fat which are needed will have to come from oilseeds, consumed either as oil or vanaspati. How large a requirement of extra oilseeds this will mean depends on which oilseeds are grown. Groundnuts have an oil content of over 40 per cent, rape and mustard of only 30 per cent. Even if we assume that the great bulk of the demand will be met by groundnuts—and this will be the sensible thing because groundnuts give much the highest yield of oil per acre—at least 150 lakh tons more oilseeds would be required.

At present yields this would mean another 53 million acres

under oilseeds. This is 14 per cent of India's present cultivated land. Diversion from other crops on such a scale is not possible. We should not, however, assume that there can be no diversion at all. As our standards of farming go up we might be able to produce our requirements of foodgrains on smaller acreages. When that happens there will be an automatic shift from millets to groundnuts, which are a more profitable way of using the same acreage. The farmer has been inhibited from making the shift in the past because he had to grow the millets for his family to eat. Once he can satisfy the needs of his family from a smaller part of his land, he will naturally, and probably without any Governmental urging, turn the land thus freed over to oilseeds.

Over a generation this might increase the present output to a sizeable extent. By itself, however, it will not solve the problem. It is necessary also to make an increase in the yield of oilseeds per acre a major objective of policy. Up to now far less research has been done on, for instance, improved seeds and manurial requirements for oilseeds than has been done for rice or wheat or cotton. And even what has been done has not been properly conveyed to the farmer. In the National Extension Service the village level worker talks a great deal about the Japanese method of rice cultivation, or the advantages of longer staple cotton and rustless wheat. He very rarely mentions oilseeds, and very few of his demonstration plots demonstrate any method by which our fat requirements could be more adequately met. If our immense future needs are to be satisfied, this error in priorities must be corrected. In such states as Andhra, Bombay and Madras, where oilseeds form a large part of the acreage under crop and they contribute an even larger part of the farmer's cash income, oilseeds must be given top priority.

Over the last 20 years in other countries, increases in yield per acre of between a quarter and half in many crops have been achieved; and India has the advantage that since it starts from particularly low present yields, the scope for improvement is quite specially large. Moreover, the application of science to tropical crops is relatively recent. Research efforts in oilseeds particularly have been relatively small and unco-ordinated. From the next plan onwards, if the very large targets which the planners habitually give for oilseeds is followed up with an equally big programme

of research, it should be possible to develop improved seeds and practices and manures and to increase resistance to disease at a speed far faster than anything that has been done in the past.

It is not enough to find the research answers. They must be taken to the people. Improved seed that stays in the seed farm, better methods that are known only to the scientist at the research centre, grow no groundnuts. The seed and the fertiliser must be made available to the farmer where he wants them and when he wants them; and if he needs money to pay for them there must be a co-operative society or other suitable agency to lend it to him. The new methods must be taught to the village level worker in terms simple enough for him and the farmer to understand them, and the village level worker must be able to demonstrate them on a plot in the farmer's own village, and using implements and bullocks of a sort the farmer himself uses.

Nevertheless, whatever the future triumphs of science, however high the priority given to oilseeds, and however large the diversion from millets to groundnuts, it is probable that the next twenty years will see an increasingly widening gap between the amount of oils and fat we produce and the amount we want for soap, for hair oil, and for edible purposes. This gap can be filled simply by letting the price of fat go up relatively to that of other commodities. When the demand for a product is so sensitive to income as that of fat, relatively limited increases in price can cut down demand very sharply. But this is obviously a last resort. If the price of fat has to increase to an extent that makes people buy something else instead, then we will hardly be raising their standard of life.

There are other possible ways of filling at any rate part of the gap. The first is imports. In 10 or 15 years of time, if the need for foreign exchange is not quite so desperate, India might be able to import more of her requirements from abroad. More immediately it might be possible to get quite large quantities of soya bean oil from the United States under P.L. 480.

Secondly, the Government's policy of encouraging cottonseed crushing is likely to have more and more success. Four per cent of the oil the vanaspati industry used last year was cottonseed oil and we shall strive to increase this to 10 per cent by 1961. But the key, here as so often, rests with the farmer. If he will feed his cattle with cottonseed cake instead of cottonseed, to their very considerable benefit, the cottonseed will naturally go to the crusher. Government has now decided to launch a vigorous campaign to persuade the farmer to make this change in his habits. It is important that the village level worker should do a good educational job in the field.

If he succeeds and all the country's cottonseed goes to the crusher, it would add 150,000 tons to our oil supply every year.

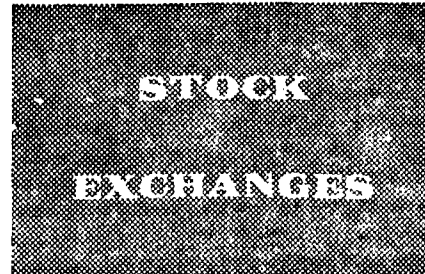
Thirdly, there are possibilities with new crops or with the fuller utilisation of old ones. The cultivation of the oil palm on Indian soil is well worth examination. Meanwhile, great efforts are being made to collect minor oilseeds.

Finally, as more and more solvent extraction plants go up, they will recover more and more of the oil which ghani crushing leaves behind in the cake and will thus reduce what has hitherto been a serious national waste. This by itself might increase oil supplies by 30,000 tons a year.

Any attempt to look forward into the future is necessarily liable to a very large margin of error. A successful campaign of family planning might keep population below 600 million. On the other hand, circumstances might prevent the national income from increasing at quite the rate the Planning Commission thinks it will. Again, our estimates of the elasticity of demand have been based upon the figures for the 4th to the 7th rounds of the National Sample Survey. They are, therefore, figures for the conditions of the early 50's. In the different India and the different world of the 1960's, the elasticities might be different too. If, for instance, television were to come to India, it is possible that many people who today celebrate an increase in income by buying some more ghee or some more vanaspati, might decide to pay an instalment on a television set instead. Or in the India of the late 60's people might do more of their washing of themselves and their clothes with non-soapy detergents and less with soap, as has already happened in the United States of America. On the other hand, the use of fat in the diet is only 1/4th of the nutritional optimum, and it is particularly low in the villages. An increase in village incomes and village knowledge of simple nutrition might well lead to an even larger increase in the demand for fat than we have assumed.

We need not argue about just which assumptions one should make. Whatever assumptions one may choose, if we develop at all, the demand for fat is bound to be enormously larger than it is at present; and the increase will be for purposes, notably food and cleanliness, upon which the citizen's happiness depends. If we are to have an adequate supply to meet this great demand, we must begin to plan for it now; which means giving oilseeds a priority in money and men and research and extension work they have never yet had.

Note: This does not purport to be a record of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting.



Buying Spree Continues

Watch-Dog Writes:

ALTHOUGH equity prices have been fluctuating rather erratically, sentiment in stock markets still continues to be confident and most of the popular scrips have forged ahead despite intermittent profit-taking. The main inspiration is derived from the fact that the news from the industrial front is favourable.

The leading companies are either maintaining their dividends or raising the rates thereof to some slight extent. News relating to bonus issues are also in the offing in many cases. Above all, there is a general view that the pressure of business recovery will no longer be balked by changes in the Government policy hereafter.

The upward trend in prices on the Calcutta Stock Exchange gathered further momentum, although profit-taking eased some of the extreme gains at the close.

Equities on the Bombay Stock Exchange, after falling initially, tumbled down appreciably due to bull liquidation at the close following the disappointment over the status quo dividend by National Rayons.

On the Madras Stock Exchange, there was considerable activity although price movements were confined to a narrow range.

The London Stock Exchange finished the week on a buoyant note.

Calcutta

Calcutta, Friday Evening.

THE local Stock Exchange started the week on a buoyant note and, with renewed support for the speculative and selected Jute shares, prices continued their upward trend on a broad front. The main contributory factors were the scarcity of stocks, absence of sellers and the publication of encouraging results by some leading companies.

Many investment scrips of companies with excellent growth prospects were absorbed at rising levels in the hope that these companies would be able to pay higher dividends to make good, at least to a large extent, the loss to shareholders on account of change in the mode of taxation. Operators, however, appeared to be cautious at higher levels for two reasons—the lowering of yield pattern and fears of fresh credit curb aimed at checking undue speculation. Nevertheless, the undertone remained still buoyant.

Conditions in the Gilt-edged section continued to remain quiet with the volume of business at a

low level. Institutional investors showed little interest due to acute stringency in the money market. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan opened quiet at Rs 74 and, after improving at one time to Rs 74.30, receded again at the close to Rs 74.15.

Jute shares remained active with selected scrips meeting with good demand at enhanced levels, thanks to the announcement of encouraging dividends by Andrew Yule and McLeod group of companies. This announcement led to a belief that, despite the lack of overseas enquiry for jute goods, mills might be making satisfactory margin of profits in view of the easier tendency in raw jute prices. Alliance were taken upto Rs 135 from Rs 129; Anglo-India upto Rs 259 from Rs 239; Barnagore upto Rs 159 from Rs 150; Chitavalsah upto Rs 16.25 from Rs 15.75; India upto Rs 16.62 from Rs 16.25; New Central upto Rs 16.06 from Rs 14.81 and Union upto Rs 227 from Rs 218. National and Howrah, after touching Rs 24.44 and Rs 25; closed a shade easier at Rs 24.37 and Rs 24.50 respectively.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (i) Tender No. CON[COS] 27/WP[F2]59 for supply of 1 No. Interlocking frame catch handle looking complete 42 levers as per IRS Drg. No. SLO. 1956 (SA) 1101 (Adv). Earnest money is Rs 280/-. Tenders will be opened on 25-4-59 at 12 noon. (ii) Tender No. CON[COS]28/P&M[B]59 for supply of 4 No. Pump, capacity 10,000 G.P.H. as per details to be obtained from tender schedule. Earnest money is Rs 480/-. Tenders will be opened on 27-4-59 at 12 noon. (iii) Tender No. CON[COS]29/WP[GB4]59 for supply of 200 cwt pig lead, DGS&D's Specn. G[Metal] 46C, 99.8 per cent purity. Earnest money is Rs 320/-. Tenders will be opened on 28-4-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipt for depositing earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
S2

Coal shares, especially of those companies with prospects of expansion, were in good favour. It was also hoped that the Government would take reasonable measures to analyse the reasons for the slow-down in the rate of production and put one of India's basic industries on a sound footing. Bengal were enquired upto Rs 318 from Rs 305; Equitable upto Rs 31.75 from Rs 31.12; Central India upto Rs 8.53 from Rs 8.15; South Karanpura upto Rs 14.62 from Rs 13.91 and Western Bengal upto Rs 6.56 from Rs 6.34. Burrakur, after touching a new high of Rs 19.50 from Rs 18.56, closed at Rs 18.94.

Buying interest in the Tea section seemed to have abated and prices, in some cases, even tended to fall on lack of enquiry. Operators were rather cautious in their commitments, pending the prospects for the new crop. Amongst the few dealings recorded, prominent were Banarhat changing hands at Rs 284 to Rs 287; Brooke Bond at Rs 18.19 to Rs 18.44; Dhunseri at Rs 18.56 to Rs 18.69; Hasimara at Rs 23.37 to Rs 23.62; Jaysree at Rs 13.37 to Rs 13.72; Methoni at Rs 20.87 to Rs 21.12 and Rydak at Rs 29.75 to Rs 30.

Textile scrips continued to fare better on reports of a considerable decline in stocks with the mills and in anticipation of the present improvement in the offtake of cloth being maintained in the coming months. Elgins changed hands at Rs 13.31 to Rs 13.87; Kesoram at Rs 13.19 to Rs 13.69; New Victoria at Rs 1.37 to Rs 1.47 and Jayshree at Rs 9.06 to Rs 9.12 x.d.

Sugar shares were selectively supported. Raza/Buland had buyers at Rs 13.75 to Rs 14.00; Carew at Rs 8.25 to Rs 8.56; Champaran at Rs 18.81 to Rs 17.06 and SKG at Rs 11.00 to Rs 11.25.

In the Engineering section, price movements were mainly influenced by the speculative activity in Indian Irons which, in turn, were subjected to heavy speculative buying. After opening steady at Rs 24.36, Indian Irons steadily advanced at one time to Rs 24.78 at which level some selling pressure caused the scrip to slip down to Rs 24.57, to finish the week at Rs 24.60. In sympathy, TEXMACO were taken upto 25/65 from Rs

BRITISH INDIA ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

The Board of Directors has decided to recommend to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company a final dividend of 15 per cent for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

By Order of the Board,
BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD.
D. MANSON
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta.
1st April, 1959.

23.70, to close at Rs 25.60. Jessop were keenly sought after upto Rs 31.50 from Rs 29.12; Braithwaite upto Rs 32.12 from Rs 30 and Indian Standard Wagon upto Rs 100 from Rs 92. Kumardhubi and Marshalls were nearly maintained around last levels.

Although price movements were irregular, Miscellaneous issues ruled generally steady due to sustained support and lack of sellers at lower levels, thanks to the flow of encouraging corporate news. Orient Paper were taken upto Rs 38.50 from Rs 36.90 (Rs 38.10); Titagur upto Rs 47 from Rs 45.02 (Rs 46.50); Sirpur upto Rs 13.94 from Rs 13.25 (Rs 13.69); Indian Cable upto Rs 32.75 from Rs 32.37 (Rs 32.62); Indian Aluminium upto Rs 22.00 from Rs 21.16 (Rs 21.69); Indian Copper upto Rs 4.40 from Rs 4.30 (Rs 4.37); Rohas upto Rs 23.94 from Rs 22.87 (Rs 23.56); Dunlop upto Rs 35.37 from Rs 35.12 (Rs 35.25); Aluminium Corporation upto Rs 14.75 from Rs 13.81 (Rs 14.06); Indian Oxygen upto Rs 27.62 from Rs 27.12 (Rs 27.50); Hindustan Motors upto Rs 9.25 from Rs 8.94 (Rs 9.12); Philips India upto Rs 21 from Rs 20.31 (Rs 21); Alkali Chemicals upto Rs 22.75 from Rs 20.56 (Rs 22.50) and Orissa Minerals upto Rs 37.12 from Rs 36.50 (Rs 36.25). Figures shown within brackets were the closing rates for the week, India Steamship were rather quiet at Rs 14.09 against Rs 14.25 and Clive Row Investments at Rs 11.34 against Rs 11.62.

Bombay

EQUITIES on the Bombay Stock Exchange remained active during most part of the week due to renewed speculative support with selected scrips registering a significant improvement in prices. There was, however, a sentiment reaction towards the close following the disappointment over the status quota dividend by National Rayons. Turnover was fairly heavy.

TEXTILES: This section gathered fresh strength from the reports that activity in the cloth market had improved substantially and the trend would continue till the onset of the monsoon. Century were in the limelight following the news of a right issue, subject to the Government sanction. The shares, after touching a high of Rs 500 from Rs 492.50, receded at the close to Rs 493.75 on profit-taking. Kohinoor and Svadeshi met with heavy profit-selling and closed at Rs 253 and Rs 216.50 after touching Rs 257 and Rs 220 respectively. Bombay Dyeing received fair attention and changed hands at Rs 60.10 to Rs 60.90.

STEELS: Although Steel shares gained in line with general sentiment and on rumours of a likely issue of shares to the existing shareholders, they lost some ground towards the close on reports of heavy selling of Tata Ordinaries by a prominent operator. The scrip started at Rs 182 and, after improving at one time to Rs 183.75, finished slightly lower at Rs 183.

Indian Iron moved between Rs 24.08 and Rs 24.64, to close finally at Rs 24.56.

MISCELLANEOUS: This section produced some brilliant features, although higher levels could not be retained till the close due to general profit-taking. In the Cement group, ACC were taken upto Rs 150.50 from Rs 147 to finish at Rs 149, while Digvijay were almost steady at Rs 148. Among Engineering scrips, Tata Loco registered a marked rise to Rs 198 from Rs 184.75 on renewed investment buying, to close at Rs 192.50. Similarly, Premier Construction closed at Rs 270.75 after touching a high of Rs 275.50 from Rs 265. Shipping shares met with bargain hunting, Scindia changing hands at Rs 18.32 to Rs 18.64. Sugar shares were well supported, Belapur having support upto Rs 296.50 and Phalton upto Rs 158.75 from Rs 293 and Rs 156.50 respectively. Automobile scrips received good support, Premier having buyers at Rs 116.75 to Rs 119.50. Elsewhere, National Rayon, after being lifted upto Rs 299 from Rs 292.75 on expectation of a higher dividend, receded at the close to Rs 286.75 on reports of the dividend being maintained. Bombay Burmah Trading moved between Rs 509.50 and Rs 522, to close finally at Rs 509.50.

Madras

THERE was considerable activity on the Madras Stock Exchange, although the upward trend received a general check, evidently in the process of consolidation.

TEXTILES: Cotton Mill continued to show a steady trend. Coimbatore Pioneers improved to Rs 270 cd following the maintenance of the dividend. Travancore Rayons were, however, soft at Rs 19.50 as the increase in dividend was higher by only 2½ per cent. Madras had buyers at Rs 25.55 to Rs 25.70; and Cannanore at Rs 142. Loyals and Janardanas met with some sellers at the market rates.

PLANTINGS: Prices in this section showed a mixed trend. Tea shares were rather quiet. Coorgs turned soft at Rs 5.25, while Peermades receded to Rs 20 sellers. Talayars, Haileyburias, Nilgiris and Twyforas came in for some selling at the closing rates.

Rubber shares were steady. Cochín Malabars were unchanged at Rs 6.23 c.d., while Midlands were enquired upto Rs 12.37 and Thirumbadis at Rs 1.76.

In the Coffee group, Ouchterlony's met with a good turnover and improved to Rs 5.67 from Rs 5.50, but closed at Rs 5.60 on a cum-dividend basis. Consolidated Coffees were maintained at Rs 21 with Coffee Lands quoted at Rs 23.50.

MISCELLANEOUS: In this section, Sugar shares were slightly lower after the recent sharp rise

in values, although Deccans maintained interest at Rs 11.20. Travancore attracted some sellers at Rs 11.75. Among other scrips, there was demand for Aluminium Industries upto Rs 19.55. Ashok Leylands were firm at Rs 7.65 on the announcement of a six per cent dividend. FACTs were slightly higher at Rs 8.70 due to better enquiry. Ruby Rubbers met with some demand at the market rate.

★

London

SENTIMENT on the London Stock Exchange remained generally buoyant with widespread gains being recorded in most sections. Industrials continued to advance, although the market was not without a dull spot or two. Harland and Wolff were appreciably lower following news that no takeover bid was coming from Camp Bird. Among the good features were Unilever following the Chairman's remarks on profit margins. Beechams, Liebig's and Rio Flour were particularly good spots. Gold shares made a good showing under the lead of finance issues. Gilt-edged issues remained firm.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (1) Tender No. CON[COS] 31/B/59 for supply of 2 Nos. 40 BHP Diesel Engine centrifugal pump directly coupled 5" suction×3" delivery having capacity of pumping 20,000 gallons of reasonably clean water per hour with a lift of 200'-0" all heads. Earnest money is Rs 400/-. Tenders will be opened on 2-5-59 at 12 noon. (ii) Tender No. CON[COS]32/D/59 for supply of 600 cwt. spikes dog §" sq.×6½" long as per Drg. No. IRS(T)-T-276 IRS T2-1953. Earnest money is Rs 520/-. Tenders will be opened on 5-5-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (Construction Section) Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipts for depositing earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
S4



HINDUSTAN LEVER LIMITED.			
Chairman:—Mr. S. H. Turner.			
Year ended Decr.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	367,298,785	331,923,652	274,043,996
Interest and Mts.	1,177,578	1,001,598	812,183
Incomes	31,795,997	27,294,183	17,183,742
Stocks	31,381,986	30,171,728	19,063,722
Raw Materials	5,232,444	5,625,181	4,778,652
Works in progress	3,496,530	3,434,505	2,831,919
Net profit	35,006,710	28,385,072*	24,971,090
Taxation	17,775,000	12,292,000	16,241,543†
Depreciation	3,496,530	3,434,505	2,831,919
Development Rebate	872,000	783,000	...
Div. Amount Ordry.	8,355,000	7,798,000	6,962,500
Carry Forward	13,501,936	8,993,756	4,916,189
Div. % Ordry.	15	14	12½

(Annual General Meeting held on 6-4-59).

*Includes Rs 1,854,000 being savings applicable to accumulated provision as at 31-12-1956.

†Includes Rs 4,253,000 being additional taxation consequent upon the Finance (No. 2) Act, 1957 and Wealth Tax Act, 1957.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.

Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 5% C.P.	55,700,000	55,700,000	55,700,000
(ii) Ordry.	6,262,011	6,262,011	6,262,011
Capital Reserve	4,131,743	4,000,000	4,000,000
Other Funds	1,659,000	914,743	131,743
Loans Unsecured	1,990,081	6,487,433	1,388,607
Taxation Provision	16,230,826	12,771,963	12,337,019
Debts	29,984,493	27,934,502	24,933,249
Carry Forward	13,501,936	8,993,756	4,916,189
Total	129,456,090	123,064,408	109,668,818
Assets			
G. Block	52,761,368	47,959,818	45,559,017
Depreciation	16,648,054	13,562,169	10,365,563
Block (net)	36,113,314	34,397,649	35,193,454
Stores	4,737,002	4,329,838	3,820,285
Works in Progress	5,232,444	5,625,181	4,778,652
Raw Materials	31,381,986	30,171,728	19,063,722
Stocks	34,478,511	30,338,721	19,552,061
Outstandings	9,198,523	7,812,878	10,918,496
Do. More than 3 months	200,360	252,199	109,596
Mis. Deposits and Advances	5,818,485	5,922,583	5,411,793
Investments	4,000	103,000	103,000
Deposits in Banks	...	...	8,000,000
Cash	2,291,426	4,110,631	1,717,769
Total	129,456,090	123,064,408	109,668,818

LAKSHMI COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.			
Chairman:—Mr. E. S. Vernon Jones.			
Year ended Decr.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	19,456,538	24,751,973	22,956,111
Stocks	4,390,724	4,530,705	5,970,277
Works in Progress	758,073	808,539	711,488
Net profit	2,503,777*	384,718	2,702,285
Taxation	52,000	156,000	482,000
Depreciation	1,906,581†	...	1,337,539
Development Rebate	300,000	...	...
Other Funds	...	...	274,114
Div. Amount Ordry.	192,000	54,800	59,000
Div. Amount Pref.	54,800	54,800	59,000
Carry Forward	690	2,294	20,376
Div. % Ordry.	6	6	17
Div. % Pref.	5	5	5

(Annual General Meeting on 22-4-59).

*After transferring Rs 1,034,246 from Engine and Machinery Fund Rs 316,095 from Building Fund; Rs 246,800 from Dividend Fund and Rs 50,000 from Reserve Fund.

†Includes Rs 997,894 being Depreciation for previous

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.			
Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 5% C.P.	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
(ii) Ordry.	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000
Capital Reserve	300,000	...	...
Reserve Fund	3,070,788	3,117,748	3,118,770
Other Funds	1,624,599	3,221,740	3,429,740
Staff Gratuity and Prov. Fund	251,216	251,216	248,000
Loans Secured	3,071,860	5,342,165	6,548,093
Loans Unsecured	1,141,429	1,128,817	1,290,408
Taxation Provision	63,280	120,697	496,625
Debts	2,263,795	2,504,086	2,858,504
Carry Forward	690	2,294	20,376
Total	16,617,657	20,518,761	22,895,511

Assets	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Block	19,816,979	18,450,574	16,961,585
Depreciation	14,439,237	12,578,615	12,619,465
Block (net)	5,377,742	5,871,959	4,342,120
Cap. Exp. in Progress	950	1,152,848	143,755
Stores	1,706,237	1,566,773	1,630,037
Works in Progress	758,073	808,539	711,488
Raw Materials	1,538,481	2,593,063	3,084,282
Stocks	4,390,724	4,530,705	5,970,277
Outstandings	2,099,515	1,963,305	3,774,251
Do. More than 3 months	85,294	377,338	691,889
Mis. Deposits and Advances	491,325	856,350	1,651,988
Investments	100,000	771,310	771,310
Cash	69,306	26,571	34,114
Total	16,617,657	20,518,761	22,895,511

VISHNU COTTON MILLS LIMITED.			
Chairman:—Mr. E. S. Vernon Jones.			
Year ended Decr.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	18,107,020	24,982,495	22,448,338
Stocks	4,130,408	3,146,426	5,622,237
Works in Progress	789,955	851,880	602,808
Net profit	1,059,999*	908,877†	1,910,197‡
Taxation	...	18,500	...
Depreciation	1,306,313‡	...	1,445,782
Development Rebate	175,000	...	133,747
Other Funds	...	...	256,000
Div. Amount Ordry.	...	75,114	80,971
Div. Amount Pref.	75,114	80,971	80,971
Carry Forward	1,481,997	985,569	16,922
Div. % Ordry.	Nil	Nil	7
Div. % Pref.	7	7	8

(Annual General Meeting on 23-4-59).

*After transferring Rs 626,601 from Depreciation, Renewal and Extension Fund and Rs 80,000 from Reserve Fund.

†After transferring Rs 80,000 from Reserve Fund.

‡After transferring Rs 445,718 from Depreciation, Renewal and Extension Fund and Rs 219,000 from Dividend Fund.

§Includes Rs 225,243 being balance of depreciation for 1956 and part initial depreciation for 1957.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.			
Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 7% C.P.	1,566,500	1,566,500	1,566,500
(ii) Ordry.	3,200,000	3,200,000	3,200,000
Debentures 5½%	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Capital Reserve	175,000	...	...
Reserve Fund	1,240,505	1,317,772	1,395,558
Other Funds	930,915	1,541,568	1,526,451
Staff Gratuity and Prov. Fund	301,603	301,603	267,000
Loans Secured	5,391,035	5,247,528	7,523,598
Loans Unsecured	316,380	1,451,711	684,733
Taxation Provision	3,516	37,900	19,400
Debts	2,089,887	1,929,851	2,628,571
Carry Forward	...	...	16,922
Total	18,215,321	19,594,493	21,828,738

Assets	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Block	19,448,153	18,596,082	17,427,020
Depreciation	13,002,866	11,744,691	11,794,860
Block (net)	6,445,287	6,851,391	5,632,160
Cap. Exp. in Progress	96,495	913,768	748,560
Deb. Issue Exp.	49,964	49,964	49,964
Stores	1,450,154	1,461,461	1,709,377
Works in Progress	789,955	851,880	802,808
Raw Materials	942,640	1,924,424	2,573,110
Stocks	4,130,408	3,146,426	5,622,237
Outstandings	1,764,914	1,708,141	2,795,399
Do. More than 3 months	147,389	316,982	151,275
Mis. Deposits and Advances	451,116	587,814	955,078
Investments	367,310	770,646	765,610
Cash	97,692	25,997	23,155
Debit Balance	1,481,997	985,569	...
Total	18,215,321	19,594,493	21,828,738

JAY SHREE TEXTILES LIMITED.			
Mgt. Agents:—Birla Bros. (Private), Ltd.			
Year ended Decr.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	8,673,382	8,834,949	6,230,579
Stocks	1,951,725	1,361,815	1,139,043
Raw Materials	755,310	720,585	722,308
Works in Progress	287,201	285,791	162,506
Net profit	1,865,015	1,150,350	1,036,795
Taxation	31,000	45,000	...
Depreciation	834,829	694,128	567,169
Development Rebate	28,860	85,968	...
Other Funds	600,000	...	...
Div. Amount Ordry.	319,605	245,850	184,388
Carry Forward	132,757	82,036	2,632
Div. % Ordry.	6½	5	3½

(Annual General Meeting held on 7-4-59).

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.			
Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	4,917,000	4,917,000	4,917,000
Forfeited Shares	91,000	91,000	91,000
Debentures	1,439,000	1,371,000	1,371,000
Other Funds	714,828	65,968	...
Loans Secured	1,332,308	2,032,793	1,919,583
Loans Unsecured	182,364	194,674	193,789
Taxation Provision	55,260	46,451	1,451
Debts	1,696,078	1,344,110	785,760
Carry Forward	132,757	82,036	2,632
Total	10,560,595	10,165,632	9,282,225

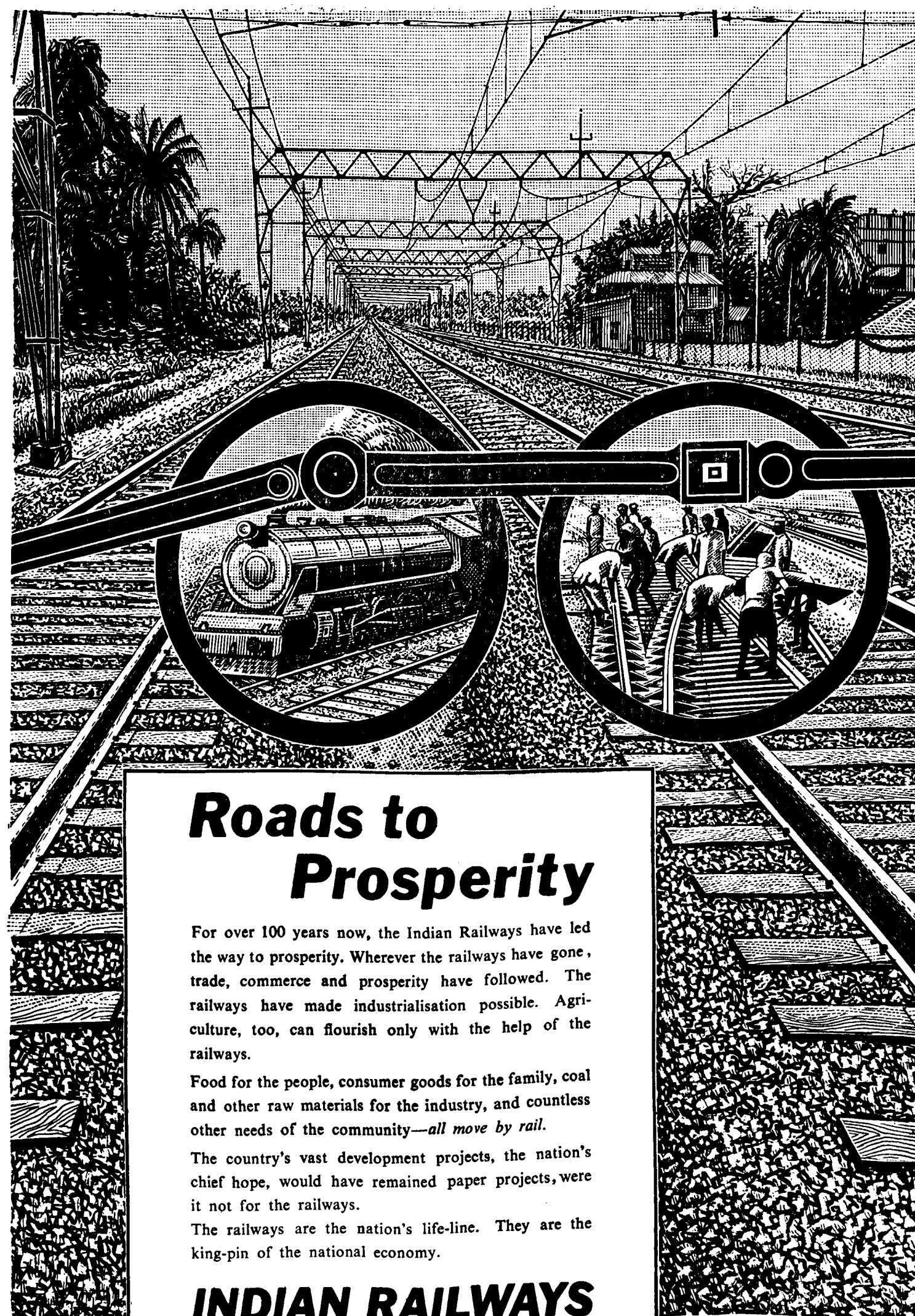
Assets	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Block	8,132,154	7,697,325	6,903,197
Depreciation	3,032,154	2,197,325	1,503,197
Block (net)	5,100,000	5,500,000	5,400,000
Housing Scheme	...	23,854	...
Stores	625,658	695,472	535,007
Works in Progress	287,301	255,701	182,505
Raw Materials	1,210,378	941,047	978,829
Stocks	1,951,725	1,361,815	1,139,043
Outstandings	1,024,984	972,765	701,166
Do. More than 3 months	91,152	227,548	166,921
Mis. Deposits and Advances	67,778	78,902	62,192
Investments	19,167	14,167	8,917
Cash	172,552	63,770	82,625
Total	10,560,595	10,165,632	9,282,225

BENGAL FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.			
Mgt. Agents:—Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.			
Year ended Decr.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	21,622,740	21,350,642	21,782,425
Stocks	651,692	608,612	480,073
Net profit	1,464,180	2,177,876	1,278,197
Taxation	772,979	1,088,066	452,219
Depreciation	142,846	178,892	165,938
Reserve Fund	226,501	500,000	200,000
Res. for Tax Contingencies	...	...	146,000
Development Rebate	4,061	...	...
Div. Amount Ordry.	300,000	300,000	300,000
Carry Forward	219,540	201,787	90,879
Div. % Ordry.	25	25	26

(Annual General Meeting on 17-4-59).

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.			
Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,700,000	1,500,000	1,000,000
Other Funds	260,081	256,000	256,000
Loans Secured	...	548,171	477,829
Loans Unsecured	5,162	...	...
Taxation Provision	253,788	897,639	244,870
Debts	762,745	879,156	684,422
Carry Forward	219,540	201,787	90,879
Total	4,401,316	5,482,753	3,953,500

Assets			
G. Block	3,487,689	3,455,743	3,330,386
Depreciation	2,867,589	2,724,743	2,571,386
Block (net)	620,100	731,000	759,000
Stores	194,444	205,636	308,444
Stocks	651,692	608,612	490,236
Outstandings	1,349,105	1,286,961	1,493,776
Do. More than 6 months	55,326	272,429	189,644
Mis. Deposits and Advances	549,413	642,636	644,776
Investments	34,815	34,649	34,649
Deposits in Banks	500,000	1,600,000	
Cash	446,421	100,930	43,100
Total	4,401,316	5,482,753	3,958,556



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Indian Finance

Indian Finance

Saturday

April 18, 1959

Volume LXIII No 15

Price: Rs 1.50

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

The heavy Governmental disbursements at the end of the fiscal year have immediately benefited the banking system.

Deposits of Scheduled Banks have now crossed the Rs 1700 crore mark.

For an assessment of slack season prospects, read World of Finance.

Indian Finance

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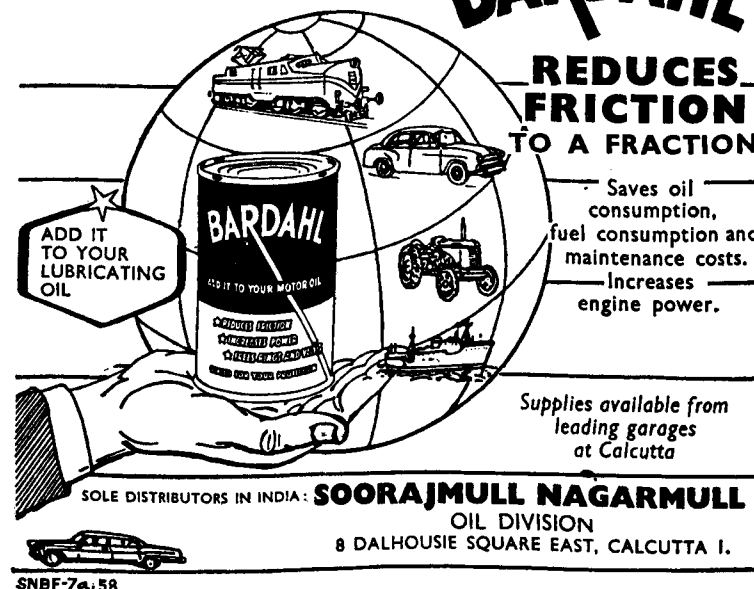
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Subscribed Capital ..	Rs. 5,76,66,125
Paid-up Capital ..	Rs. 3,14,54,250
Reserve Fund & Other Reserves ..	Rs. 4,04,68,516
Deposits as at 31-12-58 ..	Rs. 1,62,32,43,651

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FOR THE INVESTOR

Rights Issue is Bonus Issue

Investment Gossip:

MARKETS have been fair to mid-
dling. Punctuated as the week
was by holidays, there was bound
to be, as there was, a mood
of hesitancy just prior to the tem-
porary stoppages of market acti-
vity. The fluctuations have been
small either way, and all in all it
has been a thoroughly uninterest-
ing week.

As expected, there has been a
great upsurge in the Deposits with
the banking system. But, strangely
enough, this has not so far brought
about any easiness in the interest
rates. Hence, the markets are still
to derive the benefit in respect of
the anticipated slack season.

But corporate news continues to
be good, and this is what should
sustain market cheer until such
time as the slack season makes its
appearance felt.

However, there is reason to be-
lieve that a number of companies
(among them Texmaco) may come
to the market to secure new capi-
tal. Normally, a wave of new
rights issues may have a bearish

"Olympus was not received at the
time of going to press."

connotation, since they siphon off
capital from the market.

But, then, with Mr Morarji
Desai's decision to include the
share premium account within the
scope of bonus tax, it seems un-
likely that any company would be
willing or ready to offer any rights
issue at a premium.

So, future rights issues have
greater chance of having in them
an element of "bonus", in that new
shares will be offered at par, and
hence at a price much lower than
the ruling market quotation.

I might suggest that, in broad
terms, it is the new rights issues
which should be considered bonus
issues. I have little doubt that
each such offer will be fully and
gratefully taken up by the share-
holding public.

However, with the busy season
continuing to hold sway, it is
possible that the new issues will
not come upon the market scene
for some time. Presumably, the
government's borrowing programme
will first be got out of the way.
In that case, the new issues may
come in a flood in August/Septem-
ber this year.

Investment Notes:

Colour-Chem Limited has anno-
unced the offer of 35,000 equity
shares of the nominal value of Rs
100 each for public subscription.
The list will open on the 23rd
April and will close on the 28th
April or earlier at the discretion
of the directors.

Atic Industries Private Limited,
an enterprise jointly owned by
Imperial Chemical Industries and
Atul Products, has commissioned
a new Dyes factory forming a ma-
jor extension to that dyestuff plant
at Bulsar, Bombay. This new plant
will greatly strengthen the coun-
try's dyestuff industry.

Two South-Indian Tea compa-
nies—Twyford and Hillebury are
understood to have dropped the
proposals to issue bonus shares.
The directors of the Twyford Tea
Company have now resolved to
issue 45,000 equity shares of Rs 10
each, at par, to the shareholders
in the proportion of 2:5. The di-
rectors of the Hillebury Tea Es-
tates have decided to raise the
authorised capital to Rs 50 lakhs,
divided into 475,000 equity shares
of Rs 10 each and 2,500-5 per cent
Cumulative Preference shares of Rs
100 each. It is decided to issue
now 62,500 equity right shares of
Rs 10 each at par, in the ratio of
1:3.

£ R\$

McLeod Jute Group Pays More

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

IN common with other jute mills
whose reports and accounts have so
far been released, four jute mills—
Chitavalsah, Empire, Nellimarla
and Presidency—have produced
encouraging results for the year
ended 31st July 1958, resulting in
the dividends being raised in all
cases.

£ R\$

Chitavalsah Jute

Although sales are lower at Rs
1.57 crores against Rs 1.69 crores,
the Chitavalsah Jute Mills Com-
pany Limited has reported an in-
crease in the net profit, after pro-
viding for Depreciation and Taxa-
tion, to Rs 6.86 lakhs from Rs 5.15
lakhs for the 13-month period end-
ing 31st July, 1957. A sum of Rs
3.53 lakhs (Rs 3.11 lakhs) is pro-
vided for Depreciation; Rs 5.96 lakhs
(Rs 4.16 lakhs) for Taxation; Rs
34,200 (Rs 64,000) for Wealth Tax
and Rs 1.00 lakh (nil) for General
Reserve and Rs 1.75 lakhs (same)
for Development Rebate Reserve.
The dividend on the Ordinary
shares is raised to 12½ from 10 2/3
per cent.

£ R\$

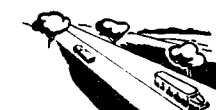
Empire Jute

The Empire Jute Company
Limited has reported, however, a
rise in sales from Rs 1.14 crores
to Rs 1.34 crores. The net profit
is higher at Rs 3.79 lakhs against
Rs 2.23 lakhs. A sum of Rs 2.92
lakhs against Rs 2.22 lakhs is pro-
vided for Depreciation; Rs 2.60

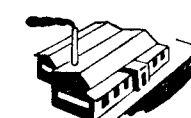
Choice



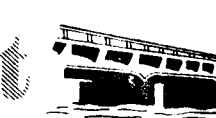
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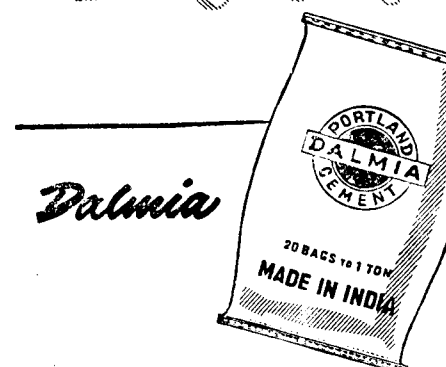


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lakhs against Rs 1.55 lakhs for
Taxation and Rs 1.37 lakhs against
Rs 1.07 lakhs for Development Re-
bate Reserve. The dividend on
the Ordinary shares is raised to
10 per cent from 6 12/13 per cent.

£ R\$

Presidency Jute

The Presidency Jute Mills Com-
pany Limited has also raised the
dividend from 5 7/13 to 7½ per
cent, thanks to the rise in the
net profit from Rs 2.08 lakhs to
Rs 3.23 lakhs. Sales are higher at
Rs 1.43 crores against Rs 1.36
crores. The directors have set apart
Rs 2.16 lakhs (Rs 2.05 lakhs) for
Depreciation; Rs 2.40 lakhs (Rs
1.82 lakhs) for Taxation and Rs
1.30 lakhs (Rs 96,344) for Develop-
ment Rebate Reserve.

£ R\$

Nellimarla Jute

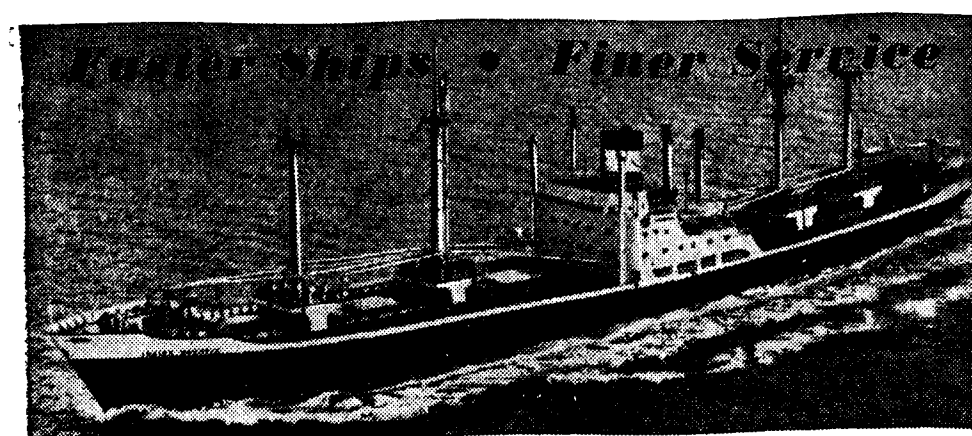
The Nellimarla Jute Mills Com-
pany Limited has raised the divi-
dend from 8 4/13 to 10 per cent
following an increase in the net
profit from Rs 2.38 lakhs to Rs
5.03 lakhs. Sales are higher at Rs

1.32 crores against Rs 1.19 crore.
Apart from providing Rs 50,000 for
General Reserve, the Depreciation
amount is raised to Rs 1.56 lakh
from Rs 1.21 lakhs; Taxation to
Rs 4.90 lakhs from Rs 3.30 lakh
and Development Rebate Reserve
to Rs 1.14 lakhs from Rs 55.72.

£ R\$

Bengal Coal

The Bengal Coal Company Lim-
ited of the Andrew Yule group ha
reported a net profit, after provi-
ding for Depreciation and Taxa-
tion, of Rs 23.91 lakhs for the year
ended 31st October, 1958 against
Rs 25.58 lakhs in the previous
year. Sales have risen to Rs 6.2
crores from Rs 5.97 crores. Allo-
cation to Depreciation has been
reduced to Rs 17.25 lakhs from Rs
24 lakhs. After transferring Rs
lakhs from Taxation Reserve, the
directors have provided Rs 4
lakhs (Rs 42.65 lakhs) for Taxa-
tion; Rs 2 lakhs (Rs 3.25 lakh)
for Wealth Tax; Rs 3.78 lakh
(nil) for Development Rebate Re-
serve and Rs 5 lakhs (Rs 7 lakh)
for General Reserve.



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Standard Coal

The Standard Coal Company of the Heggels group has raised the dividend from 10 to 12½ per cent for 1958, thanks to increased earnings. The net profit, after making certain adjustments, amounts to Rs 2.55 lakhs against only Rs 47,379 in the previous year. Besides allocating Rs 1.5 lakhs to General Reserve, the provision for Taxation has been raised from Rs 73,396 to Rs 1.51 lakhs. No provision is made for Wealth Tax against Rs 7,505 last year. It may be added that dividend for 1957 was possible only after transferring Rs 25,000 from Reserve.

₹ ₹ ₹

National Rayon

The National Rayon Corporation has maintained the dividend on the increased Ordinary capital at 14 per cent for 1958. Although the gross profit is higher at Rs 2.09 crores against Rs 1.50 crores, the net profit, after providing for Depreciation at Rs 92 lakhs against Rs 75 lakhs, for Taxation at Rs 55 lakhs against Rs 12 lakhs, for Development Rebate Reserve at Rs 3.25 lakhs against nil and for managing agents' commission at Rs 16.01 lakhs against Rs 10.88 lakhs, is lower by Rs 9.23 lakhs at Rs 43.35 lakhs.

Sales are higher by Rs 1 crore at Rs 6.37 crores. The provision for redemption of Debentures and Gratuity has been maintained at Rs 10 lakhs and Rs 3 lakhs respectively.

The company will soon start the manufacture of Tyre Cord, as necessary agreements have been entered into with foreign technical experts. The plants for rayon and other auxiliary products like sulphuric acid, carbon disulphide and caustic soda worked to their full capacity during 1958.

₹ ₹ ₹

Polson Limited

The Polson Limited has shown a lower net profit of Rs 4.31 lakhs for 1958 against Rs 6.77 lakhs in the previous year. Although sales have risen to Rs 1.08 crores from Rs 1.01 crores, the rise in the price of milk and consequent increase in the cost of production has told adversely on profits.

In respect of allocations to Funds, Development Reserve gets Rs 58,802 against Rs 73,137. The additional Depreciation allowable up to the assessment year 1958-59 has not been provided for 1958, since the relevant provision has not been renewed under the Finance Bill, 1959. The distribution on the Ordinary shares has been maintained at Rs 10 per share on the increased capital.

₹ ₹ ₹

Buckingham & Carnatic

The Buckingham & Carnatic Company Limited has reported a lower gross profit of Rs 1.05 crores for 1958 as against Rs 1 crore in the previous year. The distribution to the shareholders is, however, maintained at Rs 10 per Ordinary share. Sales have declined to Rs 9.88 crores from Rs 9.97 crores. After providing Rs 7.51 lakhs (Rs 7.80 lakhs) for managing agents' remuneration; Rs

35.22 lakhs (Rs 35.80 lakhs) for Depreciation; Rs 20.50 lakhs (Rs 18.50 lakhs) for Taxation; Rs 27,586 for taxation payments relating to previous years and Rs 33,959 for bad debts written off, the net profit is lower at Rs 36.62 lakhs against Rs 41.01 lakhs in the previous year.

With Rs 1.92 lakhs brought in from 1957 and adding thereto Rs 28,572 being the profit on the sales of machinery and Rs 9 lakhs transferred from reserve for tax, the amount available for allocation is Rs 47.83 lakhs. The directors have provided Rs 3 lakhs (Rs 5 lakhs) for Debenture Redemption Fund and Rs 8.67 lakhs (Rs 8.10 lakhs) for Development Rebate Reserve.

₹ ₹ ₹

Bangalore Woollen

The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Limited has, however, reported satisfactory results for 1958, the gross profit having risen by Rs 25.65 lakhs to Rs 73.32 lakhs. Sales have increased to Rs 5.54 crores from Rs 5.42 crores. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is maintained at 10 per cent.

After providing Rs 6.35 lakhs (Rs 3.78 lakhs) for managing agents' remuneration; Rs 14.89 lakhs (Rs 12.72 lakhs) for Depreciation and Rs 29.50 lakhs (Rs 12 lakhs) for Taxation, the net profit works out to as much as Rs 22.58 lakhs as against only Rs 19.17 lakhs in 1957. A sum of Rs 1.5 lakhs (Rs 3.59 lakhs) is provided for Development Rebate Reserve and Rs 6 lakhs (nil) for General Reserve.

₹ ₹ ₹

Parry & Company

The Parry & Company Limited has reported a lower net profit, subject to Taxation, of Rs 15.01 lakhs for the year ended 30th September 1958 as against as much as Rs 21.02 lakhs in the preceding year. Of this, Taxation provision claims Rs 9.67 lakhs against Rs 12.96 lakhs. After providing Rs 3 lakhs for General Reserve against Rs 4 lakhs and for the dividend on the Preference shares, a sum of Rs 2.19 lakhs has been carried forward against Rs 1.94 lakhs.

The directors, in consultation with the Board of the holding company, have again decided not to recommend the payment of any dividend on the ordinary share capital for the year and to utilise the whole of the profit for strengthening the company's resources.

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State Trading with Safeguards

THE scheme of State trading in foodgrains which was placed before Lok Sabha early this month is calculated to allay the apprehensions that were raised when the National Development Council decided last November that the State should take over the wholesale trade in foodgrains. The experience of the previous year, which witnessed a sharp rise in foodgrain prices, was a compelling argument for the adoption of comprehensive measures to hold the price line. This was further reinforced by the findings of the Food Grains Inquiry Committee. One of the important recommendations of this Committee, of which Mr Asoka Mehta was chairman, was that the ultimate policy should be that of progressive and planned socialisation of the wholesale trade in food grains. The Committee pointed out that the experience of the last few years had shown that unfettered private trade was undesirable because it tended to aggravate price fluctuations and impede the course of planned development. On the other hand the Committee did not consider that full control including procurement and rationing was desirable in present circumstances. The solution of the food problem, it suggested, would have to lie somewhere between complete free trade and full controls. Controls, it was further suggested, should be of the countervailing or regulatory rather than restrictive type, the objective being to stabilise prices of food grains through the operation of buffer stocks. For this purpose the Committee recommended the setting up of a Price Stabilisation Board or the formulation of price policy and a Food Grains Stabilisation Organisation to carry out the policies, laid down by the former, through buffer stock operations.

At the time the Committee submitted its report, which was in November 1957, the country was faced with a critical food position. There was a shortfall in the production of foodgrains in 1957-58 of 67 lakh tons. In foodgrains the quantities released from Government stocks, the total deficit in 1958 was above 100 lakh tons. Any announcement of Government's decision to introduce State trading in food grains would have aggravated the pressure of demand on limited stocks. It is, therefore, surprising that the Government was not in a position to implement the Committee's recommendations in regard to State trading, straightaway, and sought to control prices by restrictions on bank credit, supplemented by action under the Essential Commodities Act which empowered State Governments to commandeer stocks with dealers at the average price of the preceding three months.

But even one year later, when the National Development Council endorsed the proposal of State trading in food grains, the crucial decision was apparently taken far ahead of administrative preparedness for its enforcement. Government policy, moreover, was far from clear, if we are to judge by the administrative actions which followed. The long drawn out process of framing the programme, as described in the statement presented to Lok Sabha, certainly suggests a mountain in labour; but the lady member who described the animal fathered by the Asoka Mehta

Committee as a mouse was exaggerating. It is a much bigger species of rodent.

While this process was going on, the State Governments were taking uncoordinated action to control prices and the lack of clarity regarding the objectives of Government policy raised grave apprehensions. These were not confined to the trade, which was threatened with immediate extinction. The general public was fearful about the effect of State trading on supplies and prices. The impression of a Government working apparently at cross purposes heightened the anxiety of those who realised alike the necessity of State Trading as well as the difficulties of its successful working.

To these doubts and apprehensions, the scheme presented by the Government provides more or less satisfactory answers. In the first place it has been made clear that the scheme would be operated on a "no-profit no loss" basis. There is no reason to fear that profiteering by the trade will be replaced by profiteering by the Government. The statement makes the categorical declaration that "the primary objective of State Trading in food grains is to maintain price levels which are fair to the producer and to the consumer and to reduce to the minimum the spread between prices received by the farmer and the prices paid by the consumer throughout the season and an agricultural cycle." Government is also anxious to ensure that the transition towards socialisation of wholesale trade in food grains does not lead to dislocation of the existing channels of distribution or place an excessive burden on the administrative machinery. The scheme drawn up by the Government with that end in view is in two parts. The first part outlines the ultimate pattern, when the entire trade in food grains through all its stages will be handled by a complex of cooperative societies, stretching from service cooperatives in the villages, through apex marketing bodies, to consumers' cooperatives. The system cannot function until all the links in the cooperative chain from the producer to the consumer are in position and in working order. Perhaps it is premature at this stage to enquire how far the replacement of the "middleman" by an assorted collection of cooperative organisations will make for economy in distribution costs. The second part which deals with the period of transition is of more immediate importance, for not only the maintenance of supplies and prices in the near future, but the success of State trading itself depends on the practicability of measures taken during the interim period.

In drawing up this part of the scheme, Government, it is satisfactory to note, have been guided more by a realistic appreciation of the difficulties in the way of full scale State trading than by ideological bias against traders as a class, which unfortunately continues to obscure understanding of the causal relationships responsible for rise in prices at particular junctures. These difficulties arise from the inadequacy of the administrative machinery, both in terms of personnel and the storage space at its command, to undertake the colossal task of buying and selling the entire marketable surplus. It has been recog-

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"The Wise Man in His Attitude towards the World has neither Predilections nor Prejudices. He is on the side of what is Right"—The Analects of Confucius.

nised that purchase through government officials will not be helpful in reducing the spread between the price paid to the farmer and the price paid by the consumer. Even the ultimate pattern for the socialisation of the food grains trade does not envisage utilisation of the administrative machinery for the purpose. That objective is to be achieved by a vast expansion of the cooperative organisations. An immediately practical programme has, therefore, been drawn up which will maintain supplies and regulate price fluctuations within narrow limits, through control applied at strategic points and through the deployment of buffer stocks, as recommended by the Asoka Mehta Committee.

The success of any such programme of price control, without prejudice to production, will depend on three factors which are closely interlinked. These are: (1) floor prices for farmers; (2) ceiling prices at which Government will be able to acquire stocks from wholesalers; and (3) possession of adequate buffer stocks to be utilised for controlling retail prices. The fixation of minimum prices will not be effective unless adequate machinery is also set up for purchasing and stocking foodgrains when prices tend to fall below the minimum, as they are likely to do after a good harvest. This will serve the two-fold purpose of maintaining the incentives to increased production and helping Government to build up buffer stocks to be utilised for stabilising price fluctuations. There are good reasons to think that the absence of machinery for performing this essential function was the main reason for the strange omission to fix minimum prices in recent orders fixing prices in a number of States.

Within the price limits fixed, the scheme permits wholesalers who will be licensed for the purpose to purchase foodgrains from producers and to sell to retailers the balance left after meeting Government requisitions, at controlled prices.

The licensed dealers who have been granted a temporary reprieve have a pivotal role in ensuring the success of the scheme. It will be part of wisdom to frame the details so as to enlist their willing and enthusiastic cooperation. It will not be out of place to suggest that the future of the wholesale trade in foodgrains should be determined by their performance under control rather than by ideological bias in favour of cooperatives. The competence of the cooperatives in the mass to deal with the huge task of purchase and sale of the marketable surplus of food grains has yet to be established. Cooperatives are not immune to attacks of red tapism, while corruption only gets more strongly entrenched when it assumes a cooperative form. Retention of licensed dealers, even after all the 500,000 villages have been covered by service cooperatives, will be an essential safeguard against the possibility of breakdown of the cooperative service for the distribution of food grains. Even if there is no breakdown, permission to licensed dealers will ensure prompt payments to the actual producers of the price of the grain sold by them, and they have, therefore, good reason to welcome the continued existence of private trade in food grains.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Non-Ferrous Metal Manufactures

If the year 1958 was admittedly a difficult one for non-ferrous metals manufacturers, the prospects for the current and succeeding years are definitely more encouraging. Severe restrictions on imports continued throughout last year so that metals like copper, zinc, lead and tin, for which the country depends very largely on imports, were in chronic short supply. While the issue of licences for import of metals to 'actual users' was helpful to fabricators having their own rolling mills, others who do not have such facilities were in a difficult position. The available quota was further reduced by the adoption of the year 1956, when manufacturing activity was restricted for various reasons, as the base year for the issue of licences. However the prospects for the current year appear to be slightly better. Some attempt has been made to meet these difficulties in the import policy for the half-year April-September, 1959, which was announced a few days ago. Import quotas have been issued for copper and zinc in addition to actual users' licences. The basic period has also been extended to cover 1957-58 in respect of a number of items. But as far as non-ferrous metal industry is concerned, the pride of place belongs to alumi-

nium. Indigenous resources of copper, lead and zinc are extremely limited and, as the need to economise on foreign exchange is likely to persist as far as we can see ahead, there is little hope that the shortage of these metals will be met by imports. The development of the non-ferrous metals industry has, therefore, to be increasingly based on aluminium. The metal is already finding application in the electrical, structural, transport, building and other industries as a substitute for other metals. And it is in the field of manufacture of aluminium that it is possible to report heartening progress. The 10,000 ton smelter which recently went into production at Hirakud has immediately stepped the total Indian production to 17,500 tons a year. Production at this smelter will be soon increased by another 10,000 tons. Programmes for aluminium under consideration envisage a production of about 50,000 tons by 1961.

Drawing attention to these satisfactory developments, Mr Vithaldas H. Shah, President of the All India Non-Ferrous Metalware Manufacturers' Association, has done well to stress the need for diversifying the range of aluminium manufacture, now made possible by the increased availability of the virgin metal. Hitherto aluminium manufacture, leaving aside cables, has been largely confined to the manufacture of utensils. Mr Shah has pointed out that utensil manufacture has reached the limit of its expansion. While the domestic market for aluminium utensils has reached the point of saturation, exports are dwindling as a result of the restrictions imposed by foreign countries against the entry of this type of goods. In this connexion he has also drawn attention to the rivalry of stainless steel ware which has already captured a large share of the market in spite of higher prices. At present stainless steel is in short supply and there is a large price differential in favour of aluminium. But with the establishment of a plant to make stainless steel without use of costly nickel, the price of metal will come down to a substantial extent and aluminium is likely to be pushed out of the market for domestic utensils. This is another reason why aluminium manufacturers should be on the look-out for introducing new lines of manufactures.

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Costly Sweets

Indian youngsters are no more allergic to sweets than youngsters in other countries. But the market for confections, like the market for cotton textiles, has been facing a glut and for similar reasons. The Second Five Year Plan held down the target of production to 10,000 tons, which is one-fifth of the installed capacity. The industry was easily able to surpass the target in the very first year to the Plan. But the achievement also brought in its train the problem of

markets and materials. The optimistic estimates regarding the growth of the domestic market, on the basis of which plans for expansion were drawn up in the immediate post war years when the installed capacity was built up, has not been borne out by subsequent experience. The cost at which organised units are able to sell is the limiting factor both in the domestic as well as in foreign markets. In the former, the industry is also handicapped by the competition of the products of the decentralised sector, which have also managed to give a bad name to confectionery among the general public.

Sugar is the principal material required for confections. And for this essential component, Indian Confectionery Manufacturers have to pay as high a price as Rs 38 per maund, as compared with the price of Rs 17 per maund at which sugar is available to their competitors abroad. That gives a measure of the severe handicap under which the industry labours while just maintaining its existing market. The difficulties are aggravated by shortage of tin for packing and of materials like colours, flavours, essences, wrapping paper etc for which the industry is still dependent on imports. On account of foreign exchange shortage supplies of these items are restricted.

While drawing attention to these difficulties, Mr Khanchand J. Pamnani, presiding over annual meeting of the Indian Confectionery Manufacturers Association, has also pleaded for rebate of internal taxes on sugar used in manufacture of confectionery, liberalisation of imports of essential requirements and for arrangements to ensure that sugar for the manufactures intended for export is made available at the same price at which it is exported by the Indian Sugar Mills Association. While Government may be agreeable to consider the last item as it may help the export drive, it is not possible to be optimistic about the other demands.

In view of the shortage of a wide range of materials used in the manufacture of confectionery, and the high cost of sugar, one wonders whether the manufacturers or their Association have ever paid adequate attention to research. In the modern world no industry can hope to thrive without research on new materials and processes. Instead of appealing to the Government to liberalise import quotas, they could have taken steps to initiate manufacture of the imported items like colours, flavours and printed wrapping paper. And have they investigated the possibility of replacing costly white sugar by gur or palm-gur, before asking for tax rebate on white sugar? The president of the Confectionery Manufacturers' Association has referred to the food value of confections. Have the manufacturers thought of improving the nutritive value of their preparations by fortifying them with Vitamins and Calcium which are notoriously deficient in the average Indian diet?

Bardahl

Until one sees it in action, it is not possible to realise what Bardahl additive can do to add to the lubricity of lubricating oils, that is to say, their ability to overcome friction between two metallic surfaces in contact and thus to save engine parts from premature wear and tear. While the practice of lubrication goes back to the dawn of civilisation and the invention of wheeled traffic, the science is of recent origin. The supply of vegetable oils, which did duty in the pre-industrial era, proved inadequate with the rapid growth of industry and, especially, after the invention of the internal combustion engine. Mineral Oils were increasingly pressed into service, but they too had their limitations. The progress of lubrication is punctuated first by the introduction of Heavy Duty Oils and, later, of Solvent Refined Oils with high viscosity index. But the introduction of Bardahl additive marked a leap forward in the practice of lubrication. It has been extensively used throughout the United States and in 26 foreign countries and has acquired the distinction of the 'world's best seller oil additive'. Its secret is that it continues working where ordinary hydrocarbon lubricants stop. Bardahl products, having resistance to heat three times more than normal lubricating oils, are able to reduce wear and tear proportionately. A reduction of 75 per cent in wear and tear of mechanical parts is guaranteed by the makers. It also prevents the lubricant from completely draining into the sump when the engine is stopped and thus eliminates the considerable period during which the engine runs dry at the time of starting.

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WORLD OF FINANCE

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UR anticipations as regards immediate benefit accruing to Scheduled Banks in respect of the heavy governmental disbursements at the end of the fiscal year have been fully borne out. The return of Scheduled Banks for April 3 constitutes a new landmark in that, with an increase registered during the week of Rs 36.42 crores, deposits of the banking system have gone past the Rs 1700 crore mark, to be placed at Rs 1705.20 crores. It is to be noted that the share of the State Bank, whose creations are frequently put down to receipts of windfall Deposits, is Rs 15 crores. As we argued last week, even the increase in the State Bank Deposits could be seen to be not wholly connected with counterpart funds. As we shall presently see, the latest return of the State Bank suggests that the recent accretions to the bank's deposits may not have been in connection with special transactions. This would mean that the hole of the rise of over Rs 36 crores in Deposits flowed directly from the immediate percolation to the banking system of the year-end payments of the Central and State Governments. However, we need to note that around Rs 6

crores of the rise in Deposits in the latest week is due to a rise in borrowings from banks as figuring under Deposits. Indeed, this fact is reflected in a rise of a little over Rs 3 crores in money at call and short notice. Meantime, the busy season pressure continues, or perhaps it is the demand arising from beginning of the month disbursements, which has caused a further rise of Rs 8.15 crores to Rs 1021.12 crores in the total of Advances. Nevertheless, Scheduled Banks were in a position to reduce considerably, by Rs 12.17 crores, their borrowings from the Reserve Bank; the State Bank's reduction in debt was Rs 2 crores. There has been disinvestment in gilt-edged for slightly less than Rs 2 crores. In the result, Cash Balances stand improved by Rs 12.71 crores at Rs 160.72 crores.

A rise of such dimensions in Deposits, which we had foreseen some months ago as likely to occur in the wake of the year-end governmental transactions, could normally have been expected so to relieve the money market tightness as effectively to ring down the curtain on the current busy season. The experience has, however, been somewhat different. Money rates are being well maintained, the pressure for funds apparently continues. Nor is it as if we could come to the conclusion that the continued tightness was due to month early demand for funds. For, it is now the middle of the month, and interest rates in the banking sphere, we repeat, hardly show any signs of slackening. The question then that we have to consider is whether the tenure of the 1958-59 busy season is likely to prove to be somewhat longer than in the last two years.

We may as well confess at the outset that our expectations of the current busy season drawing to a close as a result of the year-end disbursements of Government have been belied. But the reason partly is that the Scheduled Banks are carrying a rather heavier investment portfolio. Thus, Advances as at April 3 were higher only by Rs 53 crores as compared with the relevant figure for the corresponding week of last year; and, meantime, Deposits have risen by nearly Rs 195 crores. But almost the whole of this increase in Deposits—Rs 171 crores—has been utilised in an expansion of the investment portfolio. This very considerable addition to the gilt-edged holdings of Scheduled Banks was, we may remark, consequent upon the extremely easy conditions during the 1958 slack season, as also the fact that it was prolonged. Since banks were paying high rates on their Deposits, and since Advances, until around December 1958, showed no signs of an upward trend, banks invested heavily in gilt-edged. There is no great eagerness to disinvest in gilt-edged—the extent of disinvestment is merely Rs 26 crores—because, apparently, the banks feel that, during the 1959 slack season, they once again may be facing the problem of surplus resources for which they have to find profitable use. It is, we suggest, the somewhat unusually high level of investments which has sharpened the tightness of the current busy season. But we have as yet to find the answer for the fact that, from around the beginning of December 1958, the expansion in Advances of Scheduled Banks has been for an amount in the region of Rs 200 crores.

It cannot be that there has been any considerable rise in the financing of foreign trade, since the restrictions on imports continued to be as severe as heretofore. Indeed, the complaint from some banking circles has been that the reduced level of demand for Advances during the greater part of 1958 was due to governmental policy in regard to imports. Secondly, the expansion in Advances cannot be due to the financing of crops. For, with a view to curbing any undue tendency in the price of foodgrains, the Reserve Bank clamped down severely on the extension of Scheduled Bank credit against foodgrains. The one possible explanation, which at any rate occurred to the Reserve Bank, is that camouflaged credit might have been obtained from banks for the withholding of stocks. But even this could not explain a rise in Advances of the dimension of Rs 200 crores. By elimination, therefore, we are led to believe that the spectacular rise in Advances must be owing to a combination of a higher level of industrial production, a higher level of business activity and, perhaps, a higher level of stocks carried in some industries, such as cement. Thus it is that we are to welcome the unusually large size

of the expansion in Advances during the 1958-59 busy season.

If our reasoning is correct, then, automatically, we have the answer to the question: why has the busy season tended to be of longer duration? The simple fact of the matter would be that it is the expanding normal activity rather than the special busy season demand for funds which has been responsible for the expansion in Advances. Therefore, the rise in Advances is not entirely seasonal. Therefore, also, the continued rise in Advances does not necessarily mean the continued progress of the busy season. But does this mean that we shall not have the traditional slack season during 1959?

We have stated that there is reason to believe that the index of industrial production, after having remained static at a plateau level for some time, is once again on the up trend. Meantime, due to the current bumper food crops, it is to be anticipated that substantial purchasing power will accrue with the masses of the people. This should induce fresh consumption, at a higher level, of goods which were slow to move during the earlier two years, because, during that period, poor food crops reduced purchasing power in the hands of the masses. It would follow that, with demand picking up, stocks of manufactured goods would no longer be static but would decline. As a result, the level of Advances, whether relating to industry or trade or commerce, should also tend to come down. Meanwhile, there would be a seasonal return of funds, this being unaffected by other developments in the economy. The combination, of the seasonal return of funds and a higher level of demand for consumer goods may both be expected to exert a downward pressure on Advances, though the extent of the contraction during the 1959 slack season may be of smaller proportions than during 1958. On the other hand, the size of the foreign exchange gap not covered by foreign credits or assistance is likely to be rather smaller during 1959, and this would mean that the contractionist influence of the balance of payments deficit will, in 1959, be less pronounced than in 1958. So, the outlook is, other things being equal, for Deposits of Scheduled Banks to stage a bigger rise during 1959.

Larger deposit accretions in combination with some extent of contraction in Advances should, in due course, produce the 1959 slack season. But it is possible that we may not see evidence of the slack season until May or even possibly June. In turn, this would imply that the new loan borrowing programme of the Central Government would have to be deferred to, say, July.

Then, a satisfactorily high level of advances, together with sustained level of gilt-edged investments, should both mean that banking earnings during 1959 will turn out to be much better than was the experience during 1958.

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According to the return of the Reserve Bank for April 10, there has been fresh expansion of notes in circulation for Rs 20.17 crores, with the relevant figure going up to Rs 1764.48 crores. Rupee Coin also went out into circulation for Rs 1.02 crores. Currency has been expanded against Rupee Securities for Rs 20 crores by transfer from Investment in the Banking Department. In the result, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till is lower by Rs 1.20 crores at Rs 14.22 crores.

The Balances of the Central Government stand denuded by Rs 11.02 crores at Rs 49.59 crores

Also, it is worth noting that Bills Payable are lower by Rs 4.37 crores at Rs 25.23 crores. Both show the continued impact of month early disbursements and payments relating to the end of the fiscal year. The expansion in the currency circulation is not on Government account, since there is no trace of deficit financing, but is seen to have arisen from governmental disbursements. The State Governments have also felt the twin impact of the month early disbursements and fiscal year-end payments. Notwithstanding a rise of Rs 4.73 crores in their Ways

and Means borrowings from the Reserve Bank, the Deposits of State Governments have declined further by Rs 4.34 crores to Rs 7.50 crores. It would appear that State Governments' disbursements were so heavy that their resources had to be replenished by the discounting of Treasury Bills with the Reserve Bank, the figure under which head shows another smart rise of Rs 11.15 crores to Rs 34.26 crores.

The Reserve Balances of Scheduled Banks have improved sharply by Rs 18.45 crores to Rs 91.53 crores. This is entirely due to the

Indian Finance

State Bank. At the same time, it would appear that Scheduled Banks reduced their indebtedness to the central banking institution, since the Reserve Bank's Other Loans and Advances have declined by Rs 8.80 crores to Rs 89.06 crores; and the State Bank does not figure in the relevant week as having reduced its indebtedness to the Reserve Bank.

There is a rise of Rs 11.12 crores to Rs 23.68 crores in Other Assets, for which we can find no adequate explanation. Finally, Balances Held Abroad show a small drop of Rs 0.27 crores to Rs 35.99 crores.

Britain's Reflationary Budget

By Paul Einzig

THE Budget for 1959-60 aims at stimulating consumption and production with the aid of the fiscal device of a considerably increased deficit. In consequence of tax reductions, accelerated repayments of post-war credits, and increases of investment expenditure in the public sector of the economy, revenue during the current financial year is expected to fall short of expenditure by over £700 million. The prospective deficit is about twice the estimated amount of savings during 1958. Even if the public continued to save at the same rate as in 1958 about half of the deficit would be left uncovered by savings and would therefore produce a reflationary effect.

From this point of view it is a matter of detail what form the tax concessions and other devices of budgetary reflation assume. To the extent to which the excess of expenditure over revenue will not be covered by the issue of loans taken up by the public it is bound to stimulate demand, which in turn is bound to stimulate production. The Budget will tend to accentuate the business recovery which is already in progress. It is therefore reasonable to assume that we shall witness an improvement of trade in Britain during the opening and the summer.

Can Britain afford in prevailing conditions at home and abroad such a dose of reflation? Will the advantages gained by it not be offset by the disadvantages of a revival of inflation and by a deterioration of the balance of payments? It is all very well for economic purists to argue that in existing conditions reflation entails grave risks. The politicians who had to take the decision had to allow for political considerations arising from the fact that a general election is due in the near future. If for the sake of sound economic principles the Government had abstained from unbalancing the Budget the chances of a Conservative victory at the General Election would have been sacrificed. No political realist expects that the electorate would vote Conservative out of sheer gratitude for paying 2d. less for a pint of beer and for the reduction of the income tax by 9d. in the £.

April 18, 1959

But it stands to reason that if the election is held amidst conditions of more or less full employment the Government is much more likely to be returned to power.

Admittedly the present measures carry the possibility of future difficulties. But the choice was between a bigger and a smaller evil. For the advent of a Socialist Government would greatly increase the prospects of inflation, so that by abstaining from reflationary measures the present Government assumed an inflationary risk for the sake of avoiding a much graver inflationary risk.

Whether this Budgetary reflation will in fact produce the political results it is expected to produce depends on the timing of the General Election, on the progress made by economic recovery between now and the General Election and on the progress of the inflationary effects to be produced by the Budget. The extent to which there will be a lasting increase in the Government's popularity as a result of the Budgetary measures is doubtful. The Socialist Opposition in accusing the Government of having produced an "electioneering the budget is guilty of gross inconsistency of a kind that textbooks on logic could quote as a typical instance of inconsistency. It accuses the Government of having deliberately deferred long overdue reflationary measures for the sake of timing them to take place in Election year. At the same time, however, it also accuses the Government of having confined practically the entire benefit of the Budgetary concessions to the upper income groups. These upper income groups represent a negligible percentage of the electorate and in any case they would vote Tory even in the absence of any special beneficial treatment. If the Socialist contention about the unilateral character of Budget concessions were justified it would mean that with this Budget the Government has committed political suicide.

The Government, so far from having gone too far, did not dare to go far enough in its attempt to reverse the trend towards equalitarianism that has been proceeding for two decades. In spite of the reductions in the present Budget direct taxation in Britain remains higher than in any other country. The British middle classes are likely to vote for the Government, even though they have no reason to be satisfied with the treatment they receive from it, because they know that they would receive from a Socialist Government a much less satisfactory treatment.

The Budget is likely to produce inflationary effects mainly because it is likely to stiffen the attitude of trade unions towards wage demands. In recent months such demands were not pressed unduly, though considering that prices were stable and production static, even such wage increases as were conceded were economically unjustified. As a result of the Socialist propaganda against the Govern-

ment on the ground that in the Budget it has discriminated in favour of the higher income groups, there is bound to be an increased pressure on trade union leaders by the rank and file to step up wage demands and pursue them with vigour. Moreover, since Budgetary reflation has undoubtedly improved business prospects the unions may feel that they are now in a better bargaining position to press for wage claims, as employers are more likely to concede them.

Budgetary reflation by increasing domestic consumption and by leading to higher wages is likely to have an adverse effect on the balance of payments. This does not mean however, that another balance of payment crisis is likely to arise this autumn. At present sterling is very steady and there is now enough gold to enable the authorities to face some degree of deterioration in the balance of payments. Such deterioration is not likely to be accompanied by the speculative pressure against sterling experienced on many previous occasions because speculators now concentrate on the dollar and have little time to spare for sterling. A revival of pressure on sterling is bound to occur before the Election, but this would become reversed in case of a Conservative victory. Except in the case of a Conservative defeat sterling is reasonably safe in spite of two reflationations that the Budget is likely to produce.

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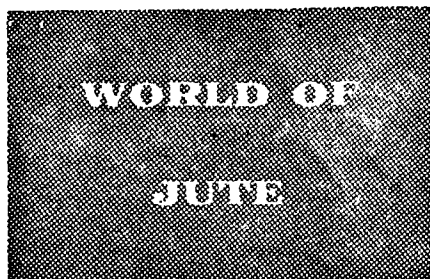


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Dull Conditions

ONCE again, conditions in the Jute Goods market have remained dull with prices suffering a further setback from last week's levels, although there is remarkable recovery towards the close, thanks to the news of a sharp rise in US burlap consumption to 82.7 million yards in March from 70 million yards in February and 71 million yards in March last year. Quieter conditions from the raw jute section and the absence of sustained enquiry from overseas buyers are the main contributory factors.

Even the encouraging stock and production figures for March have had no effect on sentiment. Total stocks are shown at 106,800 tons of which hessians account for 17,000 tons against 15,500 tons at February-end, sackings for 72,600 tons against 79,900 tons and other varieties for 17,200 tons against 15,400 tons. Production has also shown a small decline from 83,600 tons to 83,300 tons, reflecting a further sealing off 1½ per cent looms with effect from the 2nd March. Of this, hessians are higher at 38,100 tons against 36,900 tons, while sackings are lower at 37,200 tons against 39,500 tons, mainly due to a gradual switch-over from sacking to hessian production.

Despite the decrease of as much as 7,300 tons in stocks, sacking goods are still subjected to heavy selling pressure, as operators had been expecting a still larger decline in this category of goods, especially when the mills have been gradually switching over looms from hessian to sacking production during the past many months and the IJMA had sealed off a further 1½ per cent looms from the 2nd March.

Again, as seasonal demand for jute goods has not yet revived, buyers seem to be awaiting further developments before extending their commitments. It appears that overseas buyers will not enter the market and will continue their hand-to-mouth buying policy for the time being.

Further, Pakistan is reported to be offering very stiff competition and has been able to secure a substantial portion of the orders coming from Burma, Australia and South Africa. Moreover, with the prospect of a larger jute crop, mills are very eager to dispose of goods at market rates; but hardly any business was possible for want of genuine buyers.

It, however, appears that, despite the absence of foreign business, speculators are supporting the market for sacking goods, because of two factors. First, doubts

are expressed in certain quarters with regard to the correctness of the stock figures. It is felt that a number of mills has overstated stocks and suggestions are even put forward in favour of a physical check by the IJMA. Secondly, it is confidently expected that enquiries, especially from Australia and New Zealand, may broaden in the near future, as stocks of sackings in these countries will be depleted in the face of larger crops.

In the case of hessians, a good Argentine demand is forecast for the current year. The present shortage of foreign exchange is the main problem in importing burlap. But, since burlap as a commodity is essential to the Argentine economy, the foreign exchange will have to be made available despite a stringent balance of payments. If the Indian industry can try to persuade the Government to overcome Argentina's difficulty in this regard, it will ensure against that country looking to other sources like Pakistan for its burlap needs.

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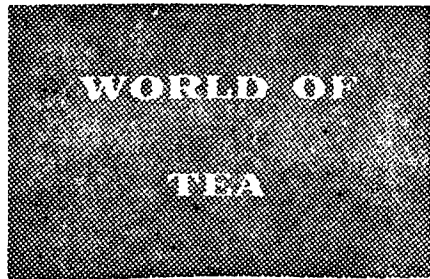
RAW JUTE:

The prospects of a larger jute crop in the coming season have been the dominating influence on the Raw Jute section. Another factor is the accumulation of large stocks with the mills, which, it is felt, will be sufficient for about five months' requirements. Sellers are, therefore, anxious to liquidate their stocks on fears that prices may fall further if the next crop turns out to be a bumper one. Thus, the market has turned bearish at a time when usually the trend is upward. Assam Bottoms are quoted at Rs 20.25 and Assam Middles at Rs 23.25, both per maund for April-May delivery.

Meanwhile, the outlook for export is considered to be discouraging in view of the Government decision to maintain the export duty on raw jute. The trade is of the view that big successes in the sphere of exports will only come after the Government decide to abolish the duty of Rs 3 per maund.

Following were the price trends during the week:—

	April 8th	Highest	April 14th
Hessian:	Rs	Rs	Rs
40" x 10 Ozs.			
Ready	39.50	40.00	39.80
May/June	38.85	39.85	39.15
July/Sept.	38.75	39.15	38.95
40" x 8 Ozs.	31.55	32.10	32.10
40" x 7½ Ozs.	29.30	29.70	29.70
Sackings:			
B. Twills:			
Ready	93.15	93.40	92.90
May/June	93.30	93.55	92.25
July/Sept.	93.50	93.65	92.25
Hy. Coes (Green)	93.50	93.50	93.5
Corn sacks	93.25	93.25	93.00
Cubans	114.50	115.00	115.00
A. Twills	112.25	112.25	112.00
L. Twills	104.00	104.00	103.00
D. W. Flours	110.00	110.00	109.75
Sugar Twills	105.00	105.50	105.50
Futures:			
Hessian—May	39.56	39.00	39.92
Sacking—May	93.05	93.35	92.80
Raw Jute—June	21.16	21.54	21.38



Prospects

THE marketing season for the 1958/59 North Indian Tea is drawing to a close in an encouraging mood. The major export auctions have been completed, although there will be one or two clearing sales in the coming weeks. The Dust sale is expected to continue for some more weeks.

The generally good demand, that has been noticed at the export auctions during the past many weeks, is an indication that, despite the larger world output last year and huge stocks now held in London, tea exports from India may be maintained at earlier levels if they do not rise to any appreciable extent. Judging from the steady trend at the London auctions recently, it appears that the demand from that country may be maintained.

It is now time to assess the prospect for the next season. As this year's sales have ended earlier than usual, market men are of the new season. Apart from a substantial measures of buying by the UK Russia has doubled her purchases to 24 million pounds. Under the trade agreement, Iraq will buy 12½ per cent of her requirements of tea from India, while Egypt proposes to make arrangements of her own for buying Indian tea by establishing an Indian company. Iran is also exploring the possibilities of buying Indian tea although, in her opinion, Indian prices are comparatively higher.

Nervertheless, there is little reason for complacency. Despite a fair balance between supply and demand being established, there are adequate supplies of Common teas in the Pipeline and buyers are likely to take their requirements of such grades only on a hand-to-mouth basis. If tea is to be sold in foreign markets, attention should be concentrated on quality as well as production costs. It is hoped that an improvement in quality will be evident this year.

In this connection, the latest report, released by Messrs Carrlitt Moran & Company, says that the outlook for the new season should be satisfactory, although the position will be entirely dependent on the crop to be manufactured as consumption cannot be expected to continue indefinitely to absorb increases of the order of 50 million pounds each year. The report adds that the comparative balance between production and consumption imply the possibility of a severe fall in prices in the event of considerable over-production which cannot be discounted if both Ceylon and India experience favourable climatic conditions.

Also, Chinese competition is being increasingly felt in the tea trade. There is a threat that a considerable weight will be consigned to London to sell for what it will fetch as part of the Communist economic campaign. This country is also offering tea of a satisfactory standard to Iraq at rates with which other countries cannot compete. Furthermore, China is ready to accept dates in exchange for tea.

Again, according to trade sources in Djakarta, the UK has taken the place of Holland as the largest buyer of Indonesian tea. Out of 71.55 million pounds of tea shipped abroad in the first eleven months of 1958, the UK alone accounted for as much as 32.9 million pounds, while the Netherlands took 12.31 million pounds and other countries 25.35 million pounds.

Tea stocks in London, as on the 3rd April, were 166.83 million pounds as compared to 169.95 million pounds in the previous week. Total afloat was 17.22 million pounds including from Calcutta 4.35 million pounds; from Chittagong nil; from Cochin 494,980 pounds; from Ceylon 8.54 million pounds and from other Ports 3.84 million pounds. Average price realised during the week ended April 3 was 51.47d per pound as against 50.85d in the previous week and 55.42d in the corresponding week of last year.

Though supplies to the UK from almost all countries recorded an improvement, those from Ceylon rose sharply from 7.51 million pounds in February 1958 to 10.32 million pounds in February, 1959. Imports from India and Pakistan also increased from 18.22 million pounds and 537,800 pounds to 19.6 million pounds and 1.03 million pounds respectively. In the first two months of the current year, teas imports into the UK totalled as much as 103.25 million pounds as against only 75.14 million pounds in the corresponding period of last year.

In the Internal Sale, offerings amounted to 21,652 packages of Dusts and 1,558 packages of Leaf grades. There was a good general demand for Dusts at slightly lower rates. Orthodox teas were generally 2 nP per pound easier, while leggs-cut Dooars followed this trend. Powdery types, however, continued to be well-supported. Medium CTC teas were irregular, sometimes selling upto 8 nP below last rates, although the stronger liquoring powdery often advanced in price. The brighter liquoring grainy types in this category were sold at generally dearer rates. The few best teas in this category were also rather irregular and though earlier in the sale received fair support, as the sale progressed, declined and eventually sold at rates which were upto 10 nP and sometimes 15 nP below valuations. Following rates were quoted:—Medium Dooars Dust Rs 1.80 to Rs 1.84; Medium Assam Grainy Dust Rs 1.74 to Rs 1.80; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 2.00 to Rs 2.15 and Best Assam CTC Dust Rs 2.65 to Rs 3.00.



Britain

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Derick Heathcoat Amory, reported a year of solid achievement in Britain's economy when, on April 7, he presented to the House of Commons a Budget to secure expansion in demand and at the same time maintain price stability. "Behind us is a year of solid achievement," he said. "Our economy is stronger and more firmly based than at any time since the end of the war. We have an opportunity now to resume a steady rate of advance—not full steam ahead, but steady ahead with confidence."

"This is not a 'spending spree' Budget. . . I believe the measures I have proposed will bring benefits directly and indirectly to every section of the community . . . and encourage the nation to make the most of the opportunities that lie before us."

The Chancellor announced a wide variety of tax reliefs which would cost £295,000,000. Among the main changes announced were:

Income tax reduced by 9d in the standard rate, and 6d in each of the other rates.

Purchase tax to be 50 per cent. instead of 60 per cent., 25 per cent. instead of 30 per cent., and 12½ per cent. instead of 15 per cent.

General restoration of investment allowances for capital expenditure: 20 per cent. on the new plant and machinery, and 10 per cent. of expenditure on the construction of new industrial buildings. Additionally, new plant and machinery would have a 10 per cent. initial allowance, and industrial buildings 5 per cent.

Purchase tax on commercial-vehicle chassis abolished.

The retail price of beer reduced by 2d a pint.

The Chancellor pointed out that the basic assumption of his Budget was that there were possibilities for an appreciable increase in production in the United Kingdom. The trend of total production of goods and services in the United Kingdom was likely to be upward in the coming months.

"If the renewed growth of production and trade goes forward satisfactorily in the world as a whole, we shall benefit from it in a stronger demand for our exports. . . I am confident British industry is now in a condition to take the fullest advantage of such opportunities."

Opening his speech, the Chancellor described the situation as encouraging, and borrowed a recent

newspaper phrase to illustrate the future outlook—"this is a spring-time of opportunity and not a harvest of prosperity."

"Externally, the pound is standing firmly on its feet. Sterling is again in a position to play to the full its immensely important role as a reserve currency for the world."

The share of fixed investment in the United Kingdom's national production had risen steadily since 1952. In the year just ended, investment of all kinds took 20 per cent. of the United Kingdom's gross national product, compared with 16 per cent. eight years ago.

"Another good thing," the Chancellor continued, "is that this increased investment has included a massive effort in overseas investment, nearly the whole of it in the Common-wealth. Long-term investment overseas last year came to about £240,000,000, nearly double the rate obtaining eight years ago."

Turning to exports, the Chancellor said the decline he had foreseen occurred, but there had been some recovery by the year's end.

Mr Heathcoat Amory said: "Taken altogether, we have had a year in which much had been achieved. We have maintained a record level of investment and reached a new record level of consumption combined with near price stability and a very satisfactory balance of payments."

On the external side, it had been an exceptionally good year. The surplus on current account in the balance of payments was estimated at £455,000,000—far higher than in any year since the war, and may be the highest for many decades.

The year was very satisfactory because the current surplus was amply sufficient to pay for investments abroad and leave a healthy balance to improve the United Kingdom's monetary position.

The monetary position last year improved by more than £200,000,000.

Telling the House how the Exchequer had fared over the past year, the Chancellor said revenue was £5,480 million—£137,000,000 more than in the preceding year and £41,000,000 above the estimate.

Expenditure above the line was £5,103 million, which was £28,000,000 more than the estimate.

Advances for export credit guarantees had exceeded estimates by £18,000,000, mainly as a result of increased assistance to the Commonwealth.

The Chancellor said: "The output can be summarised as follows: above the line, a surplus of £377,000,000; below the line, a deficit of £559,000,000; so that, overall, the result which determines how much Government expenditure has to be met by borrowing was a deficit of £182,000,000, as compared with my estimate last year of £236,000,000."

Of Exchequer prospects for the year ahead, the Chancellor said:

"On the basis of existing rates of taxation, we have total revenue estimated at £5,620 million, against expenditure of £5,223 million, giving a surplus above the line of £397,000,000, or £20,000,000 more than the actual surplus last year."

The Chancellor estimated that payments below the line would be £23,000,000 more than were needed last year for the operations of the Export Credits Guarantee Department, mainly for loans. He expected to provide, for the first time, £20,000,000 for advances to colonial governments under recent legislation.

The Chancellor then reviewed the outlook for the coming year. The external prospect was "satisfactory". The current surplus on the balance of payments would certainly be a good deal smaller, but would reach a respectable level and be sufficient to cover investments abroad. "In this connection I expect in 1959 a larger outflow of capital on Government account than in recent years. This results partly from the decision we took at the Montreal conference to help still further the less-developed countries of the Commonwealth."

Turning to the gold reserves, the Chancellor said that the payment later in the year to the International Monetary Fund of the increased quota of £58,000,000, coupled with other factors, meant that the reserves would probably show some fall in 1959. Despite this, the year should be "a satisfactory year both for the balance of payments and for the external economic position generally".

Economic expansion would bring a higher import bill, and this must be matched by a rise in export earnings. "The conclusion I reach is that it is impossible to exaggerate the importance of our maintaining, and indeed improving, our competitive position through efficient investment and lower costs. This, indeed, to my mind is the key to our success in the future."

Mr Heathcoat Amory added that the physical possibility, both of capital equipment and of manpower, existed for an appreciable increase in United Kingdom production over its present level, and that was one of the basic pre-supposition in his Budget.

Discussing export prospects, the Chancellor said: "My expectation is that our total exports will continue at round about the present levels for a few months to come, and then, if our salesmen and business men continue to exploit their opportunities with energy, they should increase somewhat."

Production of goods and services was likely to rise in the coming months, following the trend since the third quarter of last year. But the rise was not likely to be rapid, and might slow down in the second half of the year.

The Chancellor said the rise in output might be proportionately greater than the rise in employment. Measures already taken

were having effect; the increase in hire-purchase sales and in private house building and the big growth in public-sector investment were three convincing examples.

"I have, therefore, thought seriously whether it is right to consider if further stimulus can be given to the economy through the Budget", the Chancellor went on. But before recommending stimulating measures, he had to ask himself how they could be justified—for example, from the point of view of the balance of payments.

He had concluded that "we can now think of a moderate increase in imports which is the natural accompaniment of the recovery in demand and production at home."

"If the renewed growth of production and trade went forward satisfactorily in the world as a whole, Britain would benefit from a stronger demand for exports and other services, provided we could give delivery at the right time and price."

The Chancellor continued: "My conclusion is that external considerations coincide with domestic ones in making it possible as well as desirable to accelerate the somewhat already slightly rising trend in production."

The Chancellor said the cost of living had been virtually stable now for almost a year, and he hoped all those concerned would realize the exceptional opportunity they now had to keep it so.

"If we do so, we shall secure two priceless advantages—first, our export prices will remain competitive in world markets, and secondly, social hardships and injustices, inevitably resulting from rising prices, will be avoided for the future."

"The possibility of securing these two advantages—indeed, the overwhelming need to secure them—have dominated my approach to the framing of this Budget."

The Chancellor stressed the need to improve the competitiveness of Britain's economy and to maintain a strong balance of payments. Exports must be competitive; costs and prices kept stable. The object of this Budget was to keep the cost of living steady, and to lower the cost of production, with a continuing high rate of industrial investment.

Emphasizing the necessity of avoiding overloading the economy, the Chancellor said he would seek, through the Budget, to give further limited and effective impetus to the expansion of Britain's economic activity.

"I can, therefore, now contemplate with safety some tax reductions that will lead to a fuller use of our resources without creating a dangerous pressure on the economy", Mr Heathcoat Amory then said.

There were four minor measures for relief from inland revenue taxes.

Gift insurance policies would be treated just like gifts of other kinds of property.

Corporation tax would be abolished.

Stamp duties on sea insurance policies would be abolished and subject only to a fixed duty of 6d.

Another small relief would concern the remuneration of the directors of director-controlled companies.

Mr Heathcoat Amory then turned to what he termed "my major Budget proposals."

"First, purchase tax:

"I propose to abolish purchase tax on commercial vehicle chassis...

"I propose to free replacement television tubes from tax....

"I propose to lighten the weight of purchase tax in general by reducing higher rates by one-sixth... the 60 per cent rate will, therefore, be reduced to 50 per cent, 30 per cent to 25 per cent, and 15 per cent to 12½ per cent".

The total cost of these reliefs which will operate from April 8 is £59,000,000 this year and £81,000,000 in the full year.

The tax on beer would be reduced from April 8 by a total of 48s a barrel—or about 2d a pint. This would cost the Exchequer about £40,000,000 in a full year.

Income-tax: A reduction of 9d in the standard rate and 6d in each of the other rates. The changes—costing £229,000,000 in a full year—would not be effective until June, because of the necessary revision of tax tables.

The strengthening of the United Kingdom's competitive position in world markets demanded continuous progress towards higher levels of investment, and the general effect of his proposals, said the Chancellor, would be to "stimulate the economy and, in the process to stimulate investment".

Investment and initial allowances: New mining works, now qualifying for 40 per cent, would qualify for 20 per cent investment allowance plus 20 per cent initial allowance. Capital expenditure on new agricultural and forestry building works would become entitled to an investment allowance of 10 per cent.

The Chancellor said the tax concessions would cost £295,000,000 this year.

Post-war credits: "I propose this year to start a comprehensive attack on this problem". The agreement for repayment would be lowered to 63 for men and 5 for women. This would cost an extra £35,000,000. More proposals might follow later in the year economic circumstances permitting. Beneficiaries with outstanding credits would be paid forthwith, and in future credits would be repaid on the death of the holder.

Post-war credits not eligible for repayment by October 1 would earn 2½ per cent compound interest from that date until repayment was made.

The Chancellor added: "I have decided upon a general restoration of investment allowances in respect of capital expenditure becoming due and payable after today. The rates for investment allowance for the main classes of assets will be 20 per cent for new plant and machinery and 10 per cent for expenditure on the construction of industrial buildings. These were the rates under the 1954 Finance Act.

"In addition, I propose that expenditure on new plant and machinery shall be eligible for a 1 per cent initial allowance, an expenditure on the construction of industrial buildings for a five per cent initial allowance".

The amounts due to building societies should carry interest from October 1 at 2½ per cent, free of tax.

The Chancellor said his changes would leave the sum below the line to be met by borrowing at £721,000,000 which represents the right balance between taxation and borrowing.

The Chancellor said: "Behind us is a year of solid achievement. Our economy is stronger and more firmly based than at any time since the end of the war. We have an opportunity now to resume steady rate of advance—not fit steam ahead, but steady ahead with confidence".

The Chancellor said it was not a "spending spree". Budget, he concluded: "I believe the measures I have proposed will bring benefits directly and indirectly every section of the community and encourage the nation to make the most of the opportunities that lie before us".

April 18, 1959

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"

—As You Like It.

TO the rest of the world, America is always presented as the land of opportunity. I suppose that, so long as there was unfettered laissez faire, this statement held true both in the realm of economics and in the sphere of politics. There have been persons who started out on a shoe-string and made enormous millions. There have been people born in the proverbial log cabin and destined one day to occupy the White House. In broad terms, these are generalisations we would have to go along with—the prideful American boast that those with ambition and drive, energy and courage, could make their way up as nowhere else in the world. Of course, like all generalisations, the statements are not quite true. For example, it will be only if Senator John Kennedy, as he threatens now to do, is elected President in 1960 that a Catholic would hold this highest office in the land. I am not sure that I will be able to give as glib an instance of where the economic aspirations of an American citizen have been circumscribed or stunted. What is more, strictly speaking, except that I thought I should like to embroider on the theme of America being the land of the free, my theme really is, not America, but India, though it is an American who provokes me to this particular discussion of the new land of opportunity; of this, later.

For the past several weeks, Calcutta has played host to the United States Small Industries Exhibit. We may recall that, in the early part of December, the first of what has apparently been planned as a series of four exhibits was inaugurated in New Delhi. Both at New Delhi and in respect of Calcutta, as complementary to the holding of the exhibit, the United States Department of Commerce sent out a Trade Mission to answer enquiries which might arise from the holding of the exhibits. When, through the courtesy of the United States Information Service, I had a look at the Delhi curtain raiser, I found myself enthusiastic about what was on show, but more than a bit puzzled as to its worth as far as India was concerned. After all, while many of the items of machinery on show could provide small industrialists with a profitable and lucrative business, it was crystal clear that the state of our foreign exchange reserves would not allow of any expenditure being incurred on the import of such equipment. I said as much to America friends in Delhi, and, in an enlightening though short discussion with Mr Howard Houston, TCM Director in India, I was able to have a glimmering of what the purpose of the exhibit could possibly be. Apart from propaganda for the United States, which it inevitably

would be, (mind you, the propaganda itself might have turned sour, if all that the exhibit did was to put on display wares easily available in God's own country, but which were almost for ever beyond the ability of India to afford), it was clear that the United States Department of Commerce was embarking on a specific programme of creating the climate and perhaps the opportunities for joint enterprises between American manufacturers and Indian entrepreneurs. It is, I am sure, no coincidence at all that the United States Department of Commerce is to bring out later this year a revised version of its brochure on the investment climate in this country. But this is very much by the way. The important thing is that the US Administration has seized the initiative in making it possible, as far as it lies in its power, to usher in a new era of cooperative enterprise where both partners thereof are not gigantic corporations, but rather the small and medium industrialists. Naturally, the motivating factor for such interest being shown would be American anxiety as is the concern in the rest of free world that democracy should thrive and prosper in India. But I was also certain that this factor by itself would not have exerted so powerful an influence as to evoke this many pronged attempt at inducing a greater measure of interest from and cooperation from American manufacturers. What the subsidiary reasons might be, I got an idea about in my talk with Mr Houston.

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First, we may deal with that aspect of the raison d'être of the exhibit which reveals a certain amount of enlightened self-interest on the part of America. Considerable emphasis has been placed, in the exhibit, on agriculture. I thought it was the limit when hymns of praise were sung about soya bean oil, and I was slightly amused to find doughnuts being eagerly offered. (In reading Mr Turner's speech at the annual general meeting of Hindustan Lever Limited, I have to revise my views about the scope that there might be of America being in a position to unload its surplus of soya bean oil as well as the capacity of India usefully to import the commodity in terms of Public Law 480; Mr Turner foresees a widening gap

between the indigenous production of vegetable oils and demand, and he has suggested that US surplus stocks of soya bean oil may, in the immediate future, be imported under Public Law 480. I add my voice to Mr Turner's in suggesting that negotiations be started and energetically pursued in this regard). The emphasis is on agriculture because, to a certain extent, by means of the exhibit, America might hope to make available from this surplus a much larger quantity of such things as wheat and soya bean oil. (However, I learnt with some amusement that there is some sort of agency in New Delhi, under American auspices, to propagate an increasing use of wheat and wheat products. After all, the North Indian citizen does not need to be converted to wheat, and I don't believe that the South Indian, or for that matter a Bengalee, could ever be persuaded by one grain to divert his food habit from rice to wheat). But this is not the sum and substance of the emphasis on agriculture, since a number of simple implements were also on show, as well as the machinery to make these. What this country has undoubtedly needed is an awareness of these small agricultural implements, for, more than what the Japanese method of rice cultivation will ever do to increase production, productivity, in terms

of man hours worked, will depend upon "modernising" farming practices in India.

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The other motivation for the official American attempt to whip up an enthusiasm for Indo-American joint enterprise is, I have inferred, the existence of a large cache of unused money which could be pressed into service in behalf of Indian development. I refer here to that element in the counterpart funds which are gathering in India under the Public Law 480 that is to be described as Cooley Amendment Funds. I do not have all the details about the Cooley Amendment, but, in broad terms, a portion of counterpart funds in respect of agreements under Public Law 480 is, in terms of the amendment, to be set apart for three specific uses. The three uses are: Loans to American enterprises operating in particular countries; loans to projects which would result in greater demand for US agricultural commodities; and loans to enterprises where there is cooperation as between American manufacturers on the one part and Indian entrepreneurs on the other part. It is, I believe, the snowballing funds lying to the credit of the Cooley Amendment which may have persuaded the US Administration to institute efforts whereby those funds would not lie waste, unused.

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Having thus given the background to the Small Industries Exhibit, I would like to introduce Mr Paul H. Brent, who is the leader of the US Trade Mission to Eastern India. You might remember that I said early in this article that it was an American who is responsible for my having chosen the particular topic I am dealing with; that American is Mr Brent. It happened last week that Mr

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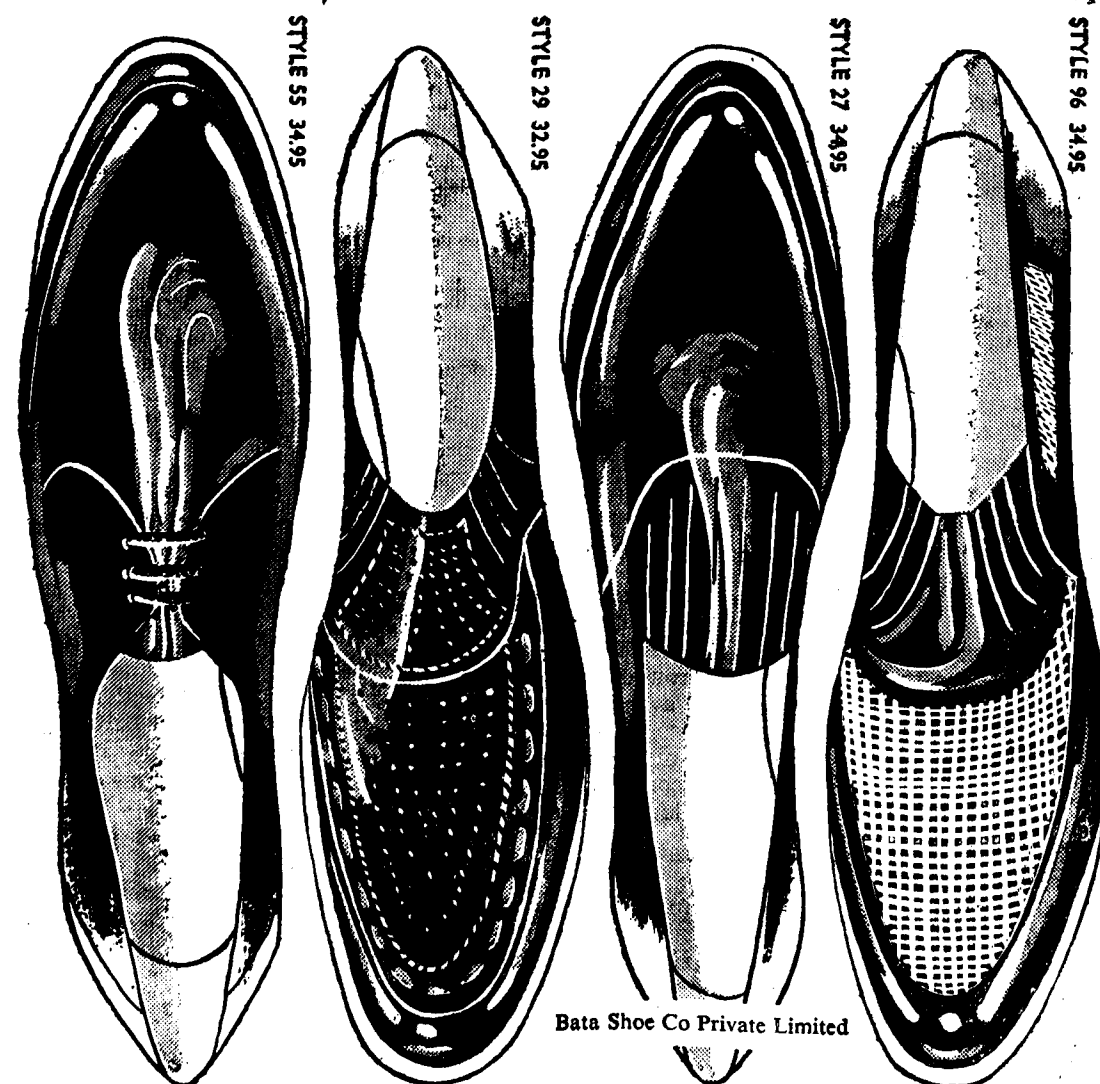
Style 55. Three-eyelet tie blucher, in brown or black, the long toe-line stressed by a mudguard. Supple leather sole.

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Style 27. In step-in style is this brown turned front casual with hidden gore and a mudguard. Supple leather sole.

Style 96. Nylon mesh adds an airy touch to this brown and beige combination in moccasin style. Cushonsoft sole.

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Brent, as a sort of farewell party and as returning the hospitality that he had enjoyed while in this part of India, invited a few friends to dinner at the Great Eastern. (The fact that it was a dry day perhaps infused the excellent culinary fare with added taste and flavour). Dinner over, Mr Brent made an impromptu speech which, of its sort, is certainly one of the best that I have heard. What he was trying to do was to share with us the impressions that he had gleaned during his brief—it was also his first—visit to this country.

(Strangely enough, six members out of 7 were seeing India for the first time). The burden of the theme that Mr Brent kept repeating again and again was that the opportunities for business in India were something enormous. In his mind's eye, he could visualise India as the new land of opportunities, whereas many of our own countrymen seem, with their ceaseless carping about taxes and the rest, to be oblivious to the unlimited scope for expansion that has been offered on a silver platter to the Indian industrialists and busi-

nessmen. Mr Brent said that he and the members of his team, knowing much more as they did about India, would talk much more about India when they got back home. The objective of the exhibit was to encourage the manufacture of American type machinery under licensing schemes in India. He was equally frank when he said that it was by no means enough that a few stray Americans got to know what India was really like, and insisted that it was up to the individual business men and industrialists to have the push and gumption which would enable the American counterparts to show greater interest in this country. Mr Brent had a few words to say on such things as India's need for better agriculture and the necessity for Indian shippers to maintain quality standards. He revealed that as many as 800 enquiries had been dealt with by his team, on subjects ranging from the manufacture of safety pins to various heavy machinery projects. Mr Brent emphasised that, in the final analysis, India's need would be of engineers since, without them, no industry could make headway. Then, after iterating once more that, if only Americans could be made aware of the opportunities in India, we could rely upon a greater measure of cooperative enterprises between the two countries, Mr Brent ended his speech most gracefully with folded arms in the gesture that is Namaste.

I am hoping that, in due course, a joint programme of manufacture in India under licensing arrangements will become a very significant part of the Indian economy. I am hoping, too, that the machinery for small industry will be available in time, so that, during the Third Plan, the expansion of ancillary industries, with their tremendous potential for employment, will be facilitated. Mr Brent's task force has done a gruelling job well and they deserve our thanks for the trouble they have taken.

In a compendious review of Far Eastern countries the Hon'ble Michael W. Turner, Chairman of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, has done real service to students of the economies of South East Asian countries with his penetrating observations on China. Than Mr Turner, I suppose there are few others fitted to speak with knowledge and authority about the significance of developments in this vast new country to the rest of Asia. Before I proceed, I might condense Mr Turner's remarks on China. It has been engaged on the great leap forward; both industrial and agricultural production have gone up tremendously; rural society, with its system of communes, is in process of being transformed; what has already been achieved is a challenge to the rest of Asia; a recent agreement with Russia makes it clear that there is no turning back on the road to greater industrialisation. Then, Mr Turner has stated:

"Few countries are more directly concerned (than Japan) with the emergence of China as an industrial power, as the Chinese mainland is Japan's most natural source for industrial raw materials, and the competition from China's manufactured goods in South East Asian countries is a threat to her export trade which seems likely to grow in intensity."

Mr Turner's comparison is as between Japan and China, but we would not be erring if we extended the comparison to include India. Indeed, while it is from the point of view of a threat to Japan's own trade that Mr Turner has fashioned his views, much more interesting to the world at large is the comparison between India and China as engaged in a competition for ridding the countries of age old poverty. Then, with India, too, emerging as an exporter of industrial goods, it will not be incorrect to say that the prospect of China being able to emerge as a large scale exporter of manufactures constitutes a threat to India's foreign exchange earnings—and, therefore, to all of our planned endeavours, since a diminution in exchange earnings will restrict our ability to import capital goods from abroad. Now, I wonder whether China can actually set out to be a large scale exporter of manufactures, such that Japan and India would find their economies adversely affected. For, Russia in the past and the East European countries have possessed considerable capacity for manufactured goods. It would have been easy for them, as it will be easy for China, to impose greater austerity on internal consumption so as to make possible a variety of dumping, which could upset the world markets. Except in stray instances, the extent of dumping so far has been very small. For, the fact of the matter is, as both Poland and Hungary have shown, that there is a limit to the deprivation that the subject of even communist countries will undergo. There is always the last straw which will break the camel's back; to mix a metaphor there is always the final forced sacrifice imposed which will make the worm turn. So, while, academically speaking, it would require nothing more than an edict from on top for Communist countries to dump goods in the world markets, I am not sure that, except for stray assaults, the Communists would wish to do battle in this arena of world trade. Perhaps, after a few years, when there is greater relative satisfaction with his own lot on the part of the denizen of a Communist country, you might see a real threat emerging to the democracies. But, until then, while we cannot afford to be complacent, I do not think we need to plan on an undue disturbance of the equilibrium in Far East trade. What Mr Turner might say next year in this context should be extremely interesting.

EAVERSDROPPER

Indian Finance

April 18, 1959

GATEWAY GOSSIP

I reported two weeks ago, that venerable Gateway citizen, Sir Homi Mody, seems to have made his mind to divest himself of any of the chores that have been a lot for the past many years. The reader will recollect that I reported this as Gateway gossip coming to my ken. It was at a rumour at that stage, but a last week yielded some evidence pointing to the possibility that, in fact, Sir Homi might be girding his loins for entering into the political arena. At any rate, it is a fact that he has stepped down from his office as President of the Employers' Federation of India. His step shows the measure of Sir Homi's withdrawal from his heretofore interests, since a man could not lightly give up an office which he has held ever since the institution of an organisation. It is as Sir Homi and Sir Edward Meston, who together, some 26 years ago, conceived the need of a body which would act as the outthrust, as it were, of employers. In the years since then, when Sir Homi has gone on from success to success, the work done by the Employers' Federation has been of importance and usefulness. It is to be hoped that Sir Homi's successor will give the same kind of inspiring lead that has distinguished the first quarter of a century of the Employers' Federation of India.

To return to Sir Modi, and his self-acknowledged swan song, I seem to sense a bias already existing in favour of the politics that, as he whispered about, he is likely to take up in his new found time. For, his address delivered at the annual general meeting of the Employers' Federation has a perceptible balance between that which directly affects the Federation and that which directly affects Sir Homi.

First, Sir Homi as a politician. Although it is economics he deals with, his assessment of Indian planning has the hall marks of an electioneering stint addressed to those who do not favour the way in which planning has so far been conducted in this country. Thus, during the past year, Sir Homi points out that, though production is a whole improved, declines were registered in certain commodities and manufactures; that the employment situation has noticeably worsened; that consumption goods industries are in a tight corner; that costs of production in most industries have become unduly high; that it is the fiscal and legislative measures which are responsible for this increase in costs; that the capacity to save and invest has been crippled by taxation; that the rigmarole of controls renders difficult the business like functioning of enterprise; and that the adoption of modern techniques is being obstructed. Now, the facts as they are given are irrefutable. But, surely, there is no need

Employers' Federation

to rub it in. After all, the most important fact, though it does not relate to the year past, is that India has no alternative to planning for its future; Sir Homi himself has repeatedly stated that no one questions the concept of a planned economy. That planning itself has become necessary because you might say that the masses of the Indian population are in a ferment; they are in a hurry to see their lot improved; the freedom that we have won means little to them because they are still slaves to poverty. Government, in recognition of this urgency to deal as best as they can with the problem of securing a higher standard of life for the poverty-stricken millions, have inevitably to add to their revenues by taxation. So the fiscal, legislative and taxation measures have been inevitable, and I am afraid that, for better or worse, Indian industry must learn to base whatever development it is capable of or willing to undertake upon the hard fact of high taxation.

However, as far as Sir Homi's point that taxation cripples the capacity to save and invest is concerned, as an individual, with the imposts of recent years, I have perforce to complain that room for incentive or initiative—without which enterprise in an individual capacity becomes impossible—has been pitifully reduced. So far, Government's tax efforts do follow the general pattern of providing incentive for industry while proving irksome to individuals. It is high time that some relief was offered to the poor tax payer.

We have, then, Sir Homi's comments on planning. Here, too, Sir Homi's grouse is that realities have been conveniently overlooked and that such a philosophy of planning "cannot but place the country into recurring difficulties with regard to its internal and external resources". Sir Homi admits that, in recent years, considerable accomplishment is to India's credit. Sir Homi's point essentially is that lessons of the past cannot be ignored: "It is essential that our planners should squarely and fairly face whatever difficulties have been encountered or mistakes that have been made in the process".

The rest of Sir Homi's speech is connected mainly with developments in the labour field during the year. Two Codes for regulating relations between employers and workers were formed. Firstly, there is the Code of discipline and this is deemed to have come into force from the middle of last year. He says, "The basic principles are a just recognition by employers and workers of their rights and responsibilities and a willing discharge of both their obligations consequent on such recognition". We have now to wait and see whether this attempt to ensure harmonious conditions will prove to be successful. The second Code "lays

down certain basic principles for maintaining harmonious relations between the various labour units". But, as we have seen in the past, inter-union rivalries are rife, and there is little point in expecting agreements between employers and employees to be effective when there is such dissension within the body of the workers themselves.

Obviously, there is a crying need for workers to be educated, so that unscrupulous politicking for power will not be countenanced by the labour force. It is to be devoutly wished, as Sir Homi has hoped, that there will emerge, in the trade union field, "a government of the workers, by the workers and for the workers".

BOMBAY REVIEW



THE SECRET RESERVES OF MR. K.

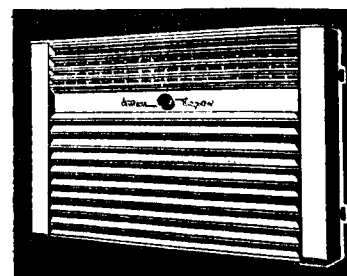
Mr. K. knows that he can easily withstand the nervous strain and rush of every busy day, because he replenishes his reserves of vitality through deep, sound, restful sleep—in the soothing coolness of his 'Crystal' conditioned bedroom.

Keep Cool with a

Crystal trimline ROOM AIR CONDITIONER

Only the 'Crystal' gives you all these advantages:

- Over one ton cooling capacity
- Protrusion of less than three inches into the room
- Universally adjustable air-flow
- Voltas' unrivalled after-sale service that never lets you down



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VOLTAS

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Remember, more 'Crystals' are bought than any other room air conditioner

VOLTAS LIMITED

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Ahmedabad • Secunderabad • Lucknow • Bhopal • Jaipur
Nagpur • Coimbatore • Chandigarh

THE SECRET RESERVES OF MR. K. He's going ahead fast, and he's a very busy young man. Every moment of his day is filled with business calls, conferences, important deals. Yet, Mr. K. stays active and alert the whole day through.

For alert Mr. K's Secret

Please see announcement opposite



BOMBAY REVIEW

The inroads which increasing international competition is making into Indian exports of cotton textiles is one of the most serious problems with which the industry is affected at present. The threat to this, one of the leading industries in the country has taken a serious turn with the disappearance of the advantage of low prices for cotton, which the industry has been enjoying and on the basis of which it had built up its exports. In the absence of other compensating factors, to raise the competitiveness of Indian textiles, high price for cotton is a definite disadvantage for the industry.

The growth of the textile industry, in the erstwhile importing countries and the emergence of subsidised competition especially from China are the main features of the altered picture of the cotton textile industry and trade in the world. In this situation, the problem of regaining the lost ground

in the international market becomes all the more difficult for the industry to solve with its own resources.

Mr Kasturbhai Lalbhai, laid his finger on the core of the textile problem when he pointed out, that the difficulties with which the textile industry is afflicted, both in the foreign market and the internal market, stem from the phenomenon of cost inflation. While therefore, it is necessary that the cost of production in the industry should be brought down, there are definite limits set to such reduction in the existing situation. The lack of co-ordinated relation between wages of labour and labour productivity is, an anomalous feature of the cost structure.

Housing

The Housing Board came under heavy fire at the hands of the opposition in the legislative Assembly,

Cotton Textiles

bly, when the working of that body came up for discussion. There was widespread dissatisfaction at the working of the Board expressed by members on either side though, so far the opposition was concerned it was a case of virulent attack for failure in stepping up the pace of housing construction.

Though charges of favouritism, nepotism and corruption were freely hurled at the Government by the communist members, the most effective critic of the Government was Mr F. M. Pinto the PSP member of the Assembly. Mr Pinto compared the snail's pace in the construction of new hutments with the tremendous progress which foreign governments such as the USA, England and Japan were making in the same field. The existence of unutilised funds for housing gave much valid ground for such criticism against the Government. For, it was pointed out that only about 54 per cent of the total allotment for housing was spent leaving a balance of 46 per cent unspent, in respect of which interest had accumulated up to June of Rs 4.77 lakhs for which the Government are liable.

A plea was also made by members belonging to all the parties in the house for a general reduction of rent since it was believed that the Board was making enormous profits in its activities. There was also demand from Congress members themselves for more fund for building houses in the city. While the existence of a vast population of pavement dwellers in the city would warrant more funds for housing to meet the growling demand for accommodation it is doubtful whether the entire demand could be met within the limits of the city itself which is already heavily congested. The development of new townships around the city would offer the best solution to the acute congestion and resulting shortage of housing accommodation.

It was one of the points agreed to by the members of the opposition that the affairs of the Housing Board were not conducted or managed in the best fashion and that it was necessary that an enquiry should be instituted into its working. The need for the present vast organisation was itself questioned by one member it being pointed out that there was much of redundancy and superfluity in this in view of the fact that the construction work was entrusted to contractors.

The inability of the Minister in charge to provide adequate answers for all the points raised by the opposition members made him the victim of the speaker's mild rebuke for what he termed the amazing indifference of the Minister. The speaker also took objection to the undue delay in the submission of the administration report, and the programme, budget and the sche-

dule of the staff of the Housing Board.

Road Development

Presiding over the annual dinner of the Indian Institute of Road Transport, Mr Raj Bahadur, Union Minister of State for Transport and Communications, stressed the importance of road transport in the country. That road transport has immense scope for development is a fact that is widely recognised; but a combination of unfavourable factors, such as restrictions on motor transport operations, distance restrictions, limited load factor, illiberal issue of permits etc had greatly restricted the role of road motor transport in the country. It is really anomalous that these restrictions should be persisted with in spite of the increasing demand for road transport in the country.

The absence of a well-developed automobile industry is another limitation that detracts considerably from the utility of road transport in the country. The automobile industry is not yet completely developed being dependent on imports for some components and spare parts. The development of the road transport is therefore contingent on the further growth of an indigenous automobile industry self-sufficient unto itself, in respect of all the components.

The self-financing character of road transport is another consideration that urges more concentrated attention on the development of road transport. In this connection Mr Raj Bahadur pointed out that the net yield from road transport in 1958-59, was about Rs 60 crores. Mr Raj Bahadur has therefore suggested that road development should be promoted by a fund consisting of the surplus accretions, and a matching grant, of equal amount. Considering the importance of road transport for economic development of the country, the creation of such a fund for the development of road transport should not be grudged.

It also augurs well for the development of road transport in the country that the Government of India has begun to take keener interest in the development of road transport, as would be evidenced by the setting up of the Inter-State Transport Commission, the Masani Committee etc. Road development had, of course had a rather step-motherly treatment under the Second Plan, the whole emphasis on transport development under the Second Plan having fallen on railways and shipping. However Mr Raj Bahadur had indicated that allocations under the Third Plan would be much larger than under the Second Plan and therefore it would be possible to look forward to more rapid development in the years ahead.

GATEWAY NOTES

April 18, 1959

WORLD OF COTTON

Futures Weak: Spot Firm

WHILE the Spot section of the Bombay Cotton market continued to rule firm due to persistent mill buying, futures suffered a sharp setback from the recent high levels. With upcountry markets reporting easier conditions, bulls were inclined to liquidate their holdings, while bears were in no mood to cover.

Early in the week, it was reported that Vijay cotton would be tendered in Ahmerabad against the maturing Kalyan April contract and that the chances of these tenders passing the survey were not bleak. With only two more weeks left for the maturity of the Jharilla May contract, these rumours induced a wave of liquidation in Bombay. Moreover, advices from Saurashtra and elsewhere were also discouraging.

The Spot section, however, continued to rule firm. With mills buying selected varieties, the market improved. Digvijay, Vijay and Surti varieties were quoted well above the ceiling with others rising in sympathy.

On the export front, not much business was reported done. Small lots of the usual growths were bought.

In the foreign section, importers evinced only moderate enquiry in Egyptians, Sudanese and East African varieties.

KARACHI COTTON MARKET

In contrast to the easy trend noticed last week, the Karachi cotton futures market ruled fully steady during the week under review. A limited volume of buying and some export demand led to a modest improvement in prices.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON MARKET

Better activity was reported on the Alexandria cotton futures market. There was renewed demand from India. Rumours, that negotiations were going on between Egypt and East Germany for enabling the latter to lift more cotton from the former in exchange for heavy industrial equipment, imparted some strength to the market.

Although, in general, export demand was not encouraging, India bought in fair volume against 30,000 bales of Egyptian growths allowed to be imported by the mills recently. Shipments, during the current season till the 18th March, were 511,612 bales of 720 lbs each as against 412,762 bales in the corresponding period last season. The variety-wise details of shipments this season were (in bales):—Karnak 65,173 bales; Menoufi 288,680; Giza/30 16,086; Den-

dera 39,464; Ashmouni 95,553 and others 6,656. Total 511,612 bales.

The demand was active for Sudanese cotton and India figured as the principal buyer. Accordingly, auctions witnessed good interest and turnover was encouraging.

Values of East African varieties rose sharply and offerings grew very scarce. This situation was due to continued good demand and the marked reduction in crop estimates.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Prices on the Liverpool cotton futures market showed a mixed trend. The near-month continued under liquidation pressure at limits; but new crops showed improvement with trade covering and some mill fixations on smaller entries and larger repossession in the United States 1958 loan. Trading was, however, generally quiet. The Sudan contract ruled quiet and unchanged.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

Values on the New York cotton futures market moved up on buying by New Orleans interest and trade support, being influenced by optimism regarding export and expectation of higher export subsidy. News of higher cotton consumption also favourably affected sentiment.

CLOTH AND PIECEGOODS

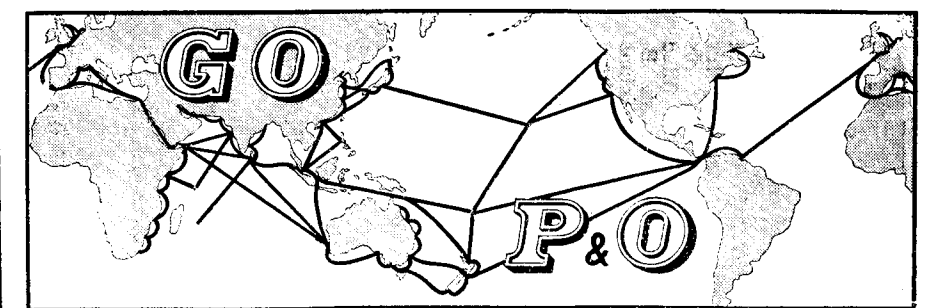
Fairly active conditions prevailed in the Bombay Cloth market. While the export section was able to maintain the previous week's level of activity, the offtake in the domestic sector was rather encouraging.

In the superfine categories of cloth, seasonal goods were in fair demand. There was a slight increase in the prices of certain special varieties of cloth. Reports are, that the stocks with the mills as well as the trade have declined by a substantial quantity.

On the export front, Hong Kong was reported to have booked small quantities, while moderate business was put through with Singapore and Bangkok. Ceylon continued to be quiet, while no appreciable business was done with Burma. It is reported that the validity of the licences, issued by the Burmese Government under PL/480, has been extended up to the end of August. Further business was reported done with Indonesia in lower qualities. Saudi Arabia accounted for small quantities. There are expectations in the market that Sudan will enter the market before long.

Mr J. Vyoral, Technical and commercial director of Bata Shoe Company Private Ltd., has been appointed the managing director of the Company from April, 1959.

Prior to joining the Indian Bata Company in 1955, Mr Vyoral has had many years of service with different Bata Companies overseas. Mr Vyoral succeeds Mr J. F. Bartos who is due to retire next year.



WE MUST LOOK AHEAD

Despite the depression I am confident there is a great and profitable future for shipping

"WISELY improve the present. It is thine. Go forth to meet the shadowy future, without fear", quoted the P & O's Chairman, Sir William Currie, from the poet Longfellow, when he addressed his stockholders at the Company's Annual General Meeting.

"Twelve months ago", said Sir William, "the shipping slump was already with us and there is as yet no sign of any improvement. The level of tramp shipping freight rates has a material bearing on our Group profits. The tonnage of dry cargo ships available in the world has increased from 59 million gross tons at the end of 1949 to 78 million gross tons at the end of 1953. The supply of ships has outstripped the demand, and until the position is rectified, tramp freight rates must remain depressed. The investment allowance has reduced the taxation charge from 50 per cent. of the profits in 1954 to 35 per cent. in 1958, in which year it had the effect of doubling the amount of retained profits."

ORIENT & PACIFIC LINES

Speaking of the Orient and Pacific Lines service, the Chairman said that a service had been planned from the Pacific ports of North America to Japan and the East. They had great hopes for the future of tourism in the Pacific. There had been a remarkable increase in travel through that area in the last five years, the bulk of which originated in America.

FLAG DISCRIMINATION

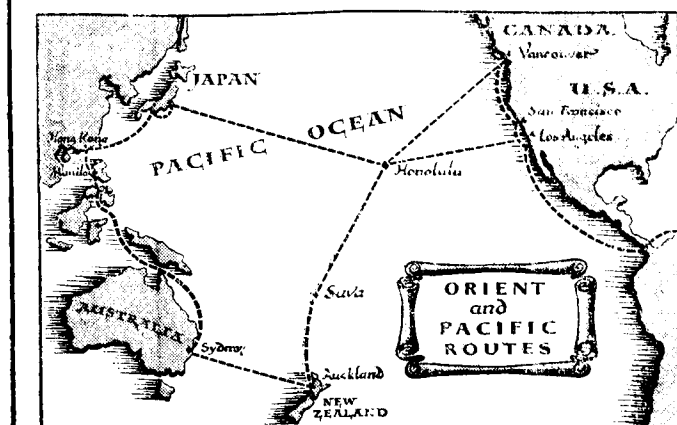
Referring to the present depression, he said that many foreign ships were receiving aid from their Governments, the most dangerous threat being discrimination by Governments, which often closed the door to ships of other flags by reserving cargoes for their own ships.

"Transport by sea is the cheapest form of movement", but a continuation of flag discrimination by the Governments which now practise it will inevitably lead to other nations adopting the same methods, with a resultant increase in the cost of goods to the consumer. If we and others of the traditional maritime countries decided that all our imports were to be carried in our own flag ships, a one way traffic with ships returning empty would result which would be most expensive and a grievous waste of tonnage. In an industry which is essentially international and which is affected by so many different and changing circumstances, economic and political, and in many cases sudden, it is impossible to prophesy what the future may hold. But the shipping industry has faced recessions before and, with the support of Government and the public, will weather this one.

THE OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE

"British shipping was not built up from pessimism—if it had been we would not have survived the first world war.

"We are a nation of seafarers; British shipping has given indispensable service to the nation in peace and in war and it must continue to do so. We must look ahead. Our policy hitherto has been to rebuild our fleets after the war and to seek new outlets for shipping enterprise in the trade of the world. The morale of those who serve in our ships is high and they have fine ships to operate. I am confident that there is a great and profitable task for shipping in the future and that we as a Group are well equipped to meet the changing needs of world trade and to play our part in its development."



This is an extract from the Chairman's address, copies of which together with the Annual Report, can be obtained from the Secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, 122 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.3.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Established 7th September, 1906)

Capital Authorised, Issued & Subscribed Rs. 5,50,00,000
Capital Paid-up - - - - - Rs. 3,00,00,000
Reserve Fund - - - - - Rs. 3,10,00,000

Head Office: MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Branches in the principal cities of India

BRANCHES OUTSIDE INDIA:

LONDON—17, Moorgate, London E.C. 2.
ADEN. DAR-ES-SALAAM. JINIA. KAMPALA. KARACHI.
MOMBASA. NAIROBI. OSAKA. SINGAPORE. TOKYO.

DIRECTORS:

Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Baromet, G.B.E., K.C.I.E., Chairman.
Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai. Mr. A. D. Shroff.
Mr. Ramnivas Ramnair. Mr. Madanmohan Mangaldas.
Mr. Bhagvandas C. Mehta. Mr. N. K. Petigara.
Mr. Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey. Mr. Jugmohan Prasad Goenka.

Every Description of Banking Business Undertaken.
T. R. LALWANI, General Manager.

ALLAHABAD BANK

LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1865

Affiliated to

The Chartered Bank

CLEARING AND FORWARDING OF GOODS TO DESTINATIONS UP COUNTRY IS UNDERTAKEN BY THE BANKS' CALCUTTA OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE, CALCUTTA

14, India Exchange Place.

BURRA BAZAR BRANCH

35, Jamunlal Bajaj Street.

COLLEGE ST. MARKET BRANCH

224/5, Cornwallis Street.

SHAMBAZAR BRANCH

125, Cornwallis Street.

SOUTH CALCUTTA BRANCH

III, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Road.

M. J. MacLaren,
General Manager.

THE BAREILLY CORPORATION (BANK), LIMITED

THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended 31st December, 1958. The Auditors' report is also annexed.

The Net Profit for the year including Rs. 386.47 brought forward from the previous year amounts to

Rs. 81,546.64	Rs. 81,546.64
Rs. 42,000.00	Rs. 42,000.00
Rs. 2,500.00	Rs. 2,500.00
Rs. 4,110.00	Rs. 4,110.00
Rs. 6,000.00	Rs. 6,000.00
Rs. 22,293.00	Rs. 22,293.00
Rs. 2,279.00	Rs. 2,279.00
Rs. 2,364.64	Rs. 2,364.64
Rs. 81,546.64	Rs. 81,546.64

The Directors recommend that the following appropriations be made out of the aforesaid amount:—

- To provision for income-tax
- To transfer to Gratuity Fund
- To payment of dividends at 6 per cent per annum (less income-tax) on Preference 'A' Shares
- To payment of dividends at 6 per cent per annum (free of income-tax) on Preference 'B' Shares
- To payment of dividends at 43 per cent per annum (free of income-tax) on Deferred Shares
- To carry forward to next year's account

NOTE:—Shri Sri Ram Khanna, Chairman being unable to attend the meeting has not signed the Report.

The Bank's business was satisfactory during the year. The deposits have increased by more than Rs. 6 lacs and on account of the competition of bigger banks in the matter of deposit rates we also had to offer higher rates to fall in line with them. Thus you will find that payment under the head 'Interest on deposits' has considerably increased.

During the year a charter of demands was served upon the Bank on behalf of its employees for increase in their pay and allowances etc. In order to maintain harmonious relations between the Bank and its staff we settled the dispute by private negotiations and it has cost the Bank about Rs. 28,000/- in the shape of increase in salaries and dearness allowance and payment of bonus. You will notice that although the gross earnings of the Bank have increased by more than Rs. 53,000/- but the net profit has declined on account of the heavy increase in establishment expenses as mentioned before and we are obliged to reduce the dividend on ordinary and deferred shares. It is hoped that with the cooperation of the staff, better results would be attained in the current year.

The shareholders will be glad to know that it is now for the first time after November, 1951, when there was a steep fall in the prices of Government Securities due to the increasing of Bank Rate by the Reserve Bank of India, that the market value of our investments in Government Securities exceeds their book-value as shown in the Balance Sheet.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.		Figures for the current year.		Figures for the previous year.		PROPERTY AND ASSETS.		Figures for the current year.		Figures for the previous year.	
		Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.			Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
1. CAPITAL:						1. CASH:					
20,000 'A' Class 6% Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each	2,00,000.00			2,00,000.00		Bank of India (including foreign currency notes)		11,11,866.96		11,04,934.18	
20,000 'B' Class 6% Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 10 each	2,00,000.00			2,00,000.00		(i) In India—On current account		2,80,980.80		1,77,749.48	
59,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each	5,90,000.00			5,90,000.00		(ii) Outside India		13,00,626.00		4,00,000.00	
1,000 Deferred Shares of Rs. 10 each	10,000.00			10,000.00		(iii) Money AT CALL AND SHORT NOTICE		Nil		15,90,905.80	
						4. INVESTMENTS (at or below cost):		Nil		Nil	
						(i) Securities of the Central and State Governments and other Trustee Securities including Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments:		42,735.75		43,701.75	
						(ii) Shares:		74,632.98		87,860.60	
						Face Value		Rs. 45,350.00		49,64,314.72	
						Market Value		Rs. 44,38,376		44,24,429.36	
						Preference Shares fully paid		42,735.75		43,701.75	
						Ordinary Shares fully paid		74,632.98		87,860.60	
						Note:—Market value of shares costing Rs. 1,17,368.73 is Rs. 79,494.		24,750.00		24,750.00	
						(iii) Debentures of Rs. 24,750/-		Nil		Nil	
						(iv) Other investments		Nil		Nil	
						(v) Gold		45,66,548.09		51,20,627.07	
						Advances:		61,31,654.83		58,54,451.12	
						(i) Other than bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the auditors:		Nil		Nil	
						(ii) Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts etc.		56,57,223.96		52,13,743.93	
						(iii) In India		Nil		Nil	
						(iv) Outside India		Nil		Nil	
						(v) Bills discounted and purchased (excluding Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments).		4,74,430.97		6,40,707.19	
						(vi) Payable in India		Nil		Nil	
						(vii) Payable outside India		61,31,654.83		58,54,451.12	
						6. BILLS RECEIVABLE BEING BILLS FOR COLLECTION as per contra:		9,88,418.73		9,07,829.36	
						(i) Payable in India		Nil		Nil	
						(ii) Payable outside India		9,88,418.73		9,07,829.36	
						7. DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS:		36,726.58		36,726.58	
						Fixed Deposits and Cash Certificates		Rs. 1,838.58		Rs. 1,838.58	
						Savings Bank Deposits		Rs. 1,745.00		Rs. 1,745.00	
						Current Accounts, Contingency Accounts etc.		3,591.58		3,591.58	
						8. BORROWING FROM OTHER BANKING COMPANIES, AGENTS, ETC.:		77,153.61		74,201.08	
						(i) In India		3,871.09		3,351.47	
						(ii) Outside India		81,024.70		77,552.55	
						9. FURNITURE AND FIXTURES less depreciation:		272.27		398.94	
						Total cost upto 31-12-57		80,752.43		77,153.61	
						Additions during the year		Rs. 38,628.61		38,628.61	
						Less depreciation:		Rs. 2,857.82		39,266.00	
						Upto 31-12-57		41,486.43		38,525.00	
						For the year		70,396.00		67,356.21	
						10. OTHER ASSETS, INCLUDING SILVER:		19,541.19		18,261.19	
						(i) Interest accrued on investments		13,238.77		30,403.26	
						(ii) Stationery and Stamps in hand as certified by the Managing Director		1,07,300.66		1,48,772.25	
						(iii) Income-tax advance under Section 18-A		256.25		256.25	
						(iv) Income-tax deducted at source		1,724.02		1,724.02	
						(v) Life Policies		Rs. 14,165.35		Rs. 14,165.35	
						(vi) Sundry Debtors		Rs. 331.63		Rs. 331.63	
						(vii) Vehicles		Rs. 115.00		Rs. 115.00	
						Cost upto 31-12-57		Rs. 14,381.98		Rs. 14,381.98	
						Additions during the year		Rs. 9,909.35		10,803.98	
						Less sales during the year		Rs. 894.63		2,16,032.89	
						Less depreciation:		4,256.00		2,69,305.16	
						Upto 31-12-57		4,21,001.00		4,21,001.00	
						For the year		Nil		Nil	
						11. NON-BANKING ASSETS ACQUIRED IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS:		1,50,88,839.30		1,43,29,312.37	
						(As certified by the Managing Director Estimated realisable value Rs. 3,50,000.00)		4,21,001.00		4,21,001.00	
						12. PROFIT AND LOSS		Nil		Nil	
						TOTAL		1,50,88,839.30		1,43,29,312.37	

PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES.

- (i) Debts considered good in respect of which the Banking Company is fully secured
- (ii) Debts considered good for which the Banking Company holds no other security than the personal security of the debtors
- (iii) Debts considered good secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors
- (iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad, not provided for
- (v) Debts due by directors or officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons.
- (vi) Debts due by companies or firms in which the directors of the Banking Company are interested as directors, partners or Managing Agents or in the case of private companies as members
- (vii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances made at any time during the year to the Directors or Managers or Officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons:
- (viii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the directors of the Banking Company are interested as directors, partners or Managing Agents or in the case of private companies as members
- (ix) Due from Banking Companies

Figures for the current year.		Figures for the previous year.	
Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
2,23,703.96	55,31,761.53	3,75,285.97	50,70,174.64
1,08,679.74	46,529.11	1,07,707.06	62,710.63
1,42,047.27	75,311.52	1,57,714.16	78,345.18
Nil	3,621.70	Nil	2,513.48
4,74,430.97	56,57,223.86	6,40,707.19	52,13,743.93
Nil	Nil	Nil	4,087.19
6,679.58	16,260.16	4,908.28	19,887.75
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8,565.15	21,551.35	7,602.15	20,941.63
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BAREILLY CORPORATION (BANK), LIMITED, BAREILLY.

We have audited the annexed Balance Sheet of THE BAREILLY CORPORATION (BANK) Limited, Bareilly, as at 31st December, 1958 and also the annexed Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended that date in which are incorporated the returns of 4 branches audited by us and the unaudited returns of 12 branches not visited by us.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, read with the provisions to Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 211 and Sub-section (5) of Sections 211 and 227 of the Companies Act, 1956, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are not required to be and are not drawn up in accordance with the Sixth Schedule of the Companies Act, 1956. The accounts are, therefore, drawn up in conformity with forms 'A' and 'B' of the Third Schedule to the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

We report that:—

- (a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;
- (b) The transactions of the Bank, which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank;
- (c) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our audit have been received from the Branches of the Bank;
- (d) The Bank's Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account and the returns;
- (e) In our opinion and to the best of our knowledge and information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give the information required by the Companies Act, 1956, in the manner so required for banking companies and on such basis the said Balance Sheet read along with the notes appearing thereon, gives a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Bank as at 31st December, 1958 and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the profit for the year ended upon that date.

Dated, 4th March, 1959.

R. S. GUPTA & CO.
Chartered Accountants.

THE BAREILLY CORPORATION (BANK), LIMITED BALANCE SHEET—(Contd.)

Profit & Loss Account for the Year ended 31st December, 1958

EXPENDITURE	Figures for the current year Rs. nP.	Figures for the previous year 31-12-57 Rs. nP.	INCOME (less provision made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions).	Figures for the current year 31-12-58 Rs. nP.	Figures for the previous year 31-12-57 Rs. nP.
1. Interest paid on deposits, borrowings etc.	3,68,185.51	3,19,914.55	1. Interest and Discount	6,33,413.88	5,76,299.57
2. Salaries, Allowances, Provident Fund and Bonus for the year 1957 (include Rs. 14,950/- paid to Managing Director towards Salary, Allowances, Provident Fund, Directors' Meeting Fees and use of Bank's Car)	2,58,300.74	2,30,492.47	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	1,30,912.22	1,32,717.76
3. Directors' and Local Committee Members' Fees and Allowances	2,067.24	1,940.93	3. Net Profit on sale of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other assets	Nil	Nil
4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting etc.	21,714.35	22,066.45	4. Net Profit on revaluation of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other assets	Nil	Nil
5. Law Charges	1,615.70	1,934.45	5. Income from non-banking assets and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets (net receipts)	11,188.37	16,163.96
6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps	16,750.85	16,603.37	6. Other Receipts	13,878.96	10,684.58
7. Auditors' Fees	900.00	900.00	7. Loss, if any	Nil	Nil
8. Depreciation on and repairs to the Banking Company's property	7,892.77	7,972.69			
9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisements etc.	15,349.67	18,196.53			
10. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets	Nil	Nil			
11. Other Expenditure	15,456.43	15,636.72			
12. Balance of Profit (subject to taxation)	81,160.17	1,00,207.71			
Total Rs.	7,89,393.43	7,35,865.87	Total Rs.	7,89,393.43	7,35,865.87

Note:—Figures of the previous year have been recast to make them comparable with the current year.

Note:—Shri Sri Ram Khanna, Chairman being unable to attend the meeting has not signed the Accounts.

BALRAM SHARMA,
Chairman of the meeting.

GIRISH KUMAR CAPOOR,
Managing Director.

NAWAL KISHORE
NARAIN PRASAD ASTHANA
PREM CHANDRA CAPOOR } Directors.

HARISH KUMAR,
Dy. Managing Director.

I. B. SAXENA,
Accounts-in-charge.

GATEWAY
MARKETSFirm Trend in
Oils and Oilseeds

THE markets for both Oils and Oilseeds continued to present a firm front, although higher levels attracted some profit-taking towards the close. The Government's announcement with regard to the export quotas for khardiseed, nigerseed and their oils served only to aggravate the bullish undertone; but traders were inclined to rule out the possibility of much business.

So far as exports of these commodities are concerned, the outlook is considered to be far from encouraging. There has been poor enquiry from abroad for quite some time in view of the fact that Indian prices tend to be out of parity with world rates. For instance, Indian khardiseed is nominally indicated in the UK at about £40 per ton as against £35 for the South African variety. In nigerseed and niger oil, too, prices are not likely to be workable; but the exporters are awaiting the latest quotations. So far as kardi oil is concerned, Australia is expected to evince some interest as judged by its purchases last year. A clear idea of the prospects will, however, be available only after a few days.

In the Groundnut section, sentiment remained bullish with the arrivals remaining poor in relation to the steady demand from

the crushers and vanaspati manufacturers.

In the Castorseed section, there was an improvement in sentiment following reports regarding exports of castor oil. With the claims of business for about 300 tons with the USA at 12.50 to 12.70 cents per pound for commercial oil, hopes revived that the American demand would be more active in the near future, especially in view of its lower stock and the reduced offerings from Brazil. Rumours of business with the Communist countries also imparted strength to the market. While fears of larger arrivals of the new crop in Gujerat and Hyderabad tended to check the advance in prices, the absence of the expected improvement in this respect helped the rally towards the close.

Trading in the Linseed section was active. While the market was initially hesitant on account of the fears of an improved inflow of the new crop in the growing areas, hopes of an early issue of tenders for linseed oil by Australia prompted support towards the close.

Trading in the Cottonseed section was a tame affair with prices moving within a narrow range. For the first three months of the current year, castor oil exports from Bombay have totalled 1,764 tons; groundnut oil 1,009 tons; linseed oil 803 tons; sesame oil 90 tons and rape and mustard oil 65 tons.

Among oilseeds exports during March, groundnut HPS accounted for 759 tons and sesame 43 tons. Thus, for the first three months of the year, groundnut HPS exports have amounted to 3,825 tons; sesame 80 tons; niger 737 tons and khardiseed 6 tons.

Gold & Silver

Prices on the Bombay Bullion Exchange recorded new peak levels. With the smuggling activity much reduced and rumours about the withdrawal of Indian currency from the Near Eastern countries, both the metals showed a firmer tendency.

Sentiment in the Silver section ruled better, being influenced by reports that the import of Tibetan coins would hereafter be affected as a result of the tense political situation in that State. Although spot demand did not come up to expectations, forward rates moved up on speculative support. Spot rates moved between Rs 199.50 and Rs 201.44.

The Gold section displayed remarkable strength and prices scaled a new peak in several years. Arrivals of smuggled gold were reported to be slowing down. Talks about tightening of the machinery to check inflow of smuggled gold from the Middle East provided a fresh stimulant to the market. The rise in prices was also aided by the reports of satisfactory offtake from certain up-country centres. Spot rates moved between Rs 119.50 and Rs 120.31, while Sovereign remained firm Rs 75.75.

Yarn

Conditions in the Bombay Yarn market remained depressed and the trend of prices was easy. Sentiment was adversely affected by the increasing arrivals of imported yarn under the export promotion scheme as well as by the reported move of the Silk and Art Silk Mills Association to set up a Corporation for handling the distribution of yarn. The uncertain-

ty over the import policy for rayon yarn, which is yet to be announced, also caused some uneasiness in the market.

The question of formation of a Corporation is reported to have been considered at the last meeting of the Development Council and is expected to take a final shape at the next meeting of the Council, to be held in Bombay later this month. Meanwhile, the Yarn Merchant's Association maintains that it is in a position to handle distribution work in an efficient manner.

Traders have preferred to unburden some of their commitments at a time when larger quantities of imported yarn have already started arriving. This explains the present weakness in the Bombay yarn market.

Staple-Fibre yarns declined further due to slackness in the demand from the consuming centres and also due to fear of pressure of sales from the local mills.

*

Non-Ferrous Metals

The Government of India have announced their policy for the imports of non-ferrous metals during the licensing period April/September, 1959. The changed policy has been welcomed by the market. The quotas for Zinc and Copper have been restored to the established importers, although the percentage allowed is not considered to be satisfactory. On the one hand, quotas for Lead have not been restored while, on the other, some reduction has been made in the Tin quotas. But, there will be a ceiling on profits at 7½ per cent. This limit of profit has disappointed the market.

April 18, 1959

MAHINDRA & MAHINDRA LIMITED

NOTICE

The Thirteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of Mahindra & Mahindra Limited will be held at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Bunder, Bombay 1, on Monday, 18th May 1959, at 4 p.m. to transact the following business:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st October, 1958.
- (2) To declare dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares.
- (3) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. A. K. Mitra who retires by rotation under Article 110 of the Articles of Association of the Company and who being eligible offers himself for re-election.

- (4) To appoint a Director in place of Mr. K. C. Mahindra who retires under Article 110 of the Articles of Association of the Company and under the provisions of Section 280 of the Companies Act, 1956, and offers himself for re-appointment and to consider and if thought fit to pass, with or without modification, if any, as may be agreed upon at the Meeting, the following resolution of which special notice under Section 281 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been duly received by the Company and is hereby given:—
"RESOLVED that the age limit specified in Section 280 of the Companies Act, 1956, shall not apply to Mr. K. C. Mahindra who is now 65 years of age and that Mr. K. C. Mahindra be and is hereby appointed a Director of the Company."
- (5) To appoint auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
- (6) To consider and if thought fit to pass, with or without modifications, if any, as may be agreed upon at the Meeting, the following ordinary resolution:—
"RESOLVED that from 1st August 1959, i.e., after the expiry of their respective existing contracts, the remuneration of each of the three existing Executive Directors be increased from Rs. 3,000/- per month to Rs. 5,000/- per month, the commission payable to them be reduced from 5/3% to 1% of the net profits of the Company and that they be continued also to be paid and allowed all the other benefits, remunerations and emoluments as at present, that the appointment be not for any definite period and be terminable on 12 months

notice and the Board of Directors is hereby authorised to execute fresh contracts with each of these three Executive Directors on terms of the draft put before the meeting and initialled by the Chairman, with such modifications, if any, as may be prescribed by Central Government in according sanction under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956."

- (7) To consider and if thought fit to pass the following special resolution with or without modifications, if any, as may be agreed upon at the Meeting:—
"RESOLVED that in Article 98 of the Articles of Association of the Company the word "nine" be substituted by the word "twelve"."

By Order of the Board,
MAHINDAR SINGH,
Secretary.

Bombay,
31st March, 1959.

ANNEXURE TO THE NOTICE
EXPLANATORY STATEMENTS
AS REQUIRED BY SECTION 173
OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 1956.

Item No. 4:

Mr. K. C. Mahindra, who has been a Director and Chairman of the Company since its incorporation in 1945, has attained the age of 65 years on March 15th, 1959. The proposed resolution seeks to have Mr. K. C. Mahindra re-elected as a Director and your necessary declaration that the age limit specified in Section 280 of the Companies Act, 1956, shall not apply to him. Your Directors feel that it is in the interest of the Company that the Board should continue to receive the benefit of Mr. K. C. Mahindra's long experience and able guidance.

The Company has received Special Notices from two members notifying their intention to move the resolution set out in the Notice.

Item No. 6:

The Company has three Executive Directors, viz., Mr. Keshub Mahindra, Mr. Harish C. Mahindra (the son and nephew respectively of Mr. K. C. Mahindra), and Mr. Aloke K. Mitra. They have been Directors of your Company since 1948 and were last appointed Executive Directors under their respective contracts dated 25th August, 1954.

These contracts being for a period of five years expire on 31st July, 1959. Under these contracts the remuneration of each of these Directors is Rs. 3,000/- per month plus commission of 5/3% of the net profits of the Company as certified by the auditors of the Company.

Under these existing contracts each of these Executive Directors also enjoys the following other benefits, remuneration and emoluments:—

- (a) Medical, surgical, hospital and other such expenses.
- (b) A lump-sum entertainment allowance of Rs. 500/- per month representing the estimated normal disbursements made by the Executive Directors for entertainment on behalf of the Company.
- (c) Suitable unfurnished residential accommodation.
- (d) A motor car.
- (e) First class return passage by sea or air for the Executive Director and his wife every two years for leave abroad of not less than four months, and during such leave abroad a travel allowance of £400/- for each two months period of leave subject to sanction by the Reserve Bank of India. During such leave abroad the Executive Director is required to undertake such work for the Company as the Company may direct and generally to look after the interest of the Company abroad in the various countries that the Executive Director may visit.

Each of these Directors has been in charge of such sections of your Company's activities as have been assigned to him from time to time.

Since 1954 the work of the Executive Directors has appreciably increased in volume and in responsibility and in this period of five years your Company has become a full fledged manufacturing concern.

It is proposed that the salaries of each of these Executive Directors be increased from Rs. 3,000/- to Rs. 5,000/- per month, the existing commission being reduced from 5/3% to 1% of the net profits of the Company and the rest of the remuneration, benefits and emoluments as above remaining the same.

The draft contracts have been prepared for each of these Directors amending the existing contracts in conformity with the above. Reference is also made to the Pro-

vident Fund benefits. The fixed duration of their employment limited to five years is also dispensed with and corresponding changes made in the existing terms making the contracts terminable on 12 months' notice. It is also expressly provided that the Executive Directors will be assigned such work and be in charge of such sections of the Company's activities as the Board of Directors may decide from time to time. The rest of the provisions of the existing contracts have been retained in these drafts. These draft contracts and the existing contracts are open to inspection of the members between 11-00 a.m. to 1-00 p.m. on any working day excepting Saturdays.

Item No. 7:

The Articles of Association provide that the number of Directors shall not be less than 3 nor more than 9 until otherwise determined by the Company in General Meeting. Since 1955 the Company's operations have greatly expanded both in scope and content. It is therefore desirable to make provision for an increase in the number of Directors and hence the proposed Special Resolution that Article 98 of the Articles of Association be so amended as to increase the strength of the Board from '9' to '12'. This resolution will be subject to the approval by Central Government and shall not have effect so far as the increase is disapproved by that Government as per Section 259 of the Companies Act, 1956.

By Order of the Board,
MAHINDAR SINGH,
Secretary.

Bombay,
31st March, 1959.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. CON/COS/30/GB10/59 for supply of 1 No. Portable X-ray unit with dark room accessories as per details to be obtained from the tender schedule. Tenders will be opened on 1-5-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipt for depositing earnest money of Rs 200/- without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the under-mentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
S3

Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1958

Corresponding figures.		EXPENDITURE.		Rs.		nP.	
31st Dec. 1957.	Rs.						
	nP						
83,81,317	46	1. Interest paid on deposits, borrowings, etc.	...	1,07,76,196	57		
68,35,797	41	2. Salaries and allowances, Provident Fund, Bonus, (Salary and Allowances etc. to Secretary Rs. 51,000)	...	71,86,880	50		
1,07,121	06	3. Directors' and Local Committee members' fees and allowances	...	1,18,384	36		
5,90,219	57	4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc.	...	6,84,693	87		
25,900	62	5. Law Charges	...	14,846	20		
4,80,744	36	6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps	...	5,14,960	84		
20,909	00	7. Auditors' Fees	...	28,491	90		
1,50,509	15	8. Depreciation on and repairs to the banking company's property	...	2,50,228	19		
4,77,854	74	9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc.	...	5,43,793	78		
Nil		10a. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets	...	Nil			
Nil		10b. Net loss on sale of investments Less transfer from Sinking Fund and Non-statutory Reserve Fund	...	Rs. 7,88,476.25			
8,04,616	78	11. Other Expenditure	...	7,56,406	84		
32,01,184	42	12. Balance of Profit	...	21,30,556	94		
2,10,76,174	51	Total	...	2,30,05,439	99		

Corresponding figures.		INCOME. (Less provision made during the year for Bad and Doubtful Debts and other usual or necessary provisions).		Rs.		nP.	
31st Dec. 1957.	Rs.						
	nP						
1,43,16,637	60	1. Interest and Discount	...	1,80,36,124	43		
64,27,867	17	2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage	...	44,15,534	78		
91,822	46	3. Rents	...	88,265	85		
Nil		4. Net profit on sale of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets. (Not credited to Reserves or any particular fund or account)	...	1,82,288	00		
Nil		5. Net profit on revaluation of investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets. (Not credited to Reserves or any particular fund or account)	...	Nil			
3,969	25	6. Income from non-banking assets, and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets	...	14,405	54		
2,35,878	03	7. Other receipts	...	2,68,821	89		
2,10,76,174	51	Total	...	2,30,05,439	99		

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

We have audited the above Balance Sheet of the Indian Bank Limited, as at 31st December, 1958 and also the above Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended on that date with the books of account of the Head Office and Branches, other than those in Malaya, and with certified returns from Malayan Branches and report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
- Such information and explanations have been found to be satisfactory;
- The returns received from the branches have been found adequate for the purpose of our audit;
- The transactions of the Bank as have come to our notice have been, in our opinion, within the powers of the Bank;
- In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give the information required by the Companies Act, 1956 in the manner so required;
- In our opinion,
 - The Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the Bank's affairs as at 31st December, 1958;
 - The Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the Profit or Loss for the year ended that date and shows a true balance of profit for the period covered by the audit; and
 - proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as appears from our examination of those books; and
- The Bank's Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account dealt with by the Report are in agreement with the books of account and Returns.

V. SOUNDARARAJAN & CO.
KARRA DAKSHINAMURTHY
BRAHMAYYA & CO.
B. PURUSHOTTAM & CO.
SUNDARAM & SRINIVASAN

Auditors,
Chartered Accountants.

Madras, Dated 28th March, 1959.

PARTICULARS OF ADVANCES.

AMOUNT		Rs.		nP.	
(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the Banking Company is fully secured	...	18,19,36,922	96		
(ii) Debts considered good for which the Banking Company holds no other security than the debtor's personal security	...	3,77,64,858	75		
Advances under Joint and several Pronotes including Bills Discounted and Purchased	...	2,63,03,944	36		
Advances to individual parties including Bills Discounted and Purchased	...	1,14,60,914	39		
(iii) Debts considered good, secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors	...	1,09,64,323	44		
(iv) Debts due on temporary overdrafts and other advances	...	7,87,014	85		
(v) Debts considered doubtful or bad not provided for	...	Nil			
Total	...	23,14,53,120	00		
(vi) Debts due by Directors or officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons (of which Rs. 89,270.64 is fully secured)	...	1,26,478	49		
(vii) Debts due by companies or firms in which the Directors of the Banking Company are interested as directors, partners or managing agents or in the case of private companies, as Members (of which Rs. 61,06,897.38 is fully secured and (b) Rs. 1,05,21,993.29 is due by a company where a director of the Banking Company is an ex-officio director and the advance is guaranteed by a State Government)	...	1,84,89,813	92		
(viii) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances, made at any time during the year to Directors or Managers or officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons (of which Rs. 1,11,512.76 is fully secured)	...	1,47,277	28		
(ix) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances granted during the year to companies or firms in which the directors of the Banking Company are interested as Directors, partners or Managing Agents or in the case of private companies, as members (of which (a) Rs. 60,05,447.99 is fully secured and (b) Rs. 1,09,43,500.28 is due by a company where a director of the Banking Company is an ex-officio director and the advance is guaranteed by a State Government)	...	1,88,30,507	91		
(x) Due from Banking Companies	...	6,04,450	91		

DIRECTORS:

L. ALAGUSUNDARAM CHETTIAR
P. V. RM. KULANDAYAN CHETTIAR
K. BALASUBRAMANIA IYER
E. M. MUTHAPPA CHETTIAR
M. A. M. MUTHIAH CHETTIAR
R. K. VENKATACHALAM
R. SUNDARAM IYER
T. S. KACHAPIKESA MUDALIYAR
O. M. SP. L. M. MEYYAPPA CHETTIAR
M. A. MUTHIAH CHETTIAR
K.

THE PENINSULA

THE Centenary celebrations of the Madras Forest Administration had served to focus public attention on a subject which lies remote from the general field of public interest. Forestry is not a subject which evokes public appreciation of its importance. This is notwithstanding the fact that forests had in the country an appeal and significance right from the ancient puranic days. It was with reverential awe than people looked upon forests in the olden days. All this is however changed and in its place it is an attitude of indifference and even ignorance that one meets with among the public. This might perhaps be the result of the lack of publicity about the importance of forests and the absence of vigorous organised efforts for its development. For, in common with many other fields of development activity, forestry is just on the threshold of an organised campaign of development and it is only when attempts are made to interest the people in the development of forests that there would be wider appreciation of its importance.

Presiding over the Centenary celebrations of the Madras Forest Administration, Mr Bishnuram Medhi, Governor of the State stressed the importance of forest development from the point of view of the welfare of the future generations. The connection between public welfare and forest development is less patent than with other more immediately productive fields of economic endeavour; but all the same it is very real and the benefits in the long run are substantial. The centenary celebration is in itself significant and reflects the importance which attaches to such development.

THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION LIMITED (Incorporated in England)

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of this Company have declared payment of a Final Dividend on the Company's Preference Stock for the year ended 31st March 1959 at the rate of £2.15.11-1/49 per cent less income tax at 7s.9d. in the pound equal to £1.14.3d. per cent. Payment will be made on 15th May 1959 to those stockholders whose names are registered in the Company's Stock Register on 30th April, 1959.

Applications for transfers received in this office before 12 O'clock noon on Thursday, the 30th April 1959, will, if otherwise satisfactory, be registered at that date for the purpose of participation in the above dividend.

By Order of the Board,
D. H. P. HENDERSON
Agent.

Victoria House,
Calcutta, 11th April, 1959.

Forest Development

That Madras State should take pride of place in the efficient administration of forests was inherent in the early attempts made to preserve and develop forestry in the State. However, in respect of forest wealth and resources, the State presents a picture of gradual diminution brought about by territorial changes which began with the formation of the Orissa State and which culminated with the State reorganisation scheme. The State reorganisation scheme which saw the birth of the new Andhra Pradesh and the cession of the Malabar area which formerly formed part of the Madras State to the new Kerala State, cost the State the forest areas of these places which was of no small order in respect of extent or richness. Mr Bhaktavatsalam, the Madras Home Minister has in this connection pointed out, that the loss of areas under forests as a result of the State reorganisation scheme was proportionately greater than loss of land under other uses. The addition to the forest area of the Madras State as a result of the acquisition from the Tamil speaking areas of the erstwhile Travancore-Cochin State was meagre compensation to the loss suffered by the State.

It is on a programme of vigorous development of forests that the Government is launched. The existence of a century old administration has not in any way mitigated the need for development. On the contrary the wholesale felling of forest trees to meet the demands created by the world war II had left a heavy backlog of development activity which is only beginning to be taken up. To this the First and the Second Plans have added new responsibilities by charting out new programmes of forest development. The First Plan signalled the first beginnings of organised attempt to develop forests throughout the country. The one important gain to the State from the existence of a century old administration, is the legacy of an efficient administrative cadre that is technically well-equipped to take up responsibilities of whatever kind.

How great an importance the Government attaches to develop forests in the State was indicated when Mr Bhaktavatsalam stressed the need for utilising all available grounds and sites in the villages for planting forest trees. The scope for such work was indicated by Mr Tackle when he pointed out that if two to three trees per acre were grown in half the cultivated area the total addition of the forest resources would be of the magnitude of approximately 15,000 to 18,000 sq miles. Towards this he has suggested the creation of a sinking fund. It is gratifying that such farm forestry is to be the important plank in the activities of

the forest department in the State. It is necessary for success in this field, that the people should be interested and educated into the value of forest development.

Forest development thus presents a wide range of problems including rehabilitation of degraded areas provision of pasture lands for cattle grazing etc. In the Madras State rehabilitation assumes great importance in view of the heavy destruction which forests suffered following the World War II. A vast field of consolidation work has also been left to the Forest Department consequent on the acquisition of ex-Zamin and Ex-inam forest lands. Further responsibilities would be added when the forest under Panchayat control would be entrusted to the Forest Department.

Provision of pasture lands acquires significance in view of the large cattle population in the country and the lack of sufficient grazing lands, with adequate stocks of eatable and nutritious grasses. This, Mr Tackle has pointed out, would remain one of the main objects of managements for some years to come, and a sum of Rs 1 crore is indicated to be available for this. The provision of separate pasture lands is further necessary to prevent encroachment by cattle and the consequent havoc which they cause to the forest resources in the country.

Prevention of the loss caused by human agencies is another aspect of forest administration that has to be vigorously pursued. Large-scale smuggling of timber from forest areas has been reported in the Madras State and acknowledged by the authorities themselves. Dr P. S. Deshmukh the Union Minister for Agriculture has advocated severe penalties for the prevention of such anti-social activities. Though the Forest Administration has been maintaining strict attitude in this matter, it could not be said that steps had been taken against all avoidable losses.

Research is one of the fundamental needs for the future development of forests along proper lines. There is a forest Research station at Bangalore dealing with utilisation problems and more particularly with the vexed problem of the spike disease in sandal. Further, Dr P. S. Deshmukh, has stated that an extension of this station is being organised at Coimbatore. Such research is particularly important in the context of the many adverse factors operating against the rapid development of forests in the country. Unfavourable climate, inadequate rainfall and their erratic distribution, uneven soil etc are some of the factors that would have to be tackled in any scheme for the development of forests in the country. Extension forestry is another important need of the hour.

MADRAS REVIEW

BRITISH INDIA ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the above-named Company that the Annual General Meeting (being the seventy-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company 21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta on Monday, the 4th May, 1959, at noon, to consider the Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1958, and to transact other ordinary business and the under-noted special business.

SPECIAL BUSINESS.
NOTICE is also hereby given of the following Resolution which will be proposed as a Special Resolution:—

"That the following contract between the Company and The Bengal Paper Mill Co. Ltd., an Associate (as defined by Section 2(4) of the Companies Act, 1955) of Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd the Company's Managing Agent, a draft whereof has for the purpose of identification been subscribed by the Chairman of this Meeting be and the same is hereby approved and the Directors are hereby authorised to execute the said Agreement on behalf of the Company with a convenient despatch:

for sales of such electrical switchgear, apparatus and electrical stores and services, which the Company regularly trades or does business in which the Associate may require for the purpose of its business, payment for such sales being due within one month from the date of the supply of such goods or the supply or rendering of such goods or the supply or rendering of such services;

it being a term of the above contract that the prices at which transactions take place shall be at rates which are not less favourable to the Company than the market rates or which are otherwise reasonable."

NOTICE is also hereby given that the Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 20th April 1959 to 4th May, 1959, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD.
D. MANSON
Secretary
Managing Agent
21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta, 31st March, 1959.

Note: A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in its stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

Land Reform

The land Reform policy of the Government of India came for severe criticism at the symposium on "Land tenure reforms and agricultural improvements" organised by the Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs in Bangalore, this week. All the speakers were unanimous in their view on the results that would follow the introduction of cooperative farming in the country as contemplated by the Government.

Mr N. Madhava Rao, a former Dewan of Mysore, referred to the futility of fixing ceilings for increasing production of food-grains and recalled the recommendations of the Jatti Committee on land reforms in the Mysore State which had insisted on the fixation of similar ceilings on income from other sources which however the Government of India had not found acceptable. The ceilings on individual land holdings was according to Mr Madhava Rao the weakest part of the land reform policy of the Government of India.

Mr Madhava Rao was also highly critical of the Government's policy in respect of cooperative farming. It appeared to him an impossible task to cover the whole country with service cooperatives in the short span of three years as at present envisaged by the Government. Similarly all the arguments about the voluntary basis of cooperative farming was so much of pious thinking and the resort to external pressure in the introduction of such farming was inevitable in the very nature of the scheme. It was necessary for the smooth progress that the introduction on an organised basis should be preceded by few successful experiments in each State.

Sardar Lal Singh, President, All-India Agriculturists' Federation, found the absence of any specific provision for compensation, the most serious flaw in the land reform policy of the Government, and called for proper clarification of the basis for the fixation of such compensation and the mode of payment of such compensation.

He had no doubt that the proposed policy of the Government in respect of cooperative farming would ultimately lead the country towards communism. Mr Lal Singh also made it clear that opposition to the Government's land reform policy did not spring from hostility towards the introduction of modern scientific methods of cultivation or other reformatory measures such as fixation of fair rent, prevention of ejectment etc. He also urged the Government to take steps to reclaim all lands that were going fallow.

Cottage Industry

Though cottage industries form one of the important fields mark-

ed for development activity, the ground that remains to be covered to realise in full measure the benefits generally credited to them remains still vast. The need for more rapid development would therefore have to be kept in constant view if a satisfactory pace is to be maintained.

What stands in the way of a more rapid development of cottage industries in the country is the fact that they depend too much on Governmental assistance for their development. It is only when they are able to stand on their own legs without Government doing everything to keep them in going concern, that the cottage industries could be said to have justified their objects for which they draw at present large-scale Governmental assistance.

One of the major handicaps in the development of the cottage industries in the country is lack of adequate demand for their products and this sets definite limits to the scope for their development. In respect of many of the products it is the Government which provides the major outlet Governmental purchases being the medium for subsidising the development of cottage industries. That, however, such cottage industries could not continue to depend on the Government indefinitely was made clear by Mr Morarjee Desai, Union Minister for Finance, when he inaugurated the fourth All-India Hand-Pounding of Rice Industry Workers' Conference at Hyderabad.

Mr Morarjee Desai, at the same time, deprecated the sophisticated attitude of the people towards the products of the cottage industries which results in drawing away a large part of the demand from the products of cottage industries. Generation of public demand for the products of cottage industries is one of the important needs in the development of cottage industries. While publicity for their products could be of immense help, improvement in the technique of marketing with the introduction of cooperative marketing which will have a favourable effect on the price of cottage industries products and consequently on demand is also of vital importance.

That there are many cottage industries which could hold their own against competition from more organised sectors, is a fact that is testified by the survival in healthy conditions of some of the cottage industries. The Hand-pounding industry is an outstanding instance. Mr A. Bhagavantha Rao, Minister for Endowments and Industries and Chairman of the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board has stated that till recently 75 per cent of the paddy was deshused in cottages.

The Industry is, however, not free from the fears of competition from the mill sector and therefore, it is necessary to see that proper measures are taken to protect the interests of the hand-pounding industry.

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

Pepper Markets Quiet

PEPPER markets have been ruling quiet during the past few weeks in the absence of any foreign enquiry. In the Kozhikode market, Wynaad quality is quoted at Rs 700 and the Country variety at Rs 675, both per candy. Soft attitude adopted by some of the Indian sellers for attracting new business is taken as a sign of weakness of the market and has scared the prospective buyers from the USA. This has made Indian exporters all the more anxious, who are offering in New York at as low as 24 cents per pound.

In contrast, the growers have been resisting lower levels and are bringing only small quantities to the terminal markets. This is mainly due to the fact that they are bullishly inclined on expectation of some favourable developments in the foreign demand in the near future. The news of a sale of 3,000 tons of Lampung black pepper to Russia has failed to unnervise them, as they think that the lifting of such a big quantity will lessen burden on Singapore, which is sure to react sharply on any favourable future development in overseas enquiries.

Looking to the poor prospects of new crops in both Sarawak and Indonesia, the future of Malabar black pepper looks eventual; but much depends upon the timely foreign demand. Meanwhile, exports of black pepper from India have shown a rise in January. Shipments are reported at 39,185 cwts as against 34,412 cwts in December 1958 and 54,704 cwts in the corresponding month of January, 1958. Total exports of black pepper, during the current season up to January 1959, amount to as much as 93,296 cwts as against only 90,400 cwts in the corresponding period of the previous season.

Ginger

The Ginger market is also ruling quiet in the absence of demand. This is reflected in the exports, which amounted to only 10,643 cwts in January as against 8,058 cwts in December 1958 and as much as 21,719 cwts in January, 1958. Total exports during the current season, up to the end of January 1959, amount to only 25,767 cwts as against as much as 38,213 cwts in the corresponding period of the previous season. The rate for the commodity is quoted at Rs 400 per candy.

Coffee

According to the Newsletter issued by the Indian Coffee Board, planters are getting alarmed about the Coffee crop prospects for 1958-59. The showers which the

planters had been anxiously awaiting for since early March have not yet materialised except at a few scattered points. Hopes of a 50,000-ton crop are, therefore receding.

In regard to internal releases, the Newsletter states that internal offtake, during March, amounted to 2,505 tonnes as compared with 2,022 tonnes in March, 1958. On the export front, against the export allocation of 14,494 tonnes out of the 1958-59 crop, 4,685 tonnes have been sold. Tenders have been invited for export sales of 1,731 tonnes.

Groundnut

Condition in the Madras Groundnut market remained steady with prices showing a small rise over last levels. Due to the imposition of sales tax at the first selling point in Madras and at last buyer's stage in Andhra and the abolition of the commission agency system in Madras, there was no inclination to bring in goods from Andhra for sale in Madras. Arrivals were only 20 to 25 tons per day. The rate for superior oil-quality seeds is quoted at Rs 178 per candy.

In the Groundnut Oil section, the rate for the ready position improved to Rs 341 from Rs 336 per candy, thanks to buying interest from vanaspathi manufacturers. As arrivals of seeds were small in most of the areas and prices were also higher, crushers were unable to offer substantial quantities and were also unwilling to commit themselves for forward position.

Hides and Skins

Conditions in the Madras Tanned Hides market ruled generally firm. The main contributory factor was the fact that sellers were unwilling to sell and adopted a "wait and see" policy. Arrivals of Cow hides were restricted as tanners were reported to be holding back supplies. Clearances were difficult as sellers were actively pushing up prices. There was no change in Buffalo hides. In the Calf section, arrivals were restricted. Prices were erratic and showed an advance of 25 nP per pound.

In the Tanned Skins section, arrivals of Sheep skins were moderate, while those of goat skins were negligible.

On the export front, prices of Goat skins were pushed up by 3d to 6d. Inferior fifts were scarce and prices were very high. In Sheep skins, rates were higher in sympathy with the other sections.

Bangalore Silk

There was hardly any change in the prices of either the Filature or Charka raw silk in the Bangalore Silk market for the week ended 9-4-1959. The pattern of trading reflected an undercurrent of steadiness, presumably because of the slight improvement in the demand as also due to the meagre supply position of raw silk.

The prices of Reeling Cocoons registered a moderate decline during the period under review.



Recovery After A Sharp Setback

Watch-Dog Writes:

STOCK markets have turned subdued during the week under review and prices have shown moderate declines over a wide front. This is mainly due to lack of fresh support, as operators appear to be cautious for three reasons—the lowering of yield pattern, fears of fresh credit curb and the uncertainty with regard to the percentage of tax deductions in between cum-dividend and ex-dividend stages. However, the closing tone is better, thanks to some bear-covering at lower levels.

Activity on the Calcutta Stock Exchange was restricted during the short week under review when prices, after developing distinctly easier trend due to bull liquidation, staged a marked recovery towards the close.

Equities on the Bombay Stock Exchange, after ruling initially steady, receded moderately towards the close due to fair bull liquidation.

Price trends on the Madras Stock Exchange were steady, though higher levels attracted some profit-taking in the more active stocks.

The London Stock Exchange ruled generally steady with gains in prices predominated on balance.

Wall Street closed barely steady.

Calcutta

Calcutta, Friday.

CONDITIONS on the local Stock Exchange ruled generally quiet and the easier trend in equity prices, that was noticed over the week-end, was more pronounced during the short week under review, mainly due to lack of follow-up support at the recent high levels. There was a conspicuous flagging of interest and some of the prominent bulls also started liquidating their holdings, being influenced by three main factors. First, they felt that stocks had already got overpriced. Secondly, fears were entertained that there might be fresh credit curb aimed at checking undue speculation. A third factor was the uncertainty about the Finance Minister's reactions to the demand from the stock exchange for prescribing a uniform aggregate tax rate of 30 per cent for both individuals and companies. Nevertheless, the undertone remained steady and the market closed with only small losses on balance.

The Gilt-edged market remained dull. Institutional enquiry remained at a low level, due largely to monetary stringency and, in the absence of business, prices showed no consequential changes. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan changed hands at Rs 74.20 to Rs 74.50.

Bank shares ruled quiet with Punjab National hovering idly around Rs 24.12.

Despite the announcements of encouraging dividends by the Andrew Yule and MacLeod group of companies, Jute shares remained quiet with prices developing a slightly reactionary tendency due to scattered liquidation following quieter advices from the jute goods market in the absence of any foreign enquiry. Even the news of a decline in stocks of jute

goods with the mills at the end of March had no effect on sentiment. The only steady features were Alliance having sustained buyers upto Rs 130; Gourepore upto Rs 384; Kamarhatti upto Rs 200 and Reliance upto Rs 8.25. Howrah, after touching a high of Rs 24.62, receded at the close to Rs 24.50, while National were done upto Rs 24.62 from Rs 24.37 on speculative buying. New Central changed hands at Rs 15.37 to Rs 15.62.

Coal shares solicited good buying enquiries, induced by the reports that the Government would soon announce the increase in the price of the commodity in the light of the Price Revision Inquiry Committee's findings, although profit-taking erased some of the extreme gains towards the close. The only two firm features were Amalgamated having buyers at Rs 25.25 to Rs 25.37 and Central India at Rs 8.37 to Rs 8.50. Western Bengal were enquired upto Rs 6.69 from Rs 6.50. Burrakur fluctuated between Rs 18.37 and Rs 19.19, to finish at Rs 19.00.

In the Tea section, turnover continued to be limited as operators were cautious in their commitments, pending the assessment of prospects for the new season's crop. However, selected scrips of the Assam and Dooars gardens were well maintained on the hope that the dividends of these companies might be higher for 1958 than for 1957 in view of the increase in the average export prices obtained. It was also believed that, as the 1958 crop had almost been sold out, the new season's tea should get off to a good start. Amongst the few dealings recorded, prominent were Brooke Bond changing hands at Rs 18.31 to Rs 18.50; East India at Rs 19 to Rs 19.25; Hasimara at Rs 23 to Rs 23.12 and Tezpur at Rs 16.69 to Rs 16.81.

Sugar shares were in good demand and there was a marked rise in prices. The sudden turn in sentiment in this section was influenced by three main factors—the rise in the ex-mill rates, the latest monthly release being lower than the previous one and rumours of the possibility of the Government raising the ex-mill prices of North Indian sugar in order to meet the demand of cane-growers for higher prices. Carew were taken upto Rs 9.25 from Rs 8.56; SKG upto Rs 11.50 from Rs 11.31 and Dyer Meakin upto Rs 16.25 from Rs 15.25. Belsund remained firm at Rs 13.25 following the maintenance of the dividend for last year.

Textile scrips shaped well on reports of improving offtake of cloth and the hope that the present improvement would be maintained in the coming months. Cawnpore were done at Rs 5.16 to Rs 5.25 and Elgins at Rs 14 to Rs 14.25. New Victoria were quoted around Rs 14.4.

In the Engineering section, price movements were mostly influenced by the speculative activity in Indian Irons which, in turn, suffered a sharp setback early in the week on reports of heavy unloading by a prominent operator. Settlement considerations were another contributory factor. After opening steady at Rs 24.68, Indian Irons was pushed down at one time to Rs 24.13 at which level some

replacement buying caused the scrip to recover partially at the close to Rs 24.32. TEXMACO touched a new peak level of Rs 25.65, to finish at Rs 25.60 on profit-taking. G. K. Williams were keenly sought after upto Rs 40.75 from Rs 40, while Britannia met with business at Rs 13.25 to Rs 13.69; Indian Galvanizing at Rs 17 to Rs 17.19 and Jessop at Rs 31.25 to Rs 32.00.

Miscellaneous issues were no exception to the general trend of the market and prices of most scrips suffered a setback, although the closing tone was better due to support extended at lower levels. Orient Paper was marked down at one time to Rs 37.30 from the recent high of Rs 38.45 (Rs 37.70); Sirpur to Rs 13.84 from Rs 14.19 (Rs 13.62); Indian Cable to Rs 32 from Rs 32.62 (Rs 32.37); Indian Aluminium to Rs 21.25 from Rs 21.75 (Rs 21.25); Indian Copper to Rs 4.31 from Rs 4.38 (Rs 4.32); Rohtas to Rs 22.75 from Rs 23.56 (Rs 22.87); NICO to Rs 33 from Rs 33.50 (Rs 33.00); Aluminium Corporation to Rs 14.31 from Rs 14.56 (Rs 14.50); Alkali Chemicals to Rs 21.87 from Rs 22.56 (Rs 22.25) and Dunlop Rubber to Rs 34.75 from Rs 35 (Rs 34.87). Figures shown within brackets were the week's closing rates. India Steamship changed hands at Rs 14.56 to Rs 15; National Carbon at Rs 31.37 to Rs 31.69; Indian Oxygen at Rs 27.75 to Rs 28.50 and Hindustan Lever at Rs 30.50 to Rs 30.62. Rallis were steady feature at Rs 71.00 with BIC having support upto Rs 5.56 from Rs 5.40.

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Bombay

EQUITIES on the Bombay Stock Exchange, after suffering a sharp setback in mid-week, staged a marked recovery towards the close on bear-covering. The initial sharp reaction was mainly due to tired liquidation by bulls, while bears were not anxious to cover their commitments. Political news background also had a bearish impact on trading sentiment, while there was talk of heavy unloading in Tata Steels by a leading operator. There was, however, a broad-front rally, as the lower levels attracted scattered support.

Steels: Steel shares looked hesitant from the start and rumours, that deliveries in Indian Irons might be considerably heavy, adversely affected sentiment. After opening at Rs 182.50, Tata Ordinaries touched a low of Rs 179.25 at which level some bear-covering caused the scrip to recover to Rs 180.25 at the close. Indian Irons steadied up to Rs 24.20 from a low of Rs 23.96, to finish at Rs 24.16.

Textiles: Textile scrips met with less liquidation and displayed generally a steady tone. Century were in the limelight and sharply advanced to Rs 496 from Rs 485.50 on sustained professional support. Bombay Dyeing followed its wake and rallied from Rs 59.50 to Rs 60.80, to close finally at Rs 60.40. Kohinoor improved to Rs 261 from Rs 253.50, before reacting to Rs 259.50. Sva-deshi advanced by a little over Rs 4 to Rs 214.25. Indu Ordinaries were, however, a weak feature and declined further to Rs 8.20 from Rs 8.72.

Indian Finance

LIST OF QUOTED SHARES

Reference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	11-4-59 Rs nP	11-4-58 Rs nP
Alahabad	6%	100	109.00†
Behar	5%	50	19.75

Banks

Alahabad	6%	100	109.00†
Behar	5%	50	19.75

Coal

Asso. K'pura	4 1/2%	100	50.50
Bharat	5 1/2%	100	48.00†
Borra	6%	100	63.50
Burrakur	7%	100	102.50†
Burrakur	6%	100	5.95
Equitable	6%	100	100.00
Ghusick & Musila	100	100.00	95.00
Gourangdi	5%	100	40.00
K'pura	5 1/2%	100	55.50
Khas Kajora	5%	100	7.25
N. Beerbhoom	7%	100	10.00
N. Churulia	5%	100	2.50
N. Huntodh	5%	100	44.00
Ondal	6 1/2%	100	91.50
Parasara	5 1/2%	100	50.00
Uni. Colliery	5%	100	83.00

Electricies

Calcutta	5%	100	10.00
Dishergarh	5%	100	82.00
Dishergarh	4 1/2%	100	79.50
Jorhat	6%	100	106.00
Kurseong	5%	100	90.00

Engineering

Arthur Butler	7%	100	10.75
Br. Bldg.	6%	100	76.00
Br. Engg.	7%	100	100.00
Burn & Co.	7%	100	124.50
Burn & Co.	6%	100	117.00
I. Iron	5%	100	105.00
I. Machinery	7%	100	28.00*
Ind. St. Wagon	7%	100	122.00
Jessop & Co.	5%	100	79.00
K'dhubi	5%	100	92.50
R. Cruddas	5 1/2%	100	54.00
S. Products	5%	100	3.69
Texmaco	5 1/2%	100	91.00
Texmaco	5 1/2%	100	60.25

Cement

Dalmia Bharat	6%	100	8.69
Jalpur Udyog	3%	100	37.00
K'pura Lime	6%	100	80.00
K'pura Lime	5% opt	100	100.50
K'dhubi Fire	5%	100	101.00
K'dhubi Fire	5%	100	54.50
Orissa Cement	4%	100	35.06

Chemicals

Alkali	5%	100	97.50†
Bathgate	4 1/2%	100	19.00
Beng. Chem.	7 1/2%	100	12.87
Beng. Chem.	4 1/2%	100	77.50
Frank. Chem.	4 1/2%	100	50.00
Smith Stani	10%	50	57.00

Oil

I. B. Petrol	7%	100	89.75
M. I. Oil	6%	100	40.00

Paper

Beng. Paper	7%	50	46.75
Beng. Paper	7%	100	103.50
Beng. Paper	5%	100	62.00
Orient	5 1/2%	100	92.50
Orient	5 1/2%	100	62.50
S. Cepal	4% opt	100	110.00
Sirpur Paper	6%	100	87.25†
Star Paper	5 1/2%	100	73.00
Star Paper	5 1/2%	100	38.00
Titagarh	5%	100	142.00
Titagarh	4 1/2%	100	83.50

Pressing

Bhagwati	5% rop	100	40.00
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Real Property

Darl. Prop.	6%	10	4.00
Humayan	6%	10	8.62
New India Bldg.	5%	50	15.00
Reg. Estat.	5%	100	33.00

Saw Mills

Ben. Timber	8%	100	30.00
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Shipping

B-A Steam	7% op	50	54.00
I.G.N. 6% opt	...	50	67.50
I. Steam	5% rop	100	94.00

Miscellaneous

Alum. Corp.	5%	100	83.00
Alum. Corp.	5%	100	83.00
Anal. Dev.	5%	100	43.00
Asso. Hot.	7%	100	51.00
Bharat Nidhi	6%	100	59.50
Bharat Veg.	5%	100	30.00*

Sugar

Carew	5 1/2%	100	73.00†
Cawnpore	8%	100	104.00

Reference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	11-4-59 Rs nP	11-4-58 Rs nP
Lawrence	7%	100	87.00
Lawrence	5 1/2%	100	66.50
Naihati	7%	100	63.00
Naihati	4 1/2%	100	65.00
National	7%	100	108.00
Nellimaria	6%	100	86.00
N. Central	7%	100	100.00
Northbrook	5 1/2%	100	71.25
Rameshwara	6%	100	9.75
Reliance	7%	100	73.00
S. Ambica	7 1/2%	100	96.00
Soorah	7%	100	95.00
Standard	5%	100	97.00
Union	7%	100	98.00
Waverley	5%	50	41.50

Electricies

Calcutta	5%	100	10.00
Dishergarh	5%	100	82.00
Dishergarh	4 1/2%	100	79.50
Jorhat	6%	100	106.00
Kurseong	5%	100	90.00

Engineering

Arthur Butler	7%	100	10.75
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Br. Engg.	7%	100	100.00
Burn & Co.	7%	100	124.50
Burn & Co.	6%	100	117.00
I. Iron	5%	100	105.00
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Jalpur Udyog	3%	100	37.00
K'pura Lime	6%	100	80.00
K'pura Lime	5% opt	100	100.50
K'dhubi Fire	5%	100	101.00
K'dhubi Fire	5%	100	54.50
Orissa Cement	4%	100	35.06

Chemicals

Alkali	5%	100	97.50†
Bathgate	4 1/2%	100	19.00
Beng. Chem.	7 1/2%	100	12.87
Beng. Chem.	4 1/2%	100	77.50
Frank. Chem.	4 1/2%	100	50.00
Smith Stani	10%	50	57.00

Oil

I. B. Petrol	7%	100	89.75
M. I. Oil	6%	100	40.00

Paper

Beng. Paper	7%	50	46.75
Beng. Paper	7%	100	103.50
Beng. Paper	5%	100	62.00
Orient	5 1/2%	100	92.50
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Bharat Veg.	5%	100	30.00*

Sugar

Carew	5 1/2%	100	73.00†
Cawnpore	8%	100	104.00

Reference Shares

CALCUTTA

Indian Finance

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on		NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
		11-4-58 Rs nP	11-4-58 Rs nP			11-4-58 Rs nP	11-4-58 Rs nP
Bagdigi Kujama	10	3.51	4.11	Alliance	100	128.00	65.00
Bengal	100	318.00	223.00	Anglo-India	100	244.00	147.00
Bengal Bhatdee	10	4.08	5.88	Auckland	100	179.00	82.00
Bengal-Nagpur	10	12.75	13.50	Bally	100	228.00	135.00
Bhalgona	10	7.00	6.50	Barnagore	25	155.00	82.50
Bharat	10	6.69†	5.87	Belvedere	100	176.00	76.00
Bhulanbarree	10	6.00	13.25	Bengal	10	11.75	11.50
Bhuranga	10	2.06	2.00	Bharat	25	6.12	6.12
Bokaro & Ramgur	10	14.00	11.00	Biria	10	22.12	15.25
Borrea	10	20.00	17.00	Budge-Budge	100	158.00	76.00
Burrakur	10	19.00†	22.75†	Calcutta	10	9.94	9.94
Central India	10	6.37	7.44	Caledonian	100	212.00	117.00
Central Kurkend	10	10.31	12.00	Chandpary	100	137.00	94.00
Churulia	4	4.34	1.94	Cheviot	100	241.00	131.00
Dhemo Main	10	10.50	7.25	Chitavalah	10	16.25	12.75
East Indian	61	25.25	22.22	Clive	10	12.62	13.75
Equitable	10	31.75	27.41	Dalhousie	100	149.00	69.00
Ghuseck & Musila	10	15.00	16.12	Delta	100	193.00	118.00
Gourangdi	10	7.00	6.12	Empire	10	20.25	15.25
Guzdar Kajora	10	8.25	3.00	Fort Gloster	100	290.00	309.00
Huriladih	10	15.62	16.00	Fort William	10	24.25	18.17
Jagaldaga	10	2.34	2.50	Ganges Mfg.	100	84.00	46.00
Jainty Central	24	2.00	1.00	Gondalpara	10	26.38	...
Jogta	10	2.37	1.69	Gourepore	100	380.00†	229.00
Kalapahari	10	22.00	20.00	Hastings	100	105.00	110.00
Karanpura	100	126.00	91.50	Hooghly	10	12.37	12.69
Katras Jheriah	10	74.50	54.25	Howrah	10	24.50	14.31
Khas Kajora	10	9.50	3.75	Hukumchand	74	22.50	17.25
Khas Shampore	10	1.06	1.08	India	124	16.50	...
Kuardi	10	2.75	2.75	Kamarhaty	100	198.00	82.50
Lakurka	10	15.31	10.25	Kamarhaty B	100	191.00	80.50
Mahabir	10	12.25	10.00	Kankannarah	100	101.00	49.00
Mundulpore	10	1.75	1.50	Kankannarah (B)	100	91.00	46.50
Nazira	10	8.12	6.37	Kedarnath	10	8.12	9.00
New Beerbhoom	10	21.00	14.37	Kelvin	100	235.75	162.00
New Churulia	10	2.00	1.81	Khardah	100	174.00	118.00
New Huntodih	10	4.00	2.05	Kinnison	100	198.00	114.50
New Jalrampur	10	3.50	3.50	Landedowne	100	138.00	75.00
New Manbhoom	10	13.50	11.75	Lawrence	100	115.00	77.00
North Damuda	24	1.25	0.87	Mahabir	100	85.00	85.00
North-West (P.P.)	10	23.87	18.37	Megna	10	16.25	...
North-West (P.P.)	74	21.00	13.50	Naihati	100	79.00	50.00
Oriental	10	8.00	8.00	Naskarpura	10	11.31	12.00
Ondal	10	12.00	16.75	National	10	24.37	22.00†
Parasea	10	14.50	12.97	Nellimaria	10	15.50	11.75
Pench Valley	10	25.50	19.25	New Central	10	15.87	13.75
Pure Situlpore	10	6.25	7.00	North brook	10	20.68	15.56
Raneegunge	10	16.25	11.50	Nuddea	88	43.00	34.00
Rewa	10	18.25	14.75	Orient	100	179.00	81.00
Samla	10	12.94	12.00	Presidency	5	6.56	3.69
Searsole	24	4.75	5.00	Rameshwara	10	6.56	4.62
Seebpore	7	27.25	23.19	Reliance	10	8.25	5.94
Sendra	10	12.12	7.00	Shree Ambica	10	10.87	15.25
Shree Mahakali	10	4.19	3.62	S. Luchminarayan	10	7.00	9.26
Singaran Synd. 'A'	24	0.44	0.81	S. Luchminarayan	5	5.25	5.95
Singaran Synd. 'B'	24	0.50	0.50	Soorah	10	21.81	14.75
Singareni	10	13.44	9.00	Standard	100	112.50	80.50
S. Karanpura	10	14.12	9.87	Union	100	227.00	122.00
Standard	10	18.00	13.75	Waverley	1	3.62	2.50
Talcher	24	1.69	1.81				
Union	10	14.25	14.00				
United Collieries	10	11.75	10.00				

COTTON

Basanti	10	7.00	6.31
Bengal Laxmi	40	32.00	32.00
Bengal-Nagpur	10	8.75	4.25
Birla Cotton	10	16.00	34.50
Bowreah	100	90.00	108.00
Cawnpore Tex.	5	5.16	3.78
Century Spg.	100	320.89	388.00
Dunbar	100	170.00	132.00
Egita	10	14.25	13.06
Jagatjit Cotton	10	8.88	9.00
Jayshree Tex.	10	9.06†	7.13
Jyajeera Cotton	10	3.50	5.85
J. K. Cotton	100	100.00	100.00
Kesoram	10	13.50	11.50
Muir	100	50.00	64.75
New Victoria	24	1.44	1.44
Orissa Textiles	10	5.00	...
Rampooria	10	10.12	15.12†
Shree Nitwa	100	157.00	165.00
Shree Bhawan	10	10.00	10.00
Sultej Cotton	10	68.00	70.00
Swadeshi Cotton	10	10.25	11.94
Swadeshi (P.O.)	10	10.87	9.81

JUTE

Acarpara	10	13.37	8.18
Alexandra	100	182.00	90.00

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on		NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
		11-4-58 Rs nP	11-4-58 Rs nP			11-4-58 Rs nP	11-4-58 Rs nP
Alumina	100	128.00	65.00	Burn & Co.	100	439.00	328.00
Anglo-India	100	244.00	147.00	Guest Keen	10	40.37	30.69
Auckland	100	179.00	82.00	Hooghly Docking	50	118.00	110.00
Bally	100	228.00	135.00	Indian Galv.	10	17.06	14.81
Barnagore	25	155.00	82.50	Indian Iron	10	24.68	21.18
Belvedere	100	176.00	76.00	India Machinery	10	2.00	2.00
Bengal	10	11.75	11.50	Indian Mail. Cast.	5	5.05	4.07
Bharat	25	6.12	6.12	Ind. St. Wagon	25	104.00	99.50
Biria	10	22.12	15.25	I. Steel Wire	10	42.00	61.00
Budge-Budge	100	158.00	76.00	I. Steel Wire P.P.	1	14.59	15.01
Calcutta	10	9.94	9.94	Jay Engineering	100	190.00	127.00
Caledonian	100	212.00	117.00	Jessop & Co.	10	31.87	20.12
Chandpary	100	137.00	94.00	Kumardhubi	2	10.31	8.31
Cheviot	100	241.00	131.00	Marshalls	2	6.56	5.30
Chitavalah	10	16.25	12.75	National Engg.	10	4.44	...
Clive	10	12.62	13.75	National Iron	10	8.44	6.87
Dalhousie	100	149.00	69.00	National Screws	10	5.06	5.18
Delta	100	193.00	118.00	R. Cruddas	10	8.19	8.19
Empire	10	20.25	15.25	Saran	4	7.40	6.56
Fort Gloster	100	290.00	309.00	Steel Products	34	2.00	1.06
Fort William	10	24.25	18.17	Tex. Machinery	10	25.30	18.00
Ganges Mfg.	100	84.00	46.00				
Gondalpara	10	26.38	...				
Gourepore	100	380.00†	229.00				

TEA

Assam Gardens							
Amluckie	10	27.12†	16.62	Ananda	10	20.00	18.44
Ananda	10	21.50	20.50	Anandabag	10	21.50	20.50
Baghmari	10	23.75	19.03	Baradar Tea	6	5.00	5.00
Baradar Tea	6	5.00	5.00	Basmatia	10	27.25	21.69
Bateh	5	18.25	18.56	Beitjan	10	24.00	22.75
Beitjan	10	24.00	22.75	Bishnauth	10	20.00	18.87
Bishnauth	10	20.00	18.87	Bokakhat	10	15.12	15.00*
Bokakhat	10	15.12	15.00*	Bormahjan	10	17.94	17.00
Bormahjan	10	17.94	17.00	Borpukhuri	10	18.37	15.50
Borpukhuri	10	18.37	15.50	Brooke Bond	10	18.37	17.57
Brooke Bond	10	18.37	17.57	Dejoo Valley	10	72.00	50.00
Dejoo Valley	10	72.00	50.00	Dessal & Purbat	100	152.00	270.00
Dessal & Purbat	100	152.00	270.00	Dhalakhat	10	23.87	22.12
Dhalakhat	10	23.87	22.12	Dhunseri	20	18.62	11.50
Dhunseri	20	18.62	11.50	Dibrugarh	10	23.87†	23.25
Dibrugarh	10	23.87†	23.25	Dimakuri	10	30.25	24.50
Dimakuri	10	30.25	24.50	Dufflaghur	10	35.00	29.25
Dufflaghur	10	35.00	29.25	East India	10	19.25	19.00
East India	10	19.25	19.00	Gillapukri	10	30.25	27.00
Gillapukri	10	30.25	27.00	Gohpur	10	24.00	21.25
Gohpur	10	24.00	21.25	Grob 'A'	10	29.37	22.75
Grob 'A'	10	29.37	22.75	Grob 'B'	10	15.12†	12.75
Grob 'B'	10	15.12†	12.75	Hajjan Purbat	10	14.00	14.00
Hajjan Purbat	10	14.00	14.00	Hoograjuli	10	28.75	28.00
Hoograjuli	10	28.75	28.00	Hoongoorie	100	190.00	176.00
Hoongoorie	100	190.00	176.00	Joonkollie	10	20.12†	...
Joonkollie	10	20.12†	...	Judibari	10	19.75	17.37
Judibari	10	19.75	17.37	Kyang Tea Seeds	10	5.12	5.00
Kyang Tea Seeds	10	5.12	5.00	Kingsley Golaghat	100	130.00	125.00
Kingsley Golaghat	100	130.00	125.00	Krishnabehari	10	16.82	11.00
Krishnabehari	10	16.82	11.00	Lado	10	19.00	18.00
Lado	10	19.00	18.00	Leao	10	14.75	16.62
Leao	10	14.75	16.62	Methoni	10	21.06†	17.06
Methoni	10	21.06†	17.06	Moheema	10	12.87	19.00
Moheema	10	12.87	19.00	Mothola	100	395.00	436.00
Mothola	100	395.00	436.00	Murphulani	10	27.87	30.00
Murphulani	10	27.87	30.00	Murphulani P.O.	10	28.50	31.00
Murphulani P.O.	10	28.50	31.00	Naga Hills	10	27.37	34.00
Naga Hills	10	27.37	34.00	Namnadi	10	13.50	11.87
Namnadi	10	13.50	11.87	N. Chinnatollah	100	114.00	100.00
N. Chinnatollah	100	114.00	100.00	New Coolickroode	10	8.00	8.00
New Coolickroode	10	8.00	8.00	Rajgarh	10	47.25	40.12
Rajgarh	10	47.25	40.12	Sepoi	10	22.25	24.37
Sepoi	10	22.25	24.37	Seajuli	10	29.25	19.75
Seajuli	10	29.25	19.75	Teen Ali	10	26.00	26.31
Teen Ali	10	26.00	26.31	Teloijan	10	29.25†	24.12
Teloijan	10	29.25†	24.12	Tengpani	10	37.37	39.00
Tengpani	10	37.37	39.00	Tespore	10	16.69	15.75
Tespore	10	16.69	15.75	Tongani	10	8.56	8.00
Tongani	10	8.56	8.00	Tyoon	10	40.62	41.75

Darjeeling Gardens

Bloomfield	10	3.00	1.75
Chamong	10	11.00	10.62
Darjeeling	100	143.50	116.00
Dilaram	100	95.00	149.50
Ghelle	10	9.00	9.06
Jayshree	10	12.87†	10.87
Lingia	10	20.31	17.50

Indian Finance

April 18, 1959

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NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
		8-4-59 Rs nP	8-4-58 Rs nP
Cochin Malabar 7% 50	46.70	50.00	50.00
Coffee Lands 5% 100	80.00	82.50	82.50
Cons. Coffee 6% 25	26.37	28.75	28.75
Coomoor Tea 6% 100	95.95	101.00	101.00
Coorg Tea 6% 5	4.62	4.40	4.40
Cottanad 7% 100	106.00	104.00	104.00
Devon 7% 100	70.00	66.00	66.00
Helleyburia 5% 100	9.05	9.27	9.27
Highland 6% 10	7.17	7.16	7.16
Kadur Coffee 6% 10	7.33	8.30	8.30
Karikode 6% 10	9.80	9.57	9.57
Kil Kotagiri 6% 10	7.12	7.75	7.75
Kurchemala 6% 10	16.56	16.56	16.56
Malabar Agri. 6% 20	9.00	9.50	9.50
Manimala 5% 10	8.00	8.31	8.31
Mer. Rubber 6% 10	8.15	7.82	7.82
Midlands 6% 10	24.50	25.87	25.87
Miamallay 7% 25	6.40	7.00	7.00
Mysore Amal. 6% 10	6.65	7.85	7.85
Mysore Plan. 6% 10	7.10	6.30	6.30
Neelamalai 5% 10	8.50	8.85	8.85
Neillampathy 6% 10	9.25	9.60	9.60
Nonmeny 6% 10	7.50	9.06	9.06
Nilambur 6% 10	4.60	4.25	4.25
Nilgiri Tea 6% 5	93.00	93.50	93.50
Peermade 6% 100	9.35	10.00	10.00
Ponmudi 6% 10	8.05	8.65	8.65
Pullangode 6% 10	8.20	7.45	7.45
Rajagiri 6% 10	7.86	8.46	8.46
Rajendra 6% 10	7.00	7.32	7.32
Rangameswar 7% 10	9.90	9.40	9.40
Talayar Tea 6% 10	8.15	8.50	8.50
Teekoy 6% 10	7.05	7.95	7.95
Thamarapally 6% 5	4.62	4.75	4.75
T. R. & T. Co. 6% 10	8.15	7.65	7.65
Udayagiri 7% 10	10.30	11.00	11.00
Velimala 7% 10	9.10	9.10	9.10
Waterfalls 6% 10	9.00	8.75	8.75
Woodcoats 6% 5	3.46	3.79	3.79
Woodlands 6% 10	8.15	8.80	8.80
Woodlands 6% 10	8.32	8.97	8.97

TEXTILES

Adoni 6% ... 10	10.25	9.80
Anglo-French 6% 100	74.00	90.00
Blore Wool 6% 100	110.00	117.00
Buckingham 7% 100	125.00	135.25
Cambodia 7% 100	110.00	108.00
Cauvery Sps. 6% 100	85.75	95.00
Cem. Muru. 6% 100	88.00	94.00
On. Pioneer 6% 100	91.75	98.25
Hemalatha 8% 100	75.00	80.00
Kothari Tex. 6% 10	9.00	8.40
Loyal 5% ... 100	65.50	64.75
Palani Andavar 7% 50	55.00	58.50
Rajalakshmi 6% 50	51.00	53.00
Thirupati 6% 10	10.00	10.80
Trav. Rayon 5% 10	8.75	7.15
Vasanta 6% 100	105.00	101.00
Vasanta 6% 100	95.00	91.00
Vasanta 6% 100	50.00	53.00
Vijayakumar 6% 100	90.00	93.00
Vijayamohini 6% 100	95.00	95.00
Virudunagar 6% 100	55.00	65.00

MISCELLANEOUS

Amrutanjan 7% 100	131.00	135.00
A. Cement 6% 100	100.00	102.00
A. Scientific 6% 10	7.00	5.12
Aspinwall 6% 10	8.25	9.40
A. V. Thomas 6% 100	69.00	73.00
A. V. Thomas L. 5% 10	6.50	6.50
Brunton 6% 10	6.75	6.75
Central Scientific 6% 5	5.50	4.90
Dalmia Cement 6% 10	9.75	10.00
Enfield 6% 100	100.00	100.00
India Cement 5% 100	95.50	84.75
I. S. Rolling 5% 10	8.30	8.48
Mad. Vasee 5% 50	33.00	33.00
Marker 6% 50	42.50	45.50
Mettur Chem. 6% 100	95.00	88.00
Mys. Chem. Mfg. 6% 10	9.00	8.78
Mys. Lamp 4% 10	6.50	5.60
National Rubber Mfrs. 6% 100	100.00	...
Parry's 5% 10	8.35	8.05
Perils 6% 100	91.00	52.00
Rane 6% 10	4.40	4.70
Rane 7% 10	4.55	4.90
Ruby 6% 10	9.75	9.75
Ruby (Madras) 5	5.00	...
Sen Raleigh 5% 100	110.00	71.00
Spencer 6% 10	8.15	7.75
Spencer 6% 10	11.25	10.25
Stand. Motor 6% 100	97.50	90.00
Tr. Chem. 5% 10	9.20	9.37
T. Vases 7% 100	68.00	93.00
United Elec. 5% 10	10.00	10.00
Vanguard Fire 5% 10	8.73	9.28
W. I. Plywoods 100	88.00	94.00

Ordinary Shares
MADRAS

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
		8-4-59 Rs nP	8-4-58 Rs nP
Andhra ... 100	106.50	111.00	111.00
Andhra ... 85	88.75	87.00	87.00
Bank of Mysore ... 100	302.00	244.00	244.00
Canara Banking ... 50	72.00	75.00	75.00
Canara I. & B. 'A' ... 100	167.00	170.00	170.00
Canara I. & B. 'O' ... 1	1.56	1.71	1.71
Indian Bank ... 100	193.00	212.00	212.00
Indian Bank ... 80	154.50	181.00	181.00
Indian Overseas ... 100	166.00	140.00	140.00
Indian Overseas ... 50	107.00	...	...
Indo-Comm. 'A' ... 100	42.50	42.50	42.50
Indo-Comm. 'B' ... 25	11.00	11.00	11.00
Indo-Comm. 'C' ... 50	18.25	24.00	24.00
Pandyan ... 25	30.67	35.62	35.62
PUNJAB National ... 10	24.37	...	...
Travancore ... 25	24.25	17.40	17.40
Trav. Forward ... 10	6.80	4.35	4.35

ELECTRICS

Berhampore ... 10	6.60	6.15
Cochin ... 10	10.20	9.30
Eliore ... 10	11.15	10.85
Karalkkal ... 10	10.15	9.45
Kumbakonam ... 10	12.12	10.95
Negapatam ... 10	10.37	10.00
Salem-Erode ... 10	13.00	12.75
South Madras ... 10	12.00	12.66
Tin-Tuticorin ... 10	12.50	12.75
Vellore ... 10	13.75	13.50
West Coast ... 10	13.75	16.50

SUGAR

Andhra ... 10	22.50	16.50
Cauvery ... 100	107.50	90.50
Deccan ... 5	11.20	8.20
E. I. Distil. ... 20	34.50	27.42
India ... 10	13.40	13.00
Jeyore ... 10	15.00	13.30
K. C. P. ... 100	140.00	120.00
Kirampudi ... 100	53.50	40.00
Mysore ... 10	51.50	34.25
Travancore ... 10	11.62	10.05
United Brew ... 75	325.00	178.50

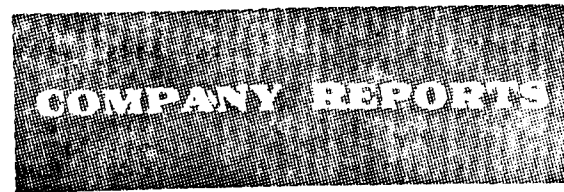
PLANTATION

Alageswar ... 2	2.80	2.50
Amalgamated ... 10	13.75	10.75
Anandam ... 10	17.15	15.40
Anapara ... 2	5.03	4.90
Arthala ... 5	4.00	4.00
Arthattam ... 2	1.10	1.20
Bababudin ... 5	14.50	11.75
Badra ... 2	4.26	3.50
Balanoor ... 10	21.00	16.00
Balmadles ... 2	3.30	3.35
Be Be ... 5	3.62	3.30
Blue Mountain ... 2	3.52	3.20
Chandramalai ... 2	3.15	3.17
Chembra ... 2	4.15	3.50
Cochin Malabar ... 3	6.20	5.00
Coffee Lands ... 10	23.50	22.75
Cons. Coffee ... 20	21.25	23.40
Coomoor ... 10	26.50	20.40
Coorg ... 5	5.25	...
Cottanad ... 10	16.00	12.25
Cowcoody ... 2	7.25	8.10
Devachola ... 10	27.00	18.40
Devon ... 5	18.00	17.25
Emerald Valley ... 5	8.12	6.85
Gokul ... 2	1.45	1.60
Halleyburia ... 10	19.00	18.40
Highland ... 10	12.00	13.50
Kadur ... 2	2.95	2.85
Kallias ... 2	5.20	4.20
Kalasa ... 2	3.90	...
Kalpetta ... 10	13.40	20.50
Karikode ... 10	10.25	10.35
Kilkotagiri ... 2	8.45	5.65
Kumergode ... 2	5.53	7.60
Kurchemala ... 10	7.00	6.25
Lucky Valley ... 10	12.75	10.60
Malabar Agri. ... 10	8.55	8.75
Malabar Indust. ... 10	15.50	15.00
Malankara ... 10	19.00	16.25
Manar ... 2	2.76	2.70
Manimala ... 10	8.75	8.75
Mysore Coffee ... 2	1.47	1.68
Mys. Plantations ... 2	4.70	4.90
Neelamalai ... 5	2.92	3.00
Neillampathy ... 10	12.25	11.75
Neithanam ... 10	15.65	15.75
Nonmeny ... 10	15.25	12.50
Nilambur ... 10	8.70	8.50
Nilgiri ... 10	...	...

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
		8-4-59 Rs nP	8-4-58 Rs nP
Nonsuch ... 10	27.75	22.25	22.25
Ouchterlony ... 2	5.75	4.70	4.70
Panchura ... 1	3.70	3.20	3.20
Parkside ... 10	22.10	16.70	16.70
Peermade ... 10	19.65	22.00	22.00
Peninsular ... 10	21.00	19.00	19.00
Periakaramalai ... 2	4.21	4.04	4.04
Ponmudi ... 2	1.40	1.55	1.55
Pullangode ... 2	1.77	1.80	1.80
Puthuthotta m. ... 2	3.17	2.80	2.80
Rajagiri ... 10	18.25	15.50	15.50
Rajendra ... 5	14.00	10.25	10.25
Rangameswar ... 2	2.62	3.00	3.00
Savarnamalai ... 2	3.90	4.30	4.30
Shevaroy ... 2	1.90	2.08	2.08
Stanes Amalgam. ... 10	14.00	14.75	14.75
Swinton ... 2	2.35	2.30	2.30
Talaxar ... 2	1.75	9.00	9.00
Teekoy ... 10	7.95	6.45	6.45
Thamarapally ... 10	28.00	22.50	22.50
Thirumalai ... 1	1.73	1.47	1.47
Trav. Rubber ... 10	18.25	14.00	14.00
T. R. & T. Co. ... 10	7.55	7.00	7.00
Trojical ... 10	24.75	25.65	25.65
Twyford ... 10	17.00	13.60	13.60
Udayagiri ... 10	11.15	11.75	11.75
Uni. Nilgiris ... 10	18.55	15.50	15.50
Vaikundam ... 10	25.50	20.00	20.00
Vayitri ... 2	1.52	1.42	1.42
Velimala ... 5	6.25	5.05	5.05
Waterfall ... 2	3.93	3.45	3.45
Woodcoats ... 1	1.70	1.55	1.55
Woodland ... 10	8.90	7.30	7.30

TEXTILES

Adoni	...	10	8.75	8.10
Anglo-French	...	100	70.75	89.00
Asher	...	100	217.00	...
Balarama Varma	...	100	89.00	...
Balarama Varma B	...	10	9.00	...
Balasubramania	...	40	52.50	57.00
Balasubramania B	...	70	95.50	103.00
Bangl. Woollen	...	100	172.00	171.00
Buckingham	...	100	175.00	168.25
Cambodia	...	10	9.12	9.30
Cannanore	...	100	144.00	153.00
Cauvery	...	10	10.80	12.08
Coim. Cotton	...	100	135.00	153.00
Coim. Kamala	...	100	102.00	102.00
Coim. Kamola	...	50	50.00	50.00
Coim. Murugan	...	100	91.00	120.00
Coim. Pioneer	...	100	270.00	229.00
Coim. Spinning	...	50	49.50	58.00



DUNLOP RUBBER CO (INDIA), LIMITED.

Mg. Director:—Mr. John Luckham.

Year ended Decr.	1958	1957	1956
Sale	222,776,485	199,700,490	169,960,530
Interest, Rent Comn.	439,139	423,384	361,283
Net profit	20,203,754	19,487,560	13,299,024
Taxation	8,613,414	8,651,561	4,734,548
Depreciation	3,147,527	2,768,550	3,054,568
Reserve Fund	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,600,000
Development Rebate	4,875,000	3,825,000	2,400,000
Div. Amount Ord.	344,400	344,400	357,000
Div. Amount Pref.	2,246,058	2,222,643	1,824,594
Carry Forward	161	161	15
Div. % Ord.	6	6	6
Div. % Pref.	6	6	6
Div. % 2nd Pref.	6	6	6

(Annual General Meeting on 23-4-59 at 11 a.m.).

Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 6%	7,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
(ii) Ord.	30,000,000	30,000,000	16,000,000
Debentures 6 1/2%	20,455,000	10,521,000	13,000,000
Capital Reserve	7,000,000	7,000,000	...
Reserve Fund	35,409,699	23,883,432	21,600,000
Other Funds	4,100,000	13,146,174	12,486,174
Loans Secured	13,211,350	7,291,614	4,070,645
Loans Unsecured	...	...	7,607,156
Taxation Provision	6,300,000	5,800,000	1,850,000
Debts	17,600,803	14,164,313	19,374,564
Carry Forward	2,246,058	2,222,643	1,824,594
Total	143,322,708	121,029,176	104,313,133

Assets	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	87,739,859	65,049,175	55,501,695
Depreciation	29,756,769	26,824,548	24,871,167
Block (net)	57,983,090	38,224,627	30,630,528
Stores	2,711,795	2,251,328	2,025,711
Works in Progress	2,432,256	1,927,636	1,833,751
Raw Materials	29,140,076	27,514,586	23,397,819
Stocks	16,046,607	16,990,523	18,289,773
Outstandings	25,491,181	25,280,341	18,261,755
Do. More than 3 months	5,470,308	5,581,645	4,244,175
Mis. Deposits and Advances	2,387,078	2,130,334	2,074,488
Investments	1,707,810	574,364	2,587,417
Cash	289,507	543,792	967,716
Total	143,322,708	121,029,176	104,313,133

INDIAN ALUMINIUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Director:—Mr. H. Vance Echols.

Year ended Decr.	1958	1957	1956
Sales	74,297,113	54,439,477	42,466,849
Net profit	13,705,684	8,683,243	6,558,916
Taxation	6,143,149	3,896,849	700,000
Depreciation	2,795,255	2,629,555	2,279,691
Development Rebate	1,110,000	...	...
Div. Amount Ord.	2,807,175	2,313,481	2,707,412
Div. Amount Pref.	137,000	138,999	183,394
Carry Forward	1,525,957	812,852	1,106,493
Div. % Ord.	7	6	10
Div. % Pref.	5	5	5

(Annual General Meeting on 27-4-59 at 11 a.m.).

Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 5%	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
(ii) Ord.	38,805,820	38,458,900	20,110,000
Convertible Loan 5%	1,852,400	2,348,000	...
Share Premium	7,292,480	7,143,800	1,027,500
Reserve Fund	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Other Funds	4,110,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Loans Secured	21,818,735	9,613,904	...
Loans Unsecured	1,944,500	...	15,745,119
Taxation Provision	11,070,642	4,849,830	700,000
Debts	15,796,314	14,190,165	9,318,310
Carry Forward	1,525,957	812,852	1,106,493
Total	109,716,848	85,917,251	56,507,422

Assets	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	92,460,159	71,890,516	46,051,095
Depreciation	24,887,454	22,177,728	19,684,142
Block (net)	67,572,705	49,712,788	26,366,953
Cash Abroad on Deposit for Machinery Purchases	613,964	1,853,096	1,994,173
Deb. Issue Exp.	...	...	201,101
Stores	2,913,818	2,685,645	2,459,858
Raw Materials	15,692,976	8,833,268	5,742,853
Stocks	10,784,410	12,906,520	10,901,341
Outstandings	9,691,857	7,815,914	6,773,393
Do. More than 3 months	780,339	720,180	401,383
Mis. Deposits and Advances	483,523	580,412	807,153
Investments	12,519	17,854	16,854
Cash	1,170,737	791,574	842,360
Total	109,716,848	85,917,251	56,507,422

BANGALORE WOOLLEN, COTTON AND SILK MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.

Year ended Decr.	1958	1957	1956
Sales	55,418,535	54,244,135	53,380,245
Interest and Mis.	155,477	142,498	...
Incomes	6,232,945	4,790,015	4,430,208
Works in Progress	2,482,111	2,459,676	2,743,914
Net profit	6,448,268	4,390,054	7,530,182
Taxation	2,950,000	1,200,000	2,975,000
Depreciation	1,489,330	1,272,518	2,159,884
Reserve Fund	600,000	...	1,100,000
Res. for Defd. Taxation	...	300,000	...
Development Rebate	150,000	...	...
Div. Amount Ord.	1,215,000	1,215,000	1,215,000
Div. Amount Pref.	36,000	36,000	36,000
Carry Forward	298,409	290,471	282,947
Div. % Ord.	10	10	30
Div. % Pref.	6	6	6

(Annual General Meeting on 29-4-59 at 11 a.m.).

Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 6% C.P.	600,000	600,000	600,000
(ii) Ord.	12,150,000	12,150,000	4,050,000
Reserve Fund	3,300,000	2,700,000	11,600,000
Other Funds	12,224,679	12,074,679	13,415,667
Loans Secured	4,719,389	4,581,407	4,666,593
Taxation Provision	2,482,111	2,459,676	2,743,914
Debts	7,090,102	6,993,368	7,273,047
Carry Forward	298,409	290,471	282,947
Total	38,457,486	37,463,666	38,215,627

Assets	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	36,974,488	36,084,239	33,977,494
Depreciation	29,208,368	27,678,997	26,070,021
Block (net)	7,766,120	8,405,242	7,907,473
Cap. Exp. in Progress	1,208,851	750,581	1,209,137
Stores	4,719,389	4,581,407	4,666,593
Works in Progress	2,482,111	2,459,676	2,743,914
Raw Materials	6,679,485	10,044,458	10,372,859
Stocks	6,232,945	4,790,015	4,430,208
Outstandings	2,588,026	2,988,741	2,924,044
Do. More than 3 months	27,115	43,464	208,989
Mis. Deposits and Advances	706,995	501,640	533,764
Investments	855,358	2,829,106	2,973,606
Deposits in Banks	2,500,000	...	...
Cash	2,692,091	69,341	245,040
Total	38,457,486	37,463,666	38,215,627

BUCKINGHAM & CARNATIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.

Year ended Decr.	1958	1957	1956
Sales	98,867,622	99,765,355	93,668,370
Interest and Mis.	1,282,975	979,634	...
Incomes	4,532,932	5,511,575	5,422,079
Stocks	6,376,990	7,097,513	6,025,596
Works in Progress	6,873,948	9,859,286	9,131,033
Net profit	2,050,000	1,850,000	1,500,000
Taxation	3,522,040	3,580,490	4,096,713
Depreciation	...	...	1,100,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	...
Res. for Defd. Taxation	...	1,210,000	...
Development Rebate	867,000	810,000	...
Other Funds	300,000	500,000	500,000
Div. Amount Ord.	1,784,780	1,784,780	1,784,780
Div. Amount Pref.	159,765	159,765	159,765
Carry Forward	182,834	192,471	228,220
Div. % Ord.	10	10	10
Div. % Pref.	7	7	7

(Annual General Meeting on 30-4-59 at 2-30 p.m.).

*After transferring Rs 900,000 from Reserve for taxation.

After transferring Rs 250,000 from Income-tax Reserve and Rs 370,712 from Raw Materials Fluctuation Reserve.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.	1958	1957	1956
Liabilities			
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 7 1/2% C.P.	2,130,200	2,130,200	2,130,200
(ii) Ord.	17,847,800	17,847,800	17,847,800
Debentures 5%	6,794,000	7,000,000	7,800,000
Reserve Fund	7,206,000	6,200,000	6,200,000
Other Funds	23,293,160	22,929,100	21,573,212
Loans Secured	4,857,180	6,887,069	6,063,247
Loans Unsecured	...	...	558,308
Taxation Provision	925,999	39,721	4,973,878
Debts	12,287,064	12,381,541	12,498,295
Carry Forward	182,834	192,471	228,220
Total	75,524,237	78,207,902	79,871,155

Assets	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	76,367,196	69,329,943	66,908,316
Depreciation	45,051,659	41,959,472	39,663,813
Block (net)	31,315,537	27,370,471	27,244,503
Cap. Exp. in Progress	3,280,154	5,791,659	4,987,607
Stores	10,482,813	10,517,800	9,434,497
Works in Progress	6,376,990	7,097,513	6,025,596
Raw Materials	11,379,202	14,232,356	11,951,777
Stocks	4,532,932	5,511,575	5,422,079
Outstandings	5,131,622	4,966,371	2,873,171
Do. More than 3 months	101,943	73,166	262,066
Mis. Deposits and Advances	1,238,833	1,442,342	9,122,071
Investments	1,073,014	1,001,598	2,171,581
Reserve Fund	611,197	304,051	381,237
Cash	...	...	...
Total	75,524,237	78,207,902	79,871,155

SHRI AMBICA MILLS LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Harivallabhdas Kalidas & Co.

Year ended Decr.	1958	1957	1956
Sales	47,321,281	46,764,391	43,505,321
Interest and Mis.	1,671,178	618,655	...
Incomes	8,632,075	6,407,152	7,505,311
Stocks	1,141,971	1,312,988	1,316,994
Works in Progress	10,264,222	7,351,528	9,541,506
Net profit	5,100,000	4,050,000	4,900,000
Taxation	1,465,243	1,233,338	1,106,561
Depreciation	1,000,000	...	1,300,000
Reserve Fund	650,000	...	...
Development Rebate	200,000	650,000	500,000
Div. Amount Ord.	1,912,770	1,449,075	1,738,899
Div. Amount Pref.	58,000	58,000	58,000
Carry Forward	56,660	176,451	263,339
Div. % Ord.	30	25	30
Div. % Pref.	5	5	5
Div. % 2nd Pref.	4	4	4

(Annual General Meeting on 20-4-59).

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.	1958	1957	1956
Liabilities			
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 5% C.P.	560,000	560,000	560,000
(ii) Pref. 4% C.P.	700,000	700,000	700,000
(iii) Ord.	6,375,900	5,796,300	5,796,300
Share Premium	60,400	640,000	640,000
Capital Reserve	630,627	630,627	630,627
Reserve Fund	22,828,478	21,828,478	21,828,478
Other Funds	6,625,000	5,775,000	5,125,000
Staff Gratuity and Prov. Fund	1,000,000	800,000	800,000
Loans Unsecured	108,938	112,962	147,51
Taxation Provision	2,895,198	2,048,348	3,699,41
Debts	6,515,644	5,301,929	6,021,41
Carry Forward	56,660	176,451	263,339
Total	48,356,845	44,370,095	46,212,20

Assets				
G. Block	...	23,218,408	21,782,370	19,247,812
Depreciation	...	13,223.150	11,757,907	10,524,415
Block (net)	...	9,995,258	10,024,463	8,723,397
Stores	...	1,972,808	1,696,328	1,299,612
Works in Progress	...	1,141,971	1,312,688	1,316,992
Raw Materials	...	3,580,016	3,487,507	7,667,757
Stocks	...	8,632,075	6,407,152	7,505,312
Outstandings	...	5,653,381	5,199,915	3,527,912
Do. More than 3 months	...	24,663	...	...
Mis. Deposits and Advances	...	7,003,530	7,529,924	5,726,282
Investments	...	4,893,638	4,02,277	4,818,182
Deposits in Banks	...	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,900,000
Cash	...	2,459,505	1,502,841	1,727,272
Total	...	48,356,845	44,370,958	46,212,112

Men and Oil . . . 7

The Welfare Officer

Most of the world's great oilfields lie under deserts, swamps and jungles, far away from established centres of civilisation. Near the wells and refineries live the geologists, drillers and technicians, and as operations expand so the oil camps grow into permanent settlements. In time, new towns are established, whose citizens are the thousands of people employed in the industry.

Oil companies are very much aware of their responsibility for the welfare of these new communities, and most oil towns are, for that reason, models of thoughtful planning and administration.

So it is in Digboi. Once just a clearing in the dense jungle, Digboi is now one of India's most modern industrial towns. The Assam Oil Company devotes great attention to the provision of health services, good housing and sanitation, schools and other amenities for its employees.

And this is where the Welfare Officer comes in. He is the link between the Company and the community; the man who administers projects that make a fuller, happier life for everybody.

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Indian Finance

Indian Finance

Saturday

April 25, 1959

Volume LXIII No 16

Price: Rs 1.50

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Mr Morarji Desai had occasion last week to make two speeches, both of which contain much that has to be read between the lines.

For, what emerges is an interpretation of what the Finance Minister's budgetary policy is going to be.

Read Clive Street for Eavesdropper's assessment.

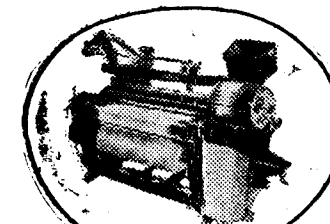
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The Buckingham & Carnatic Company Limited
The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Company Limited
Managing Agents: **Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.**

FOR THE INVESTOR

Prices Soon on Ascendant Investment Gossip:

PERCEPTIBLE weakness held sway over stock exchanges last week, and an attempt midway to inject new enthusiasm proved abortive.

Here is proof positive that the stock exchanges can, when the mood takes them, refuse to take account of developments of intrinsic value.

Here was a week during which the Finance Minister made two important speeches, whose implications for stock exchanges, on a correct and careful reading, could not be otherwise than constructive and cheerful.

Nationalise the banks, the Communists cried.

No nationalisation, the Finance Minister replied.

Nationalise your minds instead, the Finance Minister said.

Reliefs? You shall have them, but not more than are justified at the moment.

Company prospects? The prudent shall reap a reward, and, among the spendthrifts, there shall be knashing of teeth.

Dividends? No shareholder in a prudent company will lose his gross return.

Corporate tax prospects? All that Government sought to do was to fix the advance rate of tax for companies at 45 per cent.

What if there were miscalculations? "As the scheme goes into operation, we shall be able to notice its defects and we shall certainly take steps to correct them."

After all, the rate fixed for advance payment of tax does not represent the final rate for the assessment year 1960-61.

So, the implication is clear that, if Government revenues on the basis of 45 per cent advance tax are greater than the realisations at the old rate, the Finance Minister would, in his Budget for 1960-61, announce a reduction in the rate of corporate tax as such.

On all hands, the muttering is that Government may gain in revenue. The whisper that should go about now is that that gain in revenues will be restored to companies.

Why, then, have we had this bearish phase in the week just ended?

You cannot put your finger on what it is precisely that has disheartened stock exchange sentiment. Some say that yields are too low, others assert that prospects are far from bright.

But when corporate news is generally good, when Mr Manu-

bhai Shah gives the assurance in Parliament that NIDC resources will be available for modernisation of the cotton mill industry, when the money market slack season is already in sight, you should have an upward trend, and not a declining phase, in stock exchange prices.

Which is why I maintain that the bear phase must prove to be short-lived. And prices must soon be on the ascendant.

£ R\$

Dunlops

Investment Special:

DUNLOPS have had a good year. As Mr John Luckham, the Chairman, reported at the annual general meeting, "a further increase in production was achieved during the year under review in almost all lines, though this could not keep pace with the ever rising demand."

This is seen reflected in a rise in the net profit (that is, after depreciation, interest and tax) from Rs 80.67 lakhs to Rs 82.43 lakhs. The emphasis on expansion is also brought out in the accounts: Rs 30 lakhs have been transferred to Development Rebate Reserve, as a result of the establishment of the Ambattur factory. The Reserves and surplus have, during the year, risen by roughly Rs 25 lakhs; and the ordinary capital is covered more than one and a half times. The ordinary dividend is maintained—but is payable as for a full year on the new shares issued in 1957; and so the amount involved is Rs 10½ lakhs higher at Rs 48.75 lakhs.

As for the future, with Ambattur getting ready before schedule, three-shift production is the target; and, at Sahaganj, the output of (or rather, capacity for) giant and cycle tyres is now much higher.

It is thus that Dunlops are a continuing favourite with the Indian investor.

£ R\$

Investment Notes:

It is learnt that the subscription list for the Colour-Chem Limited will be closed on the 25th April instead of the 28th April in view of the good response from the investing public. It is also learnt that the cheques of applicants will not be cashed by the company till actual allotments are made.

The shares of the Nagpur Electric Light & Power Company—both ordinary and preference shares—have been listed on the cash list of the Bombay Stock Exchange. Business will be allowed in lots of five shares.

A meeting of the representatives of the shareholders of the Premier Construction Company has been convened on the 27th April. The shareholders will be free to express their views in regard to the scheme of conversion of the Promoters' shares.

The two firms which are entrusted with the manufacture of sugar plants in the country—the Walchandnagar Industries and the

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The Reserve Bank at Nagpur, illustrated above, is waterproofed with **Shalimar Tar** products...

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Write for STP/5/59

STP 39

KCP Limited—are reported to have made substantial progress in that the indigenous content of the plants has well advanced to as much as 78 per cent. At this rate, within the next few years, India should be able to produce a 100 per cent sugar plant without having to depend on any foreign components.

£ R\$

Investment Briefs:

Champdany Jute has announced an interim dividend of 3 per cent for the year ended 31st March 1959 as against no dividends in the previous two years.

G. K. Williams Limited has recommended a final dividend of Rs 1.20, making a total of Rs 2 per share for 1958, same as in the previous year.

National Pipe & Tubes Company has recommended a dividend of Rs 1.25 per share on the increased capital as against Rs 2 on the original capital.

Dhunsari Tea issuing one right share for every two shares held, at par.

Binny & Company, Madras, has maintained the total distribution at Rs 10 per share for 1958.

Vasanta Mills, Coimbatore, have maintained the dividend at 12 per cent for 1958.

Among the Bombay textile mills, Svadeshi has raised the dividend from Rs 9 to Rs 10 per share, while Tata has reduced the dividend from Rs 2 to Rs 1.50 per share, both for 1958.

£ R\$

Belsund Sugar Repeats

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

DESPITE a decline in earnings, the Belsund Sugar Company Limited of Bangur Brothers group has maintained the dividend at Re 1 per share for the year ended 30th September, 1958. The drop in sales from Rs 1.18 crores to Rs 75.26 lakhs is reflected in the net profit which, after providing for De-

Indian Finance

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preciation and Taxation, amounts to only Rs 3.02 lakhs as against Rs 3.11 lakhs in the previous year. Apart from providing a sum of Rs 50,000 for General Reserve, the Depreciation amount is reduced to Rs 69,489 from Rs 84,228 and Taxation provision to Rs 4.12 lakhs from Rs 4.50 lakhs. The quantity of cane crushed is lower at 24.91 lakh maunds against 34.12 lakh maunds.

According to the directors' report, the first phase of extension of the factory has been completed, thereby extending the crushing capacity to 1,000 tons per day from 850 tons. The second phase of extension, which will increase the crushing capacity to 1,200 tons per day, is expected to be completed by the end of 1960. The crushing for the current season is expected to be higher at about 28 lakh maunds.

₹ ₹

B. I. Electric

The British India Electric Construction Company has reported a net profit of only Rs 3.52 lakhs for 1958 as against as much as Rs 5.94 lakhs in the previous year. Sales are, however, higher at Rs 72.44 lakhs against Rs 63.05 lakhs. Apart from providing Rs 4.12 lakhs for Taxation and Rs 3,706 for Development Rebate Reserve, the allocation to General Reserve has been raised to Rs 2.52 lakhs from Rs 2 lakhs. The Depreciation amount is reduced to Rs 1.09 lakhs from Rs 1.19 lakhs. The dividend is maintained at 20 per cent.

₹ ₹

Kohinoor Mills

The working of the Kohinoor Mills Company Limited, for 1958, makes very disappointing reading. Net sales have increased to Rs 6.27 crores from Rs 6.18 crores while the gross profit, after providing for managing agents' commission at Rs 43,981 (Rs 1.80 lakhs), has amounted to only Rs 9.64 lakhs against Rs 22.28 lakhs. The directors have provided for Depreciation Rs 5.67 lakhs (Rs 6.13 lakhs); Taxation Rs 2.00 lakhs (Rs 9.50 lakhs) and Development Rebate Rs 1.31 lakhs (nil).

The directors have drawn Rs 5.50 lakhs from Machinery Reserve and Rs 4 lakhs from Dividend Reserve for the payment of dividend of Rs 10. In the previous year, Rs 5.25 lakhs was drawn

from General Reserve and Rs 5 lakhs from the Dividend Equalisation Fund with a view to distribute the dividend of Rs 18 per share. Thus, during the past two years, the sum of as much as Rs 19.75 lakhs has been drawn from the accumulated reserves for payments of dividends.

The directors state that, during the year, the purchase of cotton was made difficult owing to bad weather in some of the main cotton-growing tracts. In consequence, the company's mills had to use less suitable cotton which, in many cases, was available only at high prices. Moreover, the cloth and yarn markets remained dull. They add that the large overall stocks have continued to act as a constant strain on cloth and yarn prices and there has tended to be a small reduction in the prices realised for the company's products.

₹ ₹

WIMCO

The Western India Match Company Limited has reported excellent results for 1958. The construction of the paper mill, which was completed in December last, was formally opened in February this year and the mill is said to be working satisfactorily in that it is at present producing paper for the company's own requirements. The company's earning capacity has increased considerably as is reflected by the sharp rise in sales from Rs 12.85 crores to Rs 15.65 crores. Considering that the benefit of the new units, which have gone into production recently, would be reflected only in the current year, the company should be in a position to compensate the shareholders for the loss sustained by them as a result of the abolition of the grossing-up of dividends.

The gross profit for the year has crossed the Re 1 crore mark by moving up by nearly Rs 17 lakhs to Rs 104.41 lakhs. After providing Rs 13.76 lakhs (Rs 11.08 lakhs) for Depreciation; Rs 13.10 lakhs (Rs 5.17 lakhs) for Development Rebate Reserve; Rs 8.98 lakhs (Rs 1.44 lakhs) for managing agents' commission and Rs 37.60 lakhs (Rs 36.60 lakhs) for Taxation, the net profit is higher by Rs 3.80 lakhs at Rs 30.98 lakhs. The directors have proposed to maintain the dividend at Rs 10 per share plus a Bonus of Re 1 per share.

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Consensus

THE growth of a consensus among important sectors of public opinion over the broad objectives of economic policy is one of the more heartening developments of recent months. This has led in turn to a relaxation of rigid attitudes on either side of the great divide, which encourage hopes of fruitful coordination of the activities of the State and Private Sectors. The importance of stepping up the rate of development, in order to overtake the growth of population, is now recognised on all hands. It is also realised that not much progress could be achieved without stabilising the agricultural base. These are the main points which the Prime Minister has been ceaselessly reiterating in his speeches during his recent South Indian tour. The attention of businessmen was drawn to these points during the discussions at the annual session of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry held early last month. These have been further elaborated in the presidential address of Mr D. N. Jalan to the annual meeting of the Indian Chamber.

Mr Jalan has stressed the general objectives which will command universal acceptance. Many of the measures which he has suggested for their attainment are also likely to receive a large measure of support. The country cannot afford to lose any more time in getting to grips with the problem of unemployment. Closely linked with the solution of this problem is that of increasing the purchasing power of the community, which has shown a tendency to stagnate just at the time when a number of important industries were in a position to deliver the goods. The country, as Mr Jalan has observed, has to think in terms of a more rapid increase in national income than it has been possible to achieve in the recent past. The key to the problem of unemployment and low purchasing power is the strengthening of the rural sector of the economy. Eighty per cent of our population are dependant on the precarious yield of agriculture. Unless it is possible to organise a higher level of economic activity in the villages, purchasing power will remain at a low level inhibiting further industrial development. And measures to cope with urban unemployment will be swamped by the migration of landless labour from the countryside.

Stabilisation of the rural sector and creation of subsidiary sources of income are the essential conditions which must be achieved before the economy reaches the stage of self-sustaining growth. The Government's economic and fiscal policies, whether in the realm of land reforms or taxation, will stand or fall by their success in helping the attainment of these conditions of progress. It is great thing that leaders of business and industry in our country have so clearly recognised that, without raising the source of income of the agriculturists and creating more purchasing power, it will be impossible to develop industries in the country. Not long ago they were harping on the theme of rural prosperity which justified a higher level of taxes on rural incomes. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to hope that they will also arrive at an understanding of

the compelling force of objective factors of the national economy in such fields as taxation, State enterprise or cooperative farming.

At a time when it is of the utmost importance to step up the rate of development, the country has been faced with a stalemate both in the industrial and agricultural spheres. Despite continuous efforts, the rate of increase of industrial production recorded a decline last year. This was aggravated by a large deficit in foodgrains output, whose effects are reflected in all sectors of economic activity. The food shortage has released inflationary pressures and contributed substantially to the increase in the cost of living. While the index for all commodities has increased from 104.7 in February 1958 to 113.3 in February 1959, an increase of 8.2 per cent the index for 'Food Articles' has increased from 100.8 to 115.7 during the same period, an increase of 14.8 per cent. In this group, Cereal prices have increased by about 11.1 per cent, and pulses have recorded an increase of as much as 60.5 per cent.

While the decline in production was to a large extent the result of climatic factors, at the same time it shows up the ineffectiveness of the efforts made by the Government over the last one decade and more to increase agricultural output. In spite of massive effort, the fact still remains that the increase in production potential that has been achieved is less than the fluctuations caused by bad seasons. This should naturally suggest the need for rethinking on methods of agricultural organisation which will be able to make effective use of improved techniques, and will also ensure that new facilities of irrigation created at such great cost are not allowed to run to waste. This is not a question which can be decided by academic disputation or political polemics. The solution will not be facilitated if ideological prepossessions are not scrupulously excluded in considering the problems. And the disputants will do well to remember that unless the problem is solved and solved quickly, there will be none left to carry on the dispute either in favour of individual cultivation or of joint cultivation under the aegis of cooperative farms. We, therefore, are not able to consider that Mr Jalan has made a helpful contribution when he poses the question of land cooperatives against the philosophical background of human freedom, political, economic and cultural. Agricultural production in our country, so far, has been carried on by individual enterprise, and the recurrent famines, which cannot be overlooked in any objective consideration of our economic history, will belie the claim that individual enterprise in the field of agriculture has enabled productivity to keep in step with the rise in population.

The shortage of food production has also led to a fall in export earnings and aggravation of the shortage of foreign exchange. This has further reacted on industrial production by leading to the unavoidable restriction of imports of raw materials and capital goods. A vicious circle has been set up in which fall in production and loss of export earnings have in turn aggravated the difficulties in the way of larger production and exports.

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'The Wise Man in His Attitude towards the World has neither Predilections nor Prejudices. He is on the side of what is Right'—The Analects of Confucius.

Against this background Mr Jalan has posed the problem of resources for industrial expansion and indicated the Government's responsibility to avoid policies likely to impede the flow of savings towards investment in new ventures. He has also drawn attention to several inhibiting elements in Government's fiscal policy. While on the question of resources, we wonder whether the theme of foreign participation in equity capital has not been overdone. At any rate, it is inexpedient, for it is likely to give rise to suspicions that a concerted attempt is being made to bolster up sectional interests with foreign assistance, and encourage the adoption of irredentist positions which cannot be helpful for ordered progress.

Mr Jalan has naturally devoted considerable attention to Government's tax policy. The tax system, as even the Finance Minister will readily agree, is by no means perfect. But adjustment of the burden will be facilitated if there is recognition that taxation is bound to remain at a high level and that it will not be realistic to look for substantial reductions. There will be wide agreement with the proposition that transfer of resources from the private to the public sector cannot by itself result in economic expansion. But in an underdeveloped country, where industrial progress has been arrested at a low level of achievement, the State has to take the initiative in providing the infra-structure to sustain further progress. The diversion of funds from the private to the public sector will be unavoidable until this task has been accomplished. Many of these are tasks which private enterprise left to itself will not undertake. In the heyday of laissez faire, private enterprise came forward to build the Indian railways only after the Government of the day had guaranteed a satisfactory return on the investment. Merely to free resources for industrial investment will not lead very far. There is a severe limit to the extent to which development can proceed until the facilities like power, transport and the basic materials are available to an adequate extent. The task can be accomplished in a shorter period if all concerned pull together instead of engaging in a game of tug-o-war.

Mr Jalan has himself emphasised the need to initiate a campaign for embarking on an ambitious programme of public works in order to create employment, which he recognises will create additional purchasing power, expand sources of consumption and result in larger production. He has also referred to the vital role of the State in the transformation of the countryside through the establishment of subsidiary industries and the provision of essential facilities like transportation roads and power to foster their growth. This would suggest the conclusion that he would not be opposed to the diversion of resources to the public sector, if it demonstrably leads to their maximum utilisation and the creation of immediate employment on a large scale. What he is entitled to object to, and with perfect justification, is the duplication of effort involved in the intrusion of the State in the sphere of trade, which only succeeds in raising costs all round and in reducing the volume of employment.

Kerala Industrial Relations Bill

By M. SUR

THE Kerala Industrial Relations Bill is an interesting attempt to deal with that most intractable of problems, rival unions, and to provide, in the words of the preamble, "for the prevention, investigation and settlement of industrial disputes by negotiation." It is supplementary to the Central Industrial Disputes Act, as it is held that the arrangements under that Act do not "give full scope for negotiation and conciliation." "When there is a difference of opinion between the employer and workman" says the statement of objects, "the tendency should be 'to discuss and not to dispute.' It is the only sure means of achieving industrial peace and creating a proper climate for industrial progress. This is the supreme need of the hour." No-one could quarrel with such an approach.

The Bill is very comprehensive in its application, covering all persons employed directly or through a contractor, including apprentices, casual or badli workmen, without any limit of remuneration, and excluding only those mainly in a managerial capacity, or employed in the armed services or the police. All types of establishment employing more than 10 persons are covered, including employment under Government or local authority.

The Code of Discipline has been incorporated in the Bill in order to give statutory authority to it. Under the Bill Works Committees must be set up in any establishment employing 50 persons or more, and Government may also by notification constitute Industrial Relations Committees, consisting of equal numbers of employer and worker representatives (including any recognised unions in the unit) for the settlement of industrial disputes in any establishment, industry, or area. This is an entirely new form of machinery. It is remarked in the statement of objects that though such committees exist voluntarily in almost all important industries (a rather sweeping statement surely?) "the one inhibiting factor in their working is that they are not clothed with statutory authority. The Bill seeks to rectify this defect." One has always looked upon negotiation as a voluntary effort and its growth as an indication of a developing sense of responsibility on the part of management and labour, but here it is clothed with the authority of Government, which may also prescribe its rules of procedure. Its purpose is to round off the procedure of negotiation set in motion by the Conciliation Officer if direct settlement is not achieved. In addition to these committees, the Bill envisages a State Industrial Relations Board to advise Government and to help settle disputes. This, like the committees, will be composed of equal numbers of representatives of employers and workmen, but will have an independent chairman.

In dealing with the problem of what unions should be recognised and who should be the negotiating agent, the Bill shows an ingenious flexibility. Any union will be entitled to recognition if it is registered and its rules comply with proper trade union practice, including the procedure for calling a strike; if it abides by the Code of Discipline; and if it has at least 15 per cent of the workmen of the establishment in its membership. Thus more than one union can be recognised, and if the employers do not give recognition the union can appeal to the registering authority to make its recognition compulsory. The decision of the registering authority, which has to satisfy itself that the conditions of recognition have been fulfilled, is final and

cannot be questioned in any court of law. Similarly the decision of the registering authority on withdrawal of recognition is final. This is a departure from normal democratic practice which admits the right of appeal.

Once recognised, a union can negotiate on day-to-day problems, individual grievances, discipline, lay-off, discharge and dismissal on behalf of its members, can display notices on the premises, collect subscriptions within the premises on pay days, and be present to represent the case of any member at an enquiry in a disciplinary case. For collective bargaining or the negotiation of long-term agreements, however, there must be a certified negotiating agent, and this will be the recognised trade union having a majority or the largest support of the workmen in the unit. Government may declare from time to time the unit appropriate for collective bargaining, which can be an establishment, an industry or a craft. Not more than one negotiating agent is to be allowed for the appropriate unit, but where there is more than one recognised union, an agreement when negotiated will only be binding on all the workmen if ratified by a majority of them.

It is the registering authority again who will decide which trade union shall be the negotiating agent, but if any objection is raised by another union a ballot may be taken to decide the issue, and an appeal may be made to the State Industrial Relations Board, which may direct a referendum. Two or more unions, if they apply jointly, may be certified as the negotiating agent. Provision is also made for an association of employers to make a collective agreement on behalf of its members. A careful distinction is made in the first and second schedules between matters which may be taken up by a negotiating agent

and which relate to general conditions of employment and remuneration and to the minor or individual disputes which may be taken up by any of the recognised unions.

Under the procedure for dealing with disputes in the Bill, failure to reach direct agreement on a demand raised by either party within 14 days brings in the State Conciliation Officer, and he may refer the dispute to the Industrial Relations Committee, where again the period allowed for settlement is 14 days. Only if there is failure at this stage does the adjudication machinery of the Industrial Disputes Act come into operation, but there is also the alternative of reference to the Industrial Relations Board. The point of all these intervening steps is to discourage reference to adjudication.

Another important point in the Bill is that no employer shall dispense with the services of a workman if he has been continuously employed for not less than six months without a charge of misconduct, supported by satisfactory evidence recorded at an enquiry, except on the grounds of continued ill-health, which is to be treated as retrenchment.

Unfair labour practices including violation of the Code of Discipline by employers and recognised trade unions have been laid down in a schedule to the Bill, and fines for unfair labour practices by employers may extend to Rs 1,000. The penalty for irregular strikes (i.e. those declared during pendency of negotiations or during the operation of an agreement covering the matter of dispute) is laid down as forfeiture of wages for the period of the strike, while an employer for an irregular lockout is liable to pay one and a half times the wages and other benefits due to the workmen.

If this Bill goes through in Kerala, it will be most interesting to see whether its effect will be to lessen rivalry between unions, and encourage settlement of disputes outside the industrial courts. There is no doubt that the Kerala Government are making a determined effort to bring about settlement by negotiation.

L.I.C.—Policies with Profit

By K. V. IYER

IT IS well known that the L.I.C., is a mammoth Corporation formed by the merger of nearly 250 Life Insurance Companies and that, of these companies, some were good, some bad and some indifferent. They were managed by different agencies in diverse ways. Some were managed prudently, built up surpluses from quinquennium to quinquennium and declared a good rate of bonus on their policies with profit; some were not so good and declared bonus at poor rates or none at all and the rest merely languished. It follows that, in the compact L.I.C., some steps should be taken to distinguish between policy-holders in good companies with an exemplary record from the rest of them.

In the L.I.C. all the funds are utilised in the same way, the expenses are uniform and the surplus is a single whole so far as the erstwhile individual companies are concerned.

Is it equitable that a with-profit policy holder in one of the good companies should be treated no better than one in a company not so good or poor? A single rate for all alike would be a monstrosity. A distinction requires to be made either by increasing the amount of the policy or by reducing the rate of premium. The latter may be welcome to some. But there must be many who, having commenced paying premium at a certain rate, would prefer

to continue to pay the same rate of premium. For their benefit, which is also to the benefit of the Corporation and for the benefit of those whose policies are for a specific number of years or payments, the amount of the policy should be enhanced.

Once this remedy is applied, all policies will stand on the same footing and the insured need not worry about the evaluation of the L.I.C.'s assets once a quinquennium or at any other interval, any evaluation being carried out as a matter of principle or for the satisfaction of the authorities that the Corporation is solvent, apart from the fact that the Government are responsible in the last resort.

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EDITORIAL

NOTES

Economic & Military Aid

While public opinion in India is exercised over the implications of US military aid to Pakistan, the manner in which that country has been utilising the aid given for economic purposes is apparently causing concern to the donors. US Economic Aid to Pakistan during the current year will amount to \$233 million. By 1959, the United States would have provided aid to Pakistan for economic development to the extent of \$990 million since 1951. There is little positive evidence to show that massive assistance of this size has resulted in economic development on an adequate scale. Those responsible for administering the aid programme appear to be disillusioned and disheartened and their reports are not exactly flattering to the Pakistan administration.

Some months ago, an official concerned with the administration of the aid programme in Pakistan made a statement which amounted to a scathing indictment. Mr C. Douglas Dillon, US Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee on January 29, described Pakistan as "one of the countries that gives us great trouble economically". He further mentioned that, in spite of large grants of aid, the standard of living in that country had not

increased at all. He illustrated the point by referring to the deterioration in food production. Pakistan, which, at the time of the partition, was surplus in food grains production, had now become an area of substantial food deficit. More recently, the utilisation of US aid in Pakistan has also been criticised by Congressional auditors.

While the United States authorities who have made aid available on such a generous scale are entitled to express their disappointment at the final result, it is also up to them to examine whether the circumstances in which the aid has been given have not themselves contributed to the debacle. When Mr Dillon was giving his testimony, he was asked by Mr D. S. Saund, Democratic Congressman from California, what portion of the aid given by the United States to Pakistan in recent years was military assistance and what portion was technical assistance. Mr Dillon answered: "Since I have been familiar with the programme, the sums that have gone for economic aid have been far larger than the military assistance programme, the military assistance programme being primarily the delivery of weapons."

We feel that the position is not so simple, and that it would be unfair to charge the administration of Pakistan with incompetence, it not worse, in utilising aid funds, without going further into the question of the economic consequences of military assistance to the recipient country. Military Aid does not end with the delivery of weapons. If Pakistan gets the equipment free, it has to incur a considerable volume of expenditure in training and equipping the men who are to handle them. The more costly the equipment, the higher will be the scale of ancillary expenditure. Mr Dillon has admitted, that if you deliver a tank it does not help". If he examines the problem a little more deeply, he will go further and say that, far from helping, it positively hinders progress in the economic sphere. It is not unlikely that Pakistan has been obliged to divert the large amounts received as aid for economic development in order to maintain the equipment received under the programme of military assistance in working order. Economic aid is neutralised by military aid. Free military equipment has to be paid for in economic stagnation. Growing frustration in Pakistan at this state of affairs is perhaps responsible for the increasing frequency of border troubles and such distressing incidents as the shooting down of the Indian Canberra, which strayed into Pakistan air space, by trigger-happy Pakistanis.

★

Utility Finance

What should be the appropriate rate policy for public utilities? Is it sound policy to subsidise industrial development by fixing low rates for the goods and services provided by the public utilities?

Or should the rates be fixed so as to cover not only the cost but also to provide the funds for future development? The case for "adequate" rates as the indispensable condition for healthy economic development of under-developed countries has been put forward in trenchant language by the President of the World Bank in his address to the last UNESCO Conference in Mexico. Incidentally, Mr Eugene Black has also paid a compliment to the sound financial management of public utilities in India, like railroads, which have contributed substantial amounts to general revenues out of operating surpluses.

Mr Black has emphasised that underdeveloped countries have no choice in the matter if they are to find the resources for steady expansion of essential public utilities. There is no way in which the required amounts could be raised, unless the utilities themselves are in a position to plough back profits. Over three-quarters of the World Bank's lending has been for power projects, railroads and other public services, and it has been insisting on recognition of the principle that utilities should pay their way.

Mr Black does not agree that rates for power should be pushed down to uneconomic levels in order to foster industry and commerce. He has pointed out that, except for aluminium manufacture, cost of power does not account for more than a small percentage of the total costs of production. A survey of industries in Mexico undertaken by the Bank showed that cost of electric power averaged only 1.7 per cent of the total. The figures do not support the contention that marginal differences in the cost of power make a substantial difference to the establishment of industry in any particular location. On the other hand, low rates charged for power can inhibit industrial development by limiting the expansion of power facilities.

The powerful plea put forward by the World Bank President for adequate rates will be readily echoed by the Electric Supply concerns in our country who have been trying to draw the attention of the authorities to the fact that the rate of "standard return" allowed by legislation places them at a serious disadvantage. For a number of years the rate was five per cent and after persistent representations the return has been fixed at 2 per cent over the prevailing bank rate. If Government accept the principle that public utilities must charge adequate rates, they cannot make a distinction in the matter between privately-owned and publicly-owned utilities.

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Foreign Collaboration

At a time when the case for foreign collaboration and foreign investment is being advocated with missionary zeal, of all persons by our leading businessmen, it is also necessary to keep in view different aspects of such collaboration to see how far it is helpful in accelerating the pace of industrial deve-

lopment. This is one of the important points touched upon by Mr S. P. Sen in his thoughtful presidential address to the last annual meeting of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce. Mr Sen is not opposed to foreign collaboration as a matter of principle. He is certainly no xenophobe who wants all foreigners to quit the country. He has emphasised that, situated as we are at present, we have to seek foreign collaboration to start many industries, for financial and technical reasons. But, while sharing the general view that foreign assistance is essential for the economic development of the country, he feels that "we should have a correct perspective of the whole problem and should take adequate care to see that the real interest of the country is not exploited in the name of foreign collaboration."

In this context he has drawn attention to instances in which foreign participation has not been very helpful. According to him, there are many foreign firms, whose manufacturing activities in India are confined to assembling of imported components. Such foreign collaboration is not of much help either in saving foreign exchange or in increasing industrial potential. On the other hand such firms block the way to the establishment of industries for processing the locally available materials. Many of these firms also add to the drain of foreign exchange by employing foreign technicians at fabulous terms which could be performed by our youngmen if they were given the chance to acquire the requisite training.

Mr Sen has drawn attention to some of the features of foreign collaboration which, instead of lightening, add to the cost of industrial development. But to be

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quite fair we should recognise that the practice of importing materials in semi-finished state for final processing in India is not confined to foreign firms. Much of the impressive growth of industries in recent years has proceeded on this shaky basis, and has been responsible for bringing on the foreign exchange crisis.

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Wanted Supermen

The administrative problem of organising the service cooperatives, which has been accorded top priority in Government's plan for better land management, is now and then allowed to peep through chinks in the propaganda. Now, in addition to helping the kisans to adopt better methods of tillage, the cooperatives are also to act as procuring agents. According to a recent estimate there are over one lakh of service cooperatives. Of these, thirty per cent are moribund. In addition to resuscitating them, it will be necessary to establish another four lakhs of cooperative societies in villages in the next three years.

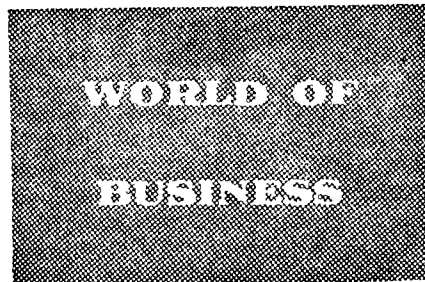
To judge by the tenor of speeches made in Lok Sabha on the demand for the Ministry of Co-operation and Community Development, officials like traders are in the black list. Both are supposed to be endowed with an extra powerful dose of original sin and, therefore, not to be trusted to usher in the golden era of cooperation.

The tendency at first was to rely on the innocence of illiteracy, to ensure the success of cooperation. There was a strident demand for simplification of rules and regulations. Even if the rules are reduced and made more elastic, some knowledge of reading and writing, and of accounts, will be necessary on the part of the functionaries of the cooperatives. Attention is now being concentrated on the village schoolmasters and the village level workers. Considering the unending demands that are made on these hardworked and distracted functionaries, they must be supermen, indeed, if they are to make a success of working the cooperatives in faction-ridden villages. We cannot afford to be dogmatic on the number of supermen in the country and their distribution among the various professions. But the probability that they have all become VLMs is not on the face of it very convincing.

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English in our Future

The Language Committee's report has been received too late for comment in the current issue, but space and time allow of a brief mention. The future of English appears to be as uncertain as has been the language's fate, as far as India is concerned, over the last decade. But there seems to be growing recognition of the fact that to rule it out altogether would be folly. At best, however, English has won a reprieve—and not quite full pardon as yet. It remains for time to set pride and necessity in their proper perspective.



IFC Investment in KOEL

The operations of the International Finance Corporation in India, it will be noted with satisfaction, are gathering momentum. Legislation enabling the IFC to start business in India was enacted last September at the time of the Fund-Bank Meeting. The first loan by the IFC, for \$1.5 million to the foundry forge project in Hyderabad, was announced in February. This has been quickly followed by the announcement of April 14 that the IFC had agreed to invest \$850,000 in Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd. The investment, which will be a dollar loan bearing interest at 6½ per cent maturing from 1965-70, will help to finance part of the cost of the company's programme for the expansion and diversification of its manufacturing activities in four fields. In addition to the interest of 6½ per cent, payable in dollars, IFC will also receive contingent interest payable in Indian rupees depending on the amount of earnings, and an option to subscribe at par to ordinary shares of Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd. The IFC Commitment is subject to the completion of the necessary legal formalities.

Kirloskar Oil Engines Ltd. (KOEL) is one of the five industrial units built up by Kirloskar Brothers. The growth of the activities of this firm is one of the romances of Indian industry. Starting as a bicycle repair shop in 1888, the firm has gradually branched out into the manufacture of farm implements, hand and power driven pumps, electric motors and generators, machine tools and oil engines. When the scheme of expansion is completed, KOEL will be the largest manufacturer of diesel engines in India with a substantial addition to its export potential. The company has built up a growing export market in S.E. Asia, Middle East, Africa and Central America. The total cost of the scheme is estimated at over Rs 2 crores of which the foreign exchange component will be met by the IFC loan. The balance will be provided by additional share capital and by ploughing back the additional profits from the expansion of manufacturing capacity.

The expansion schemes will enable KOEL to manufacture heavy engines of 80-440 hp, of a type which are not now manufactured in India, diesel engines for stationary generating sets, small shunting locomotives, and marine auxiliary and propulsion units. The programme also includes manufacture of small 3 hp engines for rural pumping sets; increased pro-

duction of the company's 5-40 hp diesel engines which it had been manufacturing since 1949; and bi-metal bearings for internal combustion engines. The Company, it is learnt, has entered into licensing agreements with Glacier Metal Company of England for manufacture of bi-metal bearings and with Maschinenfabrik Augsburg-Nürnberg A. G. (MAN) of Germany for the manufacture of the 80-440 hp engines.

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IBRD Activities

The annual meetings of the World Bank and the International Finance Corporation in New Delhi last September have served to focus attention on the increasingly important role of these organisations in evening out the regional disparities in economic development by stimulating progress in underdeveloped areas. While the operations of the Bank have been steadily increasing in magnitude, a larger proportion of the investments is now directed towards the under-developed areas. In his address to the UNESCO Council, which met in Mexico on April 10, Mr Eugene Black, President of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, has reported that, during the preceding twelve months, the Bank made 34 loans—about one every ten days—and has given loans amounting to more than 750 million U.S. dollars. The distribution of this amount over the different regions is instructive.

The share of Europe was \$90 million. About \$150 million was lent to the Latin American Republics, most of it to enlarge projects started with Bank support in past years. The Bank lent \$110 million in Africa, including the first loans in Nigeria and the Sudan. The largest investments were in Asia where the total loans exceeded \$400 million. The bulk of this was for projects in India and Japan. The Bank also made its first loan to the Federation of Malaya.

Mr Black, who is also Chairman of the International Finance Corporation, has stated that the Corporation's operations have been gathering momentum. The Corporation has made four new investments since the last annual meeting, which are included in the supplement to the annual report which describes its activities up to the end of March last. These four investments are in an industrial steel forging plant in India, a cement plant in Brazil, a flour mill in Guatemala and an industrial rubber plant in Australia.

Apart from loans, the Bank's technical assistance programme is also increasing in significance, variety and importance. World Bank Missions have played a special role in the study of development planning, and in economic surveys in Libya, Tanganyika, Thailand, Venezuela, Ecuador and Peru. The Bank assisted in organising an international panel of experts to help Italian authorities to investigate the feasibility of an atomic power plant in Southern

Italy. It has also provided assistance in organising industrial development Banks in many parts of the world.

The Bank was also able to report two striking successes in the field of mediation in international disputes. It took a leading role in the negotiations which led to the signing of the compensation agreement between the United Arab Republic and the reorganised Suez Canal Company last July. This has been followed by financial settlement between the Governments of the United Kingdom and the UAR which was signed last February.

The expansion of the lending activity of the Bank has brought up the problem of augmenting its resources. During the past year, the Bank has stepped up its borrowings very substantially. The Bank's Board voted a few weeks ago to approve a general doubling of the authorised capital with certain further additions. A number of member countries have already taken action to increase their subscriptions. The increase in subscription does not, in most cases, call for additional cash payments to the Bank. But they will serve to enlarge the backing for the Bank's borrowings.

The Bank has also under consideration proposals that would help to provide additional capital for development, including proposals for regional institutions in Latin America and the Middle East. The President of the World Bank estimates that the amount of public capital available for international assistance to development will continue to increase.

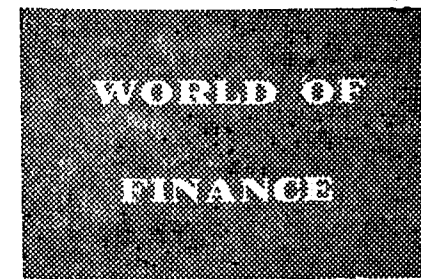
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Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the undermentioned (Construction Section) Garden Reach, Calcutta-23, on remittance of Rs. 2/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipt for depositing earnest money of Rs. 540/- with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs. 1,000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the Tender.

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New Role for Banks—Mr Jain

THE experience of banks during 1958 has gently persuaded Bank Chairmen to turn their minds to the consideration of ways in which the banking system can render greater service to the country—the while, of course, expanding their own scope for utilisation of their resources. For, if it is true that the unconscionable rates paid for Deposits were responsible for a sharp rise in the expenditure incurred under that head, it is also true that the slackening demand for Advances accounted for their earnings in this regard to be static. It would seem that the voluntary agreement among banks, fixing maxima for rates to be paid on Deposits, can affect only one side of the ledger. A real problem that may emerge is that, with sharper impact being felt by Bank Deposits of governmental disbursements, idle resources, representing the difference between Deposits and Advances, may gather in volume. It is in this background that significance is to be attached to the speech made by Mr Shanti Prasad Jain in his capacity as Chairman at the annual general meeting of the Punjab National Bank Ltd.

In his opening paragraphs, Mr Jain has stated that banks experienced a diminution in their profits because of "higher cost of money and higher establishment expenses coupled with low demand for funds from Trade and Industry." He reports that the bank "has been investigating and studying the commodities market and the needs of newly developing industries." Mr Jain then comes to a point which has a basic lesson to offer to India's bankers:

"It is," he said, "a paradox that while banks with surplus funds have need to employ them more profitably, the industries needing finance for expansion and development are handicapped for want of finance. Admittedly, the needs of industry for development purposes are much greater than what the financial institutions in the country find it possible to meet... The present situation of increasing funds with banks and the needs of industry and trade not being adequately met by the financial institutions and the capital market has to be considered by the Reserve Bank and the Government of India with a view to giving banks new opportunities."

Indeed, Mr Morarji Desai, the Finance Minister, had occasion last

week in Delhi to say that banks would have to consider that they had new duties to perform. But, at the present moment, both tradition of banking as it is known in India and watchfulness on the part of the Reserve Bank to ensure that credit is not put to speculative use prevent any such efforts.

Mr Jain, in this regard, has a number of specific suggestions to make. Firstly, with the "blessing" given by Mr H. V. R. Iengar to the extension of medium credit to industries, the PNB Chairman thinks that it should be possible for the banking system to acquire experience in a "new class of business". Secondly, hire purchase has been very much in vogue in respect of motor cars and more especially trucks; and this is a new technique that banks have learnt. "There is," Mr Jain says, "great scope for extending the system leading to increased consumption of different consumer goods and expansion of industries." Thirdly, banks might consider financing "small individual houses."

We favour especially the last suggestion of Mr Jain's. For, house building is an activity that an economy with an unemployment problem needs must concentrate on. As it is, with nationalisation of life insurance, what was once a source of housing finance has been lost—though only temporarily, we hope. So, banks would be of real service if part of their Advances portfolio included housing loans—always, of course, with the blessings of the Reserve Bank, to ensure that such loans were not being put to speculative use.

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Very Considerable Deficit Financing?

THE returns of the Reserve Bank for April 17 indicate, or at least seem to hint at, considerable recourse having been taken by the Central Government to deficit financing. If the Reserve Bank figures are studied in conjunction with the return of the State Bank for the same week, the suggested conclusion is that ad hoc Treasury Bills sold in favour of the Reserve Bank by the Central Government must have been for an even larger amount. For, in the Reserve Bank returns, though Rupee Securities in the Issue Department are unchanged at Rs 1351.10 crores, Investments in the Banking Department are seen to have risen substantially by Rs 34.56 crores to Rs 246.07 crores. Obviously, the Reserve Bank in its open market operations would not have felt compelled, nor even found it possible, to purchase securities in such an amount. Moreover, as we shall presently see, the State Bank figures as having added to its gilt-edged portfolio by Rs 7.06 crores. It is unlikely that the State Bank would have secured securities in such magnitude from any source other than the Reserve

Bank. Therefore, the inevitable conclusion is that the expansion in Rupee Securities held by the Reserve Bank, prior to sale of a portion thereof to the State Bank, must have been around Rs 42 crores. This, it would seem, is the probable size of the deficit financing incurred by the Central Government during the week under review; the only important head of disbursements that can be plumed in the Reserve Bank returns is probable payment of monthly instalments by the Central Government to the State Governments. For, notwithstanding probable deficit financing of hefty proportions, the Central Government's balances are only fractionally higher at Rs 49.62 crores against Rs 49.59 crores; on the other hand, the Deposits of State Governments have registered a considerable improvement of Rs 17.21 crores to Rs 24.71 crores, although the Ways and Means borrowings from the Reserve Bank have also moved up by a little over Rs 2 crores. We are to presume, since no other clue is readily available in the banking returns, that the net disbursements of the Central Government were rather heavy owing to presentation for encashment of drafts issued in connection with the end of fiscal year payments. Similarly, the payment by the Central Government to the State Governments may be larger than is suggested by the rise in the balances of State Governments, the extent of such payment being concealed partly by the relatively heavy disbursements of State Governments in respect of their own end of fiscal year transactions.

But, then, we should have anticipated an expansion occurring in Active Note circulation consequent on fresh effective Government

expenditures. But, in fact, notes in circulation are higher only by Rs 0.70 crores at Rs 1765.18 crores, whereas Rupee Coin has returned from circulation for Rs 0.15 crores. We suggest that the expansion in currency circulation owing to governmental expenditures has been offset partly by contraction in currency circulation owing to the slackening off of the busy season. We may add here that there has occurred in the latest week a decline of Rs 9.60 crores to Rs 79.45 crores in the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank—the lowest such level since the beginning of the year. This, too, lends weight to the theory that the busy season is, if it has not already done so, tapering off. Finally in this context, the sizable decline of Rs 13.62 crores to Rs 77.91 crores in Scheduled Banks' Reserve Balances should not be misconstrued as signs of continuing busy season pressure, the State Bank having drawn down its cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank by over Rs 16 crores in order to make purchase of gilt-edged. Thus, the other Scheduled Banks have actually added to their Reserve Balances in the latest week.

There is a decline of nearly Rs 7 crores in Government Treasury Bills held in the Banking Department and the deficit financing had recourse to by Government may possibly relate to their commitment to meet this maturing liability. Lastly, Balances Held Abroad, for the first time in several weeks, show a drop of some dimensions in declining by Rs 3.07 crores to Rs 32.86 crores.

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The return of the State Bank for April 17 indicates fresh investments in gilt-edged for Rs 7.05

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crores and a commitment for further investments of the order of possibly like amount. (Owing to pressure of space, the analysis of the State Bank return in the last issue had to be held over). It is intriguing to find that the State Bank has in this wise added to its gilt-edged portfolio, this presumably relating to investments of a contra nature in respect of receipts of special Deposits. Why, then, in the return for April 10, did Other Assets decline to a relatively normal level of Rs 8.32 crores from Rs 29.59 crores, without any fresh investment in gilt-edged? Are we to understand that, for procedural or special reasons, the contra investment was deferred or delayed? The fact that Other Assets are marked higher by Rs 7.71 crores in the latest week—does it indicate a fresh tranche of investment in gilt-edged, also relating to counterpart Deposits? These are questions which can be posed, but for which we are unable to fathom an answer. The increase in Investments and in Other Assets has meant that Cash in Hand and with the Reserve Bank has been drawn down by Rs 16.42 crores to Rs 30.15 crores. Deposits are just a trifle lower at Rs 524.92 crores against Rs 525.03 crores. The upward pressure on Advances has been slight, with a rise registered during the week of Rs 0.68 crores to Rs 208.01 crores. In the result, the State Bank figures as a nominal borrower, being indebted to the tune of Rs 0.04 crores.

The return of Scheduled Banks for April 10 continues, apparently, to bear the impress of the year-end transactions of the Central Govern-

ment. For, notwithstanding the pressure of beginning of the month disbursements and of the busy season demand, the total of Advances shows a drop of Rs 0.73 crores to Rs 1020.34 crores. What is more, Deposits are slightly higher by Rs 4.12 crores, the State Bank in the relevant week having reported a decline of Rs 7.65 crores. So, it is legitimate to argue that constituents have utilised a portion of their receipts from Government to liquidate some part of bank credit, and this fact has offset such rise in Advances as may have taken place owing to month early disbursements or busy season demand. Perhaps, moreover, the magnitude of rise in Deposits would have been higher still were it not for such "cancelling out" on the part of constituents of indebtedness to Scheduled Banks. This happy position has enabled Scheduled Banks to reduce the level of their borrowings from the Reserve Bank by Rs 8.36 crores to Rs 40.33 crores, while indebtedness to the State Bank has also moved down by Rs 1.63 crores. There was disinvestment in gilt-edged for the small amount of Rs 3.76 crores, with the State Bank responsible for Rs 2.90 crores of the amount. In the result, with the State Bank being again mainly responsible, Cash Balances have moved up by Rs 21.38 crores to Rs 182.10 crores. The next return of Scheduled Banks should reflect the State Bank's transactions in regard to gilt-edged, with a probable decline occurring in Cash Balances and a rise in Investments.

Indian Bank

The balance sheet of The Indian Bank Limited as at December 1958 discloses a substantial rise of Rs 5.72 crores to Rs 40.93 crores in Deposits. The Indian Bank found it possible, contrary to the experience of the banking system generally, to utilise a fair portion of its fresh resources in an expansion of Advances, which are marked Rs 3.17 crores higher at Rs 23.15 crores. Nevertheless, it was necessary to increase the investment portfolio also by Rs 4.16 crores to Rs 14.19 crores. This has been accomplished by a small addition to Cash and Balances with banks, but also by a reduction of Rs 2.21 crores to Rs 1.61 crores in money at call and short notice.

The higher level of Advances enabled The Indian Bank to earn rather more from interest and discount at Rs 1.80 crores against Rs 1.43 crores. On the other hand, the income by commission, exchange and brokerage fell off by Rs 20 lakhs to Rs 44.15 lakhs.

The improvement in earnings proved to be unavailing, since the increase in expenditure was steeper still. The interest paid on Deposits has risen sharply by Rs 0.24 crores to Rs 1.08 crores, and salaries and allowances have absorbed Rs 3½ lakhs more at Rs 71.97 lakhs. As a result, the balance of profit

has been eaten into, having declined from Rs 32.01 lakhs to Rs 21.31 lakhs.

The dividend paid for the year is at 13 per cent, absorbing Rs 8.64 lakhs. The provision for taxes is Rs 6.50 lakhs. The transfer to Reserve Fund is in the amount of Rs 7.30 lakhs. Another sum of Rs 30,000 has been transferred to Bank's Building Account.

The carry forward has been placed at Rs 60,933 against Rs 2.04 lakhs brought in.

Bareilly Corporation

The accounts of The Bareilly Corporation (Bank) Limited for 1958 show that Deposits have risen fractionally from Rs 1.15 crores to Rs 1.21 crores. The Advances portfolio marks a rise of Rs 2.77 lakhs to Rs 61.31 lakhs. Bareilly Corporation disinvested in gilt-edged for about Rs 5 lakhs, preferring, apparently, to keep larger cash resources. But it is worth remarking that, with the improvement in gilt-edged prices in 1958, the book value of Government securities held by the bank, for the first time since November 1951, is below the market value; it may be recalled that, with the raising of bank rate in November 1951, the consequent landslide in gilt-edged values caused great embarrassment to banks. The Bareilly Corporation has happily got over this embarrassment—as some other banks have yet been unable to do.

The profit and loss account shows that gross income improved by over half a lakh of rupees to Rs 7.89 lakhs. But the two main heads of expenditure proved to be a much heavier burden, interest paid costing Rs 0.28 lakhs more and salaries and allowances absorbing Rs 0.28 lakhs more. Consequently, the balance of profit has shrunk from Rs 1.00 lakh to Rs 0.81 lakhs. The provision for taxes is placed at Rs 42,000. The dividend on ordinary shares is at 6 per cent. The gratuity fund reserve receives a transfer of Rs 2,500. The carry forward is shown at Rs 2,365 against Rs 386 brought in.

Government Treasury Bills

Tenders for Rs 2 crores of 91 days' Government of India Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday, the 22nd April 1959. Total amount offered was Rs 2 crores. Tenders at Rs 99.300 were accepted in full. Total amount accepted was Rs 2 crores the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs 2.800 per cent per annum.

Tenders for Rs 2 crores of 91 days' Government of India Treasury Bills will be received at all centres (Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Kanpur, Madras, Nagpur and New Delhi) up to the close of business on Monday, the 27th April 1959. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, the 1st May 1959. Other conditions are as usual.

Indian Finance

During the week ended the 17th April 1959 Government of India Treasury Bills for Rs 232.56 crores were sold in favour of Reserve Bank of India.

91 days' Intermediate Treasury Bills will be sold from 23rd April to 25th April 1959 at Rs 99.316 per cent. Sales can be stopped at any time without notice if Government think it necessary.

There were no sales of 91 days' Intermediate Treasury Bills during the period 15th April to 20th April 1959.

British Trade with Russia

By Paul Einzig

BEFORE very long a high powered trade delegation will pay a visit to Moscow to negotiate about a substantial increase in Russian imports of British goods. The Soviet Government expressed its willingness to increase its purchases of British goods, in particular of heavy capital equipment. Some important orders of such equipment were placed recently with British firms, to foreshadow the possibility of further and bigger orders. The Soviet Government made it quite plain, however, that an increase of orders would only be possible if the British Government was prepared to grant credits. An amount of £200 million was tentatively mentioned in well-informed circles as the likely size of Soviet imports of British goods, provided that a substantial part of this amount is financed with the aid of British credits under Government guarantee.

Sir David Eccles in his speech in the House of Commons on April 9th, said that during recent months British manufacturers had approached the Export Credit Guarantees Department in the light of the greatly increased Russian enquiries for capital goods. The Government would now have to consider very carefully, he said, how far the sums involved could be insured. By this remark he appears to have implied that the Government has already conceded the principle that, to some extent at any rate, an increase of Russian purchases of British goods should be financed under British Government guarantee. All that seems to remain is to come to agreement with the Soviet Government about the proportion of purchases to be financed under British Government guarantee and the length of time for which such guaranteed credits should be granted.

Although the possibility of British credits to Soviet Russia has been discussed for several weeks there is an almost complete absence of any opposition to the idea either in Parliament or in the Press. It is indeed very tempting to adopt a device by which it would be possible to increase production in the capital goods industries, which industries have been particularly affected by the business recession. While recover-

April 25, 1959

in the consumer goods industries has been effectively stimulated by recent reflationary measures, the stimulation of recovery in capital goods industries is a much slower process.

As a result of the recession and of the recent disinflationary measures, most firms had curtailed their capital expansion schemes and it is bound to take some time for this tendency to become reversed. There is at present in most industries a relatively high proportion of unused producing capacity. It may take some time before that capacity becomes fully employed and meanwhile most firms have little inducement to go ahead with projects of expanding or modernising further their plant.

It is very tempting indeed for the Government to increase employment in the capital goods industries with the aid of assisting in the financing of large Russian orders. The chances are that the General Election will not be delayed beyond the Autumn and it would help the Government if by then the capital goods industries would be fully employed. Unless big orders for capital equipment are secured by means of concluding a trade agreement with the Soviet Union the Government would be at a disadvantage in industrial areas because the Socialist candidates would certainly promise that under a Labour Government large Russian orders would be financed under British Government guarantee. This has been advocated by the Opposition for years.

Irritation caused in Britain by discriminatory measures taken recently in the United States against placing orders for British capital goods also goes a long way towards discouraging any possible opposition to an increase of trade with Russia. Those who view the prospects of such increase with concern are hoping that the United States Government might succeed in persuading the British Government to abstain from granting official financial facilities to Russia, in return for an American undertaking to abstain from discouraging British imports by the United States. The American market for British goods has assumed first-rate importance for Britain, and the dollars earned by British exporters to the United States are indispensable. The United States Government is, therefore, in a strong bargaining position. By promising not to impede a further expansion of British exports to the United States it might be able to counteract the temptation of increasing exports to Soviet Russia.

Admittedly, an increase in employment in the capital goods industries is of great importance from the point of view of the prospects of a Conservative victory at the General Election. The Soviet Government is in a position to place immediately large orders leading to an immediate reduction in unemployment.

On the other hand the effective help that unrequited exports of capital goods to Russia would assist in the expansion of Soviet

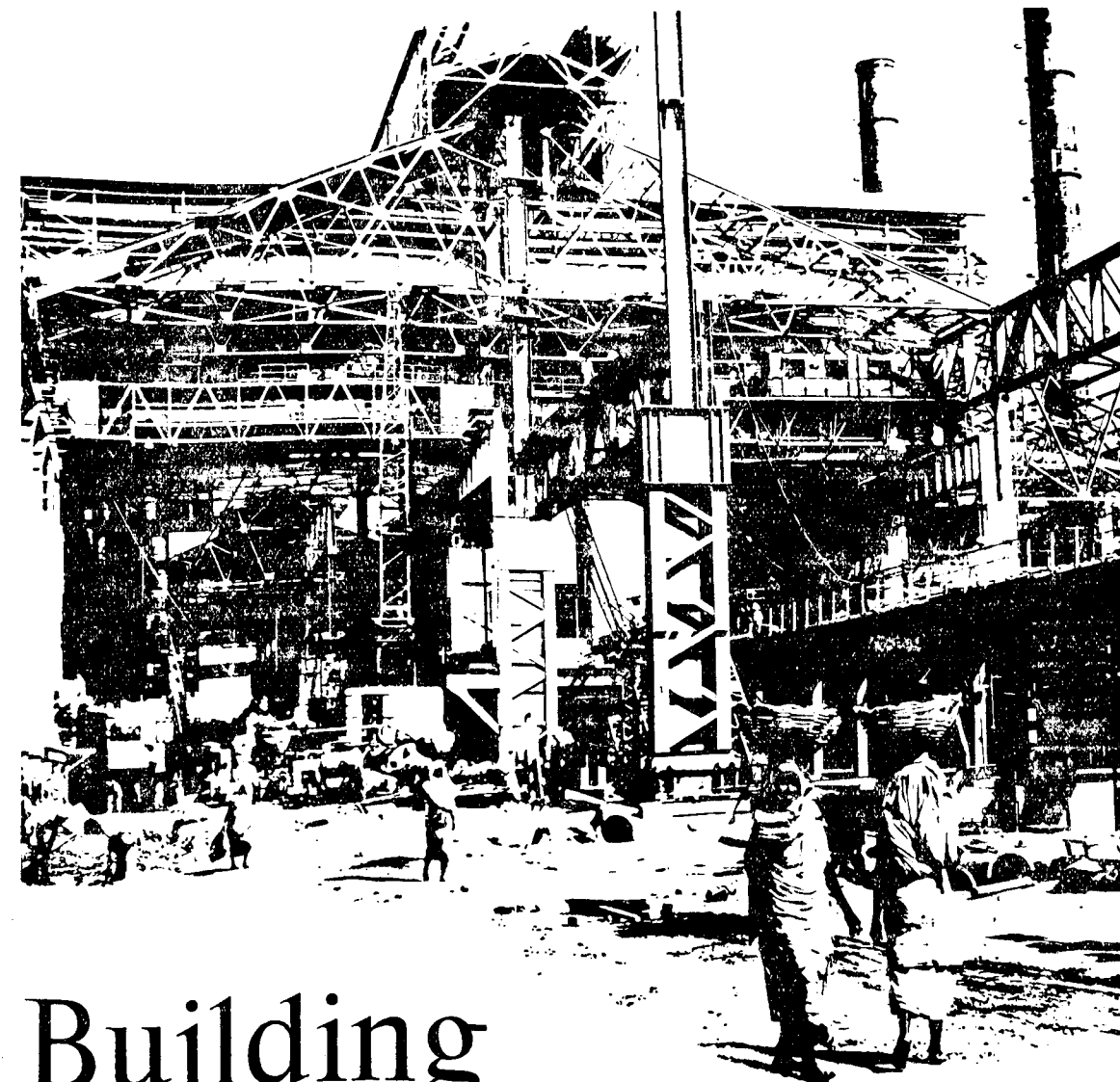
production. It would be short-sighted for a British Government to assist in the success of the Communist Seven Year Plan. Even though the delivery of British heavy equipment may increase employment in Britain, the same result might just as well be achieved by the proverbial method of digging holes in the ground and filling them up again. Such a futile device would do no good beyond artificially creating employment but it would certainly do less harm than an acceleration of the Seven Year Plan making for

Communist industrial supremacy with all the economic and political dangers this would entail for the free world.

The conclusion of a trade agreement with Russia in the near future would materially weaken the bargaining position of the Western powers over Berlin. The placing of large Russian orders in Britain would enable the the Soviet Union to threaten with the cancellation of such orders in case of disagreement over Berlin, and the possibility of unemployment in the capital goods industries

resulting from such cancellations is liable to affect British public opinion and the British official attitude. For this reason alone apart altogether from the all-important economic disadvantages of assisting in the Russian Seven Year Plan, it would be to the interest of the United States to dissuade Britain from granting Government credits to Russia, by offering to the British Government the inducement of an undertaking not to resist the import of British goods.

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WORLD OF JUTE

Outlook for Sackings

CONDITIONS in both the raw jute and jute goods markets have been extremely quiet during the week under review. Except for some speculative activity in the futures market, no fresh business is reported done with foreign buyers, who seem to continue their hand-to-mouth buying policy for the time being. Local sellers and dealers are, however, active in the hope that prices may harden in the near future. The 17-million-yard increase in US burlap consumption, during the first quarter of the current year, and the recovery in the US economy have led the operators to believe that the US demand will be maintained at a high level throughout the year. It is also hoped that Argentina may increase her offtake in the current year.

But, the outlook for sackings is not considered to be encouraging in view of the growing competition from Pakistan. The reports that, for the second time in recent weeks, Pakistan was able to divert from India an Australian order for heavy goods, indicate that production in Pakistan is increasing and that this country is left with some export surplus.

There is no gainsaying the fact that the quality of Pakistani production is infinitely better than the goods produced in India. This is due to the natural advantage Pakistan enjoys in jute of the finest quality.

According to some reports from Dacca, Pakistan's exports of jute goods, this season, are expected to increase by roughly one lakh tons from last year's level of 1.5 lakh tons. This has been made possible, largely because of the peaceful conditions prevailing in the industrial sector after the advent of the new regime in October last year.

Pakistan now has almost all her total installed capacity of 7,750 looms, in 13 mills, in operation. Under a short-term plan, the Pakistani Government intend to increase the sacking production capacity of the existing mills by over 1,000 looms.

It is being argued that Pakistan is able to take this decision at a time when India has reduced her sacking production; because she is now in a more favourable position vis-a-vis India as a producer of sacking. Her inferior quality jute is much cheaper than that available in India, while she has now a glut of Cuttings as a result of India's refusal to buy Cuttings from Pakistan.

The above factors have naturally brought to the forefront the im-

perative need for improving the quality of Indian jute. At this stage, it will be of interest to study the production, export and stock trends during the past three month (figures in tons):—

	Hessian	Sacking	*Total
PRODUCTION:			
January	40,000	45,200	92,100
February	36,900	39,500	83,600
March	38,100	37,200	83,300

EXPORTS INCLUDING INTERNAL CONSUMPTION:			
January	37,437	23,600	63,723
February	36,349	25,253	64,211
March	34,312	27,010	64,567

STOCKS:			
Jan-end	16,800	82,700	113,600
Feb-end	15,500	79,900	110,800
Mar-end	17,000	72,600	106,800

*Includes also Other Varieties.

From the comparative figures, it is clear that, despite the lacking of buying interest from overseas buyers, the statistical position of both hessians and sackings continues to remain healthy, thanks to the IJMA's decision to seal off another 1½ per cent looms from the 2nd March. Both production and stocks have been showing a steady decline from the beginning of the year. It is also encouraging to note that the switch-over from sacking to hessian production has been carried to such a stage, that stocks, especially of sackings, will be balanced in the near future. Moreover, the slight improvement in raw jute prices on reports of tenders for export may also help to brighten sentiment in the market for sacking goods.

RAW JUTE

The Raw Jute section developed a slightly steadier tendency following the announcement of the STC tender for about 50,000 bales for export. Mills, however, did not show much interest in view of their over-bought position and the shortage of accommodation for the incoming raw jute. Only small business was reported done in Mesta varieties, Assam Mesta being done at Rs 17.75; Deshi Mesta at Rs 18.25 and Northern Mesta at Rs 18, all per maund for April/May delivery.

Following were the price trends:

	April 16th	Highest	April 22nd
HESSIAN			
40"×10 Ozs			
Ready	Rs 40.50	Rs 40.80	Rs 40.00
May/June	39.80	40.00	39.60
July/Sep	39.65	39.65	39.20
40"×8 Ozs	32.64	32.65	32.25
40"×½ Ozs	30.25	30.25	30.10

HEAVY GOODS

B. Twills			
Ready	93.95	93.95	92.50
May/June	94.20	94.20	93.00
July/Sep	94.45	94.70	93.20
Hy Ceas (G)	94.50	94.50	92.75
Cornsacks	93.75	93.75	92.75
Cubans	116.00	116.00	116.00
A.Twills	113.00	113.00	112.00
L.Twills	104.75	104.75	104.00
D.V.Flours	111.00	111.00	109.50
Sugar Twills	106.00	106.00	106.00

FUTURES

Hessian-May	38.86	39.62	39.24
Sacking-May	92.30	93.85	92.50
Raw Jute			
June	21.30	21.74	21.16

WORLD OF TEA

Final Export Sale

MUCH earlier than usual, the export sale of the 1958-59 North Indian tea has come to a close with the auction held this week. However, it is likely that the Dust sales will continue for some more weeks. These are aimed at clearing away any quantities that may have left the gardens, but reached Calcutta so far.

It is with a measure of enthusiasm that trade circles note that practically the exportable types of the 1958 production have been exhausted. The export sales for this year's production will commence from June and this gives a break of six weeks between the closure of the 1958-59 auctions and the beginning of the 1959-60 auctions for export. By this time, the new season's tea should be arriving in substantial quantities. The trade feels that, in the early auctions, accumulation of demand will lead to buoyancy.

The same rosy position cannot be painted of Common teas. In this connection, the representatives of gardens in Terai and Dooars have presented a strong case for tax relief. The news from New Delhi that a decision had been arrived at to take over uneconomic gardens, is, however, noted with concern. For, it is felt that, by taking over these gardens, the Government will, in no way, bring a solution to the problem of uneconomic working.

Meanwhile, it is felt that, if the Persian Gulf Ports, Iran and Iraq are to be retained as buyers of Indian tea, the Government of India should do something immediately to help exporters, as inroads made in these areas are already substantial.

In the final Export Sale held this week, offerings amounted to 28,184 packages. There was a rather poor selection and most offerings were end-of-season types. There was a strong general demand, the strongest features being "Teas for price" which were about 2 to 6 nP per pound dearer and any clean black leaf teas together with the few lots with bright liquors which were sold well.

Plain and Medium Broken were 2 to 6 nP per pound dearer, similar Fannings being irregular and generally easier. CTC grades were irregular, the more ordinary kinds tending dearer. The better liquoring Medium types were often easier. Whole Leaf grades were well supported and were often appreciably dearer. Due to the absence of representative teas, no rates were given.

In the Internal Sale, offerings consisted of 21,047 packages of Dusts. There was a good general demand. The few brighter liquor-

ing orthodox types were keenly competed for; but the remainder were upto 6 nP per pound easier. Powdery types were, however, well supported and sometimes dearer. Legg-cut Dooars teas were irregular, some brighter liquoring invoices meeting with a strong demand at generally dearer rates. The remainder were sold at 4 to 6 nP per pound below valuations. There was a better demand than in recent weeks for the Darjeeling Dusts and these were sometimes sold at dearer rates.

Medium CTC teas were irregular and sold at rates which were upto 10 nP and sometimes 15 nP below valuations. The clean grainy brighter liquoring kinds received good support and were sometimes dearer. Powdery types continued to sell at generally dearer rates. Following rates were quoted:—Medium Dooars Dust Rs 1.76 to Rs 1.80; Medium Assam Grainy Dust Rs 1.70 to Rs 1.76; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 1.95 to Rs 2.15 and Best Assam CTC Dust Rs 2.65 to Rs 3.00 (nominal). Also, 1,201 packages of Leaf grades were offered for internal consumption. There was a good general demand and were sold at irregular and often dearer rates.

In the Cochin market, about 9 lakhs pounds of Leaf tea were offered for export. There was a useful selection of teas though the quality in general showed a slight seasonal decline. There was a good general demand, particularly for low medium and medium teas, which were sold well and prices for these were irregularly 5 nP per pound dearer. Good medium and high-grown Broken met with less demand and were sold at easier rates. Similar Fannings, though meeting with improved enquiry, were sold at lower rates.

A small selection of CTC types met with less demand and were sold at easier rates. Well-made Whole Leaf grades were strong and were sold at easier rates. Following rates were quoted:—Low Medium Rs 1.65 to Rs 1.75; Medium Rs 1.80 to Rs 2.25; Good Medium Rs 2.25 to Rs 2.85 and Quality Rs 2.60 to Rs 5.12.

In Mincing Lane, offerings were 26,940 packages including 18,495 packages from North India and 1,380 packages from Pakistan. There was a very fair demand with attention concentrated on the better liquoring teas, which were strong to dearer. Teas from the Dooars met with a strong competition at dearer rates; but for all other kinds the market remained fully firm.

In general, good demand for quality teas and poor demand for plainer varieties have continued to be the feature of London tea auctions. This pattern looks like going on for some time. A threat that still more plain teas will be brought on the world markets has been provided by reports from Pakistan that her Government is determined to force the trade to export half the Pakistani crop to acquire foreign exchange. This, however, can be difficult since the internal price of tea in Pakistan is well above the world price.

WORLD OVERSEAS

US Notes

Two events of more than passing significance are in the news these days. And while any direct connection between them may be largely coincidental, they nevertheless have a common bond in that they epitomize the kind of fruitful co-operation that increasingly has marked relations between the United States and its 20 "good neighbours" to the South.

It is entirely appropriate, in this context, that the charter of a new, \$1,000 million, government-supported Inter-American Development Bank should have been unveiled here late last week, just a few days before the start of Pan-American Week, celebrated April 14-20.

Pan-American Week recalls the founding in 1948 of the Organization of American States (OAS). This organisation has devoted a growing share of its activities to improving the well-being of the 360 million inhabitants of its 21 member nations. Areas in which the OAS is working include nuclear energy, tourism, trade transportation, housing, labour, agriculture technical assistance and education.

And now the new development bank—the Charter of which was worked out jointly by representatives of the United States and the 20 other American Republics—will be making its contribution to the continued economic advancement of Latin America. The institution is expected to be a going concern here in Washington by the end of this year, when enough countries ratify the agreement and pay in the first of three annual installments on their capital quotas by the end of the three-year payment of the complete quotas by the end of the three-year period, the institution's Board of Directors can vote to increase the capital another \$500 million to a total of 1,500 million.

Actually, the Bank will comprise two distinct types of financing operations. The larger will make most of its loans repayable in dollars and will carry commercial terms on financing of economic development projects in Latin America. Its capitalization formula provides for \$850 in paid-in and callable capital, of which the United States will subscribe \$350 million and the 20 other American Republics an aggregate of \$500 million.

Segregated from this "hard" loan capital will be a \$150 million "fund for special operations," of which the United States will contribute \$100 million and the other countries the balance. This money will be used for "soft" lending operations—that is, for development

credits that may be repaid in non-dollar currencies and that carry what might be called "non-commercial" rated, based on low interest charges and easy repayment terms.

The Charter does not "tie" loans to goods and services from Western hemisphere suppliers. Thus, a borrowing country would be free to contract for equipment in world markets, where feasible. This could conceivably enhance the Bank's effectiveness in some instances, as an aid not only to economic development but also to financial stability.

An Inter-American Lending Institution to help accelerate economic development has long been sought by Latin American countries. The hope is that it will supplement effectively the large supply of capital already flowing into the area—capital coming, for instance, from such bodies as the US Export-Import Bank and the United Nations World Bank, both of which have financed Latin American economic projects on a large scale.

Since its founding in 1934, the Export-Import Bank has made net loans—authorized credits minus cancellations—of about \$3,000 million to Latin American countries. The World Bank has lent \$642 million to these countries since it started operations in 1947.

Loans from these two institutions have constituted important additions to private US investment, which historically has been the major source of outside assistance to Latin America's economic development. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that the Inter-American Bank will provide financing for private as well as public projects, and that it will guarantee private loans deemed to be beneficial to the economic development of a member nation.

In the process of organization is a little-heralded US Government Agency designed to assist in the economic development of other lands by stimulating the flow of private American investment abroad. Known as the Office of Private Enterprise (OPE), it functions under the International Cooperation Administration (ICA), the government's over-all foreign aid agency.

Edwin H. Arnold, who as Deputy Director of ICA heads the new OPE, says that when fully organized his agency should be able to simplify the complexities of foreign investment for American companies and help them find the best investment opportunities. Plans also are afoot to expand the existing programme under which the US Government offers guarantees to American business entering the foreign field.

OPE's first goal, in fact, will be the expansion on this private overseas investment guarantee programme. While basic action to broaden the programme is up to Congress, OPE officials are working on administrative steps to increase the programme's effectiveness.

Meanwhile, Congress is considering, as part of this year's proposed Mutual Security legislation, an increase from \$500 million to \$1,000 million in the total value of foreign investments the government may insure. Such a new authorization would not involve any actual expenditure, unless circumstances required the government to make good on the investment insurance.

Also part of this legislation is the proposed expansion of available investment risk-protection to cover capital losses incurred abroad through disorders such as civil strike. Investment guarantee agreements already have been signed with 37 nations to permit the United States to insure US nationals against losses on their investments through currency convertibility, expropriation and war damage. OPE officials are hopeful of entering into agreements with about 10 more countries in the near future.

"There is plenty of money willing to go abroad if only the American businessman knows he can depend on protection against some of the risk of foreign investment," Arnold is quoted as saying in a recent article in the newspaper Journal of Commerce.

At the same time, he points out, OPE will "attempt to show the under-developed country that it can get \$4 to \$5 in private funds invested."

The job of encouraging American businessmen to invest in economic development project abroad will be handled jointly by OPE and the Commerce Department. Together, the two agencies will publicize industrial projects which offer an opportunity to private American venture capital, with emphasis on the special needs of developing countries.

As OPE officials see it, the investment guarantee technique will for the time being be the main lever for implementing the recommendations of the Straus report, released a few weeks ago. This study, prepared for the government by Ralph L. Straus of the large retailing firm of R. H. Macy and Company, contains scores of recommendations designed to give private enterprise a bigger role in the US foreign aid programme.

Mr Straus makes clear in his preface to the report that its recommendations are his alone. Nevertheless, the State Department, which published it, says the report will receive "careful study" throughout the government. And OPE officials believe that the report, in its underlying philosophy and its approach to development problems, represents a "clear re-statement" of OPE objectives.

Significance, in this regard, is the study's stress on the humanitarian as well as the economic and political interest in aiding the developing nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The report is based, in its own words on the conviction that "the encouragement and release of private initiative will greatly accelerate the

rate of growth" in developing lands. And it cautions that its recommendations "are not intended to replace the current government programmes for assisting the development efforts of other countries."

★

Britain

TRADE UNIONS PLAN POLICY FOR ANOTHER YEAR
By JOHN WALTON.

Easter is the start of the yearly round of trade-union conferences in Britain. Among those holding the first meetings have been the shopworkers, the clerks, and the draughtsmen.

From then until the Trades Union Congress (TUC) meets about six months later, some 70 union conferences take place. They represent trade-union democracy in action at its highest level.

Like the unions which organize them, these conferences differ greatly in size and composition. The biggest unions do not necessarily have the largest conferences.

For example, Britain's second-biggest union, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, with 950,000 members, has a national conference with little more than 50 delegates. Another relatively large union, the 370,000-strong National Union of Railwaymen, takes only about 80 delegates to its annual meeting.

On the other hand, the Union of Post Office Workers has a conference of more than 1,000 delegates, to represent its 160,000 members, and other unions in the middle-size range appoint delegates running into several hundreds. The clerical workers, who always meet at Easter, have a conference of more than 300 delegates from a membership of 53,000.

Some unions, like the giant Transport & General Workers with about 1,300,000 members, do not call a conference every year, preferring a biennial meeting. This is a year for the Transport & General Workers' meeting.

Only relatively few unions dispense with delegate conferences altogether. They choose, instead, to have gatherings on a regional basis. The Iron & Steel Trades Confederation—biggest in the steel industry—is one of these.

At the end of the conference pens with delegate conferences annual Trades Union Congress to which all 185 affiliated unions may send delegates and to whose agenda they may forward motions. Many of these motions have earlier passed through the delegate conferences of the unions.

Like the TUC itself, many conferences in the bigger unions last a week. But the engineers and the railwaymen take two weeks to transact their business and some of the tiny unions—half the TUC's unions have less than 5,000 members—manage to get through in one or two days.

To seaside resorts in Britain, union conferences are an important source of extra business and the local authorities generally

make a point of providing a civic welcome. For those unions which have very large conferences the choice is limited to those resorts which combine a large enough conference hall and sufficient hotel rooms.

In recent years the TUC, for example, because of its size, has generally had to choose from among four or five resorts. Not only does it need a hall and rooms for 1,000 delegates, but visitors and press, radio, and television representatives bring the total seeking accommodation to close on 3,000.

Those conference agenda which have already been published show that, as in the past, strictly domestic matters will occupy much of the time. Union machinery, education, the affairs of their industries are three of the headings under which there are resolutions from branches.

But this year one subject of national importance will be at the back of all delegates' minds, and often in the forefront of their discussions. It is unemployment. Though the mid-March total of 550,000 is down from its late-winter peak, the out-of-work still represent a sizable problem in a country which has largely enjoyed full employment since the war. For trade unionists, "jobs for all" has become more than a slogan.

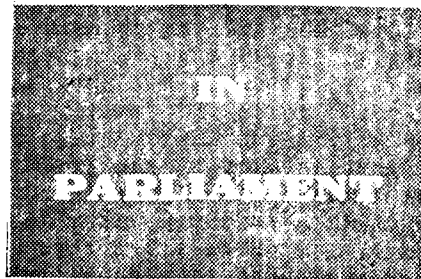
As an aid to union discussions on this subject, the TUC General Council has already made known, at some length, its own view. Briefly, this amounts to a call for raising the general level of demand sufficiently to restore full employment and industrial expansion; and it is very much on this main issue that unions will judge the Government's performance in economic affairs. It may well be the first time for many years that unemployment and the means to cure it will play a major role at the unions' delegate conferences.

The business of a delegate conference guides and directs the elected union executive during the year. Whatever its subject, the resolution that finds its way on to the conference agenda after discussion back in the branch or district committee is a symbol of trade-union democracy—of the right of the rank-and-file to take a hand in initiating policy and in appointing their representatives to make a decision about it. This freedom of trade-union expression and autonomy of policy-making is perhaps the most important attribute of free labour.

UK EXPORTS AND IMPORTS BOTH UP IN MARCH

United Kingdom exports and imports both rose in March from the seasonally low level of February, according to provisional trade figures for the month released on April 14 in London by the Board of Trade. A more detailed analysis of trade returns will be issued later in the month.

United Kingdom exports were valued at £270,800,000 in March, £20,000,000 more than in February. Re-exports showed a seasonal rise of £2,500,000 to £12,800,000.



Educational Facilities in Union Territories

In a written reply to a question by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta in the Lok Sabha on April 2, as to the nature of steps taken or proposed to be taken to provide educational facilities in backward areas of the Union Territories, and the total amount to be spent during 1959-60 for this purpose, the Union Minister of Education Dr K. L. Shrimall, stated as follows:—

Increased educational facilities have been and are proposed to be provided in backward areas of Union Territories by opening new schools mostly of the basic type, award of stipends and scholarships, grant of fee concessions, monetary help for purchase of text books, etc, hostel facilities in urban schools for rural children, adult literacy and community centres and social service camps, establishment of libraries; expansion and streamlining of existing educational institutions by providing adequate equipment, trained teaching personnel and teaching aids.

Steps are also being taken to provide increased educational facilities at various stages of education.

The following provision has been made for educational development

Imports amounted to £322,500, 000—£31,000,000 more than in February.

Excess of imports (valued cif over exports and re-exports (valued f.o.b.) was £39,000,000 in March £8,500,000 more than in February.

UK CONFERENCE ON AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

Over 150 delegates, representing all sections of the British aircraft industry, will attend a two-day conference on "Problems of Aircraft Production" at the University of Southampton this week. The theme of the conference (on April 16 and 17) will be "Aircraft Industry—A National Asset".

The conference is the seventh sponsored by the Institution of Production Engineers on the British aircraft industry, which at the present time employs more than 600,000 people and which since the war has earned £800,000,000 in foreign exchange. Exports of aircraft and spares from the United Kingdom are increasingly annually, and in 1958 totalled £150,000,000.

Three papers will be read at the conference. One of these, by Marshal of the Royal Air Force Lord Douglas of Kirtleside, chairman of British European Airways, is entitled "The Operators' Point of View".

schemes for 1959-60:—

- (1) Delhi Rs 93,05,000/-
- (2) Tripura Rs 28,30,500/-
- (3) Manipur Rs 21,25,900/-
- (4) Himachal Pradesh Rs 39,94,000/-
- (5) Andaman and Nicobar Islands Rs 7,93,900/-
- (6) Laccadive, Minicoy and Amin-di Islands Rs 3,61,200/-

Development of Sanskrit

Dr K. L. Shrimall, Union Minister of Education, told Shri Ram Krishan Gupta and Shri Jhulan Sinha in the Lok Sabha on April 2, that a sum of Rs 3,27,700 was spent during 1958-59 for the development of Sanskrit and the amount proposed to be spent during 1959-60 would be Rs 3,76,100.

Shri Vidya Sharan Shukla asked in the Lok Sabha today whether the examination of the proposal relating to the establishment of Hindi teachers' training colleges for non-Hindi speaking States had been completed. Replying in the affirmative, Dr K. L. Shrimall, said that it had been decided to open Hindi teachers' training colleges non-Hindi speaking States on a zonal basis, depending on actual requirements. One hundred per cent expenditure on this scheme would be borne by the Central Government, he added.

Smokeless Domestic Coke

Replying to a question by Shri S. C. Samanta and two other members regarding the results of the research to produce smokeless domestic coke by the Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, Shri Humayun Kabir, Union Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, said in the Lok Sabha on April 2 that a process had been developed at the Institute for making smokeless domestic coke from low-grade high ash coal in the country and entrusted to the National Research Development Corporation for commercial exploitation.

Considerable work on by-product recovery, the Minister added, had been done in both the Central Fuel Research Institute and the Regional Research Laboratory (formerly known as Central Laboratories for Scientific and Industrial Research) Hyderabad, but a comparison was difficult as by-products of coal carbonisation covered a wide field and depended on the quality and composition of the raw materials.

Replying in the affirmative to a question by Shri Keshava whether any coal washers had been designed by the Central Fuel Research Institute and the amount of foreign exchange saved thereby, Shri Humayun Kabir said that the Central washers in the public sector of approximate value of Rs 14.00 crores, which had already been set up or were being planned, had been designed at the Central Fuel Research Institute.

He added that it was not possible to assess the exact amount involved, but even if the fees for foreign consultants, who would otherwise have been consulted, were calculated at 3 per cent, exclusive of investigation the saving would be of the order of Rs 14.00 crores.

Privy Purses for Former State Rulers

The Budget estimate for 1959-60 for payment of privy purses to former Rulers of States was about Rs 5 lakh less than the revised budget estimate for 1958-59, which was Rs 5,41,93,000.

Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, Union Home Minister, who gave this information in a written reply to a question by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta in the Lok Sabha on April 2, added that the actual expenditure during 1958-59 was not known yet.

Shri Pant added that the actual amount paid during 1957-58 was about Rs 5,40,20,000.

Background:

The merger/integration agreements executed by the Rules of former Indian States provide for the payment of a fixed annual privy purse free from taxes to the rulers thus guaranteed is intended to meet all expenses of the rulers and their families including expenses on residence, marriage and other ceremonies etc., and is neither to be increased or reduced for any reason whatsoever.

In the case of rulers whose privy purse amounts have been fixed at a figure exceeding Rs 10 lakh per annum, these covenants/agreements provide that these amounts shall be payable only to the present Rulers and not to their successor for whom provision will be made by the Government of India subsequently.

Bye-Elections in India

Six bye-elections to Lok Sabha and 55 to the Legislative Assemblies of State were held during 1958-59.

This was stated by Shri R. M. Hajarnavis, Deputy Minister of Law, in a written reply to a question by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta.

The Deputy Minister added that bye-elections to Lok Sabha were in the States of Bihar, Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal. The figures of the State Legislative Assemblies' bye-elections were: Andhra Pradesh—five; Assam—five; Bihar—six; Bombay—nine; Kerala—one; Madhya Pradesh—four; Madras—two; Mysore—two; Orissa—four; Punjab—two; Rajasthan—three; Uttar Pradesh—eight and West Bengal—four.

Pakistanis in India

As on November 1, 1958, almost 64,000 Pakistanis were staying in India either without valid passports or after the expiry of their visas.

Those who were staying without valid passports numbered 25,056 and those overstaying after the expiry of their visas were 38,768.

This was stated by Shri Govind Ballabh Pant, Union Home Minister, in a written reply to a question by Shri D. C. Sharma and sardar Iqbal Singh.

The Union Home Minister added that prosecution was launched for unlawful entry or unauthorised residents under the Indian Passport Act or the Foreign Act, as the case might be. Deportation was resorted to when the persons concerned did not leave even after conviction.

IT is not, I suppose, as if Mr Morarji Desai, the Finance Minister, has had second thoughts, but merely that, in order to provide a sop for those who, offered any the most merciful budget, would still ask for reliefs and concessions, he had included, in his original budget, some proposals which, possibly, he never intended to put through without revision or modification. This, at least, is the impression that I gained from his matter-of-fact speech when he moved for consideration the Finance Bill for 1959-60. On the other hand, when he replied to the debate on the Finance Ministry's demands for grants, he showed how zealously he intended to keep not merely to the spirit but even to the letter of his budget proposals. My concern, frankly, is not so much with the concessions that Mr Desai has, seemingly, reluctantly granted so much as with the broader interpretation we are now enabled to have of budgetary policy under the Finance Minister. Nevertheless, for the sake of record, we may note down the concessions (which, it would appear, have been disappointing). Firstly, the Khandasari sugar industry is to benefit in the sense that, that, as against the proposal of a basic excise duty of Rs 5.60 per cwt. plus an additional duty of 70 nP in lieu of sales tax, Mr Desai has announced that the industry as such is to bear lower rates.

Differentiation has been made as between Khandasari sugar produced with the aid of sulphitation which will bear a total duty of Rs 5.67, and Khandasari sugar without such aid, the imposts in whose case would work out to Rs 4.41 per cwt. Relief to the industry will be worth Rs 61 lakhs during the current year; in a full year, the concession will cost the Exchequer Rs 81 lakhs. Moreover, it is only when power-driven centrifugals are used in the manufacture of Khandasari sugar that it will be assessable to the new excise. Secondly, in regard to vegetable nonessential oils, a simplification has been decided upon in procedure; the Finance Minister has stated that this is a "concession" to set at rest fears of harassment in respect of smaller units; and its cost to the Exchequer is to be Rs 11 lakhs this year and Rs 12 lakhs in a full year. Thirdly, suitable changes are to be made in the excise duties on art silk fabrics, with concessions being restricted to the cottage type manufacturers; the value of the excise duty foregone will be Rs 23 lakhs in 1959-60 and Rs 25 lakhs in a full year. Also, changes in the additional duties on art silk will mean a loss of Rs 14 lakhs to Government revenues in the current year and Rs 15 lakhs in a full year. This, then, is the sum of the budget concessions. Adding it up, one finds that Mr Desai has

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

foregone Rs 1.09 crores, or roughly 5 per cent, of his new imposts as far as the budget year is concerned. In a full year, the estimated loss to the Exchequer is slightly more at Rs 1.33 crores. None of the concessions really hits the head lines because, if anything, more and not less relief had been, if not anticipated, at least hoped for.

★

The second half of Mr Desai's speech initiating the debate showed the Finance Minister firm and immutable. There are, however, two revealing factors which show how Mr Desai's mind might be working. In reference to criticism of the rate that has been fixed for advance payment of tax, Mr Desai gently reminded the Parliamentarians that this was not the juncture at which Government could lightly afford to sacrifice revenues; and he went on to add that, while the new scheme was expected to secure the same tax revenues from companies as before, no substantial increase in the incidence of tax is either aimed at or expected. There is, of course, the qualification that, in the process of rounding off or of averaging, particular corporate entities might pay more, while others were paying less. Mr Desai has confirmed that, "where the incidence of excess dividend tax or wealth tax has been low or where exemption is enjoyed by certain class of companies under wealth tax or where the dividend distributions exhaust the bulk of available profits, an over all rate of 45 per cent may prove to be somewhat higher". In broad terms, what the Finance Minister has said is that companies with small wealth and/or a low rate of dividend paying capacity will be "subsidising" companies with large wealth and/or a high rate of dividend distribution. I am afraid that Mr Desai could not have done anything to mitigate, as it were, the unfairly higher rate of tax borne by the first class of companies. Nor would he have been troubled by any charge that it was the prudent company that has been penalised. Nothing of the sort. On the contrary, it is companies which have consistently ploughed back profits which had any measure of wealth tax to pay. It was companies whose earnings had in this wise risen sharply who had a dividends tax to meet. So, rightly, it is prudence and

efficiency which have an injustice removed by Mr Desai's budget. However, it is, I think, pertinent for me to suggest here that, quite possibly, in effect, the simplification of corporate taxes will tantamount to a greater burden on private limited companies. Though we are now in an era where the biggest of the corporations are private limited companies, the bulk of such companies are essentially small, family-owned. I do not know whether statistics are available in this regard, but my impression is that there would be very few private limited companies who would have had wealth tax to pay. Of course, by dint of the Section 23A requirement, they were getting mulcted with excess dividend tax. But, here too, with some measure of capitalisation, the excess dividends tax has been sought to be obviated, or its vigours made less burdensome. So, the position would now be that private limited companies will have a larger tax constituent in lieu of the wealth tax that has been eliminated; this might be partly offset by the relief in respect of dividends tax; but, I believe, experience will show that the tax paid by private limited companies will be found to be somewhat, if not rather, higher. So, in 1960-61, there might be a case for affording some relief to Section 23A companies in manner similar to last

year's reduction of the excess dividends tax on this class of companies. The fundamental point, according to Mr Desai, is that the tax payable by all companies will be at a standard and uniform rate. This much about the new corporate tax system as having its impact on the companies.

★

Turning his attention to shareholders, Mr Desai confesses that he does not "rule out the possibility of diminishing dividends in certain cases". But he stresses that the new scheme will be favourable to companies whose distribution policy has been "prudent". It is at this stage that I should like to hark back for a moment to the situation in which the steel companies find themselves. In the past, managements have not found it possible to secure justice for their shareholders, with Government insisting that the conservation of resources had a priority higher than any participation in increased prosperity by the shareholders. Indian Finance has said it before, and I will repeat it here, that Government's policy in the matter of steel dividends has been anything but just or fair to shareholders. The steel companies will more than fulfil the conditions enabling entities to maintain the gross return to shareholders. But Government should state categorically that, for their part, they will have no objection to any increases in the dividends payable by the steel companies. I feel such assurance as being necessary now because we are on the threshold of the slack season and, if Investment Gossip is to be believed, a number of new issues are waiting to come on the market. Such an announcement by Government will provide just that fillip to the investment climate which will facilitate the placing of the new issues; and

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such an investment climate is also desirable if development in the private sector is to fulfil, and possibly exceed, targets set down for the Second Plan.

Nevertheless, I consider as both significant and important Mr Desai's statement that the prudent companies will be able to maintain their effective gross return to shareholders. For, this would mean, this would imply, that, wherever Government do possess a restraining hand in the matter of dividends, they will not exercise such right. The more prudent the company, the greater scope or prospect for increasing the return to shareholders. I should not be surprised if the tax saving in the case of some corporate entities may not turn out to be so substantial as to enable a considerably larger gross return to shareholders. Investors, I may remark parenthetically, would be well advised to seek out such companies as may have this scope.

By then, Mr Desai had reached his concluding paragraphs. He

brushed aside certain varieties of criticism with the assertion that, with the introduction of a new scheme, difficulties are inevitable, though of a transitional nature. Then we come to what I consider to be the really meaty portion of Mr Desai's speech. (It is strange that many of the press reports omitted these sentences). After saying that there was no point in exaggerating ephemeral difficulties, Mr Desai added:

"One must also remember that the rates prescribed in the Bill are merely for purposes of advance payment of tax and do not represent the final rate for the assessment year 1960-61. As the scheme comes into operation, we shall be able to notice its defects and we shall certainly take steps to correct them."

These two sentences must be read in conjunction with Mr Desai's iteration that, under the new scheme, Government wanted to "secure the same tax revenue from companies". It is also at this

juncture that we have to take account of widespread criticisms from usually knowledgeable circles that, with the rate fixed at 45 per cent for advance tax, the revenues to Government will show some increase. If such is the case, the second sentence that I have quoted, together with Mr Desai's insistence that no additional revenue was being sought, should mean categorically that, when the time comes for fixing the rate of corporate tax for the assessment year 1960-61, some relief will be in the offing. Prospects are, therefore, for the Finance Minister to honour his commitment given today to take steps to correct defects—one of them, may I suggest, is a quantum of revenue exceeding anticipations or calculations—and announce a reduction in the assessment rate from the 45 per cent postulated for advance payment of tax. It is thus that I consider Mr Desai's speech as being of moment to the shareholding public.

The first clue that we thus have as to budgetary policy is that, in the corporate sector, there is little reason to apprehend that the tax rates fixed for 1960-61 may be higher than the 45 per cent stipulated as the advance payment of tax. On the contrary, as I have shown, there is a clear case for some modicum of relief being given to private limited companies and there may emerge sufficient statistical information as regards the collection of corporate taxes representing advance payments to enable the Finance Minister to give effect to the corrective measures that he has assured he will institute if they were found necessary; and, on the basis of current calculations, it would appear that what is on the cards is a reduction in the corporate tax rate for 1960-61 as from 45 per cent.

Even more interesting and even more forthright was Mr Morarji Desai's speech when he replied to the debate on the demands for grants for the Ministry of Finance. Bluntly and categorically, he said there was no question of nationalisation of banks, which was "neither necessary nor useful, nor in any way profitable to the country". He refuted the suggestion that India was committing future generations to poverty by its borrowing programme, both internally and externally. We have, he said, "borrowed only within our capacity and always considering our capacity to repay it in time". The Finance Minister maintained that there was no basis in wild allegations emanating from some quarters that India was passing through economic chaos and was on the brink of bankruptcy. Furthermore, the rise in food prices was not as a result of any increase in the money supply, and not, therefore, as a consequence of deficit financing incurred by Government for putting the Second Plan through, but owing merely to the fact that have been two successive

crop failures. It was a hard hitting reply and the tone that the Finance Minister used can be imagined from his oblique reference to the Communists, as a retort to their demand for nationalisation of banks, that what this country needed was not the nationalisation of banks but the nationalisation of minds.

Here stands India's Finance Minister giving reliefs where they were admissible, abiding hard by his basic proposals, promising corrective measures where necessary, denouncing any suggestion of nationalisation of banks, refuting criticism that India's future generations were doomed to poverty and affirming that deficit financing had not, in the past, led to inflationary tendencies in foodgrains. You could hardly have a more cheerful assessment of the Indian economy, or a more hopeful statement of budgetary policy. But it amazes me that so little note has apparently been taken of these two, the latest of Mr Morarji Desai's speeches.

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S6 GENERAL MANAGER

Indian Finance

April 25, 1959

GATEWAY GOSSIP

IT took some time for me to make up my mind, but I do not think I owe readers an apology for reverting to what is essentially a money market subject and what, therefore, may be said to be the preserve of the World of Finance section. For, the Gateway gossip that I have been hearing these past few days has been very much about the future in store for Scheduled Banks, and a whisper that has reached my ears is, I am afraid, somewhat disquieting. But let us take up these matters in their proper chronological or perhaps logical order.

Now that almost all the banking results for 1958 have been made public, curiosity is excited by the fact that the decline in profits has been of considerable magnitude. There are some who immediately and brashly charge that the 1958 banking results reflect the unavailing quality of the inter-bank agreement, the voluntary agreement among banks, to impose limits on the interest that may be paid on Deposits. There is even the snide suggestion—others, claiming to have evidence, call it a justifiable charge—that the voluntary agreement was able to impose limits but not to observe them. In the language of a reporter, usually reliable sources assure me that there have been instances where both letter and spirit of the agreement have been broken—though they concede that these instances have been few and far between. The answer to such a charge—and I here refer to the futility of the agreement as far as concerns the 1958 results—is that the agreement would begin to produce the intended effect only after it had been in force for a year, since 12 months' Deposits taken up before October 1958 would be at the pre-agreement rates. This is quite true. It is not fair to expect that the full benefit of the agreement will be discernible before the expiry of a year.

Then, there seems to be an under-current of feeling that, notwithstanding Sir Homi Mody's brave call, in his speech at the annual general meeting of the Central Bank, for the limits to be scaled down, it is neither desirable nor necessary to effect any such reduction.

It is not necessary, I am told, because, at any rate during the first half of 1959, bank resources will have been very profitably utilised. At the end of March, for example, Advances, as a ratio of net Deposits, were placed at 61.90 per cent. While this is somewhat lower than the ratio of 66.34 per cent at the end of March last year, the ratio of Investments to net Deposits is, at the end of March this year, rather higher at 37.43 per cent against 30.35 per cent. Thus, earning resources of banks amounted to 99.38 per cent of net

Deposit rates agreement: What Now?

Deposits as at the end of March 1959; and the relative figure for the end of March 1958 was 96.69 per cent. What is more, at no time this year has the total of Investments and Advances fallen below 98 per cent, whereas, in the first three months of 1958, the total of Advances and Investments vacillated between just over 95 per cent and 96.69 per cent. This extra margin of earnings during the first three months of 1959 will, it is reasoned, provide a more than sufficient guarantee as regards a higher level of bank profits for 1959. In this sense, the conclusion is that a reduction in the limit is not necessary.

It is not desirable, I have been told, because of various species of competition that banks continue to experience. Firstly, so long as there is a maximum, no bank can really afford to refuse Deposits at the maximum rate, for the fear that some of the other banks might take it up. There is the competition, then, from Government, because the interest offered on small savings compares favourably with the upper limits set for Deposits. Thirdly, there is a practical necessity for banks to woo Deposits because, although the Advances Deposits ratio is low, the high level of investments in gilt-edged has left very little by way of spare resources with banks.

For all three reasons, therefore, there is no easy acceptance of any suggestion that the limits on Deposit rates be brought down. Indeed, if I may share a whisper with

readers, I have been told that a specific suggestion in this regard made to the proper authorities was by such proper authorities found unworthy of implementation.

I am afraid, however, that such a situation will not long endure. The slack season is imminent, if it has not already started, the sustained money market rates notwithstanding. The returning funds from the mofussil will gather strength in coming weeks. There is no reason at all to apprehend that the rising trend in Deposits will suddenly be halted. Neither is there any reason to hope that the new Deposits, conveniently, will be in the form of current accounts. The gap will widen as between resources available and remunerative uses thereof. The slack season will compel second thoughts about the rates to be fixed under the voluntary agreement.

On the other hand, there is likely to be a slight complicating factor. The pleasantly unexpected magnitude of the expansion in Advances during the 1958-59 busy season has stirred banking circles to work out new theories or ideas about prospects over the short term future.

For one thing, it is believed that there has been a resurgence in industrial production. For, with the very strict watch that the Reserve Bank has been keeping on bank credit against foodgrains, the only rational explanation for the sharp rise in Advances is a measure of increase in industrial activity, particularly since, with

the import restrictions continuing, the finance required for financing imports would have shown little change.

For another, much significance is attached to the fact that the current crop is a very good one. There are expectations—or at least, hopes—that the demand for consumer goods will pick up.

Some bankers are already thinking longingly of the so-called 1956 slack season; (in 1956, there was no slack season); and it is being increasingly hoped that there will be no falling off in the demand for Advances during the 1959 slack season.

This, of course is rather specious reasoning. If consumer goods are no longer a drug in the market, stocks carried by trade and the industry will resultantly be smaller. Bank finance required thereagainst will also, consequently, be of smaller magnitude. The counter argument, therefore, is that there will be a slack season during 1959, although conditions may not be so easy as in 1958.

In any case, the money market rates are in the balance; and it will occasion little surprise if, in another month or two, strident moves are made to reduce the limits under the voluntary agreement. Pressure in this regard (perhaps we had rather call it friendly persuasion) is likely to emanate from the Exchange Banks, whose business in India during 1958 has been hardly satisfactory from the viewpoint of profits.

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GATEWAY NOTES

Company Management

Inaugurating the second All-India Convention of secretaries of companies and other public bodies, Mr G. L. Mehta, Chairman of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, referred to the growing importance of company management and pointed out that business was becoming associated with administration and that it was not merely a matter of enterprise and profit.

It is the complexities which company administration involve, which invest company management with the peculiar importance which now attaches to it. The vast changes that had been made in the company law in the last two years have also profoundly affected the working of companies and have made company management even more intricate than before. Trends in business organisation have further served to make management the most important aspect of business conduct. As Mr Mehta pointed out, management is becoming institutional rather than personal in character. Efficient management raises difficult questions of company law, taxation, labour relations, price control, exchange and import control and these are aspects which, as Mr Mehta pointed out, require technical knowledge.

In such circumstance, efficiency in management calls for specialised courses of study in the subject, though it makes demands on talent and capacity. However, since the importance of management is only beginning to be recognised, provision of facilities for training in company management is yet to make much progress. There is however great need and scope for moving faster in this field. There is already a keenly felt shortage of efficiently trained people to take up the responsibilities of company administration. As pointed out by Mr C. H. Bhabha the situation is such that the country has to meet "the managerial or secretarial challenge." The growth of industries as well as the birth of new ones put a further premium on the training of personnel for efficient management in adequate scale. It is not the private sector alone to whom the challenge of efficient management applies. The public sector which is growing in importance and scale has to go by the same standards that apply to the private sector.

Penicillin Production

Production of penicillin within the country, one of the important aims of the Government in the field of public health has since the factory at Pimpri begun pro-

duction, made so much of headway that nearly 50 per cent of the country's demand for penicillin is now estimated to be met by production within the country itself. Naturally production at the Pimpri factory also touched the highest water mark being estimated at 29 million megaunits against 21.5 million megaunits in 1957-58 and 9.89 million megaunits in 1956-57. There has thus been a three-fold increase in the production of penicillin in the course of only two years. Considering that nearly 3.8 million megaunits were prepared from imported first crystals the net production of penicillin during the year would be about 25.2 million megaunits against the target of production at 24 million megaunits.

Referring to the steady progress made in respect of penicillin production, Mr S. T. Raja, Managing Director Pimpri Penicillin Factory, pointed out that with the production already achieved in the country, there has been a saving in foreign exchange to the tune of nearly Rs 1.5 crores. Mr Raja further expressed the hope that by the end of the Second Five Year Plan the total output of the Pimpri factory and that of some private firms would enable the country to meet its total demand resulting in a saving in foreign exchange to the tune of Rs 4 crores.

There are further schemes envisaged by the Government for the production of antibiotics some of which are the subjects of some controversy. The project for the manufacture of broad spectrum antibiotics to meet the entire requirements of the country is one of the important of the schemes. Estimated to cost about Rs 1.3 crores, out of which Rs 70 lakhs represents the foreign exchange component, the details of the project are reported to have been worked out by the research department of the Hindustan Antibiotics and is awaiting the Government's sanction.

LIC's Foreign Business

Speaking in Bombay, Mr P. A. Gopalakrishnan, Chairman of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, referred to the great scope for increasing the Corporation's business in such foreign countries as Malaya, Singapore etc. While there is thus scope there is also need for making effective use of the field which these countries offer. It was one of the after-effects of nationalisation of life insurance business and the setting up of the Life Insurance Corporation, that there was a fall in the foreign insurance business transacted by the country.

While the Corporation has some good scope in these countries, it is not a completely free field that is available. The very keen and stiff competition offered by other insurance companies is one of the difficulties that the Corporation will encounter in its business in these countries and this calls from the Corporation special efforts to give efficient service if it is to gain new business in these countries.

GATEWAY MARKETS

Outlook for Copper

ON the London Metal Exchange, Copper prices have fallen below £230 per ton this week for the first time since January on reports that Washington considers releasing the metal from the American stock-pile. An American official has stated that the position is being studied with a view to selling small quantities which will not upset the market; but no decision has yet been reached. Dealers feel that stock-pile sales now will not be surprising since the market has improved a great deal in the recent months. This may also prevent runaway prices in the event of the strike, which is threatened throughout the US copper industry this summer. The rate for the metal, after touching a low of £22½ from the recent high of £250½, is now quoted better at £23½ per ton.

In India, Copper prices have been settling down on the belief that the increased imports, during the April-September period, will be adequate for requirements. For the time being, speculators take a more optimistic view about supplies and are, therefore, less inclined to hold on to their purchases. It is learnt that US mine-owners have built up big stocks in warehouses away from the mines. So, even in the event of a strike, supplies may not be interrupted. It is, therefore, expected that the price of copper will remain steady and there is a balance between supply and demand on current indications. In the Bombay market, the rate for the metal is quoted at Rs 221 per cwt.

Among other metals, trading in Lead continues to be dull with the rate hovering around Rs 73.00 per cwt. Zinc prices moved erratically between Rs 92 and Rs 94 on alternate bouts of buying and selling, to finish at the former level. Easy advices from the Singapore market did not affect local Tin prices, which are quoted at Rs 146 per quarter.

Oils & Oilseeds

Except for the renewed firmness in Groundnut, conditions in other sections of the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange remained quiet with price movements confined to a narrow range. The firmness in Groundnut was mainly due to the sustained shortage of spot supplies, resulting from inadequate arrivals in almost all major producing areas. Crushers and Vanaspathi manufacturers were steady buyers, resulting in prices soaring to new high levels. Moreover, there were rumours that a few shippers had succeeded in placing business for about 1,000 tons of groundnut oil with some of the Communist countries at £116 per ton in bulk

Indian Finance

on the f.o.b. basis. Groundnut ready sold was quoted at Rs 39 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 20.75.

Trading in the Castorseed section was relatively tame with price variations being confined to only Rs 2 per candy. While buyers were not inclined to be aggressive at higher levels, there was little to indicate nervousness since a large section of the trade continued to nurse hopes of business in castor oil with the USA. Ready castor was done at Rs 31.25 and Castor Oil, commercial, quality, at Rs 15.50.

Prices in the Linseed section displayed a slightly easier tendency on reports that the Australian demand for Linseed Oils might be delayed. Ready Linseed was done at Rs 32.50 and Linseed Oil at Rs 16.00.

The behaviour of the Cottonseed section was bearish, especially towards the close of the week on lower Ahmedabad advices.

Gold & Silver

The rising trend of the bullion market gathered momentum, both gold and silver seeking new high levels for the week following large-scale enquiries from Madras, Delhi and Indore. The firmer trend is a sequel to the uncertain political tension between India and Pakistan, the unrest in Tibet and the overall demand due to the marriage season. There were also fresh investment enquiries on hopes of capital appreciation in the coming months.

In the Gold section, prices forged ahead on sustained demand in the ready section and active short-covering. Bullish fervour was increased on reports of strict vigilance on smuggled imports of the metal from the Middle East. With expectations of bumper crops this season, demand from agriculturists in particular was expected to increase to a marked extent. Ready rates moved between Rs 122.16 and Rs 122.69, while Sovereign firmed up to Rs 76.25 from Rs 75.75. Arrivals amounted to only 500 tolas against an offtake of as much of 2,300 tolas.

The Silver section showed remarkable resiliency. Bulls still continued to dominate the scene, as prospects of increase in the offtake with the progress of the busy season were regarded as promising. Arrivals amounted to 20 bars as against an offtake of as much as 45 bars. Ready rates fluctuated between Rs 201.12 and Rs 201.44.

Yarn

The Bombay Yarn market witnessed a sharp setback in prices. Art Silk Yarn met with heavy bull selling following arrivals against import licences under the export incentive scheme last season. Similarly, there was a sharp decline in the rates for Nylon yarns. Advices from the Art Silk fabrics market were far from encouraging, as the stocks have begun to accumulate for want of demand. The Staple-Fibre yarn section was no exception to the prevailing trend, as the selling pressure was equally heavy due to poor offtake.

WORLD OF COTTON

STEADY conditions prevailed in the Bombay Cotton Piecegoods market and the same tempo of activity is expected to continue for about a month and a half. In superfine and fine categories, demand is maintained, although there is no appreciable price increase. Consuming centres are Bihar, Kanpur and other parts of Uttar Pradesh, Amritsar and Delhi. In short, modest activity in a number of varieties has continued. Though the activity cannot be termed brisk, traders consider it satisfactory as, due to overall demand, the stock position is happily decreasing with the mills as well as with the merchants.

On the export front, however, conditions remain stationary. While there is no demand worth the name from Hong Kong, Singapore has continued to book bleached longcloth. Indonesia is reported to have booked some business, while the UK has shown interest. West Africa is still quiet in the absence of any demand. On the whole, trading conditions have continued to be far from satisfactory.

While the Government of India is placing renewed emphasis on accelerating the exports of Indian piecegoods, the odds which the exporters and exporting mills have to surmount continue to grow in dimensions. Not only the fierce competition from our competitors, but also the world-wide inclination for industrialisation to achieve self-sufficiency result into higher tariff rates and import restrictions and block the way of the passage of even our cheaper goods in the traditional markets. All these warrant a re-thinking of our export prospects.

FUTURES MARKET

Sentiment in the Cotton Futures market remained subdued and price movements were confined to a narrow range due to lack of support and unpreparedness on the part of operators to sell short following the steady trend in the spot section. The unsettled conditions prevailing in the market were mainly due to the fears that varieties like Laxmi might be tendered against the maturing contract. It was also thought that deliveries might be heavy, which induced bulls to cash profits when the rates were still high. To add to these, the Forward Markets Commission came down once again with a heavy hand on the oilseeds market. Jharilla May delivery fluctuated between Rs 683 and Rs 681.50 and August delivery between Rs 692.25 and Rs 694.

SPOT MARKET

The Spot market was generally firm with prices of all popular varieties showing a small rise over

Domestic Sector Steady: Export Front Dull

last levels. This was mainly due to investment demand, based on fears that the overall production of cotton in the country would not be even 27 lakh bales this season against 57 lakh bales estimated at the beginning of the season. This rise in prices has taken place in spite of the fact that export enquiries for India's short-staple varieties have been exceptionally poor this year.

In fact, exportable varieties have looked up in line with other growths, as it is felt that the shortage of popular varieties will finally compel the textile industry to use some of the short-staple growths in the coming months. The only exception to the firm trend is CO2, which has witnessed a recession in prices on fears that the Government will soon permit higher im-

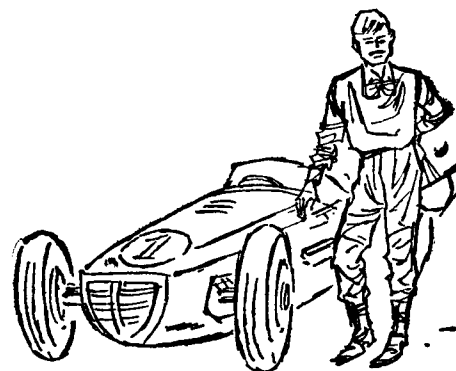
ports of East African and Sudanese cottons, which are cheaper than CO2.

Although the Government have allowed an overall cotton export quota of 5 lakh bales in the current season, the performance so far is disappointing and doubts are expressed as to the eventual fulfilment of the quota. The quantity exported up to 28th March was 227,048 bales as compared with 69,074 bales during the corresponding period of last year. While this figure may present a bright picture, considering that it includes exports for the previous season as well and that it is against the overall quota of 5 lakh bales, the performance is far from satisfactory.

It may be recalled that the export quota of 5 lakh bales of cot-

ton was announced in two instalments—one for 2.5 lakh bales expiring on the 15th April and the other for 2.5 lakh bales expiring on the 31st August this year. Of the quota that expired on April 15, the share of shippers is 212,500 bales and the co-operative societies account for 37,500 bales. Out of the second quota, the sales registered by shippers are only 103,170 bales and 22,870 bales are on account of co-operative societies. Of the share of the co-operative societies, viz., 22,870 bales, the actual quantity passed for shipment is hardly 1,200 bales. The authorities should, therefore, take immediate steps to stimulate exports.

On the import front, enquiries continued in Sudanese growths.

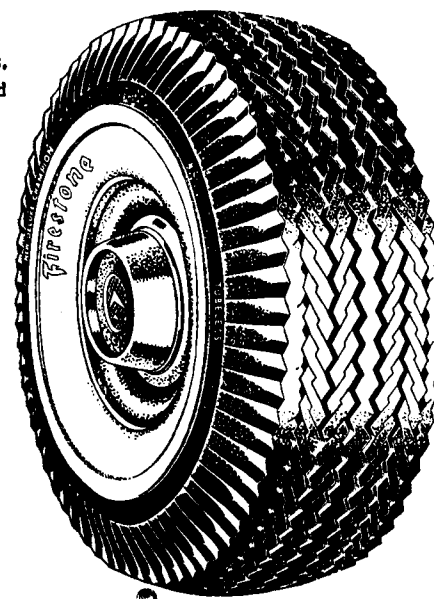
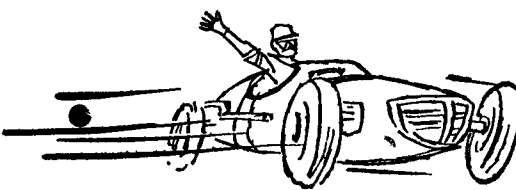


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DELHI REVIEW

WE have had the divorcement this year from the Explanatory Memorandum to the Budget of the so-called notes on important schemes, Mr Morarji Desai's explanation at the time being that a new procedure was to be adopted whereby each Ministry would be presenting its own progress report on the particular projects under its wings. As such, no opportunity was offered this year at Budget time, as was the case in previous years, to leaf through the Explanatory Memorandum and chance upon choice items of interest. Undoubtedly, keen interest was in the past aroused by, say, what was happening in regard to Hindustan machine tools or some such other public sector entity. Of course, with the categorisation, as it were, of public sector projects which have fallen to the care of particular Ministries, you are no longer able to have a composite picture of progress in the public sector. Apart from steel, by far the most important Ministry under which, presently and prospectively, development is proceeding apace is the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Last week, intervening in the debate in the Lok Sabha on the demands for grants, Mr Manubhai Shah, the Minister for Industry, has sought efficiently to remedy any lack on this score.

The debate evoked, Mr Shah has said, both pride and humility in some of the hierarchy in the Ministry. I am glad to find Mr Shah expressing such a sentiment because, outside of the insistence that Mr Nehru has been placing on the need for an humble approach, the impression has been allowed to gather strength that New Delhi officialdom, in the new found sense of power arising from the augmentation of the public sector, has had scant respect for any other constituent in the economic landscape. Similarly, apart from an implied compliment to the private sector paid by Mr H. V. R. Iengar in a speech in Bombay, I do not believe that there has been official recognition of the achievements of private enterprise. Often, all too often, on

Mr Shah on Industrial Progress

the other hand, we have had barbed and not so veiled threats hurled in the face of the private sector. Even Mr Nehru, in a speech at Calcutta, provoked though he was, had uncharitable things to say about the private sector which, undoubtedly, he regretted later on. I find I am getting long winded, but, to put it pithily, it can also be Mr Shah's legitimate claim that, as guide and mentor of industrial development in both sectors, he has given public expression to his awareness of the fact that credit rightly belongs to private enterprise for its notable achievements during the Plan.

Starting off from a feeling of pride and humility, Mr Shah immediately got down to the business on hand. Industrial development needs foreign exchange, whether for capital goods or for raw materials. But foreign exchange is a commodity in short supply. Indian industrialists have lately been harping on the refrain that the slackening in the pace of economic growth during 1958 was due to the restrictive import policy of Government. The Minister for Industry has quoted Mr Morarji Desai as suggesting that the bleakness in our foreign exchange situation has really been in the nature of a blessing in disguise. For, and I quote Mr Shah, it has "given a great opportunity for the small, medium and big entrepreneurs in this country both in the public and private sectors to face up to the new challenge". I suppose we are to interpret this challenge in terms of a vigorous attempt at producing indigenously what heretofore we had to import; on the other side, we have to produce even more vigorously of those articles which we can export.

Export promotion is a subject which, perhaps, is the responsibility rather of Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri and Mr Nityananda Kanungo than it is of Mr Shah. But, then, it is Indian industrial development which will enable a greater surplus being made available for export, and this is very much the responsibility of Mr Shah. So it is that he has felt fit to emphasise that "all incentives of various types for reduction of costs structure" are being attended to by Government, in order that Indian goods may sell better in foreign markets. Unfortunately, the Minister for Industry does not give us a clue as to what he or the Government have in mind in this regard.

Then, approaching the problem from the point of view of imports, Mr Shah finds that 60 per cent of foreign exchange expenditure relating to industries is taken up by basic raw materials. In this sense, official policy has been directed at making this country as self-sufficient as possible, as early as possible, in the basic raw materials.

Heading this list is steel, and Mr Shah justifiably has not dilated on the subject, since steel has received enough—may be too much—publicity. It is nevertheless interesting to find Mr Shah asserting that the targeted output of 4.8 million tons of finished steel by 1962 will not leave us any surplus. Indeed, he goes to the extent of saying that, after a "little small period of a year or so," India might again experience a shortage in steel, unless the new expansion programme to be undertaken satisfies emerging demand.

But steel is only one, though possibly the most basic, of the basic raw materials. What India spends in the import of alloy and tool steels is rather high. He goes on to say that Government are contemplating the setting up of a plant for alloy, tool and stainless steel. It is at this stage that, the revised industrial resolution withal, Mr Shah has come out with the interesting suggestion that, over and above the public sector, he "would appeal to the industrialists in this country to wake up to this requirement as early as possible." As if to leave Parliamentarians in no doubt, Mr Shah stated explicitly that Indian industrialists should be mindful of the need for special steel and that he could assure, as far as Government were concerned, that they would "extend to them the maximum possible help." This, surely, is an invitation to the private sector to show initiative in a sphere of the economy which apparently had been reserved for the public sector. And, surely, this is also an indication of the flexibility and pragmatism in approach that is typifying governmental policy.

Next among the basic raw materials are non-ferrous metals. The Zavar Plant in Udaipur shows, Mr Shah said, "a potentiality not of 10,000 tons as we have earlier surveyed, but of 25,000 tons of zinc." However, since, toward the end of Third Plan, it is anticipated that India's requirement will be of the order of 100,000 tons, the indigenous production will still be pitifully small. As far as copper is concerned, all that has been done is to have the Khetri mine surveyed. Apparently, there is little that India can do to step up considerably the output of non-ferrous metals. He adds: "I would like to appeal to the industrialists that as far as these non-ferrous metals are concerned, instead of waiting for the day when the country can be sure of all the raw materials and mines and ores in this country, they should, even if necessary, base our smelter capacities on the imported ore."

The cause for Mr Shah's pride becomes clear in his listing of the progress in chemicals. Over the past seven years, the output of heavy chemicals, in terms of

value, has gone up by Rs 180 crores. India is practically self-sufficient in caustic soda, soda ash and sulphuric acid. The intention is not only to become self-sufficient but also to have a surplus in heavy chemicals for export. In the case of organic basic chemicals, imports have been costing Rs 30 crores a year. But, with German collaboration, which Mr Shah hopes "will fructify soon," a stage of near self-sufficiency in the organic intermediates is expected by the end of the second year of the Third Plan. Output of drugs was worth some Rs 45 crores last year. In the current year, with a phenomenal rise, the value may go up to between Rs 55 crores and Rs 60 crores.

Turning his attention to heavy machine building plants, the second largest item on the foreign exchange front,—it is constituted by machinery, capital goods and equipment—Mr Shah is able to report that the value of Indian production has multiplied eightfold to Rs 80 crores since 1951. In this context, Mr Shah says "... I must congratulate the industrialists in this country, particularly in the private sector, who have helped us in developing our machine building capacity". The Ranchi plant is coming up; and it would be able to produce "more or less one steel plant from A to Z", not to speak of various components for oil and mining machinery, cement machinery and various other types of heavy machinery. Mr Shah assured the House that he anticipated that, by the end of the Third Plan, 80 to 85 per cent of India's requirement of from Rs 300 crores to Rs 350 crores worth of machinery would be met by indigenous production.

The Minister for Industry has placed great stress on small and cottage industries. The provision of Rs 200 crores for the Second Plan has been described as totally inadequate. This is because his view is that, "if this country is to become industrialised in every nook and corner ... small industry is the only messenger of technology and a friend of industrialisation." So the provision that Mr Shah thinks necessary in the Third Plan for small industries is around Rs 500 crores to Rs 600 crores.

After dealing with stray other matters, Mr Shah revealed that the National Industrial Development Corporation has drawn up a new scheme whereunder it is hoped to further the modernisation of the textile mill industry. Apparently, a good deal of red tape is to be avoided, and, in manner similar to the utilisation of NIDC resources by the jute mills industry, the cotton mill industry is to be helped to replace its obsolete machinery. This end on a constructive note is typical of the energetic Mr Shah, Minister for Industry.

OLYMPUS

April 25, 1959

NORTH INDIAN NOTES

Industrial Development

Speaking in the Lok Sabha, on the demands of the Ministry for Commerce and Industry, Mr Manubhai Shah, reviewed the achievements of the country in the field of industrialisation since the Second Plan. While there was recognisable progress in some directions, there was an overall imbalance deriving from the absence of industry for manufacturing machinery required for industrialisation, as well as dependence on imports for basic raw materials.

On the credit side, the country had attained near self-sufficiency in the production of caustic soda, soda ash and sulphuric acid. Prospects of self-sufficiency are also indicated in respect of organic intermediaries. Production of many individual industries had also gone up to make a vast difference in total industrial production.

But the progress has not made much of a difference to dependence on imports for machinery and for basic industrial raw materials. The country is able to meet only a part of the demand for machinery from internal production the larger portion being still drawn from imports. Similarly import of basic industrial raw materials consume about 60 per cent of the total foreign exchange expended on imports. A significant reduction of the total import bill is inconceivable without progress in these lines.

However there are developments which would give ground for hope that the situation in respect of both would be changed in the foreseeable future. Mr Manubhai Shah has for example indicated that by the end of the Third Plan period the country would be producing annually 80 to 85 per cent of the Rs 300 to Rs 350 crores worth of machinery she would require for her industrialisation. Similarly the beginning already made in the production of steel, should go some way in supplying the country's demand for steel and thus effectively close a gap that was responsible for considerable drain of foreign exchange. Production of alloy and tool steel is a question that, in view of the lack of internal production capacity would have to be taken up and in this connection Mr Manubhai Shah has called upon the private industrialists to address themselves to this matter.

Mr Manubhai Shah also referred to the current imports of non-ferrous metals and the possibilities of finding deposits within the country itself. However, he stressed the need for at least an increase in the smelting capacity without waiting for the time when the raw materials could be had exclusively from internal sources.

Road Transport

The Road Transport Reorganisation Committee had, in the report which it submitted to the Lok Sabha, stressed the importance of developing road transport and has made a number of recommendations intended to stimulate road transport in the country.

At the outset, the Committee refutes the contention of railways that road transport is not to be encouraged in view of the higher cost of carriage by roads as compared to carriage by railways. In this connection, the Committee refers to the preference shown by distributors of consumers goods in favour of road transport and this the Committee explains in terms of the quicker delivery and other benefits such as door to door delivery which road transport provides. The Committee has condemned the undemocratic character of any attempts to determine the mode of transport which the consumer should use.

The Committee has recognised great scope for development of road transport in the country and at the same time notes with satisfaction that the mileage of roads in relation to territory and population and the number of motor vehicles in use compare very favourably with other countries. However road transport is hampered by restrictions such as inadequate road system, rigid load restrictions, lack of encouragement to truck trailer combinations, inadequate supply of vehicles multiplicity of taxes etc.

With a view to encouraging road transport in the country the Committee has urged liberalisation in the issue of permits for the carriage of goods and passenger transport. Priority of finance for road construction, and import of tensile steel for construction of bridges are the other important suggestions made by the Committee for developing road transport. The Committee has also stressed the need for withdrawal of restrictions against the use of truck-trailer combinations. The Committee has urged the removal of such restrictions in the interest of maximising transport facilities and reducing cost of road transport.

The Committee has also pleaded for caution in the nationalisation policy of the State Governments and has pointed out that this should be done only after careful assessment of the effects by way of assuring efficient, adequate economic and properly co-ordinated service to the public. With a view to avoiding apprehensions to the existing investors the Committee has urged that nationalisation, if at all it were to be decided, should be implemented only in a gradual process.

About the administrative set-up, the Committee has suggested that there should be a Transport Minister and a Transport Ministry in each State to deal exclusively with road and road transport. It is further suggested that the Ministry should have two wings, one to deal with roads, and the other with transport.

NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

Steadier Tendency in Sugar Prices

SUGAR markets have continued to rule steady. Despite the ceiling fixed by the Union Government some months ago, prices have continued to record a steady to firm trend and are quoted considerably higher than fixed by the Government. The demand from the Malabar sides has been brisk on account of the usual pre-monsoon buying for stocks purposes. Goods are generally moved by country-craft and this movement is expected to cease by about the first week of May. In view of this pre-monsoon demand, certain quarters feel that the Government should release a supplementary quota immediately to the Deccan factories to check the rising prices of the commodity.

According to the Indian Sugar Mills Association, production was 3.86 lakh tons in March, bringing the total production to 16.97 lakh tons up to 31st March 1959 as against 3.78 lakh tons in March 1958 and 17.14 lakh tons upto 31st March 1958 during the 1957-58 season. Offtake of sugar from the factories, during the month under review, was 1.71 lakh tons as against 1.72 lakh tons during the corresponding period last season. Total despatches from factories, during the first five months of the 1958-59 season, were 8.62 lakh tons against 8.08 lakh tons during the corresponding period of last season. Total closing stocks of sugar with the factories, as on the 31st March, were 11.68 lakh tons as against 13.34 lakh tons on the corresponding date last year.

Month-wise figures of production and despatches during the current season with the corresponding figures for 1957-58 are given below (in tons):—

PRODUCTION			
	1958-59	1957-58	
Novr., 1958	1,19,504	1,35,521	
Decr., 1958	3,55,658	3,67,163	
Jany., 1959	4,44,563	4,28,684	
Feby., 1959	4,11,175	4,14,440	
Total	13,30,905	13,35,778	

DESPATCHES			
	1958-59	1957-58	
Novr., 1958	1,65,483	1,53,711	
Decr., 1958	1,40,926	1,41,449	
Jany., 1959	1,88,620	1,45,918	
Feby., 1959	1,95,935	1,95,009	
Total	6,90,964	6,36,087	

It is reported that the Union Government have given licences to 22 sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh for expansion of their units. The Uttar Pradesh Government have set a target of 11.25 lakh tons of sugar output by the end of the Second Five-Year Plan. It is expected that the above decision will help the State Government to achieve the target.

Khandsari

The Khandsari market has been ruling steady and production in some centres is still continued. Rates are moving between Rs 33 and Rs 33 per maund, according to quality. Full reaction of the market to the announcement of concessions in the excise duty on the commodity will be known in the coming week.

*

Gur

In the Hapur market, Gur prices have registered small gains following a heavy fall in daily arrivals. Production in the season has virtually come to a close; but arrivals are still at an average of 500 maunds out of the stocks retained by the producers. Stocks are estimated at 95,000 maunds as against the corresponding figure of last year at 1.45 maunds. Pansara quality is quoted at Rs 19.87 to Rs 20.25 per maund.

*

Foodgrains

The bearish trend in prices, that was noticed in the Hapur Foodgrains market during the past few weeks, has continued during the week under review, thanks to increased arrivals of the new crop and the reluctance on the part of stockists to enter the market. Consumer's demand from rural areas is also dimant as it is being met locally. Harvesting of all crops including wheat is finished and winnowing operations are in full swing.

Wheat prices have recorded a further fall of over Rs 2 per maund, while Gram has also registered a further fall due to increased arrivals of new grains. In sympathy, Barley and Bejher prices are also marked down, although Jowar is ruling comparatively steady due to fresh demand for seed purposes. Pulses have registered a downward trend.

Prices in the Delhi grains market presented an easier trend on lower Punjab and Rajasthan advices coupled with large new crop arrivals. Demand remains poor on expectations of a further fall in prices. After declining sharply, Gram prices have recovered partially in response to revival of demand at lower levels from the consuming centres. Despatches to Madhya Pradesh and Madras are satisfactory. Dealers are, however, anxious to dispose of their stocks even at lower levels on fears of a further fall in prices.

The Punjab has set up an all-time record in food production this year. Wheat constitutes the principal crop and diet of the Punjab. The following statistics will speak for themselves:—1957-58—2,010,000 tons; 1956-57—2,114,000 tons; 1954-55—1,927,000 tons; 1953-54—1,735,000 tons and 1950-51—1,326,000 tons. Official estimate for the current year (1958-59) is placed at 22 lakh tons—again an all-time high record. Unofficial estimate goes up to 24 lakh tons, while internal requirements of the State are placed around 10 to 20 lakh tons.

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THE PENINSULA

MADRAS city has been more in the news for the last week and the element of publicity was provided by Prime Minister Nehru's presence in the city. Mr Nehru's arrival fell on an auspicious day, the day being the Tamil New Year Day, and naturally his presence added a fresh relish to the festivities of the occasion.

The most important of the assignments of Mr Nehru in the city was the unveiling of the newly erected double size statue of Mahatma Gandhi on the Marina and though there were numerous other engagements which allowed not even a moment's respite, it was on the function on the Marina that Mr Nehru himself attached the greatest significance. Mr Nehru was evidently touched by the solemn importance of the occasion and spoke feelingly of the Mahatma's message for the uplift of the poverty-stricken millions of the country. But the major part of the speech was devoted to an analysis of the problem of the country's development and for clarifying some of the issues in the programme of the Congress party which had provoked controversy in some quarters.

Mr Nehru defined the core of the problem of the country's development as consisting in the achievement of increased production all round. The emphasis was not only on agricultural production but also on production in other sectors though in view of the predominance of agriculture, increase in production in this field has to have primacy of place. At the same time, it was also important to erect new industries especially of the heavy type for the production of iron and steel, and industry for manufacturing machinery required for industrialisation.

The real test of progress lay therefore, in the addition to the nation's wealth and, to indicate any progress, such addition has to be proportionately greater than the rate of population growth. The present high rate of population growth presented the most formidable obstacle to economic progress, and therefore Mr Nehru attached the greatest importance to population planning. The present rate was alarming and reflects the results of the measures the Government had taken for improving public health and for reducing the death rate in the country. The rate of growth has, as a consequence increased from 1.5 per cent per annum to 2 per cent and had to be brought down in the interest of rapid economic development by means of family planning schemes. Thus, it was the capacity of the country to plan for surpluses out of its total production of national wealth that sets the pace of development. A 2 per cent increase in national income would keep the economy at a stationary level of

Economic Development

progress only. In this context, the significance of a six per cent increase in national income as at present envisaged and aimed at by the Government is only obvious. The task has been rendered difficult by the fact that the expectations of the people for better life had been stimulated by the achievement of independence while at the same time, there was disinclination for sacrifices in the short-run.

In the light of the complex and formidable task which development assumes in the country, Mr Nehru justified the rate of development aimed at by the Government which however had been criticised in other quarters as being overambitious and impossible of achievement by the country. In defence of the decision of the Government in sticking to its plans Mr Nehru pointed to the massive thinking that had gone into the shaping of the country's plan and the backing, both official and unofficial, it had received. It was therefore inappropriate to say that it was an imposition on the people of the country from above and that the plan was not drawn on realistic lines or related to the resources of the country. Mr Nehru made it clear that unless the country went fast in developing the resources potential, it would be overwhelmed by the tide of increasing humanity and poverty. At the same time, there was no short run remedy for the economic ills and development had perforce to be a long term process achieving results in a gradual process consistent with the resources that could be mustered and depending on the sacrifices the people are prepared to make in its cause.

Mr Nehru envisaged a measurable rate of progress to be registered through implementing the Third Plan that is in the process of being thrashed out now. The establishment of the country's agriculture on a sure and stable foundation and the setting up basic heavy industries are the programmes set for achievement at the end of the Third Plan. This would also mark the stage when the economy would have developed self-propelling properties.

In a reference to the Nagpur resolution of the Congress in favour of cooperative farming, Mr. Nehru dealt with the criticism that had been made against Government's decision, and pointed out that such criticisms were out of place and irrelevant in view of the fact that a majority of the people had welcomed it. Mr Nehru also declared that it was his personal opinion that the cooperative principle could most profitably be applied to solve the agricultural problem and, especially in the form of service cooperatives as envisaged by the Congress Resolution, was as innocuous a measure

as could have been conceived. The technological drawbacks from which Indian agriculture suffers at present such as predominance of small and tiny holdings, lack of resources with the cultivator for the introduction of more modernised and scientific cultural practices would, Mr Nehru said, point to cooperatives as the only constructive method of approach for achieving increase in production for all time. There was therefore nothing abnormal in the step which the Congress had taken in opting for cooperative farming. While justifying the merits of cooperative and joint farming, Mr Nehru stressed the voluntary basis of such joint farming. However, to make it a success it was necessary to properly train people in the cooperative methods.

Mr Nehru also explained the concept of socialism that has been adopted and accepted as the creed of the Congress and that had been familiarised by the Avadi session of the Congress. Mr Nehru, in this connection pointed out, that the socialism of the Congress, is socialism only in so far as it indicates and defines certain broad goals of social objectives such as raising of the standard of living of the people, provision of progressively greater equality of opportunities and reduction of social and economic differences between people. The absence of rigid dogmatism Mr Nehru explained was the strongest point of merit about the socialism which the Congress had accepted. The Congress acceptance of socialism however definitely implied the unsuitability of laissez-faire approach to the problems of the country. As Mr Nehru explained it was not simply that capitalism could not increase production but that it did not have a system of priorities and therefore could not be expected to dispense justice to every section of the population. In contrast, in a country like India, where resources were limited planning was inevitable if the aspirations of the people for a better life had to be satisfied.

While, thus, planning was absolutely important for economic development, with opportunities for all people to share in the benefits, planning raised many difficult problems, formulation of a plan in a practical way and properly related to the resources of the country being perhaps the most difficult aspect of planning itself. As Mr Nehru put it, it is a question of "evolving with the resources, human energy and ability at our disposal, a plan of action" to solve the great problem of poverty that confronts the country. It was impossible for one man alone to offer a solution for this problem.

Mr Nehru also referred to the criticism which the Plans drawn by the Government and their implementation have aroused and pointed out that such criticisms

should be welcomed in the light of the good points they might contain and for the reason that any attempt at planning was liable to go wrong at some points and therefore, there was need for sentinels to put the Government right. At the same time, Mr Nehru made it plain that such criticisms should be constructive and take into account the tremendous nature of the problem that is to be solved by means of planning.

Addressing a meeting at Palayamcottai, Prime Minister Nehru underlined the need for early self-sufficiency in the production of foodgrains, if the country was to make headway in its development plans. He set this problem in the context of the fall in foodgrain production that was witnessed in recent years and the threatening rate of population growth of the order of 2 per cent per annum. While admitting the lagging progress in agricultural production as compared with performance in industries Mr Nehru attributed it to the unfavourable seasonal conditions and the persistence of low per acre yield in spite of greater potentialities.

The high rate of population growth urges prime consideration for stepping up foodgrain production to meet the yearly addition to demand. Family planning measures form part of the long-term approach to the food problem and there is no alternative to physical increase in internal production of foodgrains if regard is to be had to the need for conserving foreign exchange for more productive purposes than for importing foodgrains.

Intensive cultivation offered the only practical way out of the present morass in agricultural production; and the Government's policy is biased to favour the adoption by the agriculturists of intensive agricultural methods. But it was on co-operative farming that Mr Nehru laid the main stress in stepping up foodgrain production. In referring to the need for co-operative farming, Mr Nehru also touched on the controversy that had been stirred up in the country about the suitability of co-operative farming and the vague fears expressed about the final outcome of the measure. Mr Nehru made it clear that joint farming would be introduced only after proper preparation of the ground by the prior formation of service co-operatives.

Mr Nehru counselled patience to those who were all the time making comparisons between the country's development and the progress in the more advanced countries of the world. The progress the country was making was not slow considering the long process that was involved in the growth of the advanced countries of the West to their present industrial stature and economic position.

MADRAS REVIEW

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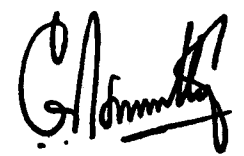
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SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

Mysore Administration

The Gorwala report on the Mysore administration came up for discussion in the State legislature and provoked some controversy between the Government benches and the Opposition about the legitimacy of some of the criticisms which Mr Gorwala had directed against the State's administration in the report.

Mr Gorwala's reference to the conduct of the State Government in the construction of the State's

Vidhan Soudha was particularly unsympathetic and Government spokesmen were eager to deny the charge of mystery contained in Mr Gorwala's report. Opposition demand for the appointment of further investigation committees to go over the affair once again was also not found acceptable, it being pointed that the matter was the subject of thorough investigation by the Deo Committee. Mr Chennabasappa, the Minister for Public Works also pointed to the inappropriateness of the term "scandal" used by Mr Gorwala in describing the developments leading to the construction of the Vidhan Soudha, and it was pointed out that all the estimates and plans of the Vidhan Soudha had been properly approved and funds sanctioned from time to time by the State Legislature.

Mr Gorwala's remarks about the progress of the community development programme in the State were also not relished by the Minister and it was pointed out that some of the statements of Mr Gorwala on this subject were based on inaccurate data. There was no basis for condemning the community development movement in the State in view of the pretty good work done in the field.

The suggestion of Mr Gorwala for scrapping up prohibition was also attacked by the Minister for Excise, though it was not strictly on the economic merits of the case but on ideological grounds that the Minister sought to differ from Mr Gorwala on this issue. It was also denied that prohibition was a failure as was alleged by some members including Mr Gorwala himself.

Indian Finance

In view of such viewpoints expressed by the Ministers on the report of Mr Gorwala, it is quite likely that Mr Gorwala's report would for the most part remain a dead letter. The reaction of the Government benches to the report could be easily gauged from some of the scathing criticisms indulged in by Congress members against the Gorwala report. Mr Chennabasappa himself condemned the report as an "unjust attempt at blacking the Mysore administration" while another member described it as "exaggerated, unfair, and uncalled for."

★

Starch Factory

A starch producing firm for the Southern region to meet the demand of the cotton textile industry and the pharmaceutical industry for starch, was one of the long felt needs and this met with realisation only this week, when Mr Sanjiva Reddi, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh declared open the Starch Products Factory in the Azambad Industrial area in Hyderabad. The total capital of the company is valued at Rs 18 lakhs out of which the value of capital obtained from foreign countries represents 9.5 lakhs. The production capacity of the factory is now placed at about 20 tons per annum and it is expected to consume about 12,000 tons of maize a year.

The relative undeveloped nature of the starch industry was one of the anomalies which even the Second World War, which for the first time opened out scope for the development of the industry could not undo completely. On the contrary, the emergency starch control order proclaimed following the outbreak of the war narrowed the field even for the erstwhile small units engaged in producing starch. It was not until the Tariff Board recommended protection to the industry by the conversion of the revenue duty of 18 per cent levied then into a protective duty that the industry could set up units for production on an organised scale. Protection granted by the Government had stimulated growth of the industry and there are at present about six companies with a capital of Rs 16 crores accounting for a production of 50,000 tons of starch.

A growing demand for starch from Indian cotton textile and pharmaceutical industries provides ample scope for further development of the industry. The fact that the country at present produces maize far in excess of the quantity consumed by the starch industry endows the further development of the industry with certain prospects of success.

Mr Sanjiva Reddi expressed appreciation of the efforts made by the promoters of the company to set up a starch factory in Hyderabad which would cater to the demand for starch from the South. Mr Sanjiva Reddi also assured Government encouragement of whatever kind for the further development of the industry in the State.

25, 1959

YOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

NKS to the lead given by pepper and Ginger, the Spices set has been generally active during the past few weeks. Pepper prices in Cochin and Bombay recorded a small rise with the latter quoting Rs 663.50 per candy. The Alleppey market and Rs 96 maund in the Bombay market. Prices in both the centres, are said to be sitting tight on their own ideas that active US and should revive very soon. Prices from Lampong indicate the price of black pepper has recently moved up from 24 cents 5½ cents per pound. This has led the US consumers to turn to India which, until a few days indicated a lower parity. The expectations are, that the price will improve further in view of the fact that the new crop from Lampong will not reach the market till August next and that there is hardly any competition at present from Sarawak.

It is also expected that the supply of pepper, this year, will be smaller than last year's if present estimates turn true. Indian crop is estimated at 100 tons for the season January as against last season's 24,000 tons. The Sarawak crop, which

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (i) Tender No. PB37/58 for supply of 1135 Nos. of Bracket and Guard as per ELS g. No. YO 226. Earnest money is Rs 300/-. Closing date of the tender is 14-5-59 at 12 noon.

(ii) Tender No. PB55/59 for supply of 1266 Nos. of Ring Packing and Assembly XD & WG as per Alt. 5 of CSL g. No. 504 and to specification M.31/Gr. 12 & M. 18 (16 G) etc. Earnest money is Rs 270/-. Closing date of the tender is 25-5-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the undersigned (PB Section), General Reach, Calcutta-23 on payment of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender money order to him direct or in the case of outside firms and production of cash receipts from this Rly's Chief Cashier local firms.

Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must deposit in cash the earnest money as stated above with the Rly's Chief Cashier and enclose his deposit receipts therewith a valid Income Clearance Certificate along with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES

Mixed Trend in Spice Prices

will be available from next month. The price of black pepper is now estimated at 9,000 tons as compared with 14,000 tons last year. The Indonesian crop, which amounted to 17,500 tons last year, is also expected to be lower this year. This anticipated shortage in the world supply of pepper may result in a mild recovery in the price of pepper this year and this is one of the factors responsible for the recent speculative activity in the pepper markets in India.

Ginger is ruling firm at Rs 400 per candy. Though the fundamental reason for the firmness in prices is the overall shortage of the new crop, the revival of demand from Aden and other West Asian centres is a contributory factor. Moreover, the recent low levels in the Indian market have attracted buyers and reports are that, within the last fortnight, Aden accounted for the purchase of 100 to 150 tons.

Cinnamon prices have, however, suffered a sharp setback during the past fortnight with ready declining to Rs 405 per Bengal maund from Rs 425. Although normally prices should have risen in view of the reduction in the importers' quota by 2½ per cent to 10 per cent, the decline in the price is attributed to the supplies of imitation cinnamon that has been discovered in Silchar, Assam. This imitation material is quoted lower at Rs 85 per maund and is said to be well-received in the market, especially in view of the growing scarcity of imported supplies.

★

Rubber

In the London market, the price of natural Rubber has risen to its highest level since June 1957 in the face of increasing demand from several sources. Spot rubber was quoted at around 25s per pound at the beginning of the year since when it has risen steadily to its present level of around 25s 4d. The main weight of the increased buying has come from the USA where the improved economic situation has encouraged dealers to replenish their stocks.

The USSR has also been in the market as a buyer although no sales have been reported in the past week or so.

Dealers are now worried that natural rubber will go on rising and tend to price itself out of the market. The further the price upswing goes, the wider becomes the gap between natural and synthetic rubber prices and the greater the incentive to use synthetic material instead.

★

Groundnut

Steady conditions prevailed in the Madras Groundnut market, thanks to the scarcity of sellers following good demand for spot goods. Arrivals averaged 25 to 30 tons per day and were mostly in the shape of new crop summer peanuts. These were taken up to Rs 178 per candy.

In the Groundnut Oil section, there was keen buying by Andhra vanaspathi interests and dealers, while Calcutta interests were buying only moderately. The rate for the ready position was quoted at Rs 346 to Rs 351 per candy.

★

Hides and Skins

In the Madras Tanned Hides market, arrivals of Cow hides were restricted and the available supplies were briskly cleared at levels showing an advance of 10 to 15 nP per pound. Commission houses were reported to be holding back supplies in anticipation of a further rise in prices. Arrivals of Buff hides showed no change and stocks were taken up 6 to 9 nP per pound higher. Arrivals of Calf hides were restricted.

On the export front, trading with the UK was restricted. Kip sellers, who were pushing up prices by leaps and bounds, met with some success and business was reported in common qualities of light weights up to 64d.

In the Tanned Skins section, arrivals of Sheep skins were moderate and supplies were briskly

MADRAS REVIEW

cleared. Arrivals of Goat skins were, however, negligible.

In the export section, better class goat skins were very active and sellers were quoting an advance of 3d to 6d per pound. In sheep skins, market middle class linings were strong and exorbitant prices were asked for.

★

Bangalore Silk

While the price trend in respect of Filature Silk continued to remain unchanged at the high levels during the week ended 16-4-1959, prices of Charka varieties reflected a uniform rise of 50 nP over the week. It is reported that there has been an improvement in the demand for raw silk.

Prices of Reeling Cocoons of First and Second Qualities also showed a moderate rise during the period under review.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

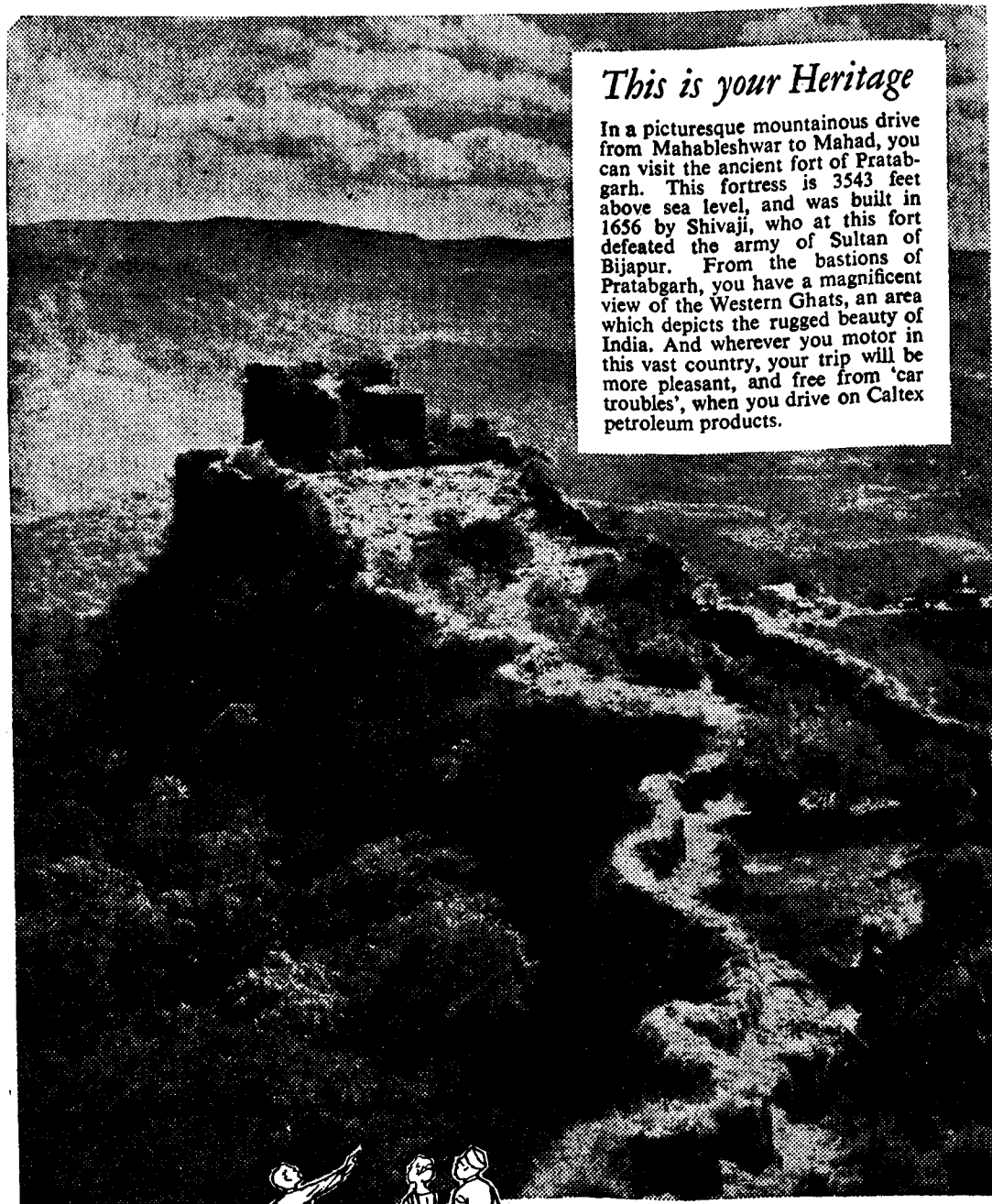
Sealed tenders are invited for (1) Tender No. CON/GM/22/WP/GB/59 for supply of (a) 400 cwt. Bolts M.S. hex head with nuts ¾" x 2" (b) 124 cwt Bolts M.S. hex head with nuts ¾" x 3¼" and (c) 325 cwt bolts M.S. hex head with nuts ¾" x 3¼" B.S. specification No. 916-53. Earnest money is Rs. 1000/-. Tenders will be opened on 12-5-59 at 3 P.M.

(II) Tender No. CON/GM/21/P&M/C/59 for supply of 1 No. combined punching and shearing machines. Details to be obtained from the tender schedule. Earnest money is Rs. 1000/-. Tenders will be opened on 11-5-59 at 3 p.m.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores (construction section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23, on remittance of Rs. 5/- (not refundable), per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Railway's Chief Cashier by local firms.

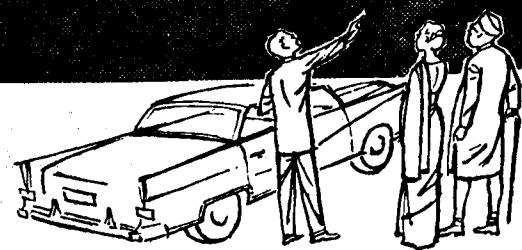
Tenders should accompany the receipts for depositing earnest money as stated above with this Railway's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs. 1000/- with the Controller of Stores are exempted. Firms not on this Railway's list of approved Contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax clearance certificate with the tender.

S9 GENERAL MANAGER



This is your Heritage

In a picturesque mountainous drive from Mahabaleshwar to Mahad, you can visit the ancient fort of Pratapggarh. This fortress is 3543 feet above sea level, and was built in 1656 by Shivaji, who at this fort defeated the army of Sultan of Bijapur. From the bastions of Pratapggarh, you have a magnificent view of the Western Ghats, an area which depicts the rugged beauty of India. And wherever you motor in this vast country, your trip will be more pleasant, and free from 'car troubles', when you drive on Caltex petroleum products.



SEE YOUR COUNTRY ON CALTEX PETROLEUM PRODUCTS

THE DUNLOP RUBBER CO. (INDIA) LTD.

Mr. John Luckham's Review

The 33rd Annual General Meeting of The Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd., was held in Calcutta on the 23rd April. Mr. John Luckham, Managing Director, said:

Gentlemen,

The Directors' Report and Accounts for the year 1958 have been in your hands for some time, and with your permission I will take them as read.

You will have seen from the Directors' Report that Mr. Reay Geddes resigned from your Board in March, 1959. It was with very great regret that the Directors had to accept his resignation which he felt necessary to submit in view of his increased responsibilities as Managing Director of the Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd. I am sure you will want to join me in expressing the Company's appreciation of all the advice and guidance which we have received from him.

To fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Reay Geddes, the Board appointed Mr. Cecil Stack who now retires by rotation and offers himself for re-election.

Mr. Stack is now Overseas General Manager of the Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd., which position he took up after his retirement from India two years ago. I am sure that his great experience will be of real value to the Company.

It is also with regret that I have to report the resignations of Mr. A. W. Gillespie and Mr. F. G. W. Jackson.

Mr. Gillespie came to India in 1935, as Secretary and Chief Accountant of the Company, and was appointed a Director in 1947. I should like to express appreciation of his services, and extend best wishes to him in his retirement.

Mr. Jackson came to India in 1951 and has been Works Director since 1954. During his time at Sahaganj considerable expansions have taken place there and, of course, our new factory at Ambattur has been completed under Mr. Jackson's guidance. He is now taking up an appointment with the Dunlop Rubber Co. Ltd., and I should like to thank him for his valuable services and wish him success in his new appointment.

In the places of Mr. Gillespie and Mr. Jackson the Board are recommending the appointments of Mr. J. A. Moore and Mr. K. C. Ferguson respectively, who have each had long and varied experience in Dunlop organisation and are fully qualified to take up these appointments.

The Directors have the question of filling the remaining vacancies on the Board under very careful consideration.

THE YEAR'S TRADING:

A further increase in production was achieved during the year under review in almost all lines, though this could not keep pace with the ever rising demand.

The expansion of road transport, in particular long-distance goods traffic, referred to in my speech last year, resulted in a steady increase in the demand for truck tyres as the year progressed. In fact, even in the rainy season when, in the past years, a falling off in demand has always been felt, there was for the first time no respite and our order book remained full throughout the year.

In the car tyre market, despite a fall off in demand from the car manufacturers who were affected by the general cut in import licences, our Replacement sales continued to increase. During the year, plans were made for the introduction of a new and improved car tyre, the Gold Seal, and production of these tyres will commence shortly in all the popular sizes. I should mention here that the position of the car industry in 1959 has improved and the level of production is already increasing.

Though the bicycle manufacturers were also affected by the import restrictions on components, they managed nevertheless to increase their production during the year, with a consequent rise in their offtake of tyres. The Replacement demand was also the highest ever, and we were unable to meet this in full.

Due to the rapid industrialisation of the country, the demand for our range of Industrial Rubber Products rose to a level far above our present capacity. One of the most important items involved is Conveyor Belting and we have already put up to Government our scheme for expansion.

Our total sales of Dunlopillo increased during the year. There was a smaller demand from car manufacturers but this was more than made up by increased sales of household items.

RAW MATERIALS:

The raw material supply position was generally satisfactory except for a temporary shortage of steel for the manufacture of bicycle rims. Government's policy for the import of steel was altered during the second half of 1958, which resulted in some delay in securing supplies and we were unable to increase production of bicycle rims to our full capacity.

Our consumption of rubber in 1958 increased to 15,926 tons as against 14,424 tons in 1957. We had to import a considerable quantity of rubber in 1958 because production in India did not show any appreciable increase being 24,327 tons as against 23,767 tons

in 1957. The total all-India consumption of rubber in 1958 touched a new record at 38,006 tons as against 34,797 tons in 1957.

The world price of raw rubber was considerably lower than the Indian controlled price throughout the year and as a result we paid to the Rubber Board Rs. 48,83,913 being the difference between the imported rubber price and the Indian controlled price.

Prices of other principal raw materials remained steady throughout the year but there was some increase in local transport charges.

EXPANSION PLANS:

Last year I expressed the hope to you that our new factory at Ambattur would be ready to start production at the beginning of this year.

I am very happy to tell you that that hope has been fulfilled and in fact initial production of cycle tyres started there in December. I am sure that you would like me to express your appreciation to all those who contributed to the completion of this project on schedule.

We now have the task of getting this new factory into full production on three shifts per day and the training of labour towards this end is proceeding well.

During the year our programme for increased production of giant and cycle tyres at Sahaganj was completed and the first phase of our cycle rim expansion was also ready for operation by the end of the year. However, we could not utilise the extra rim capacity immediately as there was a raw material difficulty of which I have made mention elsewhere.

You will recall that as an initial step in providing the required additional finance for all this expansion, the sum of Rs. 203 lakhs was raised in 1957 by the issue of 14 lakhs of new Ordinary Shares of ten rupees at a premium of five rupees. This was followed by an offer to the public in September, 1958, of Rs. 1 crore of 6½% Debenture Stock 1968/73 at par, ranking pari passu with the balance of the original Debenture Stock created in 1950. I am glad to be able to report that this issue was an unqualified success.

PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT:

The net profit for the year after providing for depreciation, interest and taxation was Rs. 82,42,813 compared with Rs. 80,67,449 for 1957. As a result of the establishment of the Company's new factory at Ambattur the development rebate allowable in respect of the accounting year 1958 is abnormally high, and under the Finance Act 1958 the Company is required to credit to a reserve account not less than 75% of the amount allowable. Accordingly a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs has been transferred to Development Rebate Reserve and the Directors do not therefore consider it necessary, for this year, to make a further appropriation to General Reserve. After allowing for the transfer to General Reserve of the

expenses of the Debenture Stock Issue the total Reserves and Surplus have been increased by approximately Rs. 25 lakhs and cover the Ordinary Share Capital more than one and a half times. These reserves are, of course, fully employed in the business. The Directors are recommending the same rate of Ordinary Dividend as for 1957, that is 16½%. As, however, this dividend is payable for a full year on the new shares issued in the middle of 1957 the amount to be distributed is considerably higher than in the previous year, namely Rs. 48,75,000 as against Rs. 38,25,000. The surplus carried forward will then be Rs. 22,46,000.

BALANCE SHEET:

The additions to Fixed Assets during the year amounted to Rs. 2,29,14,000, the bulk of which was in respect of buildings and plant for the new Ambattur factory. The amount of depreciation written off in 1958 was Rs. 31,47,000 as against Rs. 27,69,000 in 1957.

Stock Inventories at Rs. 5,03,31,000 were Rs. 16,47,000 higher than at the close of the previous year but finished goods stocks continue to be abnormally low arising from the constantly increasing demand for the Company's products. In spite of the greater Sales turnover, Sundry Debtors remained at approximately the same level as at the end of 1957.

Turning to the liabilities side of the Balance Sheet, I have already mentioned that Reserves and Surplus are higher by Rs. 25 lakhs and Debenture Stock by Rs. 1 crore. In addition there has been an increase of Rs. 59 lakhs in bank borrowings. These figures reflect the large additional investment in Fixed Assets which has taken place during the year.

EMPLOYEE RELATIONS:

During the last year a greater strain was put upon our labour relations than at any time in the past. However, I am sure that mutual confidence has not been seriously impaired and that our management and our labour will continue to resolve their problems as in the past.

It is essential for the country's welfare that productivity should be raised to the highest level and this is a necessary and principal step to increase the standard of living. Absenteeism is one of the factors which reduces productivity in our own and other industries, and the damaging effect of this on the country's economy is not generally realised.

On the whole, staff and operatives have given us their loyal support and contributed greatly towards the successful outcome of the year's activities. I am sure you will wish to join with the Directors in thanking them.

NOTE:—THIS DOES NOT PURPORT TO BE A RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

The Punjab National Bank Limited

Role of Banks in Developing Economy

Continued rise in Bank's Deposits

Statement of the Chairman Shri S. P. Jain

DEPOSITS

The deposits of your Bank during 1958 increased by Rs. 5 crores bringing the total to more than Rs. 129 crores. Most of the increase in the deposits of your Bank has been in time deposits whereas the demand deposits increased only slightly. The demand deposits in respect of all banks (excluding the State Bank) declined by about 6.4 per cent during 1953 while time deposits increased by about 26.8 per cent. The competition for deposits continued and the interest rates were ruling high. Your Bank did not, however, bid for deposits at the prevailing high rates. It intends pursuing the same policy this year as well. I express the hope that the Inter-Bank Agreement reached in September last will help not only in arresting the trend of higher deposit rates but actually scale them down to a level consistent with economic banking operations.

ADVANCES

The advance deposit ratio of all banks in the country registered a fall from 62.7 per cent to 55 per cent during the year. This has been largely due to the Reserve Bank's restrictions on advances against foodgrains etc., and also lack of demand for funds due to curtailment of imports. Your Bank's ratio of advances to deposits has been comparatively low. It has been the keen desire of your Bank to widen the scope of advances for better and profitable employment of its funds and at the same time assist national development. With this view, your Bank has been investigating and studying the commodities market and the needs of newly developing industries. Your Bank is already taking interest to the extent possible in the development of small-scale industries. It is in fact a paradox that while banks with surplus funds have need to employ them more profitably, the industries needing finance for expansion and development are handicapped for want of finance. Admittedly, the needs of industry for development purposes are much greater than what the financial institutions in the country find it possible to meet. In this connection, the commercial banks in the country can play a more effective role as a credit institution than they are able to do at present. The present situation of increasing funds with banks and the needs of industry and trade not being

adequately met by the financial institutions and the capital market has to be considered by the Reserve Bank and the Government of India with a view to giving banks new opportunities.

INVESTMENTS

With the availability of more funds advances not rising, the banks have been able to pay off a substantial amount of borrowings from the Reserve Bank and enlarge their investment portfolio. Your Bank's investments in the year increased by nearly Rs. 24 crores to more than Rs. 62 crores. The investments of all Scheduled Banks stood at an all time high of Rs. 638 crores and in Government Securities at the end of 1958 they were as much as 40.50 per cent of deposits compared with 31.69 per cent at the end of 1957.

SECOND PLAN & FOREIGN ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE

This leads me to the general trends affecting our economy and its development. The last two years have been a difficult period for our country. Many hurdles appeared in the path of the Plan's progress. But for the kindly, timely and liberal measures of assistance in terms of food supplies, aids and loans from friendly foreign countries, the World Bank and other financial institutions, it would have been impossible to meet the crisis that faced the country. The World Bank under the stewardship of Mr. Eugene Black has been taking a lead in mobilising assistance for India's development. Mr. Erhard of West Germany and Mr. Samuel Waugh, President, Export-Import Bank, U.S.A. have been responsible for positive measures of help. It is the flow of good-will from various directions through many channels that we experienced. This has been the silver lining.

THIRD PLAN: RESOURCES—INTERNAL & EXTERNAL

The need of our country is more production, larger development at a faster rate and larger savings for productive investment. In order to meet the needs of employment and higher living standards, there should be progressive acceleration in the rate of development of our economy. The tempo of development has to be kept high. Obviously, the ensuing Plan has to be larger. With the need for a big Plan, the pressure on resources domestic and foreign should obviously prove larger.

During the last two years, so far as foreign resources were concerned, we were able to pull through only the core of the Plan with finance from abroad substantially through governmental agencies. Our capacity to borrow has been strained. Our requirements are bound to grow higher with a faster rate of economic development. Having regard to this, our ideas and policies would need some alteration. Some adjustment in the quantum of foreign exchange demand is possible through a discerning policy of imports. Imports are already greatly pruned, but further scrutiny is possible in certain directions. Essential developmental needs should be able to get precedence over production of less essential goods. There may be selective imports giving high priority to developmental import to meet the more basic needs of the economy. Even with these changes, the demand for foreign exchange would remain considerable and be beyond our capacity with our present technique of borrowing. The Government and the Planning Commission should study the industrial policy from the point of view of an appropriate re-shaping. Apart from Government to Government borrowings from abroad, foreign capital both in the shape of private loans and equity participation should be induced to come into the country, work with the people shoulder to shoulder in the development of the country's economy and share the prosperity. Such private projects will be self-propelling.

So far as internal resources are concerned, many economists and experts have engaged themselves in analysing and working out the effects of increased national income and the channels of utilisation. They have also been assessing the percentage of national income to be saved for development and what and how it could be attracted to the exchequer. The invariable conclusion of the experts appears to have been that adequate resources are not saved by the society on account of increased consumption arising from higher national income. This has led the Government to the policy of cutting consumption through higher and higher excise duties and introducing compulsion or savings through higher and new taxes, Provident Fund, small savings and even proposing compulsory insurance. This policy tried during the past few years

has not yielded and does not appear likely to yield sufficient resources to the Government for carrying on the development programme at the desired level. On the other hand, the policy has resulted in lower production even in the existing industries. Thus in effect, the policy of creating compulsory savings by reducing consumption so that the money may be utilised for development to create employment has led to non-utilisation of available industrial capacity creating unemployment. This off-shoot of the policy needs study and review by the Planning Commission and the Government.

DEVELOPMENT & PRIVATE ENTERPRISE

In implementing the policy of compulsory mobilisation of domestic resources for development, it is the State which comes in for more prominent part. Incentives to efforts and initiative of individuals are relegated to a secondary place though they are appreciated in principle. In this connection, the larger enterprises in the public sector are in themselves useful in the development of the country. Many of the big projects generate factors helpful to the economy. This is so especially with regard to the steel plants, electric grids etc. But criticisms arise when public resources are utilised in fields in which individuals are anxious to carry on business and where they can operate more efficiently. Individual resources that could be available for development and which would have induced many others to save are siphoned off. Such criticisms as are made are obviously not against the public sector or public sector enterprises as such but only against the policy of including such fields of activity possible under individual initiative into the public sector.

BANK FINANCE FOR DEVELOPMENT

In widening the base of industrial development, the commercial banks in the country can play a more effective role by extending necessary credit. The Reserve Bank of India under the leadership of its Governor, Shri H. V. R. Iengar, with his knowledge of industrial development in this country and outside has given a sort of blessing to banks extending medium credit to industries. This will enable the banks to acquire experience in a new class of business and in due course contribute further through the new channels to the development of the economy.

HOUSING & HIRE PURCHASE

In recent years, the banks have learnt the technique of financing hire purchase of consumer goods. The system of hire purchase has in the past few years greatly helped the development of road transport in our country reducing pressure on the railway system. There is great scope for extend-

ing the system leading to increased consumption of different consumer goods and expansion of industries. This technique of financing can be further extended to apply to small individual houses which will not cost more than either a car or a truck. Such small houses costing anything between Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 30,000 should be easily and readily marketable. In Western Europe, credit is being extended on such securities to Housing Societies. A great handicap in this respect in our country is that the land laws both in rural and urban areas are very rigorous. This needs careful study by the Central Ministry and State Governments.

RESULTS THROUGH INCENTIVES AND INITIATIVE

The purpose of our Plans is to create a better life for the people. In this effort, the approach makes for the difference between the communist and the democratic ways of life. What is sought to be achieved through an element of compulsion in the communist way of life is sought to be achieved in the democratic way of life through incentives and initiative. It is a truth under any circumstances that compulsion produces minimum results with maximum effort. Incentives and initiative produce maximum out of the individual with the least effort. The system of incentives has been recognised in the communist way of life as is evident from the introduction of output awards, bonus etc. The more efficient machinery of the democratic way of life is thus being used in the communist society while keeping the element of compulsion in the over-all structure. India that has chosen the democratic form of Government and democratic way of life must use the means that count for results, sure and enduring.

NOTE:—This does not purport to be a record of the proceedings of the annual general meeting.

THE CHAMPDANY JUTE CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that an Interim Dividend of 3% for the year ended 31st March, 1959, has been declared payable on 29th May, 1959. Dividend Warrants will be issued to the registered shareholders whose names appear in the Register on the latter date or to their mandatees.

The Share Register of the Company will be closed from 13th to 29th May, 1959, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
JAMES FINLAY & CO.,
LIMITED.
Managing Agents.

2, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta,
21st April, 1959.

BASANTI COTTON MILLS LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office 24, Netaji Subhas Road, (Top Floor), Calcutta on the 30th day of May, 1959 at 11-30 A.M. for the following purposes:

- (1) To consider and adopt the Directors' Report.
- (2) To consider and adopt the statement of Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ended 31st December, 1958.
- (3) To sanction the declaration of Dividends on Preference and Ordinary Shares.
- (4) To elect Directors.

Sir B. P. Singh Roy, one of the retiring Directors and offering himself for re-election has already completed 65 years on 11-1-1959; as it is desirable to avail of his valuable advice and service by retaining him as a Director of the Company, the following resolution will be proposed as ordinary resolution as required by Sec. 261 of the Companies Act 1956, a special notice of which has been received by the Company and is also hereby given to the shareholders.

"Resolved that Sir B. P. Singh Roy who has already completed 65 years be and is hereby re-elected a Director of the Company and that the age limit prescribed under Sec. 280 of the Companies Act 1956 shall not apply to him."

Mr. N. Beed, a Director of the Company, having attained the age of 65 years on 17-4-1959 shall vacate his office under Sec. 280(2) of the Companies Act but offers himself for re-election. As it is desirable to avail of his valuable services by retaining him as the Director of the Company the following resolution will be proposed as ordinary resolution under Sec. 281 of the Companies Act, 1956, special notice of which has been received by the Company and is also hereby given to the shareholders.

"Resolved that Mr. N. Beed who has already completed 65 years be and is hereby re-elected a director of the Company and that the age limit prescribed under Sec. 281 of the Companies Act, 1956 shall not apply to him."

Mr. P. K. Mitter who is an associate of the Managing Agents is retiring by rotation and offers himself for re-election. Special resolution under Sec. 261 of the Companies Act 1956 is necessary for his appointment. Since it is desirable to avail of his valuable advice and service by retaining him as a director of the Company, following special resolution will be proposed special notice of which has been received by the Company and is also given to the shareholders.

"Resolved that Mr. P. K. Mitter an associate of the Managing Agents under the Companies Act

1956 be and is hereby re-elected a director of the Company."

Messrs. R. C. Deb, S. K. Dutt and D. P. Mukherjee, Directors of the Company who are retiring by rotation being eligible offer themselves for re-election as directors of the Company.

- (5) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
- (6) To re-appoint Managing Agents:

Pursuant to Sec. 330 of the Companies Act 1956 the term of office of The Calcutta Agency Private Ltd. Managing Agents of the Company, will terminate on the 15th August, 1960.

Under Sec. 326(1) of the said Act the Managing Agents are to be re-appointed by the Company in general meeting subject to the approval of the Central Government and subject to such modifications in the Managing Agency Agreement as may be made by the said Government. The following resolution will be proposed as an ordinary resolution in this respect:

"Resolved that the Calcutta Agency Private Ltd. be and is hereby re-appointed Managing Agents of Basanti Cotton Mills Ltd. for 10 years with effect from 16th August, 1960 on the existing terms and conditions subject to the approval of the Central Government and subject also to such modifications in the Managing Agency Agreement as may be made by the Central Government."

- (7) To transact any other business that may be brought forward.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 30th April, 1959 to 30th May, 1959 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board
THE CALCUTTA AGENCY
PRIVATE LTD.

Managing Agents.
24, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta-1
The 18th April, 1959.

EXPLANATORY STATEMENT (Item 6)

The existing Managing Agency Agreement may be inspected at the Head Office of the Company during usual business hours of any week day upto and including the day of the meeting.

N.B.—Payment of any dividend, if declared, will be paid to those shareholders whose names stand registered in the books of the Company on 30th May, 1959 or to their Mandatees.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself. A proxy need not be a member.



A Corrective Reaction

Watch-Dog Writes:

STOCK markets were inclined to sag during the major part of the week, mainly due to two factors—technical considerations and the disappointment over the absence of the anticipated relief in company taxation. Towards the close of the week, however, there were some signs of steadiness, thanks to some bear-covering coupled with replacement buying.

Equities on the Calcutta Stock Exchange, after suffering a sharp setback, displayed a steadier tendency towards the close due to fresh buying support.

Prices on the Bombay Stock Exchange declined sharply in mid-week; but a number of scrips recovered sizably towards the close.

Conditions on the Madras Stock Exchange ruled fairly steady.

The London Stock Exchange gave an encouraging performance. Wall Street closed firm.

Calcutta

Calcutta, Friday Evening.

ACTIVITY on the local Stock Exchange was generally restricted last week. Lack of support coupled with renewed offerings imparted an easier trend in prices till the middle of the week. Investors, who were so long supporting the market, turned cautious on the feeling that the stocks had already got over-priced on the consideration of yield. Again, the small range of concessions announced by the Finance Minister and the absence of any relief in regard to direct taxes induced heavy selling pressure, resulting in prices developing a steady downward trend. Thanks to the emergence of buying support at lower levels and the resultant bear-covering, the market staged a slight recovery towards the close, although the turnover continued to be limited as operators were found to be cautious in their commitments.

The Giltedged section remained dull with business at a much reduced level. With the monetary conditions difficult, institutional investors showed little interest. With the result, price movements were confined to a narrow range. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan touched a high of Rs 74.25 and a low of Rs 73.95, to finish at Rs 74.

Except Howrah and National which remained generally firm on sustained speculative support, Jute shares were generally neglected due to quieter advices from the

jute goods market. The news of the rise in US burlap consumption had only a temporary effect on sentiment. Howrah were taken upto Rs 24.75 from Rs 24.19 and National upto Rs 24.50 from Rs 24.37. Anglo-India were, however, marked down to Rs 239 from Rs 250; Gourepore to Rs 375 from Rs 379; India to Rs 15.81 from Rs 16.19 and New Central to Rs 15.19 from Rs 15.62. Kamarhatt met with some enquiry upto Rs 207 from Rs 197.

Coal shares ruled initially firm on reports that the industry's claim for price increase had been accepted by the Prices Revision Committee. It was also felt that the announcement in this respect would be made shortly. But, subsequent rumours that there would be no possibility of an increase in

the price caused a quieter tendency towards the close. The only three steady features were Bengal, New Beerbhoom and Western Bengal, quoting Rs 317; Rs 20.87 and Rs 6.62 respectively. Amalgamated touched at one time a high of Rs 25.75 from Rs 25 and Burrakur Rs 18.69 from Rs 18.44 to recede towards the close to Rs 25.25 and Rs 18.75 respectively. Central India were on offer at Rs 8.09 to Rs 8.25 against Rs 8.50.

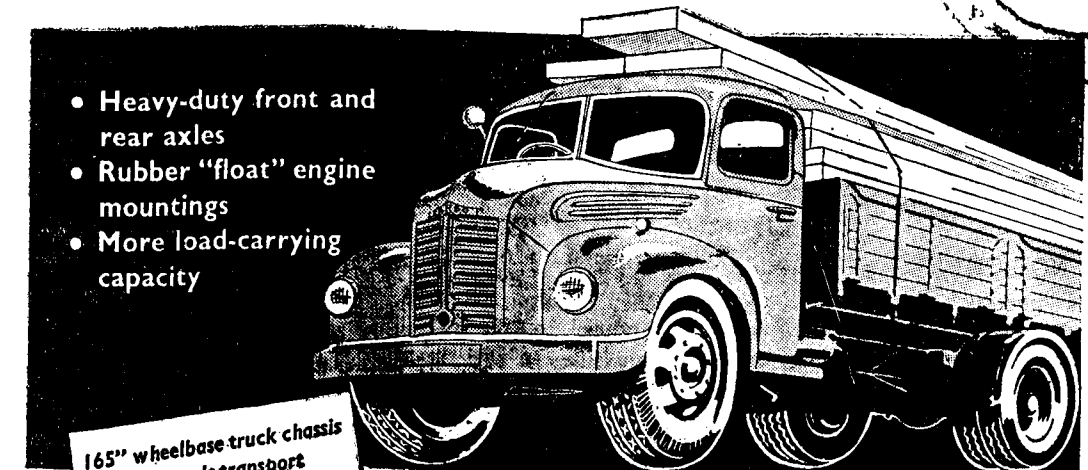
Textile scrips lacked fresh support, resulting in a slight reaction from the recent high levels. Operators were generally inclined to await further developments on the cloth front. The only two scrips which met with sustained enquiry were Elgins changing hands at Rs 14 to Rs 14.25 and Kesoram at Rs 13.12 to Rs 13.50. Cawnpore

were, however, quiet at Rs 5.90 against Rs 5.19 and Jayshree at Rs 8.75 against Rs 8.94.

Trading in the Tea section continued to be restricted, as operators were inclined to await a clearer picture about the outlook for the new season's crop. Whatever dealings took place were mostly confined to the scrips of the Assam and Dooars gardens on the feeling that the dividends of these companies might be higher for 1958 than for 1957. Dauracherra changed hands at Rs 9.09 to Rs 9.25; Dhelakhath at Rs 21.94 to Rs 22.31; Grob "A" at Rs 30.37 to Rs 30.87; Grob "B" at Rs 15.56 to Rs 15.87; Hasimara at Rs 22.94 to Rs 23.06; Jayshree at Rs 12.75 to Rs 13.06; Mathoni at Rs 21.75 to Rs 22.31 and Seajuli at Rs 28.50 to Rs 29.06.

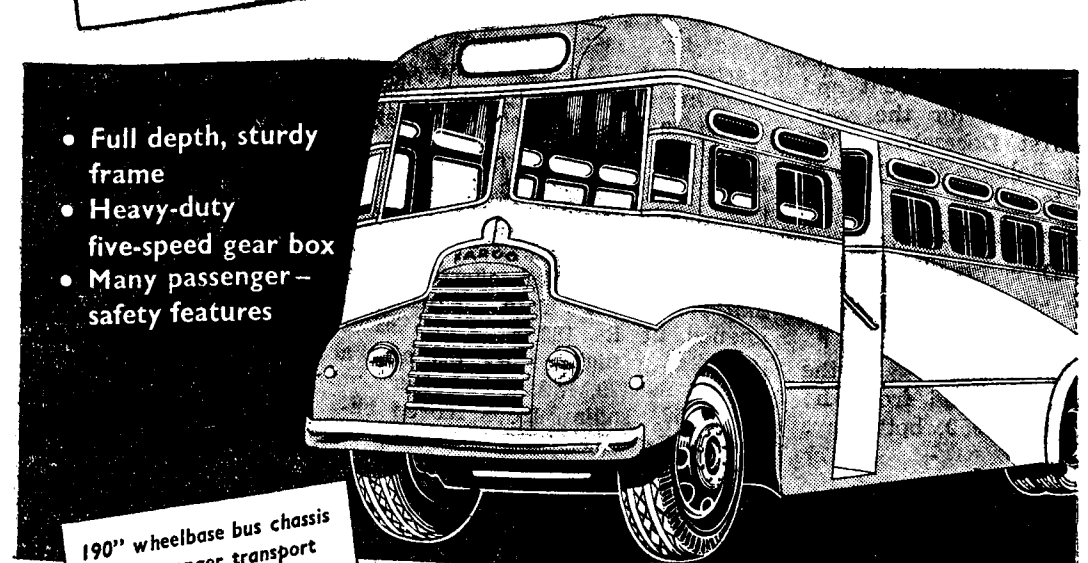
FARGO

DIESELS



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- Rubber "float" engine mountings
- More load-carrying capacity

165" wheelbase truck chassis for goods transport



- Full depth, sturdy frame
- Heavy-duty five-speed gear box
- Many passenger-safety features

190" wheelbase bus chassis for passenger transport

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LIMITED.**
BOMBAY

Sugar shares turned quiet on lack of fresh support. Belsund were marked down slightly to Rs 13.25 from Rs 13.56; Cawnpore to Rs 10.87 from Rs 11.44; Darbhanga to Rs 21.12 from Rs 21.37 and S.K.G. to Rs 11.25 from Rs 11.75.

In the Engineering section, price movements were mostly influenced by the speculative activity in Indian Irons which, in turn, were subjected to heavy selling pressure till the middle of the week. After opening steady at Rs 24.36 and improving to Rs 24.40, Indian Irons were steadily pushed down to Rs 23.92 at which level some bear-covering coupled with replacement buying caused the scrip to recover to Rs 24.22, to close finally at Rs 24.05. TEXMACO, were however, exceptionally firm and, after touching a new high level of Rs 26.65 from Rs 25.65, finished at Rs 25.85. Britannia were at one time taken upto Rs 13.87 from Rs 13.56; Jessop upto Rs 33.75 from Rs 32.94 and I. S. Wagon upto Rs 105 from Rs 103.50, to finish at Rs 13.62; Rs 33.50 and Rs 104.50 respectively. Guest, Keen, Williams turned quiet at Rs 40.25 against Rs 40.62.

Miscellaneous issues shared the general trend of the market. Orient Paper touched at one time a low of Rs 36 from Rs 37.25 (Rs 36.80); Indian Cable Rs 32 from Rs 32.50 (Rs 32.25); Indian Aluminium Rs 22.12 from Rs 21.62 (Rs 22.12); Indian Copper Rs 4.19 from Rs 4.33

JENSON AND NICHOLSON (INDIA) LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Members of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Fairlie Place, Calcutta, on Monday, 18th May, 1959 at 11 a.m., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive and consider the Directors' and Auditors' Reports and the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1958 and the Balance Sheet as at that date.
2. To declare Dividends.
3. To elect Directors.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 9th to 18th May, 1959, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
H. S. CHALLIS,
Secretary.

2, Fairlie Place,
Calcutta,
23rd April, 1959.

NOTE: A member entitled to attend and vote at the above Meeting may appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of him. A proxy need not also be a Member of the Company.

(Rs 4.24); Alkali Chemicals Rs 21.62 from Rs 22 (Rs 22.56); Dunlop Rs 34.62 from Rs 34.87 (Rs 34.75); Rohtas Rs 22.37 from Rs 22.94 (Rs 22.69); Sirpur Paper Rs 12.87 from Rs 13.50 (Rs 13.25); Aluminium Corporation Rs 13.94 from Rs 14.37 (Rs 14.31); India Steamship Rs 14.37 from Rs 14.75 (Rs 14.69) and NICCO Rs 33.12 from Rs 33.50 (Rs 33.31). Figures shown within brackets were the closing rates for the week. India Oxygen were quiet at Rs 28.12 against Rs 28.75 and so also B.I.C. at Rs 5.31 against Rs 5.44. Some Valley changed hands at Rs 5.87 to Rs 6.12; Hindustan Motors at Rs 8.91 to Rs 9.25 and Rallis at Rs 70 to Rs 71.

Bombay

EQUITIES on the Bombay Stock Exchange opened on a firm note with selected scrips showing sharp initial gains, partly reflecting normal budla charges. With higher advices from Ahmedabad and bear-covering and renewed speculative buying, the entire list advanced further with lack of sellers in some counters adding the upward trend in prices. This was, however, short-lived and the market developed a sudden reaction following the disappointment over the absence of the anticipated relief in company taxation. Again, towards the close, prices staged a slight recovery due to some short-covering coupled with replacement buying.

TEXTILES: A further significant rise in Century after higher opening highlighted trading in this section. The scrip resumed Rs 12 higher at Rs 508 and advanced further to Rs 513 on a buying spree due to limited offerings, to recede towards the close to Rs 507.50 on profit-taking. Svadeshi scored over Rs 8 on speculative buying, being influenced by the encouraging working results and the increased dividend for 1958. Bombay Dyeing started at Rs 61.20 and, after touching a high of Rs 61.50, closed lower at Rs 60.80. Kothinor changed hands at Rs 257.25 to Rs 264 to finish at Rs 260.50.

STEELS: Steel shares ruled generally quiet, as both speculative support as also offerings remained small. Tata Ordinaries opened at Rs 182.75 and, after touching a high of Rs 183 and a low of Rs 179, finished better at Rs 180.50. Indian Irons moved between Rs 23.88 and Rs 24.40, to close at Rs 24.20.

MISCELLANEOUS: Price trends in this section were mixed and there was generally realising pressure at higher levels. Shipping shares were in doldrums following a somewhat pessimistic feeling about the outlook. Scindias were on offer at Rs 17.60 to Rs 17.68 against Rs 18.12. Automobile shares were steady with Hindustan having support upto Rs 9.04 and Premier upto Rs 116.50. Sugar shares came in for selective enquiry with Belapur changing

hands at Rs 287 to Rs 292. Cement shares depicted a quietly steady tone with ACC and Digvijay moving narrowly around Rs 149 and Rs 147 respectively. In the Engineering group, Premier Construction hit a new high level of Rs 295.50 from Rs 278 on hectic demand and paucity of offerings. Among others, WIMCO met with some investment buying upto Rs 213. Bombay Burmah changed hands at Rs 492.50 to Rs 510 and National Rayon at Rs 285.50 to Rs 293.

Madras

THE Madras Stock Exchange remained fairly active and buying support was confined to only a few selected stocks.

TEXTILES: This section was active. There was a sharp jump in Madras to Rs 30.55 from Rs 25.40 quoted in the previous week, while Metturs showed a rise of Rs 10 to Rs 400 on prospects of a higher dividend. Buckinghams were marked up to Rs 180 on better demand; Bangalore Woollens to Rs 179; Kotharis to Rs 10 and Lakshmis to Rs 116.50. Loyals met with some business at Rs 31.

PLANTINBS: Tea shares were prominent in this section, thanks to better prices obtained for high-grown teas. The only exception were Periakaramalais, which remained subdued. Chembra Peaks met with some demand and ruled firm at Rs 4.24, while Highland Produce and Kalasas noted enquiries at the market rates.

Rubber shares were, however, quiet, the only firm feature being Cochin Malabar having sustained support upto Rs 6.15. Rajagiris had some sellers, while Midlands had some buyers, both at the market rates.

In the Coffee group, Ouchterlony continued to occupy the pride of place. There was good buying of this scrip form special quarters and a heavy turnover was possible upto Rs 5.68. Consolidated Coffees were done at Rs 21.30.

MISCELLANEOUS: In this section, FACTS continued to receive enquiry at Rs 8.68. Ashok Leylands maintained interest at the market rate. There was moderate enquiry for Mettur Chemicals, Aluminium Industries, Mysore Papers and Parry's Confectionery.

London

THE London Stock Exchange gave a good performance and business continued to be on a sizable scale. There was a good selective demand for industrial equities where the election appeared to have become less of a market factor. Buying was stimulated, to some extent, by good company news.

Engineering shares met with good favour, while Motor shares remained firm. Stores improved under the lead of Marks and Spencer. Oil shares were quiet with Rubber shares forging ahead. Copper shares remained rather depressed due to uncertainty re-

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

BOOKS FOR NEW-READING PUBLIC

The UNESCO, in co-operation with the Government of India, announced the holding of the competition for books for the new reading public in Hindi, Tar Bengali and Urdu. The object of the scheme is to encourage the production of high class and standard literature for the new-reading public. Ten prizes of the value of \$ (Rs 2,280 approximately) each will be awarded to Indian authors the best books in these languages. Four of these prizes will be awarded for Hindi books, three for Bengali, two for Bengali and one for Urdu.

The term new-reading public means who have advanced beyond the age of neo-literates, but are yet unable to comprehend material containing subtle literary flourish relatively technical language a abstract ideas. The books should relate to any one of the subjects: international understanding, science economic and social development or translations of similar classics written on any of the subjects. They should possess reading comprehensibility and literary grace.

One thousand five hundred copies of every prize-winning book may be purchased by the Government of India for distribution in Community Development and N Blocks at a price which the Ministry of Education consider reasonable in view of the prevailing in the open market. 25 per cent discount as allowed publishers on bulk purchases.

Books on simple science, international understanding and so and economic development the should comprise 96 to 144 pages while translations of simple classics may cover 160 to 256 pages. Copies of each printed book should be submitted. No manuscripts be accepted.

Authors who wish to participate in the scheme may apply or contact the Assistant Educational Officer (SW 2), Ministry of Education Room No. 26, 'M' Block, New Delhi for rules of entry and instructions for submitting the books.

The last date for the receipt entries is April 30, 1959.

New York

CONDITIONS on Wall Street generally firm. Leading commodity market averages finished at all-time peaks. Anaconda per was quoted at \$87½; General Motors at \$47 and U. S. Steel at \$90½.

April 25, 1959

COMPANY REPORTS

MAFATLAL FINE SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Navinchandra Purshotamdas & Co., Ltd.	1958	1957	1956
Year ended Dec.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	22,360,569	21,025,169	21,029,718
Interest, Dividends & Mis. Incomes	816,379	774,849	800,322
Stocks	791,331	698,246	916,631
Works in Progress	1,713,757	1,421,561	1,118,947
Net profit	4,287,102	3,224,675*	4,317,119
Taxation	1,721,000	763,300	1,475,000
Depreciation	837,116	1,082,607	949,225
Reserve Fund	300,000	...	100,000
Development Rebate	262,388	505,649	288,823
Other Funds	...	...	200,000
Div. Am't. Ord.	1,044,000	870,000	1,044,000
Div. Am't. Pref.	130,500	130,500	130,500
Carry Forward	17,366	25,268	152,649
Div. % Ord.	18	15	18
Div. % Pref.	4½	4½	4½
Div. % 2nd Pref.	4½	4½	4½

(Annual General Meeting on 27-4-59 at 2-30 p.m.).
*After transferring Rs 425,000 from General Reserve.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Dec.	1958	1957	1956
Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref.	2,900,000	2,900,000	2,900,000
(ii) Ord.	5,800,000	5,800,000	5,800,000
Capital Reserve	953,678	767,228	579,527
Reserve Fund	9,613,216	3,653,782	4,066,252
Other Funds	2,541,798	7,877,710	7,648,761
Loans Secured	...	220,223	...
Taxation Provision	1,721,000	763,324	1,475,000
Debts	2,968,341	2,576,903	3,284,294
Carry Forward	17,366	25,268	152,649
Total	26,515,399	24,584,438	25,906,483

Assets	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	20,322,627	18,984,638	16,984,808
Depreciation	13,939,112	13,123,373	12,084,695
Block (net)	6,383,515	5,861,265	4,900,113
Cap. Exp. in progress	489,317	562,132	112,736
Stores	1,491,202	1,383,966	1,345,523
Works in Progress	1,713,757	1,421,561	1,118,947
Raw Materials	1,021,836	3,455,592	1,145,099
Stocks	791,331	698,246	916,631
Outstandings	2,085,517	2,011,176	2,247,788
Do. More than 3 months	4,003	9,185	7,029
Mis. Deposits and Advances	1,623,937	996,313	2,838,958
Investments	7,852,550	7,626,778	7,444,528
Deposits in Banks	1,800,000	...	3,200,000
Cash	1,259,434	558,224	629,131
Total	26,515,399	24,584,438	25,906,483

SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

Mg. Agents:—M. G. Investment Corporation (Private) Ltd	1958	1957	1956
Year ended Dec.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	49,668,529	54,363,406	48,867,881
Stocks	3,315,622	2,400,719	2,108,434
Works in progress	1,010,958	1,015,319	963,139
Net profit	2,463,545*	3,897,073	3,990,806
Taxation	82,000	1,128,000	615,000
Depreciation	1,334,085	1,803,192	1,467,143
Reserve Fund	37,157	41,784	41,909
Development Rebate	263,000	324,202	957,995
Div. Am't. Ord.	754,020	754,020	754,020
Carry Forward	5,465	12,182	166,307
Div. % Ord.	20	20	20

(Annual General Meeting on 27-4-59 at 3 p.m.).
*After transferring Rs 240,000 from General Reserve and Rs 500,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Dec.	1958	1957	1956
Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	3,770,100	3,770,100	3,770,100
Share Premium	3,565,023	3,565,023	3,565,023
Capital Reserve	45,094	45,094	27,837
Reserve Fund	6,544,248	6,439,820	6,637,266
Other Funds	1,711,778	1,948,778	1,624,576
Loans Secured	4,279,979	2,356,176	...
Taxation Provision	939,151	1,663,117	615,000
Debts	5,427,487	4,519,267	5,108,700
Carry Forward	5,466	12,182	166,307
Total	26,288,325	24,322,557	21,514,809

Assets	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	25,180,351	21,134,514	19,885,583
Depreciation	14,971,803	13,687,248	12,028,815
Block (net)	10,208,548	7,447,266	7,856,768
Cap. Exp. in progress	246,162	155,947	65,886
Stores	2,536,747	1,517,171	1,287,707
Works in Progress	1,010,958	1,015,319	963,139
Raw Materials	3,839,925	6,404,405	4,889,288
Stocks	3,315,622	2,400,719	2,108,434
Outstandings	2,470,339	1,687,759	1,177,133
Do. More than 3 months	102,338	26,061	35,172
Mis. Deposits and Advances	1,856,302	2,942,708	1,222,570
Investments	189,844	189,844	189,844
Deposits in Bank	...	...	500,000
Cash	511,540	545,358	1,218,869
Total	26,288,325	24,322,557	21,514,809

KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Killick Industries Ltd.	1958	1957	1956
Year ended Dec.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	49,019,319	52,725,379	59,489,573
Stocks	9,343,384	10,271,982	5,577,833
Works in progress	4,079,587	3,414,796	3,531,530
Net profit	1,914,420*	3,253,409*	5,249,985
Taxation	200,000	950,000	2,050,000
Depreciation	567,679	613,420	1,121,163
Development Rebate	131,757	...	...
Other Funds	...	...	150,000
Div. Am't. Ord.	1,000,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Carry Forward	67,775	52,791	162,802
Div. % Ord.	10	18	18

(Annual General Meeting on 7-5-59 at 4-30 p.m.).
*After transferring Rs 550,000 from Machinery Reserve and Rs 400,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Dec.	1958	1957	1956
Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,700,000	1,700,000	2,225,000
Other Funds	8,756,757	9,675,000	10,075,000
Staff Gratuity and Provident Fund	1,400,000	1,400,000	1,400,000
Loans Secured	3,570,515	9,774,027	8,656,897
Loans unsecured	2,154,353	1,852,655	784,335
Taxation Provision	750,380	2,810,892	3,540,208
Debts	4,690,452	5,432,413	6,837,868
Carry Forward	67,775	52,791	162,802
Total	33,105,832	42,597,778	43,682,110

Assets	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	37,523,474	36,776,376	35,904,591
Depreciation	29,025,530	28,494,794	27,894,101
Block (net)	8,498,094	8,281,582	8,010,490
Stores	4,602,385	4,768,477	4,885,428
Works in Progress	4,379,656	3,761,593	3,902,714
Raw Materials	4,135,537	10,616,771	16,674,123
Stocks	9,343,384	10,271,982	5,577,833
Outstandings	99,886	1,056,553	224,447
Do. More than 3 months	12,542	19,958	41,503
Mis. Deposits and Advances	1,251,815	3,011,769	3,563,190
Investments	720,000	720,000	720,000
Cash	62,533	89,093	82,384
Total	33,105,832	42,597,778	43,682,110

TRICHINOPOLY MILLS LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Mooljee Ramjee & Sons.	1958	1957	1956
Year ended Dec.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	2,897,756	3,193,147	3,191,937
Stocks	178,484	333,434	311,800
Raw Materials	533,581	512,942	1,063,684
Works in Progress	33,827	42,433	35,524
Net profit	273,394*	352,749*	585,782
Taxation	90,000	120,000	175,000
Depreciation	79,212	117,966	120,000
Reserve Fund	...	...	48,668
Development Rebate	...	50,940	...
Other Funds	...	...	23,000
Div. Amount Ord.	104,905	125,886	157,350
Carry Forward	71	794	62,837
Div. % Ord.	7½	9	11½

(Annual General Meeting on 30-4-59 at 4-30 p.m.).
*After transferring Rs 50,940 from Development Reserve and Rs 200,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
*After transferring Rs 55,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Dec.	1958	1957	1956
Liabilities	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	1,398,730	1,398,730	1,398,670
Reserve Fund	250,000	250,000	

Assets	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	14,072,730	10,581,567	9,332,480
Depreciation	4,050,212	3,828,076	3,249,160
Total	10,022,518	6,753,491	6,083,320
Block (net)	527,765	392,661	39,488
Materials for expansion	54,910	...	...
Uncewring Commn.	620,166	540,867	339,970
Stores	428,566	323,974	243,021
Works in progress	562,729	3,078,395	3,065,230
Raw Materials	2,330,563	1,825,423	660,741
Stocks	190,105	238,390	149,506
Outstandings	...	...	...
Mis. Deposits and	1,613,286	552,904	493,278
Advances	415,361	355,774	354,361
Investments	239,900	116,626	55,599
Cash	...	...	...
Total	17,025,969	14,178,505	11,484,512

CHITAVANAH JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Period ended	1-8-1957	1-7-1956	1-7-1955
Sales	15,705,984	16,908,357	14,712,164
Stocks	1,023,522	947,843	855,022
Raw Materials	2,008,185	2,485,395	1,907,228
Works in Progress	146,435	172,612	115,546
Net profit	1,669,421	1,305,798	1,328,667
Taxation	630,000	480,000	585,000
Depreciation	353,215	310,684	161,573
Reserve Fund	100,000	...	...
Development Rebate	175,000	175,000	...
Other Funds	...	...	200,000
Div. Amount Ord.	376,875	331,650	375,368
Div. Amount Pref.	35,000	37,900	35,000
Carry Forward	72,430	73,099	102,535
Div. % Ord.	12½	11	12.45
Div. % Pref.	7	7.58	7

(Annual General Meeting on 30-4-59 at 3-30 p.m.)

Liabilities.	July 1958	July 1957	June 1956
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 7% C.P.	500,000	500,000	500,000
(ii) Ord.	3,015,000	3,015,000	3,015,000
Debentures 5%	1,069,000	1,069,000	1,069,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Other Funds	1,750,000	1,575,000	1,400,000
Loans Secured	679,953	...	...
Taxation Provision	445,062	378,630	517,824
Debts	2,346,407	1,936,544	1,680,933
Carry Forward	72,430	73,099	102,535
Total	11,777,492	10,347,273	10,085,292

Assets	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	8,914,415	7,794,318	6,668,762
Depreciation	5,494,361	5,154,350	4,843,666
Block (net)	3,420,054	2,639,968	1,825,096
Cap. Exp. in Progress	154,113	11,700	23,353
Stores	767,701	592,722	512,710
Works in Progress	146,435	172,612	115,546
Raw Materials	2,008,185	2,485,395	1,907,228
Stocks	1,023,522	947,843	855,022
Outstandings	1,069,185	1,296,995	762,016
Do More than 3 months	49,698	67,653	57,209
Mis. Deposits and	1,132,368	544,260	101,835
Advances	1,231,344	910,764	910,764
Investments	53,289	...	2,200,000
Deposits in Banks	721,588	677,361	814,513
Cash	...	...	...
Total	11,777,492	10,347,273	10,085,292

EMPIRE JUTE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Period ended	1-8-1957	1-7-1956	1-7-1955
Sales	13,380,045	11,382,321	8,410,574
Stocks	938,460	986,281	845,406
Raw Materials	1,180,360	1,496,036	1,490,970
Works in Progress	92,283	109,920	140,870
Net profit	931,368	599,506	531,697
Taxation	260,000	155,000	108,000
Depreciation	292,187	221,805	170,100
Development Rebate	137,250	106,600	...
Other Funds	...	...	100,000
Div. Amount Ord.	150,000	112,500	150,000
Div. Amount Pref.	70,000	75,900	70,000
Carry Forward	26,123	4,192	76,491
Div. % Ord.	10	7½	10
Div. % Pref.	7	7.89	7

(Annual General Meeting on 30-4-59 at 3 p.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of

Liabilities.	July 1958	July 1957	June 1956
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 7% C.P.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
(ii) Ord.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Debentures 5%	886,000	886,000	886,000
Share Premium	900,000	900,000	900,000
Reserve Fund	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000
Other Funds	343,850	206,600	100,000
Loans Secured	584,786	1,509,221	...
Taxation Provision	815,604	781,648	632,281
Debts	1,476,286	1,288,876	784,914
Carry Forward	26,123	4,192	76,491
Total	9,982,649	10,526,537	8,329,686

Assets	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	10,187,736	9,251,058	8,393,104
Depreciation	6,599,232	6,307,045	6,085,660
Block (net)	3,588,504	2,944,013	2,307,444
Machinery in Transit	748,890	717,787	751,186
Stores	92,283	109,920	140,870
Raw Materials	1,180,360	1,496,036	1,490,970
Stocks	938,460	986,280	845,406
Outstandings	905,207	1,069,924	495,630
Do More than 3 months	165,721	149,114	13,036
Mis. Deposits and	1,245,497	1,105,159	827,549
Advances	937,003	937,003	937,003
Investments	52,741	53,879	...
Deposits in Banks	127,983	89,984	530,592
Cash	...	...	...
Total	9,982,649	10,526,537	8,329,686

NELLIMARIA JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Period ended	1-8-1957	1-7-1956	1-7-1955
Sales	13,256,218	11,918,169	...
Stocks	979,124	1,237,033	716,207
Raw Materials	1,628,541	2,130,792	1,334,493
Works in Progress	96,533	115,769	70,800
Net profit	1,149,221	689,009	981,315
Taxation	490,000	330,000	385,000
Depreciation	155,964	120,586	68,156
Reserve Fund	50,000	...	...
Development Rebate	113,500	55,572	...
Other Funds	...	...	250,000
Div. Amount Ord.	262,500	236,250	262,500
Div. Amount Pref.	30,000	32,500	30,000
Carry Forward	90,769	43,512	129,411
Div. % Ord.	10	9	10
Div. % Pref.	6	6.50	6

(Annual General Meeting on 30-4-59 at 3-45 p.m.)

Liabilities.	July 1958	July 1957	June 1956
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 6% C.P.	500,000	500,000	500,000
(ii) Ord.	2,625,000	2,625,000	2,625,000
Debentures 4½%	500,000	500,000	500,000
Reserve Fund	1,775,000	1,725,000	1,725,000
Other Funds	1,144,072	1,030,572	975,000
Loans Secured	1,736,158	838,032	...
Taxation Provision	1,307,185	873,067	954,776
Debts	1,718,475	1,665,982	1,105,525
Carry Forward	90,769	43,512	129,411
Total	11,396,659	9,799,165	8,514,712

Assets	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	3,773,995	3,127,861	2,831,475
Depreciation	2,334,167	2,192,842	2,072,256
Block (net)	1,439,828	935,019	759,219
Cap. Exp. in Progress	771,890	782,127	...
Stores	735,344	568,851	399,124
Works in Progress	96,533	115,769	70,800
Raw Materials	1,628,541	2,130,792	1,334,493
Stocks	979,124	1,237,033	716,207
Outstandings	1,311,670	1,028,639	596,195
Do More than 3 months	95,566	116,006	29,167
Mis. Deposits and	3,154,093	1,726,855	1,680,903
Advances	703,475	588,175	588,175
Investments	...	...	1,531,600
Deposits in Banks	480,595	569,899	808,839
Cash	...	...	...
Total	11,396,659	9,799,165	8,514,712

PRESIDENCY JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Period ended	1-8-1957	1-7-1956	1-7-1955
Sales	14,296,854	13,581,593	11,920,398
Stocks	819,860	525,094	1,261,662
Raw Materials	1,261,870	1,515,661	1,221,254
Works in Progress	122,813	114,004	97,265
Net profit	778,312	594,273	458,624
Taxation	240,000	182,000	135,800
Depreciation	215,522	204,705	160,900
Development Rebate	130,000	96,344	...
Other Funds	...	...	50,000
Div. Amount Ord.	187,500	150,000	162,500
Carry Forward	12,339	7,049	45,825
Div. % Ord.	7½	6	6½

Assets	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	9,302,573	8,618,353	8,104,523
Depreciation	7,004,073	6,797,872	6,598,167
Block (net)	2,298,500	1,820,481	1,511,356
Machinery in Transit	77,600	...	...
Stores	357,668	339,063	333,877
Works in Progress	122,813	114,004	97,265
Raw Materials	1,261,870	1,515,661	1,221,254
Stocks	819,860	525,094	1,261,662
Outstandings	525,276	1,126,647	314,465
Do More than 3 months	167,504	57,403	35,477
Mis. Deposits and	501,641	405,107	275,387
Advances	111,688	244,947	244,895
Investments	141,708	41,688	...
Deposits in Banks	150,108	69,573	82,459
Cash	...	...	...
Total	6,536,236	6,259,658	5,378,097

ORISSA MINERALS DEVELOPMENT CO., LTD.

Year ended June	1958	1957	1956
Sales	12,814,084	8,877,181	6,894,335
Stocks	879,811	1,305,358	1,133,310
Net profit	3,816,626*	1,719,756	993,514*
Taxation	1,830,000	1,090,000	280,000
Depreciation	217,100	185,100	171,128
Reserve Fund	250,620	315	232
Development Rebate	...	...	...
Other Funds	...	...	250,000
Div. Amount Ord.	262,500	236,250	262,500
Div. Amount Pref.	30,000	32,500	30,000
Carry Forward	90,769	43,512	129,411
Div. % Ord.	10	9	10
Div. % Pref.	6	6.50	6

Assets	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	5,651,624	4,910,494	4,804,947
Depreciation	2,917,800	2,787,433	2,602,333
Block (net)	2,733,824	2,123,061	2,202,614
Cap. Exp. in Progress	211,028	358,064	143,227
Stores	1,013,418	846,492	663,524
Stocks	879,811	1,305,358	1,133,310
Outstandings	2,232,913	2,021,285	444,268
Do More than 3 months	1,771,188	162,542	268,942
Mis. Deposits and	268,372	1,036,142	571,486
Advances	1,852,409	2,511,056	3,003,576
Investments	2,600,000	600,000	300,000
Deposits in Banks	104,083	124,022	112,161
Cash	...	...	...
Total	13,667,046	11,088,022	8,843,108

BENGAL COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Year ended October	1958	1957	1956
Raisings (tons)	2,862,170	2,801,164	2,320,350
Despatches (tons)	3,070,631	3,101,282	2,569,083
Sales	62,655,030	59,727,032	43,94,390
Interest, Dividends & Mis. Incomes	1,314,026	1,298,585	809,214
Stocks	1,583,342	1,778,670	1,392,389
Net profit	9,416,194*	9,705,053*	7,329,470*
Taxation	5,100,000	4,590,000	1,800,000
Depreciation	1,725,000	2,400,000	2,500,000
Reserve Fund	500,000	700,000	200,000
Development Rebate	378,824	...	...
Other Funds	...	...	800,000
Div. Amount Ord.	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000
Div. Amount Pref.	61,650	61,650	66,376
Carry Forward	1,048,780	1,148,060	944,657
Div. % Ord.	17½	17½	17½
Div. % Pref.	4½	4½	4½

After writing back Rs 107,438 from Taxation Reserve			
After writing back Rs 1,543,998 from provision for liabilities no longer required and Rs 737,326 being coa			
stock reserve on 30-10-55.			
Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of October			
Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Rs. 4½% CPT	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
(ii) Ord.	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Share Premium	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Capital Reserve	...	...	49,222,432
Reserve Fund	11,200,000	10,700,000	10,000,000
Other Funds	4,815,634	4,513,157	4,979,562
Loans Secured	2,480,512	...	12,475
Loans Unsecured	396,690	...	41,362
Taxation Provision	5,609,214	5,165,252	1,914,233
Debits	18,520,356	19,409,953	12,330,830
Carry Forward	1,048,780	1,148,096	944,857
Total	57,061,186	53,936,422	43,272,340

Indian Finance

LIST OF QUOTED SHARES

reference Shares

ALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 16-4-59 Rs nP	16-4-58 Rs nP
Lawrence 7% ...	100	87.00	95.00
Lawrence 5 1/2% ...	100	66.50	67.00
Nalhati 7% ...	100	63.00	62.00
Nalhati 4 1/2% ...	100	65.00	57.00
National 7% ...	100	108.00	95.00

Nellimarla 6% ...	100	92.00	79.00
N. Central 7% ...	100	100.00	86.00
Northbrook 5 1/2% ...	100	11.25	60.00
Rameshwara 6% ...	100	11.25	10.19

Reliance 7% ...	100	73.00	55.75
S. Ambica 7 1/2% ...	100	96.00	79.00
Soorah 7% ...	100	95.00	84.50
Standard 6% ...	100	97.00	101.00
Union 7% ...	100	98.00	86.00
Waverley 5% ...	50	41.50	29.25

Asso. K'pura 4 1/2% ...	100	50.50	24.50
Barat 5 1/2% ...	100	48.00†	45.00
Breca 6% ...	100	83.50	86.75
Burakur 7% ...	100	102.50†	101.00
Burakur 6% ...	10	5.95†	7.47

Chittable 6% ...	100	100.00	90.00
Husick & Muslia 10% ...	100	100.00	95.00
Kourangi 5% ...	100	40.00	40.00*
K'pura 5 1/2% ...	100	55.50	44.50
Kas Kajora 5% ...	10	7.25	5.00

Beerbeem 7% ...	10	10.00	10.89
Churulla 5% ...	10	2.50	2.50
Huntodih 5% ...	100	44.00	60.00
Idal 6 1/2% ...	100	91.50	95.00
rasea 5 1/2% ...	100	50.00	45.25
nl. Colliery 5% ...	100	83.00	88.00

Asanti 6 1/2% ...	10	9.00	7.56
Nagpur 7% ...	100	75.00	75.00
Nwreah 8% ...	100	126.00	127.00
Nwreah 7% ...	100	65.00	65.00
gin 8% ...	100	110.50	108.00
gin 5% ...	10	8.25	7.25
gatjit 5% ...	100	43.75	50.00

Nwreah 5 1/2% ...	100	81.50	92.00
K. Cotton 6% ...	100	90.00	90.00
esoram 7% ...	100	102.00	91.00
ur 6% ...	100	65.50	63.00
Victoria 6% ...	5	3.12	3.37
Niwaa 4% ...	100	58.00	55.00
ree Bhawani 5% ...	100	100.00	...
wadeshi 6% ...	100	75.00	86.00

garpara 7% ...	100	101.00	91.50
lexandra 7% ...	100	96.00	75.00
liance 6% ...	100	90.00	70.00
aglio-India 7% ...	100	106.00	83.00
uckland 5 1/2% ...	100	74.75	75.00
uckland 4 1/2% ...	100	65.75	50.00

ally 7% ...	100	104.00	83.50
arnagore 5% ...	25	38.62	30.00
elvedere 7% ...	100	101.50	84.00
engal 5 1/2% ...	100	77.00	72.50
irla 7 1/2% ...	100	87.00	75.50
udge-Budge 7% ...	100	102.00	88.00

alcutta 5 1/2% ...	100	78.00	78.00
aledonlan 7% ...	100	77.50	88.00
beviot 7% ...	100	102.00	86.00
hitavalsah 7% ...	100	103.00	87.50
live 6% ...	100	70.00	53.75
live 7% ...	100	71.50	74.00

alhousie 7% ...	100	94.00	79.00
elta 5% ...	100	78.00	70.00
mpire 7% ...	100	100.00	81.50
l. Gloster 7% ...	100	105.50	96.50
l. Gloster 5% ...	100	69.50	64.00
l. William 7% ...	100	84.50	91.50

anger Mfg. 6% ...	100	110.00	95.00
oureopore 6% ...	100	95.00	72.00
ustings 6% ...	100	90.00	84.00
oughly I ...	10	11.00	7.44
lowrah A. Pref. ...	100	106.00	90.00
lowrah 7% ...	100	99.00	90.00

chand 7% ...	100	102.00	82.25†
chatty 6% ...	100	83.00	74.00
charrab 6% ...	100	71.00	77.00
cedarnath 6% ...	100	69.00	69.00
cedarnath 7% ...	100	85.00	85.00
ceyin 7% ...	100	99.00	82.00

chardah 6% ...	100	89.50	77.00
...	...	...	...

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 16-4-59 Rs nP	16-4-58 Rs nP
Lawrence 7% ...	100	87.00	95.00
Lawrence 5 1/2% ...	100	66.50	67.00
Nalhati 7% ...	100	63.00	62.00
Nalhati 4 1/2% ...	100	65.00	57.00
National 7% ...	100	108.00	95.00

Nellimarla 6% ...	100	92.00	79.00
N. Central 7% ...	100	100.00	86.00
Northbrook 5 1/2% ...	100	11.25	60.00
Rameshwara 6% ...	100	11.25	10.19

Reliance 7% ...	100	73.00	55.75
S. Ambica 7 1/2% ...	100	96.00	79.00
Soorah 7% ...	100	95.00	84.50
Standard 6% ...	100	97.00	101.00
Union 7% ...	100	98.00	86.00
Waverley 5% ...	50	41.50	29.25

Asso. K'pura 4 1/2% ...	100	50.50	24.50
Barat 5 1/2% ...	100	48.00†	45.00
Breca 6% ...	100	83.50	86.75
Burakur 7% ...	100	102.50†	101.00
Burakur 6% ...	10	5.95†	7.47

Chittable 6% ...	100	100.00	90.00
Husick & Muslia 10% ...	100	100.00	95.00
Kourangi 5% ...	100	40.00	40.00*
K'pura 5 1/2% ...	100	55.50	44.50
Kas Kajora 5% ...	10	7.25	5.00

Beerbeem 7% ...	10	10.00	10.89
Churulla 5% ...	10	2.50	2.50
Huntodih 5% ...	100	44.00	60.00
Idal 6 1/2% ...	100	91.50	95.00
rasea 5 1/2% ...	100	50.00	45.25
nl. Colliery 5% ...	100	83.00	88.00

Asanti 6 1/2% ...	10	9.00	7.56
Nagpur 7% ...	100	75.00	75.00
Nwreah 8% ...	100	126.00	127.00
Nwreah 7% ...	100	65.00	65.00
gin 8% ...	100	110.50	108.00
gin 5% ...	10	8.25	7.25
gatjit 5% ...	100	43.75	50.00

Nwreah 5 1/2% ...	100	81.50	92.00
K. Cotton 6% ...	100	90.00	90.00
esoram 7% ...	100	102.00	91.00
ur 6% ...	100	65.50	63.00
Victoria 6% ...	5	3.12	3.37
Niwaa 4% ...	100	58.00	55.00
ree Bhawani 5% ...	100	100.00	...
wadeshi 6% ...	100	75.00	86.00

garpara 7% ...	100	101.00	91.50
lexandra 7% ...	100	96.00	75.00
liance 6% ...	100	90.00	70.00
aglio-India 7% ...	100	106.00	83.00
uckland 5 1/2% ...	100	74.75	75.00
uckland 4 1/2% ...	100	65.75	50.00

ally 7% ...	100	104.00	83.50
arnagore 5% ...	25	38.62	30.00
elvedere 7% ...	100	101.50	84.00
engal 5 1/2% ...	100	77.00	72.50
irla 7 1/2% ...	100	87.00	75.50
udge-Budge 7% ...	100	102.00	88.00

alcutta 5 1/2% ...	100	78.00	78.00
aledonlan 7% ...	100	77.50	88.00
beviot 7% ...	100	102.00	86.00
hitavalsah 7% ...	100	103.00	87.50
live 6% ...	100	70.00	53.75
live 7% ...	100	71.50	74.00

alhousie 7% ...	100	94.00	79.00
elta 5% ...	100	78.00	70.00
mpire 7% ...	100	100.00	81.50
l. Gloster 7% ...	100	105.50	96.50
l. Gloster 5% ...	100	69.50	64.00
l. William 7% ...	100	84.50	91.50

anger Mfg. 6% ...	100	110.00	95.00
oureopore 6% ...	100	95.00	72.00
ustings 6% ...	100	90.00	84.00
oughly I ...	10	11.00	7.44
lowrah A. Pref. ...	100	106.00	90.00
lowrah 7% ...	100	99.00	90.00

chand 7% ...	100	102.00	82.25†
chatty 6% ...	100	83.00	74.00
charrab 6% ...	100	71.00	77.00
cedarnath 6% ...	100	69.00	69.00
cedarnath 7% ...	100	85.00	85.00
ceyin 7% ...	100	99.00	82.00

chardah 6% ...	100	89.50	77.00
...	...	...	...

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 16-4-59 Rs nP	16-4-58 Rs nP
Lawrence 7% ...	100	87.00	95.00
Lawrence 5 1/2% ...	100	66.50	67.00
Nalhati 7% ...	100	63.00	62.00
Nalhati 4 1/2% ...	100	65.00	57.00
National 7% ...	100	108.00	95.00

Nellimarla 6% ...	100	92.00	79.00
N. Central 7% ...	100	100.00	86.00
Northbrook 5 1/2% ...	100	11.25	60.00
Rameshwara 6% ...	100	11.25	10.19

Reliance 7% ...	100	73.00	55.75
S. Ambica 7 1/2% ...	100	96.00	79.00
Soorah 7% ...	100	95.00	84.50
Standard 6% ...	100	97.00	101.00
Union 7% ...	100	98.00	86.00
Waverley 5% ...	50	41.50	29.25

Asso. K'pura 4 1/2% ...	100	50.50	24.50
Barat 5 1/2% ...	100	48.00†	45.00
Breca 6% ...	100	83.50	86.75
Burakur 7% ...	100	102.50†	101.00
Burakur 6% ...	10	5.95†	7.47

Chittable 6% ...	100	100.00	90.00
Husick & Muslia 10% ...	100	100.00	95.00
Kourangi 5% ...	100	40.00	40.00*
K'pura 5 1/2% ...	100	55.50	44.50
Kas Kajora 5% ...	10	7.25	5.00

Beerbeem 7% ...	10	10.00	10.89
Churulla 5% ...	10	2.50	2.50
Huntodih 5% ...	100	44.00	60.00
Idal 6 1/2% ...	100	91.50	95.00
rasea 5 1/2% ...	100	50.00	45.25
nl. Colliery 5% ...	100	83.00	88.00

Asanti 6 1/2% ...	10	9.00	7.56
Nagpur 7% ...	100	75.00	75.00
Nwreah 8% ...	100	126.00	127.00
Nwreah 7% ...	100	65.00	65.00
gin 8% ...	100	110.50	108.00
gin 5% ...	10	8.25	7.25
gatjit 5% ...	100	43.75	50.00

Nwreah 5 1/2% ...	100	81.50	92.00
K. Cotton 6% ...	100	90.00	90.00
esoram 7% ...	100	102.00	91.00
ur 6% ...	100	65.50	63.00
Victoria 6% ...	5	3.12	3.37
Niwaa 4% ...	100	58.00	55.00
ree Bhawani 5% ...	100	100.00	...
wadeshi 6% ...	100	75.00	86.00

garpara 7% ...	100	101.00	91.50
lexandra 7% ...	100	96.00	75.00
liance 6% ...	100	90.00	70.00
aglio-India 7% ...	100	106.00	83.00
uckland 5 1/2% ...	100	74.75	75.00
uckland 4 1/2% ...	100	65.75	50.00

ally 7% ...	100	104.00	83.50
arnagore 5% ...	25	38.62	30.00
elvedere 7% ...	100	101.50	84.00
engal 5 1/2% ...	100	77.00	72.50
irla 7 1/2% ...	100	87.00	75.50
udge-Budge 7% ...	100	102.00	88.00

[illegible]

PAID-UP PER SHARE.				QUOTATION AS ON		PAID-UP PER SHARE.				QUOTATION AS ON		PAID-UP PER SHARE.				QUOTATION AS ON		PAID-UP PER SHARE.				QUOTATION AS ON	
NAME		16-4-59		16-4-58		NAME		16-4-59		16-4-58		NAME		16-4-59		16-4-58		NAME		16-4-59		16-4-58	
		Rs nP		Rs nP				Rs nP		Rs nP				Rs nP		Rs nP				Rs nP		Rs nP	
Ordinary Shares																							
BOMBAY																							
BANKS																							
Nadiad 6%		50	45.00			Allahabad		50	360.00	360.00		Bom. Suburban		100	104.00	107.00		Greaves Cotton		100	125.00		
Nasik Deolali 7%		100	100.00			Baroda		50	101.00	113.00		Broach		10	7.12	7.52		Gujarat Invt.		50	25.00	25.00	
Poona 7%		100	101.00	103.00		Baroda B'		25	48.00			Dharwar		50	51.00	51.00		Gujarat Safe		75	120.00	120.00	
S. Madras 5 1/2%		10	10.00	10.00		Bikaner		25	31.20	23.00		Nadiad		50	61.50			Gwallor Rayon		10	17.08	11.76	
S. Madras 2nd		10	10.00	10.00		Central		25	57.00	53.30		Poona		100	120.00	122.00		Har & Sabapathy		500	400.00	415.00	
Surat 6 1/2%		100	111.00	112.50		Central (F.P.)		25	59.00	55.50		Saharanpur		100	123.32	109.5		Hind Cycles		100	111.50	135.00	
Tata Hydro. 7%		100	116.00	105.25		Devk. Nanjee		50	53.50	46.50		S. Madras		10	110.00	107.50		Hindustan Elec.		100	104.00	83.50	
Tata Power 7 1/2%		1000	1121.25	1117.50		Hind. Nanjee		50	9.30	14.25		Surat		100	118.50	118.25		Hindustan Lever		10	30.00	21.80	
SHIPPING																							
Gr. Western 5 1/2%		100	96.00	92.00		Hind. Mercantile		50	11.24	10.00		Tata Hydro		100	118.50	118.25		Hindustan Motor		10	9.16	7.00	
STEEL																							
Indian Iron 5%		100	107.00	99.80		India 'A'		50	136.00	130.75		Tata Power		1000	1187.50	1187.50		Hingir Rampur		50	19.00	30.75	
Mukund 5%		100	61.00			Jaipur		50	45.50	39.50		Scindia		20	17.92	17.60		Indian Dyestuff		100	401.25	96.00	
Tata 1st 6%		150	157.00	150.00		Jodhpur Comm.		5	2.48	1.36		Indian Iron		10	24.16	21.64		Jost. Eng.		50	71.00	51.00	
Tata 2nd 7 1/2%		100	115.50	111.25		Maharashtra		40	49.50			Mukund		10	15.96	12.76		Kamani Eng.		10	7.92	5.84	
SUGAR																							
Bhopal 5%		100	85.50	94.00		Mysore		100	300.00	247.00		Indian Iron		10	24.16	21.64		Kemp		200	218.00	185.00	
Cauvery 6%		100	90.00	100.00		Punjab National		11	24.48	53.50		Tata (New)		75	178.00	178.75		Killick Indus.		100	145.50	152.00	
Hindustan 5%		250	240.00	240.00		Punjab Stand		25	30.00	30.00		Tata		75	180.00	178.75		Killick Indus.		100	145.50	152.00	
Maharashtra 7%		100	69.00	65.00		State Bank		100	388.00			Tata		75	180.00	178.75		Killick Indus.		100	145.50	152.00	
Ravajon 5 1/2%		100	20.00	20.00		Union		5	7.24	8.32		Tata		75	180.00	178.75		Killick Indus.		100	145.50	152.00	
S. Behar 7%		100	20.00	20.00		Union (New)		5	7.40			Tata		75	180.00	178.75		Killick Indus.		100	145.50	152.00	
Walchand 7%		180	118.75	135.00		United Comm.		50	66.00	60.00		Tata		75	180.00	178.75		Killick Indus.		100	145.50	152.00	
CEMENT																							
Andhra 6%		100	100.00	100.00		Adoni		10	10.40	10.40		Andhra B'		100	10.04	11.84		Lar & Toubro		10	22.64	15.04	
Dalmia 7%		100	80.50	84.50		Ahmed. Adv.		100	140.00	126.00		A-C-O		100	149.50	151.35		Madhusudan A		100	65.00	97.50	
Dalmia 5%		40	29.50	30.50		Apollo		10	1.50	1.78		Aahoka		10	9.40	8.00		Madhusudan B		20	13.00	20.00	
Digvijay 5%		100	88.00	84.50		Azam Jahi		100	52.50	58.00		Bagalkot		10	8.52	8.00		Mahindra		100	25.10	19.52	
India Cement 7 1/2%		100	95.00			B. R. Cotton		100	17.52	23.00		Dalmia		10	11.12	10.04		Man Indus. Corp.		100	90.00	107.50	
PLANTATION																							
Highland 5%		10	9.20	9.50		Bavari		200	42.50	45.00		Indian		10	25.00	26.00		McKenzie		100	78.00	65.00	
Midland 6%		10	8.40	9.00		Bom. Dyeing		25	60.40	56.80		Indis Cement		5	5.72			Motor & Gen. Fin.		10	40.00	40.00	
Nellampathy 6%		10	8.80	9.00		Bradbury		50	145.00	163.00		Indian		10	25.00	26.00		Mys. Kiloskar		100	120.00	100.00	
Nellampathy 6%		10	8.24	8.50		Burhanpur Tapti		100	87.00			Indian		10	11.08	11.64		Nat. Elec. Indus.		50	75.00	70.00	
Waterfall 6%		10	8.80	9.50		Central India		100	95.00	85.00		Indian		10	14.60	14.20		National Rayon		100	282.75	219.75	
MISCELLANEOUS																							
Alemic Chem. 8 1/2%		100	85.50	85.00		Century		100	496.00	433.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Alemic Chem. 6%		100	72.00			Coorla		100	133.75	117.60		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Alemic Chem. 6 1/2%		100	86.00			Davangere		100	113.50	112.00		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Amar Dye 6%		100	98.30	100.00		Dawn		50	102.00	90.00		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Anil Hardboard		100	105.50			Edward Tex.		200	216.50	250.00		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
8%		100	105.50			Elphinstone		50	33.50	47.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Asso. Rubber 5%		100	100.00			Finlay		100	270.00	278.00		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Asso. Stone 6%		100	76.00	65.00		Gaekwar		100	210.00			Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Bom. Pott. 6%		100	60.75	54.00		Gokak		100	143.00	187.00		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Bom. Pott. 4 1/2%		100	47.50	47.50		Gold Mohur		100	205.00	205.00		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Bom. Silk 5%		100	47.50	47.50		Hindustan F.P.		1000	4800.00	4550.00		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
S. I. Corp. 8%		100	101.00	100.50		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Brunton Eng. 6%		10	7.00	8.00		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Dhanga Chem.		100	88.00	88.00		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Digvij. Tiles 6%		100	85.00	96.50		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
East India Hotels		100	100.00			Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
5%		100	100.00			Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Estrela 5%		100	34.50	35.50		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Ferro Alloys. 6%		100	100.00	100.00		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Hind. Const. 100		76.50	68.00	68.00		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Hind. Cycles 5%		100	65.00			Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Hind. Cycles 5 1/2%		100	75.00			Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Hind. Cycles 5 1/4%		25	25.00			Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Hindust. Elec. 6%		100	82.00	82.00		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Hindust. Motor 6%		50	75.50	35.50		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Hindust. Paper 1st		100	32.00	32.00		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Hindust. Paper 2nd		100	126.50	100.00		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
I. Rume Pipe 5%		100	59.00	57.50		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Jaipur Metals 6%		100	58.50	57.00		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Kamani Eng. 5 1/2%		100	60.00	65.00		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
L. & Toubro 5%		100	87.00	84.00		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Madhusudan 5%		12 1/2	7.50	7.50		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Mahindra 6%		100	101.00	100.00		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Motor & G. Fin.		25	36.00	36.00		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Nation. Elec. 4 1/2%		100	80.00	80.00		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14	13.76		National Rubber		10	16.52		
Nat. Rayon 5%		100	78.30	73.00		Hindustan F.P.		250	992.50	992.50		Indian		10	15.14								

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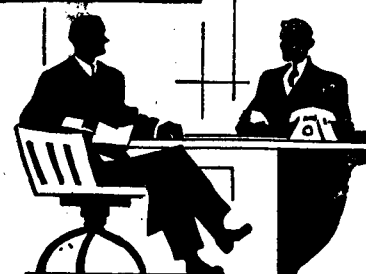
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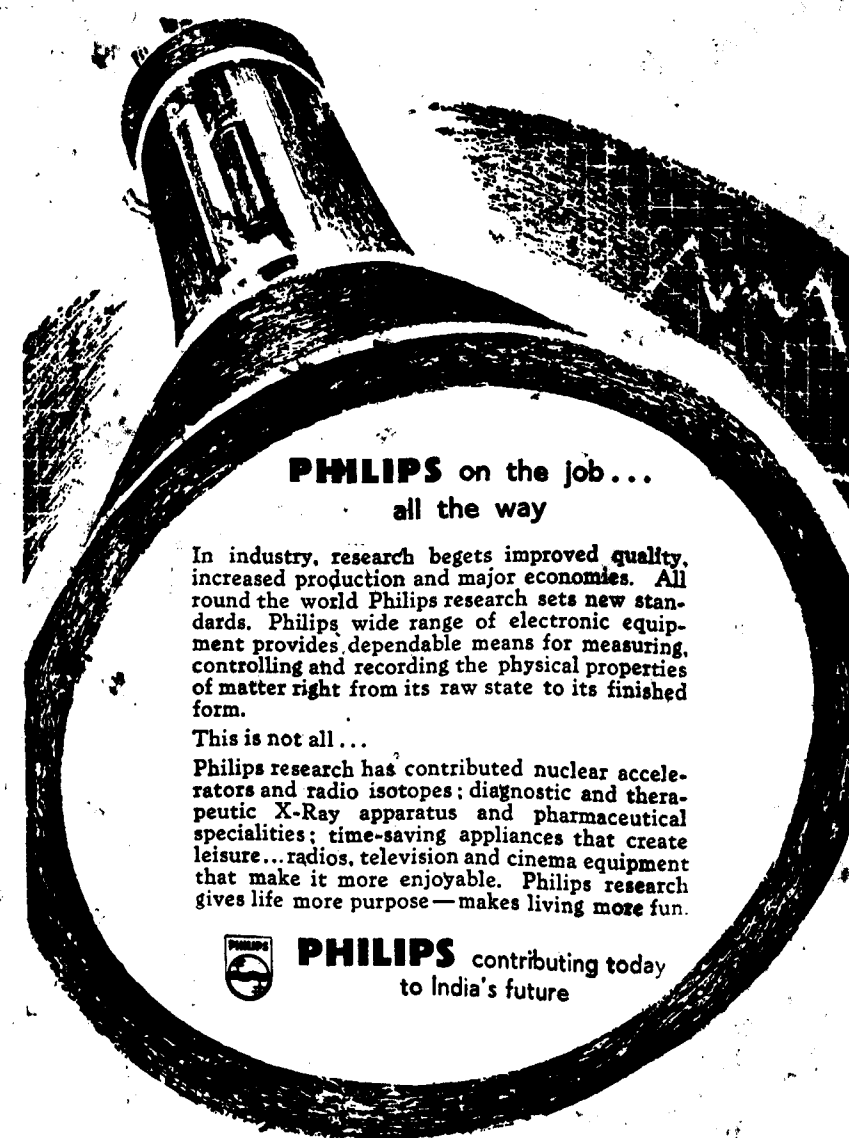
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Indian Finance

Indian Finance

Saturday

May 2, 1959

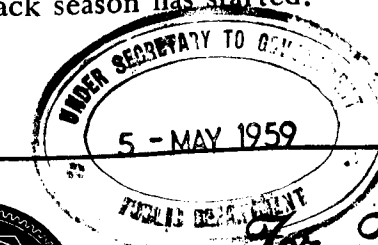
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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

With the availability of Reserve Bank and State Bank
returns for April 24, it is possible tentatively to suggest that
the 1958-59 busy season has drawn to its close.

Read World of Finance to discover indications suggesting
that the 1959 slack season has started.



Indian Finance

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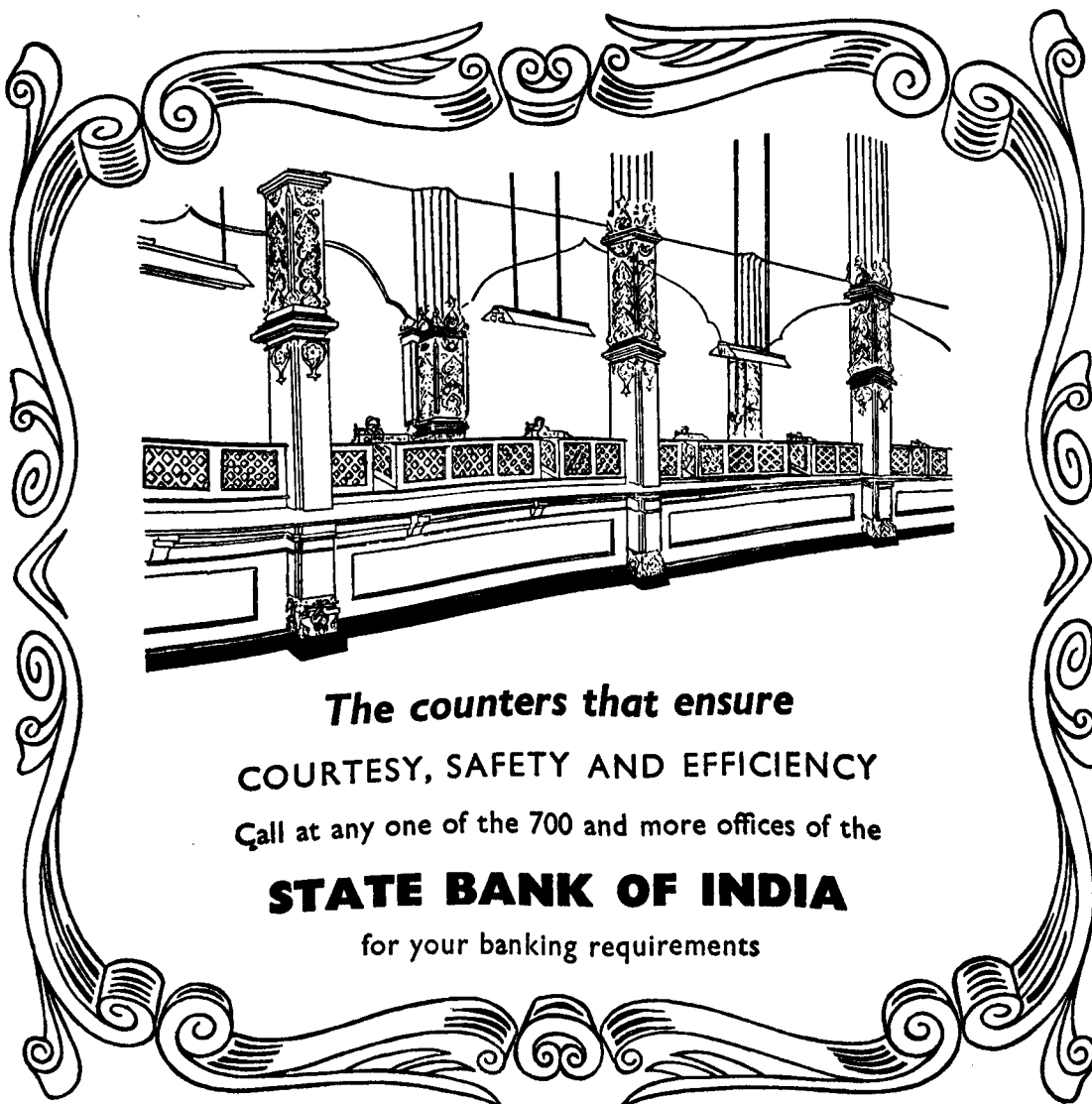
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58-21

May 2, 1959

FOR THE INVESTOR

Stability, Consolidation

Investment Gossip:

PRICES did prove to be on the ascendant during the week past. With the Finance Minister's clarification of so-called adjustments in regard to corporate taxation, not least being the assurance that the position of subsidiary companies would receive careful consideration, the stock exchanges took a more hopeful view than they have had for some time past. Corporate news continue to be good, selective counters continue to show gains.

Nevertheless, I sense that there has not yet started a revival of the bull phase such as we knew from the time the Budget for 1959-60 was presented. The break that interrupted the phase last week has not quite been got over as yet. So the rise in prices at the moment may prove temporary, although, with my predilection for that which is cheerful, I do not seriously believe any landslide of dimensions can occur.

But, as I say, you still have an uncertainty about the future. For example, I have been hearing iterations of the thesis that yields are far from satisfactory and will prevent any emphatic trend in prices—upward, that is.

Meantime, there were other developments as well, which served to emphasise the oscillations and fluctuations in speculative activity. Thus, the possibility of one of the steel companies being allowed to export pig iron was greeted as being of cheerful import. Similarly, reportedly, negotiations for sale to Japan of metallurgical coal and speculation about the revised prices of coal both served to bring about greater activity in the coal section. As the week ended, however, the inter-relationship between Indian Irons and Life Insurance Corporation purchases was a dampening factor, but, as if to insure that the gains during the week would not lightly be surrendered or foregone, substantial purchases, reportedly from an important quarter, enabled full and complete recovery.

But these are all speculative considerations. All this is to approach the question merely from the short term point of view. For the immediate future, which way the prices in stock exchanges will move, depends not so much on intrinsic considerations as on the whims and caprices of the stock exchange fraternity.

As a scribe safeguarding the interests of the investor, I have

necessarily to keep in view the impact of speculative activities, and I am therefore obliged to report on such movements, at some length. But, from the long term point of view, which is essentially the investor's point of view, I do not see that I should hesitate at all in affirming that I am convinced that the outlook for share prices must inevitably be upward, not merely for some time, but for the rest of the Second Plan period at the least. The heavy over-subscription to a recent new issue in Bombay is, to me, proof positive that the investor has the money with him to support any worthwhile venture, and to support the stock exchanges generally. In a word, as far as the investor is concerned, my cheerfulness is undimmed.

£ R\$

Investment Notes:

SHIPPING shares have been a firm feature during the past few weeks. In Calcutta, India Steamships are meeting with persistent support upto Rs 14.69 from Rs 14.53. In Bombay, Great Easterns are engaged upto Rs 21.66 from Rs 20.88 and Scindia upto Rs 18.24 from Rs 17.68. The main inspiration is derived from the reports that tramp freight rates have tended to harden in world markets. It is, therefore, felt that the Indian shipping companies will also stand to benefit from this development.

It is learnt that the representatives of the shareholders of the Premier Construction Company have urged the management to issue bonus shares in the ratio of one share for every two ordinary shares held while implementing the scheme of converting the Promoters' shares into Ordinary shares. They have also suggested to increase simultaneously the capital of the company by issuing one share, at par, for every six shares held. These proposals will be placed before the Board of Directors shortly.

In Bombay, there continues to be speculation and conjecture about the terms and timing of the rights issue to be made by Tata Steel. There is, unfortunately, little by way of pucca news, and much by way of rumour. It is proving an impossible enterprise to sift that which is rumour from that which may be fact. The only thing that appears to be sure is that, for their part, the Tata management are striving to put through the rights issue at par.

Hind Cycles Limited has offered, for public subscription, 27,758-6 per cent tax-free Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of Rs 100 each, at par. The present issue represents the shares not taken up by the Company's shareholders in respect of its earlier offer of 30,000 new preference shares. The subscription list has already been opened and will close on the 6th June, 1959. The proceeds of the issue will be utilised to pay back some of the company's borrowings.

The response to the recent issue of the Colour-Chem Limited is

reported to be extremely good. The issue is expected to be over-subscribed by about six times. Meanwhile, the shares are commanding a premium of about Rs 80 per share in unofficial dealings.

£ R\$

Investment Briefs:

Assam Match has maintained the dividend at 12½ per cent (including a bonus of 2½ per cent) for 1958.

In Ahmedabad, Tarun Commercial Mills have reduced the dividend from Rs 10 to Rs 8 per share.

The Maneklal Harilal Mills have maintained the dividend at Rs 30 per share (including a bonus of Rs 10) for 1958.

In Bombay, the Modern Mills have reduced the dividend from Rs 5 to Rs 3 per share for the year ended 31st October, 1958.

Shivrajpur-Sydicare has proposed to maintain the distribution at Rs 8 per share, including a bonus of Rs 3 per share, for the year ended 30th November, 1958.

Gwallor Rayon has declared a final dividend of 50 p, making a total of one rupee per share for the year ended 31st March, 1959. This is the maiden dividend of the company.

£ R\$

Ashok Leyland Repeats

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

ASHOK LEYLAND LIMITED has reported a sizable increase in the net profit, before providing for Depreciation and Taxation, to Rs 40.66 lakhs for 1958 from only Rs 25.44 lakhs for the previous year. Sales are much higher at Rs 4.99 crores against Rs 4.26 crores. It is stated that the implementation of

the manufacturing programme has made satisfactory progress and that, at the end of last year, components representing about 45 per cent of the cif value of a complete chassis were being manufactured at the company's factory.

The amount provided for Depreciation is appreciably higher at Rs 12.66 lakhs against Rs 6.93 lakhs. The Development Reserve gets the large sum of Rs 8.73 lakhs against the transfer to General Reserve on the last occasion of Rs 5 lakhs. The big sum of Rs 6.08 lakhs was provided towards sales tax on the last occasion, while the latest regular provision for Taxation is Rs 8.09 lakhs (Rs 3.50 lakhs). The dividend on the Ordinary shares is maintained at 6 per cent.

In order to provide finance for further expansion plans of the company, arrangements are being made to issue the balance of the authorised capital. New shares will, therefore, be issued for Rs 1.25 crores. Substantial additions to buildings and machinery and other assets have been made during the year under reference.

£ R\$

Travancore Rubber

The Travancore Rubber & Tea Company has reported a net profit of as much as Rs 8.12 lakhs for the year 1958 as against only Rs 2.42 lakhs in the previous year. The amount set aside to Depreciation is Rs 1.29 lakhs (Rs 1.23 lakhs) and Rubber Rehabilitation Rs 72,186 (Rs 63,918). The provision for Taxation is Rs 2.91 lakhs (Rs 1.08 lakhs). The dividend is raised by 1 per cent to 5 per cent for the year. The earnings for the year are helped by the profit realised on the sale of land amounting to Rs 1.56 lakhs, although there is a small loss on the production of tea.

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The tea crop is bigger at 1.18 million pounds against 1.00 million pounds with the average price realised slightly higher at 160.67 cents. Likewise, the rubber crop is higher at 1.06 million pounds against 0.93 million pounds with a lower cost of production and the realisation of a higher average sale price.

£ R\$

India Sugars

India Sugars & Refineries Limited has done much better in the year ended 30th September 1958, there being a net profit of Rs 10.24 lakhs before providing for Depreciation and Taxation against a loss of Rs 3.88 lakhs in the previous year. The provision towards Depreciation is Rs 4.94 lakhs. In addition, a sum of Rs 4.87 lakhs is transferred to the Depreciation and Rehabilitation Reserve and Rs 8,000 to Development Rebate Reserve. The dividend on the Preference shares and a dividend of 10 per cent on the Ordinary shares (same) are to be paid with a transfer of Rs 6.75 lakhs from the Reserve. A quantity of 1,36,817 tons of sugarcane was crushed, while the output of sugar was 13,262 tons.

The distillery has not been able to utilise existing capacity to any considerable extent on account of continued restrictions and limited offtake.

£ R\$

Royalseema Mills

The net profit of the Royalseema Mills, before providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to Rs 6.29 lakhs for 1958 as against Rs 3.67 lakhs in the previous year, thanks to higher sales, favourable cotton prices and a better yarn market from the middle of the year. The provision towards Depreciation is Rs 2.72 lakhs (Rs 1.93 lakhs). The Development Rebate Reserve gets Rs 29,000 (nil). The allocation to Taxation is Rs 1.31 lakhs (Rs 51,140) and Wealth Tax Rs 26,316 (Rs 13,288). The dividend on the Ordinary shares is maintained at 10 per cent with a transfer of Rs 60,000 (Rs 90,000) from the Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

£ R\$

Binny & Company

The lower level of imports and reduced commission received from managed companies are fully reflected in the working results of

the Binny & Company (Madras) Limited for 1958. The net profit works out to only Rs 23.80 lakhs as against as much as Rs 27.96 lakhs in the previous year. The amount provided for Taxation is smaller at Rs 12.53 lakhs against Rs 17.72 lakhs, while the sum transferred to General Reserve is Rs 50,000 (nil). The total distribution is, however, maintained at Rs 10 per share.

According to the directors' report, the company has received a licence for the establishment of a new forge plant and the requisite machinery is now being installed. Additional plant for the manufacture of sugar machinery has been imported and installed.

£ R\$

Tata Textile Group

The working results of the Tata group of textile mills—Tata Mills and the Swadeshi—tell a different tale as between the two units. While the Tata Mills have reported disappointing results—the gross profit having declined by as much as Rs 10.75 lakhs to Rs 2.20 lakhs—the Swadeshi Mills have done better. The gross profit in this case is higher by Rs 5 lakhs at Rs 28.82 lakhs. This is probably because the modernisation and renovation programme of the Swadeshi Mills has almost been completed, while a substantial programme of the Tata Mills is yet to be completed. Another fortunate feature of the working of the Swadeshi Mills is, that this company has been avoiding heavy accumulation of cloth during a major part of the year.

After providing Rs 1.5 lakhs for Depreciation (Rs 10.25 lakhs) and Rs 50,000 for Wealth Tax (same), the net profit of the Tata Mills Limited is lower at Rs 20,449 as compared with Rs 1.70 lakhs in the previous year. The dividend, as a result, is reduced to Rs 1.50 from Rs 2.00 per share.

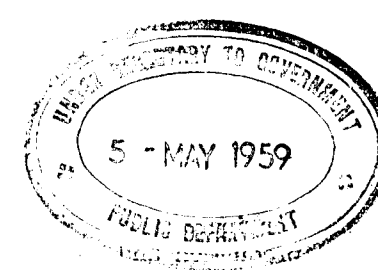
The profit of the Swadeshi Mills has, however, gone up by Rs 5 lakhs to 28.82 lakhs. After providing Rs 1.14 lakhs for managing agents' commission (Rs 89,243); Rs 14.95 lakhs for Depreciation (Rs 13.68 lakhs); Rs 4.75 lakhs for Development Reserve (nil) and Rs 1.25 lakhs for Wealth Tax (Rs 2.50 lakhs), the net profit is nearly maintained at Rs 6.73 lakhs. The Ordinary dividend recommended is Rs 10 per share against Rs 9 per share.

Indian Finance

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Shipping



SHIPPING is an important subject that has kept the Government preoccupied with its problems during the last two months. During the last session, Parliament passed the Merchant Shipping Bill which seeks to revise and consolidate the scattered statutes on shipping in the country. Subsequently, a National Shipping Board, which is to be the highest policy making body with powers to advise on matters relating to shipping, was inaugurated. Following these developments, the problems of the shipping industry have received wider publicity, while the need for measures to stimulate its further development has also been more keenly appreciated by the Government than before.

From the very first, the Government had been associated with the industry in a role of active assistance which subsequently widened into direct participation. It is to the measures taken by the Government such as reservation of the coastal trade, loans granted to shipping companies for acquiring fresh tonnage, the indirect subsidy given by accepting higher prices for ships built in the country etc., that the country owes the little progress that it has been possible to make. As a result, the tonnage of shipping showed a commendable increase from 125,000 tons in 1946 to 646,000 tons gross today. The establishment of the Hindustan Shipyard at Visakhapatnam marked the birth of the shipbuilding industry on a modern scale and is the most outstanding instance of success in the efforts the country has taken to develop shipping.

The importance of the shipping industry, accepted and acknowledged by the Government by means of the several steps they have taken to promote its growth, has, however, not ensured a rate of progress that, having regard to the great leeway shipping has to make, could be considered satisfactory. In fact, against the background of the original emphasis laid on shipping in 1947, when a target of 2 million tons was laid down for achievement in the course of five to seven years, the subsequent attitude of the Government under both the First Plan as well as the Second Plan appears rather lukewarm. The Second Plan target for the shipping industry does not even approach 1 million tons, not to speak of 2 million tons. Even the attainment of this modest target is surrounded with uncertainty regarding both rupee and foreign exchange resources required for acquiring the balance of 171,000 tons that is now estimated to be the shortfall. In retrospect, the Government, thus, seem to have underestimated the magnitude of the problem which development of shipping presented.

There was, at no time, greater need for increasing Governmental assistance to the shipping industry than at present, when scarcity of foreign exchange bids fair to become the most formidable obstacle in the way of the country's development; which the shipping industry would have reduced to comparatively milder proportions had it been allowed more funds for acquisition of tonnage, with which to replace foreign tonnage that was otherwise inevitable. It brings out the extremely low standing of the shipping industry in

the country, that the industry is able to carry only 7 per cent of the country's overseas trade. Besides stopping the outflow of foreign exchange, the shipping industry could also add to foreign exchange resources by arranging for efficient and economic service to the export industries in their overseas trade. The time lag between the acquisition of fresh shipping tonnage and foreign exchange earning is comparatively short to rule out objections against allotment of larger funds that might be advanced on the score of the extreme tightness of the foreign exchange situation.

Priority for shipping is therefore essential and is warranted by the need to stop the heavy outflow of foreign exchange that has to be expended for the utilisation of foreign tonnage for the country's overseas trade. That the country cannot remain content with the present pace of progress without involving the whole economy also in a reduced rate of growth will not admit of any denial. The Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha has, for example, expressed dissatisfaction with the rate of progress which has followed the implementation of schemes under the Second Plan and considers that, at this rate, it would take the country more than 20 years to reach the target of 2 million tons laid down in the shipping policy statement of 1947, which itself represents a modest target in relation to the needs of the country. The Committee has, therefore, urged higher priority for shipping under the Third Plan with allotment of larger funds than under the Second Plan, in order that the objectives of the Government's shipping policy could be achieved within a reasonable time.

Against this background to the problem of shipping development, the recent steps taken by the Government for promoting shipping assume some significance. Particularly, the setting up of the National Shipping Board brings some hope and promise to the future of shipping in the country. The Board, in the words of its Chairman, Mr G. L. Mehta, "symbolises the aspirations of Government and of Parliament for a rapid and healthy development of our merchant navy which is vital to national economy and valuable for national defence". The speeches delivered on the occasion of the Board's inauguration also suggest that a turning point in the development of shipping is near at hand. Both Mr S. K. Fatil, the Union Minister for Transport, and Prime Minister Nehru testified to concern for more rapid development of shipping and expressed the hope that the Shipping Board would successfully see this realised. Mr G. L. Mehta, the Chairman of the newly constituted Board, also brought to bear on the subject his intimate experience of the shipping industry that ensures a purposive approach to the problems of its future development.

Mr Mehta dealt with the problem straight and direct and pleaded for priority for shipping, regretting at the same time its exclusion from the core of the Second Plan. Mr Mehta explained the role of the shipping industry in the context of the current shortage of foreign exchange and stressed its vital importance from the point of view of the balance of pay-

ments position. That shipping fetches a net sum of the order of £200 million or more per annum to the United Kingdom's coffers should be an eye opener to those who doubt the importance of according priority to development of shipping. While the country will have to go a long way to develop shipping to the point of making it self-sufficient to our needs, a target of a 50 per cent share in overseas trade does not look unfeasible and therefore should merit the consideration of the Government.

In this connection, Mr Mehta has suggested a 10 year Plan for the development of shipping, so as to coincide with the Third and Fourth Plans. The need for a long term plan lies in the relatively long period taken by both ship building as well as training of personnel. A ten year plan enables more substantial results to be reaped and it should also be possible to look for a legitimate share of the international seaborne trade at the end.

As in other fields, in shipping also, finance presents the limiting factor in development. The establishment of the Shipping Development Fund has solved this problem only as far as concerns the rupee part of it, though, even in respect of this, it is a matter for doubt whether considerations of adequacy have been fully met and satisfied. Scarcity of foreign exchange presents the most formidable obstacle against the purchase of ships. There is no alternative to imports for accumulating an adequate level of tonnage within the shortest possible time. Building capacity in the country is extremely inadequate and low. Mr Mehta has in this connection suggested that the Shipping Development Fund should have adequate foreign exchange resources guaranteed to it by the creation of foreign exchange pool under its aegis constituted initially by an allocation from free foreign exchange resources and built up later by earnings of ships which are purchased in future. The merit of the scheme is that, barring the initial outlay that would have to be found from the general resources, development schemes would for all practical purposes become self-financing and for this reason the proposal seems worth considering.

Ship-building will also have to be considerably stepped up if even a modest part of the country's requirements were to be met from within. The inadequacy of one ship-building yard for a country with a vast coastline as India is recognised by the Government and made it possible for plans to be drawn up for the construction of a second shipyard. The foreign team which went into this question has, while recommending the suitability of several ports, expressed preference for Enakulam. The Government also seem agreeable to this suggestion.

The level of world prices for ships now obtaining, would indicate the present time as the most opportune for acquiring more tonnage. If the Government are, therefore, serious about seeing that shipping develops fast, they should take cognisance of the current depression in world shipping and lose no time in arranging for more tonnage.

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EDITORIAL

NOTES

Targets & Techniques

The Ford Foundation team of American agricultural experts, in its report to the Government of India, has suggested 110 million tons as the Third Plan target for foodgrains production. The target is the minimum required to keep pace with the normal growth of population, even though it will involve an increase in production of the order of 40 to 45 million tons to be achieved in seven years. At the present rate of increase, it is estimated, there would be a deficit of 28 million tons by 1965-66 which cannot be filled by any programme of imports or rationing. For the attainment of the target, the annual rate of increase in food grains production will have to be tripled. Will it be possible to achieve an increase in production of this order? The team is confident that it is, provided that food problem is tackled on an emergency basis and the average output is brought to the highest levels achieved by some individual cultivators. A few weeks ago, the Finance Minister of Madras was reported to have said that the cultivators of Coimbatore, his own district, had already reached the Japanese level of output, which is over three times the all India average. What has been done in Coimbatore can be repeated in other parts of the country, through a coordinated effort to introduce improved methods of cultivation,

simultaneously with the facilities necessary for the purpose, like supply of seeds, manure, chemical fertilisers and irrigation.

The team has not only suggested the target, it has also outlined a comprehensive programme of action for its achievement. At the head of the suggestions is a public works programme for increasing, at one stroke food production and village employment. The team has suggested utilising the unemployed and under-employed in the villages for launching a programme for projects requiring primarily hand labour, such as contour bunding, land levelling, surface drainage, irrigation, wells and tanks. The suggestion is eminently practical and should be implemented without delay, especially as it only repeats the directive contained in the Nagpur Congress resolution on Approach to the Third Plan, which stressed the importance of utilising idle man-power for building up community assets of lasting value.

Other recommendations include the greater use of fertiliser, extension of irrigation, technical assistance on making better use of water, selection of areas for application of methods of intensive cultivation, reorganisation of the facilities of credit and marketing which now act as deterrents to production, and assurance of stability of tenure by getting land reforms out of the way as quickly as possible. Unfortunately a controversy over land reforms has raised so much dust as to choke any practical programme of action.

Supply of Fertilisers

The use of fertilisers to the extent necessary to reach the targets suggested by the Ford Foundation team will be possible only if there is a nine-fold increase in their supply. The problem now is not so much to overcome the prejudices of the conservative peasants, as to make adequate supplies available. The Agriculture Minister of Madras told the Fertiliser Workshop Seminar, recently held at the Coimbatore Agricultural College, that the demand for fertilisers was so great that Government had to undertake control measures under the Essential Commodities Act.

Even if fertiliser production is given adequate priority in the Third Plan, the supplies will be available only during the succeeding period. The point for consideration is whether it will be possible to find the foreign exchange, or to make alternative arrangements of payment, for fertiliser requirements which, according to the Union Food Ministry's estimate, will be of the order of 1,500,000 tons of nitrogen and 750,000 tons of phosphoric acid.

In the meantime, it will be advisable to undertake a comprehensive soil survey to investigate the present fertility status of the soils and the kind of manurial treatment best suited to the soil type. This point was stressed at the

Seminar by the Director of Agriculture, Madras, who said that it was proposed to start six more centres in the State, in addition to the one at Coimbatore established under the TCM agreement, where soils were tested free of cost and suitable fertiliser recommendations made. When fertiliser is in short supply, the available quantity should be put to the best possible use and that can be done only if fertiliser is applied after an adequate soil survey, to discover where it can be used with maximum advantage.

Plastics for Industry

Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri gave the Indian Plastics industry a new slogan when he inaugurated the convention of plastic manufacturers held in Calcutta last week. His speech suggested that it was high time that plastics manufacturers turned their attention from catering to the demands of the nursery to the requirements of industry.

Although the plastic industry is only an infant as industries go, it has already attained a giant's size in the West. Plastics are now being put to an amazing variety of uses, both in manufacturing industry and in construction, Indian Plastics manufacturers who have so far made encouraging progress in the field of consumer goods, can make an important contribution to the progress of Indian industry on up-to-date lines.

Along with the slogan, Mr Shastri also presented the manufacturers with an ambitious development programme. If the industry is to seize its opportunity, it should have a more positive outlook than is evident in the summarised reports of the president's address, which is mainly taken up with complaints against import restrictions and the quality of indigenous raw materials.

Research is indispensable for the development of an industry which is branching out in so many new directions. Surely, the Indian plastics industry has grown to the stage when it can take steps to sponsor the research on materials and processes which is essential to sustain its future development as source of industrial materials.

Mr Birla and the Eggheads

In an address to an audience of businessmen early last month, Mr B. M. Birla has given the eggheads of the Planning Commission something to think about. In a very engaging manner Mr Birla has drawn attention to certain facts of economic life which have not always been kept in view in drawing up the national plans of economic development. The manner in which he has presented his views is at least as important as the matter. The way he puts it, the propositions appear self-evident; but this must be an illusion. Otherwise, how is it that the Planning Commission came to overlook them?

The fundamental fact stressed by Mr Birla is the organic connexion between production and consumption: "Unless we produce we cannot sell, and unless we sell we cannot produce." This leads on to the idea that planning should aim at raising consumption levels through creation of additional employment and purchasing power. Mr Birla has also gently indicated how these objectives could be achieved if we plan in a really big way to build roads and houses and to bring the amenities of civilised existence to the rural areas.

Mr Birla is thoroughly dissatisfied with the rate of increase in national income envisaged by the Planning Commission. At that rate, it will take ages to double our standard of living. And he is confident that the level of investment necessary to double the national income in ten years will be possible, if suitable steps are taken to create a favourable climate for investment.

At the last session of the FICCI, the Prime Minister promised that businessmen would be consulted before deciding on the contours of the Third Plan. If the consultation is to take place, the time is now, when the Third Plan objectives are being laid down in concrete terms. The insights of Mr Birla into the realities of economic progress should provide a useful corrective to the theoretical formulations of the experts of the Planning Commission. There is no reason to fear that he will press the brake on ambitious targets; more likely, he will step on the gas to such an extent as to make them all dizzy. And the eggheads for their part may be able to show Mr Birla some of the snags which stand in the way of acting on ideas which seem so obvious.

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WORLD OF FINANCE

Deficit Finance in 1958-59

IT is now possible to make an estimate about the extent of deficit financing that had to be incurred during the fiscal year 1958-59. It may be recalled that, in February last year, the Budget then presented took credit for Rs 205 crores as the overall deficit to be met by sale of ad hoc Treasury Bills in favour of the Reserve Bank. Incidentally, this constituted the smallest quantum of deficit financing since 1955-56. In the fiscal year 1956-57, deficit financing, as measured by the increase in the outstandings of Government of India Treasury Bills, amounted to Rs 240 crores. In 1957-58, there was a sharp increase in the quantum of deficit financing to Rs 459 crores. Thus, within the first two years of the Second Plan, Government had had recourse to created money for Rs 700 crores as against Rs 1200 crores estimated for the Plan period as a whole. At that stage, that is to say, at the end of the second year of the Plan, it seemed impossible for Government not to over-run, perhaps substantially, their utilisation of deficit financing as a means of meeting expenditures in connection with planned endeavours. So it is that the figure given at Budget time last year, of Rs 205 crores, was considered in many circles to be a rather optimistic estimate. Then, as the year 1958-59 progressed, and as a variety of concessions was offered, such as the relief to the cotton textile and tea industries and the suspension of compulsory reserve deposit requirements, it appeared certain that the overall deficit that would face Government would be considerably larger than as noted in the Budget. But, as the year progressed, it also became clear that governmental receipts were improving, in particular their realisations from market loans. It is at such a juncture, soon after the recommencement of public auctions of Treasury Bills, that we suggested that the figure of deficit financing given in the Budget, far from being a conservative estimate or an under estimate, would prove to be on the high side. Our expectations in this regard have been fully borne out, though the quantum of deficit financing is still higher than we had thought. This is partly because of an increase in the scale of governmental expenditures and also partly because Government's realisations from public auction of Treasury Bills and from small savings did not fulfil anticipations. Nevertheless, it came to us as a

distinct surprise when the Finance Minister, in his Budget for 1959-60, seemed to hint that deficit financing during 1958-59 was, in the Revised Estimates for that year, somewhat higher than the Budget figure. The Explanatory Memorandum seemed also to confirm the likelihood of such a phenomenon.

The summary of capital receipts, published in the Explanatory Memorandum for 1959-60, indicated that the revised figure for 1958-59 would place the net receipts from Treasury Bills at minus Rs 20 crores. But this was obviously because Rs 300 crores of Treasury Bills had been funded during the year by the creation of a special issue of 4 per cent 1973 Loan, which was sold to the Reserve Bank. This meant that, in effect, the expansion in Treasury Bills was expected to be in the environs of Rs 280 crores. Again, part of this would relate to sales of Treasury Bills by public auction. In round figures, this might have amounted to, or might have been expected to amount to, Rs 30 crores. Thus, the extent of deficit financing as such in the Revised Estimates for 1958-59 placed the figure at roughly Rs 250 crores. This marked an increase of Rs 45 crores over the Budget figure.

It is now possible to assert that the outstandings of Treasury Bills as between the end of March 1958 and the last Friday in March 1959 rose by Rs 216 crores. We believe that rise in outstandings of Treasury Bills on account of public auctions would be placed at Rs 25 crores to Rs 30 crores. Thus, the deficit financing as such, during the fiscal year 1958-59 up to the last Friday in March, could be seen to be around Rs 190 crores; in effect, therefore, the actuals of deficit financing for 1958-59 may be found to be some Rs 15 crores lower than the Budget figure and some Rs 65 crores lower than the Revised Estimates for 1958-59.

What, we may ask ourselves, is responsible for a lower volume of deficit financing than had been anticipated by the framers of the Budget? A number of factors may be adduced in this regard, and it may be worth our while to state briefly what these might be.

Firstly, there was undoubted improvement in the subscriptions to Government's new loan programme. Indeed, but for the much more satisfactory response to the gilt-edged issues during 1958-59, Government may have had to meet a rather larger overall deficit through the medium of created money.

Secondly, however, we suggest that, during March 1959, the scale of Government receipts was much better than expected. Thus, we believe that, on the receipts side, there was such an improvement under the budgetary heads that less reliance had to be placed by Government on the artifice of Treasury Bills.

Thirdly, we believe the adoption of the new procedure during last year whereby the Central Government's payments, of loans and

grants and share of excise duties, etc., to the State Governments were made by instalments, reduced the liability of the Centre in this regard during the end of the fiscal year. That is to say, during March 1959, the inter-governmental transactions should have proved to be less of a burden on the Central Government than had been the case in previous years. On the expenditure side, therefore, the procedure of payment by instalments reduced the March liability of the Central Government.

Fourthly, it is likely that expenditures generally of Government may have been less than as set down in the Revised Estimates for 1958-59. This alone of the factors that we have advanced is hypothetical, and confirmation in this regard will be available only with the next Budget, when the actuals for 1958-59 will be made known.

This brings us to the prospects for the current fiscal year. Net receipts from Treasury Bills during 1959-60 are put down at Rs 260 crores. Included in this is an element of Rs 25 crores relating to expansion in outstandings of Treasury Bills through public auction. We need to make a qualifying statement here. This figure of Rs 260 crores was arrived at before taking into account the effect of the Budget proposals. The Budget proposals, it may be recalled, increased the revenue receipts by Rs 23 crores. In that sense, the revenue deficit would correspondingly be lower and the corrected figure for receipts from Treasury Bills would be in the environs of Rs 240 crores. Even then, it will be seen that the quantum of deficit financing, after allowing for Rs 25 crores being expansion in outstandings of Treasury Bills sold through auction, would be around Rs 215 crores. Thus, the extent of deficit financing during 1959-60 was expected by the Finance Minister to be lower than the Revised Estimates for 1958-59 by something like Rs 15 crores. As compared to the probable actuals for 1958-59, however, the extent of deficit financing for 1959-60 is some Rs 25 crores higher.

The question that remains is, whether, in fact, deficit financing during 1959-60 will amount to such a figure. If it does, deficit financing during the first four years of the Second Plan would have amounted to Rs 1105 crores, leaving hardly any scope, as compared with the original estimate of Rs 1200 crores over the Plan period, for the last year of the Plan. Frankly, we believe that the prospect of whether or not created money will be smaller or larger than the budgeted figure will depend on Government's market borrowings during the current year. The Central Government, in their Budget, have taken credit for only Rs 225 crores by way of new market loans; and this compares with Rs 202 crores from market loans during 1958-59. But maturing debt to be discharged during

1959-60 amounts to Rs 118 crores against only Rs 22 crores during 1958-59. Thus, the Budget too credit from market loans for less by way of new cash than in fact has been gleaned to the Central Government's exchequer during 1958-59. At the moment, the money market does not offer much hope that market loans will fetch as large a sum as in the previous year. But, once the slack season gets into stride, we may be able to have a better idea of what the idle resources with banks will prove to be. It is at that stage that we will be able to ascertain the extent of the impact upon deficit financing of Government's market borrowings. However intuitively, we wish to suggest at this stage that the quantum of deficit financing during the current year will be much less than the Budget figure—perhaps, around Rs 175 crores.

Busy Season Tapers Off?

WITH the banking returns for the last Friday in April, there is ever sign of the 1958-59 busy season having drawn to its close. The conclusion can be drawn from figures appearing in the statutory returns of the Reserve Bank and the State Bank for April 24. However, since the relative informatic about the Scheduled Banks will not be available until the next week, we shall have to defer our analysis of the busy season just ended. Thus, we shall have to content ourselves at the moment with noting down such signs as are available of the busy season just ended:

- (1) In the week ended April 18, Active Note circulation stands contracted by Rs 13.7 crores at Rs 1751.46 crores.
- (2) There has been return of Rupee Coin from circulation for Rs 0.96 crores.
- (3) Balances of both the Central and State Governments have improved, the former by Rs 4.01 crores and the latter by Rs 11.25 crores.
- (4) The Reserve Balances of Scheduled Banks have risen by the considerable amount of Rs 13.69 crores.
- (5) The Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank have declined by Rs 6.4 crores to Rs 73.44 crores.
- (6) The total of Advances of the State Bank has shown a significant decline of Rs 4.4 crores to Rs 203.22 crores.

It is to be remarked that the contraction in Active Note circulation has occurred for the first time in over six weeks. This again, the first time in several weeks that there has been an inflow of Rupee Coin in such a considerable amount. Thirdly, as from inter-governmental transactions, of which also there is evidence, the improvement in the position of both State and Central Governments would seem to in

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cate that there have been net receipts to their Balances. Fourthly, although the increase in the Reserve Balances of member banks is due almost solely to the State Bank, it is of importance that the decline in the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank is due mainly to a reduction in the indebtedness of other Scheduled Banks. Finally, the contraction in the advances of the State Bank would seem to signify waning demand for money.

According to the return of the Reserve Bank for April 24, there was contraction of currency circulation both in regard to Notes and to Rupee Coin. With Rupee Securities and Foreign Securities unchanged, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till has more than doubled from Rs 13.53 crores to Rs 28.14 crores.

In the Banking Department, the fact that Investments have risen by Rs 29.44 crores is apt to be misconstrued. For, this undoubtedly relates to deficit financing incurred by Government during the week; and the misinterpretation might be that this signifies a time of need for the Central Government, in the sense that they had to replenish their balances for meeting their normal expenditures. This is far from being the case. It is true that the Central Government had to have recourse to deficit financing, but the reason that impelled them to do so did not appertain to any difficulty arising from their normal transactions. It will be seen that Government Treasury Bills held in the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank stand reduced by Rs 20.34 crores at Rs 7.06 crores. The Reserve Bank, it may be recalled, carried for some time a heavy portfolio of Government Treasury Bills purchased and discounted, because, owing to the end of fiscal year transactions of the State Governments, the latter sought to replenish their resources by sale of Treasury Bills to the Reserve Bank. Such Treasury Bills held by the Reserve Bank have apparently matured during the week and the Central Government were obliged to meet this commitment, for which purpose sales of ad hoc Treasury Bills were made in favour of the Reserve Bank. Thus, with deficit financing instituted for a special purpose, the Balances of the Central Government have, nevertheless, improved; so also with the State Governments, despite the fact that their receipts, if any, from the Central Government may have been in small amount.

The improvement in the Reserve Balances of member banks has already been traced to an increase in the State Bank's cash and balances with the Reserve Bank. The decline in Other Loans and Advances bears testimony, we repeat, to the waning or waned influence of the busy season. There is a decline of Rs 5.90 crores to Rs 18.54 crores in Bills Payable, and this might relate to further presentation of drafts issued by the Central Government in connection with their year-end dis-

bursements. Finally as regards the Reserve Bank returns, there has again been an import surplus—the recent report that exports in January and February were poor is ominously confirmed—with Balances Held Abroad marked lower by Rs 2.18 crores at Rs 30.66 crores.

The return of the State Bank for April 24 shows a rise of Rs 3.68 crores to Rs 528.62 crores in Deposits. Other Assets continue to behave in a mystifying manner, being practically halved to Rs 8.12 crores. Meantime, the total of Advances is lower by Rs 4.79 crores at Rs 203.22 crores. Investments in Government Securities are higher by nearly Rs 2 crores and, in the result, cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank benefits from all these changes, in being marked up by Rs 13.04 crores at Rs 43.20 crores.

During the week ended April 13, a smart rise has been registered in the Deposits of Scheduled Banks, being marked higher by Rs 17.34 crores at Rs 1726.67 crores. This, of course, is a new peak in bank Deposits. It is noteworthy that the State Bank, in the relevant week, experienced practically no change in its own Deposits. At the same time, the tapering off of the busy season is seen reflected in the fact that the total of Advances has risen by merely Rs 3.12 crores to Rs 1023.44 crores. It was thus possible for the Scheduled Banks to reduce their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank by Rs 7.23 crores to Rs 33.10 crores. There has been an increase in Investments to the tune of Rs 6.37 crores, and a decline in Cash Balances to the extent of Rs 13.70 crores. Both are on account of the State Bank.

The Funding—Defunding Fashion

By Paul Einzig

There was a certain amount of criticism of the Government recently on the ground that, while pursuing a fairly effective policy of cheaper money in the sphere of short-term credits, it has taken no effective measures to reduce the cost of long-term loans. The critics argue that the absence of an adequate revival of capital expenditure is mainly to blame for the slow pace of recovery from the business recession. They claim that a lowering of long-term rates of interest would go a long way towards stimulating capital expenditure. This argument is open to question, since a high proportion even of the existing producing capacity is at present unused, and cheaper capital would not, therefore, provide adequate inducement for a further expansion of producing capacity. The only sphere in which lower long-term interest rates might tend to stimulate expansion is that of building activity.

In any case, it is not so easy for the Government to reduce long-

term interest rates as it is to reduce short-term interest rates. No doubt, if the Treasury were to revert to the inflationary policy pursued during Dr Dalton's Chancellorship, when the authorities were large-scale buyers of Government loans in order to bolster up their prices, it would be possible to bring about an artificial reduction of the cost of long-term loans. But the lessons of this ill-advised experiment are well remembered, and the Government's critics do not advocate a return to that device. The Government's critics are in favour of the Keynesian remedy of de-funding. Dr Dalton is disowned, because he applied that remedy during inflation.

It is indeed amazing how the stocks of the late Lord Keynes fluctuate in academic circles in inverse ratio to business fluctuations. During the prolonged period of inflationary post-War boom the popularity of Keynesian doctrines underwent a decline on the ground that Keynes was a "depression economist" whose teachings are not valid amidst conditions of expansion and prosperity. His policy of defunding, thanks to which Britain and most other belligerent countries were able to finance the Second World War at relatively low rates of interest, became thoroughly discredited during the period of creeping inflation. That policy resulted in an unduly high proportion of floating debt, assuming in Britain mainly the form of a large volume of Treasury Bills. Now under the British system of liquidity ratios banks are in a position to expand credit as a result of an increase in their holdings of Treasury bills. For this reason an expansion of the Treasury bill issue makes for inflation.

This fact was first stated by Sir Hilton Young (now Lord Kennet) in 1919, during the inflationary period that followed the first World War. It was rediscovered again four years ago. The doctrine gained immense popularity and induced the authorities to embark on a policy of debt funding in order to reduce the Treasury bill issue. The result was that Government loans were thrust upon a market which, owing to the gradual realisation of the depreciation of sterling's purchasing power, was ing as a method of reflation. increasingly unwilling to hold fixed interest-bearing securities. Hence the increase in the yield of Government Loans under the combined effect of inflation and ill-advised funding policy. That policy must have cost the tax payer many millions of additional debt charges.

Now that the immediate problem is the creation of conditions to stimulate a business revival, many of those who had advocated a policy of funding are in favour of reversing that policy and reverting to the Keynesian method of reflation through de-funding. Their attitude has at any rate the merit of being consistent. Since they advocated funding as a method of disinflation it may seem reasonable that they should advocate de-fund-

While this idea of managing the business cycle with the aid of alternating between funding and de-funding may appear sensible from the point of view of its objective, it seems to be highly questionable from the point of view of the management of the public debt. We saw above that the application of the policy of funding during the period of post-War inflation was highly detrimental from the point of view of the terms on which the Treasury was able to fund its maturing short-term debt. In order to induce an increasingly reluctant market to absorb an artificially increased amount of long-term Loan and medium terms Loans the Treasury had to offer a higher yield.

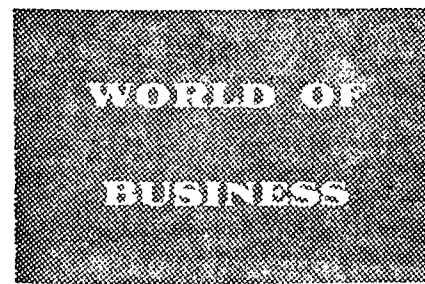
The business recession has made the prospects of equities now appear to many people less attractive than twelve months ago. At the same time since the rise in the cost of living has halted there seems now to be more willingness on the part of the investors to hold Government Loans. For this reason now would be the time for the Treasury to fund floating debt and maturing loans on relatively favourable terms.

But to do so would conflict with the view that it is the Government's duty to stimulate business revival during a recession by means of de-funding. A reduction in the Treasury Bill issue would be denounced on the ground that it tends to reduce or keep down the volume of credit and thereby to delay recovery. So the official policy now aims at an increase of Treasury Bills, even though this means that the good opportunity for funding on reasonable terms is revised.

The application of the fashionable policy of funding during boom and de-funding during depression means that the Treasury always has to undertake funding when market conditions are the least favourable for such operations which could only be effected on costly terms. If the policy provided an effective answer to booms and depressions there would be a case for bearing the burden of the additional interest charges for the sake of mitigating booms and slumps. As I pointed out at the beginning of the article, however, the extent to which a policy of de-funding is liable to contribute towards business recovery should not be overrated. Moreover, it might be worth while to give some thought to the alternative solution which is a reduction of the extent to which the volume of credit depends on the volume of Treasury Bills. This end could be achieved by bringing about a radical change in the rules that govern liquidity ratios in the British banking system.

Those who reject this solution on the ground that it flavours Socialist interference with market trends seem to be unable to realise that the utterly perverse mismanagement of debt funding constitutes a much more artificial interference.

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Pump Industry—Progress & Problems

The Pump Industry has in recent years recorded steady progress in production, manufacturing capacity and diversification of product and has reached a stage when the entire demand of the country can be met by indigenous manufacturers. Production has increased from 34,441 units in 1955 to 63,776 units in 1957. The total production during 1958 is estimated at 75,000 units by Mr J. R. Bammi, Chairman of the Indian Pump Manufacturers' Association. The increase in production would have been even more impressive if the demand had been up to expectations. At present the industry is working below rated capacity. This is particularly true of the manufacture of vertical turbine pumps. As against rated capacity of 2,500 units, the most optimistic estimate does not place current demand higher than 1200 units for this type of pumps. With present rated capacity of the 27 manufacturers on the books of the Development Wing and the additional capacity that has been licensed, the industry will have no difficulty in reaching the production target of 86,000 units fixed for 1960-61, provided the demand is fully maintained. The total installed capacity in 1959, including the expansion of existing units, will be 91,384 units. Licences have also been issued for special types of pumps to the extent of 19,818 units. When these units start production, the total rated capacity will be 1,11,202 pumps a year.

Apart from the steady increase in the standard type of Turbine and Centrifugal pumps, the industry has also branched out in manufacture of special types required for industrial applications. Pumps for the cement and paper industries are already in the market. Plans for manufacture of kerbside petrol and metering pumps, trailer pumps for fire fighting, high capacity low lift pumps for the irrigation and canal systems and submersible pumps are at different stages of progress.

The extension of production into new lines has also brought into clear relief the importance of research. The most heartening feature about the growth of this industry is the progressive attitude of its spokesmen, regarding its future prospects and the role of research, which ought to serve as an example to other industries. The industry is not content to follow the beaten track at a respectable distance behind foreign

manufacturers. Mr Bammi told the annual meeting of Pump Manufacturers! "Now that the industry has fairly established itself, we look forward to developing special types of pumps which would be ideally suited for our own country and also to develop pumps which would be more advanced in design and construction than the various types of pumps being manufactured in the world. For this purpose it is necessary to set up development and research laboratories." That is the proper spirit and, if it permeates the rest of the industrial field, the problems of development which now loom so large could be easily manageable. Mr Bammi has suggested that the industry should be prepared to take the initiative in establishing a Hydro-Mechanical Institute, if the Government agrees to contribute fifty per cent of the cost.

Like agricultural production, pump manufacture has also been adversely affected by lack of co-ordination in the planning of irrigation schemes. While the manufacturing capacity for turbine pumps has been laid down in the Second Plan on the basis of an estimated demand of 3,000 units per annum, demand has now dropped to about 1000 units per year. Many of the tube well schemes included in the Central and State Government Plans have yet to be implemented. As a matter of fact, many of the tube wells sunk during the First Plan have not been commissioned, on account of lack of electric power, feeder canals and so on. Another instance of lack of coordination is furnished by the report that Government is considering issue of licences for manufacture of turbine pumps to new manufacturers. The attitude of the industry to the issue of new licences, as defined by the Chairman, is eminently reasonable. There can be no objection if the manufacture of such pumps is to be carried on with indigenous resources only. But, in view of the shortage of foreign exchange, there is a strong case for re-examining the position, if the schemes involve foreign collaboration and expenditure of foreign exchange.

The industry has been able to get over the problem of short supply of materials, especially coke and pig iron, except in South India. The difficulties experienced by small manufacturers in respect of supply and prices of electric motors have also been solved satisfactorily, with the announcement of new fixed list of prices by a number of motor manufacturers. The one remaining problem relates to the supply and quality of indigenous ball-bearings. It is expected that the intervention of the Development Officer of the ball bearing industry who has been apprised of the difficulties of pump manufacturers will lead to the initiation of better methods of quality control. The pump manufacturers who have to guarantee the performance of their product can reasonably expect similar guarantees

from the manufacturers of vital components like ball bearings.

The pump industry is a new entrant in the export markets and has to make headway against entrenched foreign competitors. The constructive suggestion has been put forward by the Chairman of the Association, that the industry should form an export pool in India which would undertake export. This will help both maintenance of quality and also place the industry in a better position to seek redress, at the hands of the Government, of the difficulties encountered in building up exports, than if the exports were handled by individual manufacturers.

Indian Sugar

The last year was not a particularly easy one for the sugar industry. For one thing, production after reaching a peak of 20.26 lakh tons in 1956-57 dropped to 19.75 lakh tons in 1957-58 and is expected to decline further to 18.6 lakh tons in the current season. The industry had to operate under a regime of price control and a system of taxation which worked to its disadvantage as against the khandasari industry. The industry moreover had to arrange for substantial exports.

The various problems of the sugar industry are surveyed in a number of authoritative articles in the annual number of 'Indian Sugar' brought out as usual in connexion with the Annual General Meeting of the Indian Sugar Mills Association. The technical articles afford gratifying indication of the volume and quality of the research carried on in this country in the field of sugar technology. A useful statistical section giving up-to-date information adds to the value of the annual as a work of reference.

During the nine years of its existence this well-produced journal has increased its usefulness to the industry, as well to the reading public interested in industrial developments, as a record of the progress of the sugar industry and as a forum for the discussion of its problems economic or technical. The annual which is priced Rs 3/- per copy is published by the Indian Sugar Mills Association from India Exchange, Calcutta-1.

India—A Programme in Action

The business interests, Indian and American, who have co-sponsored the publication of this special advertising supplement of the 'New York Times' deserve congratulations on an excellent job of public relations. The publication presents a panoramic view of India's economic development from the standpoint of closer Indo-American cooperation in the field of trade and industry. While, Mr Chagla, India's Ambassador to the

United States, has stressed that the return from the point of view of America must not be assessed in terms of dollars and cents, there is a vast potential for the development of trade between the two countries to mutual advantage.

The history of Indo-American Trade and its vicissitudes are reviewed in an interesting article by Ambassador Bunker, while Senator Humphrey deals with US Aid for India's economic development. Mr B. K. Nehru contributes an article on Indian Planning within the democratic framework, and the qualities of that frame-work are analysed by Mr P. N. Saprú. There is an article on Hydro-Electric Power Development by Mr Hafiz Mohammad Ibrahim, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, on cottage industries by Mrs Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, and on Jute by William A. Nugent, vice-president of the Burlap Council of the Indian Jute Mills Association. And the Tourist Department of the Government of India will be grateful to Justice William O. Douglas for his reminiscent article on travel in India. The text and descriptive material of the supplement was prepared under the direction of the Consulate General of India, New York, in collaboration with Frank Barth, advertising and public relations counsel, assisted by Allen Roberts and Jay Mehta.

Exports Disappointing

It would appear that receipts of foreign assistance in recent months had obscured at that time and for the time being the state of India's export earnings. For, it has undoubtedly been true that the stable character of foreign reserves as given from week to week in the Reserve Bank returns was immediately taken to connote some equilibrium being achieved as between imports and exports. This is also partly on the reasoning that, since much of foreign assistance was against specific projects, such items did not enter into our normal import/export statistics.

Even then, it is difficult to explain away the dawning complacency about our foreign exchange position. For, the current reports about a low volume of exports in January and February imply that, during these two months, imports were also at a low level.

Unfortunately, as it is the winter months which seasonally witness an expansion in export earnings, the unpalatable fact, then, is that the quantum of exports, in volume and in value, has not been up to the mark during the current season.

It is significant, in this context, that, after a long period during which foreign exchange reserves with the Reserve Bank kept stable, in two of the last three weeks, foreign exchange reserves fell by Rs 2½ crores a time. Clearly, more strenuous effort on the export front is called for.

WORLD OF JUTE

Pakistani Vs Indian Mills

THE outlook for Indian Jute Goods remains as yet uncertain. Even the enthusiasm created by the recent news of a substantial increase in US burlap consumption did not last long in the face of poor enquiry from that country. Although US consumption in March is higher by 12 million yards than the corresponding figure of last year, it is not considered to be an encouraging sign for the local mills on account of the fact that the stock figure there shows, at the same time, a rise of 37 million yards over the previous year.

With such a large stock in hand and alternate sources of supply, it seems that the USA is withholding purchases to bargain on the issue of prices. In brief, the extra consumption of burlap in the USA has not created such tight conditions as to warrant any immediate flow of orders to India.

Enquiry from other sources is also disappointing and no business is reported done with any other country. Dealers are, therefore, not very active in the absence of genuine demand. Whatever business was transacted has taken place because of shipper covering in hessians. Sackings are practically neglected with virtually no enquiry from overseas buyers. Advices from the raw jute section are also not encouraging. It is even feared that, with the increase in production of raw jute and poor shipments, stocks may show some rise at the end of April.

It is but natural for the growing feeling that it is time the Indian jute industry started thinking a little more seriously about the competition from its rival in Pakistan where, it is reported, production is running at a rate of nearly 240,000 tons a year or roughly 80,000 tons a year more than before. This is really something to think seriously about.

It is clear that the need for pushing up exports is all the more important in view of the keen competition from the Pakistani mills. That reports from Pakistan, especially when they relate to India and/or competition against Indian industries, always carry with them an amount of exaggeration is not in doubt here. But, even after making allowance for this, it is stated that Pakistani mills are rapidly increasing their production. On the other hand, Indian mills have been gradually curtailing their output by the sealing off of looms.

There are two main factors which have greatly increased the Pakistani mills' ability to compete with India. Firstly, the recently-introduced export bonus scheme, devised by West German foreign trade experts, has enabled the jute industry in Pakistan to retain a specified proportion of the foreign exchange earnings for its own use. Secondly, India is now not at all interested in Pakistani Cuttings, for which there has been no great market excepting India. In the result, Pakistani mills have been forced to consume the greater part of these Cuttings. Naturally, the production of sackings has increased.

The force of Pakistani competition has already been reflected in the recent diversion of orders. It is well-known that a large proportion of sacking orders from Burma and Australia have recently gone to the East Bengal mills, which are now directing their competition in markets once assured for Indian jute goods. It is, therefore, to be emphasised that the Indian jute mills have to bear in mind at least two things. One is that the prosperity of the Indian jute mills depends on the adequacy and cheapness of raw jute supplies. The second thing is that they should try to sell their goods according to the standards required by the overseas consumers.

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RAW JUTE:

The Raw Jute section continued to rule quiet due to the prospects of good crop in the coming season and poor demand from the mills, who are in a position to wait till the arrival of the next crop. Moreover, as jute stocks are almost equal to five months' consumption, mills are under no obligation to buy to stabilise the raw jute market. Dealers are, therefore, eager to dispose of available supplies as early as possible, especially when the new crop is reported to be on offer at a discount. Assam Bottoms are nominally quoted around Rs 20.75 a maund for April/May delivery.

Reports from the jute-growing areas suggest that the crop is making satisfactory progress in Assam and Northern Bengal in spite of hot and dry weather. In other areas, land preparation and sowing are in progress. Preliminary reports have suggested that the next crop may turn out to be as large as the current season's.

Following were the price trends:

	April 23rd Rs.	Highest Rs.	April 29th Rs.
Hessian:			
40" x 10 Ozs.			
Ready	39.95	40.15	40.10
July-Sept.	39.15	39.75	39.35
Oct.-Decr.	38.65	38.90	38.90
40" x 8 Ozs.	32.25	32.00	32.25
40" x 7 1/2 Ozs.	29.85	30.15	30.10

Sackings:			
B. Twills:			
Ready	92.70	93.30	93.00
July-Sept.	93.50	94.50	93.75
Oct.-Decr.	93.10	93.75	93.40
Hy. Coes (Green)	93.00	93.75	93.75
Cornsacks	93.00	94.50	94.25
Cubans	116.00	117.00	116.00
A. Twills	112.00	112.50	112.50
L. Twills	104.50	105.50	105.00
D. W. Flours	109.50	110.00	109.50
Sugar Twills	106.00	107.75	107.75

Future:			
Hessian—May	39.26	39.62	39.52
Sacking—May	92.45	93.60	93.00
Raw Jute—June	21.18	21.50	21.20

WORLD OF TEA

Revival of ITA

LONDON Tea traders have expressed interest at the news of the possibility of Commonwealth talks being arranged to revive the International Tea Agreement. While welcoming such talks, they have stressed the practical difficulties for its revival.

The regulation of exports by participating member producing countries in any future agreement can be difficult to resolve. India, for example, retains a substantial part of her production for internal consumption. Her consumption has been increasing faster than her production for years and, according to one trader, that this trend will continue. Ceylon, on the other hand, exports the greater part of her production.

The attitude of the British East African growers to entering a new agreement is also problematical, especially as their production has grown so much over the past two or three decades. A bright feature has been predicted for these producers which, with a steadily mounting production, may be reluctant to participate in a new regulation scheme.

Although arrivals of tea into Calcutta have declined to 13,235 packages in March from 25,165 packages in the corresponding month of last year, total arrivals in the 1958-59 season ended March 1959 are higher at 4.64 million packages. Stocks of tea in the warehouses, at the end of March, were lower at 546,384 packages as compared to 595,239 packages at the close of March, 1958.

Meanwhile, in the Internal Sale held this week, offerings were 21,534 packages of Dusts. There was a good general demand although rates were often easier. Grainy orthodox types were sold readily at up to 4 nP per pound below last rates; but where teas of this manufacture showed a quality improvement or where small land powdery competition was keen, these were sold at about firm rates and sometimes above. Legg-cut Dooars were irregular, depending on the size of leaf appearance. The few lines of Darjeeling teas, on offer, were generally sold above valuations, depending on quality.

The plain and roored medium CTC grades were rather irregular and generally easier. Good medium types, in this category were well sought after and generally tended to be dearer. The best liquoring CTC types were also in good demand and these were sold above valuations. Following rates were quoted:— Medium Dooars Dust Rs 1.74 to Rs 1.78; Medium Assam Grainy Dust Rs 1.70 to Rs 1.74; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 2.10

to Rs 2.30 and Best CTC Dust Rs 2.70 to Rs 3.10. Also, 605 packages of Leaf grades were offered for internal consumption and these met with a good general demand.

In the Cochin market, about 525,000 pounds of tea were offered for internal consumption. A quite useful selection of Dusts was on offer. There was a good demand for all types. Prices for low medium Dusts with useful colour met with keen competition from the buyers and were sold at firm to dearer rates. Milled Dusts were firm and occasionally dearer. There was less enquiry for high-grown dusts and these were sold at easier rates. CTC Dusts met with better enquiry and were firm at last week's rates.

South India harvested a crop of 8.9 million pounds in February as compared to 8.7 million pounds in the corresponding month of last year. This puts the total crop, for the first two months of the current year, at 19.2 million pounds as compared to 18.6 million pounds in the corresponding period of last year.

Trade circles believe that the increased foreign interest for the South Indian tea will be maintained if prices as well as quality remain competitive. It is felt that the introduction of a cumbersome ad valorem duty in Ceylon may divert demand from there to South India. The differential between high-grown in Ceylon and South India will thus be considerable and can easily influence buyers in favour of the South Indian offerings or produce a lower price for Ceylon teas of similar quality. Nevertheless, the Common tea produced in South India has to cope with the problem of world over-production. Producers are, therefore, expected to concentrate on quality by more careful plucking.

A total of 96 million pounds of tea was exported through Cochin in 1958 as against 85 million pounds in 1957. Exports to the UK increased by almost 6 million pounds, representing slightly more than one-third of the total South India tea output. The other important foreign buyers of South Indian tea were USA, Canada and Australia. There had also been demands for more tea from the USSR and the UAR.

For the past several months, the London tea auctions have been experiencing a firm and active demand for the best quality teas with the best Assam grades selling at up to 7sh 9d per pound and the trade believes that the price will go higher. However, the prices of poorer quality teas have been falling steadily since early 1958 when they were averaging a little under 4sh a pound. The average is now 3sh. Moreover, the situation for Plain teas is now worsened by a Pakistani Government decision to try to export 20,000 tons in order to acquire foreign exchange. But, Pakistan tea prices are a good deal higher than world prices and the tea growers are likely to raise opposition to the Government's decision.

ALL modes of apprehension," ohnson once said, "the Time : most obsequious to the imation." As usual, his devastat-ommonsense has fished up a ological truth of an order: is normally accessible only to : insight. "Obsequious", in ontext, is surely Shakespea- in its utter felicity. Reading Parliamentary Committee's t on Official Language, I found lf constantly harking back to ohnson's dictum about the with which human imagina- can "order" Time about. In en or so contexts, the Cmo- e talks about doing this or "eventually," "after giving notice," "in gradual and ly stages" and so on. Its ipal recommendation has the paph heading: "Comple geover to Hindi by 1965 is not icable". And yet, its recom- ication itself is to the effect rom 1965, Hindi is to become "principal official language" English as a "subsidiary offi- language." I am far from ing a conscious equivocation e part of the Committee. ad, it is possible to reconcile seeming imminence of Hindi's tion to a higher status with plea for gradualism implied ghout and explicitly stated a variety of contexts. Of e, such a reconciliation, though ally and linguistically possible, e literally valueless since, in tice, either of the two positions d have to be definitely aban- d. I shall revert to this point moment, but, for the present, . concerned with the "obsequi- ess of time". The point is e every one, whether he wants oes not want Hindi as the al language, can, depending his mood and temperament, e the utmost comfort or me prey to the most lively ings about the precise atti- ves of the Committee. In either he will be unconsciously hing undue importance to the factor in certain portions of report; by the same compul- he would be discounting the istance of the same factor in r contexts. Even in the para- h and indeed in the sentence seeks to invest 1965 with a acteric significance, there is nscious equivocation. After , says the Committee, "English ld be used as a subsidiary al language for purposes pecified by Parliament by law ue course, for as long as ssary." When is this Parlia- tary specification due—before after 1965? Champions of li will, if optimistic, believe assert that it is before 1965, if pessimistic, openly o- etly fear that it will be beyond . Opponents of Hindi will o the opposite. For either ude, there is room, though paradoxical accommodation is a psychological than logical.

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"

—As You Like It.

Indicating its "general approach", the Committee says: "The process of changeover from English to Hindi as the Union official language has to be so developed and regulated that it may be effected without causing any dislocation and with the minimum of inconvenience, and in determining the pace at which changes should be brought about, consideration has to be given, among other things, to the progress of Hindi in non-Hindi areas and the linguistic capacity of existing Government servants. The process of changeover should also not have the effect of placing any linguistic group at a disadvantage in the matter of recruitment to the public service." One needs to be particularly obtuse to imagine that the pace suggested here is anything but leisurely and considerate to the non-Hindi public. It certainly does not suggest the imminence of Parliament deciding the purposes for which English is to be confined by way of exceptions to a general adoption of Hindi as the principal language for conducting the affairs of the Union. It is barely possible, of course, to interpret this recommendation to mean that Parliament should specify that English, though in status a subsidiary language from 1965, will continue to be used as heretofore for all or most of the purposes for which it is being used. In other words, the list of exceptions will be longer than even the principal list. Though, logically, there is nothing absurd in this, the position would be rather odd from a practical point of view. Meantime, the psychological advantages (or disadvantages) will continue to operate. Hindi champions can derive such comfort as is possible from assuming that such a palpably odd situation could not have been contemplated by the Committee, but they can never be sure. Opponents of Hindi will find themselves in a similar psychological predicament. If anything, the latter will have the better cause for satisfaction, for the simple reason that, in practice, it is extremely unlikely that any substantial enlargement of the spheres in which Hindi can be used after 1965 is immediately possible. For this conclusion, they will be able to cite a hundred reasons from the report itself.

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Consider only the minimum preliminary and preparatory work

The Government of India are advised "to review the position" and take such steps as may be found necessary. Who can believe, in the light of the assessment of the state of preliminary work already done, that 1965 will—as is implied by the principal recommendation—see Hindi as a ready instrument of administrative tasks?

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And when the Committee comes to the preparatory work that must precede changeover to Hindi in the higher judiciary, the tasks listed are intimidating. These are, mainly, the preparation of a standard legal lexicon and the reenactment of the Statute Book in Hindi in respect of all past legislation of the Centre and the States. I am so appalled at the magnitude of these two tasks that I cannot even properly start listing the hundred difficulties that readily spring to the mind. Let one objection suffice as illustration. The Law Commission, which is merely engaged in revising central enactments, has been functioning for some years now and it has not gone even half way through its task. I have really no idea of the total number of enactments in the centre and the states; and even if one were to translate only the more important ones, I am sure that it cannot be done (in any form that is satisfactory for the purposes to which they will be put) within a reasonable period of time. Indeed Dr Raghuvira, an ardent Hindi-enthusiast, says in his minute of dissent, "A commission must be appointed for translating all the past English enactments into Hindi. It is a long work and will take a long time. The staff should be large enough to prepare complete translations in not more than ten years time." The point is that every translation will have to be carefully gone through to verify

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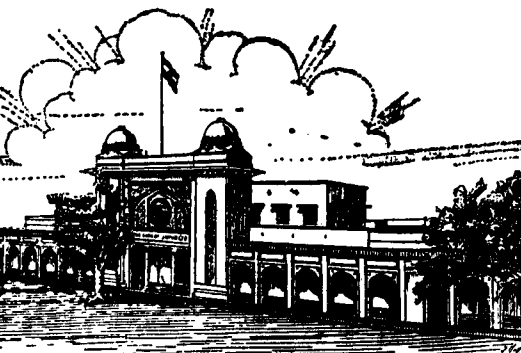
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whether it conveys all the nuances in the original enactments. And then all these have got to be re-enacted and this means long drawn out preliminary discussion (and legislation). With Parliament (and State legislatures) already cluttered with a formidable backlog of essential legislation, these reenactments will be a wasteful time-consuming project.

But the evasion by the committee of this crucial "time factor" is nowhere more apparent than in its refusal to draw up a specific programme of changeover. Like the commission that went before it, it considers that "the actual drawing up of a plan of action and the setting up of a time-schedule therewithin must be left to the Government of India themselves to do after a study of the relevant factors such as the assessment of the volume of preparatory work involved, present linguistic capacity of Government staff, approximate dates by which they could be trained, etc...." The minutes of dissent from those who support the supplanting of English at the earliest possible moment have made a grievance of this refusal to draw up a time table and from their point of view is a legitimate one. But the reason for the Committee's eagerness is not far to seek. The moment it tries its hand at the task, it will be overwhelmed with evidence of the utter impossibility of any fixed deadline for changeover. Indeed, the report in

its entirety is an eloquent argument against any kind of dogmatic expectation that the switch-over will either be easy or immediate.

And yet, the Committee has apparently implied that Hindi could be the "principal official language from 1965." One reason is, of course, that the report as a whole expresses the maximum consensus and in such reports considerable mental reservations are camouflaged under verbal legerdemain. But the more serious reason is the constitutional strait-jacket that has been incommencing both the Commission and the Committee. Even the quibble about the principal and subsidiary official language is the result of the constitutional provisions. As a matter of fact, in a foot note to Mr Frank Anthony's exposure in his minute of dissent of this ambivalence on the part of the Committee, the Chairman points out rather demurely the fact that even now Hindi is the principal official language! Many people are not aware of the fact that the chapter on official language begins with the postulate that "the official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script" (Article 343). The use of English for all official purposes for the first fifteen years after the constitution comes into force appears as a qualification of this principal position. As a further exception to this qualification, it is provided that Hindi can be used within the first fifteen years, in addition to English, for purposes specified by the President. Clause three of article 343 states that, after fifteen years, Parliament can provide for the use of English for purposes to be specified by it. Therefore, an objection like that of Mr Anthony to Hindi being considered "the principal official language" after 1965 can be met legally by the bland assertion that, in so far as it is possible to talk of principal and subsidiary official language, Hindi is even now the principal official language! As in the case of the time factor, champions of Hindi can draw much comfort from the fact that designation of Hindi as the "principal official language"; and opponents of Hindi, on the other hand, can tell themselves that such a designation has no particular significance either before or after 1965. Reading the report, one cannot help the feeling that the Committee was seriously hampered by these and other provisions in the constitution on the subject. The very terms of its constitution made it impossible for it to express itself differently, even if it felt differently. Under Article 344, the Committee's duty is to report on the recommendations of the Commission whose duty it is to recommend as to (sic):

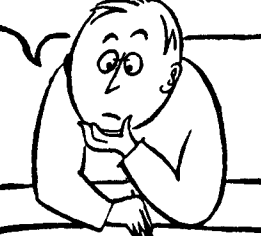
- the progressive use of the Hindi language for the official purposes of the Union;
- restrictions on the use of the English language for all

or any of the official purposes of the Union.

With such terms of reference, how can any one say that use of Hindi cannot be enlarged at all or that the use of English should not be restricted even by a jot? The consequence has been that its most important recommendation has been couched in equivocal terms like "principal" and "subsidiary." Without any indication of their precise practical scope, these words are emotive rather than meaningful. And what is even more significant, the recommendation is incapable of being acted upon in practice, if the rest of the argument of the report is to be taken seriously. There are certain other aspects of the report I should like to comment upon. These I will hold over for the next week.

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GATEWAY GOSSIP

THE comparison between India and America has once again been invoked to support an argument, this time by Mr Chinubhai Kilachand. I shall presently come to what the context is, but I am afraid that it requires to be said now, that this tendency so to compare is getting hackneyed and tedious. The so-called basic similarities are there, I concede; it may even be that the similarity exists in the areas and spheres where it really counts; but, then, there is a very great difference as well, and, from other points of view, it is not comparison but contrast that can be made of India and the USA. What bothers me is that, where contrast there should be, comparisons are sometimes sought. Take, for example, advertising, which is what Mr Kilachand's subject was. Mr Kilachand was addressing the seventh anniversary celebrations of the Indian Society of Advertisers, and while I am in agreement with practically all that he has said about the role of advertising in the national economy, I find his reference to America, for purposes of showing that India and the USA are similarly placed, empty and unconvincing.

Was it really necessary for Mr Kilachand to assert that India and the USA are both "democracies", and that the consumer is here a king? It merely enables the poor Indian consumer to charge that, more often than not, he has in the past been mulcted. The consumer in India has been no monarch; rather is it true to say

that he has been a serf. What is more, the stage has not yet been reached when we have generally in this country a buyer's market, though it is true that, in certain spheres of production, output has drawn ahead of demand. But, even here, in sugar or cotton textiles, for example, the benefit that has accrued to the consumer has been negligible. No; I am afraid that it was an error of judgment for Mr Kilachand to have thought to say that, in both India and the USA, the consumer is king.

However, my duty as the Gateway scribe cannot conceivably be all criticism; and where certain suggestions deserve to be considered by the powers there be, it is no less my duty to acclaim them, and add perhaps my voice for the adoption and speedy implementation of such suggestions.

In this context, Mr Kilachand has not strayed from what is proper in his definition of the role of advertising, as far as India is concerned, in expanding export markets. (I shall, if I may, say no more about the role of advertising in the internal economy; that needs to be discussed only when the consumer does, in fact, rule the roost; and that may not be for some years, even many years).

Mr Kilachand has neatly tied in advertising with our present and prospective foreign exchange position. He says in this context:

"It is common knowledge that India needs a vast amount of foreign exchange for buying capital equipment, know-how and essential raw materials and that India must do its best to expand its exports so that its dependence on foreign help could be kept to the minimum. In this highly competitive world, with every country trying to show a surplus on foreign trade, winning export markets for a less developed country like India is a more difficult job than creating domestic markets. Sales promotion techniques have to be of the highest calibre."

So, apt advertisement's artful aid is to be pressed into service for maximising our exports. But I don't see that publicity abroad can succeed, unless the Indian business community becomes advertisement-minded within India itself. After all, if, within India, there is no need for advertising, except that minimum which, more often than not, is given as "patronage", you can't expect a campaign that "sells" to be drawn up for overseas markets.

But, then, I am happy to find that, in the Indian future, Mr Kilachand looks upon advertising as the means of "building up a vast consumer market." If, in fact, we begin to see evidence of entrepreneurs creating greater demand for their wares, through scientifically conceived advertising cam-

paigns, I shall be more hopeful than I am now about the prospects of India being able to augment its export earnings through the medium of publicity.

Mr Ellsworth Bunker presided over the celebrations; and Mr Kilachand thought fit to address to him what in effect is a series of requests. The teams of study groups that have been invited out to the USA are legion; bankers, productivity experts, newspapermen; not to speak of doctors and teachers and the rest. Mr Kilachand makes the serious suggestion, and makes it seriously, that a similar study tour should be invited of advertising personnel; intention? These forming the study tour group could observe and learn modern methods of marketing, sales promotion and advertising. I am disposed to think the idea a good one, especially if its result were to prove to be to imbue our advertising personnel with the notion basic to advertising, that publicity costs are to be considered part of the costs of production.

Development of animal husbandry, which is accepted to be of basic importance for improving the low nutritional standards of the population, has tended to lag behind expectations. The problem, aggravated by inadequate attention paid in the past, is essentially one of keeping the cattle population well fed and nourished. This requires tremendous efforts, considering the vast dimensions of the problem. The large number of livestock compete with the massive human population for subsistence on an area of land that has not been yielding enough for meeting the requirements of both or perhaps even either adequately.

Taken up for development since the First Five-Year Plan, results have been comparatively meagre mainly because of inability to provide larger resources, which alone could have ensured rapid progress. While there is thus need for more funds, it is also necessary to see that the problem is tackled on right lines indicated by existing deficiencies and the needs of better nutritional standards.

The need for a proper approach was particularly stressed by Dr Punjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister for Agriculture, when he inaugurated the 13th meeting of the animal husbandry wing at the Aarey Milk Colony. A proper plan of production is one of the essentials for a system of agriculture that would meet the needs of both the livestock as well as the human population. Such a plan is still in the experimental stage. The advantages of mixed farming, fairly well established and recognised by farming experts, should commend it for countrywide adoption. Pilot projects, sought to be set up by Government to demonstrate the utility of mixed farming should popularise the technique among the agriculturists. The comparative possibilities

BOMBAY REVIEW

of specialised dairy farming have also to be explored with a view to determining the scope for it in the country. With the valuable work that is being done in these fields by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, it should be possible to devise a production plan which would ensure maximum results.

Dr Deshmukh also stressed the need for a shift in emphasis from draught animals to milch cows. This is necessary for raising living standards, by increasing milk production and providing for more milk consumption. The present per capita consumption of milk and ghee in the country bears no comparison with world standards, and is far below the minimum level warranted by nutritional standards. Against 10 ozs. of fluid milk required (apart from ghee or oil) on the basis of nutritional standards, the present consumption milk, including ghee, works out of only 5 ozs. per capita per day.

Thus the place of advertising, and thus the need for more attention being paid to animal husbandry. I make no apology for such esoteric combination of subjects forming the basis of this week's Gateway Gossip. After all, if you accept that advertising is part of the industrial and consumption apparatus, you have also to admit that planned animal husbandry will, as it were, enable a gain in nutritional standards for the human population. Both are subjects, therefore, which result, or should result, in an increase in the standard of living.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. CONJGM[23] WP[B]59 for supply of Railway Weigh Bridge as per specification to be obtained from the tender schedule. Tenders will be opened on 18-5-59 at 3 P.M.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23, on remittance of Rs 5/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipt for depositing earnest money of Rs 1000/- with this Rly's Chief Cashier at Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the Controller of Stores are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

S13 GENERAL MANAGER

GATEWAY NOTES

Cotton Textile Industry

The crisis in the Cotton textile industry which started nearly a year ago has continued without any indications of improvement in conditions. The reduction in the excise duty thrice done between December 1957 and July 1958, has failed to achieve effects on the scale expected. The difficulties of the industry are reflected in the curtailment of production, accumulation of textile stocks with the mills, low sale prices, deterioration in the employment situation and sharp fall in the exports of cloth.

Addressing the annual general meeting of the Mill-owners' Association in Bombay, Mr Ramnath A. Podar, Chairman of the Association, traced the troubles of the industry to consumer resistance to prices. If this were to be true, the increased production of foodgrains this year and the consequent possible rise in agricultural income, should offer some hopeful prospects for an abatement of the present uneasy situation.

Resilience of the cost structure is of utmost importance in the present conditions of extreme rigidity and towards this end, the various elements of the cost structure would need re-examination. Considering that cotton prices and wages constitute the major part of the cost of cloth, it is evident, that reduction in the cost of production would be insubstantial without revision of the cotton prices and wages. The tendency to pile up burdens on the industry to placate hostile labour, has in this context, ominous implications for the industry. Similarly the prices for cotton in the country are out of parity with world prices and will have to be progressively brought down.

Replacement and rehabilitation of out-worn machinery are long-delayed reforms indispensable for cost reduction. It is heartening that the Government, at the suggestion of the Textile Inquiry Committee have appreciated the need for such measures and have accepted the suggestion of the Committee for the installation of about 3000 automatic looms for purposes of promoting cloth exports, besides agreeing to a scheme for the progressive replacement of the present looms by automatic ones, at the rate of 2,500 automatic looms a year. The National Industrial Development Corporation could promote such rehabilitation by the provision, on an adequate scale, of the finance needed for acquiring new machinery. It was only recently that Mr Mahubhai Shah indicated in the Parliament that the NIDC has streamlined its procedure for extending credit facilities to needy industries. It was the credit provided by the NIDC which enabled the jute mill industry to complete

its rehabilitation scheme. The cotton textile industry which is confronted with a rehabilitation problem which is no less formidable than that of the jute industry has a strong case for similar assistance from the NIDC.

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American Aid

ADDRESSING the inaugural meeting of the Indo-American Society, Mr Elsworth Bunker, American Ambassador in India, explained the objectives of US policy of economic and technical assistance to the less developed countries. Mr Bunker made it clear that the US policy, in this respect, was innocent of any sinister motive and that it had also nothing to do with fighting communism. It was only from the idealistic motive of sharing her abundance of wealth with less fortunate countries with a view to promoting peace and stability throughout the world that the US had embarked on its vast programme of extensive assistance to the under-developed countries.

That there are no misgivings in our country about American intentions in their programme of economic aid, would be clear from the very fact that India had welcomed and accepted large-scale aid of all kinds from the US because such aid had been given without strings attached. However, American policy regarding aid in other contexts and to other countries had not remained unsuspect. America is the sponsor and leading partner of many military alliances such as the Nato, Seato, Baghdad Pact etc and this had involved her in programmes of military assistance to the countries participating in such alliances with the US. Unlike the purely economic aid extended by America, the military aid programme has been the cause of some embarrassment to countries which are friendly with the US, because of the misuse of such American aid for purposes not originally meant for. The American military aid to Pakistan has been the subject of such misunderstanding in India because of the frequent incursions which the Pakistan military, which is armed with weapons supplied by America, is inclined to make into the Indian territory. The recent shooting down of the IAF plane which had happened to stray into the Pakistan territory, by Pakistan military came as a climax to such activities of Pakistan. The Pakistani action was without precedent; for there had been innumerable instances of trespass committed by Pakistan military planes on the Indian territory, which, however, the India Government had rightly overlooked. The incident has raised feelings in the country against American military aid to Pakistan. The assurance given by Mr Bunker that America will not countenance any aggression by Pakistan against India and that, in case of any serious aggression America would side with the aggrieved, should in such context, remove any feeling of insecurity that the Pakistan action would have caused in Indian minds.

GATEWAY MARKETS

Bullion Prices Touch All-time Peak

BUOYANT conditions were noticed on the Bombay Bullion Exchange, both Gold and Silver touching new peak levels and breaking all previous records. Increasing spot demand, less arrivals, declining stocks and much reduced receipts of unauthorised gold were the bullish factors.

Although the factors, which have contributed to the sustained firmness at this time of the year are common knowledge, the phenomenal levels to which the yellow metal has been pushed up this year is largely attributed to scarcity of contracts and the recent Syndicate buying at all important centres like Delhi, Bombay and Madras.

A significant factor, that has helped the upward trend in prices, is the relatively low arrivals of unauthorised metal these days, thanks to the vigilance exercised by the customs. Moreover, the United Arab Republic Government's decision to demonetise Egyptian bank notes is considered as a big blow to smugglers, particularly in Gold. The rumours have gained currency that the Indian notes will also be withdrawn from West Asia so as to eradicate smuggling of yellow metal in the country. Bulls are jubilant over these news and have further strengthened their hold on the market. With meagre floating stocks and the heavy budia rates in favour of their opponents, bears are compelled to cover their outstandings.

It is also interesting to note that the price of sovereign has reached to a record level of Rs 78.25, due mainly to acute scarcity of supply. Arrivals of gold amounted to 9,000 tolas as against an offtake of 4,000 tolas. Ready rates moved between Rs 124.12 and Rs 124.56.

Although sentiment in the Silver section was affected adversely by reports of relaxation of imports of Chinese dollars from Tibet, the underlying sentiment remained strong and prices managed to hold their high levels. Ready rates moved between Rs 202.62 and Rs 203.37.

★

Oils & Oilseeds

Conditions on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange ruled generally quiet. The tendency in Groundnut, however, continued to be firm.

Prices in the Castorseed section remained generally steady on the hope of a revival in export enquiries in castor oil. Reports from the USA indicated that Brazil had been able to realise a slightly higher price of 13½ cents per pound. This induced hopes that the USA might be more responsive in respect of Indian commercial oil around 13 cents. Although the domestic prices

continued to be higher by about a quarter cent, shippers felt that the prospects for business had improved significantly. In the ready section, ready rate was quoted at Rs 31.19 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 15.44.

Prices in the Linseed section ruled generally easy. Reports of heavy floods in Argentina raised hopes of business in Indian linseed oil and recurring rumours of the issue of tenders for linseed oil by Australia also imparted stability at lower levels. Linseed Bold ready was quoted at Rs 32.44 and Linseed Oil at Rs 15.94.

In the Groundnut section, prices moved within a narrow range. The spot position continued to be as tight as ever with the arrivals, both in the city and at the terminal markets in the growing areas, declining day by day. The offtake, on the other hand, was well maintained. Nizam Bold quality was quoted at Rs 39.50 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 20.87.

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Yarn

Listless conditions continued to prevail in the Yarn market with prices showing a downward tendency in the absence of any support. The relief granted by the Union Finance Minister failed to impress the market. It was felt that the relief would not be enough to place the industry on a sound footing. Further there was considerable anxiety over the proposed formation of a Corporation to handle the distribution of imported as well as the indigenously-produced yarns. Staple-fibre yarns were also subjected to selling pressure, while Cotton yarns presented a dull front.

The Development Council for Art Silk industry has concluded its deliberations over the revised export promotion scheme for rayon textiles. Draft proposals, in this connection, have already been formulated and a green signal from the Government of India will enable the industry to resume exports, which are virtually at a standstill for the last two months.

It is proposed to establish a central organisation for exports, which may be known as the Rayon Textiles Export Corporation. This Corporation will function as an agency for the import of yarn and pulp, but not other raw materials such as chemicals and colours for which licences are proposed to be given against exports of rayon textiles. It will charge such margins on yarn and pulp as may be decided upon by the Government for every period of six months in consultation with the industry. The funds built up from such levies will be utilised for compensating exporters for losses in exports, research in rayon textiles and sales promotion.

It is also proposed to prescribe the minimum and maximum levels of prices for different export varieties to avoid the possibilities of under-invoicing or over-invoicing. The proposals provide for pre-shipment inspection by the Government or by an institution approved by the Government with the understanding that the cost of inspection will not exceed 0.1 per cent of the value of exports.

May 2, 1959

WORLD OF COTTON

SENTIMENT on the Bombay Cotton futures market remained generally bullish during the week under review, thanks to various favourable factors. Operators derived inspiration from the "room rates" fixed for the maturing May contract. The basis fixed was construed bullish, since it was observed that attraction to offer tenders would now be less. Unless the price of May contract hardens by about Rs 10 to Rs 15 and that ready prices remain unaltered, chances of Jaydhar finding place in tenders are now considered low. This accelerated the pace of recovery in the futures section, which tended to revive since Friday last. The improving cloth position, increased optimism about exports of Indian cotton and the persistent strong position of raw cotton also helped sentiment to improve. Jharilla May contract moved between Rs 686.25 and Rs 693.25 and August between Rs 694.50 and Rs 698.75, to finish at Rs 693 and Rs 698.25 respectively.

Conditions in the Spot market continued to remain firm and, owing to the dearth of good quality cotton, prices showed a gradual improvement. The spectacular rise in prices has, however, caused serious concern to both the Government and the textile industry. The authorities seem to be busy studying measures to avert a fur-

KYANG TEA SEED COMPANY, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the Thirty-first Annual General Meeting of the Members will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 28th May 1959, at 3 P.M., for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1958.
- (2) To declare a Dividend.
- (3) To elect a Director.
- (4) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Register will be closed from the 20th May, 1959 to 28th May, 1959 both days inclusive.

N.B.—A Member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a Proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and the Proxy need not be a Member of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY LTD.

Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 28th April, 1959.

Bullish Sentiment

ther rise in prices; but are reluctant at present to take drastic steps like requisitioning of stocks and introducing rationing of cotton.

With each succeeding month, the Indian cotton crop estimate for the current season is being progressively revised downwards. The overall crop outturn is now placed at only 46.50 lakh bales against earlier expectations of over 55 lakh bales at the beginning of the season. More than 70 per cent of the crop has by now been marketed and the season in Bombay, Madhya Pradesh and the Punjab States has almost ended. Mills have started buying their requirements directly from the producing centres in Mysore and Andhra. With the result, arrivals in Bombay have considerably declined.

Meanwhile, the mill consumption of indigenous cotton has been steadily going up, the figure for the first six months of the current season being higher at 23.49 lakh bales against 22.96 lakh bales in the corresponding period of last season. The Government of India are, therefore, expected to expedite imports of cotton with a view to reducing the pressure of domestic growths.

The earlier quotas for both sterling and dollar area cottons are reported to have been almost exhausted, the quantity licensed for import till the 15th April, this season, being estimated at 3.30 lakh bales. So far, imports of 3.57 lakh bales have been permitted. This suggests that further imports of about 2.5 lakh bales will be allowed during the season.

The question of permitting further imports of cotton is expected to be discussed. There are indications that mills are eager buyers of Sudanese, East African and Egyptian cottons at the current rates, since many of them fear that the shortage will continue till the end of the season. Rumours are current that the Government will prefer imports of American cotton to those from the sterling area countries. However, mills are not inclined to buy more cotton from America this season, since other cottons have also considerably declined during the past three months.

On the export front, this season's exports are far better than the previous season's. Though the USA bought less, considerable improvement has been recorded in our exports to other countries, notably Japan, which imported, up to March 28, some 1.5 lakh bales against only 48,000 bales in the corresponding period of the previous season. Hong Kong and the Continent were the other countries, whose offtake of our cotton showed an appreciable rise.

Exports by rail, from 1st September 1958 to the 16th April 1959, amounted 133,480 bales. Estimated

mill consumption in Bombay, during the same period, was 818,528 bales as against 831,944 bales in the corresponding period of last season. Estimated stock of raw cotton, held by the exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay, as on the 16th April 1959, was 581,322 bales as against 729,635 bales on the corresponding date of last year.

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CLOTH AND PIECEGOODS

Conditions in the Bombay Piecegoods market showed a perceptible improvement. In the domestic sector, there was increased offtake in all varieties of cloth with better prices obtained for certain special qualities. The improved offtake was reflected in the reduced stocks with the mills. At 494,900 bales at the end of February, the position compares very favourably with 601,800 bales at the end of October and 557,900 bales at the end of the corresponding period of last year. More or less, a similar situation prevails in Yarn also. There has been an impressive reduction in the unsold stocks of yarn, held by the mills at the end of February when these were substantially lower at 53,900 bales as compared with 63,900 bales in the previous month and 94,500 bales at the corresponding period of last year.

Meanwhile, production of mill cloth has been nearly maintained, the provisional figure for March being 407 million yards as compared with 406 million yards for March last year. However, the output in March shows a distinct improvement over the previous month by as much as 15 million yards. Yarn production in March is 15 million pounds higher at 138 million pounds. The comparable figure last year was 141 million pounds.

On the export front, conditions are better than in the previous week. Indications are now available that the protracted lull in India's cloth trade with the Sudan will end shortly. The Sudanese Government has already announced its decision to allow imports of 4.5 lakh pounds of cotton textiles from India. In terms of bales, these imports will amount to 8,000 bales. It is believed that the purchases from India will start in the next few days on receipt of licences by the Sudanese importers.

BOMBAY REVIEW

THE MODERN MILLS, LIMITED.

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twentyfifth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Temple Bar Building, 70, Forbes St., Fort, Bombay, on Tuesday the 9th June 1959 at 3-30 P.M. to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st October, 1958.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire but who are eligible for reappointment.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 12th May 1959 to 3rd June 1959, both days inclusive.

Any member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a Proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and a Proxy need not be a member.

Detailed Notice setting forth all the items of business to be transacted at the above Meeting is being published in the Press and will be posted to the Shareholders individually.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED,

Managing Agents,
N. D. SIRUR,
Managing Director.
Bombay, 20th April, 1959.

N.B.—The dividend when declared will be made payable at the State Bank of India, Bombay, on and after Monday the 22nd June 1959 to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members on the 12th May 1959. The Dividend Warrants will be made negotiable at par at the State Bank of India, Bangalore. Shareholders are requested to intimate change of address, if any.

THE BANK OF INDORE LTD.

(Incorporated in India 1920)
INDORE
Authorised Capital - Rs. 50,00,000 Paid-up Capital - Rs. 15,30,375
Subscribed Capital - .. 30,60,750 Reserve Fund - .. 28,00,000

Head Office:—1, PRINCE YESHWANT ROAD, INDORE CITY
Bombay Office:—44, HANMAN STREET, FORT and JAI HIND ESTATE, BHULESHWAR
Branch Offices:—Cloth Market, Siyaganj and Sanyogitaganj (Indore City).
Branches:—Anjad, Bhopal, Dhar, Khargone, Mhow, Ratlam, Sanawad, Shujapur Mandi, Tarana, Ujjain.

Pay Offices:—Jaora (Madhya Pradesh), and Sindhwa.
SAFEDEPOSIT LOCKERS are available at Head Office, Siyaganj and Cloth Market, Indore; Branches at Mhow, Ujjain, Ratlam, Sanawad, Dhar, and Pay Offices at Jaora and Sindhwa on favourable terms.

BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.
N. D. JOSHI, Manager.

DELHI REVIEW

ONE day, the whole story of the Dalai Lama's escape into freedom will get written and when it does, it is sure to be an epic of serene heroism in the face of the most provocative of totalitarian pressure. Meantime, we are obliged to piece together the story with a variety of guesses and rumours. Characteristically, epic qualities were over-shadowed by the farcical, once the Living Buddha was safely on Indian soil and the "Press" took over. If one is to believe all the stories that are circulating about the "coverage" of the "news", professional newspaper men must possess a paradoxical combination of heartlessness and naivete. Obviously, the Dalai Lama's escape, even without cold war overtones, is the kind of "story" that rarely comes the way of newspaper men. It combines politics, religion, mystery and oriental exoticism in the right proportions. No wonder, therefore, that all the important news agencies of the free world, together with special correspondents from both Indian and foreign newspapers, were crowding the local people out at Shillong and Tejpur. And in the unwritten and dubious code governing news-gathering, the supreme dictate is the necessity to gather what will pass for news, without regard to the feelings of those who provide the news. Though the Dalai Lama was not more inconvenienced than absolutely necessary, the process of newsgathering and beating the other man "to it" provided many amusing (to the onlooker) situations. A story is doing its round here about the correspondent of a well known paper abroad who solved his problem by the simple expedient of filing his stories from his hotel suite in Shillong. This led to the correspondents of other papers, whose copy being more honestly obtained, was less colourful, being routed out of their beds by cables from their editors asking them irately for confirmation of the report sent in by "X". Then there was the mishap to the inge-

India, China and Tibet

nious photographer who had thought of the idea of developing his film in the plane itself and thus beat his rivals. Alas, for him, he had captioned the persons in the photographs wrong and the pictures had to be "killed". And then there was the young man who left his camera by mistake in Tejpur and when he flew back to recover it, the rolls had gone. (It is sad that it took all the charm of an experienced air hostess to dissuade him from throwing himself out of the plane at Dum Dum). Scoops, real and fake, abounded. Tittle-tattle gathered from the fringes of the Tibetan party, gossip and whispers collected from the periphery of the Government of India's representatives gone to receive the Dalai Lama, were processed and cabled.

Through all this hullabaloo, the Dalai Lama himself remained calm; and, after consultations with the Government of India, chose Mussoorie as his place of residence in India. At Tejpur, he gave his public version of the events that led to his leaving the country. The Chinese, with the ineptitude that has characterised their handling of this entire episode, have been trying to read a sinister significance into the fact that the English version of the Dalai Lama's statement was delivered to the press by the representative of the Government of India. The Dalai Lama has been quick to dispel such propagandist and tendentious suggestions.

The sequence of events in Tibet before the flare up in Lhasa as given by the Dalai Lama broadly corresponds to the version presented to the Indian Parliament by Mr Nehru. It now appears Mr Nehru had ascertained this fact from the Dalai Lama during his interview with him last week-end—that the letters that the Chinese had published were actually written by the Dalai Lama. As Mr Nehru sympathetically pointed out, it must be remembered that the Tibetan leader was going through great stress and, until the last moment he was trying to do his best to find a modus vivendi that would make the Chinese want to work the 1951 agreement. But when the chances of this happening became dim and his personal safety itself was at stake, he had to leave his country.

Developments in the Chinese attitude since the arrival of the Dalai Lama in this country have been distressing. The official line still is that the Dalai Lama left the country under duress—a position specifically repudiated by him. Obviously, the Chinese would seek support for their position from the letters now admittedly written by him. This persistence in the notion of the Dalai Lama leaving

necessarily a misfortune, for, so long as the Chinese do not openly break with the Dalai Lama, it should be possible for finding a way out satisfactory to all concerned. Indian leadership is too practical in its adherence to peace to mind the vagueness and equivocation in the Chinese attitude to the Dalai Lama. Unfortunately, the Chinese do not appear to be in a mood for allowing this dim possibility of a rapprochement to develop into something positive. More recent utterances have, by imperceptible degrees, attempted to involve India in the supposed hostility to China. The idea of "duress", originally confined to the compulsion that led to the Dalai Lama leaving the country, has now been extended in several directions. It is no longer "Tibetan reactionaries" or even "foreign imperialists" that are exercising this unwholesome influence on the Dalai Lama. Moreover, the duress is not only in regard to leaving the country but also in regard to the subsequent utterances of the Dalai Lama. The Panchen Lama in his speech to the Chinese National Council made some observations which are obviously put into his mouth. Mr Nehru promptly called the bluff by saying that whoever wanted to see the Dalai Lama could do so without let or hindrance. The Panchen Lama, or the Chinese ambassador, or whoever else it may be, can meet the Dalai Lama and ascertain facts. Indeed, if they could evolve a way out of the impasse, we would be only too happy.

But the Chinese have scaled fresh heights of absurdity when they accuse India of expansionist ambitions in regard to Tibet. For sheer virtuosity of the big lie, this will take some beating.

The truth is that, in this unhappy business of Indo-Tibetan-Chinese relationships, Mr Nehru has laid himself constantly open to the criticism of appeasement of the Chinese by merely being scrupulous about disowning any claims to Tibet. From 1951, Indian opinion has been deeply unhappy about what it has considered a deliberate repudiation of our traditional and legitimate interest in Tibet. Many have seen in it a needless and flamboyant gesture toward Pancha Sheela. Unfriendly critics have gone further and suggested that the Indian foreign office gave Tibet on a platter to the Chinese because of imperfect instruction in the niceties of political terms. The technique consists in a simple transference of one's own characteristic to your opponent and flaying him for it. It is a device as old as the wolf and the fox. The parallel is complete even to the detail of our being blamed by inference for what the British did in the first decade of this century.

It has been argued that, at a crucial point in negotiation, the Indian Foreign Office failed to notice the blurring of the difference between "sovereignty" and "sovereignty" and allowed itself to become a party to an agreement that conceded sovereignty over Tibet instead of merely conceding "sovereignty" to China. It has even been suggested that this purely verbal oversight due, perhaps, to difficulties in translation, has ever since been supported out of cowardice to own up to a crucial slip. Whatever may be the truth in the belief, it is very clear that, from having any desire to mal Tibet part of India, we have deliberately cut ourselves adrift from it. The wisdom of this step has often been disputed in this country, but its factual accuracy has never been doubted by anyone. Now, the Chinese want to prove to the world that we have allowed the Dalai Lama to cross over our country because we desire to take over Tibet. Consider Tibet's backwardness, the difficult terrain, and its geography, it cannot be for economic advantage likely to accrue from such annexation. What, then, remain? Are the Chinese seriously suggesting that we are harbouring aggressive intentions toward China? Is too preposterous for words, considering that we are almost only friends they have this side of the Iron Curtain—and even behind it, there are signs of strained relationship, especially with the Big Brother—and we have in every conceivable circumstance stood by them, much to the annoyance of others, such an accusation comes with particular grace.

What, then, is the explanation for this conduct? "Face" is, by accounts of Chinese and Japanese psychology, a far more important consideration with them than with certain other peoples. It works in self-defeating ways, as is so obviously doing in this case. If only the Chinese will have sense to see it, Mr Nehru, desisting from provocations from them, desperately trying to save very "face". He tells them it is open to them to meet Dalai Lama and evolve an amicable settlement. Instead of attacking him at his word and asking for a tripartite conference between China, Tibet and India, they off trying to stiffen the back of one people who are willing to be friendly with them. Even elementary reckoning of political profit and loss will show the folly of allowing chagrin at not allowing one's way blighting chances of an overall settlement to which the Tibetans and Indians are willing parties. The alternative is further isolation from the rest of the world, and sullen cooperation of an unwilling

OLYMPUS

NORTH INDIAN NOTES

Railway Sleepers

THE Railway Ministry's purchase policy of railway sleepers came under criticism in the Lok Sabha in the course of the discussion on the subject, which was initiated by a Congress member from Madhya Bharat. It was pointed out that the deal negotiated by the Ministry for import of sleepers from abroad was detrimental to the interests of the country and that intensive efforts to procure sleepers within the country would have reduced the burden of imports which had accounted for about Rs 15.5 crores.

Defending the Railway Ministry's action in inviting foreign tenders for the import of sleepers for the railways, Mr Jagjivan Ram Minister for Railways, stated that it was not as if the imports were rushed in, in disregard of internal availability; but that internal insufficiency left no alternative but to secure sleepers from foreign countries. In this connection it was pointed out, that against an annual average requirement of sleepers worth about Rs 63 lakhs, the present supply position within the country reaches only about Rs 25 lakhs.

However, it was not evident what the Government had done to increase the production of sleepers in the country. That the country offers immense potentialities for the production of wooden sleepers for ensuring internal adequacy is too patent to need any stressing. There has been some demand made in Parliament for use of iron sleepers as a safeguard against train derailments. However, the connection between the use of wooden sleepers and railway accidents appears rather far-fetched. Wooden sleepers have been in use in all the countries and the theory that use of wooden sleepers causes accidents in railways cannot hold good. However there is need for care to be taken in the selection and processing of timber for use as sleepers.

Use of iron sleepers, in view of the higher cost and the substitutability of wooden sleepers, appears rather superfluous for the country. However, production of wooden sleepers will have to be encouraged by the Government if the supply position in the country were to be improved. Mr V. C. Shukla's suggestion that the Centre along with the States should invest about Rs 10 to 12 crores for the development of forests is worth considering. Having regard to the mass requirement of sleepers by railways there is also need for research into the processing and preservation of timber so that the life span of sleepers could be prolonged. Research into the utility of different types of timbers for use as sleepers is also essential.

Tourism

The tourist industry is one of the important foreign exchange earners for the country and takes rank as one of the first ten. The attraction of the country as a tourist centre has increased with the wider international contacts that was possible since the attainment of independence and the number of tourists to have visited the country had increased from 33,000 in 1955 to 80,000 in 1957, while the earnings from tourism had also registered a parallel increase from Rs 10.3 crores in 1955 to Rs 16 crores in 1957. In 1958, the income from tourist traffic is estimated to have gone up further to Rs 19 crores.

The rising trend in the number of tourists and the income earned from tourism points to the immense scope for attracting more of such traffic provided proper facilities were ensured to suit the requirements and tastes of the foreign visitors. It has been estimated that the country's income from this source could very well be raised to Rs 50 crores in the span of five years. The prospect is attractive enough to warrant measures that could promote the interests of the tourist industry.

Speaking at the eighth annual convention of the Travel Agents Association of India, held at Mussoorie, Mr K. C. Khanna President of the Association, listed the factors that affect the tourist industry in a deterrent way, as inadequacy of internal air services, insufficiency of hotel accommodation except in the Delhi city, and the restriction on drinking in tourist hotels etc.

Shortage of hotel accommodation, threatens to be the greatest deterrent to tourist traffic, and Mr M. S. Oberoi, President of the Hoteliers' Federation, has, in this connection pointed out that at least 9,000 more beds would be needed in hotels to cope up with the anticipated increase of 100 per cent in tourist inflow. This could be met only by providing for an outlay of Rs 20 crores, which it would be impossible to expect the hotel industry to find by itself. Mr Oberoi, has ruled out the scope for foreign participation in this venture. The Life Insurance Corporation could be a possible source for financing the expansion of the hotel industry to meet the anticipated increase in demand.

Coordination of the Airlines Corporation's activities with the needs of the tourists industry is prevented by the extreme thinness of the tourists' share in the airlines volume of traffic. However, the yearly 15 per cent increase in the facilities that is now the aim of the Indian airlines should go some way to provide greater facilities for the foreign tourists.

Mr Khanna also pointed out the inconsistency of the present restrictions imposed on Indian tourists abroad on account of shortage of foreign exchange and urged the removal of such restrictions in the interest of providing for a two-way traffic.

NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

Statistical Position of Sugar

SUGAR prices have been ruling very steady and, with the season nearing its end, it is gathered that production in the current season will be lower than last season. On the other hand, the domestic off-take is gradually increasing and, with a carry-over of 3.60 lakh tons from last year, the total quantity available amounts to about 22.36 lakh tons from which it has to provide for increased consumption and export and the balance at the beginning of the next season is not likely to be more than 1.5 lakh tons.

Sugar prices are already recording a firm trend and are likely to shoot up from August onwards when the demand is usually higher, while exports are likely to inflict a larger burden on the consumers. As despatches from the factories are running at a satisfactory level, there will be a squeeze towards the end of the present season. If 50,000 tons of mill sugar are exported, the trade estimates that a stock of only 80,000 tons will be left at the end of the current season against 3.36 lakh tons brought in from the 1957-58 season.

Trade stocks have already fallen to a low ebb and hence this buffer will be inadequate. It is almost certain, therefore, that the Government will find it difficult to maintain the releases at their present levels. In fact, a section of the industry feels that the supply position will tend to be precarious from August onwards when the demand is usually higher. It is, therefore, feared that supplies will run short and prices may increase unless vigorous measures are taken from now to ensure that the consumers get sugar at a fair price.

The statistical position of the sweet commodity indicates that exports should not be permitted. Prices have already shot up by nearly Rs 5 per bag during the past eight to ten weeks and this upward trend will be accelerated by the continued insistence on exports. Actually, there are grave fears of a sharp rise in prices much earlier if the quantity contracted for exports has to be bought from the open markets. According to some sources, the situation is such that the Government may eventually have to consider not only applying a brake on exports, but also undertaking imports. It looks as if the country is heading for a revival of rationing and imports of the commodity.

Although sugar exports got off to a good start this year, the outlook is far from encouraging in view of the persistent fall in prices of sugar in the world market due to excessive supplies.

The present price of sugar in the world is about Rs 350 per ton, when the f.o.b. cost of Indian sugar, even allowing for full remission of excise duties and cane cess, amount to Rs 775 per ton. Thus, the country is expected to lose about Rs 425 on the export of a ton of sugar in addition to the loss of more than Rs 340 to the Exchequer.

Meanwhile, in the Kanpur market, prices have shot up by Rs 3 per bag due to the prevailing scarcity of supplies coupled with brisk seasonal demand. Arrivals are lagging behind, as mills have exhausted their allocations against the last quota, resulting in the emergence of a sellers' market. Another factor stimulating the rise in prices is the termination of the crushing season in a majority of factories in the North. The few units, that are still working, are expected to stop operations within the next two weeks.

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Khandsari

Now that the excise duty on Khandsari sugar has been reduced, it is just possible that its supply will increase and khandsari will tend to keep down mill sugar prices. The distinction made by the Union Finance Minister between units manufacturing khandsari with the aid of sulphitation plants and those without it, while granting relief to the khandsari industry in excise duty, will be widely appreciated. The former category, which had established itself during the past two or three years, had been offering more direct competition, both in the matter of cane supplies and the marketability of its production; because of its lower cost of production and better quality. Even after taking into account the excise advantage which khandsari enjoys, there is no reason why white sugar cannot face competition.

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Gur

In the Hapur market, ready Gur prices have continued to rule steady. Arrivals, mostly from stocks and retained by the producers, are at an average of 400 to 500 maunds daily. Total arrivals, during the season which is nearing its end, are about 6.4 lakh maunds as against 3.97 lakh maunds in the previous year. Local stock is estimated at 94,000 maunds against 1.44 lakh maunds on the corresponding date of last year.

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Foodgrains

Foodgrains markets have been ruling quiet. As earlier expected, the Government of India have fixed the purchase price of wheat in the Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh at Rs 14 per maund for the average quality and the price of the inferior quality will be Re 1 less and of superior quality Re 1 to Rs 2 more per maund.

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MADRAS REVIEW

THE Andhra Pradesh Political Conference convened by the Congress Party, is an event of seemingly local significance, as compared with the all-India session of the Party. While all-India issues are taken up for discussion it is generally the internal problems of the party organisation in the State that provide the more important subjects for deliberation and discussion. In the present conditions of the Party's position and strength in the State, it is on such internal problems of organisation that the party will have to concentrate its attention.

The Party is meeting at a time, when the Congress stock has gone down not only in Andhra Pradesh but also in neighbouring States. In Madras, the recently concluded municipal elections have demonstrated the declining popularity of the Congress in the major cities such as Madras, Madurai etc. though in total number of seats captured, Congress continues to be the dominant party. In Communist Kerala, Mr Nambudiripad, would chuckle at the mere mention of Congress hopes of a return to power at the next polls. In Mysore also, the organisation has lost its old solidity, and the spectacle of Chief Ministers having had to resign because of hostility of party colleagues, indicates the existence of internal dissensions which even now do not seem to have completely ended.

In Andhra Pradesh itself, death and defection have left the party greatly lessened in strength. With

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. PB[3]59/GM[1] WS[42]A/NGP[EB]1 for supply of 756 Nos. Axle Box 7"x3 1/2" for IRS (NG) Wagon NCL, NOL, NR and NTP type as per Drg. No. 2591/62 Item A and to Specn. R-7/45. Closing date of tender is 18-5-59 at 3 P.M.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores (PB Section), South Eastern Rly., Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 5/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from the Chief Cashier, South Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 by local firms.

Firms not on the Rly's list of approved contractors must deposit in cash Rs 1520/- as earnest money with this Rly's Chief Cashier and enclose his deposit receipt together with a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate along with the tender.

GENERAL MANAGER

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Congress in Andhra

the death of the old guards like T. Prakasam, Bulusu Sambamoorthy, and Kala Venketara Rao, the Congress leadership has suffered some eclipse, while defection has done greater harm to the popularity of the Party. Though the exit of the malcontents has left the party clear of internal dissensions, this has given rise to problems of internal reorganisation of the party setup in the State.

The ignorance of the party members at the lower level, of the creed and ideology of the party was considered to be one of the serious defects standing against the growth of the party in the State. A resolution on the subject emphasised the need for preparing and distributing party literature and for training workers to carry the Congress creed to every nook and corner. Reorganisation of the Mandal Committees at the lower level is one of the means suggested for strengthening the party organisation. Constitution of Mandal committees at various levels, is also contemplated to ensure proper implementation by the administration of the orders of the Government, which as is alleged now, are being flouted by officials, at the lower level.

While the need for a membership drive has been recognised in terms of a resolution which stresses this aspect of the party's work, the party's attitude to its future prospects seem to be one of complacency which, in the light of the recent development culminating in the exit of the dissident group led by Dr Chenna Reddi seem rather premature. The local leaders who spoke at the conference seem to make light of the position and prospects of the other parties in the State and especially of the Communist party which at one time threatened the supremacy of the Congress for pre-eminence. Though the Communists have been driven to the walls in the elections conducted in 1955, the violent fluctuations of political fortunes as between the Communists and the Congress, which the two elections conducted in 1952 and 1955 have disclosed, would seem to make prospects at the next elections for either of these parties less predictable. How the move for forging a united front of the dissident socialist group, led by Mr P. V. G. Raju, of the dissident Congress group led by Dr Chenna Reddi and of the Praja party that is now smelt would affect the fortunes of the Congress is also a matter for speculation. Communist expectations of repeating the Kerala performance in Andhra Pradesh are also high.

In such circumstances, whether the political fortunes in the State could be turned in its favour by the Congress by implementing land reforms on the lines indicated by the Nagpur resolution on the subject remains to be seen. However, the local leaders would seem to

set some store by the implementation of such reforms for improving the party's position and prospects.

A major part of the proceedings of the conference was devoted to explaining the role of co-operative farming and its importance in the present context of agricultural production in the country. Almost all the leaders spoke enthusiastically on it. While Mr Sanjiva Reddi, the State's Chief Minister sought to justify co-operative farming against the disadvantages which the existence of small and tiny holdings constitutes, Mr Alluri Satyanarayana Raju, General Secretary of the Congress pointed out that co-operative farming was a reform which the Congress was pledged to take up in terms of the 1946 election manifesto of the Party. Co-operative farming was also approved by the Agrarian Reforms Committee constituted by the Congress in 1949. There was, therefore, nothing new or radical in Congress sponsoring it now. Further, there was immense scope for co-operative farming in the country and in Andhra Pradesh alone out of a total cultivable area of 113.35 lakh acres, only about 19.95 lakh acres had been brought under the plough in the course of the First Five Year Plan.

Whether the discussion on co-operative farming within Congress ranks had passed the phase of controversy, it would not be possible to say with any definiteness. In Andhra Pradesh, the reaction against the Congress resolution on co-operative farming within the Congress organisation, was led by Mr N. G. Ranga one of the old guards of the Congress party in the State. Mr Ranga's earlier outburst against co-operative farming had been followed by comparative silence which makes it rather impossible to assess the volume of opposition to it within the State. In such circumstances it is too early for the Congress to expect a favourable turn for it on the strength on the Congress programme of co-operative farming.

The only international issue to figure prominently in the proceedings was that relating to Tibet. The resolution on the subject moved by Mr M. Tirumala Rao, supported the Government of India's stand and regretted the imputation of extra territorial ambitions to India by individuals outside the country. Mr Tirumala Rao also had a fling at the Indian Communists for their lack of appreciation for the Government of India's policy on this matter. The Communist party's stand on the Tibetan crisis was also taken up for criticism by Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Congress President. While justifying the asylum granted to the Dalai Lama which was in keeping with the best traditions of the country, she explained that expression of sympathy for the Tibetans in the present crisis, did not amount to lack of friendship for China and also did

not involve a departure from the neutralist foreign policy of the country. Mrs Gandhi also stated that India's attempts to find a solution to the present Tibetan crisis was in keeping with the country's past history.

Mrs Gandhi gave a warning against the threat which the Communists constitute to the unity of the country. And as parties representing disruptive forces to the unity of the country, Mr Gandhi bracketed the Jan Sangh with the Communists, and in doing so she appears to have given an importance to the Jan Sangh as a political force in the country which even the followers of this party would find hard to believe. Except in Uttar Pradesh, where the Jan Sang is supposed to be active and somewhat strong, the party has practically little following in other States, and with its present ideology it is not likely that the party would be able to make any further headway in these other States.

For the rest, the Conference was concerned with discussing the problems which the need for economic development has brought to the fore. While the State was self-sufficient and surplus in the production of foodgrains there was scope for bringing down the cost of cultivation by raising productivity of land. In this connection, the importance of minor irrigation was emphasised and a non-official resolution on the subject urged restoration of breached tanks as well as larger allotments of funds under the Third Plan.

In the industrial field, while the progress so far made was not considered unsatisfactory, the need for developing new industries was stressed. Establishment of new units for manufacturing fertilisers, heavy and basic chemicals and newsprint as well as expansion of existing units were also urged. That the Government attaches special importance to the setting up of a fertiliser plant has been evident from the speeches of the Government spokesmen in recent weeks. The 1959-60 budget of the State Government makes a token provision for the development of the fertiliser industry and in one of his recent speeches Mr Sanjiva Reddi the State's Chief Minister stated that the Government are keenly aware of the need for early steps for setting up the factory.

A resolution on planning urged the need for a planning commission for the State to ensure balanced development. The appointment of a sub-committee of the APCC to formulate suitable proposals for the Third Plan of the State is also envisaged in the resolution.

Power generation also received attention, and the Pochampad project was mentioned as one deserving of Centre's help for early implementation. The Srisailem project another one on which hopes are placed for a substantial increase in the power supply in the State.

Indian Finance

THE PENINSULA

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

Food Policy

Dissatisfaction with the food policy of the Madras Government was expressed by the opposition members in the course of the debate on the subject which was raised by Mr V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar, leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly. Continuing rise in the prices for foodgrains in spite of recent harvests and the lack of adequate supply of paddy for the mills resulting in the closure of some of the mills were advanced as evidence of the insufficiency of the measures taken by the Government to bring the food situation under control. The inadequacy of the present machinery of control was pointed out by some of the Congress members also.

While denying the opposition charges of complacency of the Government in the midst of the food situation, Mr Bhaktavatsalam agreed that there was scope for further improvement, but at the same time pointed out that rice procurement and rice control were all that was possible in the present circumstance; and if the measures had not yielded results on the expected scale it was because of the lack of adequate response from wholesale merchants and millers. While agreeing that there was scope for bringing prices further down Mr Bhaktavatsalam pointed out that in the absence of the price control machinery instituted by the Government prices would have gone up higher than their present level.

It was also pointed out that mere increase in production did not ensure lower prices and in this connection Mr Bhaktavatsalam pointed to the high level of prices ruling in Andhra Pradesh which has a present surplus of about 6 lakh tons. Mr Bhaktavatsalam also dismissed charges of Governmental apathy to the question of State trading, pointing out that the scheme was capable of implementation only in a gradual process. And the State had not been behindhand in enforcing the preliminary steps such as licensing of dealers, fixation of price control and procurement.

Mr Bhaktavatsalam also referred to the South Food Zone and agreed that the State's interests lay in the abolition of the present arrangement and its replacement by a scheme under which very State would constitute a one by itself. Even though the Andhra Pradesh Government could seem to have similar views on the subject, non-acceptance of the proposal by the Centre leaves an alternative but to make shift with the existing set up. It is noteworthy that continuance of the zonal arrangements drew support only from the Communist members and it is apparent that

it was Kerala's interests that were uppermost in the Communist minds.

The argument for the opening of fair price shops advanced by some members found no support from the Minister, it being pointed out that there was no need for adding to their existing number in the present conditions of supply and prices.

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Electricity in Mysore

One of the major problems confronting Mysore in the march towards further industrial development is shortage of power supplies. Though not as acute as it once was, the situation in regard to availability of power for industrial units is far from satisfactory, and calls for efforts for more rapid development of the power potentials of the State. Unlike the neighbouring States of Madras and Andhra Pradesh which have, besides hydro-electric sources, thermal sources of power also in the Neyveli lignite project and the Singerei collieries respectively, Mysore has to depend mainly on hydro-electric sources for feeding her industries. The State has, however, a few major power projects under implementation which could ensure power supply adequate for a substantial rate of industrial development to be sustained. The Sharavathi Project which has already been taken up is one of such major schemes under implementation. The progress of this project has been hindered by difficulties about securing the needed foreign exchange. The inclusion of this project under the Second Plan should ensure completion of the project earlier than originally envisaged.

However, the complaint was made in the course of the discussion of the budget estimates of the Mysore Electricity Board that the Government had not laid sufficient emphasis on electricity schemes in the Second Plan. The slow progress of work in connection with the Sharavathi project was another point of criticism against Government policy in the field of industrial power. In this connection it is pertinent to note that Mysore has been lagging behind most other States in the matter of expenditure on the Second Plan and has one of the lowest averages. The problems created by the State's reorganisation scheme are considered to have interfered with the progress of expenditure on the Second Plan. That individual projects should have shared in the general slow down of expenditure and activity is therefore understandable.

However the good work by the State Electricity Board was commended and if the Board could not show better results it was because of the inability of the State Government to render adequate assistance to the Board. The fact that the Board was incurring losses in some of its activities and especially in the supply of power to irrigation pumpsets, was made the ground for the argument that the State Government should meet

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

Sharp Fall in Rubber Production

ACCORDING to the figures released by the Rubber Board, the production of Rubber has shown a sharp decline to 952 tonnes in February from 2,323 tonnes in the previous month. The increase in consumption from 2,866 tonnes to 2,922 tonnes is fully reflected in the stock figures. Stocks with the estates and dealers, as on the 28th February 1959, are shown at only 4,592 tonnes against 5,950 tonnes. Stocks with the manufacturers, on the same date, are only slightly higher at 5,846 tonnes against 5,765 tonnes in the previous month.

The opening stock, as on the 1st February 1959, was 11,716 tonnes and, adding the production of 952 tonnes and imports of 693 tonnes, there is a total availability of 13,360 tonnes. Deducting the consumption of 2,922 tonnes, stocks with the estates, dealers and the manufacturers amount to 10,438 tonnes. Stock of synthetic rubber is reported at 751 tonnes. Thus, there is now a total stock of 11,189 tonnes.

Coffee

With the continued dry weather in the coffee-growing tracts of Mysore, Coorg and the South, the prospects of a 50,000-ton coffee crop are said to be receding. The planters in these regions have been sorely disturbed by the absence of showers since March last. Doubts are even expressed whether this country can spare a sizable quantity of coffee for export during this season.

Meanwhile, the internal offtake has shown broadening signs, the quantity lifted in March being higher at 2,505 tons as compared with 2,022 tons for the corresponding month of last year. This brings the total internal offtake, for the first quarter of this year, to 7,478 tons, representing a rise of nearly 5 per cent over the figure for the corresponding quarter of last year. Out of the export allocation of 14,494 tons from the 1958-59 crop, only 4,685 tons are estimated to have been sold, including 1,100 tons sold direct by the Indian Coffee Board to West Germany.

Groundnut

Despite the efforts of the Forward Markets Commission to check

such losses incurred by the Board by subsidising such supplies. The suggestion was not found acceptable by the Minister in charge of Electricity, who, however assured that the Government would try to create the atmosphere whereby the Board could avoid incurring such losses.

the rising trend by imposing special margins, prices in the Madras Groundnut market displayed a firmer tendency, thanks to the rise in the internal price levels against exports. Arrivals have shown a distinct improvement and are about 325 tons. The rates for the summer crop and superior oil-quality seed have improved by about Rs 4 to Rs 182 and Rs 187 per candy respectively. In view of the high prices, business done is reported to be small as crushers are unwilling to operate.

In the Groundnut Oil section, the rate for the ready position has moved up to Rs 363 per candy from Rs 352. There has been a steady demand for oil from Andhra and Calcutta parties. Business is, however, restricted as sellers remain rather reserved in their ideas of prices.

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Hides and Skins

In the Madras Tanned Hides market, arrivals of Cow hides were on the same level as in the previous week and there was a fair clearance. Arrivals of Buff hides were moderate and there was a steady clearance at unchanged levels. In the Calf section, there was no change except in the case of prices, which have recorded a further increase of 50 NP per pound.

On the export front, trading is restricted in the absence of enquiry from the UK. Dressers in London are stated to be nervous to operate for forward at current prices. They have stated that prices must decline by at least 6d in the first instance to make business workable. In general, buyers seem to be interested only in prices much lower than the sellers' asking prices.

However, in the Calf section, prices are ruling higher. One or two stray transactions are reported in 2/2 1/2 lbs at 90d.

In the Tanned Skins section, arrivals of sheep skins are moderate. There are reports that tanners are holding back supplies in anticipation of a further rise in prices. There are no features in the Goat section.

On the export front, prime Goat skins, particularly 8/9 lbs and 11/12 lbs; are reported to have secured an advance of 6d to 9d during the week. In sheep skins, the market continues to be excited and erratic prices are quoted for common and middle classes. In other qualities, the market is higher by 6d to 1sh with restricted enquiry for runs and fifths.

The market for Raw Hides is ruling firm, thanks to small supplies and the sustained buying by E. I. Kip tanners.

The Raw Skins market is also ruling firm with prices recording a rise of Rs 25 per 100 skins.

Reports from London state that, at the auction to be held on the 4th May, offerings will be about 60,000 goat skins and 210,000 sheep skins.

Bengal Coal Company Limited

Increase in Raisings

Dividend Maintained at 17½ per cent

Mr N. Stenhouse, on future problems

Presiding at the Annual General Meeting of the Bengal Coal Company Limited, (Managing Agents: Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.) held on 29th April, 1959 at the Registered Office of the company, 8, Clive Row, Calcutta, the Chairman, Mr N. Stenhouse, said:—

Gentlemen,

You will have seen from the Directors' Report for the year ended 31st October, 1958 that there was an increase in the total raisings from 2,801,164 tons to 2,862,170 tons and an increase of some Rs. 5 lakhs in the gross profit. Your Directors have recommended a final dividend which will maintain the annual distribution on the Ordinary Capital of the Company at Rs. 17.50 per share; this, however, represents only 5.82% on the capital employed in the undertaking. Provision for Wealth and other Taxes totals Rs. 51 lakhs—a heavy burden and over 68% of the Company's profit for the year, and nearly three times the aggregate of the dividends paid or recommended on the Preference and Ordinary Shares. In the case of a major unit in an expanding industry such as Coal, the constant strain on the Company's finances occasioned by Capital Expenditure required for development and, what is equally important, to increase the safety and efficiency of your collieries, as also amenities to labour, is indeed a serious matter. You will observe that although the net balance on the Company's Block Account has increased by nearly Rs. 16 lakhs, the Company has been able to provide by transfers to Reserve a net amount of Rs. 7 lakhs only.

The year under review was clouded by the very serious accident on 19th February, 1958, at Chinakuri 1 and 2 Pits Colliery. The Court of Inquiry appointed by Government concluded its work after detailed investigations which extended over a period of five months and, as a summary of the Court's findings, I would like to repeat what the Board stated in their Annual Report to shareholders:

"The conclusions arrived at by the Court were to the effect that shortly before the actual explosion there was an outburst of methane gas from a splinter seam below the main Disergan seam. An outburst of this magnitude had not previously occurred in India but was known to have taken place in other countries. The Court was not, however, able to establish definitely the cause of the ignition which resulted in the explosion. What did appear certain, however, was that the vast majority of the miners who lost their lives so tragically were asphyxiated by the original outburst

of gas before the explosion took place."

These then were the basic findings of the Court on this most unfortunate disaster which caused the death of 176 fine men under such tragic circumstances.

The Report of the Court of Inquiry has received considerable publicity in the Press and has been the subject of much discussion in Parliament. Whilst welcoming constructive suggestions arising out of the recommendations in the Report, I am sure that I am voicing the thoughts of you all when I decry the biased and, indeed, vicious criticism which has emanated so freely from certain quarters as a result of the published Report. For instance, the accusation that the Company should have concealed the number of the unfortunate victims of the accident is completely abhorrent to us. It has been our policy throughout to place before the Court of Inquiry and the officials all the facts and information available to us, all members of our staff were instructed to co-operate in every way in the investigation, and the assistance rendered by the Company was duly acknowledged in the Report. Is it too much to hope that these fantastic allegations will now cease? Their continuance can only have the effect of lowering the morale of all those in the coal fields who bear heavy responsibilities connected with the industry, whether they be in the Public or the Private Sector. Such persons should be encouraged in their endeavours to produce, with due regard to safety, the coal so vitally required by the country, and they should not be subjected to such a persistent campaign of destructive criticism.

We welcome any detailed study of the recommendations put forward by the Court which can assist the industry in overcoming the many problems connected with deep and gassy mines, and in fact these recommendations were considered at the second of a series of Official Safety Conferences held early this year. It must be remembered that much of the high grade coal required in the Third and subsequent Plans will have to be mined from deep and gassy seams, and all investigations directed towards the reduction of the inherent hazards must receive the support and encouragement of the whole country. We also look forward to the completion of the

Mining Research Station, whose primary responsibility it will be to investigate these matters.

It may not generally be known that there are only three collieries in India which have shafts sunk to a depth of over 1,400 feet; these three large collieries are owned and operated by your Company. This will come as a surprise to those who may have recently read about a reference in the Lok Sabha to the enormous losses being incurred by certain of the State collieries, and to the statement that this was due to the fact that these State collieries continue to work deep and difficult seams, whereas the Private Sector operate "only those mines where the working conditions are easy". The three collieries to which I have referred are certainly not easy to work; they have deep shafts; they have the hazard of gas to contend with; and their operating costs are high.

It may not be out of place to mention that there appears to be considerable misunderstanding in certain quarters regarding ownership of some of the large Indian coal companies. In the case of Bengal Coal Co., Ltd., just over 93 per cent of the issued share capital is held by shareholders resident in India, and of the total number of 1,573 shareholders, as many as 1,320 hold not more than 50 shares each. It will therefore be seen that your Company has its roots in India and that its shareholding is indeed widely spread.

Labour: Last year my predecessor referred to the problem of inter-Union rivalry. Although during the year under review there have been no major disputes or stoppages at any of your collieries, the uneasy truce continues. There is still much room for the expansion of enlightened Union leadership directed towards the best interests of the miners. It is only by the effective working of genuine and constructive Unions in the Coalfields area, which has aptly been called the Ruhr of India, that the Coal and other major industries there will be able to make their full contribution to the national interests, and it is to be hoped that responsible leaders in the labour field will soon appreciate this fact.

Welfare: Considerable progress has been made in the construction of Workers' quarters at your collieries under the auspices of the excellent scheme of the Coal Mines

Housing Board, and this work is receiving top priority. We are completing 908 houses during the first year of the scheme, and it is our intention to construct 850 more quarters during the coming year. Much has been heard of the Central schemes for the supply of water in the Raniganj Coalfields but, while these schemes may be admirable when completed they are still in the discussion stage. Shortage of good water is one of the main problems experienced at the majority of collieries, and we are therefore undertaking extensive projects for the purification and supply of water at all your large collieries. The first of such major projects, costing Rs. 2 lakhs, at Seetalpur colliery has already proved a great success, and others are now being completed. These are, we feel, very real and practical ways of improving the living conditions of the miners. Also, as an indication of the improvement in the earnings of the Company's workers, it may interest you to know that, since 1956, the total amount paid to them has increased by Rs. 108 lakhs—55% while the number of employees remains virtually the same.

Price Revision: The Chairmen of the three Associations of coal producers, in their annual speeches delivered during recent weeks, have referred in no uncertain terms to the necessity for an immediate and adequate price increase, and I fully endorse all that has been said on this subject by these prominent spokesmen of the industry. Although the Bengal Coal Co., Ltd., is still operating on a profitable basis, the main reason for this is the increase in raisings—mainly at the mechanised collieries. It is, however, impossible to overlook the fact that costs are continuing to increase, not only due to higher prices for stores and equipment, but also because of the more advanced safety measures which are being introduced. Your Company is a large company and therefore can to a certain extent carry the burden of the losses which some of its collieries incur. Indeed, 14 of these collieries which produced over 1½ million tons during the year made either actual losses or only small profits.

Sandstowing: You may have noticed from the Accounts that the Company has had to bear a difference of over Rs. 9 lakhs between the cost of sandstowing at your collieries and the quantum of assistance received from the Coal Board. Three additional collieries will be stowing during the current year and the overall cost to the Company will thus, I fear, be very much greater in future. This is a very real contribution not only towards safety in our gassy mines but also to ensure maximum extraction from the high quality seams. We therefore welcome the

May 2, 1959

recent announcement that the quantum of assistance towards stowing by the Coal Board is being increased, albeit by the inadequate amount of 3 annas per ton of sand stowed hydraulically.

Railways: No speech from this Chair or at any similar meeting connected with the Coal Industry can be complete without a reference to rail transport. As always, we continue to have difficulty in getting sufficient wagons to keep stocks at collieries down to reasonable levels, and this subject has already been amply dealt with in recent speeches connected with the industry. I must, however, in all fairness thank the Eastern Railway for their efforts in assisting the large portion of the industry which they serve. Wagon offerings on the Eastern Railway during the year have shown a gratifying increase over the previous year's figures, and this Railway has also appreciated what, in the eyes of the Coal Industry, should be one of the main functions of the Railways: the provision of sufficient siding and pilot capacity at those collieries which are actually producing increasing quantities of coal.

Exports: I am glad to be able to say that more encouragement has been given during the past year to the export of coal but, as your Chairman said last year, it will take some time to repair the damage occasioned by official apathy in the past. We are vigorously pursuing all possible outlets and potential markets, and I would like to mention particularly the fact that we have regained the 1959 Contract for the entire requirements of the Ceylon Government Railways, which contract was shared equally with China during the previous year.

Staff: The Company has always owed a great deal to its senior staff working in the coalfields, but there can seldom have been a more trying year than 1958. Your Chief Mining Engineer, Mr. Rosser, and his staff have had to face the considerable additional strain occasioned by the aftermath of the Chinakuri explosion and the Inquiry, and it is to their credit that they have not only coped with this and brought Chinakuri back into production, but have also been able to proceed with the development plans at your other collieries. Mr. Rosser is with us this morning and I know that it will be your wish that I should express to him, and through him to all members of the coalfields staff, our very great appreciation of their excellent work.

I do not suppose that there is any one here today who will remember the time when, in October, 1908, Andrew Yule & Company were first appointed Managing Agents of your Company. It has been my great privilege to address you today on the completion of the 50th year of this association.

This does not purport to be a record of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting.

The Bangalore Woollen, Cotton & Silk Mills Company, Limited

Severe Competition in Export Markets

Satisfactory Results Despite Adverse Factors

Improved Results in Woollen Section

Statement of Mr E. F. G. Hunter, the Chairman

Presiding at the Seventy-sixth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held at the Registered Office of the Company, Agharam Road, Bangalore City, on Wednesday the 29th April 1959, Mr. E. F. G. Hunter, said:

Gentlemen,

The Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1958 having been in your hands for the prescribed period, I propose, with your permission, to adopt the usual procedure and to take them as read.

1958 was yet another difficult year for the industry, and more Mills closed; while shift working had to be reduced in others. The industry's total production fell by nearly 400 million yards, being partly offset by the lower quantity exported, so that the reduction in stocks at the end of December was not as great as it would have been if exports had been maintained at the 1957 level.

During the year under review, world trade in textiles continued to shrink, and as many countries, especially cotton producing countries, have in recent years installed weaving and spinning equipment, competition in export markets became more severe. However, your Company was able to ship overseas goods to the value of nearly Rs. 20 lacs. In recent months, restrictions on the import of foreign cotton has resulted in an increased demand for indigenous cotton. This has forced prices of Indian cotton upwards and has had the unfortunate effect of enhancing the cost of the qualities that India traditionally exports.

Although the domestic market conditions continued to be difficult, your Company was able to increase its sales of cloth and to avoid any material increase in closing stocks. There is no doubt that the reduction in excise duties in 1957 and in March and July, 1958, assisted Mills to reduce their stocks and to market their products at more attractive prices. While these reductions were welcome, the cost of raw materials, stores, machinery parts and dearness allowance continued to rise. The satisfactory results achieved despite these adverse factors, reflect the value of your Company's distribution organisation.

Turning to the Woollen Section, lower prices ruled for imported wool in consequence of reduced activity in overseas manufacturing centres. This unexpected benefit enabled that part of the woollen section using imported wool, to show improved results compared with the previous year. However, it became apparent that it was no longer economic to continue to manufacture coarse qualities and towards the end of the year, production in this section was curtailed. This development, although discouraging to your Company, reflects the rising standards of living throughout the country in that those who used to be content with coarse woollen products, now demand something better. It is unfortunate that this natural desire by consumers for better articles comes at a time when foreign exchange is limited because raw wool for the finer qualities has to be imported.

It is your Company's policy to continue to produce a range of woollen goods that meets the public's exacting demands, consonant with the quantity of wool that can be purchased with the import licences at their disposal. In this context, I am pleased to inform you that there is some hope that the Government of India will issue wool licences for a 12-month period instead of for 6 months; this will give Mills greater latitude and more time in which to effect purchases. It is hoped that sufficient licences will be issued to enable the Fine Woollen Section to work at full capacity during the current year.

In the Spun Silk Section, production has once more declined due to lack of import licences for spun silk. It is also disheartening that the only supplier of indigenous spun silk has recently ceased operations. Unless, therefore, supplies are resumed, this Section may have to close down on the exhaustion of present stocks. With regard to the Filature Silk Section, however, I am glad to report that Government is aware of the need to improve the quality of indigenous filature silk, but only insistence by the public on higher standards will really provide the incentive. Although I am sure there will always be a market for high quality filature silk goods, there is no doubt that materials manufactured

from man made fibres are making considerable headway.

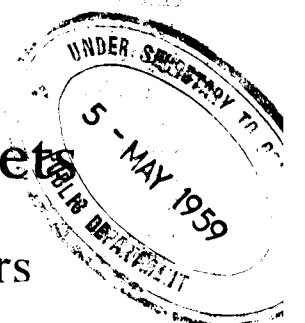
Cotswol, our popular Union Cloth, continued to find a ready sale and there is no doubt that it has now established for itself a market of its own amongst discriminating consumers throughout the country. The sale of the heavier cloth—Angola—is making progress and I am pleased to inform you that your Company continues to supply Anglo in considerable quantities to the Armed Forces.

The water supply position at the Mill is still serious. In my opinion the needs of your Company, which is one of the oldest and largest consumers in Bangalore, should receive more sympathetic and generous treatment from the Corporation, particularly as your Company employs directly and indirectly a large number of Bangalore citizens. Your company has done its best to assist itself by sinking bore wells but this water is not entirely suitable for processing purposes. With the object of improving this source of supply, plans have been made to treat the bore well water but we shall always require large quantities from the Corporation.

Your Company's programme for rehabilitation and replacement of machinery continues to be retarded by the difficulty in obtaining import licences for plant and spare parts not yet manufactured in the country although, in view of the shortage of foreign exchange and the demands of other Mills, I cannot say that we have been treated ungenerously.

Last year, Mr. E. J. M. Leigh referred to long discussions and negotiations with the Labour Association and I am pleased to record that there has been a considerable improvement in relationship between the Labour Association and the Management. Whilst the Compromise Agreement which we have been negotiating with them for many months is not yet signed, I am happy to say that discussions have been carried on in a very cordial atmosphere with the spirit of give and take ever present. Provided the same reasonable attitude is continued by both parties, final agreement should not long be delayed.

Shareholders will be interested to know that during the year an



agreement was reached between the Company and the Staff Association, covering wages, terms and conditions of service, etc., of the monthly paid staff.

Besides direct payments by way of wages, bonus, dearness and other allowances, employees benefit from substantial expenditure on welfare activities, and during the year another 72 work-people's houses were completed and occupied.

Turning to the Accounts, I would like to draw your attention to the figure of sales given in the Profit and Loss Account which at

Rs. 5,54,18,535/- represents a record for your Company.

The withdrawal of the allowance for extra normal depreciation which is one reason for the higher provision for taxation, is not of importance to your Company as the effect of the allowance was only to defer taxation. An appropriate provision has been made by your Company in previous years to meet the liability in respect of this allowance. The improved profits made it possible for your Directors to allocate Rs. 6 lacs to the General Reserve, which allocation will assist

in financing our capital expenditure programme. Your Directors were also able to provide Rs. 2,50,000/- for Workpeople's housing.

The liability of the Workpeople's and Employees' Provident Funds as at 31st December, 1958 amounted to Rs. 85,63,207 and Rs. 4,40,343 respectively; corresponding amounts have been invested in Trustee Securities and these are held by the Trustees of the Funds.

It gives me great pleasure to record our thanks for the valuable services which have been rendered

to your Company by the Managing Agents. No commentary on your Company's activities during 1958 would be complete unless I were also to record our appreciation of the continued loyal and devoted services to the Company by the Mill Manager and his staff. Our thanks are also due to the employees for their contribution to the successful results for the Company during the year under review.

Note.—This document does not purport to be a report of the proceedings of the General Meeting.

Indian Aluminium Company Limited

Chairman Reviews Record Year

The following is an abbreviated version of the address delivered by Mr K. C. Mahindra, Chairman, Indian Aluminium Company, Limited, at the Annual General Meeting of the Company held at Calcutta on 27th April 1959:

The Directors' report submitted to you along with the audited accounts for the year 1958 gives you the factual background of record activity in the operations of the Company. Production of bauxite ore and alumina, of primary ingots and rolled products reached new high levels, as also sales of own and agency products.

Since our last meeting the Company has passed an important milestone in its history. Our Hirakud smelter started operations on the sixth of January this year and it is a measure of the eminently successful start-up that in February aluminium production at the plant attained its rated capacity of 10,000 tons per annum. There is reason for additional pride and satisfaction in that this smelter costing nearly Rs. 5 crores was built largely by the Company's Indian technicians. We took care in providing for highly skilled supervision from Canada for a short period during the concluding phase. That all the smelter pots have functioned without interruption, since the start-up, and functioned efficiently speaks well of the technical proficiency and care and skill devoted during the construction and initial operating stages. And our Canadian friends tell us that to have operated without break during the initial period and to have reached the capacity output within two months is a record achievement.

The Company is now a significant producer of the metal with an annual production rate of nearly 16,000 tons of aluminium. The members of this Company can justly take pride in this achievement and the contribution it makes to strengthening the foundations of the country's economy.

Turning to the financial accounts for 1958, you will notice that a sum of Rs. 11.1 lakhs has been transferred to Development Rebate Reserve—a statutory requirement if the Company wishes to avail of

certain tax concessions in respect of new plant and machinery. The allocation for 1958 related principally to the additional plant at Muri where production facilities have been increased to 18,000 tons of alumina per year. For 1959 the Development Rebate Reserve will be correspondingly high because of the new installation at Hirakud. A further amount of Rs. 60 lakhs has been provided for current taxes. While gross profits show a healthy corresponding increase, corporate taxation absorbs over 55% more than it did last year. Because of these heavy deductions, the net profit was reduced to Rs. 36.6 lakhs in 1958, which still is an improvement on the previous year.

The higher rate of production and the resulting increase in total profits enables and justifies a slightly higher dividend on ordinary shares than that declared for 1957. At the present time, however, when the Company is engaged in an expansion programme of considerable magnitude and the effect of annual changes in tax measures on our finances cannot be accurately foreseen, your Directors feel that it would be prudent to conserve cash resources somewhat and yet meet the legitimate expectation of a higher dividend. We have therefore recommended a dividend of 7% on the ordinary share capital and I trust this will meet with your approval.

For private enterprises such as ours, it is the profits we make and the cash the shareholders receive in dividends which determine whether or not the Company will continue to attract the capital needed for expansion of the industry. With the completion of the Hirakud Smelter we are entering the second stage of expansion—the Hirakud smelter to 20,000 tons, the Muri alumina plant sufficient to meet the requirements of both the Hirakud and Alupuram smelters and the provision of requisite additional fabrication facilities. The implementation of these plans will require considerable funds from internal as well as external sources and our ability to obtain

them will be influenced greatly by the policies of the Government.

As shareholders will probably have read, the Chief Minister of Orissa announced at the formal opening of our Hirakud smelter on 12th February, 1959 that the electric power required to expand the smelter to 20,000 tons capacity will be made available to us in two years' time. In the light of this announcement, we have been actively pursuing our negotiations with the Orissa Government and hope that a satisfactory power contract will soon be concluded permitting us to proceed with the expansion.

Keeping in view the needs of our expanding business and its complexity, we have during the past year sent a number of our employees for technical and administrative training in North America and Europe. This training has been provided by the subsidiary companies of our Canadian shareholder, Aluminium Limited. We have also continued to receive their assistance by the loan of some of their specialists for various assignments in our Company. These facilities, as you will appreciate, represent a valuable asset to the Company and enable it to maintain its technological leadership in the Indian aluminium industry.

It has been customary with me to utilise this occasion to offer a few personal comments on the economic questions raised during the past twelve months, to take stock of the prevailing moods and submit for critical appraisal a suggestion or two. Thus, I made an unusual suggestion last year, namely that a taxpayer may be permitted to "invest" 10% of the tax amounts due from him in soil improvements and soil productivity in the locality of his choice and in the manner he considered most effective. This suggestion was novel and met with no response. Yet if I repeat it with some variation it is in the belief that it is paramount for the non-farming citizen not merely to know the complex agricultural problems facing our country, but to learn to know how to help

in reaching practical solutions. The variation is in the line that joint stock manufacturing units may be permitted to "adopt" a village or cluster of villages and in co-operation and consultation with the local authorities as well as the Community Development officers make itself responsible for the economy and health of the village or group of villages so adopted. Expenditure of the corporation on this account, duly checked and certified, may be treated as a business expense for taxation purposes. I regard it as of growing importance that the people engaged in the development of industries should get mixed up somehow and in some manner actively with village economies.

Joint co-operative farming proposals as enunciated by the Congress Party and now supported in a generalised manner by the Lok Sabha have evoked contrary and highly surcharged emotions. Criticisms, appraisals, appreciations of fundamental problems are within the rights of democratic people but the controversies which have raged round the joint farming proposals have reached the nadir of bickering and bathos and reveal the alleged essentially Indian capacity for sustained confusion. The political and intellectual opponents of the proposals see in them the fatal approaches to a totalitarian system, for to them coercion is implicit and extinction of individual identity and proprietorship inevitable. Yet they seem to ignore the urges behind land reform which aim to correct a situation which has made the agriculturist a veritable serf and a situation disturbing and explosive enough to demand immediate attention. The advocates on the other hand refuse to be daunted by economic equations composed entirely of variables and acclaim the support of many economists and operators in statistics.

It is confusing for a lay citizen to read on the one hand, a distinguished economist (who perhaps has never been near a farm) affirm that co-operative farming would enable Government to provide employment to the unemployed and the under-employed in the villages, and on the other, to listen to a practical agriculturist

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land-owner who states categorically that joint farming means surplus hands, that if pooling takes place some people will be thrown out of work—they will become absentee landowners. Joint farming is proposed for increasing production—yet the same enthusiastic economist proclaims that the smaller the holding, the larger the production per acre. Amidst such confusion of advice one can only paraphrase the old English adage: "if you consult a doctor, nothing is wholesome; if you consult the soldiers nothing is safe"—and say in modern parlance that if you consult the economists, nothing would remain economic.

I am conscious of the fact that what would make economic sense often makes political nonsense and that while continuation of large one-unit farms owned by a single individual or family would make for increased production rapidly, given the necessary assistance by way of better seeds, fertilizers, irrigation water and mechanised power, there may be gained larger social satisfaction if the ownership was broken up and land distributed to tillers.

The basic problem however remains—the problem of how to release and guide the energies of the millions now locked up in the rural subsistence economy. The joint farming Co-operatives aim to meet this challenge. We should recognise the psychological as well as the emotional implications of the proposals, but for practical ends one does not see in the villages either the democratic interplay of cohesive forces or the emotional appeals of sustaining faiths and credo. It is therefore going to be

a long, long process and a most expensive one if the country is to be covered with joint co-operatives at all levels of ownership, tilling, production, marketing and credit within a short period. It is questionable if the individual owner of a small plot of land would voluntarily agree to join the pool, when he knows he may have no work to do and would hereafter depend upon the toils of others. A Japanese proverb is apt: "Nobody is more stupid than the man who allows his pot to be stolen on a moonlit night".

In statecraft one pursues not what is most desirable, but what is best attainable in the shortest time. Discussions on the platform, in Parliament and in the press have been free and uncurbed; it is good to see our Prime Minister lashing at the critics of the joint co-operative farming proposals and inviting a better alternative course. Without being critical of the ultimate of the socialist ideal of a co-operative commonwealth, I can visualise the immense difficulties in formulating the details of a practical programme and then in executing and administering the same with speed and determination.

I venture to suggest an alternative which will not disrupt the course of social reform and does not conflict with any ideological acceptances. The aim is to increase agricultural productivity per acre and per man in as short a period as possible. I suggest that agriculture be declared an "Industry" under the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act of 1951 and henceforth be treated as such in Government thinking. That India imported about Rs. 1200 crores

worth of food grains during the last ten years is a most harrowing fact. The record of handling of our food problem both at the Centre and at the States level has not hitherto been bright—on the contrary, the various survey reports confirm that there has been a considerable amount of confusion and muddle over this problem. Throw open the land for massive and intensive development with the one and sole end-purpose of increased production and increased productivity per acre. Scientific aggregation of culturable areas, mechanisation, technology, experience and co-ordination should override, at any rate for the next 20 years, demands for factionising of land.

The inclusion of agriculture under the 1951 Act would mean that invitation is given to farmers and others to apply for a licence to set up agronomical estates for economic production. The size, the location, the crop selected, the financial structure, employment factor—these would receive the scrutiny of the agricultural Development Wing before a licence is granted. It may be in accord with the accepted social principles that only leasehold rights be granted to the applicants and for a period of say 40/50 years only; it will be in accord with the country's needs that the programme of cultivation be got under way as soon as possible. The 1951 Act contains sufficient powers for the Government to control production and prices and direct distribution channels, and take over in the event of mismanagement. At the start, the experiment may be confined to regions where "new" water

goes, to gramdan villages and newly reclaimed colonies where betterment levies can be openly accepted. A success will serve as a signal example to others who are shy of paying today for something which they are not sure will yield better fortune. As the estates will remain leasehold and safeguarding provisions can be evolved for the benefit of the workers employed, there can arise no conflict with the concept of joint co-operative farming; in fact if a joint stock company promotes the estates, the gradual development of shares of the company to the workers on the estate is possible and may be considered desirable, thereby ultimately leading to the estate being substantially owned by the workers in joint title. Government may then consider converting the leasehold into a freehold co-operatively held by the workers of soil.

Since our last meeting, Mr. W. A. Russel resigned from the Board on his departure from India. Mr. Russel served as a Director for five years and I would like to express, on your behalf and mine, our appreciation of the services he rendered to the Company. I am sure all of you would also like to join me in the praise which is due to the Management and employees of the Company for the notable achievements to which I referred earlier. Their sustained effort has largely been responsible for the progress and on them we depend to further enhance the stature of the Company in the years ahead.

(Note: This does not purport to be a record of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting.)



Sizable Gains on Balance

Watch-Dog Writes:

STOCK markets have generally displayed a steady to firm undertone during the week under review. In contrast to the dull conditions that prevailed last week, there is a significant flutter in the prices of a few chosen active counters, thanks to the emergence of bull support. But, activity remains rather restricted due to the cautious attitude adopted by the operators.

With the speculative issues encountering good support at improved levels, cheerful conditions prevailed on the Calcutta Stock Exchange.

A few bright spots highlighted trading on the Bombay Stock Exchange.

On the Madras Stock Exchange, there was a broadening of activity, bright spots being provided by the Planting and the Textile sections. Wall Street closed barely steady.

Calcutta

Calcutta, Friday Evening.

IN refreshing contrast to the mild reaction noted last week, the local Stock Exchange presented a cheerful appearance during the week under report when prices in almost all sections staged a smart recovery under the lead of the speculative issues. The market opened with a measure of steadiness. Although activity was not so brisk, the tendency was good due to expectations of tax concessions. In this respect, the Finance Minister's clarification, that he would consider the question of giving tax relief in respect of dividends declared out of past reserves as also of subsidiary companies, provided some comfort to the market circles. The news of the Government having granted the licence to the Indian Iron & Steel Company to export pig iron to Japan and of the proposed deal with the same country for the supply of metallurgical coal was also a contributory factor.

The Gilt-edged market continued to remain dull. Institutional support

was lacking due to difficult monetary conditions and, on small offerings, prices tended to ease slightly. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan opened lower at Rs 73.90 and, after improving to Rs 74.30, receded again at the close to Rs 73.94.

Despite quieter advices from the jute goods market, Jute shares remained generally steady although price movements were confined to a narrow range. It was believed that the industry would be able to face competition in overseas markets, at least so long as the present advantages would continue, although some operators seemed to be worried over the continued lack of foreign enquiry. Anglo-India changed hands at Rs 240 to Rs 244; Howrah at Rs 24.50 to Rs 24.75; India at Rs 16.00 to Rs 16.31; Kamarahatty at Rs 203 to Rs 210; National at Rs 24.37 to Rs 24.50 and New Central at Rs 14.69 to Rs 15.37. Belvedere hardened to Rs 170 from Rs 166 following the announcement of a dividend of Rs 5 per Ordinary share for 1958 as against nil in the previous year.

Thanks to the proposed deal for the supply of 500,000 tons of metallurgical coal to Japan, Coal shares, especially of those companies producing this variety of coal, firmed up from last levels. Equitable were wanted upto Rs 31.56 from Rs 31.25,

while Bengal remained firm at Rs 317. Central India moved between Rs 7.94 and Rs 8.25 and Western Bengal between Rs 6.44 and Rs 6.69, to close finally at Rs 8.06 and Rs 6.55 respectively. Burrakur fluctuated rather erratically between Rs 18.44 and Rs 18.75 on alternate buying and selling, to finish at Rs 18.62.

The Textile section gave an encouraging performance on reports of the improved conditions prevailing in the cloth market and the expectation of better working results for the current year. Elgins were taken upto Rs 14.87 from a low of Rs 14.19 and Kesoram upto Rs 14.37 from Rs 13.31. Jayshree and New Victoria moved narrowly around Rs 8.81 and Rs 1.59 respectively.

Although Tea shares remained early in the week on reports that no more concession would be granted to the industry, selected scrips came in for good support at improved levels on the belief that the dividends of these companies might be higher for 1958 than for 1957. Prominent amongst these were Baghmari changing hands at Rs 22.25 to Rs 22.56; Grob "A" at Rs 31.50 to Rs 31.81; Hasimara at Rs 23.25 to Rs 23.87; Hantapara at Rs 110 to Rs 120; Jayshree at Rs 12.62 to Rs 12.95; Methoni at Rs 22.31 to Rs 23.25 and Tezpur at Rs 16.25 to Rs 16.50.

Sugar shares were rather quiet with prices developing a slightly reactionary tendency. It was felt that the proposed concessions to the Khandasari units might make no material difference to the organised sector. The only firm feature was Carew, having sustained support up to Rs 9.12 from Rs 9.00. Darbhanga were, however, on offer at Rs 19.75 and Dyer Meakin at Rs 15.25 against Rs 21.12 and Rs 16.00 respectively.

In the Engineering section, price movements were mostly influenced by the speculative activity in Indian Irons which, in turn, were subjected to heavy bull activity on reports of the Government having granted licence to the Indian Iron & Steel Company for the export of pig iron to Japan. Against the week-end closing of Rs 24.07, Indian Irons opened steady at Rs 24.10 and gradually advanced to Rs 24.56, to finish the week at Rs 24.47. In sympathy, TEXMACO were taken up to Rs 25.95 and Burn upto Rs 453, to close finally at Rs 25.70 and Rs 450 respectively on profit-taking. Lack of fresh support caused Jessop to be marked back to Rs 32.50 from Rs 33.50 and Guest, Keen, Williams to Rs 37.75 from Rs 39.50. Marshalls changed hands at Rs 6.19 to Rs 6.31; Indian Galvanizing at Rs 16.69 to Rs 16.75 and Kumardhubi at Rs 9.75 to Rs 9.81.

Miscellaneous issues moved with the general trend of the market. Arkali Chemicals were keenly sought after upto Rs 22.69 from Rs 22.37 following the reports that the company's polythene project would start working early next month.

Orissa Minerals was a very firm feature at Rs 38 on the belief that the production of iron ores might increase in view of the possible demand for the Government steel plants. Orient Paper were taken up to Rs 37.30 from a low of Rs 36.65 (Rs 37.00); Indian Cable upto Rs 32.62 from Rs 32.31 (Rs 32.37); Indian Aluminium upto Rs 22.44 x.d. from Rs 22 x.d. (Rs 22.37); Aluminium Corporation upto Rs 15.12 from Rs 14.31 (Rs 15.12); Indian Copper upto Rs 4.28 from Rs 4.23 (Rs 4.26); India Steamship upto Rs 14.69 from Rs 14.53 (Rs 14.66); NICCO upto Rs 33.81 from Rs 33.25 (Rs 33.81); National Carbon upto Rs 32.87 from Rs 32.50 (Rs 32.75); Sirpur Paper upto Rs 13.50 from Rs 13.19 (Rs 13.31) and Rohtas upto Rs 22.50 from Rs 22.37 (Rs 22.00). Figures shown within brackets were the week's closing rates.

Bombay

AFTER ruling steady for a major part of the week's session, sudden revival of activity at the fag-end caused a significant flutter in the prices of a few chosen active counters on the Bombay Stock Exchange. Activity, however, varied from counter to counter and the turnover was fair in the active scrips, but remained far from satisfactory in others.

Textiles: Several bright features were provided in this section on the hope of better working results for the current year. Bombay Dyeing were concerned in talks of more benefits being reaped as a result of ex-

port incentive scheme. This scrip rallied to Rs 62.50 from Rs 61.80, while Central shot up to Rs 104 from Rs 96.00. Kohinoor added a rupee at Rs 258.50 and Svadeshi a couple of rupees at Rs 226.50. Century moved between Rs 504.50 and Rs 511.50, while Simplex hardened to Rs 180 from Rs 178 and Indu Ordinary to Rs 8.32 from Rs 8.16.

Steels Steel shares, though fairly active, did not make much headway, mainly due to the apathetic sentiment which resulted from the approaching new issue of shares and the pressure of deliveries. However, the management has not thought of the issue, which may be tackled after a month or so. Hopes are held that the issue, when it materialises, will not be in such proportion so to prove burdensome for the shareholders. Tata Ordinaries, after touching a low of Rs 179.25 from the opening rate of Rs 181.25, improved steadily to Rs 181.75 at the close.

Miscellaneous In this section, Shipping shares came in for good demand on the feeling that the Indian shipping companies might stand to benefit from the increase in freight rates. Scindia Steams were enquired upto Rs 18.32 from a low of Rs 17.56. Although Automobile shares moved irregularly the tone was fairly steady. Premier met with business at Rs 122 and Hindustan Motors at Rs 9.08. Cement shares ruled quietly steady with ACC changing hands at Rs 149.25 to Rs 150 and Digvijay at Rs 144.50 to Rs 146. In the Engineering group, Premier Construction firmed up to Rs 307 from Rs 280.50 on hopes of a favourable outcome of the suggestions made by the shareholders to the management. Among Mining shares, Shivrajpur Syndicate remained steady at Rs 103.50 following the dividend being maintained for last year. Sugar shares came in for good demand with Belapur being taken up to Rs 309 from Rs 290 and Phalton up to Rs 167 from Rs 162. Among others, Bombay Burmah Trading were quite active on buying and selling enquiries. The shares moved between Rs 506.50 and Rs 520.50. National Rayon were enquired upto Rs 290.25 from Rs 286 and WIMCO upto Rs 215 from Rs 213.

Madras

THE Madras Stock Exchange displayed a better tone during the week under review. Selected shares in the Planting and Industrial sections were in demand.

Textiles: This section was active and renewed buying was in evidence in several shares. Anglo-French moved up further to Rs 82, while Buckinghams and Coimbatore Cottons met with good demand at the market rates. Lakshmis were supported at the improved rate of Rs 127. Maduras were, however, a shade quieter at Rs 30 on lack of fresh support. Loyals were enquired upto Rs 32 and Travancore Rayons upto Rs 19.70.

Plantings In this section, shares of the high-grown tea continued to be in good demand once again high prices were offered. Devashola evok-

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

WROUGHT ALUMINIUM AND ALLOYS.

The Indian Standards Institution has issued a specification for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys, extruded round tube and hollow sections for general engineering purposes (IS: 1285-1958).

The standard, which is one of a series of Indian standards for wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys in various forms for general engineering purposes, covers requirements of three grades of aluminium and ten aluminium alloys in the form of extruded round tube and hollow sections.

The standard is divided into two parts. The first part gives general requirements for each type of materials, while the second part gives specific requirements applicable to it.

Copies of the standards, published in English, are available from the offices of the Indian Standards Institution at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

I.L.O. INDUSTRIAL COMMITTEE ON COAL MINES

Principles and methods of wage determination, labour-management relations and decent developments in the coal mining industry are among the subjects to be discussed at the Seventh Session of the I.L.O. Industrial Committee on Coal Mines, to be held at Geneva from April 27 to May 8, 1959.

The Indian delegation to the Session will consist of: Dr S. T. Merani, Labour Attache, Consulate-General of India, Geneva, (Government delegate); Shri R. Lall, Deputy Chairman, Indian Mining Asso-

ed support at Rs 27.50, while Highlands were done at the improved rate of Rs 12 and Periakaramalais at Rs 4.29. Blue Mountain moved upto Rs 3.57 from Rs 3.53.

Among Rubber shares, there was support for Cochin Malabars, with the rate moving upto Rs 6.25. Midlands were done at Rs 12.70 to Rs 12.80; TRTs at Rs 7.85 to Rs 7.95 cd and Kil Kotagiris at Rs 8.35 x.d.

In the Coffee section, Consolidated Coffees looked up to Rs 22.35, while Mysore Coffees were a shade cheaper. Shevroys were enquired at Rs 1.88.

Miscellaneous In this section, Aluminium Industries noted improvement at Rs 19.35, while FACT's maintained interest at Rs 8.80. India Cements continued to receive support at the market rate. Singareni Collieries had some sellers at the market rate. Radio & Electricals met with business at Rs 6.05; Mettur Chemicals at Rs 13.10 and Andhra Cements at Rs 10.10.

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ciation, and Shri Inder Mohan Thapar, Chairman Indian Mining Federation, (employers' delegates); and Shri Bindeshwari Dubey, Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Bermo, and Shri K. E. Chougule, Nowrozabad Colliery Mazdoor Sangh, Nowrozabad (workers' delegates).

CEMENT PLASTER AND CEMENT-LIME PLASTER

The Indian Standards Institution has issued a draft code of practice for cement plaster and cement-lime plaster.

The standard covers cement and cement-lime plaster finishes to walls and ceilings on backgrounds normally met with such as brick, stone or concrete. The code lays down recommendations with regard to minimum preparation of surfaces to receive the plaster. Different materials available, their suitable mixes and the best methods of their application are also discussed with suitable recommendations.

Both cement plaster and cement plaster gauged with lime are widely used in this country for internal finishing of walls and ceilings of buildings. Practice with regard to the preparation and application of materials and the finishings of plaster varies considerably from State to State and from department to department. The standard has been issued with a view to laying down a code of practice, generally suitable to Indian conditions.

To ensure that the code is not too radical as compared with existing practice, the Indian Standards Institution has taken into consideration the specifications for plastering currently in force in the Public Works Department at the Centre and in the States, in the Military Engineering Services in India, and also in the Reports of the National Buildings Organisations.

Comments on the draft standard may be sent before June 17, 1959 to the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.

New York

CONDITIONS on Wall Street ruled generally steady. Although corporate news remained largely bullish, uncertainty was evidence due to the possibility of a Federal Reserve Board move to restrict further the use of stock market credit.

American Motors were a feature of the week's trading, rising on the declaration of a 60 per cent quarterly dividend. This is the first cash payment by this company in nearly five years; and it was more than Wall Street anticipated. There was a secondary offering of the American Telephone. The 330,000-share offering was over-subscribed and the old stock moved up from its low point, although it did not move to the advancing side, National Lead and Zenith Radio were both firm features, the former on a good first quarter by dividend and stock-split rumours and the later on good earning prospects.

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LIST OF QUOTED SHARES

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
		24-4-59 Rs nP	24-4-58 Rs nP
Banks			
Allahabad 6%	100	109.00†	105.50
Behar 5%	80	19.75	19.75
Coal			
Asso. K'pura 4½%	100	50.50	24.50

Bharat 5½% ...	100	48.00	45.00
Borrea 6% ...	100	86.75	85.75
Burrakur 7% ...	100	102.50	99.00
Burrakur 6% ...	10	5.95	7.47
Equitable 6% ...	100	100.00	90.00
Ghushak & Muslia	100	100.00	95.00
Gourangal 5% ...	100	40.00	40.00
K'pura 5½% ..	100	55.85	44.60
Khas Kajora 5%	10	7.25	5.00
N. Beerbhoom 7%	10	10.00	10.60
N. Churulia 5%	10	2.50	2.89
N. Huntodih 5%	100	44.00	90.00
Ondal 6½% ...	100	91.50	95.00
Parasa 5½% ...	100	50.00	45.25
Uni. Colliery 5%	100	83.00	88.00

Cotton				
Basanti 8 1/2 %	...	10	9.00	7.56
B-Nagpur 7 %	...	100	75.00	75.00
Bowreah 8 %	...	100	126.00	127.00
Bowreah 7 %	...	100	65.00	65.00
Elgin 8 %	...	100	115.00	106.00
Elgin 6 %	...	10	8.25	7.25
Jagajit 5 %	...	100	43.75	50.00

Jyajeerao 5 1/2 %	100	81.50	92.00
J. K. Cotton 5 %	100	90.00	90.00
Kesaram 7 %	100	105.00	91.00
Muir 6 %	109	52.00	63.00
N. Victoria 6 %	5	3.28	3.37
S. Niwas 4 %	100	58.00	55.00
Shree Bhawani 5 %	100	100.00	..
Swadeshi 6 %	100	75.00	86.00

Jute:			
Agarpara 7% ...	100	101.00	81.50
Alexandra 7% ...	100	96.00	75.00
Alliance 6% ...	10	90.00	70.00
Angle-India 7% ...	100	108.00	83.00
Auckland 5½% ...	100	74.75	75.00
Auckland 4½% ...	100	65.75	50.00
Bally 7% ...	100	104.00	83.50
Barnagore 5% ...	25	38.62	30.00
Bela ...			

Bavedere 7% ...	100	101.50	84.00
Bengal 5 1/2% ...	100	77.00	72.50
Birla 7 1/2% ...	100	87.00	75.50
Budge-Budge 7% ...	100	102.00	88.00
Calcutta 5 1/2% ..	100	78.00	78.00
Caledonian 7% ...	100	77.50	93.00
Cheliot 7% ...	100	102.00	86.00
Chitavalah 7% ...	100	103.00	87.50
Cine 6% ...	100	70.00	53.75
Cine 7% ...	100	71.50	74.00

Delta House	7%	100	94.00	79.00
Delta 5%	...	108	78.00	70.00
Empire 7%	...	100	100.00	81.50
F. Gloster 7%	...	108	105.50	96.50
F. Gloster 5%	...	100	68.50	64.00
F. William 7%	...	100	84.50	91.50
Ganger Mfg. 8%	108	110.00	95.00	
Goupsore 6%	100	95.00	72.00	
Hastings 6%	...	100	93.50	84.00
Hooghly I	...	10	10.87	7.44
Howrah & P.	180	106.00	96.93	

Howrah 7% ...	100	99.00	90.00
Chand 7% ...	100	102.00	82.25
Khaty 6% ...	100	106.00	74.00
Karnar 6% ...	100	71.00	77.00
Kedarnath 6% ...	100	68.00	68.00
Kodarnath 7% ...	100	85.00	85.00
Kelvin 7% ...	100	105.00	82.08
Khardah 6% ...	100	80.50	72.25
Kinnison 7% ...	100	105.00	80.25
Kanadowne 7% ...	100	130.00	89.50

NAME		Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
			24-4-59 Rs nP	24-4-58 Rs nP
Lawrence 7% ...	100	87.00	95.00	
Lawrence 5 1/2% ...	100	80.00	67.00	
Nahati 7% ...	100	63.00	82.00	
Nahati 4 1/2% ...	100	65.00	57.00	
National 7% ...	100	107.00	95.00	
Nellimaria 6% ...	100	92.00	79.00	
N. Central 7% ...	100	100.00	85.50	
Northbrook 5 1/2% ...	100	71.25	60.00	
Rameshwara 6% ...	10	11.19	10.19	
Reliance 7% ...	100	73.00	55.75	
S. Ambica 7 1/2% ...	100	96.00	79.00	
Soorah 7% ...	100	85.00	84.50	
Standard 5% ...	100	97.00	101.00	
Union 7% ...	100	98.00	86.00	
Waverley 5% ...	50	41.50	29.25	

Electric				
Calcutta 5% ..	100	10.00	10.62	
Dishergarh 5% 100	100	82.00	75.50	
Dishergarh 4 1/2% 100	100	79.50	84.00	
Jorhat 6% ..	100	105.00	90.00	
Kurseong 6% ..	100	90.00	90.00	
Engineering:				
Arthur Butler 7% 10	10	10.75	7.25	
B. Bldg. 6% ..	100	76.00	70.00	
B. Enng. 7% ..	100	100.00		
Burn & Co. 7% ..	100		113.00	

Burn & Co. 6% 100	124.50	113.00
Burn & Co. 6% 100	117.00	108.00
I. Iron 5% ... 100	105.00†	98.00
I. Machinery 7% 100	23.00	23.00
Ind. St. Wagon 7% 100	122.00	115.00
Jessop & Co. 5% 100	92.00	80.00
J. K. Steel 7% 100	102.00	...
K'dhubi 5% .. 100	92.50	84.50
R. Cruddas 5½% 100	54.00	54.00
S. Products 5% 10	3.69	3.31
Texmaco 5½% ... 100	93.00	86.50
Texmaco 5½% 100	90.25	54.00

		24-4-59		24-4-58	
		Rs		nP	
TEA					
Assam					
Amluckie 7% ...	100	42.71	53.00		
Bormah Jan 6%	100	74.00	74.00		
Brooke Bend 6%	100	68.75	67.00		
Dhunsari 7% ..	3	3.06	2.62		

Dimakuchi	8%	10	9.70	10.50
Kingsley Gola	6%	100	86.00	92.00
Moheema	5%	10	9.21†	8.31
Tezpure	2%	10	9.95	10.75

Darjeeling:

Gliele	6%	100	64.00	75.00
Okayti	7%	100	93.50	93.00
Pusembing	7%	100	95.00	95.00

Singam	8%	...	10	6.12†	7.12
Dooars					
Banarhat	6½%	...	100	110.00	112.50
Birpara	9% (Pref.)	...	100	105.00	112.00
C'bhutti	6½%	...	100	106.50	114.00
Hantapara	5%	...	100	100.00	114.00
Hasimara	7%	...	100	111.00	109.00
N. Dooars	6½%	...	100	109.00	112.00

	Cachar		
Sonai River	5% 100	93.00	93.00
	Sylhet		
N. Samanbagh	8% 10	101.50	100.00
	S. India		

[illegible]

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 24-4-59 Rs nP	24-4-58 Rs nP
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Cochin Malabar 7% 50	46.70	50.00	
Coffee Lands 5% 100	83.00	82.50	
Cons. Coffee 6% 25	26.37	23.75	

Coonor Tea 6% 100	95.95	101.00	
Coorg Tea 6 1/2% 5	4.62	4.43 1/2	
Cottanad 7 1/2% 10	10.75	10.55	
Devon 7 1/2% 100	106.00	96.50	
Helleyburia 6% 100	70.00	66.00	
Highland 6% 10	9.05	9.27	
Kadur Coffee 6 1/2% 10	7.17	7.16	
Karikode 6% 10	7.33	8.30	
Kil Kotagiri 6% 10	9.80	9.97	

Kircherimala 6 1/2% 10	7.12	7.75	
Malabar Agri. 6% 20	16.55	16.55	
Manimala 5% 10	9.00	9.50	
Mer. Rubber 6% 10	8.12	8.31	
Midlands 6% 10	8.15	7.82	
Miamallay 7 1/2% 25	24.50	25.87	

Mysore Amal. 6% 10	6.40	7.00	
Mysore Plan. 6% 10	6.65	7.85	
Neelamalai 5% 10	7.18	6.70	
Neillampathy 6% 10	8.50	8.85	
Nemmeny 6% 10	9.25	9.60	
Nilambur 6% 10	7.50	8.06	

Nilgiri Tea 6 1/2% 5	4.60	4.30	
Peermadu 6% 100	96.00	93.50	
Ponmudi 6 1/2% 10	9.35	10.00	
Pullangode 6% 10	8.05	8.65	
Rajagiri 4 1/2% 10	8.20	7.50	
Rajendra 4 1/2% 10	8.05	8.45	
Rajendra 5 1/2% 10	7.20	7.32	
Sangameswar 7 1/2% 10	9.90	9.40	
Talayar Tea 6% 10	8.15	8.50	
Teekoy 6% 10	7.15	7.95	
Thamarapally 6 1/2% 5	4.75	4.75	
T. R. & T. Co. 6% 10	8.18	7.70	

Udayagiri 7% 10	10.30	11.00	
Velimalai 7 1/2% 10	9.10 1/2	9.10 1/2	
Waterfalls 6% 10	9.00	8.75	
Woodcote 4 1/2% 5	3.46	3.79	
Woodlands 6 1/2% 10	8.15 1/2	8.80	
Woodlands 6 1/2% 10	8.32 1/2	8.97	

Adoni 6% 100	10.25	9.80	
Anglo-French 6% 100	75.00 1/2	80.00	
B'ore Wool 6% 100	110.00	117.00	
Buckingham 7 1/2% 100	131.00	135.25	

Cambodia 7% 100	110.00	108.00	
Cauvery Spg. 6 1/2% 100	85.75	92.00	
Colm. Mura. 6% 100	88.00	94.00	
Co. Pioneer 6 1/2% 100	91.75	98.25	
Hemalatha 6% 100	75.00	80.00	

Kothari Tex. 6% 10	9.00 1/2	8.40	
Loyal 5% 100	65.50	65.25	
Palani Andavar 7 1/2% 50	55.00	58.50	
Rajalakshmi 6 1/2% 80	51.00	53.00	
Thirupati 6 1/2% 10	10.00	10.80	

Trav. Rayon 5% 10	8.75	7.35 1/2	
Vasanta 6 1/2% 100	106.00	101.00	
Vasanta 6% 100	95.00	91.00	
Venkatesh 4 1/2% 50	50.00	53.00	
Vijayakumar 6% 100	90.00	98.00	
Virudunagar 5 1/2% 100	55.00	65.00	

Alageswar 100	2.80	2.65	
Amalgamated 100	13.75	10.85	
Anandam 100	17.15	15.40	
Anapara 100	5.00 1/2	4.85	
Arthala 100	4.00	4.00	
Athimattam 100	1.10	1.28	
Bababudin 100	14.50	11.85	
Badra 100	2.45	3.75	
Baidanor 100	21.00	16.00	
Baimadies 100	3.25	3.35	
Be Be 100	3.62	3.40	
Blue Mountain 100	3.52	3.09	
Chandramalai 100	3.14	3.20	
Chembra 100	4.22	3.64	
Cochin Malabar 100	6.15	5.05	
Coffee Lands 100	23.20	34.25	

Cons. Coffee 100	21.50	24.15	
Coonor 100	26.50 1/2	21.25 1/2	
Coorg 100	5.20	...	
Cottanad 100	16.00	13.50	
Cowooddy 100	7.25	9.37	
Devashola 100	27.00	18.40	
Devon 100	18.00	17.25	
Emerald Valley 100	8.25	6.85	
Gokul 100	1.45	1.80 1/2	
Halleyburia 100	19.00	18.43	
Highland 100	11.92	13.45	
Kadur 100	2.95	2.85	
Kallae 100	5.13	4.25	
Kalasa 100	4.00	...	
Kalpetta 100	13.40	22.87	
Karikode 100	10.25	10.35	
Kilkotagiri 100	8.83 1/2	6.28 1/2	
Kumerpede 100	5.35	7.75	
Kurchemala 100	7.00	6.20	
Lucky Valley 100	13.00 1/2	10.60	
Malabar Agri. 100	8.55	8.75	
Malabar Indus. 100	15.50	15.50	
Malenkara 100	19.35	16.25	
Manar 100	2.76	2.70	

Manimala 100	8.75	8.75	
Mercara 100	9.00	6.60	
Midland 100	12.55	16.25	
Miamallay 100	41.75	32.00	
Mysore Amalgam. 100	5.50	5.00	
Mysore Coffee 100	3.90	3.12	
Mys. Plantations 100	1.47	1.73	
Neelamalai 100	4.78	4.87	
Neillampathy 100	2.90	3.05	
Nellithanam 100	12.25	11.85	
Nemmeny 100	16.00	15.75	
Nemmeny 100	15.85	12.85	

Adoni 6% 100	10.00	10.00	
Adoni B' 6% 100	10.00	10.00	
Ad. Adv. 5% 100	83.50	80.00	
Br. Cotton 6% 100	44.00	50.00	
Bhawani Cotton 100	100.00	100.00	
Bradbury 7% 100	155.00	57.1	
Central India 5% 500	342.50	331.1	
Century 6% 100	107.25	...	
Elphinstone 7% 100	65.50	70.1	
Jiyajerao 5 1/2% 100	98.50	92.1	
Khatau 4% 100	74.00	70.1	
Kothari 6% 100	10.00	10.1	
Kothari B 6% 100	10.00	10.1	
Laxmi 5% 100	161.00	170.1	
Marfatia 1st 4 1/2% 100	86.00	88.1	
Marfatia 2nd 4 1/2% 100	92.00	92.1	
Mahendra 4 1/2% 100	99.00	99.1	
Morarjee 4 1/2% 100	73.80	...	
Mysore 4 1/2% 100	28.25	28.1	
Navsari Cotton 5% 100	91.00	...	
New Great 5 1/2% 200	130.00	145.1	
N. Kaiser-El-Hind 100	74.50	74.1	
Podar 4% 100	61.50	68.1	
Shreenivas 4 1/2% 100	61.00	68.1	
Standard 5 1/2% 1st 100	70.00	...	
Standard 5 1/2% 2nd 100	92.00	94.1	
Swadeshi 6% 100	92.00	94.1	
Swadeshi (Kaa.) 100	88.00	86.1	
Vishnu 7% 100	432.50	520.1	

Adoni 6% 100	10.00	10.00	
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Ad. Adv. 5% 100	83.50	80.00	
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Mysore 4 1/2% 100	28.25	28.1	
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Standard 5 1/2% 2nd 100	92.00	94.1	
Swadeshi 6% 100	92.00	94.1	
Swadeshi (Kaa.) 100	88.00	86.1	
Vishnu 7% 100	432.50	520.1	

COMPANY REPORTS

MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA LIMITED.

Chairman:—Shri K. C. Mahindra.				
Year ended October	1958	1957	1956	
Sales	176,887,495	244,127,446	140,339,800	
Interest, Dividends & Mis. Incomes	4,409,448	2,581,278	2,343,108	
Stocks	12,951,728	35,780,895	43,379,912	
Raw Materials	19,845,909	15,063,786	18,073,494	
Works in Progress	4,647,549	1,278,181	229,464	
Net profit	6,780,719*	4,308,977	3,930,380	
Taxation	3,125,000	1,550,000	1,800,000	
Depreciation	1,204,573	542,438	215,340	
Reserve Fund	500,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	
Develop. Rebate	401,182	...	...	
Other Funds	50,000	200,000	162,276	
Div. Amount Ord.	1,351,167	962,500	687,500	
Div. Amount Pref.	166,250	150,000	150,000	
Carry Forward	88,681	116,134	212,095	
Div. % Ord.	22	17 1/2	12	
Div. % Pref.	6	6	6	

*After writing back Rs 137,854 from provision for taxation no longer required.

(Annual General Meeting on 18-5-59).

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Octr.

Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 6% RC	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
(ii) Pref. 6 1/2% RC	3,000,000	...	...
(iii) Ord.	13,200,000	5,500,000	5,500,000
Reserve Fund	2,500,000	2,000,000	1,000,000
Other Funds	1,051,182	600,000	400,000
Loans Secured	46,589,467	87,121,803	71,869,948
Loans Unsecured	4,722,449	4,623,444	...
Taxation Provision	4,578,406	5,012,244	3,462,244
Debts	18,855,731	30,613,828	18,486,987
Carry Forward	88,681	116,134	212,095
Total	97,065,916	118,087,253	103,431,274

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	13,344,215	10,524,440	5,913,318
Depreciation	2,312,332	1,256,894	730,755
Block (net)	11,031,883	9,267,546	5,182,563
Cap. Exp. in Progress	...	437,155	481,607
Stores	2,042,444	1,889,727	159,870
Works in Progress	4,647,549	1,278,181	229,464
Raw Materials	19,829,060	15,274,236	18,021,628
Stocks	12,591,728	35,780,895	43,379,912
Outstandings	20,487,847	23,703,847	25,914,542
Do More than 3 months	16,594,108	15,097,289	3,650,015
Mis. Deposits and Advances	5,857,575	10,993,576	1,522,305
Investments	2,428,194	1,946,230	1,932,930
Cash	1,885,728	2,418,871	2,966,438
Total	97,065,916	118,087,253	103,431,274

BRITISH INDIA ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.				
Year ended Dec.	1958	1957	1956	
Sales	7,243,640	6,304,729	4,054,125	
Stocks	468,001	414,233	307,013	
Raw Materials	1,848,024	1,563,605	1,262,387	
Works in Progress	782,431	695,029	612,917	
Net profit	872,063	712,862	380,875	
Taxation	411,926	...	...	
Depreciation	106,623	118,832	79,684	
Reserve Fund	252,421	200,000	...	
Develop. Rebate	8,706	...	...	
Div. Amount Ord.	100,600	100,000	...	
Div. Amount Pref.	68,189	77,792	218,238	
Carry Forward	77,792	...	...	
Div. % Ord.	20	...	...	

(Annual General Meeting on 4-5-59 at 12 noon).

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Dec.

Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up	500,000	500,000	500,000
Reserve Fund	500,000	300,000	100,000
Other Funds	15,064	6,358	...
Loans Secured	1,356,787	890,556	790,602
Loans Unsecured	1,300,500	1,603,000	1,270,000
Taxation Provision	411,926	...	...
Debts	1,418,269	1,615,204	1,270,107
Carry Forward	68,189	77,792	...
Total	5,438,644	4,782,900	3,890,708

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	2,270,144	1,915,871	1,633,991
Depreciation	1,303,817	1,228,274	1,109,442
Block (net)	966,327	687,597	524,549
Cap. Exp. in Progress	...	56,430	1,430
Goods in Transit	49,595	141,451	108,233
Works in Progress	782,431	695,029	612,917
Raw Materials	1,848,024	1,563,605	1,262,387
Stocks	468,001	414,233	307,013
Outstandings	1,047,101	966,564	692,949
Do More than 3 months	201,168	172,418	141,935
Mis. Deposits and Advances	62,542	78,667	56,924
Investments	2,166	2,000	2,000
Cash	11,289	4,828	4,134
Debit Balance	...	...	216,239
Total	5,438,644	4,782,900	3,890,709

CENTURY SPINNING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Mg. Agents:—Birla Brothers (Private), Ltd.				
Year ended Dec.	1958	1957	1956	
Sales	82,867,774	74,012,693	65,573,171	
Stocks	16,924,237	14,843,255	12,778,528	
Works in Progress	6,781,960	5,435,041	5,443,371	
Net profit	14,647,690*	8,893,397	11,426,330	
Taxation	3,000,000	712,000	311,538	
Depreciation	4,300,301	3,775,675	3,080,600	
Develop. Rebate	2,389,605	1,832,389	5,500,000	
Other Funds	4,989,868	...	...	
Div. Amount Ord.	2,594,022	2,407,416	2,407,416	
Div. Amount Pref.	62,500	...	...	
Carry Forward	953,042	927,648	761,731	
Div. % Ord.	22	22	22	
Div. % Pref.	...	...	...	

(Annual General Meeting on 8-5-59 at 4 p.m.).

*After transferring Rs 2,656,522 from General Reserve.

†After transferring Rs 1,184,832 from General Reserve and Rs 582,584 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

‡Preference dividend at 6 per cent per annum from 1-12-58 to 31-12-59 on 125,000 Redeemable Cum. Preference shares issued in October, 1958.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Dec.

Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 6% R.C.P.	12,500,000	10,942,800	10,942,800
(ii) Ord.	12,275,750	442,850	442,850
Share Premium	17,526,756	20,184,037	20,184,037
Other Funds	14,691,862	7,332,389	5,092,584
Loans Secured	10,499,861	17,000,000	14,295,200
Loans Unsecured	6,220,441	12,481,013	8,940,060
Taxation Provision	813,951	709,344	100,000
Debts	18,676,830	18,162,342	17,500,944
Carry Forward	953,042	927,648	761,731
Total	94,601,293	88,182,423	73,025,944

(Annual General Meeting on 14-5-59 at 4-30 p.m.).

*Dividends paid out of General Reserve No. 1.

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	81,107,933	74,532,167	60,665,976
Depreciation	31,275,932	26,998,324	23,291,693
Block (net)	49,832,001	47,533,843	37,374,283
Stores	4,807,472	2,852,530	2,542,714
Works in Progress	7,519,086	6,091,889	6,016,490
Raw Materials	7,322,082	7,384,445	5,943,144
Stocks	16,924,237	14,843,255	12,778,528
Outstandings	1,326,491	2,321,801	936,269
Do More than 3 months	889,109	248,569	...
Mis. Deposits and Advances	3,400,286	3,820,424	5,549,831
Investments	1,126,675	1,116,675	1,120,387
Cash	1,453,314	1,969,002	754,448
Total	94,601,293	88,182,423	73,025,944

SVADESHI MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Tata Industries (Private) Ltd.				
Year ended Dec.	1958	1957	1956	
Sales	31,355,368	28,689,166	29,941,822	
Stocks	7,078,698	7,238,198	7,779,523	
Works in Progress	788,667	2,297,632	4,475,961	
Net profit	2,768,697	2,500,000	...	
Taxation	1,495,628	1,368,778	1,439,448	
Depreciation	875,109	678,854	1,600,000	
Reserve Fund	475,000	...	...	
Develop. Rebate	1,000,000*	900,000*	1,400,000	
Div. Amt. Ord.	75,000*	75,000*	75,000	
Div. Amt. Pref.	29,124	29,124	29,124	
Carry Forward	10	9	14	
Div. % Ord.	...	...	...	
Div. % Pref.	5	5	5	

(Annual General Meeting on 15-5-59 at 4-30 p.m.).

*Dividend paid out of General Reserve No. 1.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Dec.				
Liabilities	1958	1957	1956	
Capital Paid-up:				
(i) Pref. 5% C.P.	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000	
(ii) Ord.	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000	
Capital Reserve	17,104	...	...	
Reserve Fund	9,101,963	9,503,854	9,800,000	
Other Funds	475,000	...	8,485	
Staff Gratuity and Provident Fund	382,713	396,356	404,466	
Loans Secured	2,311,168	4,382,582	1,868,754	
Loans Unsecured	2,733,800	1,543,700	1,125,400	
Taxation Provision	583,237	733,474	452,846	
Debts	5,669,119	4,705,335	4,969,982	
Carry Forward	29,124	29,124	29,124	
Total	32,503,228	32,794,535	30,098,967	

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	30,249,607	27,630,400	25,102,081
Depreciation	15,954,406	14,486,214	13,302,735
Block (net)	14,295,201	13,144,186	11,799,346
Cap. Exp. in progress	883,760	990,128	1,350,648
Stores	2,181,819	1,711,518	1,284,806
Works in progress	788,667	785,320	711,947
Raw Materials	2,812,752	2,872,676	3,090,724
Stocks	7,078,698	7,238,198	7,779,523
Outstandings	1,491,172	1,446,354	1,265,821
Do More than 3 months	19,082	59,295	...
Mis. Deposits and Advances	1,821,402	3,023,333	1,899,411
Investments	697,535	677,535	677,535
Cash	733,150	755,992	439,206
Total	32,503,228	32,794,535	30,098,967

TATA MILLS LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Tata Industries (Private) Ltd.				
Year ended Dec.	1958	1957	1956	
Sales	25,032,813	34,642,853	26,550,064	
Stocks	6,793,969	7,323,026	6,121,223	
Works in progress	702,095	649,615	649,169	
Net profit	200,449	1,245,542	2,879,924	
Taxation	50,000	50,000	...	
Depreciation	150,000	1,025,000	1,187,381	
Reserve Fund	449	170,542	800,000	
Div. Amt. Ord.	393,473*	524,630*	918,103	
Carry Forward	17,925	17,925	17,925	
Div. % Ord.	6	8	14	

(Annual General Meeting on 14-5-59 at 4-30 p.m.).

*Dividends paid out of General Reserve No. 1.

Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up ...	6,557,875	6,557,875	6,557,875
Debentures 5% ...	3,951,000	3,951,000	3,951,000
Share Premium ...	24,500	24,500	24,500
Reserve Fund ...	3,402,888	3,795,912	4,150,000
Other Funds ...	1,500,000	1,500,000	1,500,000
Staff Gratuity and Provident Fund ...	443,919	447,494	455,111
Loans Secured ...	4,633,928	6,162,417	2,438,696
Loans unse cured ...	6,285,700	2,641,500	2,017,900
Taxation Provision	70,796	150,000	100,000
Debts	4,030,248	3,871,101	4,565,134
Carry Forward ...	17,925	17,925	17,925
Total ...	30,918,777	29,219,724	25,776,147

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)

LIABILITIES:	Week Ended		
	24-4-59	17-4-59	25-4-58
Notes in Banking Dept.	28,14,45	19,53,37	32

The Welfare Officer

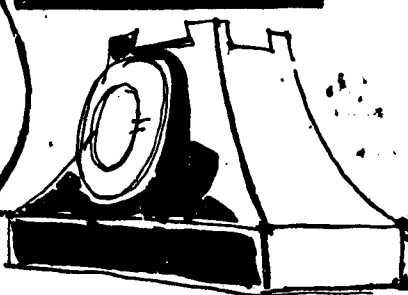
Most of the world's great oilfields lie under deserts, swamps and jungles, far away from established centres of civilisation. Near the wells and refineries live the geologists, drillers and technicians, and as operations expand so the oil camps grow into permanent settlements. In time, new towns are established, whose citizens are the thousands of people employed in the industry.

Oil companies are very much aware of their responsibility for the welfare of these new communities, and most oil towns are, for that reason, models of thoughtful planning and administration.

So it is in Digboi. Once just a clearing in the dense jungle, Digboi is now one of India's most modern industrial towns. The Assam Oil Company devotes great attention to the provision of health services, good housing and sanitation, schools and other amenities for its employees.

And this is where the Welfare Officer comes in. He is the link between the Company and the community; the man who administers projects that make a fuller, happier life for everybody.

Just as the Assam Oil Company recognises that it has a duty to serve the people of India, so, through its Welfare Officers, does it promote the happiness and benefit the lives of the men who make their living by oil.



ASSAM OIL

a full-scale petroleum industry

a member of the Burmah Group of Oil Companies



Indian Finance

INVESTOR'S SUPPLEMENT

Irregular Trends in Prices in April

IRREGULAR fluctuations in prices characterised trading on the local Stock Exchange during the month of April. Although the market, reopening after the Easter holidays, experienced a mild boom and the gains in prices were extended further on renewed speculative support, there was a sizable amount of profit-taking, resulting a reaction from the top levels. There was a general feeling that values had risen too fast since the Budget and that the market should consolidate the ground before advancing further.

There were also other factors which brought forth realising pressure on a broad front. Investors, who were also supporting the market along with the professional operators, turned cautious on the feeling that the stocks had already got over-priced on the consideration of yield, while some of them were inclined to liquidate a part of their holdings to make room for the forthcoming new issues by certain companies. However, sentiment still continued to be confident, thanks to scarcity of stocks, favourable news from the industrial front and the publication of encouraging results by some leading companies. Moreover, some of the operators were inclined to the view that the recent rise in prices was not mainly speculative, but partly due to investment demand for some of the shares of the miscellaneous industries. Their view was supported by the overwhelmingly good response to a number of recent new share issues and the optimism they entertained with regard to the availability of sufficient investible funds.

At the beginning of the month, the news of a substantial rise in production in March by the Indian Iron & Steel Company enthused the operators to turn active in their dealings in the speculative counters. It was also thought that the facilities offered to the industries for importing raw materials on a more liberal basis, following the announcement of the import policy for the April-September period, would be greatly useful; that there would be no interruption to production and that the available capacity could be used more purposively. The view expressed by the Planning Commission with regard to the top priority to be given to the machine-building industry in the Third Plan gave rise to a feeling that the target for the iron and steel industry might be raised and that such industries might be benefitted to a great extent. Thus, the consensus of opinion in market circles seemed to be, that the readjustment of the technical position might pay the way for a fresh rise in prices.

As a matter of fact, the market displayed a cheerful appearance during the second week of the month when prices continued their

upward trend on a broad front despite intermittent profit-taking. This was mainly due to the fact that professional operators were inclined to take the view that the pressure of business recovery would no longer be baulked by changes in Government policy hereafter, while genuine investors were absorbing scrips of those companies with excellent growth prospects in the hope that these companies

be retained till the close of the week due to lack of follow-up support and general profit-taking. Apart from technical considerations and the political news background having a bearish impact on trading sentiment, the steady and sharp setback in prices was mainly influenced by the disappointment over the small range of concessions announced by the Finance Minister and the absence of anticipated

PRICE TRENDS DURING APRIL, 1959.

	Opening Rs nP	High Rs nP	Low Rs nP	Closing Rs. nP
GILTEDGED				
3% 1986 Conversion ...	74.00	74.50	73.90	73.94
BANKS				
Punjab National ...	24.00	24.31	22.50	22.50
UCO ...	68.50	68.50	65.25	65.75
TEXTILES				
Kesoram ...	13.25	13.62	12.75	13.50
Elgin ...	13.19	14.31	13.12	14.87
COAL				
Bengal ...	303.00	319.00	301.00	317.00
Burrakur ...	18.81	19.50	18.37	18.62
JUTE				
Anglo-India ...	231.00	250.00	231.00	243.00
Howrah ...	24.62	25.00	23.84	24.69
National ...	24.00	24.62	23.81	24.50
TEA				
Brooke Bond ...	18.06	18.50	18.00	18.12
Hasimara ...	23.37	23.87	22.87	23.75
Methoni ...	20.87	23.25	20.37	23.75
Tezapore ...	16.87	16.87	16.25	16.50
SUGAR				
Carew ...	8.31	9.44	8.25	9.12
Cawnpore ...	10.69	11.44	10.62	10.87
Champarun ...	16.06	17.06	16.06	16.87
ENGINEERING				
Indian Iron ...	24.17	24.68	23.92	24.50
Jessop ...	29.00	33.75	29.00	32.50
TEXMACO ...	23.40	26.05	23.30	25.90
Guest Keen Williams ...	38.12	40.75	37.50	37.75
MISCELLANEOUS				
Orient Paper ...	37.00	38.65	36.10	37.20
Titaghur ...	45.00	47.06	43.87	43.87
Rohtas ...	23.00	23.62	21.87	21.75
Indian Cable ...	32.69	32.75	31.87	32.62
Indian Aluminium ...	21.12	22.44xd	22.00xd	22.44xd
Indian Copper ...	4.30	4.40	4.19	4.27
India Steam ...	14.50	15.00	14.12	14.56
National Carbon ...	30.25	32.87	30.19	32.75
NICCO ...	33.00	33.81	32.75	33.81

would be able to pay higher dividends. Thus, most of the scrips forged ahead to hit new peaks for the month.

The market, however, developed hesitancy during the third week of the month and, except for a few scrips, prices were marked down by a sizable extent due to tired bull liquidation over a wide front. Although attempts at rally were made, higher levels could not

relief in company taxation. It was felt that, if the rate of tax on corporate profits was fixed at 45 per cent, the companies had to pay more taxes than they did at present. It was also feared that the companies, which had been paying dividends out of taxed reserves, would be put to great difficulty and that much larger sums would have to be transferred from reserves if the dividend payments had to be adjusted.

Again, there were indications that the continued stringency of the money market would come to an early end as the peak period of the busy season had already been seen. In this respect, there were discussions with regard to the possibility of the Government of India raising as big a loan as possible. It was thought that, in such an event, the siphoning off of large sums would create a lack of investible funds. Naturally, bears took full advantage of the situation and hammered prices by voluminous blanket sales. But for the replacemen buying and some bear-covering, the market would have finished at the lowest levels for the month.

In general, trading was rather brisk towards the close of the month, being influenced by the revival of hopes of some relief in the corporate sector in the light of the remarks made by the Finance Minister. The new improvement in sentiment was also aided by the news of the Indian Iron & Steel Company having obtained the licence for exporting pig iron to Japan and of the proposed deal with the same country for the supply of metallurgical coal. Thus, the market finished the month on a steady note.

In the month's dealings, speculative scrips were subjected to alternate bouts of buying and selling under the lead of Indian Irons. Although the conflicting rumour with regard to the unloading of shares by the Dalhousie Holdings Company caused a sharp setback in Indian Irons in the last week of the month, there was a sizable recovery towards the close due to renewed bull support, being influenced by the reports of the company having obtained the licence for exporting pig iron to Japan.

Despite lower advices from the jute goods market, Jute shares attempted at rally following the announcement of encouraging dividends by the Andrew Yule group of companies. Higher levels could not, however, be retained till the close due to lack of support. Operators seemed to be worried about the lack of overseas enquiry and the possibility of increasing competition from Pakistan in those main markets, which were once assured for Indian jute goods.

Coal shares, especially of those companies having export possibilities, enjoyed good support; but there was lack of support towards the end of the month in view of the inordinate delay in the release of the Prices Revision Committee's report.

Although trading in the Tea section remained restricted, scrips of the Assam and Doars gardens met with good support at improved levels on expectation of higher dividends for 1958. The Miscellaneous section provided several firm features, thanks to the scarcity of offerings.

May 9, 1959

COMPANIES

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	Loans		Purchases Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents Commission and allowances Rs. 000	Year ended Rs. 000	Net Profit Rs. 000	Net Profit for the previous period Rs. 000	DIVIDEND %		
		Hossain	Sacking								Latest	First previous	Second previous
Agarpara ...	B. N. Elias & Co. ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Deb. ...	554	325	11,495	22,949	2,876	50	3-58	755	(a) 469	2 1/2	2 1/2	5
Alexandra ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Deb. ...	296	150	10,135	15,064	4,115	44	12-57	(a32)561	(a3)438	10	10	10
Alliance ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	797	467	11,199	25,174	1,363	50	5-58	—63	—471	nil	nil	nil
Anglo India ...	Duncan Bros. & Co. ... 7% C. P. ...	1,589	972	28,895	59,321	13,589	215	3-58	2,752	(a23)1,572	10	7	7
Auchland ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 5 1/2% C.P. ... 4 1/2% R. C. P. ... 4% Deb. ...	450	360	10,373	10,862	3,679	55	3-58	(n)1,658	(a)314	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Bally ...	Birla Bros. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	659	300	13,247	21,669	3,695	131	3-58	1,257	275	6	2	ni
Barnagore & ...	Jardine Henderson ... 5% C. P. ...	1,124	766	...	...	...	...	3-58	42	—74	nil	nil	5
Belvedere ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	601	219	6,086	11,860	894	50	12-57	(a18)323	(a1)205	2 1/2	2 1/2	7 1/2
Bengal Jute ...	Sorajmull Nagarmull ... 5 1/2% R. C. P. ... 4 1/2% Debentures ...	350	250	15,218	20,694	2,584	50	6-57	(h)24	1,086	nil	10	5 1/2
Birla ...	Birla Brothers Private ... 7 1/2% C. P. T. ... 5 1/2% R. C. P. ...	982	391	22,070	49,112	2,550	315	3-58	4,152	2,480	10	10	10
Budge Budge ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	552	439	...	15,688	1,120	50	10-57	(a19)335	(e)272	nil	7	7
Caledonian ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	371	245	...	9,965	7,63	50	11-57	(a26)387	(a2)4,44	nil	7	6 1/2
Champdany ...	James Finlay & Co. Ltd. ... Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	761	699	18,596	32,295	3,760	50	3-58	1,045	(a24)51	7	7	8
Cheviot ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	480	50	4,907	8,796	683	50	11-57	(m)198	(w)218	nil	2	10
Chitavalah ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	124	376	7,433	15,706	3,178	156	7-58	1,669	1,306	12 50	11	12 45
Clive ...	S. K. Invt. Co., Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ... 7% C. P. ...	546	423	5,791	10,912	2,675	50	3-58	—38	—300	nil	nil	6
Dalhousie ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ...	496	270	10,796	15,487	3,397	45	3-58	259	(a10)—40	nil	nil	1
Delta ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 5 1/2% C. P. ...	450	321	6,476	11,822	955	50	11-57	(a)184	(i)220	nil	5	10
Empire ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	299	205	6,928	13,380	2,211	76	7-58	931	600	10	7 1/2	10
Fort Gloster ...	Kottrellwell Bullock & Co. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% 2nd C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ...	1,090	786	...	45,202	8,497	...	3-58	2,313	1,148	20	10	12 1/2
Fort William ...	Bangur Brothers Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	633	381	12,615	21,810	3,853	99	3-58	1,382	969	15	15	17 1/2
Ganges ...	Directors ... 8% C. P. ...	1,001	708	4,873	36,271	1,186	...	3-58	731	—817	nil	nil	nil
Gondalpara ...	Directors ... Deb. ...	413	197	18,399	24,115	3,707	...	12-57	(a)960	(c)762	nil	16 1/2	nil
Gorepore ...	Macneill & Barry ... 6% C. P. ...	962	432	21,659	31,714	2,189	141	3-58	1,874	(a22)679	20	2 1/2	10
Hastings ...	Bangur Bros. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	661	417	14,462	25,776	4,847	150	3-58	1,957	(r)1,963	5	5	5
Hogbly ...	Directors ... 10% Pref. (t) ...	466	254	9,190	12,907	2,891	...	3-58	650	(a7)557	6	6	6
Hovrah ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 7% 'A' C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ...	1,234	706	28,913	40,212	9,193	50	3-58	(f)5,761	—1,490	5	5	5
Hukumchand ...	Ramdudd Ramkissondas ... 7% C. P. ...	1,519	753	32,685	47,610	6,356	255	3-58	2,819	2,376	20	20	26 1/2
India ...	Directors ...	522	554	11,799	21,765	3,423	...	3-58	2,370	(a6)9,44	12 1/2	7 1/2	5
Kamarhaty ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... B. Ord. ... 6% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ...	1,250	549	22,006	35,914	7,265	50	12-57	—498	—906	nil	nil	2 1/2

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxation and Dividends Rs. 000	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1959 Rs. np.	April 1958 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Out- standings Rs. 000	Cash Balances Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Agarpara ...	13 31	8 00	10	6,000	3,950	5,20	17	5,977	12,907	5,707	404	7,205	3,712	120	22
7% Cum. preference ...	101 00	91 50	100	1,000											
5½% Debentures ...	920 00	905 00	1000	1,200											
Alexandra ...	182 00	90 00	100	600	4,00	682	167	5,904	5,983	4,053	70	4,827	1,950	149	326
7% Cum. preference ...	96 00	75 00	100	900											
5½% Debentures ...	455 00	455 00	500	600											
Alliance ...	122 00	64 00	100	3,000	275	250	—846	4,393	12,516	9,761	210	4,527	922	158	...
6% Cum. preference ...	90 00	70 00	100	1,500											
Anglo India ...	248 00	143 50	100	4,921	5,000	2,121	237	16,894	30,994	21,504	14,746	4,125	4,480	331	...
7% Cum. preference ...	108 00	83 00	100	4,000											
Auckland ...	177 00	84 00	100	4,006	1,135	2,084	3	4,488	41,982	6,317	332	4,340	2,343	9	21
5½% Cum. preference ...	83 00	75 00	100	1,000											
4½% R. Cum. preference ...	65 75	50 00	100	1,500											
4% Debentures ...	770 00	770 00	1000	1,500											
Bally ...	223 00	135 00	100	2,000	1,800	503	118	2,432	9,860	6,756	579	4,318	808	43	...
7% Cum. preference ...	104 00	83 50	100	2,000											
Barnagore & ...	147 00	82 50	55	275	215	410	—176	781	1,602	949	16	707	314	16	...
5% Cum. preference ...	39 50	30 00	25	200											
Belvedere ...	170 00	75 00	100	2,800	980	1,647	6	1,942	9,766	5,310	72	2,984	561	1	...
7% Cum. preference ...	101 50	85 00	100	700											
Bengal ...	12 25	11 50	10	4,500	1,827	11,45	...	10,319	5,895	3,543	12	6,484	3,800	8,139	4
5½% R. C. P. ...	77 00	72 50	100	1,000											
4½% Debentures ...	900 00	970 00	1000	1,000											
5½% Debentures ...	900 00	900 00	1000	1,000											
Birla ...	21 56	15 09	10	9,126	45,00	18,105	24	15,836	40,960	16,674	7,685	4,168	5,919	660	17,342
7½% C. P. T. ...	67 00	75 50	100	2,364											
5½% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	10,000											
Budge Budge ...	153 00	76 50	100	3,600	1,196	741	3	2,834	12,232	7,178	93	3,418	705	4	...
7% Cum. Preference ...	102 00	95 00	100	900											
Caledonian ...	192 50	114 00	100	1,800	2,219	302	1	1,672	8,777	4,641	63	2,566	214	14	...
7% Cum. preference ...	77 50	85 00	100	1,000											
Champdany ...	137 00	93 50	100	5,916	...	7,585	—546	4,299	23,101	12,728	206	4,776	1,834	40	28
Cheviot ...	241 00	142 00	100	1,595	1,324	830	6	680	8,502	5,878	84	2,329	270	130	...
7% Cum. preference ...	102 00	86 00	100	1,000											
Chitavalah ...	16 12	13 75	10	3,015	1,900	1,750	72	3,471	8,914	5,494	1,231	3,946	2,251	775	154
7% Cum. preference ...	103 00	87 50	100	500											
5% Debenture ...	442 50	445 00	500	1,069											
Clive ...	12 62	13 75	10	2,400		900	—312	2,005	8,189	6,173	8	3,299	1,787	22	...
6% Cum. preference ...	70 00	53 75	100	800											
7% Cum. preference ...	71 50	74 00	100	800											
Dalhousie ...	134 00	64 75	100	3,149	883	3,67	—	5,580	13,975	5,608	522	4,292	2,417	9	38
7% Cum. preference ...	94 00	79 00	100	1,500											
5½% Debentures ...	900 00	900 00	1,000	1,948	...	...	...	...							
Delta ...	182 00	107 00	100	2,800	1,488	2,234	4	690	8,237	4,890	49	3,043	262	91	...
5% Cum. preference ...	78 00	70 00	100	500											
Empire ...	20 12	15 37	10	1,500	2,450	1,244	26	2,876	10,188	6,599	937	2,960	2,316	181	...
7% Cum. preference ...	100 00	81 50	100	1,000											
5% Debentures ...	450 00	450 00	500	886											
Fort Gloster ...	290 00	318 00	100	2,100	60,70	10,70	254	11,022	27,516	16,559	209	10,289	2,453	304	18
7% Cum. preference ...	105 50	96 50	100	1,400											
5% Cum. preference ...	68 50	64 00	100	700											
5½% Debenture ...	98 00	96 00	100	1,616											
Fort William ...	24 00	18 12	10	2,100	1,800		196	7,316	12,580	6,351	132	4,443	1,496	112	...
7% Cum. preference ...	81 50	91 50	100	1,000											
Ganges ...	80 00	44 50	100	8,432	...	...	—1,334	17,424	22,306	14,035	198	12,122	4,318	213	...
8% Cum. preference ...	110 00	95 00	100	608											
Gondalpara ...	26 33	...	10	1,080	2,550	250	39	3,608	7,664	5,599	85	4,250	1,034	95	...
Debentures ...	...	...	300	2											
Gourapore ...	373 00	228 00	100	2,400	2,700	460	47	13,116	23,537	16,044	4,409	8,247	922	192	111
6% Cum. preference ...	95 00	72 00	100	2,650											
Hastings ...	105 00	110 00	100	4,000	2,650	3,793	319	4,665	13,287	6,768	3,350	5,215	2,850	42	...
6% Cum. preference ...	95 50	84 00	100	2,500											
Hooghly ...	12 37	9 50	10	1,630	160	1,723	14	2,118	7,237	5,150	83	3,775	920	8	...
10½% Preference [t] ...	10 50	7 75	10	1,176											
Hawrah ...	24 69	13 31	100	6,562	2,700			11,613	23,485	12,424	440	11,434	1,698	237	1,662
7% Cum. preference ...	99 00	90 00	100	875											
7½% A. C. P. ...	106 00	86 00	100	1,750											
5½% Debentures ...	94 00	94 00	...	3,000											
Hutchinson ...	21 25	17 25	...	5,250	2,509	545	109	14,560	29,852	15,952	1,385	6,969	4,044	674	...
7% Cum. preference ...	103 00	82 25	100	4,000											
India ...	16 00	...	12½	8,730	...	1,990	85	5,528	14,159	8,784	3,338	3,921	2,759	941	...
Kamarhaty ...	209 00	84 00	100	2,400	1,200	625	—1,802	14,854	19,692	11,405	191	9,433	1,528	160	2,502
R. Ordinary ...	198 00	80 50	100	1,920											
6% Cum. preference ...	95 00	60 00	100	1,600											
5½% Debentures ...	90 00	90 00	...	1,304											

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxation and Dividends Rs. 000	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	Liquid Assets				
	April 1959	April 1958			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Out- standings Rs. 000	Cash Balance Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
	Ra. np.	Ra. np.													
Kankannarah ...	101 00	45 50	100	3,000	600	275	-4,159	15,695	17,613	9,733	1.77	8,392	1,422	180	2,451
B. Ordinary	89 00	44 00	100	2,400											
6 1/2% Cum. preference	71 00	77 00	100	1,000											
6% R. C. P.			100	423											
5% Debentures	90 00	90 00	...	1,269											
Kelvin ...	196 00	165 00	100	2,100	4,450	1,050	119	3,467	14,136	9,388	866	4,444	1,450	645	
7% Cum. preference	105 00	82 08	100	1,000											
Khardah ...	174 00	116 00	100	5,400	2,333	...	27	133,40	196,61	122,04	1,40	110,88	31,56	1,34	...
6% C. P. ...	89 50	72 25	100	908											
Kinminon ...	198 00	101 00	100	4,800	2,500	5,232	26	10,512	23,848	10,851	1,078	9,342	3,640	12	...
7% Cum. preference	105 00	80 25	100	1,500											
5% Debentures	900 00	900 00	1000	2,500											
Lansdowne ...	138 00	75 00	100	2,448	1,133	2,576	-932	5,463	12,867	5,846	324	3,899	1,585	27	25
7% C. Preference	110 00	73 50	100	1,500											
Lawrence ...	113 00	73 75	100	2,800	...	4,049	-316	5,215	14,698	6,676	526	3 183	1,815	19	1,386
7% Cum. preference	87 00	95 00	100	500											
5 1/2% 'B' cum. preferen	80 00	67 00	100	1,000											
5 1/2% Debentures	920 00	920 00	1000	1,934											
Mahabir ...	85 00	85 00	100	1,078	...		-108	1,944	2,086		40	2,024	186	79	...
Megna ...	15 75		10	8,165	...	2,529	400	10,566	22,229	13,872	26	9,004	3,574	700	...
Naihati ...	80 00	57 50	...	2,999	12,04	22,58	-13,08	52,60	165,26	86,71	2,77	44,81	19,88	16	45
7% cum. preference	63 00	82 05	100	750											
4 1/2% R. C. P.	65 00	57 00	100	1,000											
5 1/2% Debentures	900 00	900 00	1000	2,500											
Naskarpara ...	11 50	9 34	10	2,000	15,55	...	-1,65	48,88	56,03	21,34	5	28,39	15,35	29,30	
5 1/2% Debentures		24 00xd	10	500											
National ...	24 50	95 00	100	3,500	2,170	1,781	20	1,577	4,849	1,231	203	3,053	920	1,754	...
7% C. P. ...	101 00	11 37	10	500											
Nellimaria ...	15 12	11 37	10	2,625	1,775	1,144	91	4,762	3,774	2,334	703	3,439	4,561	481	772
6% Cum. preference	92 00	79 00	100	500											
4 1/2% Debentures	460 00	440 00	500	500											
New Central ...	14 98	13 87	10	8,550	11,480	9,680	3	48,096	40,877	11,961	1,853	18,174	8,742	9,7	22,448
7% Cum. preference	100 00	86 00	100	3,300											
Northbrook ...	19 87	14 75	100	1,680	1,571	3,011	-244	4,831	13,566	6,141	468	4,798	1,628	6	24
5 1/2% Cum. pref.	71 25	60 00	100	1,500											
4% Debentures	800 00	800 00	1000	2,000											
Nudda ...	61 00	36 50	50	6,680	1,650	60	79	9,710	22,600	11,972	437	542	1,501	169	23
Orient ...	172 00	81 00	100	2,491	1,799	5,05	6	4,68	7,655	5,246	71	2,353	3,04	131	...
Premchand ...			100	3,996	...	...	-2,623	2,568	5,872	4,426	76	1,933	453	34	...
Presidency ...	6 31	3 75	5	2,500	500	419	12	3,044	9,303	7,004	112	2,562	1,194	292	78
4% Debenture			1000	61											
Rameshwara ...	6 65	4 62	10	2,000	...	10	-708	2,430	2,980	924	72	2,169	94	41	...
6% Cum. preference	11 19	10 19	10	700											
Reliance ...	7 81	5 87	10	4,950	...	150	-4,627	2,975	12,461	6,663	191	1,139	754	66	...
7% C. P. ...	73 00	55 75	100	2,030											
5% Debenture	810 00	850 00	1000	2,500											
Shree Ambica ...	10 87	14 62	10	3,000	515	1,00	48	9,849	12,172	8,521	958	5,173	4,876	24	...
7 1/2% Cum. preference	94 00	79 00	100	1,170											
Soorah ...	21 81	14 75	10	1,400	10,80	35	40	2,087	6,887	4,750	890	1,902	623	90	...
7% Cum. prf.	95 00	84 50	100	1,000											
Standard ...	112 50	81 00	100	2,520	4	3,000	62	407	929	323	292	621	1,236	1,436	...
6% C. P. ...	97 00	101 00	100	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union ...	220 00	113 50	100	3,599	1,903	2,930	57	2,901	10,553	4,251	401	3,185	3,232	21	48
7% C. P.	98 00	86 00	100	600											
4 1/2% Debenture	950 00	910 00	1000	1,200											
Waverley ...	3 25	2 37	1	250	185	335	12	121	5,538	4,336	60	421	510	360	...
5% Cum. preference	41 50	29 25	50	750											
5% Cum. preference	400 00	400 00	500	1,000											

(a23) After transferring Rs 3,00,000 from Machinery Replacement Reserve.

(a24) After transferring Rs 19,00,000 from General Reserve.

(a26) After transferring Rs 100,000 from General Reserve and including Rs 25,000 being Surplus of Investment Realisation.

(a27) After transferring Rs 1,52,000 from Reserve for Tax contingencies; Rs 33,365 from General Reserve; and Rs 75,000 from Jute Stock Reserve; and including Rs 17,100 being excess depreciation and Rs 1,78,325 being excess depreciation and Rs 1,78,325 being refund of Income Tax and after providing Rs 1,60,366 for Income Tax for 1952-53.

(a28) After transferring Rs 1,50,000 from Jote Stock Reserve; Rs 1,10,000 from Development Fund; Rs 50,000 from

Reserve, Rs 1,10,000 from Development Rebate Reserve; Rs 50,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and writing back Rs 10,494 from provision for taxation.

(a29) After transferring Rs 11,33,438 from General Reserve; Rs 65,000 from Welfare Reserve; Rs 7,000 from Tax contingency Reserve; Rs 28,864 from Jute Stick Reserve and including Rs 8,379 being refund of...

(a31) After writing back Rs 191,298 being over provision of Sales Tax liabilities

(a32) After transferring Rs 82,000 from General Reserve.

INDUSTRIALS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS				Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS.				
	April 1959 Rs. np.	April 1958 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000	Investments Rs. 000				Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	
																Rs.
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA																
Alembic Chemicals ...	186 00	120 00	100	4,200	2,575	1,430	31	7,570	11,025	4,961	2,420	6,091	2,699	37	...	...
2½ 1st C. P. ...	86 00	85 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 2nd R. C. P. ...	85 50 N	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 3rd C. P. ...	72 00 N	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amul Starch Products ...	...	...	100	2,960	697	1,528	1	9,347	9,974	3,204	6	5,442	2,659	157	...	...
5% C. P. ...	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Cement ...	149 75	154 75	100	190,239	22,700	90,596	198	141,372	363,276	127,915	7,313	151,225	29,620	13,380	8,206	...
Associated Stones Indust	19 88	...	10	850	3,15	...	1,283	966	1,099	615	20	1,679	1,435	496	...	...
6% C. P. ...	100 00 N	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	...	5	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atul Products ...	...	...	100	18,928	...	1,100	59	26,871	29,661	6,785	6,242	12,409	4,938	492	...	...
Automobile Products ...	...	...	10	700	...	113	137	13,977	8,326	1,457	...	9,520	1,373	43	125	...
5% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	28,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Line ...	12 92	...	10	10,000	6,390	6,338	406	16,627	41,097	16,243	878	2,203	6,844	2,844	2,138	...
Bombay Burma Trading...	...	...	2500	250	7,928	29,556	184	40,947	46,048	18,808	8,826	9,679	16,468	23,96	2,737	...
Old Shares ...	520 50	555 50	125	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Shares ...	177 50	206 00	50	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Gas ...	...	...	£1	4,000	665	2,375	1	3,329	8,320	3,930	2,945	1,358	1,439	238	...	...
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	132 06	100 50	100	1,418	15	339	2	838	2,725	1,242	10	674	160	1,321	...	...
6½ C. P. ...	76 00	65 00	100	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½ C. P. ...	60 75	54 00	100	863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Safe Deposit ...	365 00	500 00	200	240	64	...	1	168	584	427	261	207	58	37	...	...
Bombay Uganda Co. ...	49 00	47 00	80	1,596	...	20	104	249	263	137	563	6,572	4,845	619	...	...
W. H. Brady & Co. ...	325 50	281 25	150	4,500	2,150	3,940	84	6,479	1,133	539	3,499	35,711	128,525	1,116	3,616	...
Burns Shell ...	170 00	175 00	100	138,206	71,800	105,400	4,166	62,213	257,542	44,761	1	1,446	780	54	...	...
C. Claridge & Co. ...	...	...	100	900	600	721	3	904	2,332	1,584	...	...	...	...	...	...
C.G. Dandekar Mee. Works	...	...	100	399	105	118	1	543	1,088	599	278	169	311	270	...	...
Partly Paid Ordy ...	...	...	50	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharamsi M. Chemical	92 00	59 50	50	1,369	...	248	5	2,317	4,703	3,057	15	1,546	810	8	194	...
Digvijay Cement ...	144 50	144 00	100	13,410	4,300	1,382	224	17,212	35,578	12,917	5,234	8,558	4,934	161	2,885	...
5% R. C. P. ...	88 00	85 00	100	7,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Shipping Corpn.	...	...	50	55,000	1,450	6,015	...	20,699	68,251	14,026	6,017	57	10,345	8,045	4,505	...
Estrela Batteries ...	40 00	36 00	50	1,497	...	7	22	15,50	28,61	1,941	3	17 66	12,81	70	3,30	...
5% C. P. ...	54 50	50 00	100	9,000	9,000	10,025	...	49,910	58,736	12,312	274	137	12,352	21,341	...	...
Great Eastern Shipping	23 16	20 04	10	2,500	...	...	154	49,910	58,736	12,312	274	137	12,352	21,341	...	...
5½ R. C. P. ...	96 00	91 50	100	8,840	2,100	1,597	...	19,462	1,515	514	13,857	9,872	11,040	1,252	...	...
Greaves Cotton & Co.	121 50	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. ...	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R.C.P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Electric Co.	104 00	83 50	100	4,000	300	44	43	10,765	6,393	1,767	236	6,322	5,573	384	...	...
6% C. P. ...	82 00	82 00	100	1,998	4,132	7,917	13,502	49,105	52,761	16,648	4	75,830	15,217	2,291	...	...
Hindustan Lever ...	30 30	21 32	10	55,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Cement ...	25 00	26 00	10	152	100	50	2	124	142	...	178	...	52	57	...	...
Indian Plastics ...	...	...	10	2,988	...	3	4	4,159	4,806	1,443	...	4,074	1,919	54	...	...
5½ Cum. preference	...	...	100	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Vegetable Products	114 00	114 00	100	2,117	2,53	1,95	8	16,10	25,35	20,52	69	9,18	10,92	16,21	...	...
Indus.Gr. & Invest. Corp.	80 50	72 50	100	50,000	1,500	96	155	80,400	107	54	35,703	...	22,111	74,284	...	...
Industrial Investment ...	80 00	79 50	100	9,999	2,022	192	805	...	20	16	12,686	...	235	94	...	...
Kemp & Co. ...	220 00	184 00	200	1,200	...	350	26	1,782	2,597	1,303	12	1,113	1,156	57	...	...
Killick Industries ...	138 50	147 50	100	10,624	500	2,934	9	9,518	4,350	1,445	16,523	1,126	2,334	38	459	...
Machinery Manfrs. Corpn.	...	...	100	3,926	...	1,488	1,928	9,757	13,685	4,130	21	5,694	1,185	864	76	...
4% Cum. preference	...	...	100	1,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½ C. P. ...	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malwa Vanaspati Chems.	...	...	10	3,128	...	30	5,10	29,60	51,07	6,00	...	11,97	14,22	17	84	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Elec. Industries	75 00	70 00	50	778	125	647	22	3,622	2,449	1,036	299	2,377	1,633	24	...	...
4½ C. P. ...	80 00 N	80 00 N	100	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Mchny. Manfrs.	...	...	10	25,240	...	...	30	18,743	27,078	7,081	234	19,640	3,850	292	...	...
National Newspaper & Paper	...	...	10	12,748	...	74	17,321	64,225	49,495	7,871	3	4,936	4,687	6,177	2,300	...
National Rayon Corpn.	290 25	223 50	100	16,064	4,600	9,615	124	29,488	105,596	34,000	110	15,707	4,231	669	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	78 80	73 50	100	174,28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½ Debentures	101 50	97 50	...	150,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palanpur Veg. Products...	...	...	10	1,500	...	...	2,617	3,051	2,727	...	10	165	3	...	28	...
5½ C. P. ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer Magnesia Works...	...	...	100	1,189	11	66	2	749	1,455	708	480	466	305	17	2	...
Ordy. Partly Paid	...	...	75	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polson Ld. ...	156 00	183 25	100	2,160	14,50	11,45	46	25,66	58,81	12,53	1	16,93	20,19	10,27	...	...
6% C. P. T. ...	80 00	84 70	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitex chem Indus.	...	...	50	1,362	...	4	4	1,286	1,626	200	...	1,257	429	41	15	...
5% C. P. ...	...	...	50	511	...	181	40	1,598	3,083	864	1	657	351	74	...	...
Sathe Biscuits	100 00N	100 00 N	100	473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partly Paid	50 00N	50 00 N	50	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% R. C. P. ...	94 20	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scindia Steam	18 32	17 72	20	939,98	80,00	1016,23	5,84	1191,95	249,665	57,900	58,497	25,65	405,59	357,79	343,62	...
4½ Debentures	99 25	93 00	100	401,28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shangrilla Food Products	...	...	100	1,700	...	...	1,299	3,672	4,047	616	32	544	323	30	13	...
5% C. P. ...	...	...	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shivra pur Syndicate	103 50	92 00	10	700	2,000	5,630	53	6,343	7,484	2,953	302	4,034	3,074	2,300	474	...
Sureme Industries	142 00	81 50	100	622	33	234	4	855	1,193	322	154	718	446	14	6	...
64% C. P. ...	71 50	70 50	100	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Chemical	16 64	15 12	10	19,596	320	1,400	4	22,887	45,735	17,148	691	17,255	5,473	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	96 50	89 50	100	5,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	99 00N	99 00	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Oil Mills	53 00	38 00	25	7,007	1,085	1,553	6	29,994	22,259	13,740	911	22,135	9,232	2,551	246	...
4½ C. P. ...	60 00	...	100	2,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Salt Works Indus.	...	...	250	1,335	2,125	1,231	18	954	7,384	4,014	255	725	234	1,063	...	...
Volta ...	167 50	123 00	100	25,500	1,300	267	109	93,591	7,650	1,644	280	53,837	57,937	2,486	241	...
Western India Match	213 00	172 50	100	27,500	9,500	4,913	90	19,447	34,556	16,858	71	18,740	10,595	8,917	5,429	...

*Depreciation Fund	†For 18 months.	†For 9 months.
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MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages Rs. 000	Other Major Expenses Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents' Commissions and Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT	
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous
								Rs. 000	Rs. 000		
NORTHERN INDIA											
Alkali & Chemical	Imp. Ch. Industries Private	2,872	12,517	26,310	6,630	...	9-58	6,132	5,111	8	8
All India Finance & Commerce	5% Cum. preference Kayell Siyal & Co. Ordinary	30	...	1,69	...	20	5-56	96	88	74	5
Aluminium Corpn.	74% G. P. J. K. Industries Private Ltd.	3,258	3,735	9,625	4,150	204	3-58	2,720	2,729	74	74
	6% Cum. preference 5% Cum. preference Deferred 5% Debentures 54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6
Amrit Banaspati	Amrit Agency Ltd. 6% C. P. 5% R. C. P. Deferred	2,06	354.43	367.26	65.68	18	3-55	22.07	19.54	nil	nil
Anderson Wright	Directors 44% Cum. preference 4% Debentures	4,04	...	10.26	...	...	12-55	(a)1.67	5.02	nil	6
Angelo Brothers	Turner Morrison & Co. Pri.	666	15,725	17,791	...	121	8-58	1,126	1,699	15	18
Ashoka Cement	Directors 64% Debentures	609	1,742	9,879	53	...	9-58	52	13	nil	20
Assam Bengal Cement	Eastern Corporation Deferred 4% Debentures	8,64	37.04	72.61	4.13	87	3-55	15.96	17.65	nil	nil
Assam Match Co.	Directors	15,63	94.59	124.89	5.98	...	12-55	9.52	7.93	124	124
Assam Saw Mills	Bird & Co. Private	521	3,125	3,125	791	...	9-57	172	174	nil	nil
Associated Hotels	Oberoi Hotels (India) Private Ltd. 7% Cum. preference Tax 41% Debentures 64% Debentures	12,88	40.36	71.62	...	2,16	3-56	14.21	8.83	12	4
Associated Mining	Ramkumar Agarwala 5% Cum. preference Deferred	13	7.37	6.16	1.59	44	12-52	1.90	2.32	6	...
Ballarpur Paper	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Ltd. 5% R. C. P. P.	18,45	53.71	120.61	4.41	89	6-53	39.50	...	nil	nil
Barmer Lawrie & Co.	Directors	7,832	107,618	128,230	7,539	...	12-57	3,054	(a)4,287	15	15
Barmer coke	Jardine Henderson	385	640	20.61	3.29	17	9-56 HY	2,03	2.40	5	6
Bathgate & Co.	Directors 6% Cum. preference	319	795	1,619	545	...	12-57	31	17	nil	nil
Behar Rice Mills	H. V. Low & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	6-54	36	33	nil	nil
Bengal Assam Steamship	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. 7% Cum. preference	...	...	3,119	...	73	10-57	(a)240	798	5	7
Bengal Chemicals	Directors 74% Cum. preference 44% Cum. preference 5% Debentures	28,02	82.42	145.99	38.70	...	4-54	15.12	14.44	6	6
Bengal Elec. Lamp	P. C. Datta Deferred	1,27	18.69	33.71	...	...	3-54	4.12	4.86	64	64
Bengal Flour	Barmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd.	627	18,305	21,623	651	157	12-58	1,464	2,178	25	64
Bengal Paper	Directors 7% Cum. preference 7% 'A' Cum. preference 6% 'B' R. C. P. T. 44% Debentures	3,531	7,274	20,781	214	...	12-57	2,156	1,337	124	25
Bengal Potteries	B. R. Bhagat & Co. Ord. P. Paid	27,09	13.26	91.13	10.48	...	12-56	14.93	11.13	10	10
Bengal Timber	Jardine Henderson 8% Cum. preference	1,34	13.66	24.68	6.48	...	6-55	81	1.01	...	...
Bhagwati Pressing	Ramdudd Ramkissoon 5% Cum. preference	7	...	1.57	...	17	12-55	1.04	1.13	5	5
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon	Murari Lal Batra & Co. 'B' Ordinary 64% C. P. Directors	1,63	14.71	19.61	4.03	11	12-55	1.12	1.06	74	74
Bharat Commers	5% C. P. K. C. Thapar & Bros.	584	3,298	3,718	479	...	12-57	(a)138	130	64	64
Bharat Starch & Chemical	Directors Lovelock & Lewes	1,65	38.41	37.48	12.65	67	1-55	6.10	5.37	...	...
Bharat Company	54% Cum. preference Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	...	...	5.71	...	12	9-56	3.49	4.73	10	124
Birds Investments	Directors 8% Cum. preference 54% Debentures	4,684	6,021	218	102	3-58	3-58	1,130	982	54	54
Bira Stone Lime	Directors	2,980	6,612	18,463	...	...	...	2,904	1,874	12	10
Britannia Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8
Br. Burma Petroleum & Br. Ceylon Corp.	A. T. C. Inv. Co. Directors	...	...	...	...	...	3-56	37	34	5	5
British India Corp.	6% Cum. Part preference Directors	178,72	428.71	761.45	399.76	...	12-56	(b)95.42	(a)11	15	10
Brushware	8% Cum. preference	...	...	499	245	2	11-57	23	38	8	8
Burma Lime	Beg. Sutherland & Co. Pri. Ltd. S. C. Chunder & Co. Partly Paid 6% Debentures	18	70	2.44	24	...	9-54	31	30	74	74
Calcutta Gas Co.	Soorsimull Nagarmull 54% R.C.P.T. 4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	1,49	9-55	6.38	7.06	6	5
Calcutta Hydraulic	Andrew Yule & Co. Ramdudd Ramkissoon	...	...	81	...	3	6-58	95	47	5	5
Calcutta Investment Co.	Gladstone Lyall	3,39	...	6.75	...	30	12-54	7.11	3.95	2	3
Calcutta Landing & Shipping	Amritlal Ojha & Co.	51	...	3.02	...	16	10-55 HY	1.18	50	5	34
Calcutta Safe Deposit	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	3-55	1.19	2	5	5

INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1959	April 1958			General	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stock & Stores	Out Standing	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA															
Alkali & Chemical	22 44	14 87	10	30,997	2,800	5,770	109	21,124	44,567	7,302		12,077	4,392	5,036	5,130
5% Cum. Preference	102 00xd	94 50	100	3,100											
All India Finance & Com. Ord.			100	300	53	18		13,21	36	8	73	10,66	7,76	68	
74% C. P.			110	128											
Aluminium Corp.	14 87	11 12	10	5,750	2,400	17,980	92	6,319	38,576	10,055	614	6,216	1,830	1,104	
6% Cum. preference	98 00	86 00	100	2,000											
5% Cum. preference	73 50xd	69 00	100	2,000											
Deferred	6 69	5 00	24	250											
5% Debentures	920 08	920 00	1000	1,000											
54% Debenture			1000	3,500											
Amrit Banaspati			10	5,325	19,25	3.83	14.14	152,86	160,85	53.32	36.36	85.91	25.33	1 40	
6% C. P.			10	1,600											
5% R. C. P.			10	2,450											
Deferred			1	100											
Anderson Wright			10	2,000	3.50	8.50	18	74.03	1.02	58	54.74	3.08	35.77	24	41.94
44% C. P.			100	2,000											
4% Debentures			1000	1,000											
Angelo Brothers	19 31	17 69	10	3,000	2,523	1,408	239	2,680	3,575	2,459	483	3,342	3,995	903	12
Ashoka Cement	9 37	7 94	10	5,989		24	19	10,114	15,706	22	1	2,311	2,031	107	1,012
64% Debentures			24	5,000											
Assam Bengal Cement	3 65	4 13	10	4,314	10.54	2.59	4.59	95.35	164.36	73.18	5.34	25.44	35.17	37.09	
Deferred	0 75	0 87	1	471											
4% Debentures			500	2,498											
Assam Match Co.	17 50	15 31	10	3,000	6.10	2.75	1.18	27.46	38.39	20.85	6	19.69	24.66	5.44	10
Assam Saw Mills	3 00	1 87	3	1,400	720	2,059	4.90	1,430	3,279	1,361		2,107	1,010	60	24
Associated Hotels	7 56	4 47	10	2,000	10.00	23.50	2.45	55.66	102.58	36.88	46.41	8.31	30.80	12.17	8
7% C. P. T.	51 00	57 00	100	2,167											
44% Debentures	850 00	850 00	1000	2,350											
64% Debentures	920 00	920 00	1000	660											
Associated Mining	8 30	8 50	10	892			33	3.33	2.77	94	9.90	3.05	3.15	3.01	
5% C. P.	27 25	32 00	50	500											
Deferred	5 20	5 25	5	410											
Ballarpur Paper	25 50		25	5,708		38	47.41	147.09	219.74	97.20		32.08	16.08	1.66	3.09
5% R.C.P.P.			100	1,809											
Barmer Lawrie & Co.	173 08	146 00	100	8,001	6,350	1,190	501	22,871	7,446	4 046	9,784	9,599	14,901	1,230	
Barmer coke	13 44	10 75	10	1,200	8.00		90	9.21	37.37	35.08	6	10.30	12.69	5.28	
Bathgate & Co.	1 25	1 00	10	2,000		17	48	820	2,313	169	2	1,047	567	27	
6% C. P.	17 00	40 50	10	1,000											
Behar Rice Mills	1 50	1 50	10	1,692			4.34	3	7.69	4.95	9.60	1	13	2	
Bengal Assam Steamship	103 00	107 00	100	2,000	825	9,106	36	2,297	12,259	1,944	255	13	1,812	2,170	
7% C. P.	54 00	61 50	60	300											
Bengal Chemicals	180 00	86 00	100	4,533	19.50	21.55	11.46	54.56	104.59	47.91	16.62	46.92	63.31	4.79	
74% C. P.	12 62	11 25	10	900											
44% C. P.	77 50	77 50	100	1,191											
5% Debentures				1,500											
Bengal Elec. Lamp			10	1,552	8.00	97	15	11.50	23.00	11.62		13.68	12.01	24	
Deferred			1	139											
Bengal Flour	31 75xd	30 06	10	1,209	1,700	260	219	1,022	3,487	2,867	35	846	1,954	946	
Bengal Paper	99 00	60 60	25	4,500	1,800	1,902	67	6,754	21,470	16,065	1,28	6,590	4,282	162	1.08
7% C. P.	46 75	57 25	50	200											
7% A. C. P.	103 50	103 00	100	400											
6% 'B' R. C. P. T.	62 00	72 69	100	2,000											
44% Debentures			500	132											
Bengal Potteries	4 44	3 00	24	3,170	5.15		11	54.34	70.66	33.38	2	29.13	36.06	27	
Ord. P. Paid			1	941											
Bengal Timber	10 00	10 00	100	600			5.56	19.06	7.35	7.22	1.00	6.52	14.42	43	
8% C. P.	30 60	33 50	100	300											
Bhagwati Pressing	4 80	7 80	10	400	1.10		2	2.62	10.18	2.28	75		93	1.16	
5% C. P.	40 00	45 00	100	300											
Bharat Carbon & Ribbon			10	250	2.00	45	5	20.88	7.35	3.30	63	12.79	13.06	74	
B. Ord.			100	181											
64% C. P.			100	358											
Bharat Commerce	6 12	4 10	10	5,000			4,119	1,774	4,171	86		769	739	62	
5% C. P.			100	3,000											
Bharat Starch & Chemical	8 06	9 06	10	1,000	3.78	1.60	1,340	46.64	33.48	12.26	12	21.59	5.01	10	58
Bhartia Company	44 75	54 75	100	2,100	50		9	79				12.92	8.59	69	
Birds Investment	15 12	10 37	10	2,000	3.00	5.05	38	52.17			66.28	37.91	40		
54% C. P.	56 00	48 50	100	2,400											
Bisra Stone Lime	32 50	28 75	10	1,000	300	2,962	13	4,117	6,882	3,638	5	1,669	3,070	177	226
Britannia Biscuits	19 87	12 75	10	4,597	2,250	1,662	218	3,936	11,502	4,292		2,665	2,176	1,122	6
8% Cum. preference	9 70	10 50	10	15											
54% Debentures	98 00	96 00		1,500											
Br. Burma Petroleum (£)	1 95	2 07	4ab	750		1.82	35	1.85	9.35		2		1.52	63	
Br. Ceylon Corporation	5 37	10 12	10	3,500	23.50	23.19	1.40	30.90	60.95	47.46	26.19	63.70	17.03	11.07	
8% Cum. Part Pref.	8 20	8 50	10	1,750											
British India Corporation	5 31	3 40	5	32,500	40.00	115.56	1.23	461.72	300.58	233.80	182.52	492.27	240.47	36.05	
8% Cum. preference	110 00	101 00	100	8,100											
Brushware			10	100	200	121	6	140	243	238	130	291	139	1	
Burma Lime	7 50	8 00	5	200	10		6	96	4.81	1.09	2	66	63	7	
Partly Paid			1000	63											
6% Debentures				135											
Calcutta Gas Co.	7 08	6 00	10	6,500	1.00		22	19.29	1		116.16		26.77		
54% R. C. P. T.	52 23	52 50	100	3,000											
4% Debentures	810 00N	810 00N	1000	3,000											
Calcutta Hydraulic	47 35 N	50 00	100	800		52	4	78	14	14	893		2	39	
Calcutta Investment Co.	15 00	13 50	10	5,500	19.00	4.12	95	24.40	17.50	4.10		45.95	43.91	22	
Cal. Landing & Shipping	8 25	7 69	10	625	30	1.75	3	5.16	18.47	12.32	99	30	4.64	1.41	
Calcutta Sate Deposit			1000	742	20	1.43	3	4.82	13.41	1.73	38	1	2.55	34	
44% Debentures				105											

**Indian Finance
MISCELLANEOUS**

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages Rs. 000	Other Major Expenses Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend per cent		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second previous
								Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Calcutta Steam Nav'g'n	Hoare Miller & Co.	1,183	...	2,505	...	18	6-58	636	654	10	13	12½
Camperdown Pressing	Pyne & Co.	...	...	54	...	...	7-54	20	46	4	7	7
Central Hydraulic	Andrew Yule & Co.	13	...	161	...	...	6-58	58	137	6	10	6
Cherra Chhatrakopeway	Directors	4,13	7,11	12,12	62	23	3-56	8	57	nil	nil	5
Chrestien Mica Indus.	Ram Kumar Agarwala	16,34	...	159,60	48,75	4,85	12-53	16,23	15,70	6½	10	10
	5½% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	15	15
	Deferred share	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clive Buildings	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	...	...	630	...	...	12-57	243	246	2½	3½	4
	Management Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26½	35	40
	4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clive Row Invt.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	37	...	1,927	...	12	3-58	1,727	1,061	7½	7½	13½
Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	Hari Brothers Private Ltd.	3,542	13,663	23,015	1,234	535	12-57	6,379	4,651	12½	12½	12½
	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12½	12½	12½
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	Deferred	...	...	32	...	...	3-54	—8	18	12	12½	12
Darjeeling Properties	Goenka & Co.	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
	6% preference	...	...	1,08	...	4	3-54	29	33	2½	1½	6
Darjeeling Ropeway	Goenka & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi Flour Mills	R. G. Govan & Co. Ltd.	3,55	193,62	204,92	4,51	41	10-55	3,54	3,20	9	7	6
	7% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	7% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhrangadhra Chem. Works	ahu Bros. Private	15,62	59,70	115,97	1,95	2,81	3-56	22,73	6,34	9	12	12
	Ordinary Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	12	12
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
Duncan Brothers	Directors	1,180	19,668	26,154	315	...	12-57	3,774	4,779	11	11	11
	4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Dunlop Rubber Co.	Directors	24,426	135,917	223,216	...	...	12-58	20,204	19,488	16½	16½	15
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	6% Cum. preference Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	6½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East India Hotel	Oberoi Hotels Private	...	...	...	...	...	3-58	1	—19	nil	nil	...
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	1,520	...	6	12-58	(j)1,551	1,186	9	9	9
Eastern Investments	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Eastern Manfg. Co.	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	19,22	19,19	78,93	3,73	1,10	12-54	10,44	2,25	7½	3	3
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
F. & C. Osler	S. B. Indus. Development	5,44	61,89	91,41	51,41	...	3-53	1,50	8,65	nil	nil	...
	4½% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	...
Frank Ross	Directors	215	3,145	3,699	1,012	...	2-58	64	66	nil	nil	...
	4½% Cum. preference	...	...	1,610	...	20	3-58	—323	174	nil	nil	...
Fraser & Co.	Kilburn & Co.	21,17	234,20	254,95	46,95	...	3-56	9,52	8,97	12½	12½	...
French Motor	Mg. Director	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganges Rope	Macneill & Barry Ltd.	1,410	4,888	8,819	1,969	83	3-58	(a)10,834	4,96	15	12½	...
General Invt. & Trust	Bird & Co. Private	...	...	40	...	3	2-58	10	48	2½	7½	...
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
	6% Cum. preference Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
Gillanders Arbuthnot	Directors	3,524	14,203	24,247	3,017	...	3-58	2,170	(a)2,521	10	10	...
	5% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
Gladstone Lyall & Co.	Directors	12,30	7,86	...	...	...	12-54	3,00	3,08	3½	3½	...
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
Godfrey Phillips	Directors	1,606	11,753	33,638	620	...	12-57	2,139	2,745	15	20	...
	5½% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	...
Great Eastern Hotel	B. P. R. Syndicate	...	...	88,48	...	42	3-57	7,48	6,91	6	6	...
Hindusthan Building	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	7-55	1,61	1,33	4	4	...
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Gas	Directors	2,13	6,37	11,45	3,67	...	3-54	3,85	...	6½	nil	...
	4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan G. E. Corp.	K. C. Thapar & Brothers	...	...	2,849	861	...	7-57	233	—372	nil	nil	...
	5% c. p. p.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
Hindusthan Housing	Jainarayan Ramchander	8	...	...	...	26	3-53	33	49	1½	nil	...
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Ice	R. N. Jhunjh Wala	40	1,21	2,69	...	18	9-54	65	37	nil	nil	...
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Woolen	Directors	37	...	5,25	73	...	3-55	60	56	1½	1½	...
	Directors	1,237	103,748	107,304	1,087	...	12-57	499	22	5	nil	...
Hoare Miller	Shaw Wallace & Co.	2,00	50,18	54,69	33	22	6-56 HY	2,05	...	8½	7½	...
Hooghly Flour	B. N. Elias & Co.	78	42	1,53	...	...	6-54	43	1,08	nil	2½	...
Hooghly & Ganges Hyd.	4½% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	...
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Tobacco	Directors	270,58	...	303,637	...	...	3-56	415,71	363,57	8	8	...
India Genl. Navigation &	Kilburn & Co. Private	...	...	3,523	...	...	12-57	56	(j)—10	nil	nil	...
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
India Linoleum	Hindusthan Investment	2,76	12,01	23,83	9,07	...	3-56	6,19	2,01	nil	nil	...
India Paper Pulp	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	2,653	4,328	10,116	372	118	3-58	(a)1,578	(a)1,956	10	14	...
India Steamship	Lionel Edwards Private	5,906	40,109	78,767	...	1,929	3-58	23,434	15,558	10	10	...
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
Indian Aluminium	Directors	10,147	41,718	74,297	...	...	12-58	13,706	8,683	7	6	...
	5% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
Indian Cable	Directors	9,028	45,178	69,741	4,590	...	3-58	11,597	14,482	15	15	...
	6% C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	...
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Copper &	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	...	1,841	...	...	50	12-57	1,125	1,507	18	20	...

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INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

INDUSTRIAL—Contd.															
NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1959	April 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standing	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Calcutta Steam Nav'g...	11 62xd	13 50	10	1 260	524	673	105	1,815	7,611	4,261	...	197	828	4	...
Camperdown Pressing ...	110 00	118 00	100	430	85	15	...	45	2,12	...	2,87	...	...	76	...
Central Hydraulic ...	...	...	100	500	...	125	...	81	843	698	506	...	22	38	...
Cherra Chhatrakopeway...	6 00	4 50	5	475	4.75	...	...	87	12,52	9,78	15	2,57	3,99	47	...
Chrestien Mica Induss ...	11 00	10 31	100	3,000	14,08	8,70	1,64	57,78	66,99	21,17	23,11	55,86	37,19	10,21	...
5½% Cum. preference ...	52 50	55 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred share ...	5 94	6 25	1000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures ...	830 00	830 00	150	1,500	209	883	142	344	4,887	779	414	...	57	4½	...
Clive Building ...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Management Shares ...	410 00	410 00	500	1,929	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 595	...	1,250	16	...
4½% Debentures ...	11 50	8 62	10	13,880	1,000	734	810	5,435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clive Row Invt. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dalmia Cement ...	10 50	10 06	10	14,467	2,595	2,741	7,59	16,574	11,234	4,361	19,426	7,601	5,231	3,362	1,240
Ordinary ...	2 44	2 31	2½	8,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference ...	...	...	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference ...	...	...	40	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference ...	8 69	2 50	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	2 25	1 00	10	532	...	7	—33	16	5,38	27	1	4	36	1	2
Darjeeling Properties ...	1 00	1 00	10	532	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% preference ...	4 00	4 00	10	34	...	43	1	41	4,01	1,08	...	36	47	59	...
Darjeeling Ropeway ...	8 06	5 75	10	248	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures ...	...	...	500	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delhi Flour Mills ...	16 00	15 00	10	560	...	8,00	...	1,51	14,36	37,96	22,97	4,94	9 15	10 21	1 09
7% Cum. preference ...	...	...	100	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures ...	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	...	...	100	2,150	40,00	18,68	1,11	79,77	140,87	37,67	...	27,61	24,95	58,94	...
Dhrangadhra Chem. Works	103 00	850 0	50	2,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ord' P. C. Paid ...	...	...	100	3,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	9,000	6,500	3,159	539	10,293	2,892	1,085	17,751	314	11,192	2,926	...
Duncan Brothers ...	117 00	125 00	100	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Cum. preference ...	56 00	54 00	100	30,000	35,410	11,101	2,246	37,112	87,740	29,757	1,371	50,330	33,348	290	...
Dunlop Rubber Co. ...	4 87	25 19xd	10	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference ...	118 00	116 50	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Pref. Tax ...	86 00	77 50	100	20,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% Debentures ...	108 50	98 00	100	4,359	...	...	—49	483	5,241	...	...	...	37	50	388 313
East India Hotel ...	...	...	100	1,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C.P. ...	...	...	100	5,126	5,668	...	323	2,687	...	...	16,231	...	74	...	...
Eastern Investments ...	140 00	106 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference ...	72 50	75 00	100	850	...	3,70	10	16,10	28,71	19,24	1	17,29	5,21	1,09	35
Eastern Manufacturing Co.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference ...	...	...	100	7,500	3,00	1,27	4,02	29,56	12,65	1,73	20,13	51,41	50,01	1,81	5,56
F. & C. Osler ...	1 40	41 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Cum. preference ...	41 50	2 19	6	495	...	55	1	657	199	175	...	1,012	3,60	38	...
Frank Ross ...	2 75	36 50	100	275	...	291	—321	935	1,597	476	1	...	581	6	...
4½% Cum. preference ...	50 00	15 56	10	605	200	11,28	19	6,912	2,645	1,373	1,308	1,695	3,925	139	...
Fraser & Co. ...	14 00	25 26	20	3,000	4,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French Motor ...	24 38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganges Rope ...	187 50	128 00	100	1,400	100	875	33	3,728	3,672	2,075	...	2,646	1,887	5	...
General Invt. & Trust	...	...	75	225	18	38	10	74	...	...	547	...	10	7	...
5% Cum. preference ...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Prefr. Tax ...	...	...	100	100	...	1,800	146	22,371	2,951	1,241	10,757	3,264	15,811	1,975	1,800
Gillanders Arbuthnot	13 00	10 87	10	6,500	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.T. ...	57 25	54 00xd	100	2,500	...	3,16	7	53,51	10,57	4,44	30,96	14,19	39,44	4,42	17,80
Gladstone Lyall & Co.	...	...	100	3,827	3,80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. T. ...	...	...	10	1,415	...	9,44	1,090	6,989	6,389	3,243	...	8,549	4,158	11	63
Godfrey Phillips ...	20 25	18 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% C. P. T. ...	58 00	60 00	100	3,000	10,00	5,17	74	16,50	83,08	36,24	...	7,24	7,02	1,29	...
Great Eastern Hotel ...	250 00	255 00	250	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Building ...	4 60xd	4 12	10	1,500	1,00	...	5	3,65	7	2	14,54	...	6,90	30	7,91
4% C. P. ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Gas ...	12 75	8 62	7	1,049	5,50	...	10	8,01	23,93	11,43	7	10,69	2,66	17	...
4½% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	200	...	...	—3,658	8,897	4,905	879	...	3,731	742	48	732
Hindusthan C. E. Corpn.	...	...	10	1,960	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% c. p. p. ...	...	...	100	845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	...	5	175	...	...	2	6,38	23,87	1	2,50	...	4,67	38	...
Hindusthan Housing ...	...	...	75	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	1,000	...	1,00	—3,57	1,73	22,57	10,00	...	31	1,33	...	13
Hindusthan Ice ...	0 90	0 75	5	1,000	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	500	...	10	...	1,08	26	7,66	...	73	26,31	1,20	...
Hindusthan Woolen ...	...	...	10	3,497	1,700	...	188	11,759	2,162	1,114	2,238	1,101	10,382	31	1,766
Hoare Miller ...	7 31	6 50	10	3,520	5,65	1,00	21	8,50	15,30	12,91	...	6,56	11,28	7	...
Hooghly Flour ...	36 37	37 75	10	600	...	86	7	1,62	15,50	4,70	5,92	10	1,21	6	...
Hooghly & Ganges Hyd...	5 44	5 40	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% R. C. P. ...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Tobacco ...	11 94	12 06	10	151,600	4,50,00	338,87	24,94	318,12	415,59	163,29	95,49	921,00	439,08	452,37	490,36
India Genl. Navigation	70 00	53 50	£ 10	656	170	959	—193	2,213	5,811	3,539	28	697	991	59	2
6% C. P. ...	67 50	64 00	£ 100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India L.inoleum ...	...	...	10	6,300	1,055	5,097	—94	19,38	31,15	3,31	...	10,15	5,15	29	...
India Paper Pulp ...	23 75	19 00xd	10	22,500	14,000	14,386	809	111,051	151,011	32,397	283	467	17,730	30,404	...
India Steamship ...	14 56	11 06	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P. ...	94 00	81 00	100	38,800	1,500	11,402	1,526	52,682	92,460	24,887	13	29,391	10,955	1,171	614
Indian Aluminium ...	22 44	13 06xd	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T. ...	32 60	30 06	10	15,289	7,375	8,525	4,130	25,808	25,009	10,347	66	28,834	25,267	2,187	...
Indian Cable ...	25 75	28 75	10	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. P. ...	101 25	98 00 N	...	10,000	...	...	120	1,001	2,621	1,503	1,113	1,154	412	194	...
5½% Debentures ...	4 27	3 15	2ab	1,571	1,348	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Copper & ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Indian Finance
MISCELLANEOUS

May 9, 1959

INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
								Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Indian Oxygen	Directors	8,471	30,047	48,591	11,073	...	9-58	9,320	8,922	10	10	...
Indian Rubber Manfrs.	G. S. Moulton & Co Private	...	...	...	...	34	3-56	3,68	1,80	6½	5	7½
Indian Wood Products	5% C. R. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Indo Burma Petrol	Gill, Arbuthnot & Co.	540	...	4,616	3,836	158	9-57	1,487	1,541	27½	30	30
	Steel Bros. & Co. Limited	2,854	...	...	...	602	12-57	(a)75,848	(a)95,532	20	20	40
	7% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Investment & Finance	Bired & Co. Private	...	...	93	...	6	2-58	62	95	4	7½	7½
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
J. K. Comml. Corp. Ltd.	Directors	...	...	4,54	...	...	6-55	5,69	2,22	5	8	8
J. K. Investment Trust	Directors	...	...	6,93	...	...	6-55	5,86	4,47	nil	nil	nil
	B. Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
James Wright	Directors	1,41	12,03	19,40	5,90	...	12-55	52	73	5	5	8
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jardine Henderson	Directors	2,123	120,906	127,138	3,764	...	3-58	(w)1,714	3,199	2½	2½	7½
	5½% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd.	Directors	...	...	22,554	9,730	...	12-57	901	6,87	5½	5½	5½
Jenson & Nicholson	Macneill & Barry	11,81	...	...	...	46	12-55	10,37	8,16	6	6	9½
	7½% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	7½	7½
Kalimpong Ropeway	Directors	49	32	94	...	...	3-54	14	-32	nil	nil	nil
Kalyanpur Lime & Cement	Directors	...	25,24	35,33	3,17	...	12-54	3,08	3,96	5	7	7
	7% P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% 2nd Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangra Valley Slate	Directors	13	80	1,92	10	18	6-52	1,37	1,57	18	18	18
Karanpura Development	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	...	...	1,172	27	31	12-57	271	(d) 159	18	18	10
Kettilewell Bullen & Co.	Founders	...	...	872	...	...	12-57	735	1,050	5	5	4
	5½% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Kishore Trading Co.	Directors	...	...	1,87	...	...	12-54	1,73	1,37	2	3½	3½
Kumardhubi Fireclay	Bird & Co. Private Ltd	4,812	3,709	13,314	646	184	12-57	2,039	1,363	12½	10	15
	5½% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kusum Products	East India Development Co.	4,81	199,08	247,30	7,79	12	3-55	-4,47	3,77	nil	nil	11
	5½% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macfarlane & Co.	James & Co. Ltd.	2,48	10,33	17,23	8,20	30	3-53	(a)96	26	nil	nil	nil
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macneill & Barry	Directors	4,328	...	16,093	...	...	3-58	4,637	44,67	8	8	11
	5½% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Martin Burn	Directors	8,445	68,540	101,066	12,677	...	9-58	(k) 11,681	9,099	21½	21½	21½
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	4% Convertible Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McLeod & Co.	Directors	603	59,608	63,588	6,627	...	12-57	1,845	1,880	12½	8	22½
	5% 1st C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% 2nd C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Convertible Notes	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal Box Co.	Directors	12,372	33,669	61,179	15,167	...	3-58	8,616	7,851	17½	17½	16½
	6% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal Corporation	Eastern Smelting & Refining Pri.	...	72,45	87,94	26,73	36	3-57	9,24	11,01	6	6	6
	5% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore Zamindary	Andrew Yule & Co.	...	...	169	...	...	4-58	-124	-491	nil	nil	nil
Moradabad Water Supply	Noorulla Ghazanfarulla	...	...	1,45	...	9	10-54	42	39	3	3	3
C. & E. Morton India Ltd.	Cotton Agents Private	4,29	16,79	40,92	6,83	22	6-57	2,98	1,51	6	6	10
Motor & Genl. Finance	Gupta & Syal Ltd.	78	...	13,46	...	...	6-55	7,88	3,94	40	15	15
	10% 1st C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
	7% 2nd C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	7% 3rd C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
National Carbon Co.	Directors	7,479	32,519	53,535	17,773	...	12-57	9,335	9,955	14	15	32½
National Insulated Cables	Asso. Indust. Development Co.	...	...	277,31	41,16	7,23	3-56	60,78	32,36	20	15	10
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Rubber	Directors	2,450	9,541	13,348	2,713	...	12-57	300	126	10	...	...
	Ordinary P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Safe Deposit	Directors	...	...	1,42	...	...	12-55	1,17	92	6	...	...
National Tannery	S. K. Sen & Co.	50	4,03	5,55	5,09	4	12-52HY	24	-72	3½	3½	3½
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Tobacco	B. N. Elias & Co. Private	5,405	47,921	67,676	5,030	537	12-57	6,383	2,961	9	7	8
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	4½% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India Building	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	5-56	2,35	...	...	...	...
	4½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India Investment	Ramdutt Ramkissendas	...	2,67	...	...	41	12-55	5,44	1,77	5	3½	2½
Octavius Steel & Co.	Directors	13,25	...	48,74	...	...	12-55	29,90	21,45	10	7½	10
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orient Paper	Birla Brothers Private Ltd.	6,538	24,620	47,300	5,969	1,055	3-58	12,680	12,366	6	6	6
	5½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
	5½% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
Orissa Cement	Dalmia Agencies Private	3,204	...	19,695	2,180	606	12-57	6,882	4,379	13	12½	12½
	4½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1959 Rs. nP.	April 1958 Rs. nP.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstan- ding Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Indian Oxygen ...	28 62	17 87	10	20,000	6,537	1,939	618	31,252	46,157	18,575	446	14,228	12,123	2,194	3,773
Indian Rubber Manfrs. ...	17 62	15 50	10	828	5,00	53	63	4,1	16,75	9,50	4	6,15	7,94	5,85	...
5% C. R. P. ...	75 00	90 00	100	828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Wood Products ...	40 62	45 00	10	2,000	1,600	443	78	2,050	1,996	1,576	2	4,177	443	1,129	...
Indo Burma Petrol ...	26 37	25 25	10	10,000	2,744	11,731	107	15,595	9,417	4,978	24,185	2,922	7,963	5,666	...
7% C. P. T. ...	91 50	84 00	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Investment & Finance ...	...	...	100	500	149	117	33	160	...	...	1,327	...	20	12	...
5% C. P. ...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. ...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. K. Comml. Corp. Ltd. ...	...	...	10	2,080	822	3	7	48,15	29	17	41,67	...	35,46	4	...
J. K. Investment Trust ...	...	...	700	7,008	25,50	46	7	40,23	2	1	115,02	...	15,78	8,03	...
B. Ord. ...	...	...	25	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
James Wright ...	2 06	3 50	5	588	100	53	2	7,93	96	54	5,81	5,91	3,28	66	...
6% C. P. ...	32 00	30 50	50	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	0 69	0 81	1	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jardine Henderson ...	91 00	53 75	100	20,000	6,450	502	493	45,882	4,005	1,341	45,123	3,704	24,028	249	2,500
5½% C. P. T. ...	60 00xd	51 00xd	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd. ...	6 00	6 00	10	7,200	800	...	-521	10,059	3,699	2,509	6	10,942	5,757	534	9
Jenson & Nicholson ...	...	...	10	3,250	14,50	6,80	5,88	89,25	50,41	26,01	88	62,75	79,52	1,37	...
7½% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalimpong Ropeway ...	3 12	3 00	10	450	65	...	-1,28	1,38	5,97	2,63	9	1,34	33	13	...
Kalyanpur Lime & Cement ...	103 00	102 00	100	1,615	35,15	61	1,71	31,49	48,08	1,38	51	12,92	34,90	7,22	5,71
7% P. T. ...	80 00	80 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 2nd Pref. ...	100 50	100 50	100	315	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	...	25	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kangra Valley Slate ...	95 00	85 00	100	158	183	1,57	25	1,72	1,95	68	63	10	27	4,59	8
Karanpura Development ...	14 37	9 44	10	1,500	1,900	342	176	3,199	4,455	1,318	2,004	83	760	1,829	2
Founders ...	...	...	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kentwell Bullen & Co. ...	143 00	150 00	100	4,000	902	1,600	218	3,368	201	114	7,768	...	5,218	16	...
5½% C. P. T. ...	62 75	49 50	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% C. P. ...	63 00	56 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kishore Trading Co. ...	75 00	75 00	100	2,000	175	24,15	53	4,03	1	...	46,77	...	1,45	1,24	...
Kumardhubi Fireclay ...	22 75	24 00	10	3,000	452	7,660	53	4,896	15,989	4,883	41	3,267	3,841	905	197
5½% R. C. P. T. ...	54 50	54 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	96 00	96 00	10	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kucum Products ...	5 75	5 75	10	800	...	...	-5,28	29,79	39,27	13,15	11	17,44	6,34	41	...
5½% R. C. P. T. ...	69 50	75 00	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macfarlane & Co. ...	3 12	3 25	5	634	280	...	2	8,10	6,90	4,32	1,43	8,20	3,88	1,51	32
Deferred ...	0 75	0 47	1	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macneill & Barry ...	...	...	100	15,000	3,200	4,434	491	11,419	4,808	1,326	25,466	1,295	15,494	262	6,045
5½% C. P. T. ...	62 75	...	100	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	855 00N	840 00N	1000	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Martin Burn Limited ...	30 12	24 19	10	14,553	7,000	3,492	245	47,102	2,917	1,577	19,619	14,096	40,940	771	2,518
5% C. P. ...	102 00xd	90 50	100	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Convertible Notes ...	600 00	515 00	500	890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McLeod & Co. ...	187 50	...	100	4,000	5,100	3,187	265	30,140	2,931	1,133	26,356	6,646	16,170	220	1,580
5% 1st C. P. T. ...	54 00	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 2nd C. P. ...	70 50	...	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	...	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convertible Notes ...	400 00	465 00	100	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal Box Co. ...	36 00	28 12	10	11,500	7,000	5,900	1,663	14,362	28,427	10,116	340	16,512	7,074	1,188	...
6% R. C. P. T. ...	76 00	81 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal Corporation ...	14 44	6 75	10	4,000	...	...	-1,18	42,77	105,41	42,52	15	42,59	5,18	48	1,16
5% C. P. T. ...	50 00	50 00	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	2 00	2 00	1	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore Zamindary ...	22 00	22 50	100	9,400	...	4,247	-1,862	2,314	154	61	51	...	9,906	4,048	...
Moradabad Water Supply ...	6 12	4 50	10	446	...	2	9	87	6,37	2,10	...	24	56	13	26
C. & E. Morton (India) Ltd ...	...	...	10	885	842	2,00	...	12,78	24,08	13,33	70	14,72	5,37	50	...
Motor & General Finance ...	...	...	25	250	11,00	4,00	10	70,63	63	24	11,42	26	82,39	1,60	...
10% C. P. ...	...	...	20	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 2nd C. P. ...	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 3rd C. P. ...	...	...	10	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Carbon Co. ...	32 94	25 06	10	28,000	2,500	5,855	2,842	12,982	21,482	6,134	303	19,319	3,112	1,098	3,000
National Insulated Cable ...	33 81	24 75	10	4,000	40,00	34,62	1,44	191,29	63,81	41,53	8	118,30	168,98	7,70	...
5½% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Rubber ...	16 31	12 25	10	800	400	200	180	7,328	5,022	2,867	10	5,685	3,263	301	88
Ordinary P. P. ...	...	...	5	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. ...	88 00	...	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Safe Deposit ...	...	...	5	750	...	3,27	1	7,55	18,10	1,03	5	...	67	4	5
National Tannery ...	0 30	2 40	10	659	57	...	-4,72	9,24	7,62	5,42	...	5,09	4,75	14	...
5% C. P. ...	4 00	4 50	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Tobacco Co. ...	16 12	10 00	10	7,997	5,000	1,889	888	12,148	12,570	6,579	81	19,077	6,364	2,108	...
5% R. C. P. ...	74 00	60 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% R. C. P. ...	65 00	55 50	100	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	810 00	81 00	1000	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India Building ...	0 50	0 50	5	1,500	...	...	-1,03	8,58	15,86	2	...	15,79	24	6	6
5½% C. P. ...	15 00	15 00	50	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India Investment ...	33 00	33 75	75	2,332	650	1,02	47	13,09	5	3	32,42	...	11,37	60	...
Octavius Steel & Co. ...	...	...	100	5,000	25,00	22,22	1,26	45,29	3,50	1,98	88,60	...	50,78	12,87	179
5% C. P. T. ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orient Paper ...	37 20	29 95	10	14,682	1,700	23,750	120	37,033	82,011	18,718	2,357	15,349	12,759	1,307	5,406
5½% C. P. ...	94 00	81 00	100	7,186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% C. P. T. ...	65 00	58 00	100	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures ...	935 00	900 00	1000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Cement ...	14 19	12 37	10	10,000	...	3,141	3,756	26,598	32,568	11,779	3,033	7,981	3,844	218	11,629
5½% C. P. ...	35 06	40 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

MISCELLANEOUS

INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT				
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous		
								Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)														
Orissa Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	3,669	...	12,814	880	407	6-58	3,817	1,720	25	20	20		
Port Shipping	Andrew Yule & Co.	1,930	1,982	4,294	...	21	12-57	(a)2,394	678	12	15	15		
Publicity Society	Directors	...	...	1,000	...	...	3-57	210	233	37½	50	25		
Punjab Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	5	73	90	...	1	9-57	1	-57	nil	nil	nil		
Kallis India	Directors	5,491	162,078	173,777	21,136	...	8-58	1,820	(b)2,120	nil	nil	nil		
6% C. P. T.	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil		
Reliance Firebrick	Directors	15.84	12.77	41.76	1.40	...	2-56	7.43	3.61	20	10	2½		
Rehtas Industries	Sahu Jain Ltd.	16,482	118,209	148,963	25,120	734	3-58	(a)5,24,329	120,61	20	15	15		
7 to 9% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9		
4½% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½		
4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Scientific Instrument Co.	Directors	...	...	38,20	5,77	...	3-55	1,91	...	8	8	...		
Shaw Wallace & Co.	Directors	4,546	50,715	68,274	9,581	...	12-57	4,274	3,003	10	10	10		
6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6		
Shiva Jute Press	Kedarnath Mohanlal	50	...	...	...	6	6-55	3,07	40	nil	1	6		
Shree Gopal Paper	K. Ch. Thapar & Bros. pri.	3,663	15,860	31,039	1,410	528	12-57	5,494	4,933	12½	12½	12½		
6% C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8		
5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Smith Stanistreet	Directors	11,89	97,60	113,82	40,30	...	6-56	7,51	5,29	20	20	10		
10% Pref. Cum. as to 7%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10		
Sonakunda Baling	Bird & Co. (Pak) Ltd.	3.44	186.39	200.88	52.00	6	2-55	-2.50	-2.32	nil	nil	7½		
8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	8		
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	5		
Sone Valley Port Cement	Directors	...	...	14,618	1,040	...	12-57	1,038	(g)798	6	3	6		
Star Co.	Directors	7	...	1,12	...	...	3-54	-49	-44	nil	nil	2		
Star Paper Mills	Bejoria & Co.	3,35	19,83	33,24	11,10	52	9-55 H	3,59	3,47	7½	5	5		
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2½	2½	2½		
5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Star Trading & Inv.	Bejoria & Co.	7	...	26	...	3	6-53	-32	-14	nil	nil	...		
Straw Products	J. K. Agents Private Ltd.	744	1,313	3,484	755	119	12-57	1,161	1,437	12½	12½	10		
Sutra Stone & Lime	Directors	476	429	1,557	45	...	12-57	334	197	17½	13½	11½		
Tide Water Oil	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	716	4,969	5,749	2,548	32	10-57	279	243	12½	12½	10		
Titagur Paper Mills	F. W. Heiglers & Co. Private	12,3.6	37,320	81,457	670	908	3-58	11,664	14,524	23-80	23-75	21-25		
Prefd. Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10		
8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8		
4½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½		
Tungabhadra Industries	Cotton Agents	684	23,130	24,490	1,613	...	9-57	520	203	nil	nil	nil		
Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Union Co.	Directors	6	...	1,58	...	...	3-54	12	-1,31	nil	nil	5		
United Flour	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	3,66	68,20	83,69	5,67	44	11-56	4,07	3,41	45	35	17½		
Walford Transport	Directors	10,59	176,67	199,11	20,06	...	12-56	8,54	4,89	14	14	12		
Prefd. Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	11		
SOUTHERN INDIA														
Aluminium Industries	Seshasayee Brothers Pri.	1,814	35,776	37,585	3,403	274	3-58	3,239	2,255	12½	12½	12½		
Andhra Cement	Andhra Engineering Co. Pri.	1,199	4,272	7,637	43	19	12-57	(a)3,1,698	1,264	10	10	10		
6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6		
Andhra Scientific Co.	Srinanth Industrials Pri. Ltd.	530	693	1,752	769	29	6-57	293	179	nil	nil	nil		
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil		
Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.)	Directors	793	3,027	6,660	977	...	12-57	10	148	nil	8	...		
Aspinwall & Co.	Directors	...	...	11,368	1,895	...	12-57	684	820	6	10	...		
6% c. p.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...		
Bangalore Printing	Directors	171	180	459	231	...	12-57	79	84	10	10	10		
Second Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Binny & Co.	Directors	...	...	11,398	940	...	12-57	2,840	3,065	10	10	10		
Central Scientifics	Guru Agencies Private	81	607	1,026	202	9	3-58	100	88	10	10	10		
6% C. P. P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8		
Coimbatore Chem. & Fert.	Venus & Co.	...	...	8,92	...	5	3-55	11	15	5	7½	nil		
East Coast Food Products	Sudarsanam S. Murthy Ltd.	82	39,71	57,52	5,59	21	3-54	1,65	2,40	nil	nil	nil		
6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil		
Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Enfield India	Directors	294	3,745	4,126	1,527	...	12-57	55	1	nil	nil	...		
6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...		
Fertilisers & Chemicals	Seshasayee Bros. Private	3,303	10,105	17,400	1,731	80	12-57	(a)16,3,634	3,461	nil	nil	nil		
Forest Industries	Seshasayee Bros.	107	1,175	2,489	153	...	3-58	871	1,159	nil	nil	nil		
General Papers Ltd.	Gany & Co.	45	2,627	2,973	922	33	3-58	303	102	12½	8	6½		
Hyderabad Inv. Synd.	M. Amolakchand Bros. Ltd.	...	...	1,58	...	17	9-55	54	67	2½	2½	nil		
India Cements	Easen Pri. Ltd.	1,551	6,552	14,334	2,303	313	3-58	3,591	2,643	9	8½	8½		
Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Investment Trust of India	Kothari Mehta & Co., Pri Ltd.	...	...	83	...	7	9-58	60	65	5	5	5		
Jeypore Mining	R. S. Indus'l Corpn.	64	1,14	5,76	7,17	9	6-55	1,08	1,00	10	6	51		

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1959	April 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs. 000	Rs. 00	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Orissa Minerals	36 50	23 94	10	2,000	854	4,069	142	6,601	5,652	2,918	1,852	1,883	4,272	2,704	211
Port Shipping	13 69	15 69	10	1,408	625	1,867	20	994	4,486	924	150	127	794	282	...
Publicity Society	10 50	5 70xrts	4	191	107	208	29	1,629	194	175	126	...	1,913	106	...
Punjab Minerals	...	...	10	300	...	...	-134	31	164	2	...	...	26	1	9
Rallis India	70 00	35 00	100	22,500	...	1,094	-3,248	18,198	8,513	4,627	1,106	22,528	13,148	5,352	25
6% C. P. T.	93 00	48 75	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reliance Firebrick	25 00	19 00	10	600	3,19	7,43	51	12,93	33,79	23,63	...	7,92	13,09	1,89	...
Rohas Industries	21 75	16 94	10	22,800	16 300	1,629	94	88,930	138,495	46,668	5,600	36,705	15,605	915	1,768
7 to 9 C. P.	116 00	109 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% C. P.	62 50	56 00	100	6,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	910 00	910 00	1000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scientific Instrument Co.	19 50	10 06	100	999	1,45	1,29	4	14,91	1,71	...	72	5,80	18,27	1,16	...
Shaw Wallace & Co.	75 00	63 00	100	7,500	500	1,600	365	34,886	7,193	1,163	15,793	10,272	24,828	3,26	162
6% C. P. T.	53 00	65 00N	100	450	1,10	10	42	50	9,69	4,96	32	...	1,53	3	...
Shiva Jute Press	17 75	15 12	10	12,549	3,775	3,648	20	12,503	18,524	11,142	5,032	10,360	7,044	2,109	10,602
Shree Gopal Paper	110 00	99 00	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. P.	100 00	...	100	5,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% R. C. P.	950 00	950 00	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% Debentures	960 00	950 00	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	11 25	12 12	5	500	3,00	8,00	1,18	36,86	18,54	13,94	...	43,80	7,60	3,06	...
Smith Stanistreet	57 00	51 50	50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10% Pref. cum. as to 7	...	...	100	600	5,02	16,73	-5,67	60,25	38,53	13,27	...	54,01	7,79	77	...
Sonakunda Baling	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	5 95	5 00	5	7,500	1,465	305	19	5,389	21,892	15,489	426	4,621	2,743	240	214
Sone Valley Port Cement	81 00	81 00	100	1,040	7,25	2,38	-85	7,26	14	5	16,74	6,21	2,743	3,41	...
Star Co.	12 75	11 00	10	3,000	3,00	3,50	14	37,07	65,85	31,03	28	32,25	25,47	89	...
Star Paper Mill	73 00	61 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	8 00	8 00	25	500	40	...	-57	6,14	2	1	9,39	...	1,54	2	...
Star Trading & Invt.	14 00	14 50	10	1,500	2,800	6,715	3	3,036	11,344	1,656	1,875	1,209	989	572	...
Sutra Products	19 25	20 12	10	323	22	140	31	586	1,143	545	16	86	321	80	...
Sutra Stone & Lime	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tide Water Oil	16 81	14 00	10	600	450	492	69	3,964	225	162	...	2,961	1,969	381	2,00
Titagarh Paper Mills	43 87xd	35 00xd	10	11,205	4,748	33,818	117	28,532	66,900	37,383	792	24,346	22,661	663	11,548
Prefd. Ordinary	...	4 00xd	2½	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	140 00xd	125 00xd	100	1,150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Cum. preference	82 75xd	76 50xd	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tungabhadra Industries	...	...	10	3,059	...	17	-659	7,533	6,800	695	25	2,345	2,738	239	...
Debentures	...	...	...	1,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union Co.	75 00	75 00	100	1,250	7,50	4,62	-93	25,16	14	10	23,15	...	25,64	...	...
United Flour Mills	29 87	24 37	10	250	4,70	3,35	17	7,31	7,87	5,35	18	5,97	7,19	2,18	...
Walford Transport	2 00	1 97	1	841	10,00	8,00	1,67	27,60	12,00	7,87	41	31,44	16,56	4,75	47
Prefd. Ordinary	1 56	1 50	1	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SOUTH INDIA															
Aluminium Industries	19 45	13 30	10	7,996	2,000	1,425	50	16,873	7,407	3,438	...	10,124	10,709	409	3,133
Andhra Cement	10 10	11 50xrts	10	7,102	300	328	50	8,043	15,341	5,219	601	3,898	1,354	135	...
6% Cum. preference	100 00	102 00	100	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra Scientific Co.	6 25	3 70	10	800	...	...	-487	1,588	926	534	...	838	842	28	...
5% C. P.	7 50	5 12	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.)	5 80	7 50	10	1,000	...	365	-9	705	625	337	95	1,128	519	30	...
Aspinwall & Co.	7 05	7 50	10	3,588	44	1,045	16	4,813	3,200	1,712	596	2,178	5,262	196	...
6% c. p.	8 25	9 40	10	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore Printing	10 25	10 80	10	316	208	98	6	165	702	425	124	232	151	8	...
Second Ordinary	...	...	10	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binny & Co.	176 00	152 00xd	100	10,000	3,600	753	420	6,221	3,947	1,964	12,755	1,070	4,724	363	...
Central Scientifics	6 35xd	5 73	5	15	150	60	5	270	219	53	...	205	264	151	...
6% C. P. P.	5 20xd	4 60	5	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Chem & Fert	...	...	25	139	...	...	...	3,39	1,45	29	1	3,11	21	30	...
East Coast Food Products	...	...	10	1,454	...	...	-2,77	9,94	16,64	4,28	...	9,56	4,66	2	1,53
6% C. P.	...	...	100	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	5	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enfield Industries	10 10	10 00	10	797	...	...	5	3,276	2,265	92	...	1,848	110	107	37
6% C. P.	100 00	100 00	100	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fertilisers & Chemicals	8 75	5 30	10	34,598	...	...	-708	13,316	42,969	23,820	2,575	9,736	7,781	1,357	6,615
Forest Industries	2 98	3 05	2½	1,492	...	...	-210	1,627	613	438	...	324	1,163	1,747	...
General Papers Limited	11 90	9 00	10	500	250	106	1	534	65	41	41	922	347	54	3
Hyderabad Invt. Synd.	...	...	50	2,142	1,00	...	1	2,65	...	...	11,52	...	9,65	3,91	...
India Cements	5 95	5 40	5	750	...	3,020	71	10,311	21,827	7,339	1,391	7,002	3,941	432	111
Ord.	...	...	25	10,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7½ Cum. preference	93 50	84 75	100	2,985	...	188	4	114	...	...	1,138	...	7	200	...
Invt. Trust of India	74 00	58 00	100	1,000	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeyapore Mining	...	...	100	400	2,40	31	46	10,94	6,35	1,63	36	8,83	4,10	4	...

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATENT ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1959	April 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.													
SOUTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Madras Indust Invt. Corp.	50 00	50 00	1000	12,756	...	2,75	7	5,98	...	...	36,48	9	93,58	6,22	...
Madras Safe Deposit	15 00	15 00	100	1,500	...	...	3	113	111	...	101	...	4	62	...
Madras Vanaspati [a.z.]	...	...	10	186	...	...	...	24,42	38,80	...	...	1,19	99	5	60
Ordinary	...	...	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% C. P.	33 00	33 00	50	424	...	400	...	1	1,332	254	...	89	723	981	319
Marikar (Motor)	36 00	40 50	50	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	42 50	44 00cd	100	324	...	324	...	21	945	1,262	862	81	901	504	58
McDowell & Co.	...	...	100	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	...
6% C. P.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mettur Chem. & Indl Corp.	13 10	9 50	10	4,050	...	1,81	...	1,451	30	2,509	11,262	6,022	1,392	2,470	2,436
6% C. P.	96 50	88 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,65
5% Debentures	83 00	83 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Modern Housing	...	...	10	1,792	...	...	...	-1,259	307	577	227	248	696	740	130
6% C. P.	...	...	100	1,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Mysore Chem & Fert	10 18	7 30cd	10	2,481	623	96	17	2,168	5,470	3,443	310	1,783	1,022	196	...
Mysore Chem. Manfr.	25 35	15 00	10	600	400	152	25	485	802	499	24	925	577	32	...
6% C. P.	9 00	8 78	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Chrome	...	...	10	494	90	...	...	-206	405	634	169	1	265	42	9
Mysore Coffee curing	11 40	10 80	10	400	52	69	1	1,491	644	412	54	393	1,238	114	...
Mysore Indus. & Test. Lab	7 20	6 57	5	935	60	257	4	800	653	437	436	576	819	188	...
Mysore Lamp	19 00	14 40	10	656	535	384	12	489	1,164	640	...	1,252	530	19	...
4% C. P.	6 50	5 60	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Match Co.	...	...	10	499	...	...	...	-1,30	77	3,65	84	16	97	20	30
Mysore Paper	...	...	10	2,500	900	1,705	27	7,142	14,962	8,738	55	3,104	1,566	1,323	...
Mysore Stoneware Pipes	19 12	16 32	10	600	285	114	6	624	1,039	671	159	206	482	444	...
Mysore Veg. Oil	13 70	11 75	10	1,080	213	74	...	355	129	...	312	655	465	110	...
National Chemicals	...	...	10	670	...	...	...	-4,68	6,44	7,97	54	10	1,91	67	2
5% C. P.	...	...	10	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Ogale Glass Works	...	...	5	1,487	3,60	3,05	...	-2,95	37,10	45,10	12,92	2,81	9,75	9,21	1,74
Parry & Co.	...	...	2	4,000	4,000	1,873	194	36,238	4,641	2,310	1,554	19,728	22,782	3,117	...
5% C. P.	8 35	8 05	10	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	...	...	1	500	350	22	75	13,039	1,045	384	12	2,107	1,014	91	...
Parry's Confectionery	3 84	3 90	25	1,505	5 00	14,00	2	52,93	85,73	31,91	6	22,63	9,47	1,02	...
Punalur Paper	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radio & Electricals	6 05	5 65	5	1,500	125	1	10	2,160	769	214	1	2,253	984	2	...
Radio & Electricals Manfr.	16 70	13 25cd	10	2,447	150	55	24	4,501	2,927	1,317	...	1,726	2,948	907	28
Rane (Madras)	5 70	5 90	5	460	186	152	4	1,537	728	351	36	1,287	986	87	...
7% 'A' C. P.	4 55	4 90	5	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	4 40	4 70	5	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simpson & Co.	...	...	10	7,500	2,500	10	1,887	20,422	14,009	7,263	16,355	7,778	1,175	265	...
Spencer & Co.	20 12	17 12	10	4,000	5,609	4,295	913	5,198	12,883	7,361	2,545	8,025	5,350	4,490	82
61% 'A' C. P.	8 35	7 75	10	2,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
81% 'B' C. P.	11 44	10 25	10	3,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thomas & Co. A. V (Allep.)	17 00	16 80	10	200	269	372	10	390	685	351	163	88	629	184	...
B. Ordinary	...	...	100	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum Preference	69 00	3 62	10	300	...	...	9	116	41	31	6	253	285	72	...
A. V. Thomas & Co India	4 00	6 50	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum Pref.	6 50	8 50	10	5,000	...	...	325	6,048	10,482	4,831	...	2,662	560	627	...
Travancore Cements	9 95	11 25	10	7,000	...	5	2	584	1,200	423	25	635	150	2	...
Trav. Chem. & Manfr. Co.	12 12	9 37	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% R. C. P.	9 20	9 98	10	618	...	...	...	-80	4,07	14,96	3,85	...	81	99	33
Travancore Ogale Glass	6 30cd	2 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Coffee Supply	...	...	15	600	3,00	1,85	18	9,31	6,42	4,20	3,44	10,21	3,93	54	...
United Elec. Industries	...	...	10	936	20	...	...	1,624	623	115	...	1,504	341	146	...
5% C. P.	9 50	10 00	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vaninad Matches	...	...	6	270	...	...	-14	2,43	7,72	3,94	9	3,66	1,63	23	9
61% Cum. preference	...	...	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vasant Soap Works	...	...	100	225	...	49	-393	413	454	168	...	92	25	4	8
5½% C. P.	...	...	100	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(u) After transferring Rs 175,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 64,000 from Taxation Reserve.

(v) After transferring Rs 2,00,000 from General Reserve.

(w) After writing back Rs 200,000 being provision for taxation.

(x) Bonus shares in the ratio of one Ordinary share for every Ordinary shares held will be issued in lieu of Dividend.

(z) After transferring Rs 2,50,000 from Investment Depreciation Reserve.

(a1) After transferring Rs 80,000 from provision for contingency.

(a2) After transferring Rs 60,000 from Reserve for contingencies.

(a3) After writing back Rs 110,265 being surplus Reserve for taxation.

(a4) After writing back Rs 6,00,000 from provision for taxation.

(a6) Includes Rs 112,671 being depreciation over-provided in previous years.

(a7) Includes Rs 308,219 being adjustment account of previous year and Rs 88,564 being provision for legal expenses written back.

(a8) Includes Rs 15,28,843 being profit on sale of investments.

(a9) After transferring Rs 500,000 from General Reserve.

(a10) Includes Rs 65,636 being surplus on claim for assets destroyed by fire.

(a11) After writing back Rs 2,400,000 being provision for taxation no longer required.

(a12) After transferring Rs 279,920 from General Reserve.

(a13) After transferring Rs 929,283 from Rehabilitation and expansion fund, Rs 300,000 workers amenities Reserve.

(a14) After transferring Rs 450,000 from Reserve Fund.

(a15) After transferring Rs 5,327,054 from General Res. No. 1 and Rs 145,361 from excess provisions.

(a16) After writing back Rs 552,592 being provision towards shrinkage, handling losses &c. of Raw Material and General Stores &c.

COAL

NAME	Managing Agents Agents, Secretaries	Colliery expenses	COAL		Sales	Stock	Managing Agents' Commission and allowances	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND %		
			Raisings (000) Tons	Despatches (000) Tons					Latest Rs. 000	Previous period Rs. 000	Latest	Pre- vious	Second pre- vious
Amalgamated	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. ...	14,542	861	859	16,788	66	147	3-58	1,659	(p)1,343	12½	12½	12½
Associated Karanpura	K. L. Dutt & Co. Private ...	...	30	27	467	5	8	3-57	79	70	Nil	Nil	Nil
Associated Laikdih	41% R. C. Preference ...	...	21	22	377	1	2	3-57	46	17	Nil	Nil	Nil
	5% Debenture ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bagdigi Kujama	Purashotam Co. ...	2,94	58	60	10,14	39	30	9-53	2,31	2,03	5	4	5
Bengal	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ...	15,723	2,862	3,071	62,655	1,583	643	10-58	(b)9,416	(m)9,705	17½	17½	17½
	44% C. P. T. ...	...	43	46	8,10	47	6	12-56HY	75	93	14½	14½	14½
Bengal Bhatdoo	Kalyanji Mavji & Co. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-57	-22	16	13	6½	5
Bengal Nagpur	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ...	6,85	61	57	11,60	1,43	30	9-55	-1,20	-1,15	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bhargava	H. V. Low & Co. Private ...	...	4,69	4,62	87,69	4,91	...	6-57	7,57	7,65	6½	6½	6½
Bharat	Sahu Jain Ltd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54% C. P. T. ...	...	149	142	2,733	174	...	12-58	-79	-259	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bhulanbarao	Directors ...	665	54	52	904	13	...	3-57	42	-29	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bhuranga	Ram Saran Das & Rathor Pri. ...	3,98	38	47	6,93	5,64	29	12-52 H	1,47	35	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bokaro and Ramgur	Anderson Wright ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	42% Debentures ...	2,476	152	151	3,081	67	20	12-57	220	(m)259	7½	15	20
Borra	F. W. Heilgers Private ...	...	1,037	1,019	30,677	1,196	413	6-58	4,030	(l)3,992	6½	6½	6½
Burra	Bird & Co. Private ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7% C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% 2nd C. P. T. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44% Debentures ...	4,195	310	297	5,728	190	75	3-58	950	771	5	5	5
Central India	Hindustan Inv. Corporation ...	1,301	135	147	2,772	186	...	12-57	167	61	7	5	5
Central Kurkend	Directors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12-57	46	11	5	14	5
Churulia	F. W. Heilgers Pri. ...	...	2,74	2,71	5,351	1,57	31	12-57	3,65	-40	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dhomo Main	Macneill & Barry ...	...	561	562	...	1,006	1,36	4-57	50	109	11½	18½	22½
East Indian (E)	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ...	1,801	1,810	34,624	...	...	...	12-57	2,334	2,278	15	15	15
Equitable	Macneill & Barry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54% Debentures ...	13,88	1,52	1,48	21,21	4,10	36	3-54	1,04	1,65	5	7½	5
Ghusick and Muslie	Bhatler's Agency ...	45	14	8	1,00	1,85	...	3-54	-12	-8	Nil	Nil	Nil
Gourangi	Bhatler's Agency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% R. C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Debitures ...	1	39	35	553	26	12	12-56	17	59	Nil	Nil	Nil
Guzdar Kajora	Ojha Brothers ...	...	112	100	1,865	299	30	12-57	(c)41	226	Nil	15	25
Hurriladhi	Macneill & Barry ...	...	3	2	24	15	...	12-54	56	-23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jainti Central	Villiers ...	...	1,31	1,16	...	...	...	12-56	1,12	1,24	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jogta	Bajpai Trust Private ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% R. C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalapahari	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ...	360	86	79	1,432	150	15	2-58	163	-81	Nil	Nil	Nil
Karapura Collieries	Bird & Co. Private ...	...	167	164	3,121	100	50	2-58	569	271	5	5	5
	54% C. P. T. ...	1,289	348	369	2,304	173	139	1-58	1,323	(r)1,170	65	65	65
Katras Jherriah	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd. ...	3,53	35	36	5,54	76	...	12-55 H	1,25	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Khas Kajora	Directors ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8% Preference (q) ...	...	27	23	500	18	...	10-57	-65	...	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ehas Shamporo	Ramsaran Das & Rathor P. Ltd. ...	3,66	33	28	4,45	1,06	18	6-56	65	94	1½	1½	1½
Kuadi	H. V. Low & Co. ...	6,84	61	56	7,96	1,35	33	4-56	42	(i)24	1½	1½	2½
Lakurka	H. V. Low & Co. ...	3,57	...	...	6,21	40	13	12-55	1,65	1,36	7½	10	10
Mahabir	Daulat Rawatmull ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44% R. C. P. ...	464	...	...	5,05	1,41	...	6-54 H	-79	...	4½	4½	4½
Mundulpoor	Directors ...	481	22	22	761	555	...	12-57	166	174	7½	5	5
Nazira	Jantia Brothers Private ...	...	531	530	10,232	196	...	10-57	906	554	7½	7½	7½
New Beerboom	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ...	...	...	...	10	2,41	...	9-53	-1,21	-79	Nil	Nil	Nil
	7% C. P. ...	93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Business Development ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% C. P. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44% Debentures ...	3,42	...	...	4,95	1,30	12	3-55	25	11	Nil	Nil	Nil
New Huntodih	Daulatram Rawat Mull ...	...	nil	nil	...	226	...	6-57	-17	-119	Nil	Nil	Nil
New Joyrampore	R. S. Das & Rathor Private ...	1,483	126	108	2,236	46	...	3-58	100	188	5	5	5
New Manbhoom	Octavius Steel ...	861	78	69	961	...	...	1-56	63	-172	Nil	Nil	Nil
North Damuda	Directors ...	2,235	130	131	2,676	...	11	3-58	119	137	15	15	15
North West	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Partly Paid Ordry ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ondal	F. W. Heilgers Private ...	...	...	...	...	...	11	12-57	108	105	5	7½	10
	64% C. P. ...	950	205	193	4,287	84	...	12-57	453	256	6½	6½	6½
Oriental	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Private ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% Debentures ...	1,285	101	89	1,463	74	2	12-56	133	355	5	10	7½
Parasa	54% R. C. P. ...	...	486	475	9,263	37	111	3-58	(a)1,208	1,053	20	20	14½
	Debitures ...	1,69	22	16	2,50	...	5	6-55 H	36	36	2½	2½	Nil
Panch Valley	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. ...	...	1,87	1,93	29,80	2,79	19	3-56 H	5,53	3,52	3½	3½	2½
Pure Sitalpur	B. N. Elias & Co. Private Ltd. ...	18,50	373	374	6,482	139	62	12-57	(a)579	795	10	15	21½
	Debitures ...	4,384	361	344	6,505	149	...	12-57	734	734	9	12½	10
Raneogunge	Directors ...	5,04	51	49	7,26	50	...	1-56	1,04	1,44	15	30	25
Rewa	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ...	272	79	76	1,431	66	35	12-57	383	(d)426	25½	32½	35½
Sarna	5% Cum. Preference ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarnole	F. W. Heilgers & Co. Pri. Ltd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	12-57	(k)53	(j)18	2½	2½	1½
Seepore	Amritlal Ojha & Co. Pri. ...	362	36	33	595	2	...	12-56	37	18	Nil	Nil	Nil
	Debitures ...	36,665	1,919	1,815	45,542	870	299	12-57	5,912	...	...	...	...
Singarami	Indus Dept. Govt. of Andhra ...	2,001	188	186	3,288	31	25	8-57	(f)86	239	15	10	7½
South Karanpura	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ...	...	...	...	232	...	...	12-58	(h)346	(g)107	12½	10	10
Standard	F. W. Heilgers Private ...	4,92	55	56	8,44	5	...	9-55	15	23	Nil	Nil	Nil
Talcher	Villiers ...	1,245	84	82	1,514	58	16	12-57	163	110	3½	Nil	Nil
	Debitures ...	10,7	2,15	2,13	31,60	62	1,45	12-54	10,38	9,98	Nil	Nil	Nil
Union	K. C. Thapar & Bros. ...	...	19	13	1,83	1,76	...	3-54	-21	-5	Nil	Nil	5
United Collieries	Directors ...	1,11	254	248	4,701	160	24	12-57	150	24	Nil	Nil	Nil
	5% C. B. P. ...	142	26	24	441	7	5	12-57	69	44	Nil	Nil	Nil
West Ghusick	Bhatlers Agency ...	2,304	227	214	4,004	83	39	3-58	673	548	4	5	5
West Jamuria	Macneill & Barry & Co. Ltd. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Laikdih	K. L. Dutt & Co. Private ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Bengal	Hindustan Inv. Corporation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) After writing back Rs 162,341 from provision for liabilities, Rs 57,838 being items relating to previous years, Rs 13,065 from provision for taxation and after providing Rs 134,136 for Labour Award.
(b) After writing back Rs 2,00,000 from Taxation Reserve.

(c) After transferring Rs 4,00,000 from General Reserve; and Rs 75,000 from Reserve for Reduction in valuation of Stores.

(d) After writing back Rs 1,07,887 being provision for liabilities and Rs 15,000 from provision for taxation.

(e) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from General Reserve.

(f) Includes Rs 60,190 being Refund of Income-tax.
(g) After transferring Rs 25,000 from General Reserve.

COMPANIES—(All India)

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	Liquid Assets				
	April 1959	April 1958			Reserves	Other	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
Amalgamated	25 19	17 00	10	2,550	2,200	380	41	5,184	10,416	7,558	113	2,311	4,543	284	245
Asso. Karanpura	5 37	3 00	10	900	...	...	-87	294	1,079	71	...	21	199	5	24
41% R. C. preference	50 50	24 50	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	206	...	50	154	25	15
Asso. Laikdih	3 10	1 69	10	800	...	...	-49	184	1,108	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	...	...	500	210	...	...	...	...	21,72	4,51	...	68	3,94	2,29	...
Bagdigi Kujama	3 51	4 11	10	2,000	...	90	1	3,21	66,804	45,571	1,310	14,727	3,321	1,071	...
Bengal	308 00ad	224 00	100	10,000	11,200	5,816	1,049	26,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% C. P. T.	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	4,31	9,25	...	...	314	285	...
Bengal Bhatdoo	4 08	5 88	10	449	...	88	1	191	2,482	2,249	354	...	41	165	...
Bengal Nagpur	12 75	13 50	10	225	383	132	-139	191	47,74	22,98	...	2,86	4,88	6	...
Bhargava	8 19	6 50	10	1,597	1,00	3,73	-2,42	5,185	14,483	7,759	2,063	1,646	4,972	57	...
Bharat	6 62	5 94	100	4,000	2,75	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% C. P. T.	48 86	45 50	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% Debenture	900 00	900 00	10	715	662	771	-645	1,773	5,524	3,844	64	463	1015	53	...
Bhulanbarasee	6 00	13 50	10	1,000	...	...	-1,130	1,422	1,761	715	31	48	138	12	18
Bhurangya	2 00	2 00	10	1,600	...	4	16,84	19,35	68,15	40,00	...	9,42	23,23	7	...
Bokaro & Ramgur	14 00	11 00	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% Debentures	...	...	1000	750	636	1,814	27	871	4,670	2,771	1,100	218	1,173	62	36
Borrae	20 00	17 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% C. P.	83 50	86 75	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burrakur	18 62	22 09ad	10	9,092	1,827	15,610	99	11,205	44,178	20,854	3,016	4,597	11,105	99	342
7% C. P.	102 50	98 00	100	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 2nd C. P. T.	5 95	7 47	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% Debentures	870 00	870 30	1000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central India	8 16	7 69	10	4,997	...	82	11	1,421	5,520	1,760	170	766	1,566	249	...
Central Kurkood	10 31	12 00	10	800	6	1,285	9	1,178	5,076	3,404	...	728	...	864	376
Churulia	4 16	2 00	4	600	149	...	...	227	5,447	3,185	...	5,22	1,696	66	...
Dhemo Maidan	10 25	7 25	10	1,600	...	...	-68	3,013	1,082	764	231	92	236	71	...
East Indian (E)	25 50	21 41ad	£ 1	240	100	263	27	230	43,455	31,210	1,576	7,562	15,525	8,26	...
Equitable	31 37	27 41	10	2,964	3,400	5,925	68	20,151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	100 00	90 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	1000 00	970 00	...	4,835	...	...	...	13,03	10,77	3,74	3,00	8,17	11,52	22	...
Ginsack & Muslia	15 00	16 12	100	1,000	2,00	16	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	100 00	95 00	10	500	...	...	...	2,55	6,71	60	...	2,31	41	6	...
Gourangdi	7 00	6 12	100	375	...	...	-1,63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	40 00	40 00	100	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guzdar Kajora	4 03	7 96	10	650	...	...	-25	170	811	368	...	53	287	9	...
Hurridadih	14 75	16 00	24	800	2,50	...	...	6,44	2,458	1,967	49	3,94	3,88	3,72	...
Jainty Central	2 00	1 00	24	242	...	...	-2,60	5,03	16,24	12,08	...	51	19	...	...
Jogta	2 56	1 81	100	2,200	...	500	-551	400	3,053	1,117	19	616	467	18	...
5% C.P.R.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalapahari	22 00	20 00	10	350	431	135	-179	526	1,476	756	...	215	298	28	...
Karanpura	133 60	91 50	100	2,000	...	280	11	1,178	3,512	718	2	290	798	435	140
54% C. P. T.	55 50	44 50	100	990	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Katra Jheriah	74 50	54 25	10	500	1,860	106	169	2,613	4,973	3,904	729	793	1,958	697	...
Khas Kajora	9 50	3 75	10	138	...	...	-1,83	11,03	13,53	6,93	...	2,35	3,55	1	...
8% Preference (q)	7 25	5 00	10	193	...	...	...	429	1,074	380	...	61	176	7	...
Khas Shampore	1 06	1 06	10	900	...	...	-390	1,94	16,87	10,94	2,95	1,58	3,26	5	...
Kuadi	2 75	2 75	10	1,100	...	...	14	7,72	28,37	22,65	8,36	1,89	11,65	49	...
Lakurka	15 31	10 25	10	900	6,82	4,50	5	4,30	6,18	3,08	1,36	51	6,81	21	...
Mahabir	12 25	18 00	10	400	1,80	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% R. C. P.	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mundulpoor	2 37	0 75	10	566	85	...	-11,29	23,13	18,81	7,96	...	2,67	4,73	10	...
Nazira	8 12	5 87	10	748	225	...	55	481	1,343	990	649	99	249	1,9	...
New Beerboom	...	...	10	1,776	...	1,958	83	3,386	13,010	9,497	4	1,422	2,273	1,91	...
7% C. P.	20 50	15 06	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Churulia	10 00	10 69	10	710	...	...	-4,20	5,52	11,76	3,92	...	3,40	87	30	2
5% C. P.	2 00	1 81	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41% Debentures	2 50	2 50	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Huntodih	...	...	100	400	...	...	-2,09	6,02	7,54	1,96	...	1,39	2,57	25	13
5% Cum Preference	4 00	2 05	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Joyramore	44 00	60 00	100	455	...	...	-266	16	454	273	...	3	19	2	...
New Manbhoon	3 50	3 50	10	600	75	1	134	1,190	3,317	2,281	37	532	340	54	...
North Damuda	13 94	11 75	10	250	...	...	-274	2,043	2,080	812	2	372	420	33	...
North West	1 25	0 87	24	115	310	76	26	2,50	1,306	924	...	56	307	187	...
Partly Paid Ord	23 87	18 37	10	158	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ondal	21 00	13 50	74	750	624	946	42	176	398	278	2,250	...	247	121	...
64% C. P.	12 00	16 75	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oriental	91 50	95 00	100	1,000	110	25	49	3,771	5,393	2,397	2	594	1,506	44	312
5% Debentures	8 00	8 00	1000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parasae	...	...	10	834	20	...	3	1,419	1,938	9,36	753	154	749	8	...
54% R. C. P.	14 50	12 94	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pench Valley	50 00	45 25	180	1,575	1,500	205	36	3,339	5,995	4,269	407	1,497	2,758	165	102
Pure Sitalpur	25 25	19 50	10	250	10	...	2	2,00	7,80	2,80	60	64	1,51	7	...
Debentures	6 25	7 00	...	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ranoongee	...	...	10	2,480	7,32	12,85	23	19,09	124,35	87,36	8	7,96	17,86	60	...
Rewa	16 12	14 75	10	1,350	635	343	25	3,362	4,217	3,252	370	1,225	2,073	1,062	...
Samla	18 62	14 75	10	3,750	3,362	21	4,131	9,506	2,638	163	650	3,722	3,722	209	...
Searsale	11 80	12 08	24	250	...	...	...	3,92	13,93	12,37	...	86	4,70	11	...
Seebore	4 75	5 00	7	280	770	155	48	407	2,924	1,999	327	107	295	406	...
5% Cum. preference	27 25	23 25	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sendra	12 12	7 00	10	800	473	18	1	111	52	29	719	...	355	305	...
Sree Mahakali	4 19	4 00	10	550	...	...	-315	156	862	399	...	...	135	15	...
Debentures	...	...	180	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singareni	17 37	9 00	10	6,321	5,153	4,344	17	36,875	55,810	26,162	823	14,946	6,896	425	...
South Karanpura	13 75	9 62	10	1,750	332	715	9	953	3,902	1,780	6	192	928	155	265
Standard	18 00	13 75	10	800	847	715	15	410	1,69	29	2,501	...	38	107	...
Taleher	1 62	1 87	24	1,000	...	...	-3,70	8,34	31,30	15,44	1	1,60	2,25	4	...
Debentures	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union	14 50	14 00	10	350	230	50	178	338	1,915	1,479	...	80	593	37	...
United Collieries	11 56	8 44	10	2,758	...	75	39	11,63	55,42	22,01	...	4,32	4,50	9,73	95
5% C. P.	83 00	88 00	100	1,256	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Ghosia	14 12	12 05	10	808	...	...	-85	6,82	10,82	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Jauria	8 87	5 12	10	780	...	...	-3,49	4,468	5,861	2,758	...	2,89	1,412	14	2
West Laikdih	3 12	2 06	10	600	...	...	6	472	1,033	303	...	27	263	23	...
Western Bengal	6 44	5 81	10	4,998	...	89	8	2,018	7,081	2,721	150	551	1,600	372	...

Indian Finance COTTON

NAME	Managing Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Previous	Second Previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA													
Ahmed Advance	Tata Industries Private	49,144	1,016	6,650	15,345	5,162	...	6-58	(a10)529	(a3)394	5	5	
Ahmed Mfg. & Calico	5% Cum. preference 5% Debentures Karamchand Premchand Pri. 4% 1st Cum. preference 4% 2nd Cum. preference 4% 3rd Cum. preference	139,120	2,372	290,40	852,56	266,99	14,87	3-57	151,25	125,47	24	24	14
Air Mills	Chinubhai Naranbhai 4% 'B' R. C. preference 5% 'C' R. C. preference 4% 'D' R. C. preference	25,376	513	4,715	12,347	2,055	50	12-57	(a13)736	815	14	16	14
Apollo Mills	Rajputana Textiles Private & Co. Narottam Lalbahai 5% Cum. preference T. 4% Cum. preference T. 4% R. C. preference T.	36,468 66,412	898 1,216	10,138 15,976	16,805 33,520	5,344 5,498	14 606	12-57 12-57	-1,739 6,710	1,035 8,782	nil 35	35 35	35
Asoka Mills	Lalbahai Dalpatbhai 5% C. P. T. 4% R. C. P. T.	37,368	914	9,653	20,308	2,010	103	12-57	1,594	3,601	30	30	30
Azam Jahi Mills	Government of Andhra Directors 6% Cum. preference 4% Debentures	36,136 50,596	716 1,021	10,017 9,982	12,474 17,706	5,125 2,382	...	9-58 3-58	30 -624	807 690	nil nil	3 3	3
Binod Mills	B. Rami, Balchand 4% Debentures	60,640	1,338	141,15	203,58	28,53	6,69	12-55	24,54	6,30	10	6	6
Bombay Dyeing	Nowrojee Wadia & Sons Private	223,552	3,984	47,644	90,563	29,160	503	12-58	(a25)10,267	(a9)13,178	10	10	10
Central India	Tata Industries Private 5% Cumulative preference	115,188	2,062	11,206	24,613	6,592	...	6-58	-4,261	-2,079	nil	nil	nil
Century Spg. & Mfg.	Birla Brothers Ltd. 6% R. C. P. Cowasjee Jehangir & Co. Rannarain Sons Ltd.	126,752	2,752	41,100	82,868	23,706	891	12-58	(a14)6,448	(x)8,893	22	22	22
Coorla Spg. & Wvg.	Cowasjee Jehangir & Co. Rannarain Sons Ltd.	24,848 40,962	680	10,169 90,98	16,432 134,77	2,65 10,42	76 1,65	3-58 12-55	(a14)1,459 1,470	1,965 6,01	12	12	12
Edward Textiles	P. Rubna Sons Director 7% C. P.	48,718 41,300	928 886	13,563 9,297	25,419 17,313	4,987 7,672	36	12-57 12-57	(a7)-201 150	10,24 1,278	7	8	9
Empire Dyeing & Mfg.	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	...	...	1,074	3,734	87	37	12-58	(a26)495	317	20	20	20
Finlay	James Finlay & Co. Ltd. F. F. Campbell & Co. pri. 6% Debentures	49,528 74,286	784	9,641 17,360	23,756 25,466	4,567 6,920	134 151	12-57 12-57	(a15)1,901 (a16)1,631	2,126 1,884	20	20	20
Gold Mohur	James Finlay & Co. Hind Mills 5% C. P.	45,268 71,596	1,108 1,387	8,565 185,72	19,163 324,27	6,479 115,33	133 2,80	12-57 6-55	1,452 22,77	2,109 15,63	15	15	15
Hindustan Spg.	D. ctors 4% R. C. P. T.	49,448	1,122	11,701	16,327	...	...	3-58	(a17)1,536	3,142	35	35	32
India United	Agarwal & Company Deferred Directors	244,300 51,180	6,278 1,420	452,71 14,401	785,13 25,920	198,47 9,217	5,03	12-55 12-57	62,06 -289	2,43 2,268	9	18	6
Indore Malwa	Khatau Makanji 4% Cum. Preference	92,852	1,489	14,999	47,049	7,511	155	6-58	2,758	4,698	10	10	10
Khatav Makanji	Khatau Makanji & Co. Private	120,504	1,846	24,991	49,019	13,423	44	12-58	(a27)1,914	(c)3,253	10	4	4
Kohinoor Mills	Killick Industries Limited	48,996	1,219	7,746	19,457	5,149	...	12-58	418	(1)385	6	6	17
Lakshmi Cotton	Directors 5% Cum. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Mafatlal Fine Spg.	N. C. Purshottamas & Co. 4% 1st R. C. P. 4% 2nd R. C. P.	51,996	896	5,922	22,361	2,505	374	12-58	4,287	(a18)3,245	18	15	18
Marden Spg. & Mfg.	Marden Agents Co. Pri. N. Sirur & Company Private B. A. Dadabhai & Co. N. Sirur & Company Private	23,508 39,896 52,408 49,000	482 704 952 644	6,660 13,054 89,83 9,110	14,445 13,054 141,66 16,281	4,239 4,984 36,34 6,529	...	12-57 6-55 10-57	(a19)851 5,39 4,85 801	1,365 (w) 4 -7,72 1,097	6 7 10	7 6 16	7
Monogram Mills	M. Bakubhai & Sons. Private Piramal Sons Private Ltd. 4% Cum. preference	27,460 70,416	328 1,652	6,751 15,910	15,126 36,606	6,703 12,196	...	12-57 6-58	618 (1)3,466	1,346 (n)2,843	6 15	7 14	7
Mysore Spinning	N. Sirur & Company Private 4% Cum. preference T.	50,480	500	12,150	18,030	6,835	42	2-58	(a8)724	9,05	10	18	18
New City of Bombay	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd. Tricunlal Bhogilal 4% 2nd R. C. P.	45,944 45,836	432 866	6,988 10,937	13,159 21,686	2,150 4,085	...	12-58 12-57	(m) 15 (a20)2,354	(e) 136 2,835	nil 10	5 10	10
New Great Eastern	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd. 5% Cum. preference T.	49,012	1,018	8,326	19,842	3,900	...	12-58	(p) 101	(f) 74	nil	nil	10
New Kaiser-I-Hind	Directors 5% C. P.	54,052	12,67	13,135	24,405	12,874	...	3-58	-2,181	702	nil	6	8
New Shorrock Spg.	Mafatlal Chandulal & Co.	51,100	907	12,359	25,651	2,695	462	12-57	(a21)3,549	6,230	24	32	28
Omanahahi Mills	Government of Andhra Podar Sons Private 4% Cum. preference	37,788 32,600	902 930	9,475 93,70	11,070 143,31	5,901 18,75	...	9-57 12-56	(j) 13 11,25	538 10,99	nil 12	3 12	2
Rohit Mills	Directors 5% Cum. preference T. 4% R. C. P. (2nd) 4% R. C. P. (5th)	33,156	648	9,050	22,117	7,028	...	12-57	1,235	3,108	8	8	8
Sassoon & Alliance	David Sassoon M. G. Inv. Corporation Pri.	9,520 94,884	277 2,127	11,06 24,510	17,91 49,669	1 4,326	...	12-54 12-58	(x)-1,48 (a28)2,464	(k)4 (a29)3,897	5 20	7	12

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MILLS

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	Liquid Assets				
	April 1959	April 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Out-standings	Cash	Others
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA															
Ahmed Advance	137 00	140 00	100	4,000	1,679	1,318	11	13,480	18,993	6,955	839	9,612	1,509	463	27
5% Cum. Preference	83 50	80 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	950 00	975 00	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmed Mfg. & Calico	...	...	125	137.50	132.27	217.38	1.18	200.19	514.70	256.08	3.65	268.26	95.10	30.55	61.66
4 1/2% 1st. cum. preference	...	...	125	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% 2nd. cum. preference	...	...	50	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% 3rd. cum. preference	...	...	50	1,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajit Mills	...	...	200	1,100	1,914	964	2	4,703	5,945	3,561	125	3,600	2,604	495	...
4 1/2% 'B' R. C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 'C' R. cum. pref.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% 'D' R. cum. pref.	...	...	25	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apollo Mills	1 18	1 72	2	5,000	38	515	-1,280	10,469	10,691	4,403	932	5,987	1,231	30	...
Arvind Mills	...	...	100	4,000	19,000	11,312	29	7,365	21,778	11,067	11,463	12,382	6,669	3,106	...
1% cum. preference T.	...	...	100	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% cum. preference T.	...	...	100	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% R. cum. pref. T.	...	...	100	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asoka Mills	...	...	100	1,200	10,000	4,047	1	6,182	9,992	6,729	3,224	6,129	7,690	2,331	...
5% Cum. preference T.	...	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% R. C. P. T.	...	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azam Jahi Mills	52 50	58 00	100	7,200	1,212	607	61	15,605	18,974	6,827	2,379	9,102	889	113	...
B. R. Cotton	17 52	23 00	100	4,000	1,606	800	-6.97	4,145	17,799	7,724	456	4,068	3,130	10	...
6% C. P.	44 00	50 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binod Mills	...	...	100	60,000	12.60	22.34	1.81	103.12	150.46	61.57	8.25	69.20	28.38	5.16	...
Bombay Dyeing	62 50	55 50	25	25,098	19,563	15,025	50	30,188	90,144	44,294	3,840	31,484	7,331	1,419	...
Central India	104 00	82 00	100	4,687	1,407	1,088	...	37,990	35,544	15,186	3,290	14,022	1,307	441	6,493
5% cum. preference	342 50	333 75	500	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Century Spg. & Mfg.	511 50	432 00	100	12,276	17,527	15,134	953	35,211	81,108	31,275	1,127	36,573	5,616	1,453	...
6% R. C. P.	107 75	...	100	12,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorla Spg. & Wvg.	133 75	121 00	100	2,600	1,173	1,658	58	5,802	11,337	6,780	84	5,919	664	68	...
Down Mills	103 00	90 00	50	1,600	12.63	13.31	2.17	37.92	69.11	52.46*	90	28.73	19.18	16.57	...
Edward Textiles	217 00	255 00	200	3,400	3,751	...	-1,115	7,859	11,299	6,928	1,368	6,680	1,409	63	...
Elphinstone Spg.	33 00	47 00	50	3,000	1,000	671	-99	7,331	13,315	8,121	50	9,791	1,739	72	...
7% C. P.	65 50	70 70	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Empire Dyeing & Mfg.	...	...	15	900	400	462	8	904	2,135	1,578	219	223	544	1,130	...
Finlay	283 00	278 00	100	5,000	3,704	2,850	37	9,042	16,734	8,906	1,019	9,787	1,984	16	...
Gokak Mills	159 00	153 00	100	4,881	3,313	727	4	7,679	13,600	7,714	209	8,149	2,563	40	3,750
6% Debentures	...	...	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold Mohur	205 00	205 00	100	5,000	2,374	2,524	10	5,861	9,492	6,137	81	10,709	1,624	2	...
Hind Mills	...	...	10	5,000	4,27	5,46	25	127.39	144.07	82.06*	10	124.26	20.36	65	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Spg.	4300 00	4590 00	1000	1,200	4,994	8,016	-687	5,314	18,927	12,907	878	9,713	3,109	315	...
4 1/2% R.C.P.T.	992 50	992 50	1250	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India United	8 32	9 28	10	200.00	58.19	6.08	-1.93	196.03	468.16	339.00*	2.84	282.78	85.65	8.80	...
Deferred	1 06	1 14	1	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore Malwa	97 00	108 50	100	5,000	116	1,755	-1,177	15,990	15,976	12,132	2,605	11,154	4,608	4,83	...
Khatrau Makanji	235 00	155 00	100	5,985	2,848	1,937	30	20,851	33,260	23,944	1,670	17,197	6,023	439	...
4% Cum. preference	74 00	70 00	100	2,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kobinoor Mills	258 50	263 50	100	10,000	1,700	10,157	68	11,181	37,523	29,025	720	22,459	1,364	62	...
Lakshmi Cotton	392 50	441 25	250	3,200	3,071	1,925	1	6,821	19,817	14,439	100	8,393	2,676	69	1
5% cum. preference T.	161 00	170 00	250	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mafatal Fine Spg.	436 00	345 00	100	5,800	9,613	1,495	17	4,689	20,322	13,939	7,852	5,018	3,713	3,059	...
4 1/2% 1st. R. C. P.	85 00	86 00	100	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% 2nd. R. C. P.	92 00	92 00	100	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marsden Spg. & Mfg.	61 00	70 50	100	2,731	2,661	862	30	6,503	7,777	5,013	92	6,521	2,789	479	...
Minerva Mills	98 75	105 00	250	2,960	1,149	1,39	20	10,030	9,311	5,189	936	7,724	1,428	86	...
Model Mills	91 75	105 00	50	9,334	392	21,99	-2,59	84.32	169.26	78.82	25	99.68	7.89	2.72	...
Modern Mills	40 00	...	50	3,318	2,100	2,527	43	6,776	12,884	6,799	124	8,847	876	35	...
5% Debentures	...	...	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Morgram Mills	...	...	200	2,600	3,000	463	12	7,575	7,427	4,899	75	8,402	2,482	162	...
Morjee Goudias	235 00	218 00	100	5,175	2,150	2,090	22	14,751	27,533	20,042	14	16,993	1,372	43	...
4 1/2% cum. preference	75 00	...	100	1,725	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Spinning	80 00	90 00	50	2,484	3,177	822	28	11,427	11,365	7,250	2,795	9,935	1,767	70	...
4 1/2% cum. preference	28 25	28 00	50	745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New City of Bombay	90 50	105 00	100	2,400	1,377	899	...	2,110	8,293	4,870	8	3,114	92	403	...
New Commercial	...	...	100	6,300	1,363	1,489	21	12,330	14,438	10,262	1,243	9,262	7,196	151	...
4% 2nd. R. C. P.	...	...	100	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Great	175 00	194 00	100	3,000	235	466	...	3,979	10,927	6,337	10	5,424	361	252	...
5 1/2% C. P.	130 00	145 00	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Kaiser-I-Hind	49 00	76 60	100	4,500	...	40	-1,077	16,536	12,454	9,733	1,164	13,658	3,401	281	...
5% C. P.	74 50	74 50	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Shorrock Spg.	...	...	125	5,700	5,434	3,720	93	9,728	15,549	10,788	3,613	7,423	6,526	1,358	493
Osmanshahi Mills	39 00	48 00	100	8,723	3,884	46	...	9,683	17,383	6,786	718	9,960	934	78	...
Podar Mills	154 00	158 75	100	4,000	35.00	10.65	4.72	47.20	48.70	24.25	32.60	28.60	22.77	39.16	...
4% Cum. Preference	61 50	72 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohit Mills	...	...	100	4,875	1,504	1,652	10	16,267	13,373	7,360	141	12,009	6,726	333	...
5% C. P. T.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% R. C. P. [2nd.]	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% R. P. [5th.]	...	...	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saseoon & Alliance	19 76	10 00	10	500	3.95	3.68	-1.72	4.57	21.22	19.01	...	6.93	4.35	1.97	...
Saseoon Spinning	54 00	35 25	10	3,770	6,544	5,322	5	10,646	25,180	14,972	190	10,703	4,429	512	...

COTTON

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Previous	Second Previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)													
Sholapur Spinning	Morarka & Co.	95,332	2,234	106,34	127,51	92,54	28	3-55	-23.04	-60.15	nil	nil	nil
	Half. Ord.										nil	nil	nil
	3% R. Cum. preference										20	30	25
Shorrock Spinning	Mafatlal Chandulal Ahmed	36,648	720	7,865	18,268	1,518	230	12-57	(a22)3,115	3,511			
	4% R. Cum. preference								964	2,923	4	12	4
	4% R. Cum. preference (2nd)								42	4	4	4	4
Shree Niwas Cotton	Marwar Textiles (Agency)	69,070	1,640	21,120	28,994	10,235	50	12-57					
	G. Liladhar & Co.	17,880	440	25,75	60,56	13,77	22	3-55	1.81		nil	nil	nil
Shri Ambica	H. Kalidas & Company	94,128	1,790	18,786	47,321	9,774	970	12-58	10,264	7,351	30	25	30
	5% Cum. preference										5	5	5
	4% Cum. preference (2nd)										17	17	24
Simplex	F. F. Campbell & Co. Pri.	34,846	1,274	15,092	23,126	5,838	82	3-58	(a23)1,81	(a24)1,335	17	22	24
Standard	Mafatlal Gagalbhai & Sons	97,588	2,409	26,028	57,926	6,059	678	12-57	(a24)8,838	11,125	22	22	20
	4% 1st R. C. P.										4	4	4
	4% 2nd R. C. P.										10	9	4
Swadeshi Mills	Tata Industries Pri. Ltd.	72,236	2,000	15,118	31,355	7,867	115	12-58	2,769	2,298	5	5	5
	5% Cum. preference								1,874	2,566	25	25	25
Swan Mills	James Finlay & Co. Ltd.	39,328	551	11,417	24,585	4,410	156	12-57					
	5% Debentures								200	1,246	6	8	14
Tata Mills	Tata Industries Pri. Ltd.	65,448	1,800	13,328	25,033	7,496		12-58					
	5% Debentures												
Victoria Mills	Mangaldas Mehta	50,056	958	88,44	186,54	9,83	6,08	12-55	12,96	10,44	20	15	15
	4% R. Cum. preference										4	4	4
Vijaya Mills	H. Acharya & Co.	36,176	780	7,960	19,487	3,697	73	12-57	1,432	2,090	8	10	
	4% 2nd Cum. Preference T.										4	4	4
	4% 3rd R. Cum. Pref. T.										4	4	4
Vishnu Cotton	Directors	47,240	1,331	7,575	18,107	4,130		12-58	(a)1,050	(h)909	4	4	4
	7% Cum. preference T.										7	7	7
NORTHERN INDIA													
Basanti Cotton	Calcutta Agency	13,044	356	26,320	7,418		47	12-57	543	613	6	6	5
	64% C. P.										6	6	6
	54% Debentures										10	10	
Bengal Luxmi Cotton	Directors	6,601		6,247	11,264	3,641		3-58	(a30)369	570			
	Ordinary Partly Paid												
	Ordinary Partly Paid												
	5% R. C. P.												
Bengal Nagpur	Directors	29,936	810		9,023	2,737		12-56	(w) 171	(b) 882	5	5	nil
	7% C. P.										15	15	15
Birla Cotton	Birla Brothers Private	39,896	1,088	26,910	38,434	5,821	99	3-58	1,312	2,859	nil	nil	nil
	Kettiewall Bullen & Co. Ltd.	42,960	841		18,108	5,655		12-57	116	(g) 2,348	nil	nil	nil
	8% A. C. P.										nil	nil	nil
	7% B. Pref.										nil	nil	nil
Cawnpore Textiles	Begg Sutherland & Co. Private		591	3,426	6,640	3,232	18	12-57	412	1,007	nil	5	5
Delhi Cloth	Bharat Ram Ch. Ram & Co. Pri.	141,180	2,352	1224.47	2361.13	778.94	15,34	6-56	236.49	247.41	10	9	9
	Ordinary										4		
	44% 1st 2nd C. P.										5		
	44% 3rd C. P.												
	54% 4th C. P.												
Dunbar Mills	Kettiewall Bullen & Co.	42,944	518		17,383	6,449		12-57	-337	754	nil	6	2
	Debentures												
Elgin Mills	Begg Sutherland	48,452	1,198	18,000	36,147	4,577	4,11	9-57	5,486	(a)5,432	10	12	10
	8% C. P.										8	8	8
	5% C. P.										5	5	5
Jagatjit Cotton	K. C. Thapar & Bros. Pri.	26,860	530		24,927	2,045	405	1-58	4,450	4,120	11	5	5
	5% C. P. p.										6	5	5
	Debentures												
Jay Shree Textiles	Birla Brothers Private Ltd.			3,999	8,680	3,004		12-58	1,865	1,150	6	5	3
	54% Debentures												
Kesoram Cotton	Birla Brothers Ltd.	74,672	1,992	25,766	48,630	13,079	50	3-58	920	4,557	2	7	10
	7% C. P.										7	7	7
Mahini Mills	Chakravarti Sons & Co.	23,484	435	9,012	18,792	6,043	213	12-57	2,261	3,052	12	12	12
	Ordinary										12	12	12
	5% R. C. P.										5	5	5
Muir Mills	Indian Tax. Syndicate	88,640	1,834	145.19	218.04		60	12-55	-5.06	-10.24	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.										nil	nil	nil
New Victoria	J. P. Srivastava & Sons Pri.	70,072	1,333	12,938	23,797	10,887		12-57	-635	-2	nil	nil	nil
	Deferred										nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.										nil	nil	nil
Orissa Textiles	B. Patnaik & Co. Private	47,728	864	13,642	24,120	7,907	36	3-58	-134	-2,156	nil	nil	nil
	5% R. C. P.										nil	nil	nil
Ram Textiles	J. P. Srivastava & Sons	34,532	600	6,617	11,409	7,736		12-57	-440	401	nil	nil	nil
	64% A. C. P.										nil	nil	nil
	64% B. C. P.										nil	nil	nil
Shree Cotton	Birla Brothers Private	27,340	992	120,18	302.89	62.55	6.59	3-57	72.63	105.28	60	60	60
Swadeshi Cotton	Directors	112,216	2,081	43,573	85,696	39,292		12-57	5,083	6,423	7	7	7
	Prefd. Ord.										11	11	11
	6% C. P.										6	6	6

Includes Stock on hand.

May 9, 1959

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocation			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1959	April 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA (Contd.)															
Sholapur Spinning ...	422 50	450 00	1000	1,590	126.86	29.53	-1,70.07	253.16	293.66	204.66	19.76	118.88	55.09	1.72	...
Half, Ordinary ...	...	...	500	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	3,196	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shorrock Spinning ...	...	...	100	2,925	5,411	1,550	18	4,988	10,070	7,348	579	3,917	3,678	3,904	...
Shree Niwas Cotton ...	163 00	139 50	100	8,000	3,870	600	59	19,627	12,766	6,773	7,211	14,719	3,974	36	631
4% R. C. P. ...	61 00	68 00	100	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Saijan Mills ...	...	...	100	2,615	...	27	-66	34.83	36.43	17.73*	94	38.81	1.85	27	...
Shri Ambica ...	...	...	100	6,376	22,828	7,316	57	9,510	23,218	13,223	4,894	15,325	12,681	5,460	...
5% cum. preference ...	...	...	100	560	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% cum. preference [2nd] ...	...	...	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simplex ...	180 00	153 00	50	4,200	2,810	270	8	15,540	19,586	7,984	110	7,860	3,251	6	...
Standard ...	507 50	473 00	100	8,780	5,865	19,161	156	11,029	29,616	18,799	557	13,444	5,939	13,570	...
4% 1st. R. C. P. ...	70 00N	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% 2nd. R. C. pref. ...	70 00N	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swadeshi Mills ...	226 50	172 00	100	10,000	9,102	492	29	11,680	30,249	15,954	698	12,862	3,331	733	884
5% Cum. preference ...	92 00	91 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Swan Mills ...	400 00	350 00	100	3,600	4,006	2,507	26	7,997	15,227	9,652	72	9,997	2,487	5	...
Tata Mills ...	36 50	37 00	25	6,558	3,403	1,525	18	15,464	24,099	9,195	363	12,394	2,492	394	372
5% Debentures ...	93 25	92 50	1000	3,951	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Victoria Mills ...	277 50	280 00	100	1,600	19.90	9.68	57	50.93	67.57	46.04*	5 56	34.01	25.26	18.74	...
4% R. Cum. preference ...	...	...	25	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vijaya ...	...	...	500	3,500	1,762	2,038	23	8,411	12,890	9,020	5 0	6,301	2,402	230	...
4% 2nd C. P. T. ...	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% 3rd R. C. P. T. ...	...	...	100	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vishnu Cotton ...	90 00	101 00	100	3,200	1,240	2,106	-1,482	8,102	19,448	13,005	367	7,313	2,363	98	146
7% Cum. preference T. ...	432 50	520 00	500	1,566	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	96 00%	96 00%	...	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NORTHERN INDIA															
Basant Cotton ...	7 00	6 50	10	1,500	115	296	115	2,361	3,828	2,404	1,155	2,563	219	115	...
6 1/2% C. P. ...	9 00	7 56	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	425 00	425 30	500	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Luxmi Cotton ...	32 00	32 00	40	1,350	13	22	5,498	8,351	5,915	20	4,213	709	41	...	...
Ordry, partly paid ...	...	...	30	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordry, partly paid ...	...	...	20	170	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P. ...	...	...	40	523	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal Nagpur ...	4 25	4 19	10	2,700	400	...	28	4,010	7,963	5,855	37	4,582	1,097	15	...
7% C. P. ...	75 00	75 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% Debentures ...	89 00	89 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birla Cotton ...	20 00	34 50	10	3,500	5,923	1,557	104	14,393	14,125	11,021	2,051	12,830	5,945	596	...
Bowreah Cotton ...	90 00	106 00	100	2,400	150	...	117	12,980	12,071	4,968	53	7,548	2,013	131	...
3 1/2% 'A' C. P. ...	126 00	127 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 'B' Pref. ...	65 00	65 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jawnpore Textiles ...	5 00	4 06	5	3,000	600	2,743	11	4,213	7,605	5,957	963	6,328	1,553	76	...
Delhi Cloth ...	...	...	25	338.36	97.00	209.82	1.29	831.43	1116.22	581.67	36.56	888.98	155.73	36.37	...
Ordinary ...	...	...	24	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% 1st & 2nd C. P. ...	...	...	25	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 1/2% 3rd C. P. ...	...	...	25	3,732	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 1/2% 4th C. P. ...	...	...	10	1,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dunbar Mills ...	170 00	132 00	100	1,900	26.17	...	186	10,195	13,979	7,314	56	8,613	2,028	211	54
Debentures ...	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Elgin Mills ...	14 87	13 44	10	6,300	3,800	6,756	76	11,000	16,841	14,104	7,319	10,805	8,548	61	...
8% C. P. ...	115 75	106 00	100	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. ...	8 25	7 25	10	420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. ...	8 88	9 00	10	3,855	250	1,613	87	15,343	17,815	10,919	1,724	11,651	3,734	890	7,99
Jagatjit Cotton ...	6 88	9 00	100	1,545	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. P. ...	43 75	50 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures ...	...	...	10	4,917	...	714	133	3,266	8,132	3,332	19	4,085	1,184	173	...
Jayashree Textile ...	8 81	6 44xd	10	1,371	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kesaram Cotton ...	13 50	11 53	10	160.00	5,400	15,945	5	19,117	40,600	13,872	3,990	15,999	11,782	2,887	2,081
7% C. P. ...	105 00	91 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% R. C. P. ...	...	...	25	600	5.00	3,045	73	9,899	11,101	9,664	1,558	6,996	5,753	3,768	...
Ordinary ...	...	...	10	3,399	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P. ...	...	...	10	1,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muir Mills ...	50 00	64 75	100	3,000	25.00	25.00	-51.31	105.33	164.51	115.59	1.05	105.64	7.36	1.05	...
6% C. P. ...	52 00	63 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Victoria ...	1 59	1 37	2 1/2	2,742	...	...	-1,807	12,071	12,305	7,649	121	13,579	2,513	51	...
Deferred ...	...	...	1	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. ...	3 21	3 37	5	2,605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Textiles ...	5 50	...	10	4,740	...	...	-2,874	21,543	23,571	11,020	10	11,442	1,855	...	...
9% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raza Textiles ...	...	...	10	6,000	...	661	-954	8,979	11,019	5,139	1,778	9,790	2,487	146	...
5 1/2% 'A' C. P. ...	...	...	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% 'B' C. P. ...	...	...	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sutlej Cotton ...	68 00	70 00	10	1,500	282.00	80.61	29.40	93.18	102.21	75.33	183.59	166.91	70.53	52.04	...
Swadeshi Cotton ...	11 00	11 04	10	1,750	6,000	17,523	265	62,369	52,886	19,731	19,647	35,410	10,660	2,186	6,10
Prefd. Ordry. ...	10 81	10 37	10	157.50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. ...	75 00	72 50	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserve & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	Liquid Assets				
	April 1959	April 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
	Ra. no.	Ra. no.			Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000				Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
SOUTH INDIA (Contd.)															
Adoni Spinning	8 85	7 80	10	2,996	...	...	23	3,016	7,091	622	40	889	312	138	182
6% C. P.	10 25	9 80	10	1,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alagappa Textiles	...	...	100	1,500	6,00	4,55	-11,13	40,00	60,86	29,09	3,30	22,19	21,88	28	...
74% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	...	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asher Textiles	217 00	164 00cd	100	1,199	152	65	...	3,458	4,517	2,123	25	2,257	185	13	...
Bangalore Woollen	174 00cd	167 00cd	100	12,150	3,300	12,224	298	9,884	36,974	29,209	855	20,114	3,322	5,192	1,209
6% C	110 00	117 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buckingham & Carnatic	186 00cd	165 00cd	100	17,848	7,206	23,293	183	18,070	76,367	45,051	1,073	32,772	6,472	611	3,280
74% C.	131 00	135 25	100	2,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	1000 00	990 00	1,000	6,754	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cannanore Spg	152 00	144 00	100	1,500	511	...	108	2,921	5,388	2,991	22	2,177	407	37	...
Cambodia	9 93	9 30	10	2,600	500	1,400	-362	969	5,023	2,618	31	1,511	613	47	...
7% C. P.	110 00	108 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cauvery Spg.	11 30	12 15	10	937	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% C. P.	85 75	92 00	100	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	100	1,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combatore Cotton	143 00	146 00	100	3,597	900	1,249	1	3,671	8,898	3,622	215	2,072	1,846	8	...
Combatore Murugan	91 00	120 00	100	1,662	306	100	...	2,734	4,096	2,602	230	1,855	1,263	30	...
6% C. P.	88 00	94 00	100	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combatore Kamala	102 00	102 00	100	341	3,00	...	-326	3,520	2,820	1,481	3	1,630	1,022	14	...
Party Paid	50 00	50 00	50	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	500 00	500 00	500	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combatore Pioneer	275 00cd	227 00	100	2,000	...	1,828	1	6,464	8,021	4,409	2,410	2,917	1,320	134	...
13% C. P.	91 75	98 25	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Combatore Spinning	63 00	57 00	100	2,077	...	5	-730	12,410	13,790	8,853	14	6,469	2,309	34	...
Davanagere Cotton	...	...	100	2,440	12,00	33	18	44,09	67,23	34,91	13,16	34,68	13,81	20	...
Dhanalakshmi Mills	196 00	177 00	100	4,798	1,700	875	2	4,045	8,428	4,984	600	5,211	2,305	260	...
Enanambikai Mills	...	...	100	927	2,76	...	...	11,70	16,99	8,06	...	11,49	3,04	46	...
61% Cum Preference	...	...	100	890	8,56	2,10	...	10,75	31,40	19,97	1,20	8,21	4,12	5,35	...
Enardana Mills	72 00	79 50	5	940	1,295	737	-230	4,737	7,478	3,427	33	2,285	1,064	47	...
Jawahar Mills	11 50cd	13 00cd	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary	...	...	10	2,699	...	...	...	27,88	43,67	1,24	...	15,65	2,05	16	3,57
Kapila Textile Mills	...	...	100	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74% R. C. P	...	...	2	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	24 75	24 75	25	780	...	311	-251	1,170	3,206	1,937	18	611	104	9	...
Kasturi Mills	10 20	10 50	10	6,710	800	1,025	32	6,659	14,172	4,050	415	3,962	1,803	240	583
Kothari Textiles	8 10cd	8 40	10	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Preference	...	...	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 'B' Cum Preference	125 00	109 00	50	7,100	1,400	5,286	86	7,707	22,547	12,971	580	5,491	5,903	2,458	...
Lakshmi Mills	61 50	54 50	25	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. Class Ordinary	32 25	36 40	50	3,152	...	289	4	4,551	7,300	2,719	25	3,656	1,290	143	...
Loyal Textile Mills	65 50	65 25	100	1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1% Cum. Preference	...	...	5	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	29 75	33 25	15	17,502	12,093	24,382	...	21,854	59,975	41,759	3,807	39,159	13,906	642	...
Madura Mills	...	...	200	1,200	3,50	17	...	1,28	29,09	18,77	60	12,94	1,13	3	...
Malabar Spinning	...	...	100	6,000	3,800	3,100	...	4,446	6,600	4,760	2,811	4,702	2,468	5,465	...
Mettur Industries	40 00	345 00	10	972	...	3,32	-8,27	22,24	21,76	2,59	...	4,38	3,36	8	...
Mysore Silk Filature	...	...	10	1,562	...	...	...	14,13	29,12	17,83	8	15,22	78	41	...
Mysore Spun Silk	...	...	10	240	...	...	-198	1,630	1,549	523	10	611	126	6	...
Palamalai Ranganathan	103 00	105 09	100	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partly Paid	...	...	50	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palani Andavar Mills	129 00	135 00	50	400	100	1,200	9	5,319	7,180	2,866	16	2,856	588	55	...
Palani Andavar Mills	182 00	197 50	75	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
'B' Ordinary	55 00	58 50	50	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	40 00	45 00	100	1,500	...	...	-1,317	4,174	3,552	1,972	8	2,222	510	37	...
Pankaja Mills	135 00	128 00	100	1,661	1,835	1,286	4	4,276	10,612	5,839	412	3,857	871	18	...
Radhakrishna Mills	...	...	50	841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
'B' Ordinary	63 50	65 50	100	1,614	500	900	...	3,757	5,400	2,095	31	2,229	696	72	...
Rajapalayam Mills	126 00	129 60	50	893	1,01	1,89	3	12,55	22,90	7,74	2,00	4,63	1,96	1,68	...
Rajeswari Mills	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary	...	...	50	1,502	6,70	5,59	21	27,14	44,80	25,54	8,17	19,90	4,96	6,22	...
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	59 00	63 00	100	2,232	750	109	5	2,382	5,373	2,316	98	1,764	835	23	...
Ravaleema Mills	121 00cd	115 00cd	60	780	42	1,70	3	19,97	21,50	16,08	2,41	18,64	3,20	25	...
Sitaram Spinning	...	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% Cum. Preference	...	...	50	3,670	775	1,416	38	6,350	9,670	61,66	741	6,669	12,18	117	...
Sri Kr. Rajendra	65 00cd	79 00	100	635	...	...	1	23,15	27,24	9,11	11	13,60	3,44	19	...
Sri Sarada Mills	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	10	10,000	3,000	3,007	178	9,208	38,881	19,513	...	8,465	1,684	101	2,674
Travancore Rayons	19 70cd	7 35	10	5,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% Cum. Preference	8 90	...	5000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debenture	...	12 60cd	10	1,399	250	625	...	402	2,072	1,438	12	1,027	598	404	...
Trichinopoly Mills	11 80cd	251 00cd	100	2,100	1,800	1,987	12	5,565	8,631	5,176	637	6,193	1,586	23	...
Vasanta Mills	222 00cd	101 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% C. P.	105 00	91 00	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	95 00	130 00	50	2,815	150	1,004	4	8,048	13,581	6,975	429	3,293	1,730	12	...
Sri Venkatese Mills	117 00	53 00	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	50 00	101 00	100	1,000	2,00	1,00	5	20,71	39,37	17,65	33	14,72	3,06	22	...
Vijayalakshmi Mills	84 00	32 25cd	50	1,213	...	54	-483	1,053	2,567	1,327	...	932	186	24	...
Virudhunagar Textile	38 50	65 00	100	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	55 00	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deiered	...	...	Aa. 4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Deferred (P. F.)		Contingent Reserve	
(a1) Includes Rs 668,325 being amount drawn from extra excess provision made for depreciation on plant and machinery for the year ended 31-3-53.		(a12) After transferring Rs 320,000 from Contingent Reserve.	(a23) After transferring Rs 714,000 from General Reserve No. 1.
(a2) After transferring Rs 9,00,000 from Reserve for taxation.		(a13) After transferring Rs 150,000 from General Reserve.	(a24) After transferring Rs 110,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
(a3) After transferring Rs 2,50,000 from General Reserve.		(a14) After transferring Rs 100,000 from Dividend Reserve and Rs 163,764 from Taxation Reserve.	(a25) After transferring Rs 1,70,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.
(a5) After transferring Rs 4 lakhs from Reserve for fall in price.		(a15) After transferring Rs 200,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.	(a26) After transferring Rs 110,000 from General Reserve.
(a6) After transferring Rs 109,648 from General Reserve.		(a16) After transferring Rs 300,000 from Reserve and Rs 100,000 from Dividend Equalisation account.	(a27) After transferring Rs 550,000 from Machinery Reserve and Rs 400,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
(a7) After transferring Rs 255,000 from General Reserve.		(a17) After transferring Rs 470,000 from Dividend Reserve.	(a28) After transferring Rs 240,000 from General Reserve and Rs 500,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
(a8) After transferring Rs 882,000 from General Reserve.		(a18) After transferring Rs 425,000 from General Reserve.	(a29) After transferring Rs 325,000 from General Reserve.
(a9) After transferring Rs 2,30,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and including Rs 665,246 being profit of previous years on sale of Govt. Securities.		(a19) After transferring Rs 398,860 from General Reserve.	(a30) After transferring Rs 656,935 from General Reserve.
(a10) After transferring Rs 250,000 from General Reserve No. 1.		(a20) After transferring Rs 772,517 from General Reserve and Rs 78,483 from Development Rebate Reserve.	(a31) After transferring Rs 100,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
(a11) After transferring Rs 300,000 from General Reserve and Rs 1,428 from Dividend Equalisation		(a21) After transferring Rs 460,000 from General Reserve.	
		(a22) After transferring Rs 355,000 from General	

TEA

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Total Crop in mounds	Average price per pound	Total Crop in mounds previous year	Average price per pound previous year	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		Dividend per cent		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Mds.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Amleekie	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	9,106	2'23	9,635	2'71	25	12-57	293	735	10	50	19
Ananda (Assam)	7% C. P. P.	7,853	2'4 9	5,868	1'10 4	...	12-56	146	...	25	20	75
Anandabag	Directors	5,533	2'52	7,333	3'00	20	12-57	78	581	5	124	10
Arcuttipore	Gill Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	3,788	1'11 1	3,613	2'7 11	4	12-55	60	1,83	nil	nil	nil
Atal	Directors	6,039	1'48	5,206	1'73	8	12-57	106	134	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
	Coenka & Co.											
	44% C. P.											
	6 1/2% Debentures											
Baghmari	McLeod & Co.	10,153	2'20	10,453	2'41	25	12-57	288	582	15	25	10
Barakhal	Ramdukt Ramkissendass	4,412	1'69	4,359	1'74	5	12-57	60	146	2 1/2	15	5
Barharat	6% Debentures	37,127	1'84	40,646	2'47	64	12-57	(p) 847	2,861	20	40	25
Baradighi	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	18,781	1'91	19,547	2'23	44	12-57	556	1,019	15	20	30
Baranatia	6 1/2% C. P.	8,593	2'08	7,104	2'57	23	12-57	299	360	17 1/2	20	15
Batali	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	9,965	1'87	9,862	2'31	19	12-57	415	698	30	60	50
Belgachi	National Tea Corp.	6,122	1'26	5,962	1'61	16	12-57	175	269	20	40	100
Beljan	National Tea Corp.	8,574	2'61	9,548	3'12	36	12-57	346	840	15	25	20
Bhatkawa	Gill Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	15,648	1'95	15,778	2'14	39	12-57	309	637	15	30	25
Bijoynagar	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	20,409	2'04	20,784	2'17	53	12-57	610	894	8	16	16
Birpara	D. C. Ghose & Co. (Private)	13,852	2'04	15,537	2'17	24	12-57	339	(a) 579	7 1/2	25	5
	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.											
	8% C. P.											
Bishnauth	Williamson Magor	45,442	2'58	48,494	2'74	47	12-57	790	1,857	10	20	20
Bloomfield	Goenka & Co.	2,837	2'31	1,943	2'49	9	12-57	60	1	nil	nil	nil
Bokakhat	Debtentures	4,556	2'59	4,450	2'59	15	12-57	36	70	nil	5	nil
Bormahjan	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	4,319	2'16	6,480	2'43	24	12-57	-116	238	nil	15	20
	McLeod & Co. Ltd.											
	6% C. P.											
Borpukhuri	Williamson Magor	6,342	2'39	7,854	2'47	19	12-57	3	222	6	15	10
Brooke Bond	Directors	37,516	2'10	42,966	2'12	...	6-58	984	1,901	10	17 1/2	12 1/2
	6% C. P. T.											
Carron	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	7,103	1'72	6,926	2'00	15	12-57	81	188	5	10	7 1/2
Central Cachar	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	9,292	1'97	9,946	2'30	20	12-57	-144	322	nil	5	nil
Chamong	Williamson Magor	8,904	3'30	8,205	3'58	2	12-57	-6	121	nil	7 1/2	nil
Choonabhatti	Jardine Henderson	14,951	1'91	13,052	2'40	52	12-57	50	62	10	10	4
	Andrew Yule & Co.											
	6 1/2% C. P.											
Chundecherra	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	7,835	1'95	8,623	2'00	50	12-57	479	532	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Cleveland	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	5,537	2'00	6,065	2'08	16	12-57	243	389	10	30	30
Dauracherra	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	3,924	2'15	4,922	2'27	13	12-57	208	381	7 1/2	15	20
Dejo Valley	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	4,045	2'42	4,093	2'76	20	12-57	140	291	20	30	30
Dessai & Furbatia	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	13,313	2'65	14,033	2'69	67	12-57	-119	(a) 300	nil	10	10
Dholakhat	James Warren & Co. Ltd.	8,418	2'14	7,590	2'26	...	12-57	832	942	25	25	25
Dhansari	Directors	9,210	2'14	7,590	2'26	...	12-57	391	138	20	12 1/2	10
	7% C. P.											
Dibrugarh	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	6,832	2'73	7,323	2'64	44	12-57	413	455	25	30	20
Dilaram	Dooduwalla & Sons	1,853	2'76	1,824	2'75	12	12-57	22	50	nil	5	nil
Dimakusi	Williamson Magor and Co.	8,564	2'82	8,527	2'88	46	12-57	532	477	30	30	20
	8% C. P.											
Dufflaghur	Williamson Magor and Co.	12,251	2'76	12,248	2'92	74	12-57	734	1,054	30	40	40
East India	Williamson Magor & Co.	14,785	2'48	13,074	2'72	15	12-57	272	325	5	10	10
Eastern Cachar	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	4,127	1'74	5,089	2'06	15	12-57	-190	14	nil	5	nil
Ellenbarrie	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	5,633	1'74	5,611	1'99	10	12-57	(a) 27	64	nil	5	nil
Engo	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	2,944	1'67	2,454	1'96	5	12-57	-17	15	nil	nil	nil
Ethelbarrie	Directors	5,945	1'67	6,460	...	...	12-57	105	119	7 1/2	10	12 1/2
Gairkhat	Gill Arbutnot and Co. Ltd.	12,128	1'88	12,938	2'34	26	12-57	-54	380	nil	10	nil
Galle	Davenport and Co. Private Ltd.	2,918	2'68	2,852	3'01	13	12-57	-27	52	nil	nil	nil
Gillapukhuri	6% C. P.											
Gopur	Directors	8,202	2'69	8,247	2'71	31	12-57	358	494	25	30	35
Gopulpur	Williamson Magor and Co. Ltd.	7,618	2'69	7,460	2'71	...	12-57	368	388	20	25	30
Grob	Secretary	14,232	2'18	14,306	2'40	66	12-57	5,72	5,34	12	10	12
	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	23,656	2'18	24,712	2'40	...	12-57	728	1,277	25	32 1/2	25
	'B' Ordinary											
Gungaram	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	16,331	1'70	17,891	1'97	30	12-57	(j) 236	521	7 1/2	10	7 1/2
Hansqua	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	6,348	1'71	5,773	1'84	15	12-57	136	161	10	10	10
Hantapara	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	32,853	1'77	35,878	2'16	35	12-57	(y) 221	961	nil	7 1/2	6
	8% C. P.											
Hasimara	Davenport and Co. Private	71,539	2'65	75,909	2'26	3,09	12-56	25,39	(d) 10,90	22 1/2	10	60
	7% C. P.											
Hattikura	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	16,239	1'67	16,910	1'77	25	12-57	-55	(a) 180	nil	5	7 1/2
Hograjuli	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	5,288	2'01	5,730	2'34	8	12-57	101	176	10	15	5
Hodunoorie	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	13,519	2'29	13,240	2'70	25	12-57	254	527	12 1/2	15	7 1/2
Hulbari	Davenport and Co. Ltd.	21,710	1'59	21,920	1'87	25	12-57	311	769	12 1/2	25	12 1/2
Jaybirpara	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	6,425	1'87	6,826	2'11	10	12-57	-40	202	nil	6	nil
Jayshree	Birla Bros Private Ltd.						12-57	2,829	(k) 3,150	10	10	10
Joonkollae	6% R.C.P.	10,715	2'01	9,970	2'33	45	12-57	452	625	22 1/2	115	86 1/2
Jutibari	Kettwell Bullen & Co.	11,377	2'50	10,594	2'80	28	12-57	300	626	17 1/2	10	nil
Kaliti	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	3,901	1'12 2	4,390	2'12 6	6	12-56	-36	118	338	12 1/2	25
Kallinugger and Khoreel	Bullion Co. Ltd.	13,495	1'78	14,691	2'12	36	12-57	434	635	15	20	10
Kilcott	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	14,373	2'04	13,989	2'56	...	12-57	384	654	25	25	25
Kingley Golaghat	Directors											
	6% preference											
Kotamullai (m)	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	16,584	1'72	16,675	1'99	25	12-57	(ab) -126	172	6	6	6
	6% Pref.											
Krishanbehari	Directors	3,133	2'10	3,580	2'17	...	12-57	37	89	3	10	10

COMPANIES

NAME		MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
		April 1959	April 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
Amleekie	27 12	18 62	10	446	671	397	...	1,119	1,869	645	16	949	289	207	...	
7% C. P.	42 71	53 00	100	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Ananda (Assam)	20 00	18 44	10	277	300	270	22	1,232	1,120	390	8	1,194	113	55	...	
Anandabag	22 31	20 50	10	700	225	415	56	1,157	1,261	351	...	861	463	320	...	
Arcuttipore	7 00	9 00	10	300	1,75	...	-3,98	6,32	5,07	1,79	...	3,09	46	26	...	
Atal	6 62	6 50	10	450	...	65	2	947	1,536	430	36	453	327	126	17	
4 1/2% C. P.	6 12	6 12	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baghmari	23 37	19 00	10	550	861	510	50	771	1,967	820	54	720	259	335	...	
Barakhal	8 06	8 75	10	400	260	...	43	252	891	294	63	309	85	50	...	
6% Debentures	950 00	1000 00	1000	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Barharat	288 00	298 00	100	2,700	2,856	...	137	3,364	5,180	2,319	79	3,279	1,418	1,820	...	
6 1/2% C. P.	110 00	112 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Baradighi	21 62	19 25	10	1,200	1,200	425	86	1,079	4,261	2,394	2	1,518	345	236	21	
Baranatia	27 25	21 69	10	510	1,025	...	45	657	1,389	589	77	854	186	281	...	
Baramatia	18 25	20 00	5	495	215	144	64	877	1,460	926	...	791	291	132	...	
Batali	29 12	59 50	10	250	225	190	35	791	413	224	925	231	29	16	...	
Belgachi	24 00	22 75	10	640	4,20	420	113	1,616	1,170	412	...	1,299	417	736	...	
Betwa	22 87	21 25	10	900	900	875	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...	
Bhatkawa	...	...	25	869	1,575	845	198	1,090	2,864	852	488	1,448	348	290	...	
Bijonagar	171 50	113 00	100	900	575	906	48	1,216	2,585	820	...	1,499	317	164	...	
Birpara	105 00	112 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
8% C. P.	19 75	18 87	10	3,300	700	600	320	6,550	7,193	2,833	326	5,194	907	683	...	
Bishnauth	3 00	1 75	10	400	...	...	-384	568	803	102	8	121	24	30	...	
Bloomfield	...	...	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Debentures	15 12	15 00	10	600	200	50	47	593	1,311	281	...	401	57	2	...	
Bolakhat	17 94	17 00	10	750	453	275	-112	666	1,084	357	53	701	461	74	117	
Bormahajan	74 00	74 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% C. P.	18 37	15 30	10	450	150	33	28	999	1,242	494	2	712	165	32	...	
Borpukhuri	18 12	16 06	10	3,500	535	721	430	2,619	8,703	3,079	2,083	1,957	803	829	9	
Brooke Bend	68 75	87 00	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Carron	127 00	141 00	100	600	480	352	19	356	1,373	420	15	597	110	131	...	
Central Cachar	69 00	60 25	100	1,000	525	240	-195	1,891	2,785	1,017	3	1,103	423	149	14	
Chamong	11 00	10 62	100	280	75	50	22	214	399	75	1	250	59	7	...	
Chandypore	124 00	67 00	100	250	...	1	47	47	58	...	2	...	9	277	...	
Chandpur	260 00	271 00	100	900	1,260	21	118	1,450	1,946	882	599	668	705	713	...	
6 1/2% C. P.	106 50	114 00	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Chandecherra	27 50	27 50	10	300	450	345	312	2,078	1,052	420	2	1,007	484	1,045	315	
Cleveland	...	...	10	400	375	293	39	864	868	245	1	450	167	730	...	
Dauracherra	9 25	10 12	10	600	560	385	34	556	955	233	107	342	215	752	...	
Dejoo Valley	72 08	72 00	10	120	225	375	27	476	915	311	2	384	120	58	56	
Deesai & Purbuttia	152 00	278 00	100	840	650	127	-118	2,187	4,104	1,856	...	1,013	1,365	18	42	
Dholakhat	18 31	11 50	10	1,753	975	83	30	2,032	2,678	692	872	776	741	498	...	
Dhanseri	...	...	10	469	300	158	25	659	1,249	465	138	658	102	58	...	
7% C. P.	3 06	2 62	3	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dibrugarh	23 62	23 25	10	458	531	424	36	1,043	1,136	309	53	727	494	272	132	
Diharam	95 00	149 50	100	200	107	62	...	54	390	170	1	136	43	23	...	
Dimakuri	30 37ad	24 50	10	473	500	135	136	875	1,506	649	149	913	178	92	...	
8% C. P.	9 70	10 50	10	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Dufflaghur	35 00	30 00	10	701	908	150	450	1,616	2,348	1,352	207	1,311	183	1,120	...	
East India	19 00	19 00	16	1,000	500	208	107	2,410	2,979	1,151	117	1,688	588	77	...	
Eastern Cachar	4 87	5 06	10	700	...	...	-3,49	970	766	103	1	444	139	63	...	
Ellenbarrie	155 00	195 00	100	300	100	276	13	492	953	415	...	498	105	41	...	
Engo	400 00	400 00	100	120	264	...	-63	208	455	271	2	241	63	35	...	
Ehobbarrie	12 00	10 25	10	490	33	28	3	920	952	269	290	449	51	2	...	
Gairkhat	140 00	120 00	100	750	270	350	-43	1,457	1,859	1,054	2	1,425	408	144	...	
Galle	9 19	9 06	10	200	176	124	-58	220	800	298	48	196	100	16	...	
6% C. P.	64 00	75 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gillapukri	30 25	27 00	10	594	482	77	16	1,604	1,330	528	868	454	464	95	...	
Gohpur	23 75	21 25	10	676	300	175	105	944	1,945	905	146	816	154	44	...	
Gopalpur	20 00	20 00	25	1,050	5,00	4,98	1,32	7,66	17,66	7,49	3,12	8,26	3,94	3,96	...	
Grob 'A'	31 56	23 00	10	742	900	1,133	97	2,763	4,229	1,040	5	1,855	741	141	...	
Grob 'B'	15 87	12 75	5	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Gungaram	138 00	115 50	100	1,344	860	1,291	81	851	2,682	942	448	1,350	366	512	...	
Hansqua	18 44	15 44	10	500	510	534	16	286	1,374	397	121	635	103	16	...	
Hantepara	110 00	109 00	100	3,600	1,350	2,109	116	2,035	6,482	2,030	508	3,096	763	442	...	
8% C. P.	100 00	114 00	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hassimara	23 75	21 50	10	3,200	24,50	35,76	3,75	31,54	100,18	47,34	5,80	41,30	9,92	21,10	...	
7% C. P.	111 00	109 00	100	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hattikihira	12 31	9 87	10	1,260	576	...	6	477	905	403	52	569	92	264	...	
Hoograjuli	29 25ad	28 00	100	500	...	73	75	1,009	2,553	1,351	9	1,329	620	97	...	
Hoongloorie	188 00	145 50	10	870	1,230	1,282	111	668	2,213	984	167	1,358	205	626	...	
Hukdibari	22 37	21 12	10	825	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jaybirpara	15 56	17 75	10	700	512	...	-62	363	1,038	489	2	547	340	74	...	
Jayshree	12 81	10 12ad	10	5,857	4,400	604	93	6,449	15,503	4,503	346	4,176	1,919	155	...	
6% R. C. P.	...	...	10	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Joonktollie	20 12ad	...	10	600	741	400	176	1,015	1,276	784	273	688	140	1,274	...	
6% C. P.	...	...	10	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Jutibari	19 75	17 37	10	900	475	260	52	1,659	1,611	4,49	...	1,628	225	330	...	
Kaliti	5 45	8 18	10	246	381	...	-10	1,007	...	...	2	...	1,240	382	...	
Kallinugger & Khoreel	96 00	104 00	100	450	200	169	36	759	307	6	406	328	497	84	...	
Kilcott	19 62	15 25	10	900	750	872	51	1,024	2,172	644	307	1,241	294	227	...	
Kingsley Golaghat	130 00	125 00	100	350	1,000	302	91	2,383	1,653	779	1,250	1,618	583	53	...	
6% Preference	86 00	92 00	100	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kotaulai (m)	11 69	12 25	5	180	...	40	-264	3,578	2,363	263	2	1,167	179	255	50	
6% Pref.	16 50	16 50	25	218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kotaulai	10 82	11 12	10	508	225	25	19	501	1,099	213	2	323	55	3	...	

COMPANIES

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Total Crop in maunds	Average price per pound	Total Crop in maunds previous year	Average price per pound previous year	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds.	Ra. s. p.	Mds.	Ra. s. p.	Ra. 000		Ra. '00	Ra. 000			
Kunchanpore	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	3,602	1.68	3,810	2.05	10	12-57	(b)8	8	nil	nil	nil
Kyung Tea Seeds	Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd.	12,612	1.92	12,139	2.23	1	12-57	13	22	5	7 1/2	5
Lactatoorah	Directors	5,641	2.03	5,452	2.33	15	12-57	821	1,130	30	30	10
Ledo	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	8,096	2.79	7,986	3.07	15	12-57	(a)50	120	30	7 1/2	10
Lingia	Williamson Magor & Co.	9,568	...	9,536	...	39	12-56	(a)236	456	20	30	25
Longview	6% C. P.	4,229	1.58	3,836	1.59	20	12-57	186	120	2 1/2	5	20
Loobah	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	11,447	1.66	13,306	2.04	14	12-57	23	656	5	20	10
Mahati	D. C. Ghose & Co. Private...	7,062	...	6,872	...	25	12-57	141	142	15	20	10
Manabharie	Directors	4,958	1 13 5	4,363	1 0 0	20	12-57	206	494	nil	nil	nil
Manipur	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	4,183	3.06	4,059	2.95	20	12-57	94	130	7 1/2	10	10
Margarets Hope	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	2,126	...	2,016	...	3	12-56	22	22	nil	nil	nil
Marionbarie	Lohia Bros. Private Ltd.	5,818	...	5,484	...	16	12-56	1,96	215	12 1/2	25	40
Maud	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	10,514	2.54	10,570	2.66	50	12-57	507	603	15	20	17 1/2
Methoni	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	2,062	3.45	2,092	3.44	5	12-57	36	32	nil	10	15
Mim	Directors	4,628	2 5 8	4,560	1 11 7	10	12-56	(b)111	nil	nil	nil	nil
Moheema	6% C. P.	6,620	2.12	7,042	2.52	25	12-57	81	329	40	60	50
Mothola	Kettlewell Bullen & Co.	5,544	2.45	5,244	2.45	28	12-57	275	443	17 1/2	20	12 1/2
Murphulani (Assam)	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	7,506	1.66	9,248	1.78	24	12-57	165	211	nil	30	20
Naga Hills	Directors	10,565	1.82	11,299	2.02	19	12-57	(v)165	(a)343	7 1/2	15	7 1/2
Nagauree	Duncan Bros.	4,993	3.01	5,416	2.99	19	12-57	218	344	25	35	15
Nagri Farm	Williamson Magor	7,565	1.9	7,380	2.29	...	12-57	171	184	15	15	10
Namburnadi	Directors	9,752	2.76	7,050	1.86	14	12-57	556	678	25	30	40
New Assam Valley	Macneil Barry	6,085	1.77	7,050	2.30	10	12-57	91	297	12 1/2	25	15
New Chumta	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	5,209	2.17	5,930	1.84	44	12-57	(i)24	46	nil	nil	nil
New Cinnatollah	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	19,432	1.84	19,225	1.93	48	12-57	(a)10	552	1,175	20	25
New Doora	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	12,168	2.05	12,503	1.93	48	12-57	482	(b)554	30	57 1/2	25
New Samanbagh	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	3,010	1.88	3,035	2.23	6	12-57	86	159	20	30	8
Nilpur Tea	8% C. P.	8,829	1.71	8,832	1.95	...	12-57	11	288	15	15	15
N. W. Cachar	Directors	1,867	3.90	2,289	3.06	...	12-57	11	24	nil	nil	37 1/2
Okayti	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	7,476	1.58	8,106	1.84	...	12-57	148	266	10	15	12 1/2
Oodlabari	7% C. P.	5,815	1.66	5,100	1.75	20	12-57	2,022	2,997	10	25	35
Pathemara	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	41,375	...	47,759	...	10	12-57	10	72	nil	7 1/2	nil
Patrakola	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	3,130	1.75	3,021	2.23	10	12-57	(i)14	(a)15	nil	15	15
Phakowa	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1,419	2.86	1,948	2.35	...	12-57	69	4	nil	nil	nil
Poobong	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1,656	2.58	1,806	2.56	...	12-57	96	8	6	nil	45
Pussimbing	7% C. P.	2,733	1 12 11	2,102	1 9 6	...	12-56	284	267	nil	12 1/2	12 1/2
Putinbaree	Directors	6,235	1.99	10,071	2.14	25	12-57	135	366	25	40	25
Rajabhat	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	5,597	2.16	6,013	2.65	10	12-57	48	11	10	nil	15
Rajgarh	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	4,701	1.97	5,127	1.77	20	12-57	209	586	5	20	15
Rajnagar	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	11,606	1.91	11,813	2.32	30	12-57	101	88	nil	5	15
Ranicherra	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	6,795	1.83	7,105	2.09	20	12-57	(a)7	137	343	7 1/2	20
Roopacherra	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	8,715	1.72	8,414	2.09	10	12-57	59	118	25	35	20
Rungamattae	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1,962	3.49	2,629	3.06	...	12-57	867	1,365	20	30	50
Runglee Rungliet	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	26,144	...	25,416	...	77	12-57	432	710	15	25	25
Rydak	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	15,981	...	16,218	...	...	12-57	362	116	30	40	110
Sapoi	Directors	8,004	2.24	8,194	3.09	20	12-57	218	159	22 1/2	15	15
Saragoun	Directors	5,253	2.91	4,372	2.82	...	12-57	131	51	10	nil	5
Saujoli	Williamson Magor & Co.	2,403	2.91	2,470	3.78	10	12-57	31	146	nil	nil	5
Saujak	Directors	2,283	3.33	2,532	2.68	6	12-57	116	74	nil	5	1 1/2
Selimong	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	2,680	2.75	2,727	2.80	10	12-57	(c)124	125	5	5	1 1/2
Singell	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	3,267	2.55	3,350	...	...	12-57	130	50	nil	nil	8
Singtom	Goenka & Co. Ltd.	4,520	1.63	4,967	1.97	...	12-57	282	359	35	40	30
Sonai River	Directors	4,418	3.26	4,725	3.60	23	12-57	246	408	7 1/2	15	15
Soom	Williamson Magor & Co.	5,208	1.82	5,205	2.18	17	12-57	40	121	nil	5	nil
Sungma	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	8,020	2.42	7,735	2.60	39	12-57	397	474	25	30	20
Taipoo	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	4,321	2.83	4,828	3.17	15	12-57	90	323	10	25	15
Tam Ali	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	97,53	2.04	13,726	2.06	30	12-57	(f)381	888	6	15	55
Tasta Valley	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	10,300	2.25	9,653	2.53	45	12-57	449	583	30	35	25
Telapara	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	7,494	2.76	7,619	3.07	20	12-57	214	593	15	10	7 1/2
Telajan	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	30,308	1.81	31,709	2.23	25	12-57	178	971	nil	12 1/2	15
Tengpani	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	12-55	1,40	5,80	nil	nil	8
Tespore	8% pref. cum as to 5	8,010	1.89	8,084	2.22	25	12-57	218	512	30	25	30
Tilbah	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	12-56	67	113	10	10	10
Tirribari	10% C. P.	9,866	...	9,186	...	26	12-57	11	25	nil	nil	nil
Tongani	D. C. Ghose & Co. Private Ltd.	16,082	2.16	15,118	2.90	48	12-57	423	1,239	30	45	30
Tukvar	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tyoon	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATENT ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1959 Rs. np.	April 1958 Rs. A.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstanding Rs. 000	Cash	Ra. 000
Kunchanpore	8 50	7 62	10	360	115	55	1	284	634	251	...	289	84	58	...
Kyang Tea Seeds	5 12	5 00	10	200	35	...	192	38	183	2	42	8	39	4	...
Lackatoorah	18 81	19 50	10	400	500	296	...	2,181	1,157	393	5	883	540	1,576	...
Ledo	19 00	18 25	10	650	160	934	...	208	1,208	354	377	455	196	70	...
Lingia	21 62	17 50	10	700	150	61	35	573	1,488	656	387	626	133	442	...
6% C. P.	...	...	100	506	608	568	32	1,032	2,623	423	209	871	165	18	...
Longview	6 62	7 25	10	1 032	58	...	112	718	664	107	2	232	247	189	...
Loobah	3 62	3 12	10	469	1,456	502	137	736	2,570	815	422	1,048	185	320	...
Mahati	14 00	21 00	10	900	469	107	16	965	611	309	...	417	507	319	2,12
Manabharie	66 50	68 00	100	200	210	40	628	8,82	7,31	1,80	...	326	32	22	...
Manipur	...	...	100	420	200	200	22	370	743	382	3	389	237	196	6
Margarets Hope	15 00	9 75	10	154	90	100	7	1,094	1,049	163	2	110	55	3	...
Marionbarrie	...	...	10	800	700	430	42	1,031	1,384	388	194	540	137	160	...
Maud	14 75	16 62	10	1,000	335	15	27	962	2,123	659	2,10	904	302	255	...
Methoni	226 00	201 00	100	159	...	30	2	135	457	207	1	185	164	18	...
Mim	13 31	19 00	10	480	...	...	...	5,00	1,004	2,32	...	4,74	30	16	...
Moheema	9 21	7 97	10	320	820	...	67	408	969	517	...	620	97	276	...
6% C. P.	395 00	436 00	100	150	698	...	40	609	1,097	608	2	515	328	389	...
Mothola	27 87	30 00	10	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murphulani (Assam)	28 50	31 00	10	200	311	61	209	1,136	806	431	583	955	297	120	...
Prefd. Ord.	27 37	34 00	10	400	1,015	855	37	583	2,512	956	422	955	297	120	...
Naga Hills	139 00	114 00	100	968	250	75	102	492	623	190	85	345	60	295	...
Nagauree	25 87	20 50	10	300	175	30	3	691	1,169	509	...	493	275	5	...
Nagri Farm	13 50	12 00	10	535	700	150	52	1,103	1,418	441	139	1,324	222	19	...
Namburnadi	...	...	225	675	200	603	78	236	714	282	187	448	105	244	...
New Assam Valley	38 37	33 50	10	300	...	...	38	609	772	291	...	582	29	78	...
New Chumta	114 00	102 00	100	590	...	...	74	1,623	2,435	1,048	652	1,667	623	1,006	...
New Cinnatollah	290 00	269 00	100	1,400	2,000	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Doors	109 00	112 00	100	200	...	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	100	400	400	508	...	1,441	1,231	...	527	...	507	299	1,416
New Samanbagh	23 50	19 25	10	180	...	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	181 50	100 00	100	149	60	...	88	264	292	132	1	262	18	83	...
Nilpur Tea	...	99 00kd	100	700	500	150	...	835	1,133	300	13	591	817	27	...
North Western Cachar	500 00	560 00	100	100	10	98	2	148	460	240	...	118	65	4	...
Okayti	93 50	93 00	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oodlabari	17 06	17 50	10	640	330	231	12	618	1,064	249	102	294	111	512	...
Pathemara	6 75	5 44	10	259	...	...	157	975	492	69	1	569	82	2	...
Patrakola	134 50	127 00	100	3,600	3,980	1,735	147	7,701	6,280	2,444	100	3,119	2,877	7,152	...
Phaskowa	144 00	95 50	100	250	185	189	1	119	553	188	...	280	63	35	...
Poobong	8 00	5 50	10	300	103	45	4	124	640	249	...	104	26	2	...
Pussimbing	10 12	8 75	10	205	113	95	83	181	524	91	48	186	39	9	...
7% C. P.	95 00	95 00	100	205	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Putinbaree	50 00	55 90	100	100	60	135	...	164	362	152	...	20	...	...	...
Rajabhat	19 50	14 25	10	600	576	525	301	589	1,367	599	54	482	223	404	...
Rajgarh	47 25	40 12	10	200	846	...	41	476	977	464	2	460	217	373	...
Rajnarar	9 56	11 00	10	320	1,00	40	118	476	783	424	1	351	199	160	55
Rajnarar	17 75	15 06	10	765	765	648	28	994	2,592	1,367	55	974	513	308	5
Ranicherra	12 37	14 00	10	260	281	115	88	1,090	954	276	...	778	133	22	...
Roopacherra	82 00	59 50	50	525	6,00	5,73	29	412	1,413	385	99	604	289	199	...
Rungamattoe	385 00	410 00	100	140	270	282	10	289	438	195	314	139	90	152	...
Runglee Rungliet	30 00	26 25	10	1,495	1,804	801	50	2,619	5,520	3,112	4	2,225	396	1,775	...
Rydale	22 25	23 50	10	900	129	126	22	2,704	2,887	1,088	634	1,117	3,26	5	40
Sapei	26 50	31 00	10	346	525	232	24	1,041	1,183	553	18	1,015	442	63	...
Sarugaon	29 00	19 75	10	249	300	55	88	647	1,149	661	2	757	64	28	...
Seajuli	10 94	13 40	10	300	125	181	4	93	555	182	...	152	24	154	...
Selumbong	...	...	100	300	105	10	26	275	600	221	1	223	82	31	...
Singell	22 00	22 00	100	625	...	1	8,54	1,148	691	103	...	168	164	6	3
Singtom	6 44	5 09	10	900	...	...	6	381	1,204	265	211	209	208	16	...
5% C. P.	6 12	7 12	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	6 50	12 50	10	406	32	304	109	339	1,111	378	3	283	31	15	...
Sonai River	93 00	93 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	38 62	30 12	10	300	300	110	169	512	734	372	150	297	45	539	...
Soom	17 69	10 44	10	625	425	349	27	1,647	418	4	...	349	90	143	49
Sungma	...	...	10	500	205	50	8	634	1,082	418	1	594	107	31	...
Taipoo	...	26 31	10	450	600	250	72	924	1,311	517	197	836	256	207	...
Teen Ali	26 00	20 25	10	320	400	520	55	321	753	255	215	260	131	513	...
Teesta Valley	20 62	114 00	100	900	1,500	574	37	1,374	1,920	618	49	816	139	509	...
Tehapara	131 00	24 00	10	598	854	395	78	1,181	1,539	495	...	858	483	501	40
Tekojan	29 56	39 00	10	800	250	285	49	1,271	1,211	386	...	985	343	615	...
Tengani	37 37	16 00	10	1,982	1,275	...	36	2,191	4,608	1,946	80	2,350	471	91	...
Tengore	17 95	10 75	10	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% Pref. Cum. asto 5	10 00	8 25	10	375	3,75	56	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tilkh	32 75	29 50	10	220	400	575	34	17,50	16,15	1,94	1	8,77	1,70	85	...
Tirrihannah	13 00	14 03	10	100	...	...	...	858	1,361	552	2	720	216	440	...
10% C. P.	...	...	10	600	390	...	6	1,170	1,528	307	...	734	114	16	81
Tongani	8 56	8 00	10	801	...	...	40	1,396	1,679	459	2	688	175	32	...
Tukvar	9 50	8 06	10	520	1,050	1,100	37	1,748	3,338	1,436	60	1,501	222	265	504
Tyroon	40 62	41 75	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUGAR

MILLS

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Cane Crushed	Sugar Produced	Sales	Stock	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year-ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre- vious	Second
		Mds. 000	Mds. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
Belampur	Directors	5,481	537	20,500	5,736	...	6-58	(e)596	(0)766	5	5	nil
Basti	Narang Bros.	59,89	...	85,92	106,65	1,55	4-55	12,99	13,81	10	10	10
Belapur Co.	Ordry, B. Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
Belasund	W. H. Brady & Co.	...	...	147,07	47,68	7,44	9-57	70,43	52,24	36	32	32
Bharat	Bangur Bros. Ltd.	2,491	260	7,525	3,259	79	9-58	782	796	10	5	15
...	Cotton Agents Private	1,597	...	6,407	2,411	4	6-58	(1)429	5,02	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
...	5% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	5
Bhopal	Bhiwandiwala & Co.	12,29	1,11	24,98	12,13	43	9-55	4,40	(e)7,21	10	5	5
...	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	5
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	5
Carew	Gladstone Lyall & Co. Ltd.	...	...	32,460	7,498	...	6-58	2,394	318	2 1/2	6 1/2	2 1/2
...	6 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
...	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	Begg Sutherland & Co. Private	11,370	963	28,945	4,833	...	10-57	—53	(a) 1,315	nil	7 1/2	...
...	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	8	7 1/2
Champeran	Begg Sutherland & Co. Pri. Ltd.	5,417	533	21,255	6,838	49	6-58	995	(m) 52	10	8	10
Deccan	Perry & Co. Ltd.	...	...	228,07	...	2,34	5-56	26,57	17,17	15	10	nil
...	7% preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
Deoria	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	10,69	...	62,44	2,50	80	8-54	2,18	2,92	7 1/2	10	...
...	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	Directors	28,85	2,99	70,36	18,31	...	8-54	9,94	16,78	15	15	7 1/2
Dyer Meakin Breweries	Directors	...	...	93,27	...	...	3-55	7,71	5,90	11 1/2	10	10
East India Distillry (L)	Parry's Holding Private Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	9-56	5,79	3,60	15	10	10
...	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Ganesh	Jaipur & Sons Ltd.	27,02	2,80	72,64	15,88	...	10-56	4,10	4,59	10	12 1/2	15
Ganga Sugar	Directors	39,44	...	100,78	85,23	...	3-55	19,05	20	20	15	...
Gobind	Cotton Agent Private Ltd.	1,680	...	8,689	2,125	...	6-58	558	1,075	nil	5	...
...	5 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
Gwalior	Sir J. P. Srivastava & Sons Pri.	26,91	...	43,70	38,46	1,01	6-56	9,71	...	6	nil	...
...	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
Harinagar	Narayanlal Bansilal	...	...	126,91	38,01	1,07	9-53	9,36	7,28	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
...	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	India Sugar Agencies	1,37 1/2	...	13,333	2,255	58	9-5 8	(p) 1,699	(n) nil	10	10	11 1/2
...	7 1/2% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Jagatjit Sugar	Narang Bros & Co.	28,18	...	31,28	54,99	60	4-55	4,28	4,25	10	10	10
Jaypore	R. S. Indus. Corp.	...	...	...	...	21	6-55	5,66	4,98	10	10	10
...	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
K. C. P.	V. Ramakrishna Sons Pri. Ltd.	2,15	20	...	...	...	6-56	29,01	14,73	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
...	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	100	100
Kirlampudi	Kubera Sugar Managers Private	...	...	69,31	54,18	10	6-56	6,51	5,68	nil	nil	nil
...	5 1/2% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
...	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Sugar	Pandita Rajan & Co. Private	1,55 1/2	...	5,610	982	...	7-58	758	551	2 1/2	nil	...
Modi Sugar	R. B. Mulanilal & Sons	41,73	...	231,48	...	1,62	10-55	9,27	10,94	6	6 1/2	10
...	Ordry. Share	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohini	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	...	...	21,43	6,83	6	11-54	—1,50	1	nil	nil	...
...	Founders	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
...	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
...	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
Murree Brewery	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	8-51	—1,25	...	nil	nil	...
Mysore	Directors	...	...	38,006	5,033	...	6-58	3,458	1,095	30	20	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabganj	Narang Bros.	14,92	...	58,93	86	45	10-54	1,84	4,20	6	10	6
...	'B' Class	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	10	6
...	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India	Cotton Agents Private	3,698	...	14,827	4,170	137	6-58	1,392	1,484	25	25	25
...	5 1/2% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
...	7 1/2% C. R. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9
New Savan	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	23,69	3,31	...	...	6	5-55	2,47	96	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Nizam Sugar	Hyd. Govt. Indus. Trust Fund	...	...	805,40	173,61	3,59	6-55	43,11	61,84	18	18	16
...	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Phaltan Sugar	Mafatal Apte & Kantilal	1,25 1/2	...	90,77	34,80	3,50	9-56	27,30	25,95	18	16	16
Punjab Sugar	Narang Bros	18,43	...	71,47	73	58	10-54	3,59	...	10	10	...
Purabpore	Begg Sutherland & Co. Private	2,475	292	7,515	1,829	6	10-57	(b)670	...	nil	7 1/2	7 1/2
...	10% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	10	10
Ramrugger Cane	Anderson Wright Ltd.	29,45	...	128,65	9,48	2,65	8-55	21,12	7,24	20	15	20
...	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
...	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratna Sugar	Ratna Agents	...	...	43,29	27,18	52	6-55	3,12	1,17	3	nil	3
...	9% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9
Ravalgaon Sugar	Walchand & Co. Private	...	...	132,56	42,66	3,01	9-56	26,46	13,26	24	18	4
...	5 1/2% Cum Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
...	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
Rasa	Debentures	35,67	3,37	137,40	23,65	1,29	10-53	11,59	3,28	15	7 1/2	12 1/2
Ryam	Govan Bros. (Rampur)	25,77	2,69	43,82	52,31	...	6-56	6,74	...	17 1/2	6	5
...	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Samatipur	Begg Sutherland & Co Private	2,952	263	11,614	986	...	6-57	(c)—74	(i) 215	6	6	6
Shadilal	H. R. Sarup & Bros	8,798	888	27,398	7,425	...	9-57	2,389	2,120	18	8	20
...	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8
Shree Anand	Directors	15,55	1,52	46,37	17,51	...	9-56	1,56	2,63	2 1/2	5	5
...	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Chandoo	A. H. Bhiwandewalla & Co.	19,84	73	57,51	22,28	11	9-56	13,24	11,49	40	16	8
Shree Krishna Gyanoday	Sahu Jain Ltd.	7,715	7,59	28,540	11,987	101	7-57	1,468	...	10	10	17 1/2
...	6% 'A' Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	6
...	5% 'B' Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LAYERS ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1959 Rs. np.	April 1958 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward Rs. 000				Investments	Stocks & Stores Rs. 000	Outstand- ing Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Belampur	7 00	6 00	5	1,400	120	1,540	59	7,356	4,348	3,235	1,178	6,730	1,621	154	10
Basti	120 50	120 50	100	1,200	9,50	19,47	25,30	105,69	52,26	34,74	21,85	117,42	15,36	2,43	...
Ordinary 'B' Class	...	...	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belapur	309 00	244 50	50	7,050	75,19	43,24	3,00	90 14	150,48	108,77	22,79	116,52	14,02	87,02	...
Belasund	13 25	11 25	7 1/2	1,949	725	100	67	6,600	3,356	2,571	718	4,166	3,183	102	...
Bharat	13 00	13 25	10	1,500	650	655	4	2,524	2,266	1,389	1,396	2,889	629	45	...
5% R. C. P. T	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	23 88	19 72	10	1,750	8,87	37	5	8,22	33,04	21,37	3,34	20,58	9,89	1,96	...
5% C. P.	85 50	94 00	100	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carew	9 12xd	7 19	10	3,200	950	1,388	12	12,576	14,971	10,202	28	12,343	3,949	183	3
6 1/2% R. C. P.	86 00	81 00	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	960 00	920 00	1000	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	920 00	900 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	11 44	10 81	10	3,000	2,050	4,225	-836	11,310	16,294	9,352	354	8,383	4,385	441	244
8% C. P.	112 00	109 50	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champanan	16 87	20 37	10	1,800	1,440	2,402	7	6,618	8,545	6,225	37	8,208	4,485	212	...
Deccan	11 66	8 25cd	5	1,992	15,00	10,48	1,23	130,78	112,48	57,89	1,34	108,14	12,90	6,36	1,09
7% Preference	6 00	5 75	5	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoria	9 56	9 56	10	599	5,04	1,15	48	15,77	24,59	15,34	10,23	9,08	2,94	18	1,75
5% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	19 75	22 50	10	2,600	31,00	2,36	1,12	19,18	57,53	37,24	2,58	36,93	12,89	6,97	...
Dyer Meakin	15 75	10 00	5	1,620	13,47	4,73	8	19,43	27,27	14,69	1,24	27,49	7,15	5,09	34
E. I. D. (E)	37 85	27 30	21	550	2,90	1,74	47	12,03	13,25	6,33	52	9,48	13,35	24	...
7% C. P.	17 00	16 15	21	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganesh Sugar	19 87	19 75	10	2,000	1,50	34,68	5	43,50	67,25	21,37*	25,73	22,57	5,38	16	...
Ganga Sugar	8 75	10 00	10	3,600	16,00	38	23	125,48	29,43	16,81*	26,12	91,24	40,49	42	1,20
Gobind	...	...	...	500	160	57	5	2,792	2,911	1,240	24	2,665	123	31	...
5 1/4% R. C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	...	...	100	1,594	...	3,09	15	48,95	40,71	23,65	1,75	46,70	12,79	1,58	...
7% R. C. P.	...	...	100	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harinagar	...	...	10	250	10,00	1,50	14	63,39	37 63	30,49*	4,86	44,81	27,49	74	...
Ordinary	...	...	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	13 10cd	13 25	10	6,397	337	573	25	9,892	7,860	2,377	3,138	3,148	6,471	84	...
7 1/2% C. P. T	93 00	98 00	100	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jagatjit Sugar	...	...	100	1,109	11,54	5,37	9,81	50,08	16,18	15,41	13,75	59,97	2,81	53	...
Jyepore	15 00cd	13 30	10	1,063	10,79	1,35	6	28,27	30,05	9,80	5,35	15,56	10,68	1,27	...
8% C. P.	84 00	93 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
K. C. P.	140 00cd	120 00	100	1,052	57,50	23,00	27	195,11	179,03	35,20	25,90	95,18	24,95	2,70	...
5% R. C. P.	100 00cd	100 00	100	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	140 00cd	132 00	10	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirlampudi	52 00	40 75	100	1,159	...	9,58	-19,96	76,56	58,82	19,08	6,02	57,89	13,21	74	...
5 1/4% C. P.	106 00	88 00	100	590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	101 50	101 50	100	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Sugars	...	...	10	2,000	...	...	47	268	2,790	1,730	...	1,193	49	19	...
Modi Sugar	...	...	100	4,800	12,40	80	41	65,32	85,86	39,20	3,70	68,18	18,95	3,84	...
Ord. Share	7 43 N	9 00 N	10	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moolani	2 00	3 37	10	1,000	...	...	-3,87	65,57	42,61	8,39	...	36,66	7,09	21	77
Founders	...	...	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P	70 00	70 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murree Brewery	...	...	10	2,400	6,13	2,00	-7,88	5,52	7,56	39	4,84	6,87	4,28	4,56	2,05
Mysore	51 58xd	33 75	10	2,179	6,250	3,023	144	13,313	15,731	9,618	4,018	9,790	4,149	636	204
Nawabganj	60 00	60 00	100	1,200	6,50	6,00	4,65	22,66	51,02	27,68	15,63	13,97	8,40	5,30	17
'B' Class	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	50	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India	27 37	22 25	10	789	1,900	622	18	5,900	5,024	2,881	1,684	4,932	1,344	206	...
5 1/4% R. C. P. T.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2% C. R. P. P.	92 00	101 00	100	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Savan	5 06	4 12	10	1,100	2,50	1,70	25	4,06	43,92	25,89	1,07	...	36	5	...
Nizam Sugar	...	...	25	10,988	25,02	42,42	4	334,54	258,10	138,88	32,83	211,46	109,71	5,80	68,67
5% C. P.	...	...	25	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% C. P	...	...	25	2,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phaltan Sugar	167 00	138 75	50	5,000	40,51	16,00	94	76,01	109,71	63,85	2,03	78,99	40,62	15,50	52
Punjab Sugar	80 00	80 00	100	1,280	7,00	5,65	4,55	20,20	29,22	20,41	11,51	7,35	12,87	6,86	...
Purtapore	12 12	10 19	10	900	200	1,764	16	2,414	4,388	3,294	35	2,711	1,703	39	312
10% C. P.	13 90	13 62	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramnugger Cane	20 50	21 00	10	1,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	98 00	94 50	100	400	13,00	22 00	20	29 70	56,12	29,77	...	41,09	5,61	4,84	13,56
5 1/4% Debentures	...	...	500	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratna Sugar	2 65	3 00	10	1,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9% C. P.	...	...	100	39	4,08	9	-8,40	35,89	31,34	20,21	10	30,97	1,37	23	...
Ravalgaon Sugar	124 00	123 50	50	2,000	11,00	25,27	68	41,30	95,61	56,01	14,35	84,38	2,71	1,21	...
5 1/4% Cum Pref.	64 00	65 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	30 00 N	30 00 N	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debenture	625 00	500 30	500	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raza Buland	14 62	14 00xd	10	2,000	39,50	5,32	3	25,49	45,46	19,83	21,72	34,37	8,30	43	...
Ryan	16 50	19 75xd	10	800	1,50	4,61	13	49,17	28,73	22,67	3,54	58,25	2,80	24	...
6% C. P.	9 00	9 00xd	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanatipur	12 00	12 25	10	1,199	570	1,283	-221	2,489	4,454	2,513	...	...	...	...	...
Shadilal	...	...	100	657	1,100	1,319	228	14,901	12,580	5,354	816	1,642	1,259	209	270
8% C. preference	...	...	100	841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	513
Shree Anand	10 25	10 25	10	2,000	...	...	1	20,89	47,23	16,15	19,10	13,95	3,79	28	...
Debentures	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Chandoo	29 00	28 75	12 1/2	1,500	25,79	11,29	33	41,45	69,56	43,15	8,77	43,69	11,71	6	3,24
Shree Krishna Gyanoday...	11 25	9 87	10	3,989	1,900	368	48	17,460	14,799	7,310	60	14,416	4,548	40	511
6% A' Pref.	81 00	85 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 'B' Pref.	65 00	75 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/4% Debentures	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUGAR

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Cane Crushed Mds. 000	Sugar Produced Mds. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre-vious	Second Previous
								Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Shree Sitaram	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	2,618	...	8,827	3,410	...	8-57	2.57	6.81	5	10	10
Sitalpore	5% Debentures	23.98	...	43.06	34.35	...	6-56	2.03	72	nil	nil	nil
South Behar	Directors	...	...	27.45	1.00	12	10-54	—24	...	nil	nil	nil
	N. K. Jain & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	9% pref. cum as to 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard Refinery & Distill.	K. C. Thapar & Bros.	8.15	...	65.83	7.13	18	12-54	1.54	3.39	5	10	10
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Travancore	Parry & Co Ltd.	87	8	58.76	26.70	77	4-56	9.78	8.68	10	7½	nil
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
United Breweries	Directors	...	...	3,642	97	...	3-58	1,482	(k)886	60	20	20
United Provinces	James Finlay & Co.	23.33	2.36	72.60	...	1.50	9-52	6.35	9.17	15	20	3
Upper Doab Sugar	R. Lal Dobi Praad & Bros.	...	...	168.22	37.97	3.40	9-55	14.86	22.22	12	15	2
Upper Ganges	Cotton Assets Private	9,547	...	37,517	11,190	...	6-58	3,666	4,142	50	50	30
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	5% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Upper India	Mitra Mandal	50.54	...	106.06	108.63	1.87	4-55	18.45	1,420	20	15	10
	'B' Class Ord.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	15	10
Vizagapatam	Kontilal & Sheth	...	...	...	...	...	12	6-54	—2.06	—2.30	nil	nil
Walchandnagar Industries	Walchand & Co. private	1,908	...	214.63	66.69	6.64	9-56	60.40	55.45	21	18	16
	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

†Tons.
(a) After writing back Rs 1,65,000 from Taxation; Rs 37,982 from Gratuity; Rs 17,423 from Equipment Depreciation Rs 15,000 from contingencies and including Rs 80,000 being profit on realisation of Investments. (b) After writing back Rs 1,30,000 from taxation, Rs 50,000 from contingencies and Rs 36,539 from Gratuity. (c) After writing back Rs 85,000 from contingencies for stock realisation Rs 12,696 from provision for taxation. (d) After writing back Rs 2,80,018 being provision for liabilities no longer required. (e) After writing back Rs 100,000 from Reserve for book debts and advances.

May 9, 1959

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1959	April 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Shree Sitaram	9 30	11 00	10	1,589	854	499	41	6,340	3,559	2,058	3,006	4,234	385	32	165
5% Debentures	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitalpore	4 00	2 37	10	1,000	...	27	—4.25	51.11	28.21	13.52	23	36.39	5.28	53	...
South Behar	1 37	1 37	10	650	46	...	—16.14	24.66	27.42	11.47	10	6.90	18.88	52	...
9% Pref. Cum. as to 7	20 50	20 50	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	0 25	0 25	2½	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard Refinery	...	...	10	964	4.33	39	12	44.27	8.36	3.34	91	17.17	36.89	3.73	4
5% C. P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore	12 00	9 90	10	3,000	2.50	12.70	45	23.87	59.87	22.11	10	34.54	10.61	68	82
5% C. P.	8 35	6 85	10	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Breweries	400 00	185 00	75	600	960	...	9	1,820	3,095	2,685	1,562	1,246	171	31	...
United Provinces	15 19	14 25	10	1,600	6.18	3.02	37	28.55	30.29	24.58	...	28.81	16.77	1.18	1.65
Upper Doab Sugar	...	...	100	2,000	12.50	1.26	1.26	68.91	66.46	40.07	5.36	48.93	21.59	41	...
Upper Ganges	55 00	55 00	10	800	1,800	1,674	25	17,096	16,509	8,987	1,322	13,342	2,084	123	...
5% C. P.	75 00	65 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T.	75 00	65 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper India	127 00	127 00	100	1,400	11.50	8.65	86	120.05	39.41	25.16*	10.20	118.47	18.66	48	4
'B' Class Ordinary	15 00	15 00	25	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam	...	...	10	747	42	...	—4.83	39.40	29.22	8.99	25	14.44	7.00	55	...
Walchandnagar Indrs.	322 50	280 00	100	10,100	40.00	68.46	1.76	93.54	228.81	99.18	9.01	166.80	13.12	15.44	...
7% C. P.	118 75	130 00 N	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	94 00	92 00	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(f) After transferring Rs 50,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
(g) After transferring Rs 1,78,125 Div. Equal. Fund. (h) After writing back Rs 56,578 from provision for taxation.
(i) After writing back Rs 61,519 being provision for taxation no longer required. (j) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from Renovation and Renewals Reserve.
(k) After transferring Rs 1,07,008 from provision for taxation.
(l) After writing back Rs 150,000 from provision for contingencies no longer required; Rs 65,000 from provision for taxation and including Rs 68,837 being Railway claims recovered. (m) After writing back Rs 1,75,000 from Contingencies Reserve and Rs 34,720 being adjustment of Stores, etc.
(n) The entire loss of Rs 388,405 has been wiped off by transfer from Reserve Fund. (o) After transferring Rs 650,000 from General Reserve.
(p) After transferring Rs 675,000 from General Reserve.

COMPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1959	April 1958			General	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Other
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Agra Elec. Supply	144 00	136 00	100	1,999	1,857	2,563	49	5,669	11,231	3,325	455	2,146	2,031	239	362
4½% Debentures	90 00	90 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Elec'ty Co	97 10	94 50	100	87,472	9.39	65.65	...	94.83	1343.66	248.28	15.41	54.00	59.33	6.88	13.59
4½% Debentures	985 00	1000 00	1000	20,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aligarh	9 10N	10 00N	10	459	53	72	1	6.17	11.30	5.68	68	2.13	3.39	21	...
Amalgamated Elec'ty Co.	11 20	10 40	10	7,250	56	1,411	1,326	4,743	19,894	4,521	170	1,649	1,521	221	499
5½% C. P.	91 00	88 50	100	2,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	91 00	82 50	100	2,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra Valley Power	77 00	1157 50	1000	30,276	4,085	4,286	31	30,158	90,896	24,171	1,974	3,040	5,527	1,098	5,234
7% C. P.	1155 00	1025 00	1000	4,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	1095 00	970 00	1000	9,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly Elec'ty Supply	14 44	13 00	10	800	550	910	17	2,056	5,097	1,872	190	612	253	535	18
4½% Debentures	86 00	86 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Elec'ty	14 50	13 62	10	1,700	1,650	2,366	41	7,464	13,323	4,012	338	1,398	1,860	710	805
4½% Debentures	90 00	90 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borhampur Elec. Supply	6 70	6 35	10	738	...	25	43	2.33	11.83	2.88	1.98	64	1.74	9	...
6% C. P.	8 65	8 90	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	20,000	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Elec. Supply	7 87	7 50	100	591	258	382	24	1,216	2,201	1,040	60	608	232	464	8
Bombay Suburban Elec'ty	104 00	106 50	100	17,500	3.00	36.32	...	49.50	262.21	58.57	4.44	24.03	17.12	1.32	13.25
Brooch Elec. Supply	7 12	7 52	10	707	2	1.29	...	2.76	15.11	6.93	27	88	97	1.83	53
6% Debentures	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Elec. Supply	14 94	13 94	£ 1	4,262	19.00	47.32	1.53	32.91	279.88	91.58	2.43	7.03	5.25	33	2.50
5% Com Preference	9 94	10 81	£ 1	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	98 50	97 25	...	4,445	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cochin State Power	10 20	9 50cd	10	787	1.33	4.60	1.66	4.30	13.37	3.31	8	1.95	1.72	1.77	...
Cuttack Elec. Supply	8 12	8 00	10	660	426	86	61	1,781	2,905	833	34	435	252	129	92
Dharwar	51 00	51 00	50	494	3.56	3.15	47	3.04	12.77	2.57	9	1.47	1.00	1.08	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ELECTRIC

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	LATEST		PREVIOUS		Managing Agents' allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Units sold	Revenue	Units sold	Revenue			Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre-vious	Second Previous
		000's	Rs. 000	000's	Rs. 000			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Agra Electric Supply	Martin Burn Ltd.	36,283	4,229	31,513	3,876	115	3-58	(f)1,083	(a)1,123	10	10	10
Ahmedabad Electricity Co.	4½% Debentures	548,693	326,45	485,981	269,18	6.60	9-56	(b)113.46	77.54	6½	5	6½
Aligarh	Killick Industries Ltd.	...	...	...	...	31	3-54	1.70	1.68	9½	10	9½
Amalgamated Elec'ty Co.	4½% Debentures	43,588	7,211	40,481	6,435	263	3-58	1,664	1,548	8½	8	7½

ELECTRIC

NAME	Managing Agents/Secretaries	LATEST		PREVIOUS		Managing Agents/Secretaries and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Units sold	Revenue	Units sold	Revenue			Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		000's	Rs. 000	000's	Rs. 000			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Dishergarh Power	Andrew Yule & Co. 5% 'A'. C. P. 4½% 'B'. C. P.	...	5,608	...	4,730	113	3-58	1,056	889	7 ½	6 ½	6 ½
Ellore Elec. Supply	Chandrie & Co.	1,608	3,20	14,65	2,91	14	3-54	68	63	7 ½	7 ½	6 ½
Gourepore Elec. Supply	Macneill & Barry 4% Debentures	...	6,151	...	55,84	91	3-58	1,245	1,188	10	7 ½	5
Gudivada Elec. Supply	Meechelec Engineering Co.	...	1,66	...	1,18	8	3-54	(c) 19	19	4	4	3
Jhansi Elec. Supply	Mo. nna Lal & Sons 6% Debentures	27,23	9,42	21,85	7,82	32	12-53	1,47	1,28	6 ½	8 ½	8 ½
Jorhat Elec. Supply	K. N. Himatsingka & Co. 6% C. P.	...	1,37	...	...	4	3-54	45	...	nil	nil	...
Jubbulpore Elec. Supply	Martin Burn Ltd	32,109	3,588	28,096	2,869	140	3-58	(g) 958	(b) 604	9 20	9 20	9 25
Kanadukathan	Directors	...	1,93	...	2,14	...	3-56	82	88	3	3	3
Karakkal Elec. Supply	A. S. Ahilandam	8,04	9,53	7,34	1,43	11	3-56	61	50	7	7	6
Kumbakonam Elec. Supply	India Company 6% Cum. Pref.	67,61	...	56,98	8,17	44	12-55	3,46	2,88	10	8 ½	7 ½
Mangalore Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	36,50	10,02	34,22	9,37	42	3-56	2,36	1,44	10	10	10
Mirzapur Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	2,047	577	1,777	577	14	3-58	105	117	8	10	5 ½
Mozaffarpore Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	3,533	1,162	3,108	1,220	42	3-58	275	311	10	10	nil
Muttara Elec. Supply	Directors	36,26	6,41	31,87	5,39	...	3-56 H	1,62	1,23	7	6	6
Nasik Deolali	Rajputana Textiles Agency 7% Cum. Pref.	57,60	14,66	51,34	12,96	64	12-56	3,45	3,75	10	9 ½	10
Negapatam Elec. Supply	India Co. Private Ltd. 6% C. P.	39,85	3,89	35,97	3,74	24	12-55	1,23	1,14	8 ½	8 ½	5
Patna Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	32,980	4,456	32,296	4,919	149	3-58	1,456	1,596	7 ½	10	7 ½
Poona Electric	Rajputana Textiles Agency pri. 7% Cum. Pref.	66,152	51,52	61,357	49,17	1,14	12-56	11,82	12,68	10	10	10
Saharanpur	Elec'l. Development Corp.	...	5,67	...	...	22	3-55	92	75	7 ½	9	9
Salem Erode Elec'ty	Partly Paid Octavius Steel & Co. 6½% R. C. P.	25,596	2,254	23,172	2,002	74	3-58	452	455	10	10	10
Saugor Elec'ty Supply	Martin Burn Ltd.	1,678	547	1,906	621	36	3-58	98	101	5	6 ½	6 ½
Shahjahanpur Elec. Supply	Octavius Steel & Co. 5% Debentures	2,845	773	2,424	1,007	38	3-58	188	177	5	6 ½	5
Shikong Hydraulic	Development of Industries Partly Paid	...	6,00	...	5,31	40	6-55	2,20	2,04	6	6	6
Sijon (Jheriah) Elec. Supply	Bird & Co. pri Ltd. 5% Debentures	...	5,927	...	6,712	96	3-58	566	595	6 ½	7 ½	7 ½
South Arcot Elec'ty	Directors 6% C. P.	21,265	1,788	17,425	1,427	...	1-254	366	272	6 ½	6 ½	6 ½
South Madras Electric	Seshasayee Bros Private Ltd. 5½% 1st C. P. 5½% 2nd Pref 4% Debentures 5% Debentures 5½% Debentures	83,989	6,660	77,980	5,562	80	3-58	1,625	1,778	8 ½	12	9
Surat Elec'ty Co.	Killick Industries Ltd. 6½% C. P.	28,247	46,66	23,619	40,01	1,15	12-54	9,28	7,36	7	7	7
Tata Hydro Electric	Tata Hydro. Elec. Agencies Pri. 7% C. P. T.	...	11,883	...	17,994	479	3-58	(k) 10,971	7,445	8	5 62	7 50
Tata Power Co.	Tata Hydro. Elec. Agencies Pri. 7½% C. P. T. 4% Debentures 4% Debentures	...	29,632	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5 62	7 50
Tinnevely Tuticorin Elec...	Octavius Steel & Co. 6½% R. C. P.	18,220	1,708	16,844	1,488	53	3-58	389	337	10	10	10
United Provinces Elec.	Martin Burn Ltd. 4½% Debentures	80,042	9,715	75,694	9,098	155	3-58	(a) 2,224	2,142	10	10	10
Upper Ganges Valley	Martin Burn Ltd.	11,902	1,943	11,960	2,076	57	3-58	284	287	10	12 ½	9 ½
Upper Jumna Valley	Martin Burn Ltd.	16,685	2,706	13,602	2,244	...	3-58	400	310	12 ½	12 ½	12 ½
Vellore Elec. Corp.	Chandrie & Co. Private 6% C. P.	106,03	9,24	87,02	7,68	37	3-56	2,77	1,95	10	6	10
West Coast Elec.	Chandrie & Co. Private 5½% C. P.	116,22	10,92	120,77	11,89	58	3-53	2,60	2,51	10	5 ½	7 ½

(a) After transferring Rs 60,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.
 (b) After transferring Rs 1,00,846 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve and Rs 44,000 from Defd. Taxation Reserve.
 (c) After transferring Rs 3,814 from General Reserve. (d) After transferring Rs 8,90,000 from Dividend Control Reserve.
 (e) After transferring Rs 90,000 from provision for other contingencies no longer required and Rs 90,000 1

COMPANIES—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1959	April 1958			General	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.													
Dishergarh Power ...	74 50	81 50	100	4,320	1,500	140	817	1,985	9,693	3,380	3,584	911	721	30	1
5% 'A.C.P.	82 00	74 50	100	1,608											
4½% 'B.C.P.	79 50	84 00	100	1,200											
Ellore Electric Supply ...	11 15	10 85	10	300		37	4	2,33	6,26	1,73	18	75	61	67	1
Gourepore Electric Supply			100	5,000	1,500	1,180	64	3,919	17,473	5,455	264	710	1,105	65	
4% Debenture	840 00	840 00	100	2,500											
Gudivada Electric Supply			100	118		3	3	1.03	2,01	62	6	23	38	18	
Jhansi Electric Supply ...	6 62	6 75	10	535		29	3	9,71	21,44	9,16	5	2,98	4,18	25	
6% Debentures	850 00 N	850 00 N	1000	380											
Jorhat Electric Supply ...	11 62	8 00 N	10	250		8	—17	1,48	5,88	2,44		32	82	17	1
6% Cum Preference	105 00	90 00 N	100	50											
6% Debenture				35											
Jubbulpore Electric Supply	13 00	11 75	10	2,250	1,175	1,352	29	4,085	9,831	3,584	169	890	1,312	145	127
Kanadukathan ...			500	500		1	10	2,14	8,92	4,35	57	81	62	11	56
Karakkall Electric Supply	10 25	9 45	10	210		35	68	79	3,12	97		42	57	71	8
Kumbakonam Elec. Supply	12 12	10 95	10	1,249	12	2,05	5	16,05	36,34	9,60	61	2,49	2,24	1,19	
6% Cum. Pref.	9 50	8 90	10	250											
Mangalore Electric Supply			10	560	28	3,09	57	5,49	20,16	8,99	56	1,92	1,35	1,41	
5% Debentures			500	137											
Mirzapur Electric Supply	5 06	8 10	9	495	125	97	22	444	1,278	602	20	255	126	105	
Mozafferpore Elec. Supply	8 00	8 12	10	582	183	152	39	2,140	3,264	1,147	28	350	343	168	91
Muttara Electric Supply	8 34 ad	9 94	10	700	60	1,06	15	5,92	14,28	6,97	1,33	1,62	1,63	2,77	
Nasik Deolali ...	72 00 N		100	1,168		5,37		8,17	37,33	11,24	1,41	3,93	2,25	2,12	
7% Cum Pref.	100 00 N		100	100											
6% Debenture			10	1,000											
Negapatam Electric Supply	10 37	10 00	10	398		52	2	3,82	11,15	3,61	22	86	1,13	80	
6% C. P.	9 50	8 65	10	100											
4½% Debentures			100	200											
Patna Electric Supply ...	12 30	10 94	10	3,507	2,300	1,451	191	3,362	13,215	5,166	763	1,798	1,793	407	
5% Debentures	450 00	450 00	500	2,000											
Poona Electric	120 00	122 00	100	4,889	51	28,66	1	39,51	128,62	48,22	22,92	5,96	9,78	8,97	
7% Cum Pref.	101 00	103 00	100	400											
6% Debentures				800											
Saharanpur ...	105 00 N	105 00 N	100	362		31	1	4,23	7,87	3,94	1,57	86	1,23	53	1
Partly Paid			10	14											
Salem Erode Electricity ...	13 00	12 75	10	880	580	511	24	2,040	4,705	1,572	237	493	357	207	
6½% R. C. P.	9 90	10 25	10	400											
Saugor Electric Supply			10	308	142	69	2	971	1,431	329	24	248	51	52	
Shahjahanpur Elec. Supply	8 81	6 81	10	918	165	29	41	624	1,190	511	154	418	368	134	1
Shikong Hydraulic	5 50	4 84	2	773	1,66	1,56	60	9,11	21,61	9,00	21	53	3,02	88	3,4
Partly Paid															
Sijua (Jheriah) Elec. supply	10 32	9 81	1000	1,680	223	941	1	1,381	6,575	4,237	237	1,010	811	843	18
5% Debentures	910 00	910 00	100	1,208		88	15	36,27	53,94	13,65	3,19	5,57	2,91	1,01	6,1
South Arcot Electricity			100	1,674	1,10										
6% Cum Preference			100	200											
5½% Cum Preference	12 15	12 75	10	200											
South Madras Electric	9 60	9 57	10	5,600	75	992	11	8,511	18,550	5,466	1,177	2,369	1,820	240	
5½% 1st Cum Preference	9 25	9 47	10	2,200											
5½% 2nd Cum Preference	90 00	90 00	100	800											
4% Debentures	93 50	93 50	100	200											
5% Debentures	95 00	95 00	100	200											
5½% Debentures															
Surat Electric Co.	108 50	108 00	100	5,124	4,00	10,16	3	33,51	102,68	30,46	1,25	18,56	8,60	2,23	1,0
6½% Cum Preference	111 00	112 50	100	500											
Tata Hydro Electric	119 00	117 75	100	23,999	4,574	2,845	29	25,329	66,396	16,114	4,139	2,639	4,040	6,60	3,94
7% C. P. T.	115 75	108 25	100	8,928											
Tata Power Company	1187 50	1195 00	1000	51,531	9,590	11,715	30	49,251	161,584	31,531	3,471	6,348	10,350	2,710	7,66
7½% C. P. T.	1122 50	1117 50	1000	4,697											
4% Debentures	862 50	847 50		8,773											
5% Debentures	1001 00	1000 00		25,800											
Tinnevely Tuticorin Elec.	12 50	12 75	10	970	268	457	21								
6% R. C. P.	9 50	9 68	10	450											
United Provinces Electric	137 00	124 50	100	5,600	2,190	4,898	83	12,375	32,303	12,897	974	3,665	2,972	813	31
4½% Debentures	90 00	90 00	100	3,000											
Upper Ganges Valley	13 75	12 25	10	598	243	224	9	1,800	2,109	936	92	464	522	415	1
Upper Jumna Valley	16 75	16 25	10	500	500	489	34	2,080	3,055	986	115	463	590	341	2
Vellore Elec. Corporation	13 75	13 50	10	400	48	1,57	1,45	16,94	24,17	6,57	63	2,46	2,16	2,76	
8% Cum Preference	7 05	7 55	10	125											
West Coast Electric	14 00	16 50	10	1,000		1,67	52	15,16	26,59	6,42	45	3,25	2,68	1,41	1,9
5½% Cum Preference	7 10	7 25	10	250											

PLANTINGS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1959	April 1958			General	Others	Carry- forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Other
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.													
Alageswar	2 81	2 65	2	600	550	9	7	685	1,471	351	60	236	290	145	...
Amalgamated Office	14 50	10 85	10	450	...	8	49	4.11	12,85	1.11	...	5 77	41	1	...
5% C. P.	7 55	6 75	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	495 00	500 00	500	475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anandam	17 15cd	15 40cd	10	250	...	35	28	1.36	6.31	26	72	1.18	1	24	...
7% C. P.	9 00cd	9 90	100	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	4 65cd	4 85	2	906	530	...	41	1,765	1,837	192	259	1,224	471	27	...
Anapara	97 00	97 00	100	384	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	4 00	4 00	5	300	11	1,20	44	8.55	7.70	98	6.03	1.06	1.34	16	...
Arthala	9 20	9 20	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	1 10	1 28	2	325	...	50	3	55	3.70	17	...	5	49	27	...
Azhimattam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bababuddin	14 50	12 00	5	200	270	207	3	237	695	84	...	372	10	223	...
6% C. P.	8 35	8 56	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badra	4 25	3 75	2	425	200	102	35	380	778	61	12	427	36	100	...
71% C. P.	9 62	10 12	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balanoor	21 00	16 00	10	1,099	376	160	8	584	1,584	270	21	592	199	550	...
71% C. P.	11 75	10 25	10	250	...	85	23	93	3.92	31	24	10	1.67	89	...
Balmadies	3 25	3 35	10	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	9 00	9 00	5	866	...	2.87	2	2.34	12.66	...	4.56	51	44	2	...
Be. Be	3 62	3 40	5	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% C. P. T.	3 03	3 13	10	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% R. C. P. T.	6 44	6 64	5	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blue Mountain	3 60	3 06	2	5,250	1,100	1,047	279	2,132	7,346	1,086	13	580	1,744	1,211	...
Chandramala	3 14	3 20	2	550	6.00	80	30	2.38	11.37	1.88	52	1.93	1.29	1.65	...
Chembra Peak	4 28	3 65	2	933	1.300	9	75	437	2,356	713	1	907	156	39	...
Cochin Malabar	6 20	4 97	3	2,691	1,700	...	30	2,522	5,638	678	...	1,711	328	58	...
7% C. P.	46 70	50 00	50	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee Lands	23 87	34 90	10	1,800	16.00	5.50	1.87	18.87	36.05	7.12	56	24.14	13.02	6.97	...
5% C. P.	83 00	82 50	100	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	500	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consolidated Coffee	22 15	24 75	10	755	36.25	9.63	1.12	41.96	116.23	25.14	13.11	53.79	15.20	15.81	...
6% C. P.	26 37	33 75	25	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24% Debentures	...	...	500	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Connoor Tea	26 50cd	21 25cd	10	378	3.10	1.35	7	4.71	20.59	91	3	2.06	50	20	...
6% C. P.	95 95	101 00	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg Tea	5 20	11 00cd	2	408	1.00	4.25	1.02	2.32	7.84	1.43	11	1.81	3.40	3.37	...
64% R. P.	4 75	4 43cd	5	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cottanad Plantation	16 00	13 50	10	400	100	487	8	300	370	54	1	255	118	32	...
71% C. P. P.	10 75	10 55	10	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow Coody	7 15	9 75cd	2	409	150	...	72	593	230	45	15	337	8	678	...
Devashola	27 50	18 75cd	10	680	375	1.41	12	4.15	10.41	2.16	106	93	17	4.75	...
Devon	18 00	17 25	10	449	250	105	45	289	983	185	10	320	115	96	...
71% C. P	106 00	96 50	100	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emerald Valley	8 25	6 85	5	175	175	1.65	62	92	3.35	49	1.00	78	19	1.87	...
Gokul Rubber	1 45	1 50	2	450	20	...	1	1.04	3.23	11	1.30	25	15	92	...
Haileyburia	19 00	18 30	10	1,250	8.50	9.00	37	14.40	31.56	4.96	4	14.81	1.65	6.46	...
5% C. P.	75 00	66 00	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
51% Debentures	1000 00	1000 00	1000	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highland	12 00	13 45	10	1,800	4.81	5.15	47	8.45	25.80	4.94	2.61	4.25	1.85	10.30	...
6% C. P.	9 05	9 27	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	2 95	2 85	2	120	25	10	8	84	155	3	...	122	5	18	...
61% C. P.	7 17	7 16	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kailas	5 20	4 20	2	600	6.00	...	30	324	12.44	46	...	2.08	10	1.38	...
6% Debentures	500 00	500 00	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kailasa	4 05	...	2	540	618	109	77	205	1,371	227	40	257	60	270	...
7% Debentures	502 50	502 50	500	223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaipetta	13 40	23 50	10	400	9.53	1.41	5	4.65	18.32	2.21	23	2.57	46	25	...
Karikode Rubber	10 25	10 35	10	200	...	1.27	7	1.38	5.07	25	...	87	6	1.32	...
5% Cum Pref	7 33	8 30	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	100 00	100 00	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kil Kotagiri	8 40cd	5 97cd	2	859	1,325	356	109	619	2,990	428	...	605	42	301	...
6% C. P	9 80	9 57	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamargode	6 13	8 40	2	480	220	...	44	290	864	111	...	169	2	158	...
71% Debentures	502 50	502 50	500	127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kurchimala	7 00	6 30	10	345	...	350	5	236	980	71	...	69	30	56	...
61% Cum Pref.	7 12	7 75	10	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malebar Agricultural Co.	8 55	8 75	20	500	1.80	1.00	1	5.20	16.85	1.41	2	2.36	1.13	2	...
6% C. P.	16 56	16 56	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	100	450	...	1.96	4	4.84	6.85	17	56	73	1.80	2.98	...
Malabar Industrial	16 00	15 50	10	900	4.75	2.89	...	6.63	19.20	2.78	...	1.18	2	5.64	...
Malankara	19 35	16 25	2	350	40	37	41	1.42	3.27	12	...	1.03	95	97	...
Manar	2 76	2 70	5	325	250	...	9	1.78	733	7	...	132	50	104	...
Marcara Rubber	8 75	6 60	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Preference	8 12	8 31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midlands	12 80	16 25	10	2,700	16.60	14.51	1.07	15.47	77.71	8.84	3.47	7.18	2.81	9.52	...
6% C. P.	8 12	7 82	10	1,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Castro in the

(a) Arrears of Preference dividend from 1-1-1941 to 31-3-1950 at the rate of Rs. 5.25 per preference share amounting to Rs. 2,14,000, will be paid by the issue of new preference shares for every two preference shares already held, and the balance of Rs. 14,000 remaining after the issue of new shares will be paid in cash.

SOUTH INDIA

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVESTED			Sales Ra. 000	Stock Ra. 000	Managing Agents allowance and Commission Ra. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Tea 000 lbs.	Coffee 000 Cwts.	Rubber 000 lbs.					Latest Ra. 000	Previous Ra. 000	Latest %	Previous %	2nd Previous %
Malamalai ...	Directors 7 1/4% C. P.	4.02	...	...	7.36	89	...	3-57	2.26	2.38	18	25	75
Mysore Coffee ...	Pavan & Co. 7% Debentures	...	...	...	3.58	...	12	6-55	42	1.20	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Mysore Plantations ...	Mg. Director 6% C. P.	1.29	...	...	3.37	1.51	...	3-56	1.18	1.49	6	7 1/2	6
Neelamalai ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. 5% C. P.	12.65	...	...	28.55	9.23	89	6-55	13.30	19.58	17 1/2	17 1/2	12 1/2
Nelliampathy ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	7.60	...	75	16.07	2.28	48	6-56	3.63	8.96	10	25	12 1/2
Nellithanam ...	Directors 7% C. P.	22 1/2	5*	67	...	...	...	3-52	57	65	7 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2
Nemmeny ...	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P.	...	...	4.66	5.70	2.50	22	12-52	1.69	2.21	6 1/2	10	6 1/2
New Glen Morgan ...	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilambur ...	Ramu & Co. Private Associated Planters (Private) 6% C. P. Debentures	4.15	...	202	5.86 303	78 97	23 8	12-55 12-57	94 80	2.21 85	nil 15	nil 15	nil 15
Nilgiri Tea ...	A. V. George & Co. 6 1/2% C. P.	3.45	...	...	7.87	1.29	12	3-53	1.49	2.58	12 1/2	15	15
Nonsuch Tea ...	Harrisons & Crosfield	8.20	...	...	16.90	...	...	6-53	7.38	7.85	33	35	49 1/2
Ouchterlony ...	Peirce Leslie & Co.	1,219	10	...	5,452	1,188	40	10-58	(b)336	(b)1,615	10	30	10
Panchura ...	Directors	2.05	6†	...	16.07	2.28	48	6-56	1.13	1.08	30	40	30
Parkside ...	Math. Bosanquet & Co.	5.61	...	...	3,505	43	...	12-58	6.00	6.27	15	25	25
Peermade ...	Aspinwall & Co (Trav.) Ltd. 6% C. P.	2,093	...	...	...	...	...	...	(a)608	901	16 1/2	25	37 1/2
Peninsular ...	Directors	...	31*	2.26	5.66	2.97	...	2-56	3.55	2.16	30	15	20
Periakaramalai ...	Peirce Leslie & Co Ltd.	41.27	...	...	94.65	8.55	2.68	3-57	33.42	40.11	35	45	45
Pariyar & Pareekanni ...	E. I. Agencies Private Ltd. 7 1/4% R. C. P.	...	...	3.23	5.11	1.46	15	12-56	1.64	...	12	...	...
Pallangode ...	6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pellangode ...	Aspinwall & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	...	...	6.12	9.53	1.32	16	3-57	3.23	3.49	5	15	17 1/2
Puthuthottam ...	Ruby & Co. Private	1.77	...	13*	15.35	...	72	3-56	6.86	7.62	10	15	10
Rajagiri ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	...	...	13.70	21.01	1.39	1.11	6-56	10.20	8.88	25	20	17 1/2
Rajendra Coffee ...	Associated Planters Private 6% Cum. Pref. 5 1/2% Redeem Cum. Pref.	...	2	...	...	...	17	3-58	1.66	1.21	6	6	6
Savemalai ...	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shevaroy ...	Peirce Leslie & Co. A. V. Thomas & Co. (India) Ltd 7% C. P.	...	3	...	627 1.17	209 8.36	10 28	11-57 6-56	137 3.27	137 1.20	15 10	15 7 1/2	10 7 1/2
Stanes Amalgamated ...	T. Stanes & Co. Ltd 5 1/2% Debentures	6.05	...	...	8.64	1.29	57	6-56	4.99	3.98	13 1/2	18 1/2	15
Talayay Tea ...	Parkins (Private) Ltd. 6% C. P.	8.08	...	...	14.48	4.67	48	3-56	4.56	7.36	12 1/2	16 1/2	12 1/2
Teakoy ...	East India Agencies Private 6% C. P.	...	...	...	5.32	97	16	3-57	1.72	2.30	6	9	9
Thamarapally ...	5 1/2% Debentures A. V. George & Co. 6 1/2% C. P.	...	...	2.29	2.14	1.14	18	12-52	1.39	1.41	25	15	6 1/2
Thirumbadi ...	Peirce Leslie & Co. 7 1/2% Debentures	...	...	8.14	11.10	1.86	11	9-56	3.63	1.79	12 1/2	12 1/2	10
Travancore Rubber ...	Directors	...	...	...	5.43	5.55	...	12-54	2.69	2.60	20	20	20
Trav. Rubber & Tea ...	Aspinwall & Co. (Trav) 6% C. P.	1,002	...	938	3,031	...	9	12-57	(a)261	809	4	7 1/2	12 1/2
Tropical Plantations ...	Directors	4.57	...	6.42	17.93	2.40	...	12-56	5.48	5.46	12	16	20
Twyford ...	Parkins Private Ltd.	9.70	...	...	14.44	6.59	36	12-55	2.90	9.83	20	25	15
Udayagiri ...	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P.	...	...	1.56	2.87	62	3	12-52	...	64	nil	7	7
United Nilgiri ...	6 1/2% Debentures T. Stanes & Co.	12.95	...	...	27.73	2.40	91	3-56	10.88	13.90	20	35	23
Vaikundam ...	Harrisons & Crosfield Young India Agencies Private	63	...	4.14	5.07	1.32	11	12-52	2.87	2.89	20	20	12
Vayitri ...	5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	1.60	9	10	3-56	53	1.05	9	9	6
Velimalai ...	Oppoottit Kurien & Co. (Pri.) 7% C. P. 6% Debenture	56	...	458	...	...	25	2-58	246	241	10	12 1/2	15
Waterfall ...	Kothari Mehta & Co. Private 6% R. C. P.	1,200	...	...	4,563	253	147	6-58	1,420	2,146	12 1/2	12 1/2	15
Woodcote ...	Goodall & Co 6 1/2% C. P.	75	...	...	175	3	6	6-58	16	30	6	9	6
Woodlands ...	6% Debenture Directors 6 1/2% C. P.	48	...	2.89	7.69	1.54	...	3-57	2.73	66	10	12 1/2	20
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2	6 1/2	6

*Cardamom (in lbs.).

(a) After transferring Rs 82,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(b) After transferring Rs 64,582 from General Reserve.

(c) After writing back Rs 100,000 being estimated surplus provision of previous years.

May 9, 1959

PLANTINGS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	April 1959 Rs. np.	April 1958 Rs. np.			General	Other	Carry- forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Other
Miamallay	41 75	32 00	25	300	...	1.44	4	2.32	6.77	2.05	77	1.06	73	2.52	...
7 1/2% C. P.	26 00	25 87	25	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Coffee	3 95	3 12	2	600	75	...	54	1.99	7 81	43	...	1.80	6	5	...
7% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Plantations	1 47	1 73	2	500	95	40	3	2 44	9.26	1.15	...	1.70	1.42	8	...
6% C. P.	6 65	7 85	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neelamalai	4 80	4 84	5	3,600	6.75	12.70	47	17.51	61.65	9.71	1.48	9.74	5.07	23.31	...
5% C. P.	7 18	6 0	10	1,800	2.30	2.30	5	8.83	23.43	4.22	11	4.19	1.74	4.71	...
Nelliampathy	2 90	3 08	2	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	8 50	8 85	10	450	...	...	19	4.42	4.40	11	1.03	24	50	54	...
Nellithanam	12.25	11 85	10	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nemmeny	16 00cd	15 75	10	335	50	1.00	31	3.09	13.49	1.12	...	2.61	21	6	...
7% C. P.	10 10cd	9 60	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	500	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Glen Morgan	...	...	2	650	2.00	3.02	4	3.8	11.68	1.30	82	1.09	1.51	1.11	...
Nilambur	15 85	12 85	10	200	120	187	2	183	896	66	...	110	40	13	...
6% C. P.	7 50	8 06	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	98 00	98 00	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nilgiri Tea	8 70	8 75	10	563	1.50	1.50	13	2.14	15.16	1.96	1	1.86	71	2.90	...
6 1/2% C. P.	5 05	4 30	5	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	500 00	495 00	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nonsuch Tea	27 20xd	21 50xd	10	1650	...	10.90	19	6.35	24.18	3.64	4.63	5.05	55	3.12	...
Ouchterlony	5 45xd	4 87xd	2	1,946	1,094	1,225	5	641	4,693	1,575	...	1,440	175	177	...
Panchura	4 62	3 20	1	150	1.50	...	23	1.12	2.09	12	1.03	84	11	40	...
Parkside	22 25cd	17 12	10	1,354	3.50	11.82	1,16	6.73	27.87	2.43	...	4.95	43	5.93	...
Peermade	20 25cd	24 35cd	10	1,700	...	784	63	1,159	3,921	1,311	150	551	155	392	...
6% C. P.	96 00	93 50	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peninsular	21 50	19 00	10	600	2.40	4	61	3.93	7.41	29	1.28	3.10	21	1.28	...
Periakaramalai	4 33	4 14	2	3,477	45.46	...	1,22	29.38	91.59	25.94	2.19	17.24	3.02	20.81	...
Periyar & Pareekanni	...	...	10	500	...	40	4	2.99	10.09	33	15	1.55	9	2.86	...
7 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	5	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debenture	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pullangode	1 82	1 90	2	1,650	2.00	27	89	3.85	18.91	3.80	2.02	2.08	33	5.47	...
6% C. P.	8 05	8 65	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puthuthottam	3 12	2 90	2	2,100	9.50	3.50	65	9.65	29.98	1.80	1.94	9.62	1.47	3.09	...
Rajagiri	17 65	15 00	10	1,350	3.00	6.90	8	9.93	42.16	3.72	10	2.12	1.17	14.18	...
6% C. P.	8 20	7 50	10	2,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajendra Coffee	14 00	10 25	5	200	190	12	35	303	501	34	100	283	76	13	...
6% Cum. Pref.	8 05	8 46	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Redeem Cum. Pref.	7 20	7 32	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Savemalai	4 10	4 42	2	367	350	50	1	227	379	92	4	240	20	16	438
Shevaroy	1 88	2 13	2	1,350	1.70	9.25	5	3.63	9.80	75	3.22	5.11	1.65	1.84	...
Stanes Amalgamated	15 50	14 30	10	900	2.00	...	25	6.25	23.66	5.01	3.21	3.89	1.62	1.37	...
5 1/2% Debentures	460 00	492 50	500	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talayar Tea	1 67	...	2	1,250	6.50	6.75	25	6.67	29.40	2.35	2	7.99	3.09	3.03	...
6% C. P.	8 15	8 50	10	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tookoy	7 85	6 40	10	1,000	26	2.76	10	3.95	22.44	1.59	11	1.13	29	2.34	...
6% C. P.	7 15	7 55	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	100	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thamarapally	29 00cd	25 00cd	10	250	75	1.25	42	1.44	5.30	24	...	1.22	1	1.56	...
6 1/2% C. P.	4 75cd	1 68	5	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thirumbadi	1 89	1 51	1	915	4.00	...	27	5.17	14.40	96	...	2.57	1.1	86	6.59
7 1/2% Debenture	495 25	495 00	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore Rubber	16 00cd	14 00cd	10	600	...	46	4	3.29	6.38	...	...	1.99	23	1.18	...
T. R. T. & Co.	8 10cd	7 15	10	4,100	750	529	107	1,307	8.425	1,457	477	716	50	182	...
6% C. P.	8 15	7 10	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tropical Plantations	24 25cd	24 00cd	25	2,000	...	...	66	7.39	29.29	7.04	...	3.30	5	2.46	...
Twyford	17 25	13 25	10	900	15.50	1.00	21	6.96	21.34	1.76	1	7.87	1.45	3.77	...
Udayagiri	11 15cd	11 75	10	220	40	2.95	20	87	...	9	...	97	58	1.25	...
7% C. P.	10 30cd	11 60	10	80	...	...	...	...	7.71	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 1/2% Debentures	...	...	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Nilgiris	20 12	16 10	10	1,371	11.18	6.00	1,13	13.46	38.09	10.40	5,10	4.03	3.52	5.14	...
Vaikundam	26 00cd	20 00	10	629	1.52	1.19	33	2.40	23.46	11	...	1.42	9	3.25	...
Vayitri	1 57	1 50	2	400	75	30	20	73	5.29	44	2	16	48	47	...
5 1/2% Debentures	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	5.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
Velimalai	6 45	5 25	5	600	375	41	21	435	1,720	80	1	218	100	100	...
7% C. P.	8 60cd	9 10cd	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	500 00	515 00	500	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterfalls	4 15	3 17	2	3,150	1,800	1,054	134	2,232	5,772	669	27	608	1,205	1,928	...
6% C. P.	9 00	8 75	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodcote	1 70	1 56	1	100	...	53	10	37	339	90	5	5	19	7	...
6 1/2% C. P.	3 46	3 79	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	500 00	500 00	500	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woodlands	8 90cd	7 80	10	695	42	1,05	10	3.09	13.88	40	...	2.68	1.09	1.67	...
6 1/2% C. P.	8 15cd	8 60	10	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	502 50	502 50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ENGINEERING COMPANIES

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents Secretaries	Year Ended	Net Profit		Dividend %		MARKET QUOTATION AS ON LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	RESERVES INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATION		Gross Block	Depreciation	Investments		LIQUID ASSETS					
			Latest	Previous Period	Latest	Previous Period	April 1959	April 1958		Paid-up Capital	Reserves			Other	Carry forward	Stocks and Bonds	Outstanding Loans	Cash	Other		
																				Rs. 000	Rs. 000
CALCUTTA																					
Arthur Butler	N. Bhatnagar Trading Co., 7% C.P.	10-54	3,45	1,71	12.75	7.06	7.25	10	6,00	4.00	15	4,73	17.37	12.78	9.57	6	11.99	4.68	5	6.29	82
Barker Engineering	5% Debentures	3-55	—5	—15	17.69	14.87	14.87	10	1,30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.74	1.49	10	1.58	1.86
Bharat Elec.	Debtors	12-57	4,025	2,827	32.12	25.50	25.50	10	50.00	1,900	100	97	8,663	12,229	7,969	35	6,702	4,512	252	...	...
Bharat Elec.	Directors	12-58	4,223	4,371	32.12	25.50	25.50	10	5,600	2,900	4,091	175	7,940	6,663	946	1,846	1,292	1,454	664	9,336	457
Bharat Elec.	Bridge & Roof	12-57	1,733	1,404	27.00	20.00	20.00	500	1,200	2,250	255	175	8,695	4,919	2,799	93	2,224	5,517	257	2,353	6
Brit. Building	5% Debentures	3-55	2,94	2,23	6.12	5.94	5.94	2000	10,000	5,000	2,75	17	55.98	32.72	8.02	2,20	13.63	19.91	15	18.32	...
Brit. Engg.	31% Debentures	12-57	5,593	4,806	13.62	11.25	11.25	10	4,000	2,100	1,842	198	14,850	8,314	3.7	2	10,753	8,059	50	...	254
Brit. Engg.	6% C.P.	12-57	872	713	27.87	23.56	23.56	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,366	1,311	11	782	...
Brit. Elec. Cons.	31% Debentures	12-58	12,845	13,778	20.00	20.00	20.00	100	84.00	1,700	18,245	130	72,360	44,287	27,168	806	12,551	22,079	11,234	36,052	1,813
Burn & Co.	Martin Burn Ltd.	4-58	...	...	124.50	113.00	113.00	100	13.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	7% C.P.	...	...	...	117.00	108.00	108.00	100	15.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6% C.P.	...	...	...	9.06	6.94	6.94	10	49,613	...	1,141	939	13,469	52,695	22,548	1,448	33,654	14,032	5,955	...	...
Hindustan Motors	Brit. Brothers Pri. Ltd.	3-58	8,354	3,852	...	...	...	50	16,071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6% R.C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	4,003	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	6% Pref.	...	552	618	118.00	112.00	112.00	50	120	1,250	1,100	6	6,037	6,007	3,886	...	1,065	2,581	27	2,91	48
Hoghty Docking India Machinery	Martin Burn Ltd.	12-57	95	1,01	23.00N	23.00N	23.00N	100	3.13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.15	11.34	29	...	...
...	7% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	2,50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Galvanizing	Debtors	12-57	645	(b)993	16.69	13.87	13.87	10	3,695	435	...	422	5,574	4,809	2,814	11	5,267	2,953	183	...	...
Indian Iron	6% C.P. T.	3-58	1,07,735	96,704	24.58	21.50	21.50	10	282	26,400	144,878	994	453,884	339,458	102,774	18,953	122,270	192,683	185,905	150,331	...
...	5% C.P.	...	...	...	104.00	98.00	98.00	100	26,995	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Mail Casting	4% First Debn.	3-55	1,38	57	5.05	4.07	4.07	5	3.85	40	...	6	13.18	14.22	5.70	76	7.16	5.45	14	...	...
...	Debtors	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1.34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. St. Wagon	4% Debentures	3-58	5,214	5,869	20.30	19.00	19.00	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
I. Steel & Wire	Martin Burn Ltd.	3-58	6,988	8,663	7.7	124.50	115.00	25	3,998	750	4,714	43	52,751	10,040	6,495	303	16,282	13,134	1,090	28,972	7
...	7% C.P.	...	...	...	40.00	40.00	40.00	100	19.66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jay. Engrs. works	India Singh & Sons. Pri	3-58	28,60	23,76	40.00	40.00	40.00	100	32.00	10,445	20,658	1,495	10,921	21,550	13,716	5,135	6,677	9,134	17,964	...	...
...	Partly Paid	...	...	...	12.00	12.00	12.00	100	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessop & Co.	M. M. Shrivastav & Co.	3-55	7,657	(j)7,663	32.50	26.37	26.37	1000	20,25	39,10	15,35	20	118.56	147.89	48.03*	...	79.53	51.50	4.67	...	...
...	51% Debentures	10-57	...	...	...	...	...	100	10,000	5,183	242	52	41,014	17,218	6,269	7,516	10,213	16,409	243	7,169	6,190
...	5% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumarhubi	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	11-57	1,658	1,855	15.20	16.1	16.1	3	1,843	2,84	5,173	23	7,262	7,253	2,662	188	4,395	4,378	69	2,248	915
...	5% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,200	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marshall Sons	4% Debentures	6-57	681	506	20.15	15.61	15.61	500	1,050	1,850	528	136	17,001	1,320	959	172	12,197	7,436	268	132	...
...	Marshall's (Dm) Pri. Ltd.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Iron	Directors	3-58	1,247	1,784	6.64	8.62	8.62	10	4,996	117	628	910	7,226	12,533	6,879	308	4,148	3,881	186	...	...
...	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Rolling Steel	Ases. Indus. Develop.	6-55	(i)11,13	(m)81	5.14	5.14	5.14	1000	10,000	22,50	2,50	40	55.09	82.62	17.56	3	26.19	4.07	14	...	...
National Screw & Wire	6% C.P.	12-57	—207	90	5.06	5.06	5.06	1000	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Richardson & Cuddas	S. B. Indus. Dev. Co.	6-55	33,02	31,91	5.14	5.14	5.14	10	10,000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	51% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saran	B. Sutherland & Private Co.	3-58	635	593	10.61	7.44	7.44	4	6,000	30	787	22	2,303	2,983	1,801	50	1,574	801	114	217	1
Sen Relagh Indus.	Directors	9-56	2,112	1,675	16.87	12.75	12.75	100	7,000	350	1,416	66	16,419	15,993	3,447	1,381	9,106	1,147	1,264	2,079	728
...	5% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel Products	D. Khaitan & Sons	4-52	49	17	2.00	1.06	1.06	34	2,80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3.00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Test. Mech.	Brit. Bros. Private	12-57	10,252	7,239	25.90	18.30	18.30	10	15,000	1,575	2,419	54	37,336	35,599	14,761	66	27,590	11,587	181	108	13
...	5% C.P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5% R.C.P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	40,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Indian Finance

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B O M B A Y

Amre Manfa.	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	6-56	3.51	1.81	12.55	8.80	232.50	232.50	10	240	18	—	—	22.34	7.80	9	6,42	10	—	—
Alcock Ashdown	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	12-55	12.64	8.80	12.55	8.80	232.50	232.50	10	240	18	—	—	22.34	7.80	9	6,42	10	—	—
Brady Engineering	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	12-58	294	306	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Brady Engineering	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	6-56	8.11	6.06	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Hind cycles	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	12-55	18.82	13.81	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Inves. Machine Tools	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	12-55	—1.21	—71	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Jaipur Metals	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	12-55	5.16	4.01	12.55	12.55	12.55	12.55	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Jest's Engr.	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	3-58	143	178	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Kanani Engineering	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	9-57	559	393	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Kanani Metals	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	6-58	2,128	442	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Kirloskar Bros.	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	7-58	11.63	8.53	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Larsen & Toubro	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	3-58	28.17	14.11	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Mackenzies	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	7-55	2.29	2.69	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Mahindra & Mahindra	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	10-58	(i)7,680	4,309	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Mukund Iron	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	3-57	28.17	14.11	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Mysore Kirloskar	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	6-56	705	795	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Prage Tools	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	12-54	—309	72	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Premier Automobiles	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	6-56	71.59	57.31	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Premier Construction	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	12-55	18.78	17.25	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Tata Iron	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	3-58	(i)120,356	115,983	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Tata Locomotive	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	3-58	(h)27,059	18,656	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Ahok Leyland	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	12-56	14.92	3.22	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Brunton & Co.	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	12-55	23	87	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Indian Steel Rolling	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	12-55	2.22	2.93	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Standard Motor P.	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	12-55	7.86	6.07	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
T. I. Cycles	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	6-58	7.299	2.616	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—
Textool Co.	Wahand & Co. Private 6% C.P.	4-56	16.09	7.17	12.58	12.58	12.58	12.58	10	1,500	245	23	4	282	1,661	638	99	415	71	—

(a) After writing back Rs 30,000 being provision for taxes made in previous years not required. (b) After transferring Rs 230,000 from Stock Reserve and writing back Rs 4,82,743 from provision for taxation. (c) Includes Rs 1,60,000 being excess provision for taxes made in previous years. (d) Includes Rs 61,978 being unclaimed dividends forfeited and Rs 22,466 being paid for the year ended 31-12-54 under Section 28(A). (e) Includes Rs 20,714,912 transferred from General Reserve No. 1. (f) An additional dividend at 8 1/4 per cent has been paid for the year ended 31-12-54 under Section 28(A). (g) Includes Rs 7,53,884 being excess provision for taxes made in previous years not required. (h) After transferring Rs 4,185,000 from General Reserve. (i) After writing back Rs 1,77,307 from Taxation Reserve and Rs 1,06,876 from Income-tax liability from 1947-48 to 1949-50. (m) After transferring Rs 2,60,000 from General Reserve. (n) Dividend for the year ended 31-10-1958.

GILTEDGED SECURITIES

Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 30.4.59	Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 30.4.59	Amount Outstanding	Interest per cent	Year of Issue	Repayable in	Interest due	Market Quotation as on 30.4.59						
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS																							
Rupee Loans																							
NON-TERMINABLE LOANS.																							
8,93,34,000	3	1896-97	3 Months' notice	30-6/31-12	73-00																		
TERMINABLE LOANS.																							
57,00,69,000	2½	1946	1961	1-2/1-8	97-20	3,59,72,900	3	1936	1956-61	20-10/20-4	99-75	35,00,000	3½	1929	1959	1-2/1-8							
46,68,07,000	2½	1946	1960	15-1/15-7	98-97	2,95,85,200	4	1933	1953-63	1-6/1-12	101-50	14,35,000	4	1913	1960	1-4/1-10							
75,86,72,000	2½	1947-48	1962	15-5/15-11	97-00	3,33,47,200	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100-15	10,00,000	4	1915	1960	1-4/1-10							
14,77,48,000	2½	1946	1976	16-3/16-9	83-15	3,25,00,000	4	1955	1967	3-3/1-9	100-10	66,61,000	4	1922	1960	1-6/1-12							
113,65,64,000	3	1945	1959-61	16-2/16-9	96-67	4,00,00,000	4	1956	1968	1-3/1-9	99-95	11,51,000	4	1924	1960	1-4/1-10							
116,17,46,000	3	1932	1963-65	1-6/1-12	97-73	3,00,00,000	4½	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	101-50	12,50,000	3½	1930	1960	1-5/1-11							
30,35,10,000	3	1950	1964	15-6/15-12	97-17	5,00,00,000	4½	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	101-50	48,04,000	3½	1936	1960	1-4/1-10							
110,11,78,000	3	1943	1966-68	1-4/1-10	93-70													12,50,000	3½	1931	1961	1-5/1-11	
115,85,83,000	3	1945	1970-75	15-4/15-10	91-20													35,00,000	4	1904	1964	1-1/1-7	
244,91,37,000	3	1946	1966	16-3/16	73-94													35,00,000	4	1905	1965	1-2/1-8	
57,27,36,000	3½	1956	1962	16-1/16-7	99-25													15,00,000	3½	1936	1966	1-3/1-9	
75,29,00,000	3½	1953	1961	1-6/1-1	100-10													15,00,000	4	1906	1967	1-3/1-9	
58,06,94,000	3½	1958	1963	12-5/12-11	100-10													44,00,000	4	1907	1968	1-5/1-11	
158,17,90,000	3½	1954	1964	19-4/19-10	99-72													10,00,000	3½	1938	1968	15-3/15-9	
103,67,92,000	3½	1955	1965	1-1/1-7	99-56													75,00,000	4	1908	1969	1-3/1-9	
33,81,83,000	3½	1956	1967	16-1/16-7	99-10													40,00,000	4	1909	1970	1-1/1-7	
30,00,00,000	3½	1958	1968	26-2/26-8	98-98													56,00,000	4	1910	1971	1-4/1-10	
66,63,54,000	3½	1956	1974	16-1/16-7	98-95													7,00,000	3½	1941	1971	1-5/1-11	
56,86,08,000	3½	1957	1967	1-2/1-8	100-88													75,00,000	4	1911	1972	1-6/1-12	
34,34,00,000	3½	1958	1968	12-5/12-11	100-60													110,00,000	4	1912	1973	1-2/1-8	
49,16,87,000	4	1957	1972	1-2/1-8	101-73													88,25,000	4	1914	1974	1-1/1-7	
63,30,26,000	4	1926	1960-70	15-3/15-9	100-70													55,00,000	4	1915	1975	1-4/1-10	
40,47,06,000	4	1958	1973	12-5/12-11	101-60													24,58,000	3½	1935	1975	1-6/1-12	
STATE GOVERNMENT LOANS																							
WEST BENGAL.																							
1,75,00,000	3½	1951	1962	17-3/17-9	98-25	25,00,000	5	1928	1958	1-1/1-7													
3,60,23,300	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100-40	26,21,000	5	1929	1959	1-2/1-8													
2,00,00,000	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	100-20	17,97,000	3	1950	1960	1-6/1-12													
7,80,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	100-20	11,00,000	4	...	1963	1-3/1-9													
7,00,00,000	4	1956	1968	3-3/3-9	100-25	215,00,000	4	...	1964	1-3/1-9													
5,00,00,000	4½	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	101-93	244,14,500	4	...	1964	1-3/1-9													
BOMBAY.																							
2,92,30,300	3	1950	1960	31-1/31-7	99-10	200,00,000	3½	1950	1965	15-2/15-8													
5,63,12,200	3	1949	1962	1-2/1-8	96-75	10,00,000	3½	1951	1965	16-2/16-8													
2,97,86,300	3½	1951	1962	17-9/17-3	98-10	9,60,000	3½	1936	1966	14-3/14-9													
5,50,35,400	4	1953	1963	15-1/15-7	100-60	175,34,000	3½	1951	1966	3-4/3-10													
3,61,30,900	4	1952	1964	1-2/1-8	100-60	33,00,000	3½	1952	1966	3-4/3-10													
9,00,00,000	4	1955	1967	1-3/1-9	100-60	60,00,000	3½	1952	1966	16-2/16-8													
7,50,00,000	4	1956	1970	3-3/3-9	100-35	24,50,000	3	1936-37	1967	1-2/1-8													
6,00,00,000	4½	1957	1969	16-3/16-9	102-50	69,00,000	4	...	1967	1-3/1-9													
10,00,00,000	4½	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	102-55	30,00,000	3	1938	1968	14-3/14-9													
10,00,00,000	4½	1958	1970	15-1/15-7	102-55	30,00,000	3	1939	1969	1-3/1-9													
CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL LOANS.																							
36,00,000	5	1928	1958	1-5/11-1		48,00,000	3½	1940-41	1971	1-3/1-9													
25,00,000	5	1929	1958	1-2/11-8		25,00,000	3½	1941-42	1972	1-3/1-9													
10,00,000	5½	1932	1962	1-4/11-7		135,00,000	4	...	1973	1-3/1-9													
33,91,000	3½	1935	1965	1-1/11-7		20,00,000	4	1943-44	1974	1-6/11-12													
60,00,000	3	1936	1966	1-4/11-10		20,60,000	4	1913-15	1975	1-3/1-9													
47,50,000	3	1938	1968	1-6/11-12		22,00,000	3½	1944-45	1975	1-3/1-9													
15,56,800	4	1940	1967	1-4/11-10		25,00,000	3½	1945-46	1976	1-3/1-9													
17,64,400	3½	1942	1968	1-5/11-10		54,00,000	3	1947-48	1977	1-3/1-9													
21,10,400	3½	1942	1967	1-4/11-10		75,00,000	3½	1947	1977	1-2/11-8													
15,49,000	3½	1951	1961	1-2/11-8		61,00,000	3	1949	1979	1-3/1-9													
16,33,000	3½	1951	1961	1-2/11-8		88,14,500	3½	1949	1979	15-3/15-9													
66,88,000	3½	1951	1966	1-4/11-10		10,00,000	5	1920	1980	1-5/11-1													
87,36,000	4	1952	1962	1-5/11-1		80,00,000	3½	1950-51	1980	1-3/1-9													
72,50,000	4½	1954	1979	1-3/1-9																			
222,72,000	4	1955	1985	1-6/11-12																			
87,00,00,000	4½	1958	1970	1-7/11-1																			
MADRAS MUNICIPAL LOANS.																							
2,67,300	6	1925	1955	15-2/15-8																			
15,00,000	2½	1951	1961	30-9/31-3																			
15,00,000	3½	1952	1962	17-1/17-7																			
PORT TRUST LOAN																							
MADRAS PORT TRUST.																							
33,30,862	3½	1947	1977	15th of each month																			
9,88,000	3	1947	1977																				
3,00,000	3	1949	1979																				
BOMBAY PORT TRUST.																							
35,00,000	3½	1929	1959	1-2/1-8																			
14,35,000	4	1913	1960	1-4/1-10																			
10,00,000	4	1915	1960	1-4/1-10																			
66,61,000	4	1922	1960	1-6/1-12																			
11,51,000	4	1924	1960	1-4/1-10																			
10,25,000	3½	1926	1960	1-5/1-11																			
12,50,000	3½	1930	1960	1-4/1-10																			
48,04,000	3½	1936	1960	1-4/1-10																			
12,50,000	3½	1931	1961	1-5/1-11																			
35,00,000	4	1904	1964	1-1/1-7																			
35,00,000	4	1905	1965	1-2/1-8																			
15,00,000	3½	1936	1966	1-3/1-9																			
15,00,000	4	1906	1966	1-3/1-9																			
44,00,000	4	1907	1968	1-5/1-11																			
10,00,000	3½	1938	1968	15-3/15-9																			
75,00,000	4	1908	1969	1-3/1-9																			
40,00,000	4	1909	1970	1-1/1-7																			
56,00,000	4	1910	1971	1-4/1-10																			
7,00,000	3½	1941	1971	1-5/1-11																			
75,00,000	4	1911	1972	1-6/1-12																			
110,00,000	4	1912	1973	1-2/1-8																			
88,25,000	4	1914	1974	1-1/1-7																			
55,00,000	4	1915	1975	1-4/1-10																			
24,58,000	3½	1935	1975	1-6/1-12																			
CALCUTTA PORT TRUST.																							
149,30,000	5	1928	1958-88	15-3/15-9																			
100,00,000	3	1949	1959	15-2/15-8																			
50,00,000	3	1949	1959	20-2/20-8																			
100,00,000	3	1950	1960	15-6/15-12																			
100,00,000	3	1950	1960	15-6/15-12																			
150,00,000	3½	1951	1961	1-6/11-12																			
50,00,000	4	1953	1963	14-2/14-8																			
25,00,000	3	1938	1963-68	1-6/11-12																			
60,00,000	3½	1935	1965	15-3/15-9																			
90,24,000	4	1914	1974	8-2/8-8																			
76,90,100	4	1915	1975	1-4/11-10																			
50,00,000	3	1945	1975	1-2/1-8																			
50,00,000	3	1946	1976	15-3/15-9																			
50,00,000	2½	1947	1977	31-3/30-9																			
50,00,000	3	1948	1978	15-1/15-7																			
50,00,000	3	1950	1980	15-4/15-10																			
50,00,000	3	1921	1981	1-10/1-4																			
150,00,000	6½	1921	1981	20-2/20-8																			
50,00,000	3	1951	1981	14-2/14-8																			
50,00,000	4	1953	1983	15-4/15-10																			
80,00,000	4	1931	1991	15-4/15-10																			
50,00,000	3	1945	2005	1-2/1-8																			
50,00,000	3	1946	2006	15-3/15-9																			
50,00,000	5	1923	1953-83	1-1/1-7																			
£892,600	5	1924	1954-84	1-1/1-7																			
£901,000	5	1924	1954-84	1-1/1-7																			
£835,100	5½	1932	1962	1-4/11-10																			
90,00,000	4	1955	1985	1-3/1-9																			
155100,000	4	1956	1986	1-4/11-10																			
124,00,000	4½	1957	1987	26/2/68																			
IMPROVEMENT TRUST LOAN																							
CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.																							
25,00,000	5½	1929	1959	18-9/18-3																			
50,00,000	4	1934	1964	14-2/14-8																			
35,00,000	3½	1935	1965	13-3/13-9																			
30,00,000	3	1936	1966	7-2/7-8																			
50,00,000	3	1937	1967	30-1/30-7	</																		

Month-end Quotations of companies not included in Tabulated Balance-sheets

April
1959

ALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE				MINING:				MADRAS STOCK EXCHANGE				BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE			
Preference.				Assam Sillimanite ... 10 10.69				Preference.				Preference.			
BANKS:				Burma Mines ... 4sh 1.57				BANKS:				TEXTILES:			
Allahabad 6% ... 100 109.00xd				Consolidated Tin ... 1sh 0.48				Canara Bkg. 5% ... 50 47.50				Adoni 6% ... 10 10.00 N			
Behar 5% ... 50 19.75				Tavoy Tin ... 2sh 0.28				Canara Bkg. 4 1/2% ... 50 42.75				Adoni B 6% ... 10 10.00 N			
MINE:				CEMENT:				Canara 1 & Bsy. 6% ... 100 97.00				Bhawani 6 1/2% ... 100 100.00 N			
Calcutta 6 1/2% ... 100 78.00				Jaypur Udyog. ... 10 11.12				Canara 1 & Bsy. 5% ... 10 9.75				Bradbury 7% ... 50 155.00			
Kedarnath 8% ... 100 68.00				CHEMICALS:				SUGARS:				Jiyajeeao 5 1/2% ... 100 98.50			
Kedarnath 7% ... 100 85.00				Calcutta Chemical ... 10 13.80				Cauvery 6% ... 100 100.00				Kothari 8% ... 10 10.00 N			
COTTON:				ELECTRICS:				PLANTINGS:				ELECTRIC:			
Jiyajeeao 5 1/2% ... 100 81.50				Amalgamated ... 20 8.41				Maximala 5% ... 10 9.00				Anand 6% ... 50 50.00 N			
J. K. Cotton 6% ... 100 90.00				Dharwar ... 50 16.50 N				Mysore Amalgam. 6% ... 10 6.40				Nagpur 6 1/2% ... 25 25.00 N			
Shreenivas 4% ... 100 58.00				Eastern U.P. ... 10 7.00 N				Ponnudi 6 1/2% ... 10 9.35				Nagpur Madras 5 1/2% 2nd ... 10 10.00 N			
Shree Bhawani 8% ... 100 100.00				Kurseong ... 10 2.18				Sangameshwar 7% ... 10 9.90				PLANTATION:			
CEMENT:				ENGINEERING:				TEXTILES:				Highland 6% ... 10 9.20 N			
Jaypur Udyog 8% ... 100 37.00				Guest Keen ... 10 37.75				Anglo-French 6% ... 100 69.00xd				Midland 6% ... 10 8.40			
ELECTRIC:				J. K. Steel ... 100 113.00				Anglo-French 6% ... 100 69.00xd				Nellampathy 6% ... 10 8.80 N			
Kurseong 6% ... 100 90.00				National Enng. ... 10 4.31				Hemalatha 5% ... 100 75.00				Rajgarh 6% ... 10 8.24			
ENGINEERING:				INSURANCE:				Rajalakshmi 6 1/2% ... 50 51.00				Waterfall 6% ... 10 8.80 N			
J. K. Steel 7% ... 100 102.00				Concord of India ... 5 12.94				Thrupati 6 1/2% ... 100 10.00				SUGAR:			
MISCELLANEOUS:				General Assurance ... 25 18.12				Vijayakumar 6% ... 100 91.50				Cauvery 6% ... 100 98.00 N			
Amalgam. Develop. 5% 100 42.00				Hercules ... 10 25.50				MISCELLANEOUS:				Hindustan 6% ... 100 90.00 N			
Bharat Veg. 5% ... 100 30.00 N				Indian Trade ... 40 22.26				Amrutnayan 7 1/2% ... 100 131.00				Maharashtra 7% ... 250 240.00			
Bharat Veg. 5% ... 100 30.00 N				National ... 100 344.00				Dalmia Cement 6 to 8% ... 10 9.75				South Behar 7% ... 100 20.00 N			
Calcutta Cr. Corp. 6% 100 44.00				New Asiatic ... 5 3.62				Natl. Rubber Mfrs. 6% ... 100 100.00				CEMENT:			
Calcutta Cr. Corp. 5 1/2% 100 34.50xd				Ruby General ... 8 7.19				Rallis 6% ... 100 99.00				Andhra 6% ... 100 100.00 N			
Calcutta Silk 6% ... 100 40.00				Standard General ... 10 4.50				Ruby Rubber 6 1/2% ... 10 9.10xd				Dalmia 6 to 8% ... 10 8.40			
Calcutta Tanneries 5% 100 40.00				Triton ... 25 151.00				Sen Raleigh 5% ... 100 110.00				India Cement 7 1/2% ... 100 95.00			
Calcutta Trans 5% ... 21 8.12				MISCELLANEOUS:				T. Stanes 7% ... 100 88.00				Indian Iron 5% ... 100 108.00			
Greaves Cotton 5% ... 100 45.00				Airways ... 10 4.25				Vanguard Fire 5 1/2% ... 10 8.75				MISCELLANEOUS:			
Greaves Cotton 6% ... 100 43.60				Amalgam. Develop. ... 100 50.00				W. I. Plywoods 6% ... 100 93.00				Amar Dye 6% ... 100 98.30			
Greaves Cotton 8% ... 100 60.00				Bharat Nidhi ... 10 6.62				BANKS:				Anil Hardboards 8% ... 100 105.50			
Hall & Anderson 4 1/2% 100 60.00				Bharat Vegetable ... 10 5.25				Andhra ... 100 109.00xd				Asso. Rubber 7% ... 100 100.00 N			
Hindustan National Glass 4% 100 101.90				Bhartia Sone ... 10 2.47				Andhra ... 85 89.25xd				Bombay Silk 5% ... 100 47.50			
Indian Plastics 5 1/2% ... 100 51.50				Calcutta Cr. Corp. ... 10 11.60				Mysore ... 100 302.00				B. I. Corp. 8% ... 100 106.50			
S. B. Rods 5 1/2% ... 100 79.50xd				Calcutta Silk ... 10 4.25				Canara Banking ... 50 72.00				Brunton Eng. 6% ... 10 7.00 N			
S. B. Rods 5 1/2% ... 100 38.00				Calcutta Tanneries ... 10 6.90				Canara I. & B. Syn. ... 100 167.00				Dharg. Chem. 6% ... 100 90.00			
Spencer 'A' 8 1/2% ... 10 7.50				Calcutta Trans ... 21 14.62				Canara I. & B. Syn. ... 1 1.56				Digvijay Tiles 6% ... 100 85.00			
Spencer 'B' 8 1/2% ... 10 9.47				Cambay Invt. ... 100 161.00				India ... 100 186.00xd				East India Hotels 6% ... 100 100.00			
Union Tobacco 5% ... 100 22.00				Electric Construction ... 10 12.50				Indian ... 80 150.80xd				Ferro Alloys 6% ... 100 100.00			
Oil:				Filpoo ... 10 5.78				Indian Overseas ... 100 164.00				Hindust. Cons. 6 1/2% ... 100 76.50			
N. I. Oil ... 100 40.00				Greaves Cotton ... 100 106.50				Indian Overseas ... 75 134.00				Hindus. Motors 8% ... 75 75.50			
PAPER:				Hall & Anderson ... 10 7.78				Indo-Commercial 'A' ... 100 42.50				INDIA RAMPUR COAL			
Sirpur 6% ... 100 87.25				Hindustan Lever ... 10 30.81xd				Indo-Commercial 'A' ... 25 11.00				4 1/2%			
REAL PROPERTY:				Hindus National Glass ... 10 16.00				Indo-Commercial 'C' ... 100 12.50				Indian Dye Stuff 6% ... 50 32.00 N			
Bhuvan 6% ... 10 8.62				Hindus. Pilkington ... 10 16.00				Pandyan ... 25 33.00				Ind. Alumina Pipe 5% ... 100 129.50			
Regent ... 100 33.00				Ideal Invt. ... 20 7.25				Punjab National ... 10 22.55xd				Ind. Alumina Pipe 5% ... 100 30.00			
SUGAR:				Indian Flats ... 10 10.00 N				Travancore ... 25 24.00				Madhusudan 4% ... 12 7.50			
Jaewant 5 1/2% ... 100 69.50				Indian Turpentine ... 5 5.12				Travancore Forward ... 10 6.50xd				Motor & Genl. Fin. 10% ... 25 26.00			
Sree Hanuman 5% ... 100 66.00				Indusl. Invt. ... 100 6.91				PLANTINGS:				National Rubber 6% ... 100 100.00 N			
Ordinary.				Industries Corp. ... 2 1.95				Lucky Valley ... 10 13.00				New Central Jute 6% ... 100 100.00			
BANKS:				Ivan Jones ... 10 0.13				Maximala ... 10 8.75				N. I. Fisheries 6% ... 100 101.00			
Allahabad ... 100 349.00xd				James Alexander ... 10 1.75				... 5 5.50				Orient Paper 5 1/2% ... 100 91.00			
Allahabad ... 50 169.00xd				John Peterson ... 10 17.25				... 2 2.60				Orient Paper 5 1/2% ... 100 58.50			
Baroda B ... 25 55.50				Mahindra and Mahindra ... 10 209.00				Anglo-French ... 100 86.00xd				Poly Chem. 7 1/2% ... 50 50.50			
Bikaner ... 25 30.00xd				Marwar Trading ... 100 17.69				Balarama Varma ... 100 89.00xd				Radio Lamp 5% ... 100 70.50			
Behar ... 100 30.00				National Pipes ... 20 1.32				Balarama Varma ... 10 9.00xd				Rohas Indus. A. Pref. ... 100 110.00			
India ... 50 121.00				Pearl Investment ... 10 22.37				Balasubramania ... 40 54.00				Rohas Indus. B. Pref. ... 100 61.00			
Hindusthan Comm. ... 50 13.75				Philips India ... 100 200.00				Hemalatha ... 10 9.90				Sen Raleigh 5% ... 100 109.50			
Hindustan Mercantile ... 50 13.75				Phosphate Co. ... 10 1.30				Kadri ... 100 130.00				Sirpur Paper 6% ... 100 110.00 N			
Punjab National ... 50 22.50xd				Premash Trans. ... 10 4.08xd				Kadri ... 100 15.00				Stirvac 6% ... 100 101.50 N			
United 'A' ... 50 11.62				R. B. Roda ... 5 2.44				Kannapiran ... 10 9.40				Star Paper 5% ... 100 70.00 N			
United 'B' ... 25 9.81				Sahs Prop. ... 10 8.25				Premier ... 100 152.00				Star Paper 6 1/2% ... 100 92.00 N			
United 'C' ... 20 5.15				Sircis Hotel ... 2 1.05				Pullicar ... 100 121.00				Structural Eng. 5% ... 100 105.50			
United Comm. ... 50 65.75				Spencer & Co. ... 10 18.00				Rajalakshmi ... 50 72.00				Sundatta Foods 6% ... 50 50.10			
RAILWAYS:				Union Tobacco ... 10 1.94				R. C. Ambika ... 100 102.00xd				Ternmaco 1st 5 1/2% ... 100 85.00 N			
Ahmednagar ... 100 56.00				Western Stockholders ... 1sh 1.37				Sivanandha ... 4 1/2 17.00				Texmaco 2nd 5 1/2% ... 100 82.00			
Arab-Sasram ... 100 47.96				OILS:				Tirumurti ... 100 114.00				West Coast Paper 6% ... 100 104.00			
Bankura-Damodar ... 100 49.00				Coch Behar ... 10 2.00				Tirupathi ... 100 9.30				W. I. Plywood 6% ... 100 90.00 N			
Burdwan-Guwa ... 100 51.00				N. I. Oil ... 10 0.87				Vijayakumar ... 100 90.00xd				Ordinary.			
Buxharpur-Bihar ... 100 23.00				PAPER:				MISCELLANEOUS:				Banks:			
Chaparmuth-Slighat ... 100 35.00				Mysore ... 10 17.75				Assod. Indl. & Eng. ... 100 98.00				Allahabad ... 100 360.00 N			
Dehri-Rohas ... 10 12.12				Sirpur Paper ... 10 13.37				Dalmia Cement ... 10 10.75				Baroda ... 50 106.00			
Fatehab-Jampur ... 100 37.36				S. I. Cooper ... 100 60.90				Dalmia Deft. ... 1 2.83				Baroda B ... 25 52.50			
Howrah-Amta ... 100 51.96				West Coast ... 100 130.00				Hindustan Ideal ... 25 25.00				Bikaner ... 25 52.50			
Howrah-Sheakhala ... 100 34.90				REAL PROPERTY:				Hindustan Lever ... 10 30.75				Central ... 25 56.60			
Katahal-Lalabazar ... 100 57.50				Bengal Bonded A ... 500 613.00				Jeevanial ... 10 1.50				Central 'A' ... 25 58.30			
Shahdara (Delhi) ... 100 98.00				Bengal Bonded B ... 62 81.88				K. A. C. ... 10 11.10				Devankaran Nanjee ... 50 53.50			
COAL:				Bengal Bonded C ... 100 141.00				Mysore Elec. Indus. ... 100 118.00				Hindus. Comm. ... 50 9.30			
Jagadga ... 10 2.34				Bengal Bonded D ... 12 18.37				Mysore Tobacco ... 10 14.00				Hindus. Mercantile ... 50 11.24			
Singaram Synd. 'A' ... 2 0.44				Commercial ... 5 0.56				National Rubber Mfrs ... 10 17.12				Indla 'A' ... 50 136.00			
Singaram Synd. 'B' ... 2 0.50				Humayan ... 10 10.37				Orissa Cement ... 10 14.15				India ... 50 137.50			
JUTE:				Regent ... 10 1.00				Ralls ... 100 89.50				Jaipur ... 50 45.25			
Bharat ... 25 6.12				SUGAR:				MISCELLANEOUS:				Jodhpur Comm. ... 6 1.84			
Calcutta ... 10 9.94				Jaewant ... 10 5.25				Assod. Indl. & Eng. ... 100 98.00				Maharashtra ... 40 50.50			
Kedarnath ... 10 8.12				Sree Hanuman ... 10 14.85				Dalmia Cement ... 10 10.75				Mysore ... 100 300.00 N			
Sh. Luchminar ... 10 7.00				TEA:				Dalmia Deft. ... 1 2.83				Punjab National ... 10 22.90			
Sh. Luchminar ... 5 5.25				Barduar Tea ... 6 5.00				Hindustan Ideal ... 25 25.00				Punjab and Sind ... 25 20.00 N			
COTTON:				Dantmara ... 5 8.90				Jeevanial ... 10 1.50							
Century ... 100 306.89xd				Darjeeling ... 100 143.50				K. A. C. ... 10 11.10							
Jiyajeeao ... 10 5.50				Dehra Dun ... 100 90.00				Mysore Elec. Indus. ... 100 118.00							
J. K. Cotton ... 100 100.69				Haplan Purbhat ... 10 14.00				Mysore Tobacco ... 10 14.00							
Rampura ... 10 10.12				Kodala ... 10 13.38				National Rubber Mfrs ... 10 17.12							
Rampore Defd. ... 1 2.87				Kornafull ... 10 9.90				Orissa Cement ... 10 14.15							
Shreenivas ... 100 187.00				New Cooltookoole ... 10 8.00				Ralls ... 100 89.50							
Shreenivas ... 10 10.00				New Terai ... 10 17.69											

State Bank ...	100	382.00	Mahendra New ...	100	180.00	Bagalkot ...	10	8.32	Hingir Rampur Coal ...	50	19.00
Union ...	6	7.20	Mahendra ...	40	40.00 N	Dalmia ...	10	10.88	Indian Dyestuffs ...	100	775.00
United Comm. ...	50	65.70	Nasari ...	100	190.50	India Cement ...	5	5.72	Indian Copper ...	2sh	4.28
INSURANCE:											
All-India General ...	8	2.80	Phoenix ...	100	135.00	Jalpur Udyog ...	10	13.88	Indian Tool ...	100	112.50
British India ...	10	14.44	Pulgaon ...	10	9.76	Orissa ...	10	14.20	Inv't. Corp'n. ...	100	120.30
Devkaran Nanjee ...	50	34.00	Raja Motilal ...	100	77.00	STEEL:			Jyoti (Old) ...	100	161.00
Empire ...	100	201.25	Ruby ...	25	35.25	Indian Iron ...	10	24.32	Jyoti (New) ...	100	151.00
Indian Mercantile ...	40	44.00	Shubhlaxmi ...	100	125.00 N	MISCELLANEOUS:			Kirloskar Oil Eng. ...	10	26.00
Indus'l. & Prudential ...	10	30.00	Swadeshi (Kanpur) ...	10	12.00 N	Alcemic Chem. (new) ...	100	173.00	Madhusudan A ...	100	65.00
Jupiter ...	15	5.20	Swadeshi (Kanpur) P.O. ...	10	10.40 N	Alumna. Corp'n. ...	10	12.20	Madhusudan B ...	20	13.00
Navigation:											
New Asiatic ...	5	2.76 N	Western India ...	1000	4475.00	Asso. Rubber ...	100	101.00	Man. Indus't. Corp'n. ...	100	95.00
New Great ...	20	21.00	ELECTRIC:			Amul Dyas ...	100	150.00	Motor & Gen'l. Fine ...	10	400.00 N
New India ...	15	51.30	Anand ...	50	64.00	Amul Hardboards ...	100	175.00	National Rubber ...	10	13.52
New India 'A' ...	15	52.80	Bassein ...	10	8.50 N	Bombay Cycle ...	20	15.00	New Central Jute ...	100	13.12
Orient ...	200	4200.00	Nadiad ...	50	61.50	Bombay Silk ...	50	5.00	N. I. Fisheries ...	100	100.00
Sentinel ...	50	50.00 N	South Madras ...	10	12.32	British Burma Petrol ...	3sh	1.90	New India Indus. ...	100	240.00
Universal ...	10	13.00	PLANTATIONS:			British India Corp'n. ...	10	5.22	Orient Paper ...	10	35.60
Vulcan ...	10	20.28	Blue Mountain ...	2	3.10	Brunton Eng. ...	10	5.00	Poly Chemical ...	50	85.50
SHIPPING:											
Great Eastern New ...	5	13.32	Halkeyburia ...	10	16.80	C. I. Coal ...	75	123.00	Radio Lamp ...	100	122.00
Malabar Steam ...	10	11.84	High land ...	10	12.92rd	C. O. Tyres ...	10	6.36	Rohas Industries ...	10	22.32
TEXTILES:											
Adoni ...	10	10.40	Kalpeta ...	10	13.44	C. I. Machinery (old) ...	10	10.00 N	Sardar Carbonic ...	100	320.00
Berar ...	200	42.50	Midland ...	10	11.80	C. P. Railway ...	100	63.00	Sen Raleigh ...	10	17.48
Bhawani ...	10	10.00 N	Nellampathy ...	2	3.28	Chemo. Pharma (old) ...	25	20.00	Sirpur Paper ...	10	14.04
Bradbury ...	50	143.00	Rajagiri ...	10	18.76	Colaba Land ...	100	40.00	Standard Batteries ...	100	115.00
Burnanpur Tepti ...	100	87.00 N	Twyford ...	10	15.64	Commerce (1935) ...	10	20.00 N	Star Paper ...	10	12.40
Davangere ...	100	113.50	Waterfall ...	2	3.70	Dehri-Rohas ...	10	12.44	Star Paper A ...	10	12.40
Gaekwar ...	100	210.00	SUGAR:			Dena Investment ...	26	11.00	Structural Eng. ...	100	281.25
Hukumchand ...	100	105.00 N	Cauvery ...	100	167.50	Delhi Safe ...	10	10.00 N	Sundatta Foods ...	50	51.00
Indian Mfg. ...	100	4350.00	Hindustan ...	100	230.00	Dhrang Chemical ...	100	119.00	Surat City Press ...	200	101.00
Jam Shri Ranjit ...	1000	1450.00	Kesar ...	40	46.00	Digvijay Tiles ...	100	73.00	T. Maneklal Mfg. (Old) ...	100	100.00
Jiyajee Rao ...	10	9.76	Krishna Gyanoda ...	10	11.00	East India Hotels ...	10	10.00	T. Maneklal Mfg. (New) ...	100	100.00
Khandesh ...	1000	1100.00	Maharashtra ...	50	226.00	Empire Dyeing ...	15	47.00	Texmaco ...	10	10.00
Khandesh ...	250	500.00	New Swadeshi ...	100	250.00	Ferro Alloys ...	100	96.50	Tractor (India) ...	50	23.72
Kothari ...	10	14.75	Oudh ...	100	149.00	Gujarat Investment ...	50	25.00	United Motors ...	20	15.00
Mahendra ...	100	173.50	S. Behar ...	10	1.00 N	Gujarat Safe ...	75	120.00	W. Coast Paper ...	100	130.00
			Vishnu ...	100	235.00	Gwallor Rayon ...	10	13.16	W. B. Coal ...	10	5.40 N
CEMENT:											
			Andhra B ...	10	10.04	Harvey & Subapathy ...	500	400.00	W. I. Plywood ...	100	151.00
			Ashoka ...	10	8.12	Hindustan Motors ...	10	9.08	W. I. Veg. ...	100	100.00

Calcutta Stock Exchange

	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	11th	13th	16th	18th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	27th	28th	29th	30th
Egin	...	...	13.12	13.19	13.31	13.50	13.62	13.75	13.81	14.25	14.00	13.94	14.00	14.25	...	...	...	14.12	14.31	14.25	14.25	...	14.37
Bensal Coal	...	304.00	...	301.00	305.00	310.00	316.00	318.00	...	318.00	...	319.00	318.00	318.00	...	316.00	317.00	317.00	...	...	...	...	...
Burraku	...	18.87	18.62	18.69	18.87	18.74	19.06	19.06	18.94	19.00	18.37	19.00	18.87	18.75	18.56	18.50	18.75	18.69	18.69	18.69	18.56	18.56	18.52
Howrah	...	24.19	23.87	23.84	24.62	24.81	24.87	24.44	24.50	24.50	24.00	24.62	24.62	24.50	24.37	24.25	24.75	24.62	24.75	24.56	24.58	24.54	24.69
National	...	23.87	24.00	24.00	24.25	24.25	24.25	24.37	24.37	24.37	24.62	24.50	24.50	24.50	24.80	24.50	24.50	24.25	24.25	24.23	24.50	24.50	24.50
Hastinara	...	...	23.12	...	23.12	23.56	23.37	23.44	...	...	23.12	23.00	...	23.00	23.06	...	...	...	23.12	23.97	...	23.87	23.75
Tezporo	...	...	...	...	...	16.87	...	16.56	...	16.69	16.81	...	...	16.94	...	...	...	17.12	...	16.50	...	...	...
S. K. G. G.	...	10.87	11.03	11.00	11.19	11.00	11.00	11.37	11.50	11.37	11.44	...	11.75	11.50	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.19	11.25	11.25	...	...	...
Brathwaite	...	...	...	29.25	...	30.00	30.19	32.12	...	31.50	...	...	...	31.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessop	...	24.11	24.07	24.26	24.34	24.50	24.64	24.57	24.60	24.68	24.29	24.31	24.34	24.16	24.10	23.93	24.22	24.05	24.07	24.12	24.24	24.28	24.85
Indian Iron	...	23.45	23.35	23.40	23.25	24.10	24.75	25.05	25.60	25.30	24.85	25.60	25.80	25.55	25.45	25.35	26.00	25.85	25.85	25.85	25.85	25.85	25.85
TEXMACO	...	4.27	4.24	4.27	4.30	4.34	4.36	4.35	4.37	4.37	4.32	4.32	4.31	4.28	4.23	4.20	4.27	4.24	4.23	4.25	4.26	4.25	4.27
Indian Copper	...	1.96	1.93	1.88	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.96	2.00	2.00	1.95	1.96	1.94	1.93	...	1.90	...	1.92	1.92	1.89	1.92	1.93
B. B. Petrol	...	24.44	24.25	24.55	25.00	25.12	25.00	24.75	25.75	24.69	24.62	24.31	24.19	24.25	24.00	...	...	...	23.75	23.50	23.75	...	...
India Pulp	...	36.50	36.45	36.55	36.55	37.50	37.50	38.10	38.10	38.45	37.40	37.70	37.00	36.60	36.60	36.90	36.80	36.80	36.70	36.70	37.00	36.75	37.20
Orient Paper	...	45.50	45.19	44.75	45.62	...	46.25	46.50	47.06	...	...	46.12	46.00	...	44.00	45.37	45.37	...	43.87	...	...	...	...
Titaghur	...	4.87	5.00	4.94	5.06	5.00	4.94	5.03	5.31	5.40	5.56	5.25	5.44	5.37	5.37	5.31	5.31	5.31	5.17	5.19	5.25	5.28	5.31
B. I. C.	...	14.31	14.25	14.25	14.22	14.22	14.28	14.09	14.12	14.22	15.00	14.53	14.75	14.56	14.56	14.56	14.56	14.69	14.69	14.62	14.65	14.69	14.56
India Steam	...	32.12	32.00	32.37	32.44	32.44	32.62	32.50	32.62	32.56	32.12	32.37	32.50	32.25	32.13	32.87	32.27	32.25	32.37	32.25	32.31	32.25	32.62
Indian Cable	...	29.56	29.75	29.75	29.75	30.00	30.12	30.37	30.25	...	30.12	30.19	30.12	30.12	29.81	30.25	30.12	30.12	30.12	30.12	...	...	...
Martin Burn	...	...	34.50	...	...	34.25	34.81	35.25	35.12	35.25	35.00	...	35.75	...	...	35.94	...	36.00	...	...	...	...	...
Metal Box	...	38.31	33.62	34.12	35.25	35.19	35.25	35.19	35.00	24.75	34.87	35.00	34.87	34.94	34.75	34.75	34.75	34.75	34.87	...	...	...	34.75
Dunlop Rubber	...	23.31	22.75	23.00	23.00	23.12	23.44	23.44	23.62	23.44	23.00	22.62	23.12	22.87	22.56	22.60	22.62	22.25	22.50	...	...	...	21.75
Rohtas	...	20.75	20.69	20.94	21.06	21.69	21.69	21.69	21.25	21.25	21.25	21.25	21.50	21.25	21.25	21.25	22.25	22.19	22.25	22.19	22.50	22.44	22.44
Indian Aluminium	...	8.94	8.94	9.06	9.31	9.30	9.30	9.30	9.12	9.15	9.56	9.41	9.25	9.19	9.25	...	8.87	9.06	9.12	9.03	9.12	8.97	9.06
Hind Motors	...	33.00	33.12	32.87	33.00	33.25	33.01	...	...	30.75	30.87	31.75	...	30.87	21.81	21.62	21.75	...	21.81	21.75	21.94	21.37	20.81
Hind Lever	...	20.25	19.75	20.37	20.37	20.31	20.87	21.00	21.44	21.00	21.87	21.81	21.62	21.75	...	21.81	21.75	21.94	21.37	24.75	23.87	22.75	20.81
Philips	...	6.50	6.50	...	6.44	...	6.37	6.34	...	6.37	6.31	...	6.25	6.12	6.80	...	5.97	6.00	...	6.00	...	5.94	5.94
Sone Valley	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Bombay Stock Exchange

	1st	2nd	3rd	6th	7th	8th	11th	13th	14th	15th	16th	20th	22nd	23rd	25th	27th	28th	29th	30th
Bombay Dywids	60.20	60.00	60.50	60.10	60.40	60.10	60.40	59.90	60.10	60.00	60.40	61.31	60.30	60.80	61.80	60.00	62.00	62.20	62.50
Central India	91.00	93.50	95.00	97.50	97.00	94.18	90.00	90.00	91.00	94.00	95.00	96.00	94.00	95.00	95.00	96.00	96.00	103.30	104.00
Century	484.00	493.50	496.00	493.50	496.50	493.75	491.00	486.50	488.50	488.25	496.00	513.00	501.50	507.00	507.50	508.00	507.00	503.00	611.50
Finlay	271.00	271.00	273.00	274.00	273.00	273.00	273.00	273.00	273.00	270.00	270.00	273.00	272.00	271.00	270.00	273.00	273.00	273.00	283.00
Kohinoor	251.00	250.00	254.00	254.25	256.50	263.00	260.50	257.00	258.25	258.80	259.60	264.50	258.25	259.00	258.75	257.00	258.00	258.50	258.50
Simplex	166.00	165.00	167.00	168.00	169.00	169.00	168.00	167.00	168.00	167.00	169.25	172.00	171.00	171.00	176.00	177.00	178.00	178.00	180.00
Standard	482.00	481.00	485.00	486.00	484.50	483.00	485.00	472.00	477.00	474.00	478.50	484.50	474.00	481.00	517.00	511.00	504.00	507.00	507.50
Swadeshi	217.00	216.00	218.00	218.00	219.25	216.50	215.50	211.00	213.00	212.00	214.25	216.00	212.00	220.00	222.75	223.00	222.00	224.00	227.50
Tata Mills	35.00	36.50	37.25	37.00	37.25	36.75	35.00	34.00	35.00	35.00	35.75	35.75	35.00	35.25	35.00	35.00	35.50	35.50	35.50
Bank of Baroda	54.50	54.50	54.50	54.50	54.50	50.00	50.00	53.00	50.00	48.00	48.00	48.00	51.50	52.50	52.50	52.50	52.50	52.50	52.50
Central Bank	57.00*	56.80	56.80	56.80	56.80	56.80	56.80	96.80	96.80	96.50	96.80	96.80	96.90	97.10	97.10	87.10	97.00	97.10	97.10
Ahmedabad Electric	120.00	119.75	119.75	118.75	118.75	117.50	116.50	116.50	117.50	119.00	118.50	118.00	118.25	118.25	119.50	119.50	118.50	119.00	119.00
Tata Hydro	18.60	18.56	18.60	18.60	18.60	18.60	18.32	18.82	18.12	18.12	17.88	17.92	17.88	17.68	17.68	18.24	18.28	18.28	18.32
Scindia	24.20	24.08	24.24	24.52	24.64	24.26	24.64	24.28	24.32	23.96	24.16	24.28	23.92	24.20	24.08	24.20	24.16	24.24	24.32
Indian Iron	182.25	179.00	183.00	182.75	183.75	183.00	183.00	180.50	180.75	179.50	180.25	179.00	179.50	178.25	177.50	178.75	181.00	179.00	181.75
Tata Iron	292.00	293.00	295.00	296.00	296.50	295.00	292.00	287.50	288.00	287.00	290.00	292.00	287.00	280.00	290.00	291.00	292.00	293.00	299.00
Belapur	156.00	156.50	156.50	157.00	158.75	156.60		155.00	155.00	153.50	154.00	154.50	153.00	154.00	154.50	154.25	156.00	162.00	167.00
Phalton	266.00	272.00	276.00	272.50	270.00	271.00		269.50	270.00	267.00	266.00	274.00	271.00	270.00	270.00	271.00	272.00	272.50	280.00
Alcock Ashdowns	1.92	1.94	1.90	1.90	1.92	1.92	1.92	1.50	1.86	1.90	1.80	1.90	1.92	1.92	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.86	1.90
A. B. C.	147.00	146.50	146.75	149.25	150.25	149.00	149.25	148.75	148.50	148.50	149.50	150.50	149.75	149.00	149.50	149.75	149.50	149.50	149.25
B. C. B.	4.34	4.32	4.24	4.33	4.40	4.36	4.42	4.30	4.32	4.28	4.30	4.30	4.22	4.23	4.26	4.26	4.30	4.26	4.28
Indian Copper	509.00	508.00	515.00	518.00	519.00	509.50	508.50	504.50	503.00	498.00	500.00	505.50	495.50	490.00	611.00	511.50	515.00	517.00	520.00
Bombay Burmah	21.24	21.68	22.56	23.00	23.00	22.92	23.20	23.00	22.76	22.66	23.64	23.20	23.00	23.12	23.95	24.00	24.00	24.00	23.96
Larsen Toubro	290.25	293.25	297.00	293.75	294.00	288.25	284.75	281.00	283.00	280.25	282.75	282.00	287.50	291.00	289.50	289.25	288.50	289.75	290.25
National Rayon	263.50	265.00	274.00	273.50	275.50	273.75	272.00	267.00	266.50	266.50	270.00	277.50	278.00	285.50	293.00	295.00	297.00	296.75	297.00
Premier Construction	96.50	97.00	99.00	99.50	99.00	100.00	101.00	99.50	100.00	100.50	102.00	103.00	103.00	103.00	104.50	104.00	104.00	104.00	103.50
Shivrajpur	16.64	16.52	16.60	16.84	16.04	16.76	16.88	16.56	16.78	16.64	16.76	16.48	16.27	16.40	16.28	16.44	16.48	16.56	16.64
Tata Chemical	182.25	185.25	180.50	194.50	198.00	192.50	194.25	190.00	191.00	188.75	193.50	194.00	189.00	192.50	193.25	193.50	193.00	193.00	192.00
TELCO	49.75	50.00	50.25	50.50	50.50	50.30	50.00	49.25	49.25	49.25	49.00	48.50	48.00	48.50	48.50	49.00	49.25	51.30	53.70
TOMCO	202.00	210.00	212.00	203.00	206.00	203.00	209.00	208.50	209.00	209.00	210.00	212.00	213.00	213.00	216.00	215.00	215.00	215.00	213.00
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May 9, 1959

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Founded in

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by

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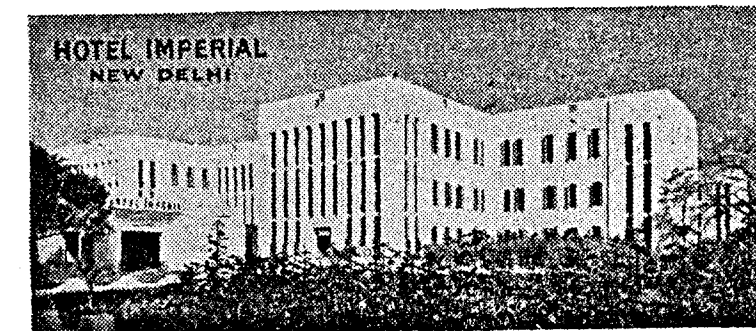
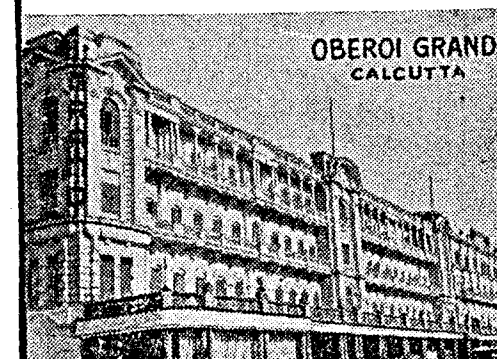
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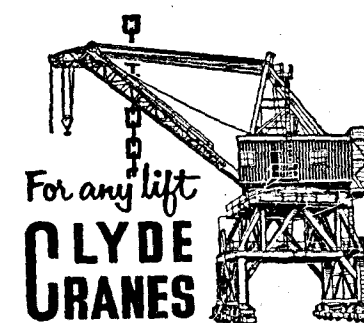
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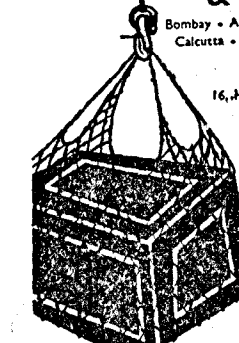
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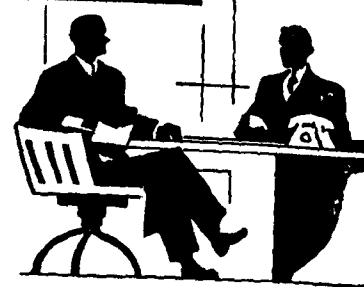
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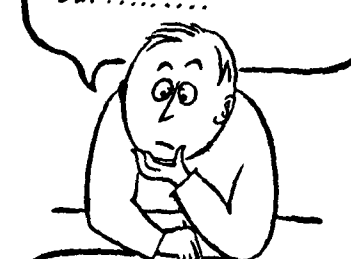
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A Bout of Speculative Fever

Investment Gossip:

I wish I could say that I am entirely pleased with the developments over the last week. I should normally have felt enthusiastic about a prediction of mine, however obliquely phrased materialising. But the fact that prices have been stridently on the ascendant during the week past does not, I am afraid, afford me satisfaction.

For, what we have been seeing these last few days is speculative fever. The Gateway City seems to have been affected by summer's heat, and, with the thermometer, both speculative fever and share prices have been rising.

Thus, what we have had in effect is a forging ahead in prices under the leadership of Tata Steel, and mainly because there is now a good deal of conjecture about what the rights issue in the offing of Tata Steel might prove to be.

Hence, the while that bullish fervour had seized Dalal Street, both Calcutta and Madras were relatively quiet. Indeed, I understand that the pressure from Calcutta is bearish—but the Bombay bulls are proving much too ebullient.

And that is exactly why I do not have the sense of cheer which I should have had. For, this speculative bull phase is likely to prove ephemeral. And even as prices have gone up they should, in two weeks or may be four, again slide again.

However, when I talk here of the certainty of this bull phase yielding place to a bear phase, I have in mind mainly the current speculative cycle in prices. Intrinsicly, the outlook for stock exchanges is good. So, with investor interest, I should have expected a gradual and sustained upward movement. But when it happens, as it happened last week, that all of a sudden there is a crazy movement upward, I am afraid I am none too happy.

For, it shows that the investor is no longer in the picture. It shows that it is the speculators who hold sway over the markets.

It shows that the whims and caprices of stock exchange operators are at their most fanciful.

It shows, in short, an all too temporary appearance of good health—but the heart of the movement being speculative in character, it bodes nobody any good.

Investment Notes:

THE Metal Corporation of India is making a fresh issue of capital in connection with its expansion programme. The company is calling a meeting to approve of the issue of 13 lakhs new Ordinary shares and one lakh 6 per cent Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares. Out of this issue, 6 lakhs shares are to be taken up, at par, by Rio Tinto Company; another 6 lakhs shares by the Indian Steel & Wire Products Limited and the balance of one lakh shares are to be offered for subscription to "others". Of the shares to be offered to "others", preference will be given to the existing shareholders.

Guest, Keen, Williams, Limited has proposed to diversify its activity by obtaining a controlling interest in Sankey Electrical Stampings Private Limited. The latter's share capital—consisting of 117,334 Ordinary shares of Rs 100 each—is sought to be acquired by offering in exchange 470,850 Ordinary shares of Rs 10 each in Guest, Keen, Williams, Limited.

According to the figures released by the Indian Iron & Steel Company, output of pig iron has fallen from 95,262 tons in March to 86,826 tons in April, while Steel Ingots are 9,705 tons lower at 61,132 tons. Saleable Steel has declined from 59,707 tons to 40,151 tons with semis contributing 9,885 tons against 24,873 tons and finished steel 30,286 tons (34,834). Despatches of saleable steel have fallen from 75,972 tons to 40,405 tons.

In the case of the Tata Iron & Steel Company, production of saleable steel amounts to 93,300 tons in April against 100,700 tons in the previous month. The output of semi and finished steel has dropped from 43,000 and 57,700 tons respectively. Production of Pig Iron and Steel Ingots has, however, increased from 127,400 tons and 123,600 tons to 130,600 tons and 124,200 tons respectively in April.

In Madras, Arthala Tea Estates have proposed to issue 20,000—6 per cent tax-free Cumulative Preference shares of Rs 10 each and 60,000 Ordinary shares of Rs 5 each and offer the same to the shareholders, as on the 31st March 1959, in equal proportion to their existing holdings.

Investment Briefs:

National Rubber Manufacturers have reduced the dividend from Re 1 to 60 p per share for last year.

In Madras, Tropical Plantations have raised the dividend from 4 to 6 per cent for 1958.

Andrew Yule Jute Group Results

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

IN common with other jute mills, the Andrew Yule group of jute mills has reported better working

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results for last year. The sales of the Budge-Budge Jute Mills Company Limited have risen to Rs 1.71 crores for the year ended 31st October 1958 from Rs 1.66 crores in previous year. The net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to Rs 2.74 lakhs against a loss of Rs 81,355. Apart from providing Rs 12,200 for Taxation; Rs 32,000 for Wealth Tax and Rs 924 for Development Rebate Reserve, the provision for Depreciation has been raised to Rs 2.47 lakhs from Rs 2.44 lakhs. The directors have recommended an Ordinary dividend of Rs 5 per share against nil in 1957.

The Orient Jute Mills Company Limited has shown a net profit of Rs 56,726 for the year ended 30th November, 1958 as against a loss of Rs 55,117 incurred in the previous year. Depreciation has been reduced to Rs 96,000 from Rs 1.00 lakh. After transferring Rs 22,150 from General Reserve, the directors have provided Rs 11,600 for Taxation; Rs 22,150 for Wealth Tax and Rs 2,325 for Development Rebate Reserve. A dividend of Rs 2.50 per share has been recommended on the Ordinary shares against nil in the previous year.

Thanks to a net profit of Rs 5.27 lakhs against a loss of Rs 50,051, the Caledonian Jute Mills Company Limited has found it possible to declare a dividend of as much as Rs 15 per share for the year ended 30th November, 1958 as against nil in the previous year. Sales are shown at Rs 1.15 crores against Rs 1.04 crores. The directors have set apart Rs 2.87 lakhs

(Rs 3.12 lakhs) for Depreciation; Rs 27,000 (Rs 25,000) for Wealth Tax; Rs 1.50 lakhs (nil) for General Reserve and Rs 1,889 (nil) for Development Rebate Reserve.

The Cheviot Mills Company Limited has also recommended a dividend of Rs 5 against nil following a net profit of Rs 1.40 lakhs against a loss of Rs 88,343. Sales are slightly lower at Rs 92.82 lakhs against Rs 93.65 lakhs. A sum of Rs 1.06 lakhs (Rs 1.08 lakhs) is provided for Depreciation. After transferring a sum of Rs 22,500 from General Reserve, the directors have allocated Rs 20,800 (nil) to Taxations; Rs 22,500 (Rs 23,000) to Wealth Tax and Rs 888 (nil) to Development Rebate Reserve.

Cawnpore Sugar

The Cawnpore Sugar Works Limited has reported disappointing results for the year ended 31st October, 1958. This is mainly due to the heavy losses incurred at Padrauna and Kathkuiyan factories. The reasons for the heavy losses at these two units are due to the relatively poorer yields of sugar from the cane supplied coupled with considerable mechanical difficulties in operating the factories by virtue of the High Court order restraining the company from undertaking any overhaul or replacing worn-out machinery.

Despite a rise in sales from Rs 2.89 crores to Rs 3.61 crores, the accounts reveal a net loss of Rs 13.46 lakhs for the year as against a loss of Rs 8.51 lakhs in the previ-

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Founded by:
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ous year. The directors have provided Rs 6.50 lakhs (Rs 8.00 lakhs) for Depreciation; Rs 25,000 (nil) for Development Rebate Reserve and Rs 17,537 (75,000) for Taxation. The dividend is again passed over. The debit balance carried over to next year is over Rs 22 lakhs.

£ Rs

South Karanpur Coal

The profit earned by the South Karanpur Coal Company Limited, for the year ended 31st August 1958, has amounted to Rs 3.87 lakhs as against Rs 2.85 lakhs in the preceding year. The Ordinary dividend is maintained at 7½ per cent, including the final dividend of 3.80 per cent. Allocations include Rs 1.70 lakhs for Taxation against Rs 1.12 lakhs; Rs 5,500 for Development Rebate Reserve against Rs 3,200; Rs 16,000 for Wealth Tax against Rs 25,000 and Rs 25,000 for Development Reserve against nil. After necessary adjustments, a sum of Rs 1.36 lakhs is carried forward.

A quantity of 193,010 tons of coal is raised against 187,703 tons and the despatches amount to 182,200 tons against 186,382 tons. The directors state that, at West Sirka, two cross-cut inclines went into full production during the year.

£ Rs

Godfrey Phillips

Godfrey Phillips (India) Limited has reported satisfactory results for 1958. The gross profit has registered a rise of Rs 6.18 lakhs to Rs 29.54 lakhs. The directors have proposed to raise the dividend from Rs 1.50 to Rs 2.00 per share.

After providing Rs 4.89 lakhs for Depreciation against Rs 4.83 lakhs and Rs 14.75 lakhs for Taxation against Rs 11.00 lakhs, the net profit is higher at Rs 9.89 lakhs against Rs 7.51 lakhs. Sales of cigarettes amount to Rs 3.33 crores against Rs 3.37 crores. Gratuity reserve absorbs Rs 1.23 lakhs against Rs 57,000 and Development Rebate Reserve claims Rs 40,000 against nil.

£ Rs

Marsden Mills

The working of the Marsdel Mills Limited has resulted in a profit of Rs 4.13 lakhs for 1958. The dividend of Rs 12 per share, which is maintained, is to be paid from Reserve. Out of the profits,

managing agents' commission has been provided at Rs 50,000; Depreciation Rs 2.84 lakhs; Development Rebate Rs 23,400; Rehabilitation Reserve Rs 7,800 and Taxation Rs 30,000.

£ Rs

Monogram Mills

The gross profit of the Monogram Mills Limited has amounted to Rs 4.53 lakhs. Out of this, managing agency commission takes up Rs 50,000; Depreciation Rs 2.42 lakhs; Development and Rehabilitation Rs 22,813, while Taxation provision has been made at Rs 1.45 lakhs. A dividend of Rs 12 per share is recommended from the Reserve Fund.

£ Rs

Maneklal Harilal Mills

The Maneklal Harilal Mills Limited of Ahmedabad has reported a gross profit of Rs 8.53 lakhs against Rs 2.22 lakhs in 1957. After crediting Rs 1.45 lakhs from General Reserve, the total comes to Rs 9.43 lakhs. Out of this, managing agents' commission has been provided at Rs 50,000; Depreciation Rs 4.17 lakhs; Development Rebate Reserve Rs 1.48 lakhs and Taxation Rs 27,000. The directors have transferred Rs 1.80 lakhs to special Reserve. They have maintained the dividend at Rs 30 per share, including a bonus of Rs 10 per share. Better results are attributed to the installation of some of the latest manufacturing and processing machinery upto sanforizing, costing about Rs 25 lakhs in all.

£ Rs

Lucky Valley

A substantial increase in the average price realised has more than offset the disadvantage experienced by Lucky Valley (Nilgiri Hills) Tea Estates Limited in 1958. The outturn of tea is only 235,914 pounds against 245,839 pounds; but the average realised is significantly higher at 274.84 nP per pound against 206.84 nP previously.

The net profit, before providing for Taxation and Depreciation, is sharply higher at Rs 1.68 lakhs against only Rs 82,939 in the previous year. The amount set aside towards Depreciation is Rs 13,459 against Rs 12,801 and Taxation Rs 75,500 against Rs 35,500. A sum of Rs 5,000 is written off preliminary expenses. The dividend is maintained at 10 per cent.

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Coal: Costs and Prices

DURING the last few months the coal industry in our country has been passing through an anxious time. The anxiety has been heightened by rumours current in the market that Government's decision on the recommendations of the Coal Prices Revision Committee may be announced any moment and the surmise that Government proposed fixing ceiling prices. Though the industry last year rendered a good account of itself on the production front, its spokesmen have insistently drawn attention to the unsatisfactory features of the coal economy. The industry has to operate under a system of regulations which take particular care to control the main source of income, namely the selling price of coal in the interests of the consumers, while costs are allowed to mount without let or hindrance and the process is even accelerated by the operation of some of these regulations. For some years the industry has been handicapped by steadily mounting costs and the position was repeatedly brought to the notice of the authorities. That the industry had a prima facie case in asking for rise in scheduled prices was acknowledged by the appointment of the Coal Prices Revision Committee in 1957 and the fact that the Committee was asked to report within two months showed that the urgency of the problem was fully realised. On account of the complex nature of the issues involved, the Committee was not able to keep to the schedule and an interim increase in coal prices of Rs 1.50 per ton was announced. Though the industry considered that the increase was hardly adequate to cover increase in cost consequent on the implementation of the Labour Appellate Tribunal Award, it was accepted in the interests of maintenance of satisfactory industrial relations and also because the industry was assured that it was only an interim increase and any deficiencies would be adjusted in the final recommendations of the Coal Prices Revision Committee.

The case of the industry for substantial increase in prices is simple and straightforward. The claim is justified by the all-round increase in all items of cost and the additional expenditure the industry has to undertake for the purposes of rehabilitation. The strength of the case presented by the industry before the Price Revision Committee has only been reinforced by subsequent developments. Almost all items of stores have gone up in price, the increase ranging from 48 per cent in the case of one brand of explosive to 171.8 per cent in the case of timber props. The average increase in "stores costs" which has occurred since 1947 is estimated at about 75 per cent and the resulting increase in the cost of coal at 88 nP per ton. The implementation of Coal Mines Rules and Regulations, of both 1955 and 1957, has imposed on the industry an additional burden which works out to Rs 2 per ton in the cost of raising coal. Since 1955 the industry has been incurring the additional expenditure without any corresponding increase in price. Apart from the rise in the price of stores, the cost of electric power also shows a sharp increase, the rate per unit having increased from 0.60 annas in 1946-47 to 1.34 annas.

Some mines have to be closed for various reasons, for reasons of safety, exhaustion of seams, floods, fire and so on. The provision of Section 22(3) of the Mines Act of 1952 which empowers the Mine Inspector to order closure for reasons of safety are being rigorously enforced during the last six months. In all such cases of closure, lay off compensation and/or retrenchment relief is payable to the workers. The industry can claim that this additional item of expenditure should be taken into consideration in the assessment of costs for determining the price structure.

After last year's tragedy at Chinakuri the industry, the Government and the public have become more safety conscious. Additional measures of ensuring safety have been discussed at a number of safety conferences. The expenditure incurred on this account will be an additional element of cost. Similarly in respect of sandstowing, unless the Coal Board comes forward to meet the full cost, the prices of coal should allow a margin to enable the mines to undertake the essential expenditure.

The industry can also justly claim that it should be treated at least on the same footing as the Steel, Textile, Cement and Sugar industries as regards an adequate margin for rehabilitation in the controlled prices for its product. To the coal industry, the possibility of creating reserves out of profits to meet the cost of renewal of equipment is of special importance, because of its large investments in wasting assets. If the price structure does not allow an adequate margin, the industry will find it difficult to replace the existing equipment, most of which was purchased before or during the war and is in urgent need of replacement. Without replacements and additions, the industry may not be able to reach the target of production set for it under the Second Five Year Plan.

The most important item which is responsible for increased costs is the additional expenditure made obligatory by Labour Appellate Tribunal decisions. The cost per ton in giving effect to the decisions is estimated at between 1.25 and 1.75 depending on the nature of the mine, apart from the expenditure of giving retrospective effect to these decisions from May 26, 1956.

In view of the persistent tendency for increase in consumers' cost of living index, the likely increase in cost of paying Dearness Allowance, which has to be increased by Rs 4.88 for every increase of ten points in the cost of living over the 1949 figure, must be taken into account in any formula for fixing the selling price of coal. In this connexion it is regrettable that the industry is not able to report any increase in production consequent of the implementation of the Tribunal Awards which have effected substantial improvements in wages and amenities. The slight increase in output per man-shift from 0.39 in 1956 to 0.41 in 1957 is attributed to increased mechanisation and adoption of improved mining methods.

In view of the factual position set out above, the industry's claim for substantial increase in the selling price of coal cannot be easily set aside. And it has caught the Government in a dilemma which, probably, is the reason for the delay in announcing the decision on the

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'The Wise Man in His Attitude towards the World has neither Predictions, nor Prejudices. He is on the side of what is Right'—The Analects of Confucius

Coal Price Revision Committee's report which was submitted in November last year. While the industry's claim cannot be rejected off-hand, Government has also to take into account the impact of any upward revision of coal prices on industrial costs in general and in particular on the cost of the programmes of development under the Second Plan. The Government Railways are the biggest consumers of coal in the country. Any increase in coal prices may lead to further increase in the cost of operation. The steel projects in the public sector have already become the target of criticism in Parliament on account of steadily mounting capital costs. If coal prices are increased, the operating costs will also become higher than originally estimated.

Government's difficulties in balancing the rival considerations can be easily appreciated. But it may be asked how far it will be fair to shift the difficulties to the coal industry by forcing them to carry on with a price structure which bears no relation to costs. In view of the importance of increasing output of coal, the price structure that is approved should be such as to enable medium-sized, marginal units to function economically. Imposition of ceiling prices will place them at a serious disadvantage and force many of them to close down. While it is true that the coal industry has been able to maintain a steady rate of dividend, it cannot be said that the rates are high in comparison with other major industries in the country. Against the average for the five years 1951-55 of 13.4 per cent in Steel, 11.3 per cent in Sugar, 10.8 per cent in paper and matches, 17.4 per cent in Tea 9.2 per cent in Cement and 8.7 per cent in Cotton Textiles, the average rate of dividend paid by the coal industry is only 7.1 per cent. Because of its heavy investments in wasting assets, it is reasonable to look for a higher level of profit distribution in the coal industry if it is to attract new investment.

But it has also to be recognised that there is a limit to which problems which beset the coal industry can be solved by price increases. Coal is a basic material of industry and any increase in the price of coal will give a sharp upward turn to the inflationary spiral, so that the benefit to the coal mines from a price increase cannot be of more than temporary significance. Very soon the increase in price of coal will be reflected in increased costs. The ultimate solution of the problems of the industry has to be sought in increased productivity and, in the Indian context, this means the productivity of labour.

A National Productivity Council was recently inaugurated in New Delhi to the accompaniment of the customary fanfare. The Council cannot do better than direct its attention immediately to the problems of productivity in the coal fields, for supply of coal at stable prices is fundamental to any campaign for increase of productivity in other sectors of industry.

The problem might be usefully tackled at a tri-partite conference of representatives of Government, the coal industry and the mine workers. Once it is found possible to ensure steady increase in productivity, the way will be open for rationalising the structure of costs and prices.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Amendment of Companies Act

THE Companies Act, with its 658 sections and twelve schedules has been described as the longest and most complicated piece of legislation enacted in India. And the amendment Bill introduced in the Lok Sabha on May 1, is in proportion. It has as many as 210 clauses designed to remove the defects and deficiencies in the original enactment and to ensure better fulfilment of its underlying purposes. The Companies Act came into force on April 1, 1956. Within one year of its working, it was clear that length was not a safeguard against loop-holes. Accordingly the Viswanatha Sastri Committee was set up in May 1957 to spot out the defects and to suggest remedial action. The Committee reported in November last year and the amendment bill now before the Lok Sabha is largely based on its recommendations. The statement of objects and reasons says that these recommendations have been modified in certain particulars in order to accommodate the views of the Chambers of Commerce and other parties.

The amendments, which are on the whole calculated to tighten the enforcement of company legislation, can be divided into three categories: (1) amendments considered necessary to overcome

practical difficulties experienced in the course of the working of the Act; (2) amendments of a clarificatory nature, designed to remove drafting defects and obscurities which have caused difficulty in the interpretation of the Statute and (3) amendments considered necessary to ensure better fulfilment of the purposes of the Act and to remove lacunae in the existing provisions.

Company legislation has proceeded on the assumption that shareholders on the whole are a set of morons in need of special protection against crafty and unscrupulous managements and it is therefore the duty of the State to protect the former against their own folly. Though the activities of some company managements lend colour to this assumption, like all generalisations it includes a large element of inaccuracy. While the need for regulation of operations of companies in order to safeguard investments against misfeasance is conceded, there is room for doubt whether regulation of every little detail will make for efficiency or enterprise. The position of director has now become a perilous job beset by numerous pitfalls. The result may be that intelligent shareholders will hesitate to accept the responsibility and the management of companies will be more firmly entrenched in the hands of a class of professional company directors and their henchmen.

The proposed amendments have incorporated the Sastri committee recommendations regarding donations to political parties, a topic which has aroused considerable public interest, with the amplification that the disclosure regarding donations should apply to any donation made for any political purpose to any individual or body and that the provision should apply to all companies and not merely public companies. The amendments also seek to stop the trend towards transformation of public into private companies and of managing agents into selling agents, for which the original Act afforded scope and incentive. One amendment is directed against the evil of top-heavy management and prohibits companies from having more than one category of managerial personnel. The powers of Registrar and the authorities responsible for enforcement of provisions of the Act have been enhanced. But nothing has been done to rationalise Section 314 which has made the word 'relative' a nightmare to the company director by making each of a numerous category of relatives for three generations either way, a potential menace to his position on the Board.

Taming the Kosi

The joint Indo-Nepalese project to tame the Kosi is of great importance to the stabilisation of the agricultural economy of North Bihar which has been subject to the annual depredations of this erratic river. It is of even greater

significance as a joint venture in international economic co-operation. This aspect was stressed in the speeches made on the historic occasion both by King Mahendra of Nepal and Prime Minister Nehru. Such cooperation has prepared the way for the ambitious project to check the annual ravages of the wayward Kosi, which shares with the Yellow River of China the distinction of being the most unpredictable river in the world. The 17-crore barrage is located in Nepal, and the entire scheme costing Rs 45 crores is designed to serve the three-fold purposes of flood control, irrigation and generation of hydro-electric power.

The problem of checking the depredations of the Kosi has been under consideration since 1937, but expert opinion was hesitant about the value of a high dam as the river is reputed to be one of the largest silt removers in the world. Moreover a comprehensive scheme had to wait on the conclusion of appropriate agreements with Nepal. The agreement to begin work on the project was signed in 1954, and the completion of the present limited stage of the work, besides providing valuable experience should also give a preview of the benefits to be expected from the complete scheme.

One of the striking aspects of the work on the project is that this is the first experiment in this country in mobilising public cooperation for the execution of a nation-building project. The Prime Minister referred in appreciative terms to the efforts of the Bharat Sevak Samaj in organising such public cooperation.

Too Many Holidays

A resolution moved by a private member, one of the most eminent economists in the country, to curtail the number of holidays showed a surprising measure of agreement between the spokesmen of the Government and the Opposition. Neither was prepared to stir a hornet's nest by tampering with the traditional concessions to the national penchant for doing nothing.

Dr Thomas, who moved the resolution in Rajya Sabha, argued that a large number of holidays was not compatible with the desire for rapid economic progress. The number of holidays in India hindered quick economic growth, he said, and suggested that their number be drastically reduced. Only two members one a Congressman and the other a Praja Socialist spoke in support of the proposition. The opponents however, did not choose to make a frontal attack. While conceding the principle, some of them argued that reduction of the number of holidays would not necessarily improve the output of work in Government offices. That may be a correct estimate of the way the work is organised in Government offices. Both Mr B N Datar and Mr Bhupesh Gupta joined together in requesting the mover to withdraw the resolution.

Indian Finance

Apparently holidays unite where Tibet divides.

Investment in Progress

Speaking on the occasion of the inauguration of the Birla Industrial Museum in Calcutta last Saturday by the Union Minister for Education and Scientific Research, Dr B. C. Roy observed that while it was true that everyone could not make money, it was also true that everybody who could make money could not have the willingness to give it for a public purpose. But the Birlas had demonstrated long ago that they could do both and on an impressive scale. What is striking about the present gift is not the munificence, for that can be taken for granted, but the purpose for which the gift is to be utilised. Mr B. M. Birla has taken the public into confidence regarding the discussions preceding the finalisation of the offer. When sometime back, members of the Birla family decided to make a gift of their palatial mansion in Calcutta for a public cause, the question arose how the accommodation could be best utilised—as hospital, boarding houses, museum of some sort or an industrial museum. Finally the last alternative was chosen, which has made this gift an investment in progress. Mr Birla spoke with a keen appreciation of the role of such institutions in fostering the growth of science and technology which is indispensable for industrial development. He also expressed the hope that the idea of establishing such museums would spread and that other cities of India would have such museums in course of time. It is now for the businessmen and industrialists elsewhere to take the hint and show that they yield to none in their appreciation or the basic conditions of industrial progress.

May 2, 1958

WORLD OF FINANCE

Analysis of 1958-59 Busy Season

THE 1958-59 busy season, which may, for official purposes, now be deemed to have ended, has turned out to be as unexpected and surprising in the course that it took as was the busy season experienced during 1957-58. It may be recalled that the 1957-58 seasonal pressure confounded such prophets of doom as had anticipated that, in manner similar to 1956-57, an intolerable strain would be placed upon the banking system.

Some element of recapitulation will be helpful, though the relevant figures have been provided. In 1956-57, with the Second Plan just gathering up steam, the Indian Scheduled Banks were found to be in a considerably over-extended position. Bank Deposits were rising, but the increase in Advances was even steeper. Thus, on the eve of that busy season, the official authorities had discussions with Indian bankers, as a result of which arrangements were made for granting liberal lines of credit to Scheduled Banks against usance bills. As it happened, the rise in Deposits which transpired had not originally been taken into account, so that the extent of accommodation sought from the Reserve Bank was rather smaller than the provision made. Nevertheless, the 1956-57 busy season seemed to augur a series of busy seasons during which India's banking system would be continually under strain.

The 1957 slack season was in this regard an eye opener. Not only was there a fair sized decline in Advances, there was an even sharper rise in bank Deposits. Hence, on the eve of the 1957-58 busy season, banks were fully prepared for the months of monetary stringency that the immediate future was expected to hold in store. The Advances Deposits ratio of the State Bank fell to 45.1 per cent on the eve of 1957-58 busy season as against a ratio of 61.3 per cent at the end of the 1956-57 busy season and 56.5 per cent at the eve of the 1956-57 busy season. In the case of other Scheduled Banks, the Advances Deposits ratio fell from 77.7 per cent at the end of the 1956-57 busy season to 68.3 per cent on the eve of the 1957-58 busy season.

The 1957-58 busy season was, at the time, termed by Indian Finance as "unusual". For, busy it did not appear to be. There was a rise in the Deposits of the banking system as a whole; and, for the first time, it began to be acknowledged in

Busy Season Statistics

Reserve Bank:	26-10-56	26-4-57	Change	(In Crores of Rupees) 25-10-57	25-4-58	Change	24-10-56	24-4-57	Change
Active Notes	1418.89	1561.91	+143.02	1483.20	1619.12	+135.92	1534.44	1751.46	+217.02
Banks' Deposits	51.39	67.60	+16.21	106.91	94.14	-12.77	110.68	117.94	+7.26
Other Loans and Advances	53.35	96.24	+42.89	87.87	54.59	-33.28	53.35	73.44	+20.09
Advances against Usance Bills	40.29	53.24	+12.95	27.63	17.72	-9.91	0.92	9.57	+8.65
State Bank of India:									
Deposits	229.60	289.15	+59.55	367.00	422.12	+55.12	476.29	528.62	+52.33
Borrowings	9.00	0.51	-8.49	—	—	—	—	—	—
Giltedged investments	96.15	94.07	-2.08	143.93	180.46	+36.53	257.13	282.01	+24.88
Total of Advances	129.76	183.38	+53.62	165.54	206.40	+40.76	162.06	203.22	+41.16
Advances/Deposits ratio (%)	(56.5)	(63.3)	—	(45.1)	(48.9)	—	(34.0)	(38.4)	—
Other Scheduled Banks:									
Deposits	874.38	982.84	+108.46	1026.94	1121.37	+94.43	1163.26	1210.98	+47.72
Borrowings from Reserve Bank	48.81	72.50	+23.69	29.77	19.85	-9.92	2.26	27.20	+24.94
Giltedged investments	275.38	250.44	-24.94	250.02	264.55	+14.53	361.30	333.61	-27.69
Total of Advances	630.38	724.56	+94.18	702.29	749.87	+47.58	676.79	817.35	+140.56
Advances/Deposits ratio (%)	(72.1)	(73.7)	—	(68.3)	(66.9)	—	(58.2)	(67.5)	—

money market circles that governmental disbursements on the Plan were being reflected in the Deposits of Scheduled Banks; formerly, it had been fashionable to attribute such increase as was taking place in Deposits to the receipt of special funds on account of the agreement under Public Law 480 with America. During this busy season, the rise in Deposits outpaced the expansion in the demand for accommodation, so that, in the case of other Scheduled Banks, we had the rare spectacle of the Advances Deposits ratio moving down during a busy season.

The 1958-59 busy season has turned out to be as active as the 1957-58 busy season was anticipated to be. For one thing, active note circulation expanded much more sharply than in the previous two seasons, in being marked up by Rs 217.02 crores. This, of course, could mainly be as a result of the much smaller contractionist influence of a much smaller balance of payment deficit. We are, perhaps, to read in this the seedlings of inflationary pressures, since the non-availability of a cushion in the form of foreign exchange reserves will add to the threat of inflation. Secondly, the Scheduled Banks made increasing utilisation of Reserve Bank credit, the latter's Other Loans and Advances rising by over Rs 20 crores as against a decline in the previous season of Rs 13.18 crores. However, we should not fall into the error of misinterpreting this trend in borrowings from the Reserve Bank as signs of undue stringency being experienced by banks. We have, in our assessment, skipped the 1958 busy season. The 1958 slack season was a period of unalloyed slackness. Firstly, during the slack months of 1958, with both a rise in Deposits and a decline in Advances, the State Bank's ratio of Advances to Deposits fell by nearly 15 percentage points. Similarly, in the case of other Scheduled Banks, the Advances Deposits ratio fell from the 1957-58 end of busy season figure of 66.8 per cent to 58.2 per cent by the eve of the 1958-59 busy season. This created a complexing situation for banks. Most of the new Deposits were in the form of Time Liabilities, and hence the cost of the Deposits of

Scheduled Banks as a whole had risen. Meantime, their earnings from Advances, by dint of the contraction during the slack season, were falling week by week. Secondly, Scheduled Banks, during the 1958 slack season, invested phenomenally in giltedged. The giltedged investments of the State Bank, over the period, rose by Rs 77 crores; the giltedged investments of the other Scheduled Banks were marked higher, during this period, by Rs 97 crores. It is especially as a result of this considerable investment in giltedged, as the following paragraph will show, that the Scheduled Banks were compelled to have recourse to Reserve Bank credit on a much larger scale.

During the 1958-59 busy season, the Deposits of the banking system rose by almost exactly Rs 100 crores, shared almost equally by the State Bank, on the one hand, and the other Scheduled Banks, on the other. But the Advances of the State Bank rose by Rs 41

crores, while those of the other Scheduled Banks increased by Rs 141 crores. Thus, with the increase in Deposits inadequate as compared with the expansion in Advances, the Scheduled Banks had necessarily to find new resources, since there was a limit to their drawing upon Cash Balances. As far as the other Scheduled Banks were concerned, they disinvested in giltedged to the extent of Rs 28 crores, the while that they increased their borrowings from the Reserve Bank by Rs 25 crores. But what is significant is that, though, admittedly, the Advances Deposits ratio of the other Scheduled Banks rose by a fair size during the 1958-59 busy season, the level of such ratio as at the end of 1958-59 busy season is merely fractionally higher than a year ago and, indeed, lower than the level obtaining on the eve of the 1957-58 busy season. So, if the banks were troubled with stringency, it is because of the unusually high investments during

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Issued and Subscribed Capital	-	Rs. 72,00,000
Paid-up Capital	-	Rs. 66,38,990
Reserve & Other Funds (including Share Premium)	-	Rs. 99,61,333
Deposits as on 31-12-1958	-	Rs. 40,93,17,330
Total Working Funds	-	Rs. 50,12,19,816

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D. P. PARTHASARATHY
Secretary.

the 1958 slack season, rather than owing to undue expansion in Advances.

Little more needs to be said about the 1958-59 busy season. We have to remark that the considerably larger expansion in Advances is symptomatic of the recovery in industrial production. 1957-58 was the time-lag year, during which plant and machinery paid for in 1956-57 was being set up. 1958-59 is the third of a trilogy of years, in the sense that plant paid for during the first year and set up in the second year began to manufacture in the third year. Hence, in Advances, the steep expansion in 1956-57, the marking time during 1957-58 and the resumed upward curve in 1958-59.

Active Notes Marked Lower

BEGINNING of the month disbursements notwithstanding, Active Note circulation during the week ended May 1, as revealed in the latest returns of the Reserve Bank, shows a small contraction of Rs 0.35 crores to Rs 1751.11 crores. However, Rupee Coin went out into circulation for Rs 0.74 crores. In the result, after some routine adjustments under Rupee Securities, which are lower by Rs 0.23 crores, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till has been drawn down by Rs 0.62 crores to Rs 27.53 crores. Thus, the returns of the Reserve Bank for May 1 again bear testimony to the 1958-59 busy season having drawn to its close.

In the Banking Department, it is interesting to note that Investments are lower by Rs 10.53 crores at Rs 264.98 crores. This is not due to deficit financing, since there is no reason to believe that the Central Government stood in need of replenishing their resources. On the contrary, there is evidence, in the State Bank return, of a parcel of securities having been sold by the Reserve Bank to that institution. Thus, the month early disbursements again notwithstanding, the Central Government's balances are practically unchanged at Rs 53.28 crores against Rs 53.63 crores. The State Governments, however, seem to have been not quite so well off. Their Deposits have been drawn down by Rs 10.53 crores to Rs 22.44 crores though, in the process, their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank has been reduced by Rs 4.56 crores.

The month early demand may, however, have somewhat affected the Scheduled Banks. But the decline of Rs 6.89 crores to Rs 83.70 crores in the Reserve Balances of member banks is not an index in this regard, since this decline was due to the State Bank having drawn on its balances to pay for its gilt-edged purchases from the Reserve Bank. But, then, the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank have been marked up by Rs 2.53 crores, and it is this which is suggestive of the Scheduled Banks having felt some

pressure as a result of month early disbursements. Finally, Balances Held Abroad are, relative to the recent behaviour in the foreign exchange reserves held by the Reserve Bank, sharply lower: the decline during the week has amounted to Rs 5.47 crores and, as at 1st May, the Reserve Bank's holdings of foreign securities in both departments amount barely to Rs 203 crores.

The return of the State Bank for May 1 is important primarily for its indication that further investment in gilt-edged has taken place for Rs 7.96 crores. Since the end of February, the rise in the gilt-edged portfolio has been to the tune of Rs 27 crores; and, during the same period, coincidental though it might seem, Deposits also moved up by Rs 27 crores. We would suggest that the coincidental nature of the two figures indicates the strong possibility of such increase in Deposits as having been due to accruals in the latest tranche of Public Law 480 counterpart funds. But we wish there would be clarification from the State Bank as to the manner in which investments take place. The behaviour, particularly of Other Assets, is mystifying, the rise in gilt-edged is not simultaneous with the rise in Deposits. That is a question which we may have to address ourselves to on a future occasion. To continue with the week's review, month early disbursements may be held accountable for the small decline of Rs 1.35 crores to Rs 524.27 crores in Deposits. Such drawing down of Deposits obviated the need for greater accommodation being sought, and hence the total of Advances has been marked down by Rs 1.78 crores at Rs 201.43 crores. The fresh investment in gilt-edged is reflected in a decline in cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank, which is lower by Rs 6.55 crores at Rs 36.65 crores.

The return of Scheduled Banks for April 24 may well relate to the end of the 1958-59 busy season. The total of Advances has declined by nearly Rs 3 crores from Rs 1023.44 crores to Rs 1020.58 crores. However, it was the State Bank which experienced a fall in its Advances during the relevant week, with the other Scheduled Banks possibly experiencing a small rise. But Cash Balances have risen considerably by Rs 16.11 crores to Rs 185.51 crores; and only Rs 13 crores of this is accountable by the State Bank. Such improvement in Cash Balances was possible even after the other Scheduled Banks—the State Bank did not figure as a borrower—had reduced their indebtedness both to the State Bank and the Reserve Bank. Borrowings from the State Bank are shown to be lower by Rs 3.40 crores, while indebtedness to the Reserve Bank is lower by Rs 5.89 crores. This happy position was due mainly to a considerable rise of nearly Rs 13 crores to Rs 1739.60 crores in Deposits—only Rs 3.68 crores of this being attributable to the State Bank.

Reconstruction of Lancashire Textile

By Paul Einzig

THE announcement of the Government's scheme for a drastic reconstruction of the Lancashire textile industry constitutes an important landmark in the development of the Government's attitude towards industries. Details of the scheme will be available shortly, but the official statement made it clear that the Government is prepared to contribute £30 million towards compensating the owners of inefficient plant which would be closed down and towards the cost of the installation of modern equipment. The scheme will have to be agreed between the owners of the firms concerned. It will be a voluntary scheme somewhat comparable with the methods applied in the United States by the Tennessee Valley Authority. The only compulsory aspect of the scheme will be the payment of a levy by firms which will survive the reconstruction, and the condition that the firms which will close down will have to compensate their dismissed employees.

Richard Cobden and the Manchester free traders will presumably turn in their grave at the sight of a reorganisation of their favourite industry by means of such a drastic State intervention. Their sacred doctrine was "the survival of the fittest" and they would doubtless have preferred a series of bankruptcies following on a long-drawn-out agony through the free play of supply and demand rather than reconstruction under Government auspices and with the aid of Government subsidies. But judging by experience of recent years, even the inefficient firms have enough capital resources to hold out for a long time in spite of all their difficulties, and their continued existence would constitute a millstone around the neck of the long-suffering industry.

Everybody is thoroughly tired of listening to the unending complaints of Lancashire against competition by rivals in India, Hong Kong, and other countries with recently developed textile industries. It has become politically difficult to resist the demand for protection put forward by the district that was the birthplace of 19th century free trade. The Government has succeeded in finding temporary and partial solutions by securing voluntary limitations of textile exports to the United Kingdom. But in the absence of a drastic reconstruction sooner or later heavy protective tariff would have been introduced.

Everybody realises that Lancashire's salvation lies in concentrating on the production of high-grade textiles instead of fighting a losing battle for retaining its markets of low-grade textiles at home and abroad. But in the absence of Government intervention most firms would be unable or unwilling to scrap their obsolete plant and to embark on the installation of new equipment required for the production of high-graded textiles

with up to date methods. So the Government decided to depart from the ideological dogmatism of laissez-faire and to spend the taxpayer's money on a far-reaching reconstruction scheme. It resisted, however, the pressure in favour of Government compensation to redundant employees, which would have established a very dangerous precedent.

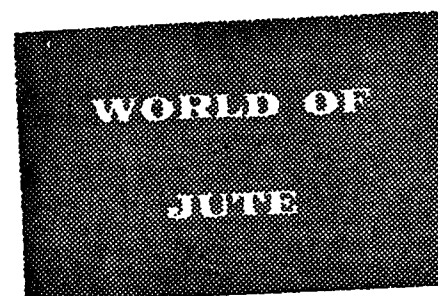
Much depends on the details of the scheme. But its underlying principle is undoubtedly sound. It breaks away from the diehard attitude that because Lancashire was able to build up its prosperity a hundred years ago when it enjoyed a monopolistic situation it is entitled to prosperous existence by continuing to produce the types of goods it produced a hundred years ago. Surely, it should take advantage of its long experience by producing the high-class goods which newly-established industries are as yet unable to produce.

Hitherto the Lancashire textile situation has been one of the weak spots in Britain's post-war economy. Possibly the elimination of this weak spot will create a precedent with far-reaching effects. There are other inefficient industries which are kept in existence by the law of inertia and by the reluctance of vested interests to cut their losses. Britain's manpower is not used to its best advantage. This may not appear disastrous at a moment when the economy is not fully employed. But the chances are that before very long there will be once more acute scarcity of labour. In such a situation it is a dead loss to the national economy if a large proportion of labour is wastefully employed for the sake of maintaining industries which in the changed situation have lost their raison d'être in their present form.

Possibly the example of Lancashire may inspire other out of date industries to remedy their defects. More likely, the Government will be expected to take a hand and to secure reconstruction scheme by providing guidance and subsidies. The Lancashire precedent is likely to cost the British taxpayer many millions of pounds. But the price will be well worth paying if it should lead to a thorough-going modernisation of British industries and of consumption. The increased national income earned as a result of producing higher grade goods would make it easy to pay the additional taxes arising from the industrial subsidies.

From the point of view of under-developed countries the Lancashire scheme may mean that Britain will henceforth concentrate on high quality textiles, so that the marketing of cheaper grades will be easier. To the extent to which the re-equipped textile works will continue to produce low-grade textiles, the change will mean that the more highly mechanised firms will be able to offset the advantages of cheaper manpower. This may force the under-developed countries to speed up their mechanisation, in order to combine the advantages of up to date methods with those of cheap labour.

May 9, 1959



Comfortable Raw Jute Supply Position

CONDITIONS in the Raw Jute market have been ruling quiet during the past few weeks with only small business done. Although sellers are reported to be closing down their agencies and offering what remained at reduced rates, mills do not show much interest. This is mainly due to the fact that, apart from sufficient stocks held by them, the mills are afraid to augment their stocks in view of the increasing number of godown fires since the beginning of the year.

Again, crop reports from the various jute-growing areas indicate that sowings are completed in most of the midland areas and plants, despite the lack of more rain, have been progressing well with Assam and Northern Bengal leading the way.

At this stage, it will be of interest to study the supply position. The current jute season is expected to end with a large carry-forward of over 25 lakh bales as compared with 18 lakh bales. According to official forecasts, jute and mesta crops, during the current season are placed at 51.8 lakh bales and 15.8 lakh bales against 40.5 lakh bales and 12.9 lakh bales respectively in the 1957-58 season. Imports from Pakistan are placed around 300,000 bales against 695,000 bales. Thus, the total available supply, in the current season, comes to 88.6 lakh bales against 79.10 lakh bales in the previous season.

Consumption of raw jute by the mills, which was 62.20 lakh bales in the 1957-58 season, is likely to show some decline as a result of the sealing of looms and change-over from sacking to hessian production. Little change is expected in the ex-factory consumption of 2 lakh bales.

Exports of raw jute have been allowed; but actual shipments are likely to be negligible. In this connection, market circles are apprehensive about the competitive nature of prices which the fibre will be exported. For, it is said that the procedure followed by the STC is rather cumbersome. First, the fibre is bought by the Corporation, which permits balers to export the fibre on its behalf. The balers must purchase the jute for export from the Corporation at rates higher than the market prices and, in addition, balers are required to pay a commission to the STC. Added to these, there is the export duty, which is Rs 3 per maund.

Here, the trade points out that raw jute output is increasing and

that, in the forthcoming season, it is even estimated to be higher than the last season's bumper crop. As such, it is essential for the country to expand fibre exports and abolish the present limitations in this regard.

The Bengal Jute Balers' Association has urged the Government of India to immediately lift the export duty on raw jute and keep the export market open for normal trade channels. The Association states that the Government can really help boost up prices and save the growers only by such measures. The Association adds that the continuance of this export duty of Rs 15 per bale is not conducive to the improvement of the home market and claims that the STC's share of purchases is insignificant, totalling only about 60,000 maunds as against available surplus of 40 lakh maunds.

It is true that the purchase of fibre from the market by the STC at prices higher than those ruling acted as a support. But, since most jute had left the cultivators before the export scheme was announced, the benefit, if any, of higher prices will not go to the cultivators. Under the circumstances, there is no point whatsoever for the STC to purchase for export in preference to direct course. Meanwhile, Assam Bottoms are nominally quoted at Rs 20.25 per maund for May/June delivery.

JUTE GOODS:

Conditions in the Jute Goods market have continued to remain dull. Except for small business done in Cornsacks with Australia in the forward position, enquiry from other overseas remained poor. The news of the Government of India having invited tenders for the supply of 31,000 bales of B. Twills—1,000 bales to be delivered on the 15th May; 19,000 bales within the end of May and balance of 11,000 bales within the end of June—had only a temporary effect on market sentiment.

Even the USA, the main consumer of burlap, has not shown any interest yet and seems to be withholding purchases to bargain on the issue of prices. Thus, whatever business was transacted, is mainly of a speculative character. The force of Pakistani competition has already been directed to Burma and Australia which were once assured markets for Indian jute goods. This is really something for the Indian mills to think seriously about.

Following were the price trends:

	April 30th Rs.	May 4th Rs.	May 6th Rs.
Hessian:			
40" x 10 Ozs.			
Ready	40.10	39.90	39.70
July-Sept.	39.30	39.30	39.20
Oct.-Dec.	38.75	38.75	38.65
40" x 8 Ozs.	32.05	32.10	32.00
40" x 7 1/2 Ozs.	30.00	30.00	29.85
Sackings:			
B. Twills:			
Ready	92.00	94.00	93.60
July-Sept.	93.80	94.05	94.10
Oct.-Dec.	93.25	94.25	93.60
By Cees (Green)	93.50	94.00	94.00
Cornsacks	95.00	95.75	95.00
Cubans	112.00	112.60	112.50
A. Twills	105.00	105.25	104.75
L. Twills	109.25	108.75	108.25
D. W. Flours	108.00	105.50	105.50
Sugar Twills			



Firmer Prices in Mincing Lane

DESPITE the large quantity of Tea still catalogued each week at the Mincing Lane auctions, the general rate of demand shows no sign of abatement. Prices have continued to appreciate, especially for the good liquoring types, which are quoting 3d to 6d per pound dearer. The best of the clean plain teas are also wanted.

Tea stocks have continued to decline and teas afloat to the UK are still only about the half the quantity of a year ago. Stocks, as on the 24th April, totalled only 154.16 million pounds against 157.06 million pounds in the previous week. Deliveries totalled 11.95 million pounds and landings 9.05 million pounds.

Total afloat, on the 24th April, was 14.01 million pounds including 5.33 million pounds from Calcutta; nil from Chittagong; 2.02 million pounds from Cochin; 3.87 million pounds from Ceylon and 2.79 million pounds from other Ports. The average price realised at the auction was as much as 56.03d per pound as compared with only 54.31d in the previous week and 61.32d a year ago.

In general, the UK continues to buy more tea from the non-export duty countries and this is borne out by the statistics given by the President of the Indian Tea Planters' Association. He says that the non-export countries have no labour welfare laws and that African countries, for instance, can sell their tea at about 15h per pound less than India on the London market.

In the Internal Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings consisted of 22,106 packages of Dusts for which there was a good and general demand. Black-leafed orthodox types were sold at firm to slightly easier rates and were sometimes upto 4 nP per pound easier. The smaller kinds in this category, however, met with better demand and often sold at firm to dearer rates. Legg-cut teas were rather irregular and often showed a slightly easier tendency. The very few Darjeelings, on offer, were sold at dearer rates.

Medium CTC teas were irregular and generally easier, although some of the poorest descriptions were sold at firm to dearer rates. Good Mediums and the best liquoring CTCs were upto 10 nP easier. Following rates were quoted:—Medium Doars Dust Rs 1.74 to Rs 1.78; Medium Assam Grainy Dust Rs 1.70 to Rs 1.74; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 2.05 to Rs 2.25 and Best CTC Assam Dust Rs 2.65 to Rs 3.05 (nominal). Also 419 pack-

ages of Leaf grades were offered for internal consumption. There was a good general demand and these were sold at dearer rates.

In the Export Quota section, no business was done in Special Export Quota and there were sellers at 1 1/4 nP per pound. In shipping non-transferable licence, business was reported done at 1 nP.

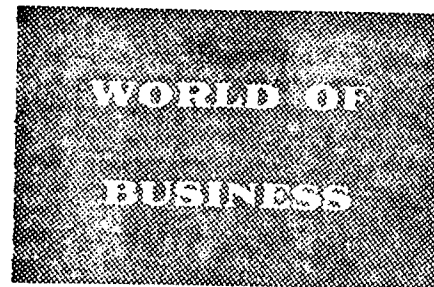
In the Colombo market, there was less active demand and buying was more selective. Low-grown varieties advanced by 1d per pound and occasionally more, while the better liquoring Dimbula and Dikoya teas were well computed for without much change in price. But some of the lighter thinner liquoring invoices were irregularly lower and the less attractive teas from the Uva side of the island were irregular and sometimes easier. Broken Orange Pekoe Fannings met with less competition. Offerings amounted to 14,322 packages.

In the Cochin market, a quantity of 650,000 pounds of Leaf tea was offered for export. Quality from all districts showed a further seasonal decline. Against a strong general demand, low medium and medium Broken were sold well at steady rates; but similar Fannings were fully firm to dearer. The demand for good medium teas was good and these were sold at firm rates and were occasionally dearer. However, best liquoring high-grown were sold at easier rates following the drop in quality.

A few lines of CTC teas, on offer, were well supported and sold at higher rates than last time. Whole Leaf grades met with fair enquiry at about last rates. Low Medium was quoted at Rs 1.70 to Rs 1.80; Medium at Rs 1.80 to Rs 2.10; Good Medium at Rs 2.35 to Rs 2.90 and Quality at Rs 2.45 to Rs 4.02.

Pakistan has raised the excise duty on tea from two annas a pound to six annas and this has been effective from the 29th April; but this increase will not affect the present retail price of tea. Moreover, the Pakistani Government have decided to fix a minimum export quota of 20 million pounds of tea for 1959-60. In this connection, it may be added that the average annual production of tea in Pakistan is 53 million pounds. During 1951 to 1957, export of tea averaged 15.5 million pounds. But, in 1957-58, exports dropped to 7.2 million pounds. During the current year exports have not exceeded 11.4 million pounds although the production is slightly higher than in the previous year. There are indications that, if necessary, the Pakistani Government will restrict domestic consumption of tea to boost export.

In London auction held this week, there was less active demand for Ceylon tea offerings and buying was more selective. Among the 4,836 packages of South-Indian growths, improved quality tea was sold well at fully steady to dearer rates. But, there was less demand for the plainer light liquoring sorts and prices were often lower, particularly towards the close of the sale.



Alkathene

INAUGURATING India's first polythene plant built by Alkali and Chemical Corporation of India Limited, with the assistance of the parent Company, Mr Morarji Desai described it as of "public interest and importance". No one who has followed the trend of modern industrial processes can miss the importance of the occasion for the economic development of the country. For, as Mr J. M. Lall, Chairman of the Company, observed in his welcome address, as the first largescale unit manufacturing bulk plastic from basic materials, it marks the "coming of age" of the plastics industry. Though the industry in India is of recent origin, it has grown to such an extent as to feel the sharp pinch of foreign exchange shortage. To the resolution of these difficulties, the new plant will make a significant contribution. Built at a cost of Rs 4 crores and with an annual capacity of 3,500 tons of Alkathene (the ICI brand of polythene), it is expected to save the country Rs 1.5 crores of foreign exchange every year.

Mr Lall who traced the fascinating development of the plastics described it as one of the success stories of modern technology. This moreover is a story in which Britain in general, and the I.C.I. in particular, have played an outstanding role. The contribution of the I.C.I. to the repertoire of plastic materials covers a very wide range, including phenol formaldehyde and related plastics, p.v.c., perspex and polythene. The last is a versatile plastic with a unique combination of properties, and a wide range of applications for industrial and domestic purposes. It is tough, chemically inert, flexible at low temperatures, resistant to water and water vapour and possesses excellent electrical insulation qualities. It is used to the greatest extent in the form of film, which is cheap, hygienic packaging material for many types of goods, from foodstuff to fertilizers, as well as for water-proofing buildings. Other articles made of polythene range from cable insulation and unbreakable industrial carboys, to water bottles, buckets bowls and toys. Polythene pipe is finding increasing application in domestic and industrial plumbing installations.

Of particular interest and importance to India is the fact that the raw material used for the manufacture of polythene at this plant is ethyl alcohol, a byproduct of the sugar industry. Most of the other plants throughout the world use ethylene gas. The only other ICI plant working on alcohol is in Australia and their experience was

freely available for the Indian plant. A team of Indian chemists and engineers were trained in the Australian plant, while another team specialised on the high pressure reaction in England.

The manufacture of polythene is one of the most difficult and exacting chemical processes in which very high pressures are required. The untamed polythene reaction, said Mr Lall, would be just about as explosive as cordite. Mr F. Stedman, Joint Managing Director of the I.C.I. Alkali Division—it may be mentioned in this context that polythene was discovered in the laboratories of the Alkali Division 25 years ago—who participated in the function as representative of the ICI in the United Kingdom, paid a well deserved tribute to the skill and workmanship of the local craftsmen who have assembled and operated the plant with so little trouble. Messrs Simon Carves, who were the main contractors for the job, have again shown their competence for difficult and intricate tasks of industrial construction.

Mr Stedman described the decision to establish a plant in India, which was taken three years ago, as "a great act of faith" which however has been justified by subsequent developments. At that time the consumption of polythene in India was less than 1000 tons per year, which was not sufficient to justify building of a plant. But consumption of polythene has grown rapidly and reached 2000 tons last year. It is estimated that by 1961, the demand will reach 6000 to 7000 tons, and there is scope, therefore, for initiating further schemes of manufacture, based on the experience gained in the plant that has been already set up.

Mr Lall has emphasised the importance of maintaining the tempo of industrial development which depends on the rate of investment. Investment of the order required will call for a large volume of resources both internal and external. As far as the Rishra plant is concerned, the ACCI has invested about Rs 4 crores, while the technical knowledge and the foreign exchange have been provided by the ICI, England. Referring to the need to encourage capital formation in the country, in order to sustain industrial development in the future, Mr Lall has underlined the need for the elimination of inequities in fiscal legislation and expressed the hope that the trend indicated in this year's budget will continue. He has referred in particular to the need to lighten the burden of taxes on inter-corporate investment.

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Indian Aluminium

The aluminium industry in India, last January, took a big step forward towards self-sufficiency in the production of this versatile metal which is finding increasing application in industry and in the

manufacture of a wide range of consumer goods. The metal, which till recent years was regarded as suitable only for cheap domestic utensils, has already entered the electrical, structural, transport, building and other industries. Aluminium conductors are now extensively used in transmission of electric power. Aluminium is also being increasingly used in packaging and in the manufacture of containers. Already in India aluminium accounts for the bulk of the output of non-ferrous metals. In view of the country's inadequate resources of other non-ferrous metals like copper, zinc, tin, lead etc, aluminium is destined to be the metal of preference in India and its manufacture should be developed so that it can economically replace other non-ferrous metals. That means not only a substantial increase of production, but also availability of cheap electric power without which such increase in production would not be economically feasible. A survey recently conducted by World Bank Experts in Mexico, on the cost structure of different industries, showed that Aluminium is one of the very few industries in which cost of power forms a substantial element of the cost of the product. The growth of the industry has therefore to follow largely the implementation of the multipurpose projects. One of the first and most gratifying results of the completion of the Hirakud project was the starting of the Indian Aluminium Company's 10,000-ton smelter at Hirakud, last January, bringing the total production of this metal in the country to 17,500 tons.

The very satisfactory progress of the new plant at Hirakud and the arrangements regarding personnel, power and funds for further expansion of output have been reviewed in the Chairman's speech of Mr K. C. Mahindra at the annual meeting of the Indian Aluminium Company Ltd, held in Calcutta on April 27, 1959. Though production was started only in January, the full rated capacity was reached in the very next month. The public will share with Mr Mahindra the great satisfaction that this Rs 5 crore plant was built largely by the Company's Indian technicians, and that all the smelter pots have functioned efficiently and without interruption since the start-up.

The Company is already a significant producer of the metal with an annual output of 16,000 tons. But it does not propose to rest on its laurels. With the completion of the Hirakud smelter, Indian Aluminium has entered the second stage of expansion. This will include stepping up of production at Hirakud to 20,000 tons per year, the development of the Mura alumina plant so that it could meet the demands of both the Hirakud and Alupuram smelters, and the provision of the requisite fabrication facilities. Mr Mahindra has hinted that the availability of the considerable funds from internal and external resources that will be necessary to finance the project will be largely influenced by the policies of the Government.

Indian Finance

Hurricane Lanterns

Manufacture of hurricane lanterns is one of the light engineering industries which has made very rapid progress in reaching the targets set for it. In fact the very rapid rate of progress has led to a temporary set-back at a time when the shortage of materials has obliged the industry to curtail its output.

In estimating the demand for lanterns in 1961, the Planning Commission has taken into consideration the effect of the extension of rural electrification schemes on the demand for lanterns. But Mr Hruska, President of the Lantern Manufacturers' Association, does not agree that extension of electrification will necessarily lead to a shrinkage in the total demand for lanterns in the country. In his presidential address to the Fourth Annual meeting of the Association, he has observed that, with the gradual improvement in the standard of living of the masses, the demand for lanterns is likely to increase further. Electrification, even if completed within the next five years, will not provide pukka houses in villages throughout the country and use of lanterns will continue for many years to come. Besides, hurricane lanterns are useful for many outdoor jobs.

The industry now is not only in a position to meet the entire requirements of the country, but it also has a sizable surplus for export. In spite of sharp increase by nearly 30 per cent, it has been able to reduce prices by 32 per cent. This is indeed a very creditable achievement which shows that the industry is following a far-sighted policy in building up its markets in India and abroad. But it will also be necessary, as Mr Hruska suggested, to stop the trend to unhealthy competition among the manufacturing units, and to seek to stabilise the markets by diversifying the products, as for instance, by taking up the manufacture of other types of lanterns required by Railways, Municipalities etc.

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Mr John Exter

A press release from the First National City Bank of New York, announcing the appointment of Mr John Exter, of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, as Vice President, states that Mr Exter would join the Bank on May 1, 1959. The acceptance by Mr Exter, of the new assignment with the First National City Bank of New York, follows a period of active association in varied capacities with Banking institutions in several parts of the world. A graduate of the College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio, Mr Exter served as an Economist on the staff of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System, and then, he helped to organise the Central Bank of Ceylon being its first Governor from 1950 to 1953. In the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development which he subsequently joined, Mr Exter was Chief of Division, Department of Operations-Asia and Middle East.

May 9, 1959



US Notes

WHAT is being called America's "Fourth Seacost" opened to commercial shipping Saturday as a flotilla of Cargo vessels steamed up the St Lawrence river headed for the great lakes and inland American and Canadian ports in the Middle West.

Thus, the dream of a century is realized. The St Lawrence seaway, built jointly by the United States and Canada at great cost, finally becomes a new water route linking the markets of the world directly with the American heartland.

It is truly an ambitious project that has now reached fruition. The 27-foot (8.2 meter) navigation depth from the Canadian city of Montreal westward to Lake Erie, one of the five great lakes, has cost nearly \$500 million, of which Canada has put up about \$340 million. Channels have been widened and deepened, new canals cut, the number of locks reduced.

In three more years, 27-foot navigation will extend even further westward to the very head of the lakes. In the US, engineering work has been in progress for more than a year of this \$141 million task of deepening the up-lake channels.

Now that the seaway is a reality, it is being greeted with an understandable mixture of emotions. In cities along the lakes and among some western railroads, there is obvious jubilation, as they foresee a great expansion of their commerce with the rest of the world and a consequent boost to their economic growth.

But reaction is far more restrained in such Atlantic and Gulf Port cities as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New Orleans. And among some eastern railroads, three groups waged a long and at times bitter battle against the seaway, seeing in it a disruption of established trading patterns and a possible threat to their preeminence in the field of foreign commerce.

Among the factors that in the end helped to overcome resistance to the seaway, two are considered outstanding. For one thing, New York state and the Canadian province of Ontario have built a \$650 million power project providing needed facilities that otherwise would have had to be built by the seaway agencies, probably at the cost of much higher vessel tools.

For another, large and rich deposits of iron ore have been uncovered in recent years in the Canadian provinces of Quebec and Labrador. This ore is in great demand among the busy steel mills of the US which now can obtain it through the seaway.

With the seaway open, attention turns to the changes it may bring. That there will be big changes is a matter of general agreement. But even now, with the first ships plying the St Lawrence and the great lakes, exactly what these changes will amount to is still far from clear.

Estimates on how heavy the seaway traffic will be, for instance, still vary widely. The old 14-foot (4.3 meter) St Lawrence canals carried 13 million short (11.9 metric) tons in comparatively small ships last year. Now the seaway can accommodate general and bulk Cargo carries with capacities of five to ten times that of the smaller vessels.

The St Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation—the US agency for seaway affairs—now predicts that 1959 traffic will total 25 million short (22.8 million metric) tons, but critics say this is too high. There also is some skepticism about the 1968 projection of 50 million short (45.5 million metric) tons for the seaway.

Nor is it at all certain to what extent the various major lake ports—of which there are more than 50 on the US side alone—will share in the seaway business. All ship operators, obviously, will not find it worthwhile to stop at every port. In addition, some ports, despite efforts to expand their facilities, still are not ready to handle the new trade. At any rate, new routing patterns will have to be established.

It appears likely that at least five major US cities—Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Cleveland and Toledo—stand to gain substantially. These five already accounted for about 80 per cent of the lake ports' overseas trade and seem certain to remain ports of call of most shipping lines.

Actually, of course, these and other US lake ports are no strangers to handling large tonnages. For years they have been involved in shipping such products as grains, ores, limestone, coal and automobiles up and down the great lake.

But it is the direct overseas trade that will be new. And regardless of the accuracy of the forecasts, there is no doubt that millions of tons of cargo going to and coming from all parts of the world will be involved, compared with today's annual total of 800,000 short (728,000 metric) tons for US and Canadian ports combined.

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Britain

A spokesman for Rolls-Royce (quoted in an agency message from New York) said on April 13 that his firm had sold all seven cars on its stand at the New York International Motor Show, including one costing more than \$23,000 (£8,200). The show ended on April 12.

Rolls-Royce made what was probably the quickest sale in the show, selling a Silver Cloud model half-an-hour after the doors were opened on April 4.

The British Ford company sold 46 cars, costing a total of some \$83,000. This, however, was not the total of the sales, for several Ford dealers attended the show and made sales not immediately recorded at the stand. A representative of British Ford said: "There was certainly more interest this year than ever before, and the Zephyr was one of the models that proved to be very popular."

Mr. George Jessop, vice-president of J. F. Inskip & Co.—distributors for Rolls-Royce throughout the United States, for the British Motor Corp. in parts of the United States, and for Aston Martins in the eastern half of the country—said that for his United Kingdom clients the show was "enormously successful, the most successful ever held here." His firm sold about \$500,000 worth of cars, taking into account all its distributorships.

Mr Brian Rootes, managing director of Rootes Motors, says: "The sales of Rootes cars, already at an all-time high, have been further accelerated by the New York International Motor Show. We have \$5,473,000 in orders for our two new cars, the Singer Gazelle and the Humber Snipe, which were introduced to America less than 10 days ago. The total orders for all our cars, now outstanding for delivery through the month of June, amount to a record-breaking \$25,189,000. The first-quarter sales of \$16,650,000 were almost double those for the same period last year."

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A new capital investment programme for the expansion of technical education in Britain, planned to cost £54,000,000 in the three years from 1961, was announced in London on April 15. This expansion is expected to increase the turn-out of advanced students in science and technology to 17,000 a year by 1970.

The new programme will increase total capital investment on education within the next few years to about £150,000,000 a year.

In a circular to local education authorities, the Minister of Education, Mr Geoffrey Lloyd, explains that to maintain the momentum of advance in technical education a £15,000,000 building programme will be approved for 1961-62, and programmes for the two following years will be set provisionally at the same figure. This £45,000,000 programme is expected to involve a consequential expenditure of £9,000,000 on equipment.

The announcement says the £70,000,000 building programme for the five-year period (up to 1961) covered by the 1956 White Paper is progressing steadily. Building projects under this plan for new colleges or major extensions now number 359, and last year the value of work started amounted to £15,000,000.

The three-year programme provides for increases in the turnout of advanced students in science and technology beyond the 15,000 a year which the plans announced in the White Paper were designed to make possible. It will also expand educational provision for

technicians and craftsmen to match the training opportunities which it is the industry's task to provide for the growing number of young people who will be available for employment. Finally, it will provide for improved facilities in colleges.

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British nuclear power reactors could, in future, help raise living standards throughout the world. This forecast is made in a review of the prospects for the industry published in London by Political and Economic Planning, an organization which concerns itself with studies of modern problems.

The review says that it is clear there is, or will be, an overseas market for reactors. At the moment the market will be for relatively large reactors developing over 100MW of electricity. But there is a potential market for small reactors similar to that for modestly powered gas-turbine and Diesel-powered generating sets.

"A small reactor," the review points out, "has the advantage that it can be sited where the power is needed, and its fuel requirements are small, thus doing away with transmission lines and high fuel transport costs. If cheap, it could transform areas which are now undeveloped or unexploited, and help to raise the standard of living of millions of people throughout the world who are now forced to do with little or no power and to rely on inefficient fuel burning, on human labour or on animals."

To feed the reactor, the United Kingdom has adopted a fuel supply service. Fuel could be sent, for example, from Britain to Italy, and when it had been used, shipped back to the United Kingdom and re-processed.

The review adds that in industrial countries, particularly in Europe, atomic power is the best answer to the long-term problem. "Expansion is running ahead of fuel supplies, and fuel will be more expensive as time goes on, so that nuclear power costs will be more and more competitive."

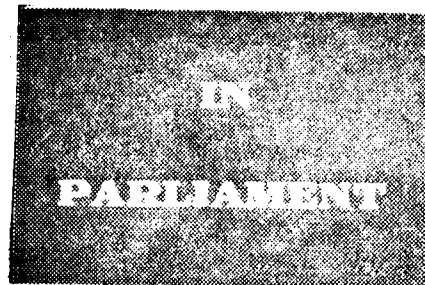
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Wales has been going through the greatest economic transformation that any area of Britain has undergone since the Industrial Revolution, said the Lord Chancellor, Viscount Kilmuir, speaking in Cardiff, Wales, on April 11.

In the process, he said, "Wales has reached a state of overall prosperity she has not known for half-a-century. Firstly, there are great technological changes. The coal industry is being steadily reorganized at a cost of millions of pounds. New, modern collieries are replacing old, uneconomic pits."

"The other staple industry of Wales—iron and steel—has undergone even more startling transformations. Wales now boasts of the biggest blast furnace and the most modern steelworks in Europe, and the most progressive tinplate industry in the world."

"Power in the form of gas and electricity has also undergone great transformation. In addition, petroleum and—soon—nuclear power are established industries in Wales."



Import Licences for Steel Wire

The Government of India granted import licences for steel wire to 519 parties during 1958-59. This was stated by Shri G. P. Sinha, Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, in a written reply to a question by Shri Daljit Singh in the Lok Sabha on April 16. Shri Singh added that indigenously produced steel wire was distributed for small scale industries against quotas placed at the disposal of the Development Commissioner, Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

For imported steel wire licences were issued on the recommendations of the sponsoring authorities, which in the case of small scale industries, are the State Governments.

Industrial scrap which also contained some wire as wire shorts, etc., was distributed *ad hoc* by the Iron and Steel Controller on the recommendations of the concerned sponsoring authorities.

Steel Allocation for small Scale Industries

In a written reply to a question by Shri S. M. Banerjee in the Lok Sabha on April 18, the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, said that the steel allocation to States for small-scale industries had been increased to 5,250 tons in April-June 1959 from 2,750 tons in January-March 1959.

Production of Special Steels in India

The production of special steels in 1958-59 amounted to 3,300 tons against about 2,000 tons in the previous year.

This was stated by Sardar Swamin Singh, Minister for Steel, Mines and Fuel, in a written reply to a question by Shri Pangarkar in the Lok Sabha today.

The Minister added that it was proposed to put up in the public sector a special steels plant for the manufacture of the higher grades of special steels. A few electric furnaces had also been licensed to be put up for the manufacture of the lower grades of special steels.

Hindustan Machine Tools Factory

In a written reply to a question by Shri Tangamani and Shri S. M. Banerjee in the Lok Sabha today, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, Minister for Commerce and Industry stated that the production of lathes of the batignolles type at the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, Ban-

galore, was expected to commence from June 1959.

The Minister added that the price of the smallest size lathe of this type would be Rs 13,250 as compared with 29,250—the price of the smallest size of the lathe of the oerlikon type now being manufactured in the Hindustan Machine Tools Factory.

Manufacture of Electric Metres

An industrial licence has been granted to a New Delhi firm for the manufacture of 60,000 single phase watt hour metres per annum in collaboration with meter factory 'Ganz', Budapest. This information was given by the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, in a written reply to a question by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta and three other Members in the Lok Sabha on April 22.

The Minister said that the factory was proposed to be established by August 1960, either at Faridabad or at Chandigarh. The collaboration agreement concluded by the first was for ten years on payment of royalty.

Manufacture of Photographic Materials

Replying to a question in the Lok Sabha on April 18, by Shri D. C. Sharma and Shri Pangarkar, on the progress of the manufacture of photographic materials, the Minister for Industry, Shri Manubhai Shah, stated that revised proposals had recently been received from the trade representation of the German Democratic Republic in regard to the proposed plant for the manufacture of cinematographic and x-ray films.

According to these proposals the project report would not commence till the end of 1961 and the delivery of equipment would begin only in 1964. This involved the postponement of the project for a much longer period. The Minister said that the Government of India had, therefore, decided to explore also the possibilities of technical collaboration from other established manufacturers elsewhere.

The Minister also stated that an Indian firm would be shortly going into production of box-cameras in collaboration with a West German firm. In the light of experience gained, manufacture of 35 mm film strip projectors would be taken up by them later.

Ferro-Manganese Plant

The licensed capacity of the ferro-manganese plant at Rayagada was 10—12,000 tons per annum.

This was stated by Shri G. P. Sinha, Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Steel, Mines and Fuel, in reply to a question by Shri Rameshwar Tantia in the Lok Sabha on April 14.

The firm was putting up the plant in two stages—the first stage had been completed and the first electric furnace with a capacity of 7,200 tons per annum had started production. The furnace for the second stage was

now under erection and when completed would increase the capacity to 12,000 tons per annum.

Plantation Labour Housing Scheme

Replying to a question by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta in the Lok Sabha on April 14, the Deputy Minister of Works, Housing and Supply, Shri Anil K. Chanda, said that the original allocation of Rs 2 crores for the plantation labour housing scheme was likely to be reduced to Rs 50 lakhs as a result of reappraisal of the Second Five-Year Plan. The State Governments implementing this scheme were able to draw Rs 3.60 lakhs only upto March 31, 1959, and were expected to draw Rs 12.50 lakhs during the current financial year for disbursement of loans to the planters.

The main reason for the shortfall had been the inability of the planters to give to the State Governments adequate security for the loans. Various suggestions were being examined in order to work out a satisfactory solution of the problem.

Production and Export of Cement

In a written reply to a question by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta in the Lok Sabha today the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, said that the foreign exchange earned by exports during 1958-59 was Rs 52.20 lakhs. The countries to which Indian cement was exported were Ceylon, South Vietnam, Pakistan, Persian Gulf ports, Cambodia, East Africa, Madagascar, Afghanistan and Aden.

The Minister said that the total output of cement during 1958-59 was 59,83,247 tons.

Specialised Training in Radio Engineering

In written reply to a question by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta about the nature of scheme proposed by All-India Radio Delhi for giving intensive specialised training in radio engineering to the recruits, Dr. B. V. Keskar, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, said in the Lok Sabha on April 14, that the scheme for giving specialised training in radio engineering to new recruits has been designed to cater for two distinct categories of personnel who are recruited. Shift Assistants who normally do not have training in radio engineering before joining All-India Radio are given instructions in the theory and practice of broadcast engineering for a period of six months. Direct recruits in the grades of Technical Assistants and Assistant Engineers who undergo a regular course in Radio Engineering as a part of their College training are to undergo an orientation course in order to make them familiar with the technical practices and standards in the Department. For this purpose an Engineering Staff Training School

Indian Finance

has been operating at Delhi with effect from May 1, 1958.

Progress so far made by Wage Boards for Industries

The Deputy Minister for Labour, Shri Abid Ali, reviewed in Lok Sabha on April 14, the progress so far made by the Wage Boards for Cotton Textiles, Sugar and Cement Industries.

He said the Cotton Textiles Wage Board had just concluded its hearing on the subject of wages of the lowest paid operatives. The Sugar Wage Board was hearing the parties at various centres. The Cement Wage Board had begun hearing from April 2, 1959.

He added that requests for grant of interim relief were received from workers in the sugar and cement industries and were forwarded to the respective Wage Boards. The Sugar Wage Board had already recommended interim relief to workers. The Cement Wage Board proposed to discuss the matter at its subsequent sittings.

Shri Abid Ali was replying to a question by Sarvashri Ram Krishan Gupta, R. C. Majhi, Subodh Hansda, Kesava, S. M. Banerjee, T. B. Vittal Rao and Tangamani.

Tobacco Cultivation in Orissa

The Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, confirmed in Lok Sabha today that the total acreage of land under tobacco cultivation in Orissa had decreased in the crop years 1957-58 and 1958-59.

He gave the following figures of arrears of excise duty on tobacco in the States since 1952-53:

Year	Amount of arrears (In Rupees)
1952-53	99,755
1953-54	1,05,929
1954-55	1,13,171
1955-56	84,643
1956-57	1,03,956
1957-58	1,27,327
1958-59	83,814

These details formed the written answer to a question by Shri Panigrahi. The Finance Minister who gave the answer replied in the negative to question whether the difficulties of tobacco cultivators in the States had been brought to the notice of Government.

Over 26,000 Craftsmen so far Trained

Under the Second Plan, 26,109 craftsmen have so far been trained under the craftsmen training programme. Of these, about 5,000 were trained in Uttar Pradesh and over 3,000 in West Bengal.

About 25,000 more craftsmen are likely to be trained during the remaining period of the Second Plan.

This was stated by the Union Deputy Minister for Labour, Shri Abid Ali, in a written reply to a question by Shri Ram Krishan Gupta in Lok Sabha today.

May 9, 1959

UNPOLITICAL citizens may find one fact about our current linguistic squabbles somewhat intriguing. It is Authority's apparently gratuitous assistance in keeping the controversies alive by periodical publication of reports on the subject by some commission or the other. In fairness to Government, it should be noted that these reports are the consequences of definite Constitutional directions. Article 344 of the Constitution has made it mandatory for the President to appoint a commission at the expiration of five years from the commencement of the Constitution and thereafter, at the expiration of ten years from such commencement. The commission is to make recommendations regarding, among other things, the "progressive use of the Hindi language for official purposes" and "restriction on the use of the English language for all or any of the official purposes". The same article provides that a parliamentary committee shall be appointed for the purpose of examining the recommendations of the commission and report thereon to the President, who will then "issue directions in accordance with the whole or any part of that report".

In pursuance of these provisions, the Kher Commission was appointed and it made its recommendations about two years ago. Its report brought to the boil a good deal of the simmering discontent over the whole question. Important and influential sections of the public in the non-Hindi areas came out with serious reservations about the wisdom of accepting the recommendations. The West Bengal Legislature passed a unanimous resolution specifically asking for an indefinite continuation of the present arrangements. And before passions roused by the Commission's report could cool off, the parliamentary committee has come out with recommendations to the President. This is bound to stir up once again the profound wells of unreason from which these controversies draw their principal sustenance. And before normalcy is achieved, the time will have come for a second commission, for 1960 is just round the corner, and thus a permanent machinery for keeping the controversial fires alive has been unwittingly devised by the Constitution itself.

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Apart from these, there are other consequences of these provisions that are unfortunate from the point of view of rational discussion. In the first place, the substantial provisions regarding the official language seem to exclude any examination of the validity of the assumptions behind them. I shall perhaps be told that this is neither more nor less than the immunity enjoyed by other provisions of the Constitution. One can understand universality and immutability being assigned to provisions relating to fundamental rights and directive principles, since they flow, to a greater or lesser extent, from certain categorical imperatives. (Ironically enough, these provisions have been amended from time to time). But empirical rather than a priori considerations ought to govern the choice of a suitable language of administration. And to tie one's hands in advance with constitutional ropes on an eminently practical matter is surely an unsatisfactory way to deal with it. That is why the labours of all the ad hoc bodies dealing with this question are of doubtful value. Their terms of reference, written into the Constitution, do not envisage the consideration of the unsuitability or unreadiness, at any particular point of time of Hindi for the duties as an official language. Thus every discussion of the subject has been hag-ridden by the Constitutional provisions. The spectre of evasions discreetly hidden behind tortuously expressed provisions is emerging into the open making everyone tie himself into argumentative knots.

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To those who have been watching with deep misgiving the painfully built sense of national cohesion continually giving way at the least whiff of sub-national impulses, this is not the least serious objection to the constitutional provisions. But there are others, to which Mr Frank Anthony has drawn attention in his closely argued minute of dissent. As will be seen from the provisions of the

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

Constitution summarised earlier, the recommendations of the committee are not subject to any modification by Parliament itself, since it reports directly to the President. In effect, about twenty men sitting in camera have become the final arbiters of this important question. And when these men are deeply divided in their counsel, the President cannot derive any evidence from them. And when it is further realised that such divides in opinion do not cut across the country but fall into a well-defined regional and linguistic pattern, the political dangers of decisions based on these recommendations will loom even larger.

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Many will recall the atmosphere of appeasement, on the one hand, and wheedling, on the other, in which these provisions were debated in the Constituent Assembly. Champions of Hindi had the psychological advantage of the fortuitous association in public mind of Hindi with the national struggle and made the most of it. Opponents of Hindi, in many cases embarrassed by their earlier stances, were nevertheless able to make their misgivings felt. That these misgivings were not imaginary was evident even at that time and time has only sharpened their points. Indeed, the ulterior psychological sources of the enthusiasm for Hindi could not have borne (and cannot bear now) too close a scrutiny as was revealed at that time by the absurd furore over the form of numerals and the status of Urdu. However, it was imagined that the solution lay in draftsmanship and mental reservations were neatly tucked away behind qualifications and provisos. Thus we had, as I showed last week, as the only official language a language that could not be employed at all, except for particular purposes by special order of the President. The normal business is to be conducted in a language that is carefully not designated as the official language. It is easy to see how this involved arrange-

ment achieves at least for the moment the seemingly impossible feat of at once meeting half way objections coming from opposite directions. But such lordly defiance of the laws of dynamics brings in its wake its inevitable embarrassments. The consequence of trying to be in two places at the same time is that you are neither here nor there and are merely running round in circles.

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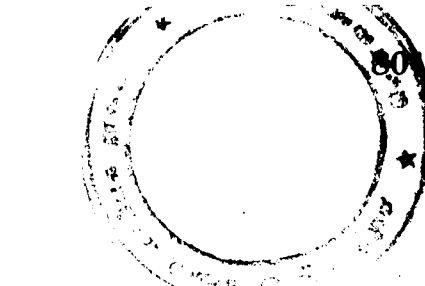
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ment achieves at least for the moment the seemingly impossible feat of at once meeting half way objections coming from opposite directions. But such lordly defiance of the laws of dynamics brings in its wake its inevitable embarrassments. The consequence of trying to be in two places at the same time is that you are neither here nor there and are merely running round in circles.

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The time has therefore come to cut ourselves free from the constitutional meshes. Otherwise, we shall be faced with the logical absurdity that vitiates the report of the parliamentary committee. The report in its entirety is an eloquent argument against any attempt at tinkering with the status quo. And yet it recommends the status of the principal official language to Hindi, which means, if words have any meaning, that the major portion of the work of the Union should be done in that language from 1965. Having said this, it yet refuses to specify the purposes for which such use should be made, nor does it commit itself to a firm time table. And it has gone on record in a number of places as not satisfied with the pace of the minimum preliminary work involved to make possible an eventual switchover.

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Supposing one were to ignore the specific recommendation of the Committee and examine the factual position recorded and the committee's views on what requires to be done before a change can be effected. Several things will at once forcibly impress an impartial

person. Firstly, the utter unreadiness of Hindi for its contemplated duties from 1965. Secondly, the recommended change will run counter to a number of national policies devised in other contexts. And, thirdly, the distortion of priorities of national tasks involved in bringing about, willy nilly, these changes is simply scandalous. Fourthly, a precipitous fall in standards of performance will be inevitable in the use of tools, admittedly imperfect, and the use of which will have to be painfully learnt by people who are in many cases too old to learn. I shall deal with some of these in the following paragraphs.

About the unreadiness of Hindi for its tasks, there is abundant evidence throughout the report. Apart from this, the report evades some crucial issues in this connection. The commission that preceded the committee had made

some recommendations about the language for purposes of law making in Parliament and State legislatures. The committee feels that these are beyond the terms of reference of the commission and therefore should be left out of consideration. Now, this may show a very proper sense of one's limitation, but it seems odd that the language of the courts should be considered at length, while the language of parliament should be virtuously left out of consideration. Law making precedes interpretation of law and it seems queer that nothing should be said about the language to be used by law makers. There are other anomalies. It is recommended that until 1965 or until English is replaced, legislation is to be in English with authorised translations being provided. It would appear from this recommendation that law-making is apparently not comprehended as a 'principal task' of the Union, since replacement of English for the purpose of law making is left

indefinitely even after 1965. Surely, it is an odd evaluation of the relative importance of the duties of the Union that places parliamentary activities below those of the executive and judiciary. I can only hope that some self important member of parliament does not spot this and argue contempt of Parliament in this implied order of importance!

The reason for this evasion is obvious. Members of Parliament, unlike employees of Government, cannot be coerced into learning Hindi within a specified time. And so the whole question is left vague and indefinite. In practice, we may well have a gilbertian situation in which law is made in one language and administered and interpreted in other languages!

It is readily agreed by every one that linguistic loyalties are perhaps the most potent danger to a sense of Indian nationality. The reorganisation of State boundaries has demonstrated forcibly this danger. It is sheer folly to provide this irrational exclusiveness with grievances to feed on. In its most immediate and palpable form, the question of official language is a bread and butter problem. However much you may try to provide balancing disadvantages, the initial disadvantage is something that can form the basis for a real or imagined grievance. Mr Frank Anthony has detailed with great cogency the complications arising from these consequences of the recommendations.

But the most intimidating thing about the recommendations is the appalling diversion of national energy involved in the preparations for the switchover. The only persons likely to benefit immediately are the translators who are to be employed to translate every conceivable thing. It is doubtful whether we have men in sufficient number with the necessary technical and linguistic equipment to undertake the task. Assuming that we have, has the committee reckoned the cost in money and man hours of this sterile endeavour that will not add one jot to national wealth? The whole project chills you like the bureaucratic nightmares described with cruel precision by Kafka. Thousands of industrious ants burrowing into old enactments and official codes and producing at the end of all the same enactments and codes in a different language. It seems to me an unforgivable disloyalty to our essential tasks to indulge in this orgy of translation at a time when more important national tasks do not get the attention they deserve. Not a day passes without some one exhorting us to follow the Chinese example of producing pig iron in the backyard! And yet a parliamentary committee seriously suggests a formidable

Indian Finance

machinery for a task that is perhaps the aptest example of unproductive labour and which, in any case, is a duplication. I shall be told that the Chinese do not have a language problem. That is precisely the point. I would recommend one exercise in imagination to my fellow countrymen. Fancy for a moment the consequences of all of us agreeing to forget the language problem and getting on with the real job. This simple projection into a possible future can give, as no exhortation can, an idea of the appalling expense of spirit in the current linguistic squabbles.

An all too brief a visit—how I wish it could have been longer—to Bombay last week gave me the splendid opportunity of meeting Mr Gaganvihari Lal Mehta, ensconced in a comfortable chair, in a comfortable room. It is some time since I met him, and it is a good deal longer since we both could find a few minutes in which we might share our thoughts. I might here add, parenthetically, that I had hoped, when his distinguished tour of office as Ambassador in Washington had drawn to its close, that his unique faculties would be pressed into service in behalf of Government. But then, he has chosen, it would appear, to keep a tenuous relationship with Government. And he sees purpose, not to speak of national interest, in directing the activities of the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation. A little consideration will show that Mr Mehta has been indisputably right. After all, the emphasis of the Third Plan has necessarily to be on small and medium industries, and if a small and medium industry is to grow and flourish, thrive and prosper, it is the private sector which has to work out its fortunes. So it is, I suppose, that we have Mr Mehta as ICIC Chairman. I was once worried that the ICIC was not fully extending itself in the assistance, and the varieties of assistance that it could proffer. But Mr Mehta has been most reassuring in this respect. The line of credit obtained from the World Bank has been fully committed, and with Mr Mehta's intimate knowledge of America, we need be in little doubt about his ability to get further credit for the development of the private sector projects. I also understand that, as far as rupee resources are concerned, there is a tacit arrangement that ICIC will not starve of funds. But where Mr Mehta is somewhat concerned is about the reluctance of small and medium industry to put up projects for ICIC to consider. I suppose that not a sufficient number, by a long chalk, of our small and medium businessmen know about the ICIC. If this is so, for the next few years, Mr Mehta's work is cut out for him—in inviting and ensuring that small industry will develop in this country.

EAVESDROPPER

May 9, 1959

GATEWAY GOSSIP

THE price gyrations on Dalal Street are the talk of the town. Everybody wants to get into the act; everybody wants to buy Tata Ordinaries. A buying spree is on, and some friends tell me that they expect the scrip to touch, before long, the Rs 225 mark—cum rights and dividend, that is. The phenomenon that currently holds the Gateway city stage is, of course, speculative fever; and you could, if you wanted, coin a grand-sounding word for it. But, in its essentials, and shorn of all verbosity, all that we have is a steep upward climb in share prices, more particularly in Tata Ordinaries, directly as a result of the machinations of the speculative fraternity. Where it will stop, none dare with impunity predict.

Knowledgeable circles are not at all happy. They point out that the Tata management have had nothing to say about the inspired guessing game that is going on about the anticipated rights issue. It needs hardly to be said that, for their part, those that control the destiny of Tata shareholders—as distinct from those who influence the fortunes of the Tata ordinary share quotations—will try their best to ensure that the terms of the proposed new issue will be attractive to the investor. But it need not follow that what is best for the investor is also best for the company. Indeed, the opposite may be true: it is in the anticipation that the shareholder finds zest, not to speak of profit; it is in the event that the shareholder gets his due. So, we have had all this hazy talk about the rights issue consisting both of ordinary shares and of preference shares. The reasoning is supposed to be that it is only by such a combination that the company will be able to get the quantum of money it hopes to raise through the issue.

But this is surely specious reasoning. I take it that the company will not require all the money all at once. What could be simpler than to make the rights issue an ordinary share issue? It would be offered to shareholders at par; and time would be given to the shareholders to find the money, with, I suggest, three calls being made, in manner similar to the last time when a rights issue was offered to shareholders.

Nor should I think that the present is the most opportune time for an issue of preference shares. The prospect of appreciation in values is fairly certain in regard to ordinary shares; there is no such certainty in the case of preference shares.

Then there is, too, the interest that would have to be offered, if the issue is to be in the form of preference shares. With "grossing up" a dead letter in the income-tax statute books, the nominal interest payable on the new issue

would have to be correspondingly higher—and also bear some relation to the yields now available on preference shares generally. Thus, the present quotations of existing preference issues in the company may become distorted; and that would not at all be welcome. There is even the possibility that present preference shareholders may have a valid objection to any proposed new preference share issue.

So, why all this fuss? The ado possibly arises because of the ready pretext that speculators found therein for indulging in their proclivities. It is in this light that I am told that the boom conditions witnessed on Dalal Street will prove to be short-lived, extremely short-lived.

Meantime, it looks as if the investor is nevertheless going to have an exciting time of it during the 1959 slack season. Sasoons are expected to come on the market; and so, too, a prominent paper company; and these are but two in a fairly long list of anticipated new issues. But, currently, calculations are being somewhat upset by the continued stringency in the money market, in spite of the fact that the 1958-59 busy season appears to have drawn to its close.

Even Government's borrowing programme seems to have undergone revision. An early new loan is clearly ruled out. Present plans are on the basis that the Centre will get its borrowing effort out of the way only by the end of July, leaving the middle of August free for the State Governments. Another important by-product, as it were, of the way the busy season ran its course is that realisations by the Central and State Governments are expected to be considerably lower than last year.

All this cramps the new issue market as well. The success of a recent Gateway issue is not taken to be evidence that every new issue has a one hundred per cent chance of success. Far from it. Especially is there some diffidence, if the Tata new issue comes on the market. For, much money would then have been drained from the investors' bank accounts, and the support that may be available thereafter may be disappointing.

But all this thinking is predicated on the assumption that the money market will be static, that there will be no such animal as a slack season during 1959. This may prove to be a totally wrong assumption. Deposits may conceivably improve at a surprising pace; Advances may contract in a manner not at all anticipated. If, in such wise, the money market begins to know real slackness, the gloomy forebodings of stock exchange academicians will not materialise. Instead, the markets should be able to takt well in their stride any the number of new issues that may come their way.

New Issue Prospects

Again, the fact that, at least in the Budget, Government calculate on much less new money to be raised from new loans should not be overlooked. Last year's slack season was despite spectacular investment in glitged by the banking system; if, this year, the quantum of money taken away by governmental borrowing programmes is much smaller, it would follow that much more, relatively speaking, would be available for investment in private sector issues—other things, such as the existence of a slack season, being granted.

Hence, for my part I take with a pinch of salt the tall stories of slack season stringency that my ears have lately been getting assailed by. I do not believe that the governmental borrowing programme will be as ambitious as last year's; I do believe that the rising trend in bank Deposits, and the declining trend in bank Advances, will continue; I do not believe that money will not easily be forthcoming for the private sector projects; I do believe that the Indian investor has sufficient resources stashed away to support every worthwhile new issue, as a Tata ordinary rights issue would be.

However, I concede that the speculation in the stock exchanges, reaching dangerous proportions, I trust that the decision of the Tata management will not be long delayed. The sooner that management announce the terms of the new issue, the sooner will unhealthy speculation be curbed. That should pave the way for an important season of new issues. For the investor.

But what is to be done about the current bout of speculative activity? All that the investor can do is to seize the opportunity offered of booking profits in the areas he desires, switching to scrip which relatively speaking, are underpriced. It is by such guile that the investor will be able to best the speculator.

I understand that the Life Insurance Corporation has completed new business worth Rs 48.78 crores during the first four months of 1959, showing an increase of Rs

5.55 crores over the corresponding period of 1958. Business introduced during this period is higher by Rs 20.12 crores.

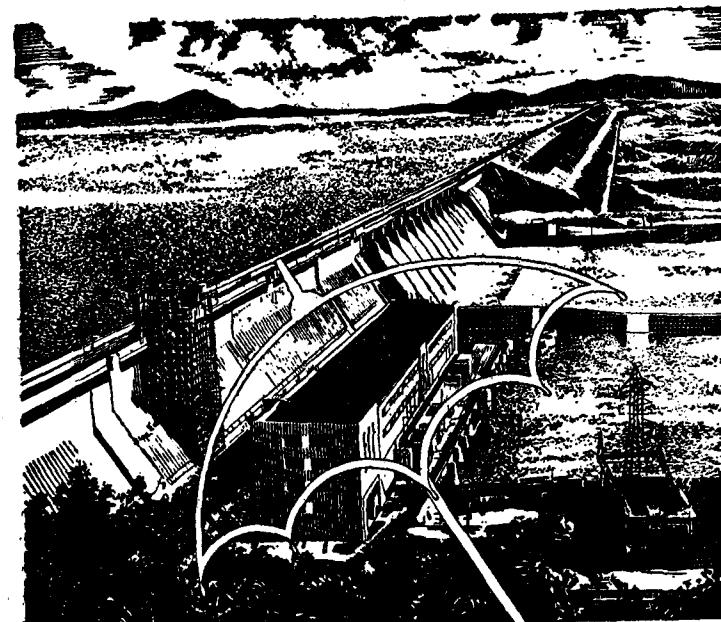
A statement announcing the new business for the period 1-1-1959 to 30-4-1959 shows that there has been all-round increase in the proposed business from different Zones. The Western Zone leads with the business proposed amounting to Rs 21.72 crores.

The number of new policies issued during the period also shows a considerable increase over the corresponding period of 1958, in that over 15,000 more new policies have been completed during this period. During the first four months of 1958, the Corporation issued 132,406 policies, the number of policies issued during the first four months of 1959 were 1,47,519.

These are, I hope it will generally be conceded, most impressive figures. And this may well turn out to be the turning point in the fortunes of the Life Insurance Corporation. For, immediately after nationalisation, the complexity of tasks that had to be taken on hand by the custodians in the first instance and by the Corporation thereafter had been such as to prevent energy and effort being concentrated on the securing of new business.

But the publication of relatively disappointing figures was immediately seized as ample pretext for decrying the governmental decision to nationalise the life insurance industry. This pretext by dint of the new business written in during 1958 and also in view of the eminently satisfactory progress notched during the first four months of this year, is no longer available.

It remains, therefore, for the LIC to go full speed ahead. But, side by side with its efforts to make the people more and more insurance minded, I trust that equal attention will be paid to the utilisation of the gathering resources. For example, a question well worth the study is: How can LIC funds be pressed into service, during the new issue season of which I have written this week?



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BOMBAY REVIEW

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GATEWAY NOTES

Export Promotion

Inaugurating the All-India Exporters' Chamber at the Indian Merchants' Chamber Hall, Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, stressed the importance of the contribution of the country's foreign trade to the development of the economy. The export promotion scheme, which the Government are now firmly set to foster, is conceived to facilitate the achievement of a surplus with which to meet the country's demand for essential goods and machinery. The present trend in exports however, is far from encouraging, and bears no impact of the measures the Government have taken to increase exports.

The main point of defect about the existing structure of export trade of the country, is the rigidity that has affected it consequent on the dependence on a few select items for the major part of the foreign exchange earned. Considering that most of these articles are subject to great fluctuations of demand from the importing countries, the country is hard put to it to maintain even a steady flow of foreign exchange. It is significant that the decline in the exports of the country in the last year is accounted for by drop in off-take by the US, UK, West Germany which are the important purchasers of Indian goods. While the importance of measure which would step up the export of these articles cannot too strongly be emphasised, it is also necessary that attempts are made to introduce new goods into the export front, with a view to diversification.

In connection with export promotion, Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, laid very great importance on quality of goods which are sought to be offered to the foreign purchaser. Japan is the example of a country which had succeeded eminently well in stepping up exports by means of improvement in quality of goods exported. Towards this, Mr Shastri has suggested the introduction of the system of proper pre-inspection of goods before they are exported. Mr Shastri also appealed to the business community to avail of the services of the Indian Standards Institute for improving the quality of goods produced in the country.

The Export Risk Insurance Corporation is also expected to do some useful service for promoting exports. Referring to the corporation set up by the chamber for promoting exports, Mr Shastri, said that the Government would render assistance to the corporation to enable it to sell some produces at bare cost prices.

Mr Naranji L. Kara, President of the All-India Exporters' Chamber, in the course of his speech

pleaded for a change in the attitude of industrialists and businessmen and urged them to pay more attention to foreign markets for their goods rather than be content with operating in the home market. Referring to the proposed formation of the Amalgamated Export Corporation Ltd, Mr Kara said that the Corporation represented a joint and cooperative effort by the general body of exporters to give a vigorous drive to the export trade by seeking new outlets and new items of export.

Fisheries

Increasing the food production and development of fisheries are mutually related since fish is an important article of food in short supply. Against the present requirement of about 4 million metric tons, total consumption of fish in the country is only about 1 million tons. With the further increase in the country's population, the present supply per capita will get further dwindled unless steps are taken for development of fisheries.

While emphasising the importance which the Government attach to developing fisheries, Mr M. V. Krishnappa also referred to the difficulties which have to be encountered and overcome for success of Government's plan for development of fisheries. The lack of adequate statistical data on the marine and inland resources makes it difficult even for proper plans to be laid down. Even the schemes for the collection of statistical data relating to fisheries, are only in the process of implementation. In this connection, Mr M. V. Krishnappa, referred to the pilot surveys started on the Malabar Coast by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

An improvement in the living conditions of fishermen is also considered important and forms a part of the Government's scheme for improvement of the villages in the coastal areas. A quinquennial census of fishermen recommended by the Committee set up by the Government for improvement of fishery statistics is to be a vital part of the statistical machinery that is to be erected for facilitating planning in respect of fishing.

Mechanisation of fishing craft generally considered desirable for increasing the supply of fish, will have to contend with considerations of the adverse effects which such a step would have on the fishermen. A critical study of the effects of mechanisation is yet to be undertaken and in the absence of such a study to assess the relative merits and demerits, it would be rather unwise to introduce mechanisation.

Establishment of institutions for imparting training in the art of fishing, is an important aspect of the development plan; but such training institutions are only in the process of being provided on a scale adequate to the needs of the country. While the FAO has started some intensive training courses, such facilities would need further extension for more substantial results.

GATEWAY MARKETS

Yarn Market Subdued

CONDITIONS in the Bombay Yarn market have continued to remain dull and uninteresting and prices in all cases have declined further from last levels. The immediate outlook for yarns is not considered good. Although a section of the trade anticipates a rise in the prices of Rayon yarn after the suspension of the export promotion scheme last month, stockists appear to be eager sellers following reports that arrivals of imported rayon yarns against the previous import licences are heavy. The financial stringency has also induced some of them to liquidate a part of their stocks.

Stocks of all qualities of Art Silk Yarn with the importers as well as the dealers are reported to have increased further, mainly due to recent arrivals against the purchases made on the basis of licences received against export promotion. Fears are entertained that further arrivals of imported yarns may be still larger, as the purchases made against export promotion licences are presumed to be large.

In the case of Staple-Fibre yarns, there has been continued pressure of sales from the South Indian mills. It is even reported that, during the last two weeks, sales to the extent of about three to four thousand bales have been effected mostly for the Punjab markets at prices which are lower than the prices at which business was done in the previous weeks. It is also reported that the situation with regard to the supply of raw staple fibre has considerably improved and many of the spinning as well as composite mills, who are inclined to spin staple-fibre yarns, are generally able to get their requirements from the indigenous producer in satisfactory quantities.

In the case of Indian cotton yarns, prices have remained very steady, presumably due to very firm cotton prices; but off-take remains very limited. There has been some improvement in the medium, fine and superfine counts. In the case of coarse counts, demand has continued to remain slack. The future tendency of the market continues to remain easy in almost all kinds of yarns.

Oils & Oilseeds

Prices on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange failed to consolidate further gains registered early in the week. Following a higher start, values improved further on short-covering, which encountered realising pressure. The undertone at the close was, however, steady.

Groundnut prices established new high levels in their recent ascent as the outlook was considered to be bullish with the receipt

remaining smaller than the off-take. With the result, the crushers and vanaspathi manufacturers were obliged to pay higher prices for their normal requirements. In the ready section, Boid quality was quoted at Rs 40.75 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 21.62.

Trading in Castorseed reflected a significant improvement in the outlook. Sellers were reserved, while buyers were inclined to support the market at lower levels on the belief that the future trend would be bullish in view of the improved prospects for the export of castor oil. Although the business with the UK continued to be small, the much-awaited demand from the USA turned more active. Castor ready was quoted at Rs 32 and Castor Oil commercial quality at Rs 16.06.

Conditions in the Linseed section were comparatively dull with prices moving within a narrow range after initial firmness which was attributed to the reports of business done in linseed oil with Australia on the basis of £111 per ton.

Prices in the Cottonseed section registered an impressive rise. Speculative support from Gujarat and Akola operators and the marked firmness in cotton induced the bears to get out of the market before the prices went up further.

Gold & Silver

At long last, a halt was cried to the steady rise in prices noticed on the Bombay Bullion Exchange. After signs of resistance early in the week, both the metals turned downward when prominent bull magnates started unloading their accounts.

Heavy margin requirements along with the reports of slackness in off-take of spot goods retarded buying. However, Gold displayed remarkable strength although higher levels attracted a good deal of profit-taking. Spot rates moved between Rs 124.31 and Rs 125.37, to finish at Rs 124.37. Sovereign was quoted at Rs 78.75.

In the Silver section, activity was restricted and prices developed a slightly reactionary tendency on some selling pressure from Calcutta. Spot rates moved between Rs 203.06 and Rs 200.75 to finish at Rs 201.19.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Conditions in the Non-Ferrous Metal market remained generally firm with Copper Scrap quoting Rs 222; Zinc Rs 106; Lead Rs 81 and Tin Rs 147 (per quarter).

The rise in Zinc prices is more pronounced, mainly due to speculative support and keen demand for ready stocks from strong holders on ideas that the floating stocks, which are mentioned to be very small, will fetch attractive prices even under controlled distribution of the goods imported by the trade. Importers do not have stock of the metal and whatever stocks there are in the market are reported to be held by the speculators. They probably think that, when consumers do not get permits for imports for the quantities they need, they will naturally have to turn to the open market.

WORLD OF COTTON

THE outlook for Cotton appears to have undergone a radical change. Earlier talks of heavy carryover for the next season have receded. Some mills, on the other hand, have expressed fears about the acute shortage of tenderable varieties of cotton by the end of the season in August. Reports of an indigenous production of only 46.50 lakh bales have made some spinners panicky about the supply position. They are, therefore, prepared to buy their requirements of cotton even at advancing prices.

Meanwhile, consumption of Indian cotton by the mills, during March at 380,569 bales, compares very favourably with the previous month as well as the corresponding month of last year, at 376,105 bales and 354,288 bales respectively. Indeed, the March 1959 figure should be considered encouraging if the number of holidays in the month is taken into account.

The consumption of foreign cotton has shown a downward trend, being 33,867 bales in March against 47,643 bales in March last year. There has, however, been an improvement over the previous month when it stood at 31,580 bales. The consumption is fully reflected in the behaviour of the futures market, which has advanced stridently. With the recent improvement in the off-take of cloth and the consequent reduction in stocks of unsold cloth with the

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. CON|GM|24|F2|59 for supply of 1742 Nos. Foundation "A" type for wheels in signal cranks as per Drg. No. S3529. Tenders will be opened on 26-5-59 at 3 P.M.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores (Construction of Stores), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 5/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipt for depositing the earnest money of Rs 1000/- with this Rly's Chief Cashier at Garden Reach, Calcutta without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the Controller of Stores are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

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Production and Consumption

mills, the consumption of cotton is bound to increase further in the coming weeks.

FUTURES MARKET

The Cotton futures market was active and prices, after touching fresh higher levels, reacted slightly towards the close due to lack of fresh buying enquiries and scattered liquidation. The general expectation that tenders against the maturing May contract would be small, viewed in relation to the prevailing high spot prices, led to some short-covering early in the week. Jharilla August delivery, after touching a high of Rs 704.50, finished the week at Rs 701.

SPOT MARKET

The Spot market also showed fresh advance in the prices of popular varieties.

On the export front, small transactions were concluded with shippers in Bengals, Oomra Delhi and Kala Gin. But, Bengals remained almost unchanged, as stocks with traders were reported to be heavy, while enquiries from abroad continued to be few. Of the export quota of 2.50 lakh bales for which the deadline for shipment was April 15, about 1.46 lakh bales remained unutilised. Of the balance quota of 2.5 lakh bales for which the last date of shipment is August 31, 1959, registered sales totalled 31,349 bales till April 29.

This has left a balance of about 1.7 lakh bales available for sale by the trade excluding 37,500 bales earmarked for co-operative societies. Shippers, however, point out that the export demand for India's short-staple varieties is, at present, at a very low ebb as principal buyers like Japan, the UK and France are not inclined to buy Indian cotton. Shippers point out that they have not put through any sizable business during the past three weeks.

Meanwhile, shippers are reported to be perturbed by the alleged intrusion of the customs authorities in the matter of cotton shipments, which are now certified by the ad hoc committee set up by the Textile Commissioner. It is difficult enough to find foreign buyers for Yellow Pickings, but the customs seem determined to make their exports more difficult. Exports of cotton are already in the doldrums. Instead of helping to boost exports, the customs appear to be unconsciously hindering them by their unimaginative handling of cotton exports.

On the import front, there were no fresh developments. The protracted delay in the Government announcement of additional import quotas for cotton caused concern to mills, particularly from Ahmedabad, who apprehended that they would be facing an acute short-

age of foreign cottons within two months. The Government of India are, therefore, urged to announce additional imports of about 1.5 lakh bales as early as possible.

Exports by rail, from 1st September 1958 to 30th April 1959, were 143,758 bales. Estimated mill consumption in Bombay, during the same period, was 858,991 bales as against 876,044 bales in the corresponding period of last year. Estimated stock of raw cotton, held by exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay, as on the 30th April 1959, was 603,369 bales as against 705,968 bales on the corresponding date of last year.

CLOTH AND PIECEGOODS:

There has been a revival of activity in the domestic Piece goods market on reported reduction in cloth stocks. Though it cannot be

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (1) Tender No. CON|COS|35|F1|59 for supply of 6600 Nos. Bolts holding down M.S. 5/8" x 18" complete with nuts and washers but without clip on the lines of CE's Drawing No. 10880/1 Specification BSS 916, Mat-M5 Class 11. Earnest money is Rs 440/-. Tenders will be opened on 25-5-59 at 12 noon.

(ii) Tender No. CON|COS|36|F1|59 for supply of 1 No. Pressed Steel tank complete with all fittings and steel stagings 40'-0" height complete of size 28'-0" x 6'-0" 39200 gallons capacity (IRS Type No. Drg. No. HA|113). Earnest money Rs 320/-. Tenders will be opened on 26-5-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipts for depositing the earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier at Garden Reach, Calcutta without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
S14

BOMBAY REVIEW

said that a buying spree has started, traders feel considerably relieved at the turn of the market from the prolonged spell of inactivity. There has been a brisk movement, which should result in a substantial decline in stocks with the mills.

On the export front, too, there has been some improvement. Singapore continues to evince interest in bleached longcloth, while Hong Kong and Ceylon remain practically dormant. Burma has booked fair business. Australia is reported to have placed some orders in her usual varieties of interest. Very good booking is reported for the US and the entry of this country in the Indian market should be a welcome sign as this country can become an important buyer if, India is able to supply quality goods at competitive prices.

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (1) Tender No. CON|COS|37|F1|59 for supply of 340 cwt. Bolts 'J' type 3/4"x6" long with squerenuts I.S.S. 730-1958. Earnest money is Rs. 480/-. Tenders will be opened on 27-5-59 at 12 noon. (2) Tender No. CON|COS|38|GB|59 for supply of 340 cwt. Bolts Hexagon head with Nut, Black 3/4"x2 1/2" Steel M5 class II B.S.S. 916-1953. Earnest Money is Rs. 500/-. Tenders will be opened on 28-5-59 at 12 noon. (3) Tender No. CON|COS|39|GB|59 for supply of 200 cwt. Bolts M.S. Hex. Head with Hex. Nuts 3/4"x1 1/2" Material I.R.S. M5 Class II specification BSS 916. Earnest money is Rs. 220/-. Tenders will be opened on 29-5-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs. 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipts from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipts for depositing the earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier at Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs. 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax clearance certificate with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
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The US and Indian Development

NOT many in this country appear to know—or if they did, to show sufficient appreciation—of the sympathetic interest of important sections of American opinion in India's developmental efforts. This lack of appreciation is, in many ways, inexcusable. For American friends of India have shown not only a commendable idealism in the matter, but characteristic practical acumen and energy. It is hard to find a parallel to this disinterested preoccupation with a subject that many would consider remote from their normal spheres of interest. And if one thinks about the organisational efforts involved in keeping the subject constantly before the American public, one would be staggered. Senator Kennedy and Senator Cooper have in the last two years seemed to have made this the major preoccupation of their politics, at least in so far as they relate to foreign policy. There are countless others, including those in seats of authority, who have never made a secret of their views in the matter. And hardly a day passes without our having some evidence of the fact that such interest is continual and energetic and characteristically American. The

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. CON/GM/25/WP/GB159 for supply of (a) 160 cwt Bolts M.S. CSK Head round neck 1/2" x 1 1/4" to BSS 325; (b) 849 cwt Nuts M.S. Hexagonal 3/4" to BSS 916-53 and (c) 160 cwt M.S. Hexagonal 1/2" to BSS—53. Earnest money is Rs 1000/-. Tenders will be opened on 29-5-59 at 3 P.M.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23, on remittance of Rs 5/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipts from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipt for depositing earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier at Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the Controller of Stores are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

GENERAL MANAGER

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most recent example is the two-day conference organised by the Committee for International Economic Growth for the specific purpose of discussing ways of assisting India's economic development. Reports of the conference that have come here show that it has succeeded wonderfully in its principal aim of spotlighting the essentials of the problem.

Of course, the conference was conceived and executed as a major exercise in public relations, in characteristic American fashion. I, for one, would be extremely reluctant to be supercilious about the organisational details of the effort to focus attention on the problem. As the world's greatest salesmen of all things under the sun, from vacuum cleaners to revolutionary ideas, Americans ought to know their business. Thus, unfamiliar to us, the idea of buying space in newspapers to present to American public the economic achievements and needs of India, has a long line of American precedents. (Two or three years ago, if I remember right, The New York Times used to carry advertisements in favour of nuclear disarmament). But the advertisement had made such an admirable job of it, that it is only the most stuffy that will object to the fact that it is an advertisement. (Considering how many "puffs" pass for news items, this is at least honest). At the conference itself (which took months of preparations), we had a most impressive list of participants, both Indian and American. The speeches made on the occasion clearly spelt out the essentials of the problem. What is perhaps even more important, the irrelevances were pointed out and specifically asked to be kept out of consideration.

Of course, this conference was not officially sponsored, but the fact that many important Americans think along these lines is important. Mr Nixon, who participated in the conference, had some extremely important things to say. He is Vice-President in the present administration. Mr John Kennedy, one of the moving spirits behind the idea, is tipped as the democratic candidate for the next presidential nomination. The views of these men are not new and indeed have been urged by them on numerous occasions in the past. And yet, the reiteration in the present context has the value of reminding the American public of the issues involved.

Mr Nixon cleared one of the irrelevances that bother Americans in discussing the problem of economic aid to India. He emphasised that economic assistance to under-developed countries had no tie up with agreement with American foreign policy. "The purpose of US aid," he declared, "has been and must always be not to make

any country dependent on us but to allow the country to be independent of us and independent of any foreign domination." He also cleared the confusion that ties up aid with containing communism by pointing out that mass poverty and communism were two different problems; and, even if "there was no communism in the world, if there were no communist threat to the United States and other free nations, there would still be poverty, misery and disease." So, economic aid has its own logic unrelated to the United States' opposition to communism. In so far as communism had anything to do with the problem, it is that communism batters on poverty and squalor.

Mr Averell Harriman, who was recently in India and who participated in the conference, made some important points at a dinner meeting arranged by the committee. American irritation at our supposed neutrality is one of the obstacles to clear thinking on the subject. And this irritation at our foreign policy sometimes overflows into suspicion that we are communists at heart. This gratuitous assumption is buttressed by a complete misunderstanding of the nature of the economic policies pursued at home. Thus, our use of the word "socialist" in describing our economic policies is held against us, for, do not the communists describe their policies as socialistic?

Mr Harriman dispels this thick blanket of confused thinking by pointing out how we are "really one of America's most vital allies", despite our seeming neutralism. "India is in no sense neutral on the fundamental domestic principles on which our nation was founded. Nehru and his associates are deeply committed not only to the independence of India from the outside interference but to the full protection of the dignity and freedom of the individual." Joining issues with those who are bothered by the word "socialist", Mr Harriman argued interestingly that the Indian use of it has actually given respectability to a word that has been grossly misused by the communists "for their own purposes".

Mr Kennedy looked at the question from another and in some respects a typically American point of view. He compared the rate of progress achieved in recent years by China with that of India and said that conclusions unfavourable to free ways of life may be drawn, especially in under-developed countries, from their relative performances. Mr Kennedy gave facts and figures to support this conclusion. He even feared that China may launch the first earth satellite within next year and may soon become a member of the select band of nuclear powers. Of course, if China is going to waste its time, energy and resources on earth satellites and nuclear arma-

ments, it will be gratuitously putting itself at a disadvantage in the race with India. But the economic advancement achieved by China by adopting methods that we cannot ever think of adopting is very real. The question whether we can achieve the same measure of success but without paying for it in human cost is crucial: it faces all who believe in freedom and democratic ways of life. So, Mr Kennedy urges that it is necessary that the United States and other free nations of the world should plan on a fairly long enough range for giving financial and other aid to India.

Mrs Barbara Ward, formerly of The Economist, who participated in the discussion, said that "the Western powers should make an annual outlay of perhaps 5000 million or 6000 million dollars in long term development loans to under-developed countries for the next four or five decades. For India, this would mean a general Western guarantee each year of between 1000 and 1500 million dollars in investment capital during the next five year plan."

Indian speakers at the conference were principally Mr B. K. Nehru, most intimately connected with negotiations of foreign assistance in the last few years; Mr H. V. R. Iengar, Governor of the Reserve Bank; and Mr Asoka Mehta, the PSP leader. Mr Nehru pointed out that being committed to preferring the carrot to the stick, India was handicapped by not only not being able to use the stick but also by not having a "large enough carrot to offer." He emphasised that India was constantly aware of the need for self help to the utmost and assured that we shall not ask for a cent more than was absolutely necessary, nor shall we depend upon foreign aid even for a minute longer than is absolutely necessary. Mr H. V. R. Iengar drew attention to the fact that the private sector had a definite role in the current plans of development and has been the beneficiary of such planned endeavour to a far greater extent than appears to be generally acknowledged. Mr Asoka Mehta said that Indians could have, if they chose, taken the "easier" communist way toward material advancement, but it was their faith in freedom that made them prefer the "hard way." Our institutions are anchored in democracy. Having achieved the anchorage, we see no point in working up steam.

Any American who wants to inform himself of the logic behind the need for a well thought out long term underwriting of India's efforts to achieve economic salvation will find a complete answer in the proceedings of the conference. To have provided such an answer is an important service to the cause of Indo-American friendship, for which all of us are beholden to the organisers of the conference.

OLYMPUS

NORTH INDIAN NOTES

Price Stabilisation

Stabilisation of agricultural prices is one of the measures to which the Government are committed for increasing agricultural production as well as for keeping foodgrain prices low, for the benefit of the lower income classes a major part of whose income is expended on food items. The matter that was relatively unimportant when there was fairly enough production within, had been precipitated by the scarcity that ruled last year and the consequent rise in prices.

Price stabilisation is however, an issue with which the whole of South East Asian countries, which like India are predominantly agricultural, are concerned. The importance of this issue for all these countries of the region was highlighted by the technical meeting organised by the Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, and the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East, at New Delhi for discussing the problem.

In view of the similarity of the problem, the measures that had been taken in India for achieving stabilisation of agricultural prices have more than local significance. Explaining the steps the Government had taken in this field, Mr A. P. Jain, Union Minister for Agriculture, stressed the indispensability of State trading for achieving price stabilisation. As he explained it, the object of State trading, was to maintain price levels which are fair to the producer and to the consumer and to reduce to the minimum the spread between prices received by the farmer and those paid by the consumer throughout the season and over an agricultural cycle. In the ultimate pattern of State trading the surpluses of the farmers would be collected at the village level by the service co-operatives which would be channelled through the marketing co-operative society and the apex society at the State level for distribution through the consumer.

However, the complex nature of this ultimate pattern makes the transition to it a gradual process and involves the introduction of interim measures for assuring adequate supply and keeping the price level under control. In this period of transition, while the traders would continue to operate they would be under obligation to pay a prescribed price for the farmer for foodgrains not exceeding the maximum laid down by the Government. The Government would also have the right to purchase the whole or part of the foodgrains in the possession of the stockist or the wholesaler at the prescribed prices. The object of this is to enable the Government to build up reasonable stock which would facilitate proper control of the market.

Industrial Alcohol

The need for popularisation of power alcohol for industrial purposes has been stressed by the Power Alcohol Committee set up by the Government and with a view to stepping up the use of power alcohol by industries, the Committee has suggested that there should be a ceiling on the ex-distillery prices of power and industrial alcohol.

The Committee has suggested a ceiling of 80 nP per gallon for alcohol of strength 99.5 per cent by volume, and 78 nP per gallon for alcohol of strength 96 per cent by volume, and an additional charge of 37 nP per gallon in both cases to cover transport charges incurred on molasses.

Price control of power alcohol involves similar control on the prices of molasses which make up for the major part of the cost of production of power alcohol. Price control is now in force only in a few States and the Committee is against disturbing the existing machinery of control in those States. However, it has been suggested that for purposes of fixing power alcohol prices, the price of molasses with sugar content of more than 50 per cent should be fixed at 4 annas per maund, molasses with lower sugar content commanding correspondingly lower prices. While the Government have accepted the basic need for price ceiling, they seem to be favouring a re-examination of the question of price determination to make allowance for the lapse of time since the report of the Alcohol Committee was submitted.

Central control over distribution of power alcohol recommended by the Committee for encouraging availability of alcohol in adequate quantities, has not secured the Centre's support, and it has been pointed out on behalf of the latter that this is a matter which should more appropriately belong to the States' sphere. The question of taxation of alcohol including the provision for supply of tax-free alcohol for the specified categories of industries has also been left to be decided by the State Governments.

On the question of minimum capacity for a power alcohol distillery to enable economic production, the Committee has suggested one million gallons per year capacity as the minimum size. While the Government have accepted this recommendation of the Committee, it has been pointed out that this condition would be waived permitting the erection of smaller units, when warranted by special circumstances.

The suggestion for the establishment of a standing advisory committee on denaturants with powers for enlarging or altering the list of special denaturants for alcohol intended for different industrial uses, has also been accepted. Plea for lowering of freight rates has been agreed to only in so far as it relates to ethyl alcohol meant for largescale industrial uses.

NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

Upward Tendency in Sugar Prices

DESPITE the release of a further quantity of 1.40 lakhs for sale by the factories, Sugar rates have continued their upward trend on more demand than supplies. This is mainly due to the fact that stockists have been hoarding as a result of less production this season. Reports from the Punjab indicate that the commodity has shot up to Rs 199 from Rs 107 per cwt, while the mill rates are commanding a premium of Rs 1.25 per maund over the controlled price. Also, in Bombay, small grain variety is reported to have moved up to Rs 119 from Rs 115 per bag during the past few days.

The main factor responsible for the steady rise in prices is the drastic cut in quota allocations of several factories. Mills are unable to enter into large-scale deals, as the new quota is far short of their expectations. It is felt that mills in the controlled zone are likely to be the worst hit on account of the curtailment in the monthly quota. Traders complain that they are unable to replace the stocks sold during the past three weeks.

Meanwhile, as the current season 1958-59 is nearing its end, sugar production ideas have been further revised downward to 18.75 lakh tons against earlier expectations of 20 to 21 lakh tons. The output, up to the end of March, amounted to 16.97 lakh tons as compared with 17.14 lakh tons in the corresponding period of the previous season. With the carryover of 3.6 lakh tons, the total supply in the country comes to 22.35 lakh tons. The consumption, on the other hand, has tended to increase.

On the basis of monthly offtake of 1.70 to 1.72 lakh tons, the total consumption, during the season, is estimated around 20.50 lakhs tons. Supposing that exports reach the stipulated quantity of 50,000 tons, the carryover to the next season will be of the order of only 1.35 lakh tons. Stocks with the factories, as at the end of March at 11.68 lakh tons, was also lower against 13.34 lakh tons at this time last year.

The Government have already introduced some changes in the allotment of tender sugar with a view to checking the diversion of stocks intended for Delhi to other areas in the Punjab and Rajasthan. The change is, that the parties can claim refund of the earnest money deposited with the Government at the time of quota allotment only after producing the receipt of payment of octroi duty in Delhi. While the details of how the Government propose to strengthen the tender system so as not to affect the total availability of sugar in the market are not known, knowledgeable circles feel that the lower free sale quota

implies that more allotment will be made against tenders. As soon as this is done, the prices, it is said, are likely to come down to the normal level.

Foodgrains

Quietly steady conditions prevailed in the Hapur Foodgrains market. The factor, which influenced the market most, was that, contrary to earlier expectations, the new crop arrivals were poor. However, the tendency of prices was downward towards the close of the week. Farm quality Wheat was quoted at Rs 17 to Rs 17.50 against Rs 19. Rice prices eased fractionally, while Pulses were steady. Prices of Urad, Moong and Masoor were steady at last levels.

In the Bhatinda market, Gram prices, after ruling steady to firm, developed an easier tendency. Buying spree was widely expanded due to short-covering on behalf of those who had sold earlier for April despatches to the southern States, Bombay, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, entered the market although bargains could not materialise due to tight loading position. Fresh buying on behalf of the South was also missing.

Arrivals at Bhatinda still do not present a healthy outlook, growers being busy with "rabi" harvesting and "kharif" sowing. Arrivals are likely to touch the peak level during the next week.

In the Delhi grains market, Wheat suffered a further setback of about Re 1 per maund due to increased supply against decreased buying activity. There was, however, good demand for Gram from Hyderabad and Madras, which resulted in a modest rise to Rs 12.75 per maund. Reports from the producing centres were also encouraging. Barley was quoted slightly higher on better enquiry. The rise in the price of Rice continued due to persistent good buying. Pulses recorded small losses on lower advices from the upcountry centres.

Prices in the Bombay grains market showed an around moderate improvement, reflecting higher upcountry advices and replenishing demand. Prices of several popular varieties of indigenous Rice are reported to have improved by about Rs 5 per candy. The receding fears regarding State trading in foodgrains, higher advices from the growing areas and buying support at lower levels provided the main factors responsible for the improvement. Wheat reflected a steadier undertone with the prices rising by about Rs 5 per candy.

In the Coarse grains section, Jowar looked up by Rs 3 per candy for the Sholapur quality. Arrivals continued to be relatively small in view of the higher prices prevailing in the producing areas. Bajra revealed a steady tone with the Deccan quality realising Rs 150 to Rs 180 per candy. The offtake continued to be subdued due to the unfavourable weather. Firmer advices from Uttar Pradesh and the broader buying interest imparted a firm tone to the Pulses market. Gram rose by about Rs 5 per candy, as dealers were inclined to support the market on the belief that the worst was over.

MADRAS REVIEW

THE decision of the Madras Government to hold the summer session of the Legislature at Ootacamund, had provided the legislators a refuge from the sweltering heat at the State capital. The climatic advantages of Ooty at this time of the year seem to have brought in a larger number of legislators to their duties and consequently a record average of attendance has been reported. The attendance would have been larger had the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam members who had abstained from attending on the plea that the change of venue represented unwarranted extravagance on the part of the Government, been less puritanical in their ideas about legislation and legislators' duties.

For the people of the Nilgiri area, the holding of the session at Ootacamund has importance in view of the knowledge which the members would have gained through personal contracts, of the peculiar problems affecting the areas as well as the people; which should issue in prompt measures calculated to better their lot. For example soil conservation is a measure of which the Nilgiri district is in greater need than other areas of the State. It was appropriate that the State Government had taken up for consideration at the Ooty session, the Madras Land Improvement Schemes Bill which brings this problem into particular focus, and which provides for steps to be taken by the Government for promoting soil conservation. At least in respect of this Bill, the holding of the session at Ooty has significance since this would have ensured better appreciation of the various provisions of the Bill, by members who had time and opportunity to study the problem of soil erosion first hand, and at close quarters.

Whether the cool atmosphere of Ooty would have induced calmer deliberations is more than could be said. But the session was marked by a cooperative approach to the business in hand. The three Bills, namely the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, The Madras Agricultural Produce Markets Bill and the Madras Khadi and Village Industries Board Bill, which formed the main part of the legislative business at Ooty, had the broad acceptance of almost all the members of the Opposition present. The absence of the members of the DMK would have been felt at least in the discussion on the Hindu Religious Endowments Bill, for they would have lit some lively sparks in its discussion.

The Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Bill, which is to replace the existing enactment on the subject, seeks to rectify defects in the existing law and to remove irregularities for ensuring efficient management of temples.

That such a Bill does not contravene the secularist principles which the Government are committed to observe, was evident from the fact that not a single member criticised it on that score. The near unanimous welcome the Bill received from the members would, on the contrary, seem to give the impression that in the absence of safeguards provided by law, temples were not proof against mismanagement nor temple funds against misappropriation. Some of the members who participated in the discussion complained of improper administration of some of the temples. The Bill seeks to clean up the administration of temples by providing for submission of the scales of expenditure by the trustee to the area committee, review of budget and audit report by the assistant commissioner and finally by providing for proper action to be taken against trustees in case of mis-appropriation of funds. Apart from these provisions which imply a negative approach, the Bill also contains provisions for preserving the artistic beauty of temples and temple properties, as also for preservation and renovation of old and poor temples. For this purpose the Bill envisages the setting up of a separate fund raised from the contributions voluntarily made by religious institutions.

Unanimity in regard to the need for ensuring proper management did not however hold up differences on detail. The absence of fundamental changes in the Bill was pointed out by one member and for this reason the Bill was less welcome to him. Similarly the Communist member put up a plea for using the surplus funds of religious institutions for nation building purposes. The Government also do not seem to have treated temple funds as exclusively meant for temple purposes and the Bill envisages the diversion of surplus temple funds, on the initiative of trustees and on the sanction of Commissioners, for other charitable and educative purposes.

While the utility of the Bill was not challenged by any of the members present, it was questioned whether it was the Hindu religion alone, which the Government considered as requiring Governmental attention with a view to protecting its interests by providing for efficient management of temples. Mr Bhaktavatsalam had therefore to draw the attention of the members to the Central Act to control Muslim institutions. The members also evinced concern that only religious and god-fearing people should be in charge of temples administration, and therefore the need to keep this consideration in mind in the appointment of executive officers and commissioners was stressed.

There was also a large measure of support for the other two bills

Ooty Session

namely the Madras Agricultural Produce Markets Bill and the Madras Khadi and Village Industries Board Bill. The former seeks to provide for the better regulation of buying and selling of agricultural produce. The main opposition to this Bill came from the Congress members one of whom pointed out that the measure clothed the Government with a dangerous weapon which would be used for introducing State trading in every commodity. He also expressed the fear that the measure would add to the burden of agriculturists. Another Congress member pointed out that regulated marketing and co-operative marketing were mutually exclusive implying thereby the redundancy of regulated marketing when cooperative marketing was a worthier ideal.

Mr Bhaktavatsalam allayed these fears of the members by pointing out that far from imposing any burden on the producers, the measure would confer real benefits on

them and therefore it was but fitting that they should be made to bear part of the cost of running market committees. Mr Bhaktavatsalam also explained the change of expression from "Commercial produce" in the previous bill on the subject into "Agricultural produce" in terms of the recommendations of the Krishnaswami Naidu Committee to that effect.

The Khadi and Village Industries Board Bill, is intended to resolve the difficulties experienced by the State Khadi and Village Industries Board in preparing and executing development schemes in this sphere. By the Bill, the State Board had been given statutory status, and vested with power for the preparation and implementation of development schemes. It is to be recalled that similar difficulties had been experienced by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board which had necessitated the setting of a statutory commission under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission Act.

BENGAL JUTE MILL COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the 28th Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 8, Dalhousie Square East, Calcutta on Saturday the 30th May, 1959 at 2 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report passing the Audited Accounts, declaring Dividend, electing Director in place of the retiring Director, appointing Auditors and for transacting any other business of the Company that may be transacted thereat.

1. To elect a Director in place of a Director retiring under Section 280(2) of the Companies Act, 1956, for which purpose notice is hereby given of the intention to move the following resolution as Ordinary Resolution.

"Resolved and it is hereby declared that the age limit specified in Section 280 of the Companies Act, 1956 shall not apply to Sir B. P. Singh Roy who has attained the age of 65 years and who retires under Section 280(2) of the Companies Act, at the conclusion of the next Annual General Meeting and that he be and is hereby re-appointed a Director of the Company."

Special notice pursuant to Section 190(1) and 281(2) of the foregoing resolution has been received by the Company.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

(1) Sir B. P. Singh Roy who is proposed to be appointed a Director of the Company has attained the age of 65 years and under

Section 280(2) of the Companies Act, 1956, retires at the conclusion of this Meeting which is the 28th Annual General Meeting since the commencement of the Companies Act, 1956. The resolution includes a declaration that the age limit of 65 years prescribed by Section 280 of the Act, shall not apply to him as provided in Section 281 of the Act.

During his long association with the Company Sir B. P. Singh Roy has rendered very valuable services and his guidance and advice have been of considerable benefit to the Company. As it is in the interest of the members that the Company should continue to receive the benefit of his advice as a member of the Board, it is desirable that he be re-appointed a Director.

The Share Transfer Registers of the Company will remain closed from the 20th May 1959 to 30th May 1959 both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
For and on behalf of
BENGAL JUTE MILL CO. LTD.
SOORAJMULL NAGARMULL,
Managing Agents.
8, Dalhousie Square East,
Calcutta.

Dated the 1st May, 1959.

N.B.—A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote at the meeting instead of himself and a proxy need not be a member.

THE PENINSULA

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

Co-operative Farming

The Ministry of Cooperation and Housing in Andhra Pradesh had started preparations by way of preliminary discussions for the setting up of service cooperatives, thereby making it clear that co-operative farming as adumbrated by the Nagpur Resolution, was not simply a political catchword but an economic reform needing speedy implementation. In the discussion on the subject that was initiated by the Minister for Co-operation and Housing all the known arguments about the merits of cooperative farming were reiterated with a view to leaving the public in no doubt about the Government's attitude in this matter. It was pointed out by Mr Mehdi Nawaz Jung, Minister for Co-operation and Housing that doubts about cooperative farming existing in the minds of the opponents were the figments of their imagination. Mr V. B. Raju, General Secretary of Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee pointed out that cooperative farming was a measure which had received the support of the important opposition parties in the country, and therefore it was not simply an exclusive Congress party resolution. At the same time, he ruled out compulsion in the introduction of joint farming towards which the smooth working of the service cooperatives would prepare the way. Mr Raju also explained that the service cooperative that would be set up now, would look after credit, services, and the supplies associated with them and at a later stage of banking and insurance.

It augurs well for the success of cooperatives in the State that this problem is not viewed with complacency. On the contrary, the lack of sufficient experience in the working of such cooperatives and the existence of other difficulties in the implementation of the programme are all well recognised. Training of personnel in adequate numbers, is the first item that has been stressed by the Minister. In this connection the need for saving the movement from falling into bureaucratic hands by providing for training of non-officials is also recognised. How formidable the problem is would be evident from the fact that 7,240 non-officials would have to be trained in every year for every district. The decision of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee to organise three regional training camps is therefore welcome. For ensuring safe implementation of the Nagpur Resolution, it has been suggested that there should be pilot schemes to demonstrate the utility and benefits of the reform measures the Congress had recommended. The discussions had one benefit in removing the vagueness in the

public mind about the nature of the schemes which the Government propose to implement in the name of cooperative farming.

Agricultural Development

Not all the progress that had been registered in agricultural production under both the First and the Second Plans had, in any measure, mitigated the importance of agricultural development and as is now felt in official circles in New Delhi, agriculture would have primacy of place in the Third Plan. A 30 per cent increase in foodgrain production achieved since the First Plan, had been more than neutralised by the growth of population, making it necessary to give even greater attention to foodgrain production in the Third Plan than was accorded under both the First and Second Plans. That foodgrain production had not so far received the emphasis due to it, is a matter of official recognition and was pointed out by Mr A. P. Jain, Union Minister for Food and Agriculture when he inaugurated the seventh meeting of the All-India Farmers' Council in Mysore.

In contrast to foodgrain production, production of some of the commercial crops had shown spectacular increase. Jute production had, since the time of partition, increased from 17 lakh bales to 53 lakh bales. Success on a similar scale had also attended production of cotton since the time of partition of the country.

One of the major obstacles to increased production of foodgrains is shortage of fertilisers. The foreign exchange difficulty had precluded the possibility of making available greater quantities of fertilisers by means of imports. This had underlined the need for setting up more fertiliser factories which would, at least, reduce dependence on imports. Referring to this need for greater use of fertilisers, Mr A. P. Jain stated that it was not possible for the food Ministry alone to find a solution, since the issue involved the co-operation of sister Ministries like the Finance Ministry. It was only the Finance Ministry which could provide larger funds as well as foreign exchange required for importing fertilisers.

Mr Jain also dwelt on the significance of co-operative farming as envisaged by the Nagpur Congress Resolution and appealed to all the farmers to co-operate in the implementation of the measure which is intended to raise their economic status. Mr Jain laid particular stress on service co-operatives which he explained would operate as the chief sources of credit for the farmers. It is on the success that is made of such service co-operatives that the prospects of joint farming greatly depend.

Dr Punjabrao Deshmukh, Union Minister of State for Agriculture, pointed out that so far as the All-India Farmers' Forum was concerned, cooperative farming was no new political slogan, since the forum had expressed faith in co-operative farming and accepted the principle right from the begin-

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

Outlook for Rubber

THE London price of natural Rubber has now touched 28½d per pound—the highest level for over two years. The rate in Malaya has gone up by about 2d. The firmer tendency in prices is attributed to heavy purchases made by Russia and other Communist countries in the Malayan market. Reports indicate that Russia will make more purchases from Malaya. The price is, therefore, expected to remain steady for some time, thanks to the strong statistical position.

Consumption in the USA has also increased. If demand from Russia and other Communist countries is maintained at the last year's level, consumption may amount to 2 million tons. Although production may increase slightly this year due to the remunerative price, supply and demand are likely to be well matched.

Even at the present level, the world price is lower than the Indian controlled price. Meanwhile, the Tariff Commission, to which the question of determining raw rubber prices has been referred by the Government, is shortly expected to issue a questionnaire to the interests concerned. It is believed that the questionnaire, among other things, will seek information on the cost of production, with particular reference to the rubber replanting scheme introduced last year. While growers have urged an upward revision of raw rubber prices in view of the inflated cost structure, manufacturers of rubber goods are of the view that, as the controlled prices of indigenous rubber are already high, no further upward revision in prices should be allowed.

Pepper

Conditions in Pepper markets have been ruling steady with prices moving within a narrow range. Basically, the market appears to be healthy; but prices fail to move upward due to paucity of overseas demand. Any development in foreign demand is likely to push up prices. Arrivals at all the terminal centres are restricted and growers are resisting lower prices. The market analysts are interpreting smaller arrivals last month as an indication of smaller crop this year as, otherwise, growers may have brought down greater quantity at the Ports before the monsoon.

Cashewnut

Prices in the Cashewnut market are ruling firm. Apart from the paucity of supplies of the commodity, the existence of cooperative farming societies, run by the Krishak Samaj was pointed out to justify the merits of the measure.

dity in the world markets, renewed demand from overseas consumers accounts mainly for the marked improvement in the prices.

Russia is reported to have bought about 2 lakh cases during the course of last three months. There are also indications that this country will account for about 1.5 lakh cases in the near future. The USA, which has lately been keeping away from the Indian market on expectations of a drop in prices, is also now interested in booking business for a substantial quantity.

Groundnut

Conditions in the Madras Groundnut market remained generally firm with superior oil-quality seed quoting upto Rs 186 and the summer crop upto Rs 181 per caddy. Arrivals were 100 to 150 tons per day and these were mostly in the form of summer crop.

In the Groundnut Oil section, a fair volume of business was reported done on Calcutta account for ready delivery. The rate for the ready position is quoted at Rs 366 against Rs 362 per caddy in the previous week.

Hides and Skins

In the Madras Tanned Hides market, arrivals of Cow hides were as last week; but clearances were effected on account of the easier tone of the export market. Locally, some clearances were reported at a reduction of 12 to 18 nP per pound. Business in the Calf section was affected in view of the absence of support.

On the export front, fresh business was difficult to confirm. Dressers were holding back fresh purchases, expecting a decline in Madras levels.

In the Tanned Skins section, arrivals of both goat and sheep skins were fair; but further advance in prices was halted.

On the export front, goat skins ruled firm, light weights being quoted at 18sh 6d for one or two top marks. In sheep skins, market middle classes were quoted at high levels.

Bangalore Silk

The pattern of trading in the Bangalore Silk market reflected a declining trend in the prices of filatures during the week ended 30th April 1959 following the revision of prices of Kollegal, T. Narasipur and Kanakapura from 22-4-1959 by the Government of Mysore. Thus, Kollegal, T. Narasipur and Kanakapura were quoted at Rs 38.00, Rs 37.25 to Rs 38.75 and Rs 42.85, respectively, as against Rs 38, to Rs 40, Rs 37.25 to 40.75 and Rs 42.85 to Rs 44.85, in the previous week.

Charka varieties, excepting third quality, maintained their previous week's levels throughout the period under review. It is reported that the demand for raw silk was not quite encouraging in spite of Government filature silk. The supply position of raw silk also continued to be poor on account of scarcity conditions of cocoons.

In the absence of transactions in the market, prices of silkwaste varieties are not being quoted.

THE BUCKINGHAM & CARNATIC COMPANY LIMITED

Welcome Improvement in Exports

Satisfactory Year's Trading

Mr E.F.G. Hunter, the chairman, on Modernisation

Presiding at the Thirty-eight Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held at the Company's Office, 7, Armenian Street, Madras, on Thursday the 30th April, 1959, Mr. E. F. G. Hunter said:

Gentlemen,

The Report of the Directors and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1958 having been in your hands for the prescribed period, I propose, with your permission, to adopt the usual procedure and to take them as read.

The year under review, which was another critical one for the Textile Industry, witnessed the closure of more Mills and the reduction of shift working in many others. Yardage production fell by nearly 400 million yards to approximately 4,930 million and had exports not also fallen by 291 million yards to 587 million, the lowest figure since 1949, the reduction in stocks would have been more substantial.

Following reductions in excise duties in December, 1957 and again in March, 1958 there was some improvement in offtake but this was shortlived and as stocks again mounted, certain further reliefs were announced in July in respect of coarse and medium varieties.

During the closing months of 1958, there was a welcome improvement in exports, assisted by incentive schemes and closing unsold stocks with Mills fell to approximately 181 million yards.

When he addressed you last year, Mr. E. J. M. Leigh pointed out that clearances from Mills in 1957 for home consumption fell by some 550 million yards when compared with the previous year. According to our calculations, clearances from Mills for Home market sales were approximately:

4,550 million yards in 1956,
4,000 million yards in 1957,
and 4,050 million yards in 1958.

It will be appreciated, however, that these figures do not necessarily relate to consumer purchases at the retail point. 1956 was a year of rising prices and at such times clearances from Mills are high and the distribution pipe line is comparatively full. A period of falling prices followed, resulting in lack of confidence, and dealers tended to reduce their stocks and to adopt a hand to mouth policy. Due to recurring crises in 1958 confidence failed to return to the market during that year: until confidence revives, there will be only a minimum flow in the pipe line and the

trade will leave the Mills to carry stocks. In short I contend that there has been little, if any, fall in actual consumer offtake and that in fact it may well have been rising all the time, though not spectacularly. Indeed there are shortages in some of the better types of cloth and quite a considerable portion of the surplus stocks with Mills are definite surpluses, in quality and type, to consumer requirements.

Thanks to the constant attention that has always been given to quality control, market research and the development of a scientific sales policy, your Company has had a satisfactory year's trading. Due to its conservative dividend policy and to the care given to the maintenance of its machinery and plant, your Company is in a relatively strong position to face the future, when the biggest challenge will be in the export field.

India's exports in 1958 fell by approximately 30% by comparison with those for the previous year against an average fall of 13% in the case of all non-communist countries put together. The position is serious when the country is so short of foreign exchange and one does not have to look very far to find the reasons for this disparity. Export incentives though welcome will at best serve only as short term palliatives and success in the long run must depend on the removal of several basic disadvantages.

Costs of manufacture are far too high and must be reduced substantially with the proper relation of wages to productivity.

Quality must be improved; the Industry must be allowed to modernise and rationalise its plant and expand substantially its capacity to dye, print and finish fabrics to satisfy overseas customers' requirements. The demand for cheap loom state cloth has shrunk severely and will continue to do so with the development of new textile units in many countries, several of which are themselves growers of cotton.

Indian cotton prices must be brought down to, or if possible below, international parity, as they were until recently. The high prices ruling at present, resulting from restrictions on the import of cheap foreign cotton and a partial failure of the local crop, cannot but have the most serious effect on India's export performance.

Another grave threat to India's textile exports is the entry of China as an apparently unchallengeable competitor offering good

and well finished cloths at whatever prices are necessary to obtain bulk business. The development of this Government directed and assisted drive will be watched with anxiety by many textile exporting countries.

In the face of adverse circumstances, your Company achieved export earnings to the extent of Rs. 1.85 crores. Though down on last year's record figure it represents a very creditable achievement and your Company will derive substantial benefits this year under the export incentive schemes.

When he addressed you last year, Mr. E. J. M. Leigh reported that progress had been made with the construction of the second New Weaving Shed. The northern half of that shed was completed during the year and, with the transfer of some rehabilitated looms from older sheds, production has already commenced in this section on a substantial scale. Work on part of the southern half of the shed was started during the latter half of 1958 and contracts have recently been placed for the completion of the flooring and associated works.

I am pleased to tell you that, despite the difficult import licensing position, a few much needed machines were imported during the year including three modern Sizing Machines which have gone into production. The rehabilitation of looms continued steadily throughout the year, and it is expected that this work will be completed before the end of 1959.

As you will have seen from the Directors' Report, the workers embarked on an illegal strike in June and in its settlement secured considerable benefits in the shape of bonus payments for past years and a more favourable formula for computing bonus in the future. The question of higher bonus has been, as you are aware, a subject of agitation over a number of years and your Directors are hopeful that its settlement will lead to a happier relationship.

Undoubtedly, before further benefits are given to workers in the shape of enhanced wages, allowances or bonuses, more satisfactory workloads must be established. I realise that when considering workloads, the bogey of retrenchment is ever present in the minds of workers, but your Company has assured its employees and their leaders that there will be no retrenchment as a result of modernisation and rationalisation and that no employee will in consequence suffer a reduction in wages. Despite these assurances, labour has resisted changes at every turn and has indicated its displeasure by frequent short lightning illegal stoppages. This attitude is incomprehensible and must in the long run operate against the interests of labour. However, the Management has recently discerned a better understanding of this matter by the labour leaders and it is hoped that as a result, our labour will work

peacefully and without interruption and co-operate in bringing about the further improvements in methods of production which are so necessary if we are to retain our position, particularly in the export field.

Turning now to the accounts, the substantial reduction in stocks which, as mentioned in the Report, is mainly responsible for the lower overdraft at the close of the year, is a healthy sign and reflects the virility of your Company's sales organisation.

The amount charged in the Profit and Loss Account for bonus to employees—Rs. 27,09,613—represents a record bonus payment and was made in pursuance of the settlement reached with labour to which I have already referred.

The provision for taxation at Rs. 20,50,000 would have been substantially higher had it not been for the increased bonus for 1958 and the additional bonus payments for previous years. The increased liability for taxation, despite a slightly lower profit than that made in 1957, is the result of the withdrawal of the allowance for extra normal depreciation. While this allowance is no doubt very welcome to, and possibly desirable for, a new developing industry, the consequent deferment of tax payments which this allowance entails, can lead to misunderstanding and to difficulties when the tax has to be paid, unless adequate provision is made. An appropriate provision has been made by your Company in previous years and appears in the Schedule of Reserves under the heading "Deferred Taxation".

Other matters of special interest in the accounts have, I think, been covered adequately in the Directors' Report.

Having read the Report and heard my remarks, you will, I believe have some understanding and appreciation of the difficulties which your Company has had to face and overcome during the year under review, and while I do not expect that our anxieties will be any the less in the future, I do believe that with Government's new recognition of the industries' difficulties, and given the co-operation and goodwill of labour and above all freedom from interference, we can look forward to the future with some measure of optimism.

I am sure you would not wish me to conclude without recording your appreciation of the valuable services which have again been rendered to your Company by the Managing Agents. I also wish to record our thanks to the Mill Manager and his staff for their continued loyal and devoted service to the Company, and to the employees for their contribution to the result for the year under review, which I consider may be regarded as satisfactory.

NOTE:—This document does not purport to be a report of the proceedings of the General Meeting.

United Bank of India Limited

Satisfactory Progress

Chairman Dr N. N. Law, on Banking and National Plan

Excerpts from the speech delivered by Dr. N. N. Law, Chairman of United Bank of India Ltd. at the Annual General Meeting held on 4th May 1959 at the Bank's Head Office in Calcutta.

In delivering his speech at the Annual General Meeting of the Bank, Dr. N. N. Law observed—

BANK'S PROGRESS:

The working results during 1958 depict another year of progress. The Deposits of the Bank at Rs 43.54 crores were higher by Rs 5.18 crores, i.e., roughly 13.50 per cent over the previous year's figure. Advances at Rs 27.64 crores were higher by Rs 4.09 crores, being about 17.3 per cent over the previous year. The gross earnings of the Bank at Rs 2.19 crores show a rise of about Rs 29.30 lakhs or 15.2 per cent over the previous year. The progress achieved in these directions may be deemed to be satisfactory, in comparison with the performance of other major banks in 1958. Despite this increase in the volume of business and gross earnings, however, the profit of the Bank continues to be low. Progressive rise in operating costs, which has been the common experience of all the major banks in the country, materially contributed to this result.

ESTABLISHMENT COST:

The two major items of expenses, viz., Establishment expenses and Interest on Deposits still continue to mount in such a manner that they remain a matter of serious concern for the banking system. During the period 1950-57 the Establishment expenses of Indian Scheduled Banks rose by about 74 per cent. Figures for 1958 are not yet available, but the rate of increase during the year cannot be expected to be any lower. In your Bank, the rise in establishment costs during 1958 was over Rs 21 lakhs. It is no exaggeration to suggest that the rise in Establishment expenses has been abnormal. The banks are trying their best to step up the quantum of earnings, but in view of the faster growth of the operating expenses such efforts cannot be expected to neutralise the imbalance. I, therefore, submit for consideration of the bank workers that there should be a realisation of the fact that it is as much in their own interest as in the interest of the national economy that there should be a suitable correlation between the increase in cost, and improvement in productivity or enhancement of earning potential. After all, bank-

ing is basic to development and it is also the linchpin of the monetary system which finances economic activities and promotes a higher standard of living. We, therefore, feel that in the larger interest of the country, a change in outlook is called for, and there should be common appreciation of the fact that the various branches of economic activity are inter-linked and inter-dependent.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS:

I am glad to mention that, during the latter part of the last year, the Indian Banks Association succeeded in their efforts to bring about an inter-bank agreement on rates of interest to be allowed on various types of Deposits. This is a good augury, and it is hoped that, it will prove to be a beginning of more and more co-operation and co-ordination as between different banks. I would, however, point out here that the maximum rate of interest on Deposits, as postulated in the inter-bank agreement, is still rather high and eats into the level of profit. In the ultimate analysis, the rate of interest on Deposits, as we have on many occasions pointed out, should be adjusted to what is in the interest of the community. Unfortunately, if the rates payable on Deposits are themselves high, and, if, at the same time, a higher rate of charges for Advances is either impracticable or undesirable, banks have inevitably to lend more, and the consequence is that the ratio of their Advances to Deposits rises. This, in turn, compels banks further to seek new deposits at higher rates. This vicious circle can be broken if, instead, efforts are made to control the interest rates on Deposits. Also, if the banking industry is to function properly and adapt itself to India's progressive economy, the margin between the rate of interest on Deposits and the rate of interest on Advances should be wider than what it is today. Last year, we had suggested that the maximum rate of interest allowed on Time Deposits should not exceed two-thirds of the Bank Rate in force for the time being. I think this point deserves immediate consideration by all concerned.

COMPETITION FROM PUBLIC SECTOR:

While on this subject, I would like to refer to another matter having a direct bearing on interest on bank deposits. I refer here to the rate of interest on Deposits allowed by the public sector in the small savings schemes. The public sector has to, and needs to

collect resources through mobilisation of small savings. But their efforts towards diverting bank deposits to small savings schemes of the public sector have been very much marked. It is our view that, if efforts were made towards collecting such resources from non-banked areas (high cost notwithstanding), it would have been an invaluable service to the country's economy. The commercial banks thus have to face not only competition amongst themselves but also the competition from the public sector. This has resulted in a scramble for Deposits on all sides. The commercial banks have now demonstrated, by entering into an agreement amongst themselves, that they are alive to the fact that such blind competition is not only unhealthy but also harmful to the country's economy. It is to be hoped that the public sector will also co-operate in this effort to put a stop to the wasting race of pushing up the rate of interest on Deposits.

UNUTILISED CREDIT LIMITS:

Statistics are not available about the quantum of the unutilised portion of credit limits granted by banks. While it is true that different banks try to keep a control in this regard, if a proper survey is made, it may be found that the aggregate of such unutilised credit limits is proportionately higher in relation to bank Deposits. In some countries in Europe as well as in the USA, there is a system of levying a charge on the unutilised portion of the sanctioned limits. I think some system of commitment charges may also be adopted in this country. It may then encourage making correct estimation of requirements, and effectively control the tendency to arrange for limits much higher than what can be utilised. Such an imposition is suggested more as a deterrent than as a source of revenue for banks.

BANKING AND NATIONAL PLANS:

Available information indicates that the Third Plan is going to be much larger than the Second Plan. Since results of the projects undertaken in the First and the Second Plans are expected to be utilised in a larger measure during the Third Plan period, it can be visualised that the tempo of economic activity will be very much higher than heretofore. This again highlights the necessity for planned efforts for development and spread of the banking services in the country, if only, at least to main-

tain the value of the Rupee. In a fast changing economy, the banking system must reorganise and equip itself in such a manner that it may cater to the new requirements and conform to the changed pattern of the economy. But efforts in this direction have been inadequate. I repeat the suggestion made by me in my speech in 1957 that a Convention of all the banks should be organised under the auspices of the Indian Banks Association with a view to sponsoring the idea of forming a "Banking Expansion Commission" and to appointing a "Standing Plan Committee of the Convention" to maintain liaison with the proposed "Banking Expansion Commission".

CREDIT INVESTIGATION:

Banks in this country suffer from the disadvantage in not having any organised credit investigation agency through which they can obtain adequate information about the prospective borrowers and other customers. Of course, banks have their own credit investigation departments, but that by itself cannot bring out all the relevant information which would be more helpful in consideration of extension of bank credit. It is, therefore, necessary that credit investigation agencies should be organised in this country on the lines of such institutions in other advanced countries of the world. Furthermore, there should be more free and frank exchange of information amongst the banks. This will, apart from encouraging the growth of a healthy credit investigation system, also act as an effective check on excessive or undesirable utilisation of bank credit. In this regard, I feel that the Indian Banks Association may make useful contribution towards organising such an agency and establishing the practice of free and frank exchange of information as amongst banks, and I have no doubt that if such a lead be given by the said Association, it will receive the wholehearted support from the commercial banks.

Note: This does not purport to be a record of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting.

For Service & Security

PANDYAN BANK LTD.

Central Office: MADURAI

Madras Office: 121, ARMENIAN STREET

Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 10,00,000

Reserve Fund ... Rs. 10,25,000

Working Funds as on 31-12-1958 ... Rs. 4,51,32,327

64 Convenient Offices in Southern Districts

Banking Business of every description transacted

S. N. K. SUNDARAM, Mg. Director.

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

BALANCE SHEET 31st DECEMBER 1958

1957 LIABILITIES. Capital:— Authorised: 74,000,000 Shares of £1 each £74,000,000 Issued: 27,847,605 Shares of £1 each, fully paid £27,847,605 18,565,070 Reserve Fund:— Capital Reserve (including Share Premium Accounts, £1,143,683) ... — 1,982,108 General Reserve £18,000,000 16,017,892 Profit and Loss Balance, as per Account below 703,010 826,712 Current, Deposit and other Accounts, including contingency Accounts ... 1,297,752,128 (Public Accounts secured as per Note III are also included) Balances in Account with Subsidiary Companies 1,894,259 1,329,357 Final Dividend, less Income Tax (subject to confirmation by the Members) ... 907,368 693,870 Notes in Circulation (Isle of Man) (see Note III) 10,787 9,368 Acceptances 3,681,894 5,470,423 Endorsements, Guarantees, and other Obligations 181,101,665 175,517,906 Notes. I. Investments in British Government Securities amounting to £308,131,846 which are all redeemable at fixed dates, the majority maturing within 10 years, are taken at or under cost and below redemption price. Market value of these investments at the 31st December 1958 was greater than the balance sheet figure. II. Other Investments: the market value of the quoted investments at the 31st December 1958 was greater than the balance sheet figure. III. Securities and Other Investments totalling £737,500 (1957: £550,000) nominal are lodged for Public and Other Accounts and for the Note Issue in the Isle of Man. IV. Capital/Reserve Fund: in November 1958 the sum of £9,282,535 consisting of £1,982,108, being the Capital Reserve and £7,300,427 part of the General Reserve) was capitalised—see Report of the Directors. V. Foreign Currencies have been converted at the rates of exchange ruling at the 31st December 1958; in the case of Eastern branches, as at the 31st October 1958, the date as at which the accounts of those branches are included herein.	1957 ASSETS Cash, in hand, with Bank of England and Eastern Reserve Banks £105,772,884 Balances with, and Cheques in course of collection on, other Banks in the United Kingdom and Ireland 82,296,313 Money at Call and Short Notice 74,687,500 Balances with Banks abroad 10,650,564 British Government Treasury Bills ... 244,150,000 British Bills of Exchange 19,824,228 Dominion, Colonial and Foreign Bills (including India, Pakistan and Burma Treasury Bills, £3,975,000) 5,765,614 Investments (see Notes I, II and III):— Securities of, or guaranteed by, the British Government 308,131,846 Other Investments, including Securities of Dominion and Colonial Governments, British Public Boards and British Municipal Corporations) } quoted 28,726,012 unquoted 7,871,333 Loans and Advances after deducting provision for Bad and Doubtful accounts 392,319,428 Balances in Account with Subsidiary Companies — Items in Transit 392,319,428 Trade Investments:— Subsidiary Companies The National Bank of Scotland Limited Consolidated Capital Stock £4,906,377 (nominal), £1,962,551 paid up taken at amount paid up, plus proportion of Reserve Fund and undivided Profits (see Note 1 on attached accounts) ... 4,443,284 Lloyds Bank (Foreign) Limited 24,000 Shares of £50 each, fully paid, at £50 per share 1,200,000 Lloyds Bank Executor and Trustee Company (Channel Islands) Limited 100,000 Shares of £1 each, fully paid, at cost 100,000 Other Trade Investments at cost or under 18,971,880 NOTE. There is a contingent liability for uncalled Capital in respect of a portion of these Investments. Other Assets and Accounts (including sundry Properties at cost, less amounts written off) 4,844,736 Bank Premises, at cost, less amounts written off 13,335,504 Liabilities of Customers for Acceptances, as per contra 3,681,894 Liabilities of Customers for Endorsements, Guarantees, and other Obligations, as per contra 181,101,665 £1,477,935,301
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E. J. HILL, Chief General Manager

H. A. BEASLEY, Chief Accountant.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

In our opinion the foregoing accounts of the Bank, with the annexed statements relating to the Bank's subsidiaries, The National Bank of Scotland Limited and Lloyds Bank (Foreign) Limited, give in the prescribed manner the information required of banking companies by the Companies Act, 1948 and on the basis therein authorised give, so far as concerns members of the Bank, a true and fair view of the state of affairs as at 31st December 1958 and of the profits, ascertained as indicated in the accounts and statements, for the year ended on that date.

We have also examined the accounts and memoranda which we considered necessary. In our opinion the Bank has kept proper books and obtained proper

We have obtained all the information and explanations which we considered necessary. In our opinion the Bank has kept proper books and obtained proper branch returns and the accounts of the Bank are in agreement with them and with the said information and explanations.

3, Frederick's Place, London, E.C. 2 13th January 1959.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO., Chartered Accountants

(Continued on next page)

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED—(Contd.)

Dr.		PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR 1958		Cr.	
1957			1957		
693,869	To Interim Dividends, less Income Tax	£693,869	£712,060	By Balance brought forward	£826,712
500,000	„ General Reserve	1,250,000		Profit brought in, after providing for taxation on the	
500,000	„ Reserve for Future Contingencies			profits of the year and after making transfers to the	
	„ Final Dividend, less Income Tax (subject to confirmation by the Members)	907,368		credit of contingency accounts, out of which accounts	
693,870	„ Balance to be carried forward	703,010	2,502,391	full provision has been made for any diminution in	
826,712				value of assets	2,727,535
Note.	Directors' emoluments amounted to £79,756 (1957: £78,518), including £8,622 (1957: £8,325) paid to certain Directors by subsidiary and other Companies and £2,500 (1957: £2,500) pension to a Director in respect of past services as Chairman.				
		<u>£3,554,247</u>		<u>£3,554,247</u>	
3,214,451					

BALANCE SHEET OF THE INDIAN BRANCHES OF LLOYDS BANK LIMITED AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1958

[illegible]

Carried over	...	49,16,12,845.61
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Carried over ... 42,17,99,435.28

LLOYDS BANK LIMITED—(Contd.)

1957 Rs.	CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES—Contd.	Rs. nP.
	Brought forward ...	49,16,12,845.61

AUDITORS' REPORT ON THE INDIAN BRANCHES OF LLOYDS BANK LIMITED UNDER SECTION 30 OF THE BANKING COMPANIES ACT, 1949

We have audited the Balance Sheet of the Indian Branches of Lloyds Bank Limited dated 31st December 1958 and above set forth and the annexed Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st October 1958 with the books and accounts as kept at the Chief Managers' (Eastern Branches) Office, Calcutta, in which are incorporated certified returns from the ten Indian Branches and also with the books and accounts kept at the Calcutta Branch.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Companies Act 1949, read with the provisions of Section 211(1), (2) and (5) and Section 227(5) of the Companies Act 1956, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are not required to be and are not drawn up in accordance with Schedule VI of the Companies Act 1956. The accounts are therefore drawn up in conformity with Forms A and B of the Third Schedule of the Banking Companies Act 1949.

We report that:—

(a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

(b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Chief Managers' (Eastern Branches) Office and the Calcutta Branch so far as appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purpose of our audit have been received from the 9 Branches not visited by us.

(c) The Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account and the certified returns.

(d) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give the information required by the Companies Act 1956, in the manner so required for banking companies, and on such basis the said Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the Branches as at 31st December 1958 and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the profit for the year ended 31st October 1958.

Calcutta,
25th March 1959.

PRICE WATERHOUSE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

Rs. 55,61,57,366

Rs. 49,16,12,845.61

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OF THE INDIAN BRANCHES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st OCTOBER 1958

1957 Rs.	EXPENDITURE	Rs. nP.
76,72,271	To Interest paid on deposits, borrowings, etc. ...	76,54,150.09
36,07,188	.. Salaries and Allowances and Provident Fund (includes Chief Managers' (Eastern Branches) Rs. 1,08,481.12 ...	93,42,651.85
Nil	.. Directors' and Local Committee Members' Fees and Allowances ...	—
7,70,096	.. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc. ...	9,44,035.27
11,990	.. Law Charges ...	1,11,991.84
1,35,013	.. Postages, Telegrams and Stamps ...	1,30,294.01
13,500	.. Auditors' fees ...	13,500.00
4,06,050	.. Depreciation on and repairs to the banking company's property ...	6,08,956.03
3,82,102	.. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc. ...	5,84,969.60
Nil	.. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets ...	—
11,55,836	.. Other Expenditure (including proportion of Head Office Expenditure) ...	12,97,012.31
43,06,091	.. Balance of Profit (subject to Indian Income Tax and Super Tax) ...	28,56,504.17
Rs. 2,34,60,137		Rs. 2,35,33,765.17

1957 Rs.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS—Contd.	Rs. nP.	Rs. nP.
	Brought forward ...	42,17,99,435.28	
Nil	(viii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances granted during the year to the companies or firms in which the Directors of the banking company are interested as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents or, in the case of Private Companies, as members of Private Companies, as members ...	60,000.00	
26,87,938	(ix) Due from banking companies ...	27,88,108.43	
3,15,75,979	Bills Receivable Being Bills For Collection —As per Contra.—		
73,06,249	(i) Payable in India ...	2,12,18,709.21	
3,88,81,928	(ii) Payable outside India ...	62,13,514.43	2,74,32,223.64.
5,69,37,208	Constituents' Liabilities For Acceptances, Endorsements, and Other Obligations—Per Contra. ...	4,02,30,839.98	
10,09,767	Premises Less Depreciation—Original Cost ...	10,09,767.44	
1,34,424	Less Depreciation ...	1,56,828.00	8,52,939.44.
8,75,343	Furniture and Fixtures Less Depreciation		Nil
Nil	Other Assets, including Silver—		
40,13,394	Inter-Branch Balances—Net—		
1,86,571	Head Office and Branches outside India	Nil	
15,16,999	Income Tax Advance Payments	1,53,820.30	
57,16,964	Interest, Exchange, Commission, Discount and Expenses ...	11,43,586.97	12,97,407.27
Nil	(No adjustments made as at 31st December 1958 for the two months, November and December for accrued interest and exchange receivable and payable and Commission receivable).		
Nil	Non-Banking Assets Acquired In Satisfaction Of Claims ...		Nil
Rs. 55,61,57,366	J. A. Brough & E. S. Tibbetts Chief Managers (Eastern Branches)	Rs. 49,16,12,845.61	

Indian Finance

May 9, 1959

the total number of units in production to 31. The expansion programme of two of the existing factories was also completed last year.

The internal supply position of cement has eased comparatively. While the statutory control on the price and distribution of cement continues to be in force, the State Governments, on the advice of the Central Government, have abolished the permit system for supply of cement to the general consumer.

Nearly 2.3 million tons, out of the additional production capacity licensed, is covered by licences for import of cement making machinery. This would mean that a firm capacity of nearly 10 million tons would be reached during the Second Plan period.

Assistance from the Development Loan Fund and the Technical Co-operation Mission of the United States has been utilised to meet some of the foreign exchange requirements for cement expansion schemes.

It is expected that by 1962 the major part of the country's requirements of cement machinery will be met from indigenous production.

Efforts are being made to develop export markets for cement. Out of a quota of two lakh tons of cement set apart for export, contracts for export of 1,48,000 tons have so far been concluded and nearly 76,000 tons have been exported.

PRODUCTION OF PLASTICS IN INDIA

1. Plastic industry is comparatively new in India. It made phenomenal progress in our country during the years 1946 to 1956.

2. The production of plastic goods and plastic raw materials which was nearly Rs 75 lakhs in 1946 rose to Rs 2 crores in 1951 and to Rs 8 crores in 1956.

3. During the period of the First Plan, production of plastic industrial goods claimed more attention. Radio cabinets, telephone receiver sets, gramophone records of polythene injection and blow mouldings of polythene, spectacle frames, fountain pens and tooth brushes manufacture become well established.

4. Tool making for the industry advanced under the guidance of a group of experts from the United Nations, whose services were lent by the Central Government to the industry. Import of moulds fell from 261 members in 1953 to only 87 in 1955.

5. The value of production of the organised sector in 1958 may be estimated at Rs 12 to Rs 14 crores for both raw materials and plastic goods.

6. Expansion of the plastic processing industry would involve additional machinery and plants for moulding operations. The Government are already studying requirements of machinery and are taking measures for arranging their indigenous manufacture.

7. It has been estimated that at least Rs 10 crores worth of machinery and tools for the industry would be required during the next seven years.

Two experts from the United Nations have been secured for the industry to assist firms for improving their moulding operations and construction of moulds.

9. The consumption of the plastic materials, which is at present of the order of 25 million lbs., is expected to increase at least five-fold by the end of the Third Plan.

PURCHASE OF GOVERNMENT STORES

Eleven more items of stores purchased by the Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals, Government of India, have been reserved for exclusive purchase from small-scale industries.

These items are: glass ampoules; handles wooden & bamboo; washing soap or laundry soap; metal polish; scissors cutting (ordinary scissor); coil fibre and coil yarn; postal weighing scales; cotton hosiery; woollen hosiery; keys wooden and stone; curry and stone curley roller. This brings the total number of reserved items of stores for procurement from the small scale sector to 27.

So far 3,335 small units have been enlisted for participation in the Central Government's stores purchase programme. The value of contracts given by the Directorate General of Supplies & Disposals through the National Small Industries Corporation to small units aggregated over Rs 3 crores.

The National Small Industries Corporation has set up a separate division in order to help small industries in the execution of these contracts.

Small units are given technical advice by the Small Industries Service Institutes and loans are also advanced by the State Bank of India on the pledge of raw materials under guarantee scheme entered into with the National Small Industries Corporation.

IRON ORE PRODUCTION IN INDIA

The total output of iron ore during the month of February, 1959, was estimated at 801,000 metric tons, according to the Indian Bureau of Mines.

The largest output was reported from Bihar and Orissa with 258,000 metric tons and 197,000 metric tons, respectively.

Among the minor producing states Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay accounted for 55,000 metric tons, 54,000 metric tons and 20,000 metric tons respectively.

During the month despatches of iron ore to iron and steel plants and export market were 429,000 and 126,000 metric tons respectively.

IRON AND STEEL FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES

The quota of iron and steel for agricultural purposes for the first three months of 1959-60 has been fixed at 80,000 tons, representing an increase of 100 per cent over the allotment for the preceding three-month period.

This was disclosed by the Iron and Steel Controller at a meeting

of States' representatives held here today to discuss measures for expediting supplies of iron and steel for agricultural purposes. Dr P. S. Deshmukh, Union Agriculture Minister, presided.

The Iron and Steel Controller said that the position regarding the supply of iron and steel was improving. Many of the difficulties experienced so far may be eliminated in the future.

He agreed to make special efforts to give as large supplies as possible for the kharif campaign, provided State Governments furnished special indentments showing their immediate requirements of the essential categories.

The meeting recommended adoption by all States of the system of distribution through registered stockists and cooperative societies as in Bombay State.

It was felt that Directors of Agriculture should be empowered to indent the agricultural quota direct on the Iron and Steel Controller.

The meeting recommended the setting up of cells in the office of the Directors of Agriculture to keep a watch on the progress of supplies and financial arrangements, etc.

DUTY REFUND ON MORE ITEMS OF EXPORTED STEEL PRODUCTS

Draft rules providing for rebate, on export, of the Cust and Central Excise Duties paid on imported and indigenously roll sections of steel used in the manufacture of enamelware, fabricated steel structural, steel ghamelas, rat traps, watering cane and tinplate washers, have been published in the Gazette of India.

The rate of rebate will be Rs 60 per ton of tinplate content in respect of tinplate washers and Rs 50 per ton of steel content in respect of other items of steel. For further information, interested manufacturers and exporters are advised to address the Officer on Special Duty, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, Central Revenues Building, Mathura Road, New Delhi.

Any suggestion received regarding these draft rules before May 6, 1959, will be considered by the Government of India before the draft rules are finalised.

PRESSURE FEET FOR SEWING MACHINES

The Indian Standards Institution has issued a standard specification for pressure feet for sewing Machines (IS:1296-1958).

The standard covers the requirements for hinged type pressure feet for sewing machines of the so-called household pattern.

The standard is intended to assist in regulating the quality of indigenous pressure feet. It is one of a series of Indian standards for sewing machines and their components, being prepared on the recommendations of the Tariff Commission and at the instance of the Development Commissioner for Small Scale Industries, Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

The series at present comprises of four Indian Standards Specifications. They are IS:1294-1958 for bobbins, IS:1295-1959 for needle bars, IS:1296-1958 for pressure feet and IS:1297-1959 for pressure bars for sewing machines.

Copies of the standards, published in English, are available from the offices of the Indian Standards Institution located at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

RECORD PRODUCTION OF MESTA THIS YEAR

An all-time record has been achieved this year in the production of Mesta, according to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.

The all-India Final Estimate for 1958-59 puts the area and the production at 851,000 acres and 1,581,000 bales (of 400 lbs each), respectively. According to the partially revised estimate for 1957-58, the area that year was 764,000 acres and the production 1,291,000 bales. Thus in 1958-59 there has been an increase of 87,000 acres, or 11.5 per cent, and 290,000 bales or 22.5 per cent in production.

The increase in area this year, as also the substantial increase in production, has been shared mainly by Bihar and West Bengal. The better production is due more to higher per acre yields than increase in acreage. The per acre yield in 1958-59 works out to 743 lbs as against 676 lbs in 1957-58, showing an increase of about 10 per cent.

DRY CELLS AND BATTERIES

The Indian Standards Institution has issued, for eliciting comments, three draft Indian standards relating to dry cells and batteries.

The first draft standard is a revision of the standard (IS:556-1954) for Leclanche type batteries for radio receivers. It lays down the dimensions, tests and performance requirements of Leclanche type dry batteries used for radio receivers and allied electronic equipment.

The second standard, which is also a revision of IS: 586-1955, prescribes the dimensions, tests and performance requirements of cylindrical dry cells of Leclanche type, of nominal voltage of 1.5 V and intended to be used for telecommunication, signalling and general purposes.

Both the above revisions have been aligned more or less, with IEC recommendation for primary cells and batteries. The manner of designating unit cells and batteries has been changed to follow the IEC practice. The tests and requirements have also been aligned with the IEC recommendations, as far as possible.

The third specification is for Leclanche type sack cells. This standard, which is a revision of IS: 268-1951, lays down the dimensions, tests and performance requirements applicable to two sizes of Leclanche type sack cells, having a nominal open-circuit voltage of 1.5 V.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

EXPORT POSITION IN INDIA.

In the first six months of the year 1958, the figure of exports from India stood at the comparatively low level of Rs 260 crores, but since then there has been a welcome increase in exports. The year ended with a total of Rs 580 crores.

The largest single contribution to our export earnings in 1958 has been made by tea. In the first

half of the year, the exports were on the low side, but this has been more than made up by the performance during the second half.

The earnings from tea during July-December 1958 reached the high figure of Rs 90 crores, with the result that for the year as a whole we earned from tea Rs 14 crores more than we did in the previous year.

While imports from some countries of Western Europe continue to run at a high figure, our exports to them have remained mostly static. A large part of deficit in our external payments is accounted for by our trade with these countries.

We have been unable to expand exports to these countries, partly because of the inadequacy of trading links, and partly because

of the high duties and severe quota restrictions imposed on our goods.

The formation of the European Common Market may result in creating new problems for our exports. Already the six member-states have reduced duties and eased quota restrictions on their imports from one another and from their dependent overseas territories.

Industrial users are attaching increasing importance to reasonable steadiness of price and supply. It has become urgently necessary to devote attention to finding new uses for old products and to seek and cultivate new markets.

Enjoying certain natural advantages in the past, we did not really go out to seek foreign markets. Now it will be necessary to

work hard to increase output, improve quality, reduce prices and organise marketing before we can hope to reach our objectives in terms of export.

PRODUCTION OF CEMENT IN INDIA.

There has been a steady increase in the output of cement in India. In 1953, the rated capacity of 24 existing factories was 4.3 million tons. In 1957, the number of factories increased to 29 and their rated capacity went up to 6.6 million tons though their actual production was 5.6 million tons. The production of cement in 1958 went up by 4.6 lakh tons, thus bringing the output figure to 6.06 million tons.

Two new cement factories went into production in 1958, bringing

This standard was first published in 1951, based principally on the then-existing Indian Post and Telegraph Department specifications and British standard specification.

In the present draft revision, the experience gained in the past few years in the use and testing of sack cells has been taken into consideration as also latest trends at the international level. In this draft revision, a new design of circular plate zinc electrode has been introduced in line with the current manufacturing practice.

Comments on the draft standards may be sent before June 5, 1959 to the Indian Standards Institutions, New Delhi.

DRAFT STANDARD FOR FAN CONDENSERS

A draft Indian standard, covering the basic mechanical and electrical requirements of and methods of tests on fixed capacitors for use with various types of electric fans and similar other appliances, has been issued by the Indian standards Institution.

The draft standard gives preferred capacity values and physical dimensions of such capacitors, in accordance with current usage.

Comments on the draft standard may be sent before June 24, 1959 to the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.

STANDARDS FOR FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT

The Indian Standards Institution has issued four standards relating to fire fighting equipment.

The first standard, (IS: 901-1958), lays down the requirements regarding material, shape and dimensions, construction and test of couplings, double male and double female, instantaneous pattern, used for fire fighting purposes.

The second standard specification is for fire bell (IS: 928-1958). The standard lays down the requirements regarding material shape and dimensions, manufacture, workmanship and finish of 250 mm diameter fire bell which is used on fire appliances and in the appliance rooms of stations for raising alarms at the time of receipt of fire call.

The third standard is for blower and exhaustor for fire fighting (IS: 941-1958). This lays down the requirements regarding material, design and performance of blower and exhaustor. The purpose of blower and exhaustor is to provide a supply of fresh clean air to firemen who may be working in unventilated places, or alternatively, where there is accumulation of foul air, and to exhaust fumes and smoke from storage tanks, ships holds, godowns, living rooms and the like.

The last standard (IS: 942-1958) lays down the requirements regarding material and design of 275-1 min (or 60-gal/min) portable pump set for fire fighting.

It may be recalled that the work on the formulation of Indian standards for fire fighting equipment and appliances was undertaken by ISI at the instance of the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, who expressed ur-

gency for standardizing fire fighting equipment on a nation-wide scale so that a national fire fighting service having similar equipment all over the country could be organized.

It is hoped that the formulation of standard specifications for various items of fire fighting equipment and their implementation through the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Fire Insurance Association of India will secure for the country an integrated system of fire fighting units spread all over the country and ready to be mobilized in any emergency without experiencing difficulties on account of non-standard appliances, etc.

Copies of the standards, published in English, are available from the offices of the Indian Standards Institution at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

DRAFT SPECIFICATION FOR ROUND VANASPATI TINS

The Indian Standards Institution has issued a draft specification for round vanaspati tins covering the requirements of round containers, manufactured from tinplate for packing vanaspati in four sizes 4 kilo, 2 kilo, 1 kilo and 0.5 kilo.

The standard prescribes the nominal and gross capacities of such tins their capacity, dimensions and tolerances; and thicknesses of tinplate used in the manufacture of such tins.

Comments on the draft standard may be sent before May 23, 1959 to the Indian Standards Institutions, New Delhi.

METHODS OF EXAMINATION AND ANALYSIS OF MILK

The Indian Standards Institution has issued, for eliciting comments, a draft Indian standard on methods of examination and analysis of milk.

Milk is one of the most important commodities entering trade and required in every day life. The basic public health and economic considerations require that consumers should be provided with pure and unadulterated milk free from pathogenic bacteria.

To maintain quality standards, control operations are to be performed at all stages of production of milk which include maintenance of sanitary conditions in byres, cleanliness of utensils and of the milking machines if used, and storage and handling. Besides, wilful adulteration at the producing or supplying centre, by carriers or by middlemen has to be prevented. The only means of ensuring quality—since the average purchaser cannot exercise a direct control over the production, transport and handling of milk—is by subjecting representative samples to chemical and bacteriological analysis.

But it is often not possible to subject all the samples of milk to a regular and elaborate chemical and bacteriological analysis. Therefore, rapid examination of milk has to be carried out for routine control with the object of ensuring purity of milk, its hygienic conditions and fitness for accep-

tance as raw milk or for further processing.

In order to provide uniform methods for this purpose, such of the methods as can be easily used even under rural conditions, where facilities of a well equipped laboratory are not always available, have been given in the draft standard.

Comments on the draft standard may be sent before June 4, 1959 to the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.

STANDARDS FOR PEST CONTROL PRODUCTS

The Indian Standards Institution has published two Indian standards for pest control products.

The first standard (IS: 561-1958) is for BHC dusting powders (revised). It prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for BHC dusting powders containing varying percentages of gamma isomer of BHC.

The second standard (IS: 562-1958) is for BHC water dispersible power concentrates (revised). It prescribes the requirements and the methods of test for BHC (benzene hexachloride) water dispersible powder concentrates containing varying percentages of gamma isomer of BHC.

Both the standards are the revised editions of the earlier standards which were first issued as IS: 561-1955 and IS: 562-1955. In the earlier standards a combined method, namely chromatographic, was prescribed for the determination of gamma isomer content in BHC dusting powders and water dispersible concentrates.

Since facilities for testing in accordance with the combined method are not at present available in the country, it has not been found practicable to employ the combined method.

Considering this difficulty, and having decided that it would be sufficient to use only one of the methods, namely either of chromatographic or poligraphic instead of the combined method, the Institution has now issued the revised versions.

Copies of the standards, published in English, are available from the offices of the Indian Standards Institution at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA IN JANUARY 1959

The provisional figures of foreign trade of India by all routes, i.e., sea, air and land, on private and Government accounts during January 1959, according to information available to-date in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, are given below:—

Merchandise, excluding transit of Pakistan and other overland foreign countries viz., Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan: Exports Rs 44.97 crores, re-exports Rs 37 lakhs, imports Rs 66.58 crores; total trade Rs 111.92 crores. The import figures are exclusive of the value of certain consignments of Government stores awaiting adjustment.

Treasure: Exports (including re-exports) of currency notes Rs 40 lakhs, gold negligible, current coins

(excluding gold coins) Rs 4 lakhs. Imports of currency notes Rs 2.43 crores, gold Rs 5 lakhs, current coins (excluding gold coins) negligible.

Balance of Trade: Subject to the limitation in import figures mentioned in para two above, the total value exports (including re-exports) of merchandise and gold fell short of imports by Rs 21.29 crores.

FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA IN FEBRUARY 1959

The provisional figures of foreign trade of India by routes (i.e., sea, air and land, on private and Government accounts during February 1959, according to information available to-day in the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, are given below:—

Merchandise, excluding transit trade of Pakistan and other overland foreign countries viz., Nepal, Tibet, Sikkim and Bhutan:

Exports Rs 42.65 lakhs, re-exports Rs 25 lakhs, imports Rs 59.79 lakhs, total trade Rs 102.69 lakhs. The import figures are exclusive of the value of certain consignments of Government Stores awaiting adjustment.

Treasure: Exports (including re-exports) of currency notes Rs 202 lakhs, gold Rs 1 lakh, current coins (excluding gold coins) negligible. Imports of currency notes Rs 1.71 lakhs, gold Rs 2 lakhs, current coins (excluding gold coins) negligible.

Balance of trade: Subject to the limitation in import figures mentioned in para 2 above, the total value of exports (including re-exports) of merchandise and gold fell short of imports by Rs 16.90 lakhs.

SPECIFICATION FOR TEMPORARY CORROSION PREVENTIVE

Indian Standard Issued

The Indian Standards Institution has published a specification for temporary corrosion preventive, grease, soft film, cold application (IS: 958-1959).

The temporary corrosion preventive, grease, soft film, cold application, is suitable for protection of clean metal surfaces during transport and storage. The standard has been issued with a view to prescribing requirements and methods of tests for such type of grease, and also to facilitate the supply to large and small consumers of such a material of quality, most suited for use in the Indian climatic conditions.

This standard is one of a series of Indian standards on corrosion preventives of various types, namely hard film, solvent deposited type; soft film, solvent deposited type; soft film, hot dipping type; soft film; grease type; soft film, slushing type; and oil film type.

The other standards published so far in the series are IS: 1153-1957 for temporary corrosion preventive fluid, hard film, solvent deposited and IS: 1154-1957 for temporary corrosion preventive fluid, soft film, solvent deposited, water displacing.



Outstanding Performance

Watch-Dog Writes:

STOCK markets have put up an outstanding performance. The mild recovery, which set in towards the end of last week, gathered some more momentum, although profit-taking erased some of the extreme gains at the close of the week under review.

Equities on the Calcutta Stock Exchange, after recording fresh higher levels, developed a slightly reactionary tendency towards the close due to profit-taking.

On the Bombay Stock Exchange, the new account experienced buoyant conditions till the middle of the week, although sentiment turned a bit subdued towards the close.

Prices on the Madras Stock Exchange developed a firmer tendency although price trends were erratic.

Calcutta

Calcutta, Friday Evening.

CHEERFUL conditions prevailed on the local Stock Exchange during the week under report when prices staged a further recovery from last levels due to sustained bull support. Apart from stronger advices from Bombay, the main inspiration was derived from the excellent company reports and company developments. Moreover, some of the operators were inclined to support the market on the view that the recent rise in prices was not mainly speculative, but partly due to investment demand for some of the shares. Their view was supported by the overwhelmingly good response to a number of recent new share issues and the optimism they entertained with regard to the availability of sufficient investible funds. However, in the week's dealings, attention was mostly directed towards the Tea section where many scrips recorded substantial gains on balance. Although the market suffered a slight setback due to profit-taking at the close, the undertone remained fully steady.

The Giltedged section was devoid of activity. Conditions were dull with buying support as also selling pressure absent. Even in the State Loans, business remained at a low ebb. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan opened at Rs 73.85 and, after improving at one time to Rs 74, receded at the close to the former level.

Despite the announcement of encouraging dividends by the Andrew Yule group of companies, Jute shares ruled generally quiet on lack of support. Operators seemed to be worried about the outlook for jute goods, especially in the face of increasing competition from Pakis-

tan in those main markets which were once assured for Indian jute goods. But for the news of a further decline in stocks with the mills at the end of last month, prices would have touched the worst levels for the week. Anglo-India were on offer at Rs 230 against Rs 242; Champdany at Rs 134 against Rs 137; Howrah at Rs 24.25 against Rs 24.75; Megna at Rs 15.44 against Rs 15.81 and National at Rs 24 against Rs 24.50.

Thanks to the proposed deal with Japan for the supply of 500,000 tons of metallurgical coal, Coal shares, especially of those companies having export possibilities, enjoyed good support although higher levels could not be retained, in a few cases, till the close. Bengal were taken upto Rs 314 from Rs 307; Equitable upto Rs 31.69 from Rs 31.25 and Amalgamated upto Rs 25.50 from Rs 25.19. Burrakur moved rather erratically between Rs 18.50 and Rs 18.71 on alternate buying and selling to finish at Rs 18.50.

In the week's dealings, activity was prominent in the Tea section where almost all scrips met with sustained demand at enhanced levels, although profit-taking erased some of the extreme gains at the close. Buying was more confined to the scrips of the Assam and Dooars gardens in expectation of higher dividends for last year. Baghmari were taken upto Rs 25.50 from Rs 23.37 (Rs 25.37); Beljar upto Rs 26.37 from Rs 23.19 (Rs 26.31); Brooke Bond upto Rs 20 from Rs 18.12 (Rs 19.37); Bishnauth upto Rs 21.87 from Rs 19.37 (Rs 21.12); Grob upto Rs 18.62 from Rs 17.25 (Rs 17.69); Hantapara upto Rs 128 from Rs 121.50 (Rs 134); Hasimara upto Rs 25.75 from Rs 23.75 (Rs 24.94); Killcott upto Rs 21.50 from Rs 19.37 (Rs 21.12) and Tezapore upto Rs 19.22 from Rs 16.50 (Rs 19). Figures shown within brackets were the closing rates for the week.

Except the shares of those companies manufacturing distillery products which met with some support from influential quarters, trading in the Sugar section was generally dull and featureless. Dyer Meakin were well supported upto Rs 15.75 from Rs 15, while Carew remained firm at Rs 8.62. SKG were, however, on offer at Rs 9.87 to Rs 10 against Rs 10.25; Cawnpore at Rs 11.06 to Rs 11.44; and Belsund at Rs 13.25 to Rs 13.50 against Rs 13.56.

Textile scrips were again in limelight; but there was a general disposition to book profits at the recent high levels. The only two scrips, which met with steady demand, were Jayshree and Cawnpore having buyers upto Rs 9.00 and Rs 5.19 from Rs 8.94 and Rs 5.06 respectively. Egins touched at one time a high of Rs 15.67 from Rs 15.25 and Kesoram Rs 14.94 from Rs 14.62, to recede towards the close to Rs 15.31 and Rs 14.25 respectively. New Victoria were a narrow market around Rs 1.62.

The general rise in prices was mainly led by the speculative scrips under the lead of Indian Irons which, in turn, were subjected to heavy buying till the middle of the week. Against the week-end closing

of Rs 24.45, Indian Irons opened quiet at Rs 24.42 and steadily improved to touch Rs 24.7, in mid-week. Profit-taking at this level proved to touch Rs 24.76, in mid-to finish the week at Rs 24.62. TEXMACO were at one time taken upto Rs 26.10 from a Rs 25.65; G. K. Williams upto Rs 41.12 from Rs 38; Jessop upto Rs 32.50 and Burn upto Rs 452, to finish slightly lower at Rs 25.75; Rs 40.31; 32.12 and Rs 452 respectively.

Miscellaneous issues followed the general trend of the market. Orient Paper advanced at one time to Rs 37.30 from Rs 37 (Rs 36.40); Indian Cable to Rs 32.56 from Rs 32.25 (Rs 31.62); India Aluminium to Rs 22.25 from Rs 22.06 (Rs 21.75); Indian Copper to Rs 4.35 from Rs 4.26 (Rs 4.30); Dunlop to Rs 34.19 from Rs 33.50 (Rs 33.31); Alkali Chemicals to Rs 24.62 from Rs 23.25 (Rs 24.31); Rohtas to Rs 22.16 from Rs 21.81 (Rs 21.94); India Steamship to Rs 14.87 from Rs 14.62 (Rs 14.87); Aluminium Corporation to Rs 15.12 from Rs 14.87 (Rs 14.62); Sirpur Paper to Rs 13.44 from Rs 13 (Rs 13.19); NCSO to Rs 34.50 from Rs 34 (Rs 34.44) and Phillips India to Rs 23.00 from Rs 22.37 (Rs 23.00). Figures shown were the week's closing rates.

Bombay

BUOYANT conditions prevailed on the Bombay Stock Exchange during the week under review. Continued buying fervour coupled with hectic bear-covering lifted the prices of most of the active speculative counters to new high levels, although profit-taking erased some of the extreme gains at the close.

The new account started on a promising note and buying fervour gathered momentum as trading proceeded. The main inspiration was derived from the Finance Minister's assurance that he would look into the demand for reducing the rigour of the new system of corporate taxation.

TEXTILES: This section conspicuous with smart rise in several scrips on good support following the report that stocks with the mills had declined and that the offtake of cloth in the domestic sector had improved. The announcement of a higher dividend of Rs 10 per share pushed up Sri Niwas to Rs 176 from Rs 171, while Century met with good speculative buying up to Rs 534 from Rs 510.50, to finish at Rs 531. Bombay Dyeing changed hands at Rs 62.60 to Rs 63; Kohinoor at Rs 257.75 to Rs 268 and Svadeshi at Rs 225.50 to Rs 233. Indu Ordinaries were a shade quieter at Rs 8.36 with Finlay around Rs 275.

STEELS: Steel shares ruled comparatively steady and prices were well maintained despite stray profit-taking. It is learnt that the Committee of the Bombay Shareholders' Association has decided to request the management of the Tata Iron & Steel Company that the new capital to be raised by the company consists of both Ordinary and Preference shares. The Committee is also of the view that half the new capital should be in the form of Ordinary shares and the balance in preference shares. The Management of the company is

reported to have invited the representatives of the shareholders for informal discussions on the new issue of capital on Thursday next Meanwhile. Tata Ordinaries moved between Rs 182 and Rs 189, to finish at the last quoted level.

MISCELLANEOUS: Two-sided swift fluctuations in prices trading in the Miscellaneous section. Buying interest in Cement shares looked abated a little and the improved level was not maintained, ACC being quoted at Rs 156.50 and Digvijay at Rs 151. Sugar shares were a steady feature with Belapur changing hands at Rs 310 to Rs 314. Voltas and Bombay Burmah succumbed to realising pressure and the rates receded to Rs 169.50 and Rs 545.50 from Rs 171 and Rs 548 respectively. Automobile shares were in request following the improved outlook for these shares, Premier being enquired upto Rs 116 and Hindustan Motors upto Rs 9.20. National Rayons remained active and, after touching a high of Rs 307.50 from Rs 291, finished at Rs 304 on profit-taking. Scindia steams were on offer at Rs 18.28 against Rs 18.44; while Shivrampur Syndicate were fairly steady at Rs 100 following the publication of satisfactory working results.

Madras

CONDITIONS on the Madras Stock Exchange remained generally firm with an impressive turnover. Fresh support was seen for selected scrips in the Sugar, Planting and the Textile sections.

TEXTILES: Thanks to the improvement in the conditions of the piecegoods market, this section recorded a good turnover at improved levels. Madras showed a steadier tendency at Rs 29.80, while Anglo-French rose further to Rs 90 from Rs 86. Travancore Rayons continued to rule firm at Rs 19.92. Buckinghams were, however, offered at Rs 181 and Bangalore Woollens at Rs 172. Mettur Industries turned sellers at Rs 398.

PLANTINGS: This section remained active and good buying was seen in high-grown Tea shares. Pariakaramalais came in for good business with the rate rising to Rs 4.33 although the closing rate was a shade quieter at Rs 4.31. Chembras were maintained at Rs 4.40, while buying enquiry continued for Non-such at the market rate.

Coffee shares met with good demand. Consolidated Coffees were done at Rs 22.10; Oucherlony at Rs 5.45 and Shevroys at Rs 1.83. Coffee Lands were taken upto Rs 23.85.

In the Rubber group, Cochin Malabars met with renewed selling pressure and declined to Rs 6.20 from Rs 6.25. Sellers were seen for Midlands and TRTs at the market rates. Cochin Malabars were quoted around Rs 6.24.

MISCELLANEOUS: In this section, Sugar shares continued to forge ahead and once again high prices were offered. Travancore were enquired upto Rs 12.10, while Deccan met with active support upto Rs 12.

COMPANY REPORTS

BUDGE-BUDGE JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Year ended	1958	1957	1956
Sales	15,998,091	15,988,386	16,420,753
Stocks	716,938	1,120,512	961,079
Net profit	564,948	335,295*	281,883†
Taxation	44,200	30,000	27,000
Depreciation	246,510	243,650	180,000
Development Rebate	924	...	...
Div. Amount Ord.	180,000	...	...
Div. Amount Pref.	63,000	63,000	63,000
Carry Forward	33,113	2,799	4,154
Div. % Ord.	5	Nil	Nil
Div. % Pref.	7	7	7

*After transferring Rs 80,000 from General Reserve and Rs 63,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

†After writing back Rs 172,315 being provision for anticipated loss on raw jute stock and work-in-progress and after transferring Rs 565,000 from General Reserve and Rs 63,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(Annual General Meeting on 22-5-59 at 10-30 a.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of October

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 7%	900,000	900,000	900,000
(ii) Ord.	3,800,000	3,600,000	3,600,000
Reserve Fund	1,195,826	1,195,826	1,275,826
Other Funds	596,024	597,100	690,100
Superannuation Reserve	144,000	144,000	144,000
Loans Secured	1,147,913	1,190,284	5,538
Loans Unsecured	291,485	392,702	1,465,030
Taxation Provision	41,875	35,233	6,168
Debits	958,230	1,215,871	929,074
Carry Forward	33,113	2,799	4,154
Total	8,908,466	9,273,795	9,019,890

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	11,796,462	12,232,479	11,700,893
Depreciation	7,059,451	7,178,657	7,235,319
Block (net)	4,737,011	5,053,822	4,465,574
Stores	645,928	729,029	867,816
Works in Progress	191,708	386,209	334,386
Raw Materials	2,079,606	1,181,892	2,107,333
Stocks	719,938	1,120,512	961,079
Outstandings	323,266	577,653	67,102
Mis. Deposits and Advances	115,527	127,865	135,295
Investments	93,313	93,313	75,813
Cash	2,169	3,509	5,482
Total	8,908,466	9,273,795	9,019,890

CALEDONIAN JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Year ended	1958	1957	1956
Sales	10,740,840	9,964,736	10,485,414
Stocks	592,460	783,252	450,173
Net profit	840,722	386,949*	444,332†
Taxation	27,000	25,000	...
Depreciation	286,640	312,000	360,000
Reserve Fund	150,000	...	...
Development Rebate	1,889	...	...
Div. Amount Ord.	270,000	...	...
Div. Amount Pref.	70,000	70,000	70,000
Carry Forward	35,722	529	20,580
Div. % Ord.	15	Nil	Nil
Div. % Pref.	7	7	7

*After transferring Rs 100,000 from General Reserve and including Rs 25,000 being surplus of investment Realisation.

†After transferring Rs 400,000 from General Reserve; Rs 40,894 being excess provision for taxation and Rs 78,836 being provision against anticipated loss on raw jute stock and work-in-progress.

(Annual General Meeting on 27-5-59 at 10-45 a.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Nov.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 7%	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
(ii) Ord.	1,800,000	1,800,000	1,800,000
Reserve Fund	2,369,071	2,219,071	2,319,071
Other Funds	142,553	167,663	192,663
Superannuation Reserve	134,500	134,500	134,500
Loans Secured	569,621	869,415	213,678
Loans Unsecured	115,024	290,771	1,385,108
Taxation Provision	27,485	25,000	...
Debits	837,947	486,648	754,192
Carry Forward	35,722	529	20,580
Total	7,031,922	6,993,597	7,819,792

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	8,440,054	8,777,057	8,743,998
Depreciation	4,652,038	4,640,856	4,504,058
Block (net)	3,788,016	4,136,201	4,239,940
Stores	822,895	750,646	755,301
Works in Progress	182,145	239,206	203,042
Raw Materials	1,436,323	812,635	1,625,950
Stocks	592,460	783,252	450,173
Outstandings	262,214	148,990	333,507
Mis. Deposits and Advances	84,827	65,466	162,505
Investments	63,142	63,142	45,642
Cash	...	13,759	732
Total	7,031,922	6,993,597	7,819,792

CHEVIOT MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Year ended	1958	1957	1956
Sales	8,599,020	8,796,110	9,616,889
Stocks	435,498	683,387	569,962
Net profit	312,101	198,592*	217,860†
Taxation	43,300	23,000	...
Depreciation	108,000	108,000	110,000
Development Rebate	888	...	...
Div. Amount Ord.	79,750	70,000	70,000
Div. Amount Pref.	70,000	5,857	8,565
Carry Forward	18,020	5,857	2
Div. % Ord.	5	Nil	7
Div. % Pref.	7	7	2

*After transferring Rs 103,000 from General Reserve and Rs 70,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

†After transferring Rs 425,000 from General Reserve; Rs 85,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 19,500 from excess provision for taxation.

(Annual General Meeting on 27-5-59 at 10-30 a.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Nov.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 7%	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
(ii) Ord.	1,595,000	1,595,000	1,595,000
Reserve Fund	2,500	2,500	2,500
Share Premium	393,750	393,750	393,750
Reserve Fund	1,801,122	1,323,622	1,426,622
Other Funds	300,888	300,000	270,000
Superannuation Reserve	136,410	136,410	136,410
Loans Secured	87,385	...	54,839
Loans Unsecured	20,173	...	478,070
Taxation Provision	42,327	23,083	55,359
Debits	680,308	657,056	721,102
Carry Forward	18,020	5,857	8,565
Total	5,577,883	5,437,278	6,242,217

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of August

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 7%	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
(ii) Ord.	1,595,000	1,595,000	1,595,000
Reserve Fund	2,500	2,500	2,500
Share Premium	393,750	393,750	393,750
Reserve Fund	1,801,122	1,323,622	1,426,622
Other Funds	300,888	300,000	270,000
Superannuation Reserve	136,410	136,410	136,410
Loans Secured	87,385	...	54,839
Loans Unsecured	20,173	...	478,070
Taxation Provision	42,327	23,083	55,359
Debits	680,308	657,056	721,102
Carry Forward	18,020	5,857	8,565
Total	5,577,883	5,437,278	6,242,217

ORIENT JUTE MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Year ended	1958	1957	1956
Sales	8,610,883	8,987,141	9,154,977
Stocks	606,730	568,485	472,119
Net profit	208,626	118,883*	190,949†
Taxation	33,750	22,000	...
Depreciation	96,000	100,000	110,000
Development Rebate	2,325	...	...
Div. Amount Ord.	82,275	...	74,730
Carry Forward	20,257	5,981	11,098
Div. % Ord.	2½	Nil	7

*After transferring Rs 72,000 from General Reserve.

†After transferring Rs 260,000 from General Reserve and Rs 25,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(Annual General Meeting on 22-5-59 at 10-45 a.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Nov.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up:			
Forfeited shares	2,491,000	2,491,000	2,491,000
Reserve Fund	2,250	2,250	2,250
Other Funds	1,776,649	1,798,799	1,870,799
Superannuation Res.	372,325	370,000	370,000
Loans Secured	133,000	133,000	133,000
Loans Unsecured	26,674	...	267,488
Taxation Provision	33,754	22,874	481,149
Debits	674,478	444,846	519,091
Carry Forward	20,257	5,981	11,098
Total	5,530,387	5,268,750	6,195,747

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	7,667,180	7,655,438	7,585,619
Depreciation	5,339,989	5,245,690	5,145,690
Block (net)	2,327,191	2,409,748	2,439,929
Stores	820,758	783,695	872,459
Works in progress	219,233	230,277	251,829*
Raw Materials	1,182,285	773,869	1,626,407
Stocks	606,730	568,485	472,119
Outstandings	170,316	218,290	283,088
Mis. Deposits and Advances	97,335	87,559	198,344
Investments	70,743	70,743	52,243
Cash	35,796	131,084	3,340
Total	5,530,387	5,268,750	6,195,747

SOUTH KARANPURA COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Year ended	1958	1957	1956
Raisings (tons)	193,010	187,703	168,281
Despatches (tons)	182,200	186,382	181,663
Sales	3,442,854	3,288,116	2,850,090
Stocks	147,578	30,534	12,920
Net profit	506,915	396,030*	288,620†
Taxation	188,000	136,500	...
Depreciation	120,108	100,835	105,443
Reserve Fund	...	...	10,000
Ref. for Tax Contingencies	...	15,300	...
Development Rebate	39,200	3,200	600
Other Funds	25,000	...	...
Div. Am't. Ord.	131,250	131,250	61,250
Carry forward	14,096	8,739	9,794
Div. % Ord.	7½	7½	3½

(Annual General Meeting on 29-5-59 at 11 a.m.)

*After transferring Rs 70,000 from General Reserve.

†Includes Rs 60,190 being Refund of Income Tax.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of August

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up:			
Capital Reserve	1,750,000	1,750,000	1,750,000
Reserve Fund	285,740	313,000	313,000
Other Funds	331,541	331,541	400,409
Loans Secured	457,200	393,000	374,500
Loans Unsecured	91,283	...	447,731
Taxation Provision	312,183	138,284	1,784
Debits	755,294	614,776	624,324
Carry Forward	14,096	8,739	10,407
Total	3,997,347	3,749,340	3,922,158

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	4,352,233	3,901,896	3,796,067
Depreciation	1,815,639	1,700,094	1,616,434
Block (net)	2,536,594	2,201,802	2,179,633
Cap. Exp. in progress	30,522	265,017	99,600
Stores	202,472	161,956	172,132
Stocks	147,578	30,534	12,920
Outstandings	773,371	773,042	1,173,932
Do More than 3 months	190,701	115,217	215,711
Mis. Deposits and Advances	80,714	39,901	43,293
Investments	32,389	8,100	6,109
Deposits in Banks	...	100,000	...
Cash	3,008	55,762	18,829
Total	3,997,347	3,749,340	3,922,158

Indian Finance

May 9, 1959

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees)

LIABILITIES:	1-5-59	24-4-59	2-5-58
Notes in Banking Dept.	27,52,86	28,14,45	21,16,30
Notes in Circulation	1751,10,70	1751,45,94	1619,62,07
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76,03	117,76,03	117,76,03
(b) Outside India	...	...	...
Sterling Securities	178,00,89	178,00,89	204,72,69
Total of A	295,76,92	295,76,92	322,48,72
(B) Rupee Coin	132,05,85	132,79,82	130,72,50
Rupee Securities	1350,80,79	1351,03,65	1187,59,15
Total	1778,63,56	1779,60,39	1640,78,37

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

BANKING DEPARTMENT.			
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up ...	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
Reserve Fund ...	80,00,00	80,00,00	80,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund ...	25,00,00	25,00,00	20,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund ...	3,00,00	3,00,00	2,00,00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt. ...	53,28,01	53,63,12	49,65,26
(b) Other Govt.'s ...	22,44,05	32,96,70	16,11,92
(c) Banks ...	83,70,47	91,59,66	98,49,17
(d) Others ...	118,05,68	117,94,02	111,99,03
Bills Payable ...	15,70,96	18,53,82	14,46,86
Other Liabilities ...	45,05,15	43,83,08	44,26,50

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Reserve Fund	-	-	Rs. 1,08,00,000

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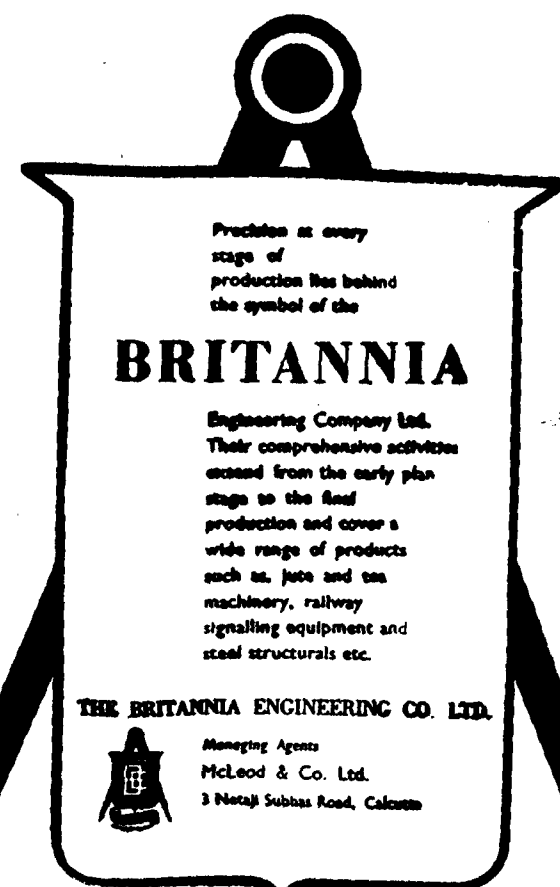
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Bankers to the Government in Aden, Kenya Colony,
Zanzibar, Uganda and Somaliland Protectorate

Capital (Authorised and Subscribed)	£4,562,500
Paid-up Capital	£2,851,563
Reserve Funds	£3,168,579

Head Office:

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Indian Finance

Indian Finance

Saturday

May 16, 1959

Volume LXIII No 20

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

A dire prophecy made by Indian Finance at this
time last year has now become fact.

Read the Leading Article.

Indian Finance
is included in
the 928
by
C. S. Rangaswami

"Why this fancy dress,
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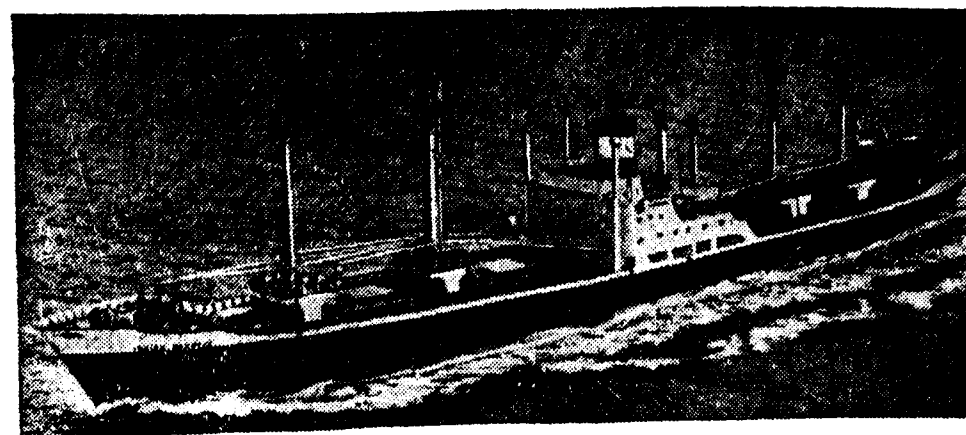
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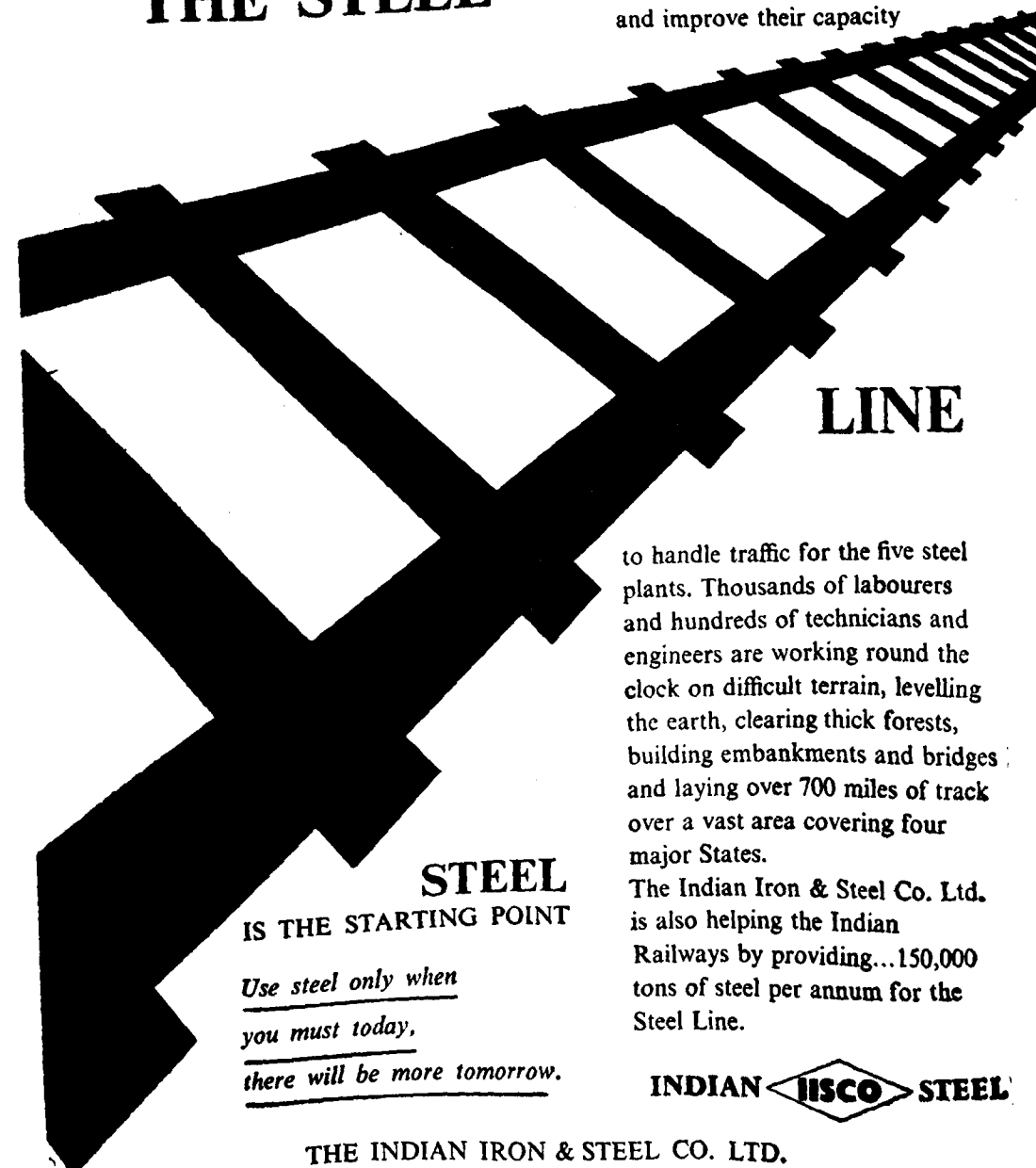
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16, 1959

FOR THE INVESTOR

p, then Down, then Caution

Investment Gossip:

The reaction did set in but was
followed by a burst of bullish
enthusiasm; an official inkling of what
Tata management intended to
do, by way of rights shares, was
allable; and this largely confirmed
earlier anticipation of the market
it would be a combination of
equity capital and preference shares.

But, as the week ended, caution
set in. Dalal Street continued
to take an unduly cheerful attitude.
Lyons Range, on the other hand,
seemed to feel that, perhaps, prices
had been overdone. All this, let me
make it clear, were oscillations and
fluctuations with the definite char-
acteristic of speculative fever and
ravour.

I hesitate to predict what course
prices in the immediate future will
take. Nevertheless, I cannot shirk
sinting out what may be a possible
percussion of the waiting list of
new issues. For example, this issue
of Indian Finance contains a pros-
pectus announcement; and I under-
stand that the details of another issue
will be made known next week.
Meantime, we have had some news
about the Tata rights issue. What
does this spate of new issues mean
for the Stock Exchange?

Some circles say that the new
issues will be of bearish import; their
reasoning is that a considerable
train will be placed upon the in-
vestor, in regard to supporting the
new issues. Money will be drained
away, less will be available for stock
exchange activity. And so the con-
clusion is that, inevitably, a declining
trend in share quotations is to be
envisaged.

I don't agree with this logic. It
seems to me that the new issues will
serve as a tonic. The investor, in
my opinion, has kept by sufficient
resources for investment in attractive
new issues; and every new issue
of merit will receive his full
support. Hence, even before the
new issues; and every new issue
will oftentimes be the phenomenon
of the scrip in question quoting at a
premium. Such strength in the new
issues will lend sympathetic strength
to the existing share prices.

Normally, therefore, the outlook
would be for stock exchange prices,
during the currency of the 1959 slack
season, to rise steadily and gradually
—but, then, there are the machina-
tions of the speculative fraternity.
They, the latter I mean, may well
take it into their minds that what
the market deserves is a depressing
of prices. So speculative activity
may offset such intrinsic rise in
prices as there might be.

Investment Special:

Indian Rayon

A new issue of considerable im-
portance—and attractiveness—is
the offer made by the Indian Rayon
Corporation. What is being of-
fered to the public for subscription
are 53,000 7 per cent tax free
cumulative redeemable preference
shares and 47,000 ordinary shares,
both with a face value of Rs 100
and the issue being made at par.

What should be particularly at-
tractive is the "scheme" for the
amount payable by investors. On
application, a sum of Rs 12.50 is
to be paid; another amount of
Rs 12.50 is due upon allotment; and,
thereafter, the balance would be
called up in six equal instalments,
with the proviso that there would
be an interval of three months
between each call.

The official literature contains
the following sentence, which
should prove interesting to the
intending investor: "The Rayon
Industry, while enjoying a unique
scope for expansion, has been re-
ceiving protection from Govern-
ment by the regulation of imports
in relation to the capacity of the
indigenous units and also by the
imposition of protective duties on
foreign yarns which ensure profit-
able returns to the investors in
indigenous units."

All these are reasons why the
issue should be a success.

Investment Notes:

The Indian Rayon Corporation,
which will manufacture rayon yarn
at Veraval, proposes to enter the
market for raising capital amount-
ing to Rs one crore. The new
capital, which is offered at par
for public subscription, comprises
47,000 equity shares and 53,000-7
per cent Cumulative Preference
shares, both of Rs 100 each. The
subscription list will open on the
25th May. It is stated that insti-
tutional investors have already in-
dicated their willingness to sub-
scribe to the extent of 35 per cent
of the capital offered to the public.
Market circles, therefore, expect
that this will be yet another suc-
cessful issue.

Also, Khandelwal Ferro Alloys
Limited will enter the market shor-
tly for raising fresh capital. The
company proposes to offer, for pub-
lic subscription, at par Rs 84.94
lakhs comprising 34,937 equity sha-
res and 50,000-7½ per cent Cumula-
tive Preference shares, both of Rs
100 each. The subscription list is
likely to open towards the end of
this month.

It is learnt that Colour-Chem
Limited has proposed to draw lots
for the allotment of shares to the
public. The cheques of those
whose names are drawn in lots,
will be cashed before allotment. It
is also learnt that total applications
have amounted to 75,000 for 590,000
shares.

Ashok Leylands Limited of Mad-
ras has proposed to issue 25 lakhs
equity shares of Rs 5 each, at par,
to those shareholders whose names
are registered as on the 22nd May.

1959. The last date for submission
of applications for "right" shares
and renunciation letters will be the
16th June.

Investment Briefs:

Nagri Mills Company of Ahmeda-
bad has maintained the dividend
at Rs 50 per share for 1958.

New Beerbhoom Coal has raised
the total distribution from 75 nP
to Re 1 per share for the year ended
31st October, 1958.

In Kiriampudi Sugar has passed
over the dividend for 1958.

United Flour has reduced the
dividend from 40 to 37½ per cent
for the year ended 30-11-1958.

Shree Niwas Pays More

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

THANKS to better working results,
Shree Niwas Cotton Mills Limited
has raised the dividend from Rs 8
to Rs 10 per share for 1958. Sales
have risen to Rs 4.12 crores from
Rs 3.98 crores, while the gross
profit is higher at Rs 18.30 lakhs
against Rs 11.75 lakhs. The pro-
vision for managing agency remu-
neration amounts to Rs 66,645
against Rs 50,000 and that for
Depreciation Rs 8.33 lakhs against
Rs 8.87 lakhs. The provision for
Taxation is nil against Rs 50,000.

A sum of Rs 5 lakhs has been
transferred to Renewal and Re-
placement Reserve and Rs 4.65
lakhs to Development Reserve
Fund. A sum of Rs 8.20 lakhs
has been drawn from General
Reserve, which has already borne
tax for the payment of the pro-
posed dividends.

The company has invested,
during the year, a sum of Rs 25
lakhs in new plant and machinery,
mostly in the spinning department.
Further orders for 64 new ring
frames at a cost of about Rs 20
lakhs have also been placed. With
the execution of the new order,
the renovation of the spinning
department will be completed
during the year. The directors are
confident that the company will
be able to show better results
during the current year due to the
scheme of modernising the mills.

The Victoria Mills have made a
gross profit of Rs 14.17 lakhs
against a profit of Rs 10.49 lakhs
in 1957. The directors have, after
providing Rs 90,000 (Rs 50,000)

for managing agents' commission;
Rs 5.02 lakhs (Rs 7.29 lakhs) for
Depreciation; Rs 42,000 (Rs 1.73
lakhs) for Development and Re-
habilitation Reserve; Rs 1.28 lakhs
(nil) for Statutory Development
Rebate and Rs 3.60 lakhs (45,000)
for Taxation, maintained the divi-
dend at Rs 20 including a bonus of
Rs 5 per share.

Sholapur Spinning

The Sholapur Spinning & Weav-
ing Company has suffered a trading
loss of Rs 5 lakhs for the year
ended 31st March, 1958 without
providing for Depreciation. The
loss in 1956-57 was Rs 25.33 lakhs
with the carried forward loss of
Rs 34.14 lakhs. With the loss for
the current year, the total loss
comes to Rs 89.21 lakhs, which is
carried forward.

Cloth and yarn sales, during the
year, dropped down to Rs 1.14
crores from Rs 2.17 crores. This
heavy loss is attributed to disas-
trous trade conditions that pre-
vailed in the markets for the
coarse and medium counts.

The company's financial position
has been crippled since several
years due to past heavy losses
and distress sales. The company
could not maintain the price
standard of sales owing to prevail-
ing conditions. However, the
directors made an attempt to re-
start the mills by paying a scheme
on the 21st October, 1958 with
partial working, gradually in-
creasing the number of spindles
and looms worked. As on the
13th April 1959, the mills were
working with about 37,000 spindles
and 990 looms in two shifts, giving
employment to about 3,500 em-
ployees.

Sirsilk Limited

The working of the Sirsilk
Limited shows a surplus of 5.01
lakhs for the year ended 30th
September 1958, providing a sum
of Rs 15.18 lakhs being interest on
loans; Rs 10 lakhs towards Depre-
ciation; Rs 2 lakhs towards provi-
sion for contingencies; Rs 8,332
towards preliminary expenses; Rs
38,571 for prospecting and inves-
tigation and Rs 2.90 lakhs towards
brokerage on shares. This surplus
has been adjusted against the loss
brought forward. The company
has been able to provide only
partially for Depreciation, because
of inadequate profits.

The production of yarn and
fabrics reached almost full capacity
during the year as a result of the
steps taken by the manage-
ment in improving the working
and efficiency of various plants.

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London and Overseas Representatives: Keith & Slater Ltd., Japier House, 24/7 High Holborn, London W.C. 1. Telephone: 40109 5022.

Shivrajpur Syndicate

Despite a slump in the manganese ore market, the shares of the Shivrajpur Syndicate Limited have been a firm feature during the past few weeks. The strength in the shares is fully supported by the company's working results for the year ended 30th November, 1958.

Due to forward sales contracted in previous years, shipments and sales have totalled 91,642 tons as compared with 114,337 tons in 1956-57. Satisfactory progress has been maintained in the development of mining operations and an additional power plant has been set up. The company has earned a lower profit of Rs 26.11 lakhs against Rs 30.44 lakhs in the previous year. Sales of ore have declined from Rs 173.98 lakhs to Rs 144.68 lakhs. The provision for Taxation is slightly lower at Rs 14.5 lakhs (Rs 15.75 lakhs) and that for managing agents' remuneration at Rs 2.92 lakhs (Rs 3.36 lakhs). The distribution to the shareholders is maintained at Rs 5 per share, plus a bonus of Rs 3 per share.

£ R S

Guest, Keen, Williams Ltd.

The level of production by Guest, Keen, Williams, Limited has recorded an improvement in 1958 and this is reflected in sales, which have risen to Rs 10.25 crores from Rs 9.07 crores. The net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation and making certain adjustments, amounts to Rs 49.78 lakhs as against only Rs 48.87 lakhs in the previous year. Apart from providing Rs 8.42 lakhs for Development Rebate Reserve, the amount set aside for Depreciation is raised to Rs 22.68 lakhs from Rs 17.91 lakhs; additional Depreciation Reserve to Rs 2.59 lakhs from Rs 2.45 lakhs and Taxation provision to Rs 74.20 lakhs from Rs 72 lakhs. General Reserve is, however, reduced to Rs 1.36 lakhs from Rs 25.91 lakhs. The directors have recommended a final dividend of Rs 1.20, making a total of Rs 2.00 per share for 53 weeks ending 3rd January, 1959.

Subject to the consent of the Controller of Capital Issues, the directors have decided to allot and issue 4,76,850 equity shares of Rs 10 each, credited as fully paid-up, by way of exchange for the issue shares in the capital of

Sankey Electrical Stampings Private Limited, without such new equity (ordinary) shares being first offered to the members in the proportion to the existing shares held by them.

£ R S

Indian Galvanizing

For the third year in succession, the Indian Galvanizing Company Limited has passed over the dividend for 1958. Sales have declined to Rs 1.01 crores from Rs 1.92 crores, while the accounts, after providing for Depreciation, reveal a loss of Rs 11.31 lakhs against a net profit of Rs 3.49 lakhs in the previous year, reflecting the closure of the Calcutta factory and the consequent liability for retrenchment compensation. The sum provided for Depreciation is reduced to Rs 1.39 lakhs from Rs 2.96 lakhs.

£ R S

Tide Water Oil

The Tide Water Oil Company (India) Limited has raised the total distribution from 12½ to 15 per cent for the year ended 31st Oct ber, 1958. Sales are shown at Rs 62.35 lakhs against Rs 57.49 lakhs, while the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to Rs 86,212 against only Rs 74,756 in the previous year. The directors have provided Rs 13,761 (Rs 11,478) for Depreciation; Rs 1.23 lakhs (Rs 1.79 lakhs) for Taxation; Rs 8,060 (Rs 11,500) for Wealth Tax and Rs 2,504 (nil) for Development Rebate Reserve. The directors have, in their report, stated that, with India's present shortage of foreign exchange, it is not possible to obtain licences for all requirements and the company's prospects mainly depend on the Government's future licensing policy.

£ R S

Dunlop Rubber, London

The Dunlop Rubber Company Limited, London, has reported a net profit, after providing for Taxation, of as much as £3,567,000 for 1958 as against only £3,017,000 in the previous year. A sum of £1,100,000 (£1,000,000) is provided for General Reserve. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is raised to 16½ from 14 per cent. The amount carried forward is £1,522,000 against £1,509,000 brought in from 1957.

Indian Finance

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The Big Nine

1958 has not been a good year for the banking system, and our apprehension at this time last year has materialised all too ominously. In making an assessment of the performance of the Big Nine among Indian Scheduled Banks, we had, it may be recalled, suggested that "it would be folly to ignore the impact already discernible of high money rates, and of the repercussions that these might have on the future of banking earnings". For, 1957 itself, for all that it recorded a substantial increase in the balance of profits, was already showing much signs of evidence that the prospect before banks was anything but satisfactory. We had concluded the article with these words:

"Unless action is taken to halt the dangerously rising trend in the interest paid on Deposits, we fear that the banking system may soon experience a reduction in its earnings because of the squeeze effected by rising operating costs".

It is true that, during the year under review, although it was late in the year, some sort of voluntary agreement among banks as regards maxima of interest that may be paid on Deposits was drawn up and ratified. It is also true that the favourable consequences flowing from the fixing of such maxima could be expected to manifest themselves fully only during 1959. But, for all that, the fact remains that, in spite of the warning signals that were apparent during 1957, the Scheduled Banks delayed unduly the action that they could take and the measures that they could institute to meet the challenge offered by the impending threat to their earnings. As a result, as the table published on the following page shows, 1953 will go down on record as not only a disappointing year for the banking system, but one which held evidence of real danger that, in time to come, banks might be operating at a loss. However, since the turn of the year, with the 1958-59 busy season proving to be more strident than was the case in 1957-58, there has been more remunerative utilisation of banking resources such that it is possible that the results during 1959 may not, comparatively speaking, make such poor reading. But what we are under commitment to do here is to assess the performance of banks during 1958 through a study of the figures for the Big Nine among the Indian Scheduled Banks.

It is not as if banks did not have an accretion to their Deposits. On the contrary, the rising trend in Deposits has been maintained, although the extent of increase, in the case of the Big Nine, has been somewhat smaller during 1958. The Deposits of the Big Nine have risen from Rs 957 crores to Rs 1132 crores and, at this latter figure, Deposits work out to 172.9 per cent of Deposits in 1954. It need hardly be said that it is the State Bank which has had the largest increase in Deposits, one of Rs 111 crores. Every one of the Big Nine experienced an increase in Deposits during 1958. Aside from the State Bank, the credit for the largest increase, both proportionately and in absolute figures, goes to the United Commercial Bank. However, if the period from 1954 is taken into account, both the Bank of Baroda and the United Commercial Bank have the distinction of almost doubling their Deposits within this five-year period.

The trend in borrowings from banks is, after the sharp decline in 1957, again upward. This was due to the fact that, as 1958 drew to its close, the resurgence of busy season demand for funds, preceded as it had been by considerable investments in giltedged, compelled banks to replenish their resources through borrowings. The State Bank accounted for more than half of the figure for the Big Nine taken as a whole. Only two of the banks, Bank of India and the Indian Bank, did not figure as borrowers in their 1958 balance sheets. Apart from the State Bank, the Punjab National Bank is shown as the highest borrower.

The Cash Balances of the Big Nine have been marked slightly higher, but, as testifying to the need experienced by Scheduled Banks to maximise their remunerative earnings, Cash Balances as a ratio of Deposits have declined. It is interesting to note that only three of the Big Nine had a level of Cash Balances by the end of 1958 which was higher than in the previous year.

Every bank among the Big Nine added sharply to its giltedged portfolio during 1958, and the total for the nine banks at the end of 1958 is very nearly double the level obtaining in 1954. The State Bank, owing to its special Deposits, has had a spectacular increase in giltedged holdings to record. But acquisition of giltedged by other banks is of no less spectacular proportions. The Punjab National Bank added to its giltedged portfolio by Rs 23 crores, whereas the giltedged holdings of the United Commercial Bank went up by Rs 15 crores.

Banks were compelled to invest idle resources in giltedged because Advances, during 1958, tended to be sluggish. As against an increase of Rs 176 crores in Deposits, Loans, Cash Credits and Overdrafts rose only by Rs 22 crores, while Bills Purchased and Discounted declined by Rs 6 crores. The Punjab National Bank, among Scheduled Banks other than the State Bank, had the distinction of largest addition to its giltedged portfolio; it is, we may presume, partly because it is the only one of the Big Nine to have experienced a decline in its Advances. As far as the Bill portfolio is concerned, two banks show notable reductions, Bank of India and the State Bank.

Though the Advances portfolio was sluggish, income as a whole showed a satisfactory, even substantial, rise during 1958. Thus, the income of the Big Nine by interest and discount improved by Rs 8 crores; the figure for 1958 is almost double the relative figure for 1954. All the Big Nine participated in this improvement, significant rises having been recorded by the State Bank and the Punjab National Bank. On the other hand, income by commission, exchange and brokerage was somewhat lower; Allahabad Bank, Central Bank and United Commercial Bank emerge as the only entities among the Big Nine to have registered an improvement under this head. Apparently, other heads of revenue more than offset such decline in income. For, gross income has been marked up by over Rs 8 crores, for the Big Nine, to Rs 51 crores. Every bank has experienced an improvement in its gross earnings. The State Bank's increase is again spectacular, and other banks that merit recognition are

Allahabad Bank, Punjab National Bank and United Commercial Bank.

Unfortunately, the advantages accruing from such increase in gross income were nullified by the higher charge of interest paid and of salaries and allowances. Bearing testimony to the deleterious high interest Deposits, interest paid has been marked up by nearly Rs 6 crores. The figure for 1958 is almost three times the 1954 level for the Big Nine. Again, every bank has had to pay more by way of interest. This charge has been particularly higher in the case of Bank of India, Punjab National Bank, State Bank and United Commercial Bank. Secondly, salaries and allowances rose from Rs 15 crores, for the Big Nine, to Rs 17½ crores. The steepest increases have been recorded by Punjab National Bank and the State Bank.

As a result, the balance of profit fell during 1958 from Rs 6.66 crores to Rs 6.06 crores for the Big Nine. Only two banks have reported an increase in profit during 1958, the Allahabad Bank and the State Bank of India. The sharpest declines have been registered by Bank of Baroda, Indian Bank and United Commercial Bank.

Partly as a consequence to the smaller balance of profit, taxes have absorbed less at Rs 96 lakhs against Rs 1.52 crores. But such lower provision for taxes is also partly due to the fact that many of the banks were apparently able to utilise the interest deducted at source on Government securities for taking care of the provision. The two banks that show the sharpest decline in their provision for tax are Bank of Baroda and Punjab National Bank. In this context, it may also be noted that the United Bank of India joins the company of the Allahabad Bank and the State Bank of India in reporting its balance of profit after full provision for tax.

The transfer to Reserves and Contingencies is more or less unchanged at Rs 79.25 lakhs. As last year, again this year, only five of the banks have made such transfers. Punjab National Bank, State Bank and United Commercial Bank figure as having made substantial provision for reserves.

Staff bonus and funds proved to be more costly during 1958. The figure for the Big Nine for 1958 works out to 184 per cent of the 1954 figure.

The amount paid as dividend by the Big Nine is fractionally higher at Rs 2.60 crores. In the period since 1954, the smallest increase has been registered, of all the constituent figures that we have examined, in the amount absorbed by dividends.

The ratio of gross income to Deposits, for the Big Nine, is unchanged at 4.5 per cent. Every bank, except the State Bank, has a considerably higher ratio, but the very low level of the State Bank's ratio, 3.3 per cent, serves to bring down the average for the Big Nine. The Punjab National Bank has the highest ratio of gross income to Deposits at 6.1 per cent, and Indian Bank is second with 5.6 per cent.

The ratio of balance of profit to Deposits has, however, fallen sharply from 0.70 per cent to 0.53 per cent for the Big Nine. This is the lowest figure in this five-year period. In 1957, the Bank of India had the distinction of being

Indian Finance

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the only bank with a ratio of balance of profit to Deposits which exceeded one per cent. In 1958, there is no bank with a ratio higher than one per cent, but the Bank of India continues to show the highest ratio, one of 0.97 per cent.

The results are, it will be admitted, disheartening. But the remunerative use that the banks could find for their money during the early part of 1959 may conceivably retard the development of a proper structure of interest rates in the monetary sphere. We are hoping, however, that, well before the slack season gets under way, the Scheduled Banks will agree on revising downward the maxima of interest that may be paid on Deposits. If this is not done, the results for 1959, better though they might be than those for 1958, will still be disappointing.

Unfortunately, there seems a reluctance on the part of the banks thus to bring down the maxima of interest that may be paid on Deposits. Various reasons are adduced in this behalf. For example, there has been the suggestion that, if the rates on Deposits were to be reduced, the competition encountered from

Government's small savings schemes would be so severe as to cause a diversion from banking resources. Again, there is the feeling that there have been stray instances where both the spirit and letter of the agreement have been breached; and the Indian Banks Association, it is said, has now power to enforce the agreement.

The choice would seem to be Reserve Bank action; but objection is made to such course because that would constitute official interference. Then, from the Government viewpoint, there seems some difficulty in merely laying down maxima on rates payable on Deposits, without any such restriction on the interest that may be charged on Advances.

We have, thus, an impasse. But there can be no doubt that the virtual stale-mate cannot be allowed to persist. But we are hoping that official action, whether on the part of the Indian Banks Association or on the part of the Government, will become inevitable if, as we anticipate, the 1959 slack season really gets into stride.

Workers' Management Councils in Yugoslavia

By M. SUR

IN 1950 the Yugoslav Government promulgated the basic law "entrusting management of undertakings to the workers themselves". The system of management as now evolved in Yugoslavia is different from any other form of worker participation in management operating elsewhere, and it is not usually understood. Therefore the record recently circulated by the I.L.O. of an informal discussion held on the subject with the Yugoslav delegates at the 1958 International Labour Conference makes extremely interesting reading.

There are four main elements in the Yugoslav management system. First the workers' Council, to which is entrusted the policy of the undertaking is elected by secret ballot by the 'community of workers', that is by the entire personnel of the undertaking. This workers' council draws up and adopts the economic plan and internal regulations of the undertaking, and decides, within the framework of existing legislation, the distribution of the undertaking's revenue. It is a decision-making body. The second organ is the management Board, which is an executive body. It is elected by the workers' council, and three-quarters of its members must be workers engaged in production. While the council deals with policy, the board deals with day-to-day matters. Particularly important matters may be decided by a referendum of the entire personnel. Thirdly the person responsible for the organisation of production is the Director of the undertaking, who is assisted by a staff of technicians. This official is selected by a joint panel which includes representatives of the Communal People's Committee as well as the workers' council. The people's committee, which is the fourth element, is the body in charge of public administration at the communal or district level, so when the director is selected the body representing the general public comes in as a check on the workers' council.

The director is responsible for seeing that the undertaking acts within the limits set by law. Therefore he has the right to suspend the implementation of a decision of the workers' council if he considers that it runs counter

to existing legislation. As this may produce conflict between the director and the council, the matter can be brought before the communal people's committee. The workers' council can recommend the dismissal of the director, but again it is for the people's committee to take the decision. They can send the proposal back to the workers' council for further consideration. If the council insists on dismissal of the director then the people's committee may dissolve the council and decree new elections. Only if the newly elected workers' council re-submits the same proposal must the people's committee abide by the decision and dismiss the director. There is, therefore, a most careful system of checks and balances. This is part of what the Yugoslavs call 'direct democracy'.

The communal people's committees are made up of two chambers with equal rights. There is a general representative chamber, which is elected by all the citizens, and the producers' council, which is elected only by workers engaged in production. Representation within these producers' councils is based on the relative contribution of industry and other branches of the economy to the gross national production. The republican assemblies and the federal assembly are organised in the same manner. Thus the twofold rights of the citizen as producer and consumer are safeguarded, and in each capacity he is given adequate opportunity to express his views.

Where does the trade union come into this system? Nominations to workers' councils are submitted by the trade union in the undertaking, but candidates can also be put forward by a group of workers, and voting is for the individual and not for a list. The workers' councils are elected for a period of one year, and the members of the management board may not serve for more than two consecutive years. Members of both board and council may not be dismissed during their period of election, but they can be removed from membership of the board or council by those who elected them.

The workers' council not only draws up the economic plan of the undertaking, but decides

the work relationships within the undertaking and outlines the remuneration system and rates of pay. The law has defined certain fundamental rights of workers which cannot be reduced, but within undertakings latitude is given, for instance, to grant longer annual leave than the legal minimum, to vary the length of the working day, provided an average of eight hours is maintained, and to decide the conditions under which leave without pay may be granted, and the working of overtime, subject to authorisation from the labour inspector.

The new law of 1st January, 1958, gave very broad powers to workers' councils in the sphere of employment. Recruitment, dismissal and disciplinary action are entirely taken out of the hands of individuals and have become a collective responsibility. Thus the Yugoslavs maintain that the concept of the wage earner is disappearing in favour of the concept of a worker as a member of an association of free producers.

The income of each undertaking is subject to a tax calculated on a progressive scale, but the undertaking retains at least 28 per cent of its income after deduction of the guaranteed minimum remuneration, and can dispose of this. On an average 2½ months' pay is given as bonus, and the rest is allocated by workers' councils for housing, health, education and general welfare.

The workers' council decides how much of the net revenue is to be distributed as remuneration and how much retained in the undertaking. Wages, or workers' personal income, as it is called, consist of a guaranteed minimum secured by law, regardless of the financial position of the business, and a share in the undertaking's net income which is allocated on different systems decided by the workers' council and directed at providing an incentive for productivity. Wage rates are not entirely in the hands of the workers' councils, however, for this is a subject on which the community as a whole may exercise some influence. The rules governing remuneration as decided by the workers' councils must be communicated to the trade union and to the communal people's committee, which may raise questions. If neither body takes any action within one month, the rules automatically take effect. If there is disagreement between the workers' council, the trade union or the people's committee, then the matter is referred to a tripartite arbitration board, whose decision is final. The theory is that society should exercise some influence over labour remuneration if the economic system is to function satisfactorily and if wide variations in rates paid in different occupational groups or undertakings is to be avoided. The same principle is applied to production standards.

It is claimed that since the introduction of workers' management in Yugoslavia in 1950 one-third of all manual and non-manual workers in the Yugoslav economy have participated in the work of 'self-management' bodies, and that this is the best method of educating the workers and giving them an understanding of the problems of production. It should be noted that the Workers' councils are primarily concerned with what directly interests the workers. The technical side of production is in the hands of the director and his assistant technicians. One wonders how continuity of policy is achieved with frequent change of personnel on the policy-forming body. Obviously the director must play an important part in ensuring continuity, but his is a very delicate position and surely great tact and skill are required if he is not to come into conflict with the workers' councils. It is certainly a most interesting experiment in industrial democracy that is going on in Yugoslavia and worth watching.

EDITORIAL NOTES

Utilization of Foreign Aid

While the manner in which India has made good use of the financial assistance actually received for development projects has been favourably commented upon, the avoidable delays in drawing on the loans that have already been sanctioned have also attracted critical notice. One of the most striking instances is the loan from the Export Import Bank of the USA. Under an agreement with the Government of India, the Export Import Bank of the USA extended a credit of \$150,000,000 in June 1958, to assist in financing purchase of United States capital equipment required for India's development programme. The Chairman of the Export Import Bank who came to India last October, when the World Bank meeting was in session, commented on the fact that the credit had not been drawn upon though more than three months had elapsed after the loan was sanctioned. The Economic Survey for 1958-59, which was released along with the budget papers, shows that loan from the Export Import Bank remained unutilised as at the end of January 1959. It appears from reports that have appeared in Indian and foreign papers that not much progress has been made subsequent to that date.

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It is true that the loan from the Export Import Bank is subject to certain conditions. One of the principal functions of the Bank is the financing of American exports. Therefore, apart from the fact that the loans have to be repaid in dollars, the proceeds of any loans granted by the Bank must be spent in the United States. But this cannot be regarded as the main reason for the delay in utilising the loan granted to India. It appears that procedural delays, in complying with the formalities which must be gone through at both ends before the credit can be drawn upon, are responsible for the hold-up. Allotment of the amount over different projects and the processing of applications from private concerns are taking an unduly long time. It is essential that such procedural hold-ups should be eliminated, for the reports that have appeared of large unutilised funds can prejudice the case for further large scale assistance, for which the ground is being prepared by our friends in the USA.

Pilferage on Railways

A conference of Railway General Managers, which met in New Delhi early this month, is reported to have discussed, among other things, the need for devising measures calculated to improve the present service to the commercial community. One of the conclusions reported to have been taken was on the desirability of extending to more towns the street delivery and collection service for goods which is now provided in certain towns to a limited extent. The desirability of establishing closer contacts with representative commercial bodies was also recognised. But even without the benefit of such consultation with commercial organisations, or adoption, of measures designed to provide new facilities like street delivery, the Railway Administration, if they are so minded, can take immediate action to improve the quality of service to a remarkable extent by ensuring honest, efficient and expeditious discharge of work by their employees, especially those responsible for handling of goods and parcels at different stages.

The report does not mention whether the question of pilferage of consignments in transit was on the agenda of the General Managers' Conference. If not, it is a serious omission, for pilferage has become, along with graft, a serious menace to the efficient functioning of the Railway service. No one can now send a consignment of goods by Railways with the confidence that it will be received intact by the consignee. Irrespective of the nature of the packing, a very large proportion of packages are received in a damaged condition. The weighments at stations of consignment and destination seldom tally.

Not all persons have the time or the facilities to insist on a sur-

vvey or pursue the complaint or claim. Most of the consignees are traders who accept the shortages as the price for avoiding trouble when they have to book their own consignments. But such systematic pilferage adds to the cost of transport of goods by Railways, and is one of the principal reasons for the diversion of goods traffic from the railways to the roads, which is now causing anxiety to Railway Managements.

Railways, it is true, have a difficult job to safeguard their own property, including furniture and fixtures from the depredations of organised gangs. Even rails and overhead electric wires are not safe in some sections where bulky material is apparently removed in lorryloads. But the existence of this problem of law and order is no reason why the Railways should not be more active in checking pilferage of consignments which they have contracted to carry on behalf of their customers. Elimination of this evil should be the principal item in the programme for improving the quality of their service to the commercial community.

An Elected Premier

While representative democratic Government has not thrived in countries where it has been introduced after the last war following changes in political status, and has yielded with alarming frequency to military or other types of authoritarian regimes, Ceylon has made a constructive attempt to grapple with the problems created by the existence of a multiplicity of parties. The Prime Minister of Ceylon has already expressed the view that party system is not suitable for underdeveloped countries. While the formal structure can be introduced, the conventions which maintain its stability are not so easily transplanted. The result of thinking on these lines, in which, it seems, the Opposition also had a vital share, has led to the emergence of the new proposal which has interesting possibilities. It has been circulated jointly by the Prime Minister, Mr Solomon Bandaranaike and the Leader of the Opposition in the House of Representatives, Mr N. M. Perera, as an improvement on the British system of Cabinet Government. According to the proposal, on the first meeting of the Parliament after a General Election, the prime minister will be elected in the same manner as the Speaker is at present chosen. The prime minister so elected will be free to choose his team from amongst members of Parliament without restriction of party. The proposal is likely to come up before the Joint Select Committee of the Ceylon Parliament for incorporation in the new republican Constitution.

The new proposal might enable the elected prime minister to form a broad-based government consisting of leaders of different parties, which for that reason will not be subjected to the pressures

of party politics. But it is difficult to see how such a motley team will be able to agree on a common policy. Perhaps the proposal is an acknowledgment of an actual situation in which party alignments have more to do with personalities than with policy considerations.

District Approach

The principal problem of planning in India is that of eliminating of regional disparities in industrial development. Planners have to counter the pressures of economic and historical forces which have led to present lopsided growth of the national economy with all the industries concentrated in a few areas in two or three States. The attempt to rectify the balance can be a costly process unless it is tackled with care.

As Mr Shah told the annual meeting of the All India Small Industries Board at Hyderabad, hitherto, the States have been taken as the units of planning. While this has often led to controversy over the location of important Central projects like an oil refinery, a steel plant or a ship yard, it has not served to even out the disparities in different regions. Even in those States which are regarded as highly industrialised, there are depressed areas. If the disparities are to be eliminated, the district must be taken as the unit of planning and that will mean special emphasis on small scale industries, for, while all districts need industries, not all of them are suitable for establishment of large units. In Mr Shah's picturesque language, "small industries are the messengers of technology and science, of industrialisation and research for an industrially less developed region and district".

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WORLD OF FINANCE

Sharp Switch to Time Liabilities

AS was to be expected, beginning of the month disbursements, which had caused barely a ripple in the returns of the Reserve Bank for May 1, have made their impact felt in the relevant figures for May 8. Active Note circulation, which had remained practically unchanged as on May 1, is shown to have risen substantially by Rs 23.61 crores to Rs 1774.72 crores. Moreover, there was outflow of Rupee Coin in the considerable amount of Rs 2.37 crores. Currency has been expanded against Rupee Securities for Rs 10 crores by transfer from the Banking Department. In the result, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till has been run down by Rs 16.02 crores to Rs 11.51 crores.

In the Banking Department, it is noteworthy that Investments are lower by Rs 20.16 crores at Rs 244.81 crores. Of this decline, Rs 10 crores can be explained as having been owing to the transfer to the Issue Department. The balance of Rs 10 crores relates, as the return of the State Bank shows, to sales of gilt-edged by the Reserve Bank to that institution during the week under review. Hence, it is clear that the Central Government did not stand in need of any deficit financing. Nevertheless, beginning of the month disbursements are responsible for a small decline of Rs 1.53 crores to Rs 51.75 crores in the Central Government's balances. The Deposits of State Governments have been denuded by a larger amount in declining by Rs 6.00 crores to Rs 16.44 crores; and, meantime, their Ways and Means borrowings from the Reserve Bank are also shown higher by Rs 2.00 crores at Rs 41.39 crores.

The Reserve Balances of member banks are sharply lower by Rs 15.04 crores at Rs 68.67 crores. This, however, is wholly due to the State Bank, whose cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank was thus drawn upon for purchases of gilt-edged from the Reserve Bank. Similarly, the rise of Rs 11.71 crores to Rs 87.68 crores in the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank can be mainly attributed to the State Bank.

Finally as regards the Reserve Bank returns, it may be noted that, after a lapse of three weeks, Balances Held Abroad have improved somewhat. The relevant figure has been marked up by Rs 0.51 crores to Rs 25.73 crores.

The considerable expansion in Active Note circulation during the week ended May 8 should not be misinterpreted as indicative of the

continuance of busy season pressure. Even though the expansion in currency circulation has been in considerable amount, we believe that it is the month early disbursements which have thus caused a rise in Active Note circulation.

The return of the State Bank for May 8 shows a rise of Rs 9.39 crores to Rs 299.86 crores in gilt-edged investments. Apparently contra investment against receipts of counterpart funds is proceeding merrily apace. Interestingly, however, in the latest week, the Deposits of the State Bank have declined by Rs 4.64 crores to Rs 519.63 crores. It may be suggested, in this context, that a part of the increase in Deposits owing to receipt of counterpart funds has been offset by drawing down by constituents in order to meet month early disbursements. In order to make this investment in gilt-edged, the State Bank, as we have seen, ran down its cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank. Other Assets are higher by Rs 3.25 crores, and this pinpoints the possibility of further purchases of gilt-edged by the State Bank. Month early disbursements are, again, seen reflected in a rise of Rs 2.77 crores to Rs 204.20 crores in Advances. The considerable investment in gilt-edged, accompanied as it was by both a decline in Deposits and a rise in Advances, has compelled the State Bank to borrow from the Reserve Bank to the tune of Rs 7.50 crores.

The return of Scheduled Banks for May 1 partly reflects the impact of beginning of the month disbursements, but it is intriguing particularly for the fact that there has been a very sharp switch from Demand Liabilities to Time Liabilities. The total of Advances has risen only by Rs 0.49 crores to Rs 1021.07 crores. But Deposits have been marked lower by Rs 5.30 crores at Rs 1734.30 crores. We are to presume that constituents preferred, or were in a position, to run down their Deposits rather than to add to their borrowings. Then, as far as the "switch" is concerned, Demand Liabilities are seen to have declined by Rs 37.10 crores to Rs 739.95 crores. On the other hand, Time Liabilities have been marked up by Rs 31.80 crores to Rs 994.35 crores. Occurring as this switch-over does at the threshold of the slack season, Scheduled Banks may be said to have lost the benefit that would have accrued to them in this behalf if, as now seems possible, it is intended to reduce the maxima payable as interest on Deposits. Incidentally, the decline in Demand Liabilities is larger than the rise in Time Liabilities, and it is the disparity of roughly Rs 5 crores, which is indicative of current accounts being drawn down in order to meet month early disbursements. Investments are higher by Rs 8.05 crores at Rs 623.67 crores; this is almost wholly on account of the purchase of gilt-edged in the relevant week by the State Bank.

Borrowings from the Reserve Bank are slightly higher by Rs 1.91 crores at Rs 29.11 crores. In the result, Cash Balances are shown lower by Rs 15.14 crores at Rs 169.37 crores. This fall in Cash Balances is accounted for mainly by a decline in the Reserve Balances and a decline in money at call and short notice. As far as the fall in Reserve Balances is concerned, it is owing to the State Bank. On the other hand, the decline in money at call and short notice is presumably on account of other Scheduled Banks.

West German Loan for India

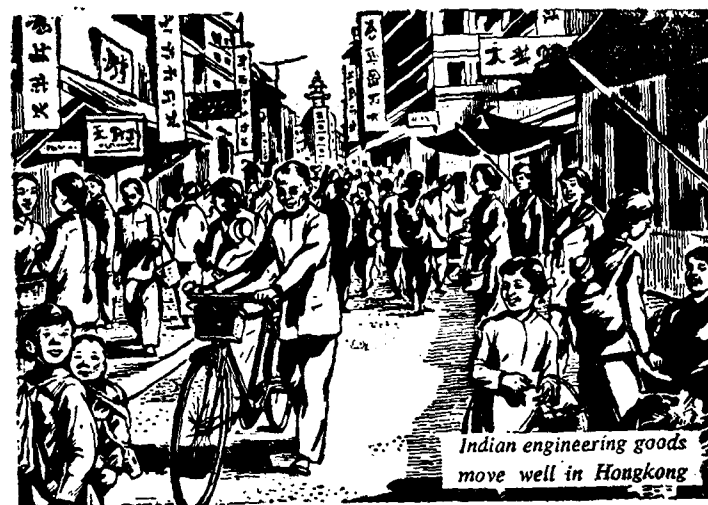
In the Lok Sabha on May 7, the Deputy Minister of Finance, Shri-mati Tarkeshwari Sinha, replied in the negative to a question whether Government were negotiating for a DM 252 million loan from West Germany for the current financial year. The question had been put by Shri Sem Barua and two others. The Deputy Minister invited their attention to an earlier answer in the House about the meeting of friendly countries including West Germany held last March under the auspices of the World Bank to consider financial assistance to India. In that answer, it had been stated that from the proceedings of March meeting, it could be inferred that during 1959-60, India could reasonably expect to maintain the momentum of its development programmes and meet the essential

needs of the economy without undue strain on its external reserves. The amount of financial assistance that might be made available by any of the participating countries and the purposes for which it might be used was to be determined by bilateral agreements to be negotiated individually with the countries concerned.

A New Wage Inflation?

By Paul Einzig

EXCESSIVE wage demands are once more beginning to rear their ugly heads in Britain. The Amalgamated Engineering Union rejected the advice of its leaders to concentrate on shorter working week instead of higher wages for the time being. Under Communist inspiration it passed a resolution deciding to press both shorter hours and considerably higher pay. The Mine-workers Union, too, has put in for a substantial wage increase, in spite of the fact that unsold and unsaleable coal supplies are accumulating at the pitheads on an alarming scale, and in disregard of the fact that the miners in Western Germany have just decided to accept a substantial cut in their wages in order to mitigate the crisis in their industry. The railwaymen, too, are ready to fight for higher pay. In spite of the growing deficit of the nationalised railways. All these demands are



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likely to mature by the autumn, so that Britain will then be facing some major industrial disputes. There is possibility of a clash during the late spring or the early summer in the printing industry in which the Trade Unions are pressing for a major wage increase, regardless of the fact that at present the industry is doing rather badly.

Wage inflation has never stopped entirely in Britain; in spite of all disinflationary measures which caused unemployment and a decline in production and capital investment wages have continued to creep up regardless of the stable cost of living. But on the whole the Unions were anxious to avoid a showdown, and many wage claims were scaled down or deferred, and offers of moderate increases were

readily accepted. Most economists expected that this reasonable attitude would continue until the proportion of unemployed would decline below 2 per cent of the working population. They proved to be too optimistic. The moderate recovery experienced during the last two months or so seems to have been sufficient to revive the former aggressive spirit in organised industrial workers. The Communists who have been lying low are once more on the warpath, and under their influence the majority of union members is in favour of a showdown unless the employers are prepared to satisfy their demands to a considerable degree if not in full. Speakers at the recent annual conference of the Amalgamated Engineering Union threatened the employers that they will have

"the fight of their life on hand" unless they accept the demands. That the capital goods industry is still considerably under-employed, and that profit margins are still falling, does not make the slightest difference in this attitude.

In support of the miners' claim for higher wages the argument was put forward that unless the purchasing power of the workers is increased there is no hope for a full recovery from the business recession. This is a new line, and a very dangerous one, because it appears to provide theoretical justification for the unwarranted wage demands put forward in disregard of the stability of the cost of living, the decline in orders, the decline in productivity and the decline in profit margins. Hitherto such unjustified demands were

pressed simply on the ground that twelve months have passed since the last wage increase. Public opinion was turning against such an unreasonable attitude. But the new argument is liable to have some superficial appeal to the man in the street who considers the pace of recovery too slow. He may be tempted to adopt the view that, since unemployment is still high in spite of all the deflationary measures, it is time to attempt to reflate by granting higher wages.

The attitude of employers will depend on the progress towards recovery between now and the autumn. If, as seems probable, unemployment will continue to decrease during the next few months, there will be growing reluctance on the part of employers to risk a strike. Having just emerged from a lean period, they are likely to be anxious to reap the benefit of the recovery instead of closing down temporarily as a result of their refusal to concede wage demands. They may feel once more that they would now be in a position to pass on to the consumer the wage increases instead of having to cut their profit margin. It is that will be the attitude cost inflation will be once more in full swing by the end of the year.

Official resistance to such increase in cost inflation may conceivably be mitigated by two circumstances. The Government may hesitate to adopt an attitude leading to major strikes that would interfere with the progress of trade recovery. Another factor is not nearly as vulnerable as it was on previous occasions when it came under pressure as a result of wage increases. In spite of this it seems probable that the Government will resist excessive wage increases in nationalised industries, and that it may consider pressure on sterling through strikes a smaller evil than pressure on sterling through excessive wage increases.

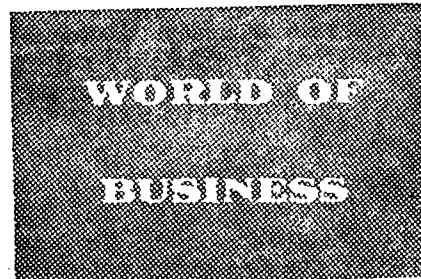
From an electioneering point of view the Government stands to gain rather than lose popularity by adopting a firm attitude towards strike threats. The possibility of a coal stoppage is not unduly alarming, for it would provide an opportunity to liquidate the excessive accumulations of coal stocks. Unfortunately the chances are that a miners' strike would be accompanied by a railway strike, in which case the transportation of coal would encounter difficulties. But if the unions concerned see that the Government is quite prepared to face such a crisis they would probably moderate their demands and might even be prepared to accept face-saving concessions.

Nor are employers in engineering industries likely to give way too lightly. The position of the order books of most firms is no such as to encourage substantial wage increases. Here too a compromise is indicated, and it is likely to be a relatively lean compromise from the point of view of the unions. But should boom-like conditions develop by the autumn the employees would hold one more most of the trumps.

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Indian Finance

May 16, 1959



Textile Problems—With a Difference!

It is a heartening change from the general run of Chairmen's speeches at annual meetings of Cotton Textile Mill companies, with their interminable tale of woe, to the one delivered by Mr E. F. G. Hunter at the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Buckingham & Carnatic. Problems of the textile industry would have appeared in a different light if more company chairmen had been able to say with Mr Hunter: "Thanks to the constant attention that has always been given to quality control, market research and the development of a scientific sales policy, your Company has had a satisfactory year's trading. Due to its conservative dividend policy and to the care given to the maintenance of its machinery and plant, your Company is in a relatively strong position to face the future, when the biggest challenge will be in the export field." These two sentences highlight all the aspects of efficient and enterprising management, to which other units in the industry, which are not so fortunately placed, will do well to pay some attention.

Mr Hunter has not ignored the experience of the industry as a whole in a difficult year which witnessed the closure of more Mills and reduction of shift working in others. During the year production fell by nearly 400 million yards to 4930 million yards, while exports declined by 291 million yards to 587 million, the lowest level since 1949. Mr Hunter's speech affords new insights into the problem of accumulating stocks which was a bug-bear of the Cotton Textile Mills for the last two years. Clearances from Mills for home consumption during 1957 and 1958 were substantially below the figure for 1956. Clearances for sales in the Home market declined from 4,550 million yards in 1956, to 4,000 million yards in 1957 and recovered slightly to 4,050 million yards in 1958. From this the usual inference drawn in discussions on the problems of the textile industry is that consumer demand has fallen off and this is attributed to various causes. Mr Hunter, however, does not share the view that these figures of off-take give a reliable indication of the actual level of consumer purchases at the retail point. He contends that there has been little, if any, fall in actual consumer off-take and that in fact it may well have been rising all the time, though not spectacularly. The variations in the level of off-take reflect the dealers' estimate

of the likely trend of prices. Clearances were high in 1956 when prices were on the upgrade. In the subsequent period of falling prices, dealers naturally tended to reduce their commitments, leaving the Mills to carry stocks. This explanation of the causes for the accumulation of stocks serves to underline the importance of a stable price policy for restoration of confidence in the trade.

All the accumulated stocks cannot, however, be attributed to the feeling of uncertainty in the trade regarding future trend of prices. A considerable portion of surplus stocks with Mills, as Mr Hunter recognises, are definite surpluses, in quality and type, to consumer requirements. All Mills have not been equally alert in forestalling changes of consumer preference and very few have been in the favourable position of initiating these changes in directions advantageous to themselves.

The most serious problem facing the industry is the sharp fall in exports. While the export incentives provided by the Government are helpful, stabilisation of exports at targeted level will call for a substantial effort to eliminate the factors which react on the competitiveness of Indian textiles in foreign markets. These include reduction of cost of manufacture and improvement of quality. The first depends on establishing a proper relationship between wages and productivity. As regards quality, the market for cheap unprocessed cloth has almost disappeared. The industry should be enabled to produce the dyed, printed and finished products to meet the requirements of overseas customers. Cotton prices which form an important element in the cost of manufacture should be brought down to international parity. The one advantage that India had hitherto enjoyed in export markets was the availability of cheap cotton. Availability of raw material at reasonable prices should be ensured if Indian Textiles are to regain their position in export markets.

While the problems of the cotton textile industry are dealt with in Mr Hunter's speech at the annual meeting of the Buckingham and Carnatic, he has also drawn attention to the special problems of the sections of the industry manufacturing woollen and silk fabrics, in his speech delivered a day earlier at the annual meeting of the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills Company Ltd. In the case of both Woollen and Silk manufactures, production last year was hampered on account of import restrictions.

Within the country there has been a noticeable shift in consumers' preferences, from coarse woollen products to finer varieties, and this has resulted in the curtailment of production in the sections manufacturing coarse qualities. But the new demand for finer varieties could not be met in full as the foreign exchange available for imports of finer grades of wool

was limited. The consumers can, however, derive satisfaction from the reiteration of the Company's policy "to produce a range of woollen goods that meets the public's exacting demands, consonant with the quantity of wool that can be purchased with the import licences at their disposal."

Production in the Spun Silk Section has also declined on account of lack of import licences for spun silk. The position was aggravated by the closure of the only indigenous supplier of spun silk. This section, Mr Hunter has pointed out may have to close down, unless supplies are resumed before present stocks are exhausted.

★

Glass Industry

Both in volume of output and the variety of its products, the Glass Industry has grown to a stage when it is recognised as one of the major industries in the country of vital importance to the balanced development of the national economy. Production has been stepped up from about 87,000 tons in 1950 to about 1,58,000 tons in 1957. Production in 1958 estimated at about 1,80,000 tons has already surpassed the Second Plan target of 160,000 tons for 1960-61. The increase in output, it may be noted with satisfaction, is shared by the different lines of manufacture. Such lines as Sheet Glass, Table and Pressed-ware, Thermos Flasks, Safety Glass etc., have shown remarkable results. The processes of manufacture have also undergone changes in keeping with the development of modern techniques of glass manufacture. There is a progressive trend toward adoption of semi or fully automatic methods of production which has been helped by the enlargement of the market and the growing demand for better quality goods.

The growth of the industry, its present position and its future prospects are set out in the presidential address of Mr P. N. Talukdar to the Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of the Bengal Glass Manufacturers Association, which is notable alike for its clarity and comprehensiveness. In the hands of Mr Talukdar, the problems of the industry become as transparent as the product it manufactures. There is no ambiguity and no attempt at equivocation. The facts are squarely stated, even if they may not be received with pleasure in some quarters.

While the country has reason to feel proud of the achievement of this young industry, it appears that planning for productive capacity has not been marked by prudent estimate of requirements. The industry is burdened by heavy unused capacity—at present level of output, only fifty per cent of installed capacity is utilised—leading to high overheads and increased cost of production. The existence of unused capacity seems to have been overlooked by the licensing authorities who have gone out of

the way to issue licences to consuming industries for the manufacture of glass containers. As Mr Talukdar has pointed out, such a policy is not at all conducive to the health of the industry.

The main problems of the industry relate to the supply of materials, both indigenous and imported, and their transport from the source to factory site. The glass industry deals in bulky materials and therefore transport costs form an important item of the cost of the product, and availability of adequate transport is as important as availability of material in maintaining continuous stream of production. Most of the important chemicals consumed by the industry are imported. Consequent on import restrictions, the industry has been experiencing severe difficulty in getting the materials in adequate quantities. It is not clear why the Government have not yet considered the claims of the glass industry for issue of Actual Users' licences.

While supply of imported chemicals has been adversely affected by import restrictions, supplies of indigenous materials like sand, lime, limestone, dolomite, felspar and others have been highly irregular on account of non-availability of adequate transport in time. The distribution of the finished products has also been adversely affected as wagons are not readily available. The freight structure and, especially, the conditions for registration of indents for wagons, introduced since last October, act to the disadvantage of the glass industry. The industry is also handicapped by the precarious position of the fuel supply.

On account of the various handicaps which have added to the costs of manufacture, it is not surprising if the industry has not been able to render a good account of itself in the export field. Against average annual target of Rs 50 lakhs set in the Second Plan, exports have actually declined from Rs 41.53 lakhs in 1951-52 to Rs 19.71 lakhs in 1958. As Mr A. K. Sen, Union Minister of Law, who was the Chief Guest, pointed out what is lacking is not quality. But there must be sustained effort to build up export markets, aided by publicity and market surveys.

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WORLD OF JUTE

Regulation in Jute Trading

THE East India Jute & Hessian Exchange Limited, Calcutta, has been recognised by the Government of India, under the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act 1952, as the sole body under whose aegis forward trading in raw jute and jute goods will be conducted in this country. To start with, with effect from the 29th March 1958, trading in futures (hedge) contracts in raw jute and jute goods is being carried on under the control of this Association. Thus, trading in forward contracts in raw jute and jute goods, except between the members of this Association or through or with any such member, became illegal from the 29th March, 1958.

So far, however, as forward trading in Transferable Specific Delivery Contracts in raw jute and jute goods was concerned, it was specifically exempted by notifications issued under Section 18 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Act. It was intended that the regulation should soon extend to forward trading in these types of contracts, so that the existing system of trading in raw jute and jute goods on the basis of Indian Jute Mills Association Raw Jute and Gunny Contract Forms and of the Transferable Pucca Delivery Orders for jute goods issued by the mills may be brought under the rules of this Exchange and there should, at the same time, be no dislocation in the existing pattern of trading. In order that the whole position may be carefully thrashed out and suitable bye-laws for regulation of trading may be framed, this period of exemption has been extended from time to time and is now due to expire on the 31st May, 1959.

The existing IJMA Contract Forms, referred to above, had been in existence for a long time from the beginning of this century and they had well served the purpose for which they were designed and proved to be very useful to both the trade and industry. Conditions of trading have since been changed in certain respects which sometimes led to trade disputes and the trading people are now more legally-minded. In so far as Transferable Pucca Delivery Orders for jute goods are concerned, certain abuses were also noticed in the process of their business operation. On the whole, it was considered by the Government that the enforcement of these contracts on a uniform statutory basis along with a standard Form of Pucca Delivery Order for jute goods would not only considerably facilitate

the process of trading, but would also do away with any abuses which might be prevalent.

Particularly in the Gunny Contract Form, provision has been made for insurance of jute goods within the limits of the Port of Calcutta, which will go a long way to meet the point raised by India's overseas buyers. Moreover, facilities have been provided for lodging any claims by the buyers with the sellers of jute goods and such claims can be made within 60 days of the arrival of the goods at the destination, which may be specified in the relevant documents.

Similarly, as regards raw jute contract, certain grievances of the sellers in the matter of receiving payment of claims have been remedied as far as possible. Moreover, it has been suggested to the Government that the Transferable Specific Delivery Contracts in raw jute and jute goods, which may be entered into on the existing basis, prior to the date of enforcement of regulation, may be exempted for some time to enable these contracts to be fulfilled by the parties on that basis.

In the circumstances, if futures as well as forward trading is regulated by a single body—The East India Jute & Hessian Exchange—speculation in jute and jute goods may be curbed considerably. It is hoped that, by regulating forward trading also, greater stability will return, thus enabling the foreign buyers to enter the market with more confidence.

Meanwhile, the market for Jute Goods had continued to display a firmer tendency and recorded fresh higher levels for the week. The news of a further decline of 1,800 tons in overall stocks with the mills at the end of April with a sharp fall of 4,800 tons in heavy goods imparted fresh strength to the market, resulting in the prices of sackings rising smartly and hessians moving up in sympathy. Reports of some business done in Cornsacks with Australia and in hessians with Argentina and the placing of an order by Russia for hessians—all these factors also contributed to the steady rise in prices, although higher levels could not be retained till the close due to some selling pressure from mills.

Despite the firmness of manufactured goods prices, the Raw Jute section remained quiet. As mills did not show much interest, sellers were forced to hedge their holdings by sales in the futures market, which was consequently depressed. Assam Bottoms were done at Rs 20.25 to Rs 20.50 per maund, while the new crop is quoted at Rs 21.50 for August/September delivery. Following were the price trends:

	May 7th Rs	High-est Rs	May 13th Rs
Hessians:			
40" x 10 Ozs. ...	40.25	41.20	41.05
Ready			
40" x 10 Ozs. ...	39.80	40.70	40.50
June	32.20	32.75	32.70
40" x 8 Ozs. ...	30.10	30.60	30.65
40" x 7 1/2 Ozs. ...			
Sackings:			
B. Twills Ready	94.30	96.10	94.80
B. Twills June	94.15	94.40	94.15
Hy. Cees (Green)	94.00	94.75	94.50
Cornsacks	95.25	96.00	95.75

WORLD OF TEA

Prospects for New Season's Crop

THE prospects for the New Season's crop are viewed optimistically on the basis of several favourable factors. Afloat stocks in London are now lower than expected, indicating increased consumption in the producing countries. It is also felt that the excessive supplies amounting to 60 million pounds might have been absorbed considerably. Hence, a greater balance between supply and demand is foreshadowed. Moreover, there are rumours about the revival of the international tea agreement. It is possible that it may be confined to India and Ceylon. Hopes are also entertained that the levies by the West Bengal and the Assam Governments may be reduced following the recent decision by the Pakistani Government to export a big quantity amounting to 20 million pounds.

According to the tea circles in Calcutta, the substantial increase in production in 1958 will be absorbed by consumers without any great strain on the market. They feel that, in the coming season, the pattern of the last two years' trading will likely be repeated. Quality teas will almost certainly be in short supply and command high prices. Although the outlook for the plainer kinds is more uncertain, it is reasonable to suppose that these will fare better under the influence of rising internal demand than in other selling centres.

Again, consumption of tea, in India, is growing at the rate of about 10 to 15 million pounds per year and is placed at 240 million pounds annually. It is estimated that, after the completion of shipments of the 1958 season's teas, some 230 million pounds will remain in India and this is a fair indication that stocks in the country are by no means substantial.

Looking further ahead, a bright feature for the Indian tea industry is seen. The quality of Indian tea cannot be matched by other growers and will always command a ready sale overseas, while the Common tea producer may find, in India, a market which had its days

of greatest expansion just around the corner. Consumption of tea here is expected to rise to about 320 million pounds by the end of 1965.

Meanwhile, stocks in London had, for some time past, been causing anxiety; but these are partly due to very expeditious shipments compared with previous years. But, the latest figures seem to indicate a comfortable position rather than a glut. Stocks in London, as on the 1st May, totalled only 149.60 million pounds as against as much as 154.16 million pounds in the previous week. Total afloat was 15.22 million pounds including 5.07 million pounds from Calcutta; nil from Chittagong; 1.67 million pounds from Cochin; 4.76 million pounds from Colombo and 3.73 million pounds from other Ports.

In the Internal Sale held in Calcutta this week, offerings were 21,595 packages of Dusts. There was a good general demand. Orthodox types were upto 4 np per pound dearer with the powdery kinds continuing to sell well. Leg-cut Dooars received good support and were sold at about last rates. The few Darjeelings, on offer, were irregular and prices for these were generally easier. Medium CTC teas were irregular, sometimes selling upto 8 np per pound below valuations. Powdery kinds, in this category, were, however, well supported and often dearer. The few best liquoring CTC teas were upto 10 np easier, the smaller types showing an easier tendency. Following rates were quoted:—Medium Dooars Dust Rs 1.78 to Rs 1.82; Medium Assam Grainy Dust Rs 1.74 to Rs 1.78; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 2.05 to Rs 2.20 and Best CTC Assam Dust Rs 2.60 to Rs 2.95 (nominal). Also, 451 packages of Leaf grades were offered for internal consumption and these met with a good general demand at irregular rates.

In the Cochin market, about 800,000 pounds of Leaf tea were offered for exports. The offerings from all districts showed a further decline in quality and, in particular, high-grown teas had less flavour. There was useful enquiry for low medium and medium teas which were sold well and were irregularly 5 np per pound dearer in particular. Fannings grade: were in good demand. There was, however, less enquiry for good medium Broken and these were sometimes difficult to sell. There were a number of withdrawal under this category. However, similar Fannings met with keen competition and were sold well.

Best liquoring high-grown continued to be easier following quality with Broken grades in demand. CTC teas, on offer, were sold well at slightly easier rate. There was a strong demand for Whole Leaf grades at dearer rate. Following rates were quoted:—Lc Medium Rs 1.75 to Rs 1.85; Medium Rs 1.85 to Rs 2.15; Good Medium Rs 2.40 to Rs 2.75 and Quality Rs 2.45 to Rs 4.22.

WORLD OVERSEAS

US Notes

A special Commerce Department study, perhaps the broadest of its kind yet undertaken, throws new light on the U.S. Government's foreign aid endeavours. The analysis, which is concerned with actual outlays rather than with scheduled or authorized spending, reveals some hitherto little-appreciated trends and points to some significant directions in future aid disbursements.

The over-all figures show that the US Government gave or lent a net total of \$5,100 million to other countries last year, about the same as in 1957. This outlay brought to \$72,600 million the total amount the US Government has made available to other lands since the end of World War II—well over half of it for all sorts of economic aid. Included in this postwar total is \$3,500 million put into such United Nations institutions as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, and the International Finance Corporation.

Impressive as these totals are, they by no means tell the full story. Their most interesting aspect lies in the nature and relationships of the various programmes that fall within the total U.S. assistance effort.

Not generally realized, for instance, is the fact that the U.S. Government extended more economic aid last year from sources outside the basic mutual security programme than under the programme itself. This is a point not to be overlooked, especially with President Eisenhower's proposed \$900 million mutual security programme for the 1960 fiscal year beginning next July 1 now up for Congressional action. This recommended total, of course, includes both economic and military assistance.

Economic aid in the calendar year 1958 under the mutual security programme, for which the U.S. International Co-operation Administration is generally responsible, came to about \$1,500 million—roughly the same as in other recent years. But aid from other U.S. Government programmes in that same year came to about \$1,800 million. A major item in this were new loans by the U.S. Export-Import Bank, which received an enlarged lending authority from Congress.

Also prominent were sales of U.S. farm reserves for foreign currencies. The bulk of these currencies are granted or lent back by the United States for economic development projects in the countries acquiring the agricultural reserves. Among other important items were the Government's outright gifts to

other nations of U.S. foodstuffs in the form of disaster relief or donations to American private charitable organizations for shipments abroad.

This year, assuming Congressional acceptance of Administration recommendations, there will be nearly \$2,000 million in aid available from programmes outside the mutual security legislation. The rise would stem largely from the increased U.S. contribution to the International Monetary Fund, and the U.S. share of the new Inter-American Development Bank to stimulate economic growth in Latin American lands.

At the same time, there is reason to expect that economic aid disbursements under the mutual security programme itself may start to rise this year. This is mainly because of the U.S. Development Loan Fund (DLF), which began operations only last year.

Already, DLF has committed nearly all of its currently available \$700 million for projects in approximately 35 countries around the world. But because of its recent start, it was able to disburse only a small portion of this last year. As time goes on, disbursements should rise.

Moreover, Congress right now is considering a supplemental authorization, in the neighbourhood of \$100 million to \$200 million, for DLF operations during the current 1959 fiscal year ending this June 30. And a recommendation for another \$700 million for DLF is part of the President's regular mutual security request for the 1960 fiscal year.

Meanwhile, no reductions have been recommended—indeed, in some instances slight increases have been proposed—for other economic aid portions of the mutual security programme for fiscal 1960. These include provisions for technical co-operation and other special needs abroad.

All of this, barring unforeseen contingencies, may point to a rising trend in the U.S. Government's economic aid outlays next year, and possibly in the years ahead.

Britain

THE Daily Telegraph (May 5), writing on the strength of sterling, says: "A straightforward £40,000,000 rise in Britain's gold reserves in April—or in any month, for that matter—speaks for itself. It speaks even more for the soundness of the Government's policy reflecting fully restored confidence in sterling and a basically good trading position capped by favourable seasonal influence."

"True, the increase is not so great as a year ago. But a lot of money was then returning to this country as a result of the Government's measures to put our house in order late in 1957. That the reserves, at £1,161 million, should now have exceeded the peak reached last November is an indication of how the position has been consolidated. Indeed, it may well prove to be the case that the reserves have been helped by certain measures of preference abroad

for holding money in sterling rather than dollars.

"It is in its broader aspect, as a pointer to the balance of payments of the Sterling Area, that the April return deserves attention. Here the result is rather better than was expected, even allowing for the seasonal trend."

"Although world commodity prices are generally still depressed, it happens that commodities mainly produced in the Sterling Area have suffered the least. Rubber, wool, and cocoa prices, notably, have moved in our favour."

"This sort of help may be regarded as fortuitous. But it is only one of many elements that go to the making of our balance of payments, and the real test of policy, as the latest figures show, is to ensure that every favourable opportunity is turned to good account."

The Financial Times (May 5) says: "The movement of the gold reserve during April was refreshingly straightforward. There were no special receipts to allow for, and only one small special payment of £4,000,000. The rise of £40,000,000 in the reserve which took place during the month can, therefore, be taken at its face value and welcomed without reservation."

"With the exception of December and March—both months in which substantial repayments of debt took place—the reserve has risen continuously since the autumn of 1957."

The dominant factor in the United Kingdom economic situation in April was the Budget speech and the reactions it produced. Production had already risen in the closing stages of 1958, thanks partly to earlier Government measures. But (writes a London correspondent) the Chancellor of the Exchequer took the view in the Budget that it was not only possible but also desirable to speed up the increase in production. The key motive here was the need to reinforce future demand, particularly for investment; at the same time, the country's reserves were considered to be strong enough to afford an increase in imports which would accompany greater demand and output at home.

Industrial production in the first quarter of this year was maintained at the higher level reached in the closing months of 1958. There was further expansion in the chemicals industry, and in the first quarter of this year steel output stopped falling. There have also been marked gains in the textile industry, in wool, and in man-made fibres. A resurgence in cotton awaits the effect of the Government reorganization plan.

There are also indications that the demand for labour is no longer falling. Unemployment in March was sharply down on January and February, to 2 1/2 per cent of the labour force, and returns for April showed a rather more than seasonal fall. The fall in unemployment was widespread over the country.

On the wages front, activity may be increasing after a quiet period, but since November the index of wage rates has been sta-

ble, and no marked upward movement seems likely in the near future.

The retail price index has also been steady between mid-February and mid-March, and it has, in fact, been relatively stable for almost a year. The outlook for the coming months promises continued stability.

On the external economic front there has been no change in the trend in April or, indeed, in recent months. Rising activity at home is bound to result in some increase in imports, and the tendency for imports to increase will probably precede an expansion in United Kingdom exports. But in due course exports, too, should expand with an improvement in the purchasing power of Britain's overseas customers.

In general, of course, the effects of the Budget concessions have not yet had time to make themselves appreciably felt.

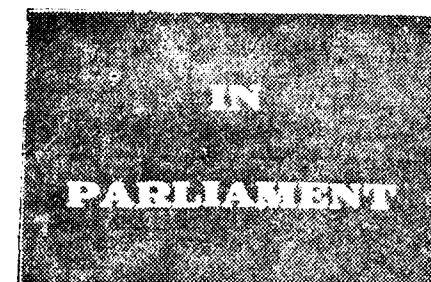
"The standard of living of the (British) nation is higher than ever before; overseas, we are investing a bigger proportion of our income than any other nation, and double what we could manage eight years ago; and far and away the greater part of this is in the Commonwealth." These points were emphasized by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Derick Heathcoat Amory, in a speech at the annual meeting of the Primrose League in London on May 1.

"At the same time," Mr. Heathcoat Amory continued, "we are steadily building up our reserves and faithfully repaying our debts. And today our currency—sterling—is held in high repute and confidence throughout the world."

"Let us call to mind the two great economic problems which have cast their shadow across our generation—mass unemployment, which was the blight of the inter-war years, and persistent inflation which, since the war, has eroded the purchasing power of money in almost every country in the world. How to combine maximum employment with maximum stability of prices is still the most intractable economic problem of our time. Inflation proved a most powerful and insidious enemy. Stern action proved necessary to deal with it, culminating in the drastic measures imposed by the Government in the time when my predecessor, Mr. Peter Thorneycroft, was Chancellor of Exchequer."

"These remedies have worked and, over the past 18 months, inflation has been eliminated—by world recession, has stayed practically the lowest of any industrial nation in the world, and is now falling further. I cannot too often repeat that we seek the highest level of employment we can get consistently with safeguarding the economic foundations on which security of employment rests."

"And so we have been able over the past 12 months gradually, with safety, to relax those anti-inflationary restrictions like the credit squeeze. A careful and cautious resumption of expansion has now become a safe and desirable policy."



Inquiry into Allegations Against Shri M.O. Mathai

The following documents relating to the examination of allegations made against Shri M. O. Mathai, former Special Assistant to the Prime Minister, were placed on the table of Rajya Sabha on May 7, 1959.

Letter No. 1046 PMH/59 dated May 6, 1959, from the Prime Minister to the Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

As you are aware, various allegations were made against Shri M. O. Mathai in Parliament. On the 11th February I requested the Cabinet Secretary to examine these allegations and to find out if Shri M. O. Mathai had made any improper use of his official position during the period of his employment with Government. This enquiry was in the nature of an investigation for my own guidance. I stated however in Parliament that when I received the report of the Cabinet Secretary, I would send it to the Finance Minister and separately to the Comptroller & Auditor-General so that they may judge the financial propriety of any action that had been taken.

The Cabinet Secretary submitted his report to me on May 2, 1959. I sent copies of it to the Finance Minister and the Comptroller and Auditor-General. I attach their comments.

It is not usual for departmental enquiries to be given publicity. The present report was not even a departmental enquiry; it was in the nature of an investigation to establish the facts.

I had previously stated that I would either submit the Cabinet Secretary's report or my own report to you. I am therefore writing to you now on this subject and enclosing a note prepared by me based on the Cabinet Secretary's report. In this note, the Cabinet Secretary's comments and findings have been briefly given.

As a result of considering the report of the Cabinet Secretary as well as the comments of the Finance Minister and the Comptroller and Auditor-General, I am of opinion that during the period of his employment with Government, Shri Mathai has made no improper use of his official position.

Note by the Prime Minister in regard to certain allegations made against Shri M. O. Mathai.

The Cabinet Secretary was asked by me on the 11th February 1959 "to examine the allegations against Shri M. O. Mathai of improper use of his official position during the period of his employment with the Government and submit a report." Some days later, on the 17th

February, the Home Minister announced in the Rajya Sabha that anyone who had material information on this subject could send it to the Cabinet Secretary. No such information was sent to him, except a letter from a person in prison who made some general charges without supporting evidence, and an anonymous communication.

The Cabinet Secretary received various statements from Shri Mathai in regard to his finances. He also saw income-tax assessment figures and wealth tax returns. The pass-book from one Bank and a statement of account from another Bank were also consulted by the Cabinet Secretary. He found that these various statements and the information from the Banks tallied.

The charge made against Shri Mathai was of improper use of his official position during the period of his employment with Government. Before this employment began, he had a considerable sum of money with him as a result of his service with the American Red Cross on the Assam-Burma border as well as by his obtaining some American surpluses. Shri Mathai came to me in Allahabad about a year before I entered Government. I had informed him then that I could not afford to pay him any suitable salary. He had told me in reply that he had earned a considerable sum during his service with the American Red Cross in the Assam-Burma border and that he could support himself without any difficulty for some years without any salary. So far as I can remember, he mentioned the sum of Rs two or three lakhs with him then. He served me therefore without any salary till some time after I had joined Government, when a salary was fixed for him, which began with Rs 750 a month and later was fixed at Rs 1500 a month. He was treated as a special officer and did not have a regular post which was an integral part of the Prime Minister's Secretariat. His appointment was an ad hoc and temporary one and he was not treated as a permanent Government servant.

The initial sums that he brought with him plus his salary and the income from dividends and interest have been found by the Cabinet Secretary to be adequate for the various purchases or payments that he made subsequently and which are referred to in the statements and Bank accounts. It was out of this that he sent remittances from time to time to his relatives.

The purchase of a property in the Kulu Valley was made for Rs 1,20,000 by a registered sale deed. He disposed of some of his shares and investments for this purpose. After some time, finding that he could not manage this Kulu property from Delhi, he sold it for approximately the same amount as the purchase price. He had mentioned this transaction to me both before the purchase and at the time of sale. The Cabinet Secretary finds that there is no evidence

of improper use of his official position in this transaction.

In regard to the insurance policies that he had taken and the conversion of some of them into annuities, payment was made partly from the money with him and partly from his provident fund which he realised. According to the Cabinet Secretary, there is no evidence of any improper use of his official position in these transactions.

As regards the Trust called "The Chechamma Memorial Trust", this was a public charitable trust formed in August, 1956, the original trustees being Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Shri M. O. Mathai. The objects of the Trust are: Grant of financial assistance for the production of books of historical and educational value, grant of scholarships to students, grant of financial assistance to persons devoted to voluntary social service, to hospitals and other public institutions devoted to medical relief and institutions established for the purpose of advancing the welfare of women and children. Subsequently a third trustee was appointed, namely, Kumari Padmaja Naidu. There was no single Managing Trustee. Shri M. O. Mathai has stated and Rajkumari Amrit Kaur has confirmed that all the donations were collected by Rajkumari. Shri M. O. Mathai had nothing to do with approaching donors or collecting donations.

At the time of the formation of this Trust, Shri M. O. Mathai mentioned this matter to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and asked him about the propriety of his becoming a trustee. He was told in reply that there was no objection to it. Shri Mathai however wrote formally to the Ministry of Home Affairs on this subject. The Home Secretary replied that there was no objection to the proposed course. He had also mentioned this matter to me.

The cash donations received by this Trust amount to Rs 10,12,000. In addition, a house at 9 Tees January Marg was given to the Trust on the 3rd January 1958 by Messrs Birla Cotton Spinning & Weaving Mills, Delhi. The Cabinet Secretary had this valued by the Superintending Surveyor who has reported that the total value of the property, both house and land, is about 1,87,000. Shri B. M. Birla has stated that the gift was made at the request of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur for the purposes of the Trust.

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur stated that all the donations were collected by her on the understanding that they would be treated as anonymous donations. She was not prepared therefore to make public the names of the donors. As a matter of fact, she showed the names of the donors both to me and the Cabinet Secretary, but on the express understanding that they would not be made public. In this list there are twenty donations mentioned being given from 14th October 1954 to the 17th December 1958. More than half the money was collected by Rajkumari Amrit

Kaur before the Trust was actually formed.

Only Rs 25,000 has been spent out of the corpus of the Trust money. The rest is intact, except for the payment of Rs 73,000 to the Land Development Officer, Delhi in consideration of permission to transfer lease-hold of the house in Tees January Marg. Further, a sum of Rs 1798.56 nP was paid to the Mills on account of stamp duty and registration charges which had been incurred by the donor. Apart from these payments, the corpus of the Trust money is intact. This is supported by a statement from the Bank. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur said that she did not wish to spend the money in dribbles but was aiming at collecting enough money so that the trust could function as a foundation for charitable purposes.

The Cabinet Secretary states that according to the facts placed before him, Shri Mathai did not abuse his official position in connection with the Trust.

As regards the charge that Shri Mathai had undeclared money in foreign banks, there appears to be no truth in it. It appears that some money was sent by the Prime Minister to Shri A. C. N. Nambiar, then Ambassador in Western Germany, for a particular purpose. Shri A. C. N. Nambiar having fallen ill later thought it desirable to place the amount in a joint account so as to avoid any difficulties arising later in regard to its withdrawal in the event of his unexpected death. As the money had been sent to him through Shri M. O. Mathai, he had his name added and made this account a joint account. No cheque book was sent to Shri Mathai nor indeed did Shri Mathai deal with this account in any way. On enquiry it was found that there was a balance of Swiss Francs 948.50 in this account.

Comments of Shri Morarji Desai, Minister of Finance, on the Cabinet Secretary's report.

After having gone carefully through the report of the Cabinet Secretary on the allegations against Shri M. O. Mathai, I had a discussion with the former on the subject matter of the enquiry and the enquiry held by him and have come to the following conclusions:

The Kulu Orchards were purchased from some Scottish ladies in a proper manner and there cannot be any question of an improper dealing in this case. There was nothing wrong or improper in the sale of this property to a company which dealt in fruit canning as the sale price was not more than the price paid for the property. Shri Mathai had informed the Prime Minister before entering into both transactions.

I find nothing irregular in the insurance policies of Shri Mathai. There does not seem to be anything unaccounted for as regards the premia paid for the various policies. The payments made by Shri Mathai in this connection were from his salary income and the moneys possessed by him before

he joined the Prime Minister in the beginning of 1946. The large policy for which a lump payment of Rs 48,000 was made was paid for out of provident fund receipt and sale of savings certificates.

The moneys sent by him to his brothers and sisters during the last 10 years amount to about Rs 1,25,000. These were sent by registered and insured postal parcels which were sent through the clerks in the office and there was no secrecy about these remittances.

The question which arises from those transactions is how Shri Mathai came into the possession of all these moneys, that is, whether the possession was legitimate or whether the moneys were obtained in an illegitimate manner.

The total amount of the following five items comes to Rs 5,75,000.

Living expenses at the estimated rate of Rs 250 p.m. for 13 years	39,000
Insurance premia paid ..	1,38,466
Money spent on acquiring existing assets ..	2,47,000
Remittances to brothers and sisters ..	1,25,000
Bank Balance on 24.2.59	25,000
Total	5,75,247

Shri Mathai's statement shows that he had Rs 3,90,000 out of which Rs 1,25,000 were set apart for his brothers and sisters, before he joined the Prime Minister early in 1946. His net income from salary and investments upto date amounts to Rs 2,31,074. The total of the two amounts comes to Rs 6,21,000. This will show that the original assets plus the income from salary and investments exceeded the disbursements and the bank balance by Rs 45,753. The explanation, that this amount would represent personal expenditure other than living expenses as well as some remittances which would be in addition to Rs 1,25,000 mentioned earlier, appears quite reasonable.

The question that would arise would be whether the statement that Shri Mathai had with him Rs 3,90,000 including Rs 1,25,000 earmarked for his brothers and sisters before he joined the Prime Minister is acceptable. Shri Mathai was serving in the American Red Cross before he joined the Prime Minister. We have been told that Shri Mathai's work was very much appreciated by the Red Cross Authorities. It is stated that as a mark of their appreciation they gave him some part of the surplus stocks which they were disposing of at the conclusion of the war. Much of this surplus stocks was destroyed, part of it was given to their Indian officials. I had heard of this method of disposal from different sources in 1946. There is, therefore, no reason to disbelieve Shri Mathai's statement in this matter, especially when it is remembered that Shri Mathai had told the Prime Minister, at the beginning of his service with him, that he had in his possession about rupees two to three lakhs. His income tax and wealth tax returns after 1947 are in order.

Shri Mathai has stated that he had no other properties or moneys and nobody has given any material to show that he had any other assets. The explanation is, as I have said above, reasonable and there is no evidence whatsoever to the contrary. It would not, therefore, be right for anybody to say without any reasonable evidence that Shri Mathai obtained these assets by improper means or by abuse of his official position.

He had reported to the Prime Minister his assets before he joined him and also reported to him the transactions regarding the Kulu Orchards. If he did not report his insurance policies, he did not do so because he had no idea that he had to do so. Many highly placed Government officials have not reported their insurance policies as they did not think that the rules required such report. This has been clarified only recently. Moreover, Shri Mathai was a temporary Government servant and would have left Government service with the Prime Minister, that is, he would not be a permanent servant at any time. He was not in ordinary Government service. In any case, the point of substance is not reporting, but whether they were proper. I have already commented that the payments were fully explained.

The only question that remains to be dealt with is that of the Chechamma Trust. Shri Vishnu Sahay's inquiry has shown that there was nothing irregular in this Trust and that the moneys obtained through the efforts of Rajkumari Amrit Kaur. The correspondence between one of the donors and Rajkumariji supports this contention. Shri Mathai while writing to the Home Secretary in 1954 to find out if there was anything wrong in being a Trustee of this Trust had stated explicitly that he would not be collecting any funds for the Trust. The giving of Shri Mathai's mother's name by Rajkumariji to the Trust and Shri Mathai's agreeing to it may be called imprudent but cannot be called an abuse of official position or immoral in any sense.

The Home Minister has stated in the Rajya Sabha that anybody who has any information and evidence as regards any allegation against Shri Mathai should give it to Shri Vishnu Sahay. The fact that nobody has come forward with any reliable information or evidence is significant. In view of this and the facts given above, as elicited in the enquiry by Shri Vishnu Sahay, it is obvious that Shri Mathai cannot be held guilty of any abuse of official position as alleged or of any illegitimate action.

COMMENTS OF COMPTROLLER & AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA ON THE CABINET SECRETARY'S REPORT

In his report to the Prime Minister, the Cabinet Secretary has examined the allegations that Shri M. O. Mathai has made improper use of his official position during

his tenure as Special Assistant to the Prime Minister. After analysing all available material, the Cabinet Secretary has reached the conclusion that there is no evidence of the improper use of his official position by Shri M. O. Mathai. From a reading of the report, I see no reasons to disagree with this conclusion.

Educational Concessions to Dependents of Political Sufferers

Dr K. L. Shrimali, Union Minister of Education, in a statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on May 7, gave details of replies received from various State Governments in regard to grant of educational concessions to dependents of political sufferers. The Minister said that the State Governments and the Union Territories concerned were being asked to expedite finalisation of their proposals. Generally speaking, Dr Shrimali said, delay was inherent in the working out of the scheme as an estimate of the number of persons likely to be benefited had to be ascertained first and the financial implications worked out. The State Governments which had yet to reply had not given any reasons for the delay. The statement said:

Andhra—Will introduce the Scheme in the current academic year. Details are under preparation and a provision of Rs 1,00,000 has been made tentatively for the purpose.

Assam—Will introduce the Scheme in the current financial year. Details are under preparation and Rs 1,20,000 has been estimated as the probable expenditure.

Bihar—No reply forthcoming yet.

Bombay—The matter is receiving attention.

Jammu & Kashmir—Apparently do not intend to introduce the Scheme.

Kerala—The matter is receiving attention.

Madhya Pradesh—Will introduce the Scheme. Details are under preparation.

Madras—The matter is receiving attention.

Mysore—Introduced a Scheme of their own in November, 1958. They are now preparing details for a new Scheme in the light of the proposal received from the Government of India.

Orissa—No reply forthcoming yet.

Punjab—The matter is receiving attention.

Rajasthan—No reply forthcoming yet.

Uttar Pradesh—Are considering a revision of their own scheme in the light of the proposal received from the Government of India.

West Bengal—The matter is receiving attention.

Delhi—The Scheme will be introduced in the current academic year. Proposals for the grant of freeships and half-freeships have been worked out and will be put into effect at the appropriate time. The question of the grant of certain other concessions is under examination.

Himachal Pradesh—No reply forthcoming yet.

Manipur—Details of the Scheme are under preparation.

Tripura—The Scheme will be implemented in the current academic year. Details have not so far been communicated by the Administration.

N.B.—The Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the Laccadiv, Minicoy and Amindive Islands do not have political sufferers.

This Minister was replying to a question by Shri Bhakt Darshan in the Lok Sabha on May 7, 1959.

Compulsory Elementary Education Programme

Estimates for the compulsory elementary education programme for the Third Five-Year Plan have so far been received from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. This information was given by Dr K. L. Shrimali, Union Minister of Education, in a written reply to a question by Shri Subodh Hansda and two other members in the Lok Sabha on May 7.

The Minister replied in the affirmative to another part of the question whether any assessment had been made by the Government of India as to the total amount required for the purpose. The amount would be above Rs 300 crores, he added.

Students Receiving Engineering Education

Twenty-nine thousand two hundred and ninety-five students were receiving engineering education in the country at present. This information was given by the Union Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Dr M. M. Das, in a written reply to a question by Shri D. C. Sharma in the Lok Sabha on May 7.

In a written reply to another question by Shri Naval Prabhakar and Shri Bhakt Darshan regarding the number of students who had completed their engineering and technical education at degree and diploma levels during the last five years, Dr M. M. Das said that their number was: Degree—20,243; Diploma—22,923.

Asked as to the number among them who received their training abroad, the Deputy Minister said that similar figures in respect of students who received their training abroad during the last five years were not available, but it might be mentioned that over 2,000 engineers, scientists and technologists had registered themselves in the 'Indians Abroad' Section of the National Register Unit.

Central Grants for Basic Education

In a written reply to a question by Shri Pangarkar and Shri D. C. Sharma, Dr K. L. Shrimali, Union Minister of Education, laid the following statement on the table of the Lok Sabha today giving the total expenditure, recurring and non-recurring, incurred during 1918-59 by the Central Government on each Scheme of Basic

Education and estimate of the annual expenditure for 1959-60:— During 1958-59 Rs 755.75 lakhs was sanctioned to various State Governments for Schemes pertaining to Basic and Elementary Edu-

cation for Basic Education alone was made. The estimated expenditure on these Schemes during 1959-60 is Rs 1,050.00 lakhs. The position regarding Central Schemes on Basic Education is as follows:—

Name of Scheme.	Total expenditure, recurring and non-recurring during 1958-59. Rs.	Estimates of the annual expenditure for 1959-60. Rs.
1. National Institute of Basic Education ...	1,29,408	1,88,000
2. Grants to Voluntary Organisations in the field of Basic Education ...	1,28,547	6,54,000 (includes pre-primary Education)
3. Production of Literature and other material for Basic Education ...	3,400	2,00,000
4. Loans for Hostels ...	1,55,300	10,00,000
5. Scheme to encourage Post-Basic Education ...	43,000	4,50,000
6. Seminars in Basic Education ...	15,446	19,000
7. Committee to study introduction of Basic Education in Public Schools ...	2,064	.....

Medium of Instruction in Delhi University

Shri Ram Krishan Gupta and Shri Ajit Singh asked the Union Minister of Education whether it was a fact that Delhi University had decided to change over to teaching through the medium of Hindi, and if so, whether Government had approved the scheme. Replying, Dr K. L. Shrimali stated in the Lok Sabha on May 7, that in October, 1955, the Academic Council of the University of Delhi had drawn up a time-table for the introduction of Hindi as medium of instruction and examination, which was as follows:—

Examination	Medium of Instruction	Medium of Exam.
B.A. (Pass)	July, 1959	1962
B.Sc. (Pass)	" 1963	1966
B.A. (Hons.)	" 1960	1963
B. Sc. (Hons.)	" 1964	1967
M.A.	" 1963	1965
M.Sc.	" 1967	1969
Technical and Professional subjects	" 1969	1972-75.

Although a time-table was drawn up, the necessary steps to implement the programme had not yet been taken by the Colleges or the University. The Vice-Chancellor, University of Delhi, convened a meeting of the Principals, at which the Deans of the Faculties of Arts, Science and Social Sciences were also present, on April 21, 1959, to consider the question of introduction of Hindi as medium of instruction and examination in the University.

According to the revised programme proposed at the meeting, steps should be taken to make Hindi the medium of instruction and examination for the B.A. (Pass) classes from July, 1962.

The programme proposed at the meeting is as follows:—

Examination	Medium of Instruction	Medium of Exam.
B.A. (Pass)	July, 1962	1965
B.Sc. (Pass)	" 1964	1967
B.A. (Hons.)	" 1963	1966
B.Sc. (Hons.)	" 1965	1968
M.A.	" 1966	1968
M.Sc.	" 1970	1972
Technical and Professional subjects	" 1970	1972-75.

These proposals are expected to be placed before the Academic Council and other authorities of the University for consideration after the long vacation, the Minister added.

Excise Revenue from Khandasari

The total collection of Central duty on khandasari sugar in March 1959 amounted to approximately Rs 70,000, said Shri Morarji Desai, Minister of Finance, in reply to a question by Shri Liladhar Kotoki and two others in the Lok Sabha on May 4.

He explained that since the reimposition of Central excise duty at the enhanced rates, hardly more than a month-and-a-half had elapsed; the production season had now almost come, to an end. The revenue from khandasari sugar was expected mainly from the production next season, the stock lying in the factories on the last day of February 1959 not being liable to pay the duty. In the circumstances, he said the question of short-fall did not arise.

Canadian Wheat Gift

India has recently accepted a wheat gift from Canada, said the Minister for Food and Agriculture, in a written reply to Moulana M. Faruqi in Rajya Sabha on May 7. The amount of the gift is ten million dollars, which is expected to fetch about 1.5 lakh tons of wheat.

Spun Pipe Factory at Durgapur

The installed capacity of annual outturn of the spun pipe factory started at Durgapur was Rs five lakhs on the basis of single shift working and Rs nine lakhs on double shift working, stated Shri Jalsuklal Hathi, Union Deputy Minister of Irrigation and power, in a written reply to Moulana M. Faruqi, in the Rajya Sabha on May 4.

Moulana Faruqi had asked the Deputy Minister about the capacity of the spun pipe factory which had been started to meet the urgent demands for hump pipes and collars for construction of canals.

Shri Hathi added that the factory was started in February, 1957 and the capital investment up to the end of March, 1959, was Rs 2,26,825.

New Factory to Manufacture Rail Parts

A factory is being constructed at Manduadhi near Varanasi to meet the shortfall in the manufacture of spares in the railway repair workshops against rolling stock maintenance requirements. It is also proposed to undertake reconditioning of machine tools in common use on the railways. Shri S. V. Ramaswamy, Deputy Minister of Railways, gave this information in the Rajya Sabha on May 4 in a written reply to a question by Shri Nawab Singh Chauhan.

Replying to another part of the question, the Deputy Minister said that it was estimated that the project would cost approximately Rs 4.79 crores. It was, however, difficult to forecast the extent of expenditure during this Plan period as the subject of further progress in the construction of this factory was under review due to a difficulty having arisen for the supply of the requisite electric power. The expenditure on the project so far was approximately Rs 70 lakhs.

Export of Iron Ore

During 1958, 20.18 lakh tons of iron ore were exported to various countries from 15 Indian ports. This information was given by the Minister for Commerce and Industry, Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri, in the Rajya Sabha on May 6 in a written reply to a question by Shri Jugal Kishore.

Shri Shastri said that the countries which imported Indian iron ore included Japan, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Yugoslavia, Italy, East Germany, France, Holland and West Germany.

The Minister said that the iron ore exported was surplus to India's requirements. He added that the annual iron ore requirements for the steel plants in the public and private sectors were 111.8 lakh tons. Of this, the Rourkela plant required 17 lakh tons; the Bhilai and Durgapur plants 19.4 lakh tons each; Mysore Iron and Steel Works 2 lakh tons; Tata Iron and Steel Co. 32 lakhs; and Indian Iron and Steel Co. 21.8 lakh tons.

Asansol Polytechnic

Amounts so far sanctioned for construction of buildings for the Mining Engineering Section of the Asansol Polytechnic have been fully utilised. Out of Rs 65,000 sanctioned for the purchase of equipment, Rs 25,736 has been utilised.

This was stated by the Deputy Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Shri M. M. Das, in a written reply to Shri Subodh Hansda and Shri S. C. Samanta in the Lok Sabha on Monday.

The anticipations of the Institute regarding availability of equipment were not realized and orders have been placed for supplies, some of which will be received from abroad, the Deputy Minister added.

Indo-German Co-operation for oil Exploration

Shri K. D. Malaviya, Minister for Mines and Oil, said in the Lok Sabha on May 7, that an offer had been made by the German Government indicating that they were prepared to depute a German seismographical team to come to India for conducting necessary geological and geophysical investigations of the soil and to collect data for examination.

The Minister was replying to a question by Shri Vidya Charan Shukla in the Lok Sabha on May 7. The Minister added that the offer was under consideration of the Government.

Over 770 Villages Supplied with power by 1958 Schemes for Rural Electrification

Seven thousand, seven hundred and one villages had been electrified from the beginning of the Second Five Year Plan up to the end of December, 1958, stated Hafiz Mohd. Ibrahim, Union Minister of Irrigation & Power, in a written reply to a question by Sarvaswari Kodan and Warior in the Lok Sabha on May 6.

Hafiz Sahib also added that it had been decided to extend loan assistance to the State Governments from 1959-60 for rural electrification schemes included in the plans of the States on the same terms as were sanctions for the programme for the expansion of power facilities for increasing employment opportunities; i.e., for the first five years only interest would be paid and thereafter the loan and the interest together would be recovered in equal instalments spread over 25 years.

For a scheme to qualify for this assistance, the Minister continued, it should fall into one or the other of the following categories:— (a) Rural distribution extended from grid system; (b) in the case of urban schemes, extensions from urban area to the adjoining rural area; and (c) small generating stations with their associated feeder and distribution lines where these were intended to serve one village or a group of villages.

Disposal of Election Petitions

As on May 1, 1959, 423 election petitions, 53 in respect of Lok Sabha and 370 relating to Legislative Assemblies, had been disposed of by Election Tribunals.

In all 52 elections had been declared void including four to the Lok Sabha and 48 to the State Assemblies.

The total number of election petitions still pending with Election Tribunals, High Courts or Supreme Court was 55. Of these ten were petitions relating to Lok Sabha and the rest respecting Legislative Assembly elections.

This information was given in a statement laid on the table of the Lok Sabha by Shri R. M. Hajar-navis, Deputy Union Minister for law, who was replying to a question by Sarvaswari D. C. Sharma, Ram Krishan Gupta, D. N. Tiwary, Bhakt Darshan and Bibhuti Mishra.

MR NEHRU was not on the dais. And so began the first session of the All India Congress Committee since Mrs Indira Gandhi became its President. I wish I were in a position to say that there was something auspicious or hopeful or cheering about the first of the sessions under Mrs Gandhi's leadership. Unfortunately, this session has been like many another that we have had in recent years, and there has been a babel of voices from not many that made sense, a few that strove to be helpful, but, as far as the overall picture was concerned, you got the feeling inescapably that Congress sessions were getting to be monotonous affairs these days. Where is the sparkle, the glitter and the excitement that we knew in the past? No, you cannot dish up the excuse that the days themselves were exciting in bygone years. If anything, it is the present time which should be more thrilling and purposeful. There is a great adventure on which India has embarked, and the Congress is the party in power that needs unrelentingly to search for and discover solutions for our problems. But let me hasten slowly, as a friend once advised me. What was this New Delhi session of Congress about? What was its purpose, what did it seek to do, what has it done and what has it left undone?

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In a limited way, I suppose you could say that the Nagpur Congress was an eventful session. The New Delhi meetings of last week could be described as having been a business session, whereas the Nagpur Congress was more in the nature of an ideological session. At New Delhi, the task that presumably lay before the Congress was to draw up a programme of action for implementing the Nagpur resolution on the co-operative organisation of agriculture. It is true that, though the Working Committee had, on the eve of the AICC session, adopted two resolutions—one supporting the Indian Government's stand on Tibet and the other deploring recent occurrences of communal disturbances in some places—neither was placed before the AICC for discussion. This presumably left the AICC with all the time in the world to attend to the business on hand. The only resolution that was adopted recommended the extension of the co-operative principle to all industrial units in the country, and it is intriguing to find that the resolution as adopted contains an amendment suggested by Mr Nehru that the words "as far as possible" should be added to it. Now, we have a perfect example of a sweeping generalisation; without Mr Nehru's thoughtful qualifica-

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

tion, the resolution could merely have been a visible suggestion from the party in power. The Congress President was obviously anxious to imbue the deliberations of the body with aim, clarity and direction; but the members generally appeared to have a rather hazy notion of the purpose for which they had got together. I do not think it is too unfair or uncharitable to say that, for some years now, the average member has been in the habit of automatically recording his vote for proposals from the dais; and then he goes into hibernation until his vote or vote-catching capacity is again called for.

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This is a sentiment which I have very reluctantly put on paper. But the fact unfortunately is true that, after the struggle for freedom had ended, the Congress, apart from approving formulations of policy in general terms, has had no occasion to discuss a programme of practical action. So, if one member was busy building castles in the air, the other was preoccupied with gathering wool. It is in such background that it gratifies me to find that Mrs Gandhi has shown firmness and resolution in rescuing the session from becoming desultory, if not worse. She was repeatedly urging members to be precise in what they had to say, and therefore to cut out all verbosity. The success with which Mrs Gandhi has conducted the New Delhi session—it is only in this sense that the session was at all a success—should dispel any doubts that still linger about her ability to preside over the deliberations of an assembly of hard-bitten Congressmen. Her address, I may add, was a workman like review of the state of the Congress as also an indication of the issues that needed the immediate attention of the Congressmen.

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Within the Congress organisation itself, there is little scope for a philosophical discussion of the pros and cons of the cooperative approach to the solution of the age-old problems of Indian agriculture. The debate had lasted over-long and, with the adoption of the resolution on cooperatives and joint farming at the Nagpur Congress, the problem now is to

farming continues to occupy the central place in congress policy, was reiterated by Prime Minister Nehru. He said that it would be wrong to isolate service cooperatives from joint farming. While the immediate emphasis might be on service cooperatives, "they could think of joint cooperative farming in a limited way, so that by example they could show how successful it could be."

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Mr Nehru spoke with intensity and passion about the importance of cooperative organisation to raise agriculture to a higher level. But, unfortunately, he has not been able to communicate even a tithe of his passionate conviction to the Congressmen who endorsed the proposal with their votes at Nagpur and whose active and understanding cooperation is indispensable for its successful implementation. While they are apparently ready to endorse the proposal in theory, they seem unready to shoulder the burden. It is universally acknowledged that establishment of cooperatives will not be possible without a trained cadre of workers to guide the villagers in forming cooperative societies. Speakers at the AICC session have estimated the number of trained workers required at over 75,000. But the response to the Congress President's request for the names of a hundred persons who would be prepared to undergo training for a short period at a centre in Madras should act as a check on unbridled enthusiasm. Against the hundred names asked by the Congress President, she had received only six names while two more came forward when she announced this sorry fact at the AICC meeting. The disheartening response to the President's appeal may be re-

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garded as a measure of the concrete support that is likely to be forthcoming from Congressmen in implementing the policy of establishing cooperatives. It will also serve to strengthen the doubts spread by the critics of the Nagpur Resolution that any policy of organising agriculture on cooperative lines will break on account of the inadequacies of the human element.

While the AICC thus had a foretaste of the difficulties in the way of covering the country with a net-

work of cooperatives, it could not derive much cheer from considering the problem of resources for the Third Plan on the basis of a note prepared by Mr U. N. Dhebar, the chairman of its planning sub-committee. The ways suggested by him, for mobilisation of resources, cover most of the familiar items indicated in the resolution or Approach to Planning adopted at Nagpur. These include increase in production, contribution of public enterprises, mobilisation of idle manpower, State trading etc. The

note makes two new suggestions regarding mobilisation of gold and silver and of funds with religious and communal organisations. The question of drawing out hoards of gold and silver has been discussed for a long time, but action has been deferred on account of practical difficulties. The question of drawing on funds of religious institutions for financing plan projects requires further clarification. The only legitimate way in which this could be done will be to secure the investment of surplus funds with such organisations in National Plan bonds. The note also makes far-reaching suggestions regarding wage, price and income policy. The planning sub-committee has yet to finalise its report and it is to be hoped that it will be mindful of the pitfalls of a doctrinaire approach to these intricate questions.

And what now, for the future? I am afraid Mrs Gandhi has to face a task of considerable difficulty. That the Second Plan is being put through in abbreviated form will have sapped Congressmen of part of their enthusiasm. But the Third Plan, clearly, has to be a much more ambitious effort. You will necessarily need to have a high sense of dedicated duty among Congressmen, if the required amount of inspiration and leadership, at the grass roots level, is to be vouchsafed for putting through the Third Plan. It will be Mrs Gandhi's job of work to see to it that diffidence discarded. We are at that enthusiasm is whipped up, the dangerous stage today, when sufficiently constructive thinking is not being devoted to framing the Third Plan; and this, because, I repeat, difficulties seem to have overwhelmed the Second Plan. Mrs Gandhi deserves the good wishes, not to mention the willing cooperation of Congressmen, of all of us, for dealing adequately with her job of work.

A word, now, about the Life Insurance Corporation. The activities of the Life Insurance Corporation of India in the first four months of 1959 are highlighted by the increase in the foreign business done by it. Referring to this, a press release from the LIC states that the business introduced by the LIC in foreign countries had increased from Rs 1.32 crores in the first four months of 1958 to Rs 2.01 crores in the corresponding period of 1959. The increase in the business completed during the same period is from Rs 50 lakhs to Rs 1.28 crores. These work out to an increase of 53 per cent in the case of business introduced and 156 per cent in the case of business completed.

This increase in business had been achieved by means of special measures taken by the LIC following the visit to East Africa, Malaya, and Singapore, of Mr P. A. Gopalakrishnan, Chairman of the LIC for the reorganisation of its foreign offices. They were aimed at an improvement in policy holders' servicing and rapid deve-

Indian Finance

lopment of new business. On the basis of the increase that has been achieved in the first four months of 1959, the foreign business of the LIC is expected to increase to Rs 10 crores during 1959 from Rs 5.62 crores in 1958.

By virtue of this achievement, the LIC has disproved the theory that became current following the shrinkage of the foreign business of the LIC in the post-nationalisation period, that nationalised insurance would be less efficient and businesslike than private enterprise in the same field. It is now apparent that the fall in its foreign business was due to the transitional difficulties created by the change in management. Since the fall in business has been halted and an increase registered, it may be expected that the Corporation would be able to further step up its business in the years to come.

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May 16, 1959

At the time of going to press, copy for Gateway Gossip had not been received in this office. We publish below, therefore, a summary of the speech made by the Chairman of Kohinoor Mills Co Ltd; and this is, since it relates to the Gateway city, apposite for publication in this section.

Kohinoor Mills

Referring to the unsatisfactory year for Kohinoor Mills, Mr A. N. Haksar said that it has been a year of rising costs and lower selling rates in common with the majority of medium count mills in India.

As regards the poor results he said that the management of the company had taken steps to put matters right.

As a first step they have drawn up a modernisation and rehabilitation scheme to cost roughly Rs 60 lacs. He said that this will take a year or two but work has already begun. Primarily he said that their aim so far has been to alter the spinning machinery to achieve more efficient spinning of the short staple cotton that they are now forced to use. Out of the total figure of Rs 60 lacs, about Rs 42 lacs will be spent on installing new ring frames. In order to improve the quality, he said that they have obtained a licence to import combers which will increase their combing capacity by nearly 25 per cent. The balance will be utilised for purchasing more finishing machinery.

He added that the second step that has been taken to tackle the difficult problems that exist is in the efforts to make a more rational use of labour. After protracted negotiations with the Union, he said that the company was given an award by the Industrial Court permitting to reduce its labour force by 400 men. He said that the implementation of this award was carried out smoothly.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY OPENING DATE OF TENDER EXTENDED

The opening date of tender No. CON/GM/23/WP/B/59 for supply of Railway Weigh Bridge, a notice for which appeared in this paper recently, has been extended upto 3 P.M. on 2-6-59 instead of 18-5-59. Detail modification of the quantities of materials are to be obtained from the tender schedule.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 5/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

S19 GENERAL MANAGER

He said that the third step that has been taken by the Management has been a concerted drive to reduce the miscellaneous expenses involved in running the mill. He stated that with every step forward that they take along the path of economy they are forced by rising costs elsewhere to take two steps back. In this connection he drew attention to the increased expenditure on Electric Power and Fuel amounting to Rs 1,16,000 which is attributable almost entirely to the rise in the cost of electricity fuel oil which between them cost Rs 1,04,000 more than in the previous year in spite of lower consumption. Similarly, he said that there has been an increase of Rs 2 lacs in Rates and Taxes over the previous year. This, of course, includes an increase in water charges.

He said that due to higher consumption of dyes and chemicals because of higher production of fancy sorts the consumption of stores and spare parts was Rs 6 lacs higher than in 1957. He pointed out that the increased expenditure has been on account of scarcity and consequent higher prices of dyes, caustic soda and soda ash. He stressed that Government should give every encouragement to local manufacturers and feels that where indigenous suppliers are unable to supply sufficient quantities of these basic millstores, Government should allow higher imports. He stated that mills have taken advantage of the imports scheme for dyes and chemicals which is linked with their export earnings.

He pointed out that the last and largest item of expense which has increased during the last year has been the D.A. paid to labour. He said that the mills have paid nearly Rs 9 lacs more in D.A. in 1958.

As regards the production of the mills, Mr Haksar expressed his satisfaction. He stated that with the increasing use of short staple cotton, it has been more difficult to maintain production on a satisfactory level. He also stated that the mill is eminently suited to spin foreign cotton and expressed the difficulty that has been experienced in trying to spin short staple cotton. He regretted that, in certain cases, there has been a falling off in the quality of their products. However, with the introduction of apron drafting, the first stage of which will be completed before the end of the monsoon, they will be able to improve the quality of their products.

As regards exports, he stated that attempts are being made to increase the volume and a certain measure of success has already been achieved. He hopes that, with the better quality products, they will be able to increase their export sales in the second half of this year. He was sure that, unless urgent measures are taken to bring the price of Indian cotton down, India may find that it will suffer an even greater recession in export sales. Imports of cotton should be freed completely as long as the price of foreign cotton remains at the existing low levels, and the effect of this would be to reduce the price of all Indian cotton from the best to the cheapest. If this were to happen, the fabrics made from Indian cotton could be sold cheaper. The foreign exchange difficulties

were there, but the volume of export trade that would be generated would go a long way to paying for the raw cotton that would be imported as a result of free licensing. On the whole, 1957-58 was a poor year for Indian cotton. Certain crops failed miserably and a number of others were extremely dirty and almost all, more expensive.

Before turning to the accounts, Mr Haksar referred to the Sub-Committee set up after the last year's Annual General Meeting, comprising Mr E. D. Sheppard, Mr Yogindra Mafatlal and himself.

It had held a number of meetings to look into the working of the Mills and in general all the main criticisms of the shareholders at the meeting. They had gone into them most thoroughly and the recommendations of the Committee have been implemented. Every purchase of cotton was investigated and the prices paid were found to have been in line with the ruling market prices. The investigation of sales found that their selling Agents have been doing their job well, and in many cases their Mills get higher prices for their products.



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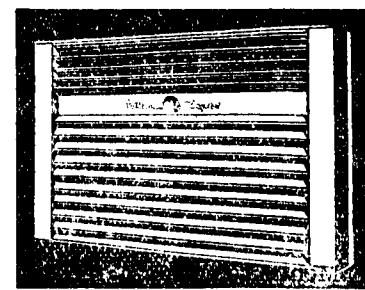
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GATEWAY NOTES

Non-alignment

ADDRESSING the fifteenth annual general meeting of the Indian Council of World Affairs, at the Indian Merchants Chamber, Mr G. L. Mehta, explained the significance of the policy of non-alignment which had been adopted and followed by India in its relations with the power blocs. Mr Mehta pointed out that uncommitted countries could make some contribution to the relaxation of international tension because no single power was great enough to win a world war, and because both the Great powers, were vulnerable to the actions of the other.

Mr Mehta pointed out that there were shades of differences in the non-alignment policies pursued by different countries of the world, the most important point of difference being that some countries which profess non-alignment in their relations between the power blocs were receiving military assistance from one of the big powers. Non-alignment has not also been materially affected by the large economic aid received by some of these countries from the big powers since such aid had been given without strings attached to it.

Mr Mehta pointed out that the military pressure from the West and the threat of subversion and infiltration from the Communist bloc presented a dilemma for the non-aligned countries of Asia, and it was difficult to steer clear of these two extremes. The problem was only rendered more difficult for these countries, by the military pacts alliances and bases of the West which though intended to contain communism only served to help it. However communism was to be eschewed in view of the fact that it involved supra-national loyalty and denied many of the fundamental values of life cherished and respected by countries of Asia. In this connection Mr Mehta referred to the recent upheaval in Tibet and the unscrupulous use of force by the Chinese in suppressing the popular rising.

Mr Mehta pointed out that it was not easy for countries which prize their independence and want to maintain their way of life without meddling in other peoples' affairs and without being dominated and exploited by rival power blocs, to find a way out. However, a solution had to be searched for and found out. For this it was necessary to strengthen the national unity of the country based on institutions providing for freedom and cooperation between all sections of opinion. It was on this national strength that the status and influence of the country in the international relations depended. Mr Mehta also stressed that contributions to peace in the world could be made only on the basis of

faith that men will not destroy themselves and their creative works.

Hydroquinone

Opening the public inquiry into the question of continuance of protection to the Hydroquinone industry, at Bombay, Mr C. Ramasubban, Chairman of the Tariff Commission traced the progress of the industry from the time of protection. Production of hydroquinone was a comparatively small affair before the grant of protection to the industry and it was this fact which entitled it to fiscal protection from the Government. Protection that was granted to the industry by the Government from July 1951 by conversion of the existing revenue duty of 27.3 per cent ad valorem preferential and 37.8 ad valorem standard into protective duty has been continued until now though with variations in rates of protective duty. From August 1953 the rate of protection was increased to 50 per cent ad valorem preferential and 60 per cent ad valorem standard.

During this period the industry had taken tremendous strides both in stepping up production of hydroquinone, and in increasing the production capacity. In this connection it is pointed out that the Salyadev Chemicals Ltd, had stepped up its capacity to 42,000 lbs per annum in 1957 while production by same mill had increased from 771 lbs in 1951 to 37,361 lbs in 1958. Kesar Sugar Works Ltd, which suspended production in 1952 has resumed production in 1955. The increase in production of hydroquinone that had followed the grant of protection has enabled the industry to meet most of the requirements of the country from internal sources itself. In this connection it is pointed out that the domestic demand for hydroquinone had increased from 40,000 lbs in 1955 to 50,000 lbs now.

One of the satisfactory features in the progress of the industry is the fact that it had grown on the basis of raw materials available from the country. Dependence on imports is restricted to aniline which is reported to be not available in India. In respect of other raw materials such as sulphuric acid, manganese dioxide and iron powder, internal availability has obviated the need for imports. The use of internal raw materials has also been found not to affect the quality of the product adversely.

The weakness of the industry at present relates to the high cost of its production, and this arises from the low demand for the product of the industry which falls far short of the actual rated capacity. Mr Ramasubban has therefore suggested that the industry should turn its attention to exploring foreign markets for hydroquinone. If as is claimed by the producers the Indian product could stand on a par with foreign products in point of quality, export should present less difficulties for the hydroquinone industry than for many others for which low quality constitutes a disadvantage against competition from foreign products.

GATEWAY MARKETS

Castor in Limelight

BUOYANT conditions prevailed on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange where prices forged ahead under the lead of Castorseed. The buying movement was sparked by reports of further castor oil business with the USA. The outlook for castorseed registered a significant change for the better with the US figuring as an active buyer of castor oil after a lapse of almost sixteen months. Several shippers were able to put through business in commercial oil at prices ranging from 13.25 to 13.75 cents per pound for May/June delivery and there were hopes of realising even 14 cents in the near future.

In view of the somewhat obscure crop prospects of Brazil and the low inventories, US buyers had no other alternative than to turn their attention to the Indian market for their requirements. A few cautious dealers, however, preferred to wait for a clearer picture of the US demand and the supply position in Brazil. Meanwhile, Castor ready was quoted at Rs 32.62 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 17.31.

The Groundnut section continued to present a firm front, thanks to the reduced arrivals, both into the city and upcountry centres. Crushers and vanaspathi manufacturers were reported to be still facing an acute shortage of supplies and were obliged to pay unusually high prices. Groundnut Bold quality was quoted at Rs 40.50 and Groundnut Oil at Rs 21.75.

Trading in Linseed lacked features of its own; but the overall tendency was upward in line with the firmness in castorseed and groundnut. Ready was quoted at Rs 33.62 and Linseed Oil at Rs 16.37.

Conditions in the Cottonseeds section remained quiet although the undertone was fully steady.

The comparative export figures for the first four months of this year are as follows (in tons):—

	January to April 1959	1958
HPS Groundnut	5,087	NH
Sesame	130	NH
Niger	237	32
Groundnut Oil	1,096	125
Linseed Oil	1,090	4,790
Castor Oil	2,750	4,797
Sesame Oil	134	NH
Rape & Mustard Oil	111	11

The protection enjoyed by the industry having expired on 31st December 1959, the industry is facing a fresh inquiry by the Tariff Commission to decide the question of continuance of protection to it. It has been urged on behalf of the industry that being still of small size to stand on its own feet, protection should not only be continued but be given for a prolonged period to ensure steady progress.

Indian Finance

	January to April 1959	1958
Kardil Oil	NH	452
Niger Oil	NH	47
Cottonseed Oil	NH	1,571
Groundnut Meal	44,044	15,155
Linseed Cake	3,928	1,778
Cotton Cake	9,478	1,605
Niger Cake	397	206
Kardil Cake	100	NH

Gold & Silver

The Bombay Bullion Exchange presented a markedly bearish appearance during the past few days with both silver and gold registering a sharp decline in values.

The main factors responsible for the sharp setback in Silver included the official confirmation of the removal of the ban on import of Chinese dollars into India, rumours of substantial arrivals of the metal in upcountry centres, reports about duty having been paid on import of Chinese dollars and fears that with the approaching end of the busy season demand might ease off. Arrivals amounted to 17 bars against an offtake of 12 bars. Ready rates moved between Rs 195.12 and Rs 196 to finish at Rs 195.31.

In addition to the above factors, the setback in Gold was aggravated by the feeling shared by several operators that the Government's recent measures, viz., the amendment to the Reserve Bank Act, might not result in a complete suppression of smuggled imports. The fact, that the offtake had been consistently less than the receipt even in the midst of the busy season, also underlined buyer's resistance to unusually high prices. Ready rates moved between Rs 119.69 and Rs 120.19, to finish at Rs 119.69. Sovereign was quoted at Rs 77.75.

Yarn

After a long spell of weakness, conditions in the Bombay Yarn market took a slight turn for the better with prices of Nylon yarn showing an improvement of about a rupee per pound in sympathy, the markets for viscose and staple-fibre yarns turned steadier. This sudden turn in market sentiment was mainly due to reduced selling pressure, being influenced by a general feeling that the worst spell for the market was over. The improvement in the offtake of cloth, particularly in Northern India, was another factor to improve the market sentiment. Consequently, the premium commanded by import licences for rayon yarn has now risen from 40 to 48 per cent.

The problems affecting the trade and the industry have, however, not disappeared. The resumption of exports still seems to be distant. The development Council for Art Silk Industry has submitted the revised scheme for exports to the Government of India. It is pointed out that, even if the scheme is approved fully, it will take a fairly long time to implement it. It is therefore, felt that the Government should announce an interim scheme

WORLD OF COTTON

THE consumption of indigenous Cotton by the industry is expected to go up this season. The provisional figures of mill consumption, for the first seven months of the 1958-59 season, totalled 27.30 lakh bales of indigenous cotton as against only 26.50 lakh bales in the corresponding period of the previous season. The consumption of foreign cotton, during the same period, however, declined from 3.49 lakh bales to 2.58 lakh bales. The table below shows the monthly consumption of both Indian and foreign cotton in the first seven months of the current cotton season as compared with the corresponding period of 1957-58 (figures in bales):—

	INDIAN	1957-58
March	389,569*	354,288
February	376,105	350,474
January	413,181	392,007
December	410,814	391,490
November	363,650	390,784
October	394,558	372,781
Sept	382,499	399,125
Total	2,730,370	2,650,949

	FOREIGN	1957-58
March	33,867*	47,643
February	31,580	43,863
January	34,370	48,804
December	39,301	51,858
November	35,644	51,031
October	41,303	48,415
September	42,554	49,310
Total	258,619	340,929

*Provisional

FUTURES MARKET:

Prices in the Cotton futures market have continued to display a firmer tendency although price movements were rather irregular. Bulls have dominated the scene on fears that the cotton supply position will continue to be tight in the coming months. Jharilla August delivery, after touching a high of Rs 704, reacted towards the close to Rs 703.75, while the May contract closed at Rs 699.25.

SPOT MARKET:

The Spot section witnessed cheerful conditions throughout the week under review. Demand has been fairly active for all popular domestic varieties, particularly Lakshmi, Jaydhar, Vijay and good Jharilla.

In the upcountry centres, mills were active buyers, as many of them were heavy to find that the stocks of unsold cloth with them had considerably declined, thanks to the revival of demand for their product. Latest advices from the Textile Commissioner have also indicated that the unsold stocks of cloth with the mills, as on the 28th March, amounted to only 2.67

Consumption Expected to Go Up

lakh bales. This quantity was lower than a month's production. The unsold stocks of yarn have also declined to 0.56 lakh bales—a little less than 15 days' requirements for the decentralised sectors at the current rate of delivery.

Mills are happy to note that the export demand for their cloth is gradually reviving. They are, however, perturbed at the Government's delay in announcing additional import licences for cotton. Rumours are current that additional imports will be announced only after May 20. On that basis, small transactions have taken place in Sudans and East Africans for June delivery. Some spinners are anxious to cover Sudans against their future quotas. Prominent operators have, however, suspended offering Sudanese varieties to the mills on account of the fact that Sudanese cotton has shown a sharp rise in prices during the past two weeks.

Meanwhile, the Alexandria Cotton Exporters' Association is reported to have taken a decision that future arbitration and sampling of cotton should be done at the port of shipment instead of the port of destination as has been the practice hitherto. This has caused a stir among cotton buyers in Bombay. For, this will mean considerable hardship to the buyers of Egyptian cotton, as they will have to nominate their controllers in Egypt to act on their behalf.

On the export front, listless conditions have prevailed. Although

active enquiry for choice Bengals from shippers offering fancy prices continued, little business resulted due to the scarcity of stocks. A small turnover was reported to have taken place in Kala Gin, CP Deshi, Zoda and Yellow Pickings.

KARACHI COTTON MARKET:

Quiet conditions prevailed in the Karachi cotton market. In the absence of any new development, trading interest was low. Turnover was limited and prices moved within a narrow range, showing practically no change over last levels.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON MARKET

Values in the Alexandria cotton futures market made small gains, thanks to the support influenced by export demand from East Europe. Prices were steady.

The Ministry of Agriculture, in its fourth and final crop estimate, put production at round 1,327,324 bales (of 720 lbs). This compares with the third estimate of 1,323,766 bales and the second and first estimates of 1,330,284 and 1,328,493 bales respectively.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET:

A steadier tone prevailed in the Liverpool cotton futures market. However, long liquidation continued to weigh on the near positions under the threat of unwanted tenders. New crops, on the other hand, have regained most of the

BOMBAY REVIEW

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. CON/COS/40/F1/59 for supply of 1900 Nos. Rain Water C. I. Pipes 4" dia x 6'-0" long. B.S.S. 460 (Medium Grade). Tenders will be opened on 30-5-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the undermentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipt for depositing the earnest money of Rs 460/- with this Rly's Chief Cashier, at Garden Reach, Calcutta without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

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DELHI REVIEW

THE deliberations of the AICC currently going on in Delhi are the first since Mrs Indira Gandhi became the President of the Congress. Certain obvious changes in the conventional setting and pattern were noticeable though, perhaps, it is possible that more may be read into them than is warranted by facts. For instance, the "Old Guard" did not loom large this time, and even Mr Nehru sat among the delegates instead of on the dais among the "leaders". (Readers may recall that Mr Nehru is not a member of the Working Committee and is only a special, though, invariable invitee!) The leaders themselves made their presence felt much less intimidatingly and there was some evidence of the "back benches" having his say.

But the problems before the Committee were very much the same and the decisions were not far different from what they would have been in the past. Though, chronologically, it was taken up later, discussion of the coalition move in Orissa was, in some respects, the crucial one. From the beginning, it was evident that members wanted a closer look at the principles governing the rather protracted negotiations between the State Congress authorities and the Ganatantra Parishad. In the discussion at the working Committee that preceded the AICC meeting itself, counsel was divided. Even in the AICC, there was no unanimity about the wisdom or even the propriety of the step. Those who are aware of the wheels within wheels of the politics of Orissa are hardly likely to imagine that the coalition will automatically bring stability to the politics of the State. The very fact that these negotiations have been going on for over a month now would seem to point to the

attributes of horse trading in it. News from Bhubaneswar has given at different times estimates of the price that the Congress is likely to pay for this piece of expediency. It was little wonder, therefore, that the AICC wanted to consider the whole question. Mr Nehru welcomed the debate as a good precedent for obtaining the AICC's sanction on all important questions.

The fact that the Congress has at all come to consider possibilities of coalition with other parties shows that the Congress has increasingly become reconciled to the status of one among several political parties. This is a great come down for a party that was once synonymous with the nation. This fact, though sad, is not entirely a disaster from the point of democracy. The continuance of the Congress for ever as the only voice of the nation, however authentic that voice may be, is not an attribute of democratic health. For, democracy needs at least two voices. (Some say it should have only two voices. The point is debatable, though there can be no question that a babel of voices is just as bad as an exclusive voice.) In any case, squeamishness at the very word of coalition is somewhat grotesque. It implies a certain political romanticism that is still a prisoner of the past. Time was, it is true, when even a hint of coming to terms with others used to be rejected out of hand by the Congress. But nothing is so comic as a present posture that is geared to a past glory. Equally incongruous is the self righteousness that opposes coalition on the ground that the other person is not as high minded as oneself. After all, coming to terms with dissidents and possible rivals is not entirely unknown to post-independent Congress. Indeed, in at least one instance, it has paid off remarkably

well. I am referring to the strategy that won Andhra for the Congress from the Communists. No one who remembers the hold of Communists on that area in the late forties and early fifties can fail to be impressed by the decisive results achieved by meeting dissidents half way.

But the question about the wisdom of a coalition in Orissa, and that with the Ganatantra Parishad, remains. Though squeamishness and off handness about coalition as much is politically naive, it is still true that coalition is not to be thought of lightly. Normally, coalition is thought of only in times of emergency like a war. It is, of course, possible to talk somewhat hyperbolically of our problems being tackled on a "war-footing", appeals are made from time to time to opposition parties to join hands with Government in the national tasks of reconstruction. But, when it comes to the stalking point, the ruling party has shown itself chary of letting others share power with it at the Centre. This was revealed some time ago when Acharya Kripalani bluntly asked whether Congress overtures meant genuine sharing of power. In the case of Orissa, it is, unfortunately, only too true that the common man is getting a raw deal because of political instability, and the administration is at sixes and sevens because the ruling party is precariously perching on the seat of power. If lack of political stability can be argued as a state of emergency, then thoughts of coalition are not ruled out. But several questions arise at once. One is, whether this is the real reason for the Congress in Orissa wanting a coalition. Can it be that the Congress is reluctant to leave the seat of power and wants to remain there at any cost? It may well be that the Congress is drawing its own lessons from Kerala where early hopes of dislodging the Communists within a short time have been belied. This, and probably the fear that a general election would be against them, (though this fear is euphemistically rendered as the fear that present political instability will continue even after the elections) make the Congressmen of Orissa prefer coalition. The next question is: why Ganatantra Parishad? and why not the PSP, which is ideologically nearer the Congress? Here again, the question is not capable of being answered easily. Local appraisal of the precise orientation of the PSP—which party is notoriously divided in counsel—may be different and justifiably so. Of course, it is possible that the "progressiveness of the Ganatantra Parishad" is being too loudly protested and too readily conceded by local Congressmen to carry much genuine conviction. But at least the assurance that the Ganatantra

Parishad will be required to subscribe to the Congress policies, especially those enunciated at Nagpur, will be comforting to those who have their misgivings about this marriage of convenience. Since the Ganatantra Parishad is supposed to consist principally of feudal elements belonging to the former princely states of Orissa, this assurance, hurting as it does their supposed vested interests, may well be considered as evidence of the Congress having driven a hard bargain.

There are some among the Congress who consider that the coalition is but the first step in destroying the individual identity of the Ganatantra Parishad. Such a plan need not necessarily be considered either a piece of diabolism or mere wishful thinking. Critics of Congress, on the other hand, may infer from this the unregenerate nature of the Congress itself. But the real test will come when the actual coalition starts working. There is already a fear that the alignment of the influence of the Congress and of the Ganatantra Parishad is regional and, therefore, regional considerations may operate in practice. Whether the coalition will work as a team is another question that can only be answered in the future.

The other important subject discussed by the AICC was the progress made in the carrying out of the Nagpur resolution on the land question. The practical consequence of the deliberations was the proposal to train a hundred workers on the principles and practice of cooperation. The training camp will be situated in Madras. How slow and heart breaking progress in cooperative endeavour can be, despite much earnest exhortation from the top, was tellingly demonstrated at the AICC meeting. Mr Mishra, belonging to the "ginger group", said that a hundred workers were far too inadequate for the purpose of propagating the cooperative ideal. This elicited the sharp rejoinder from the Congress President that her circulars earlier, calling for names of trainees, brought her only six names. She said that she was even now prepared to consider the enlargement of the programme if she could get more persons. Mr Dhebar drew attention to the vast gulf separating aspirations from readiness for practical endeavour in this regard. He sharply criticised the inaction of Mandal committees—an institution he sponsored as President. He complained that Congressmen were more ornamental than useful in committees designed to promote community development. Plainly, a lot needs to be done before the idea of cooperation seeps into the thinking and practice of even Congressmen.

OLYMPUS

NORTH INDIAN NOTES

Agricultural Marketing

The FAO/ECAFE technical meeting on marketing has brought into focus the importance of efficient agricultural marketing for economic development which aims at eliminating poverty of the agricultural population and reducing consumer prices or earning more foreign exchange. Defective agricultural marketing structure in most of the countries of South East Asia, has made it impossible for the farmers in these countries, to get a fair part of the price paid by the consumer. This big spread between the price paid by the consumer and the price received by the producer is explained by the existence of middlemen in the chain of marketing who do no useful service except to take care of their own pockets at the expense of both the producer as well as the consumer. The prevalence of various kinds of malpractices is another weakness of the marketing structure which work to the disadvantage of the producer. Reform of the agricultural marketing system in these countries has, therefore, to follow lines indicated by the existing defects and deficiencies.

The FAO/ECAFE meeting has emphasised that it is to the advantage of the producers if a state of perfect competition is ensured between private dealers in agricultural produce. The lack of such competition is noted to be the main weakness of the existing marketing system. The meeting has correctly diagnosed this hold of monopoly elements in the marketing system as arising from the utter necessity of the producers to dispose of their produce immediately after harvest for livelihood means. The meeting has, therefore, pointed out that it would increase the staying power of the agriculturists and producers, if sufficient arrangements could be made for providing adequate credit for the producers which would obviate the need for immediate disposal of their produce after the harvests. Such credit facilities are conspicuously absent or scantily provided in most of the countries. Organisation of cooperative marketing societies should pave the way for the evolution of such facilities which would make marketing more efficient both for the producer as well as the consumer.

The meeting has also stressed the importance of warehousing facilities for the orderly marketing of agricultural produce. Such warehousing facilities would also ensure regular supply of produce both during the peak and lean periods and eliminate fluctuations in the price of the produce during these periods. Setting up of market news service, collection and dissemination of market information, extension work at both the farm and marketing level are the other as-

pects of marketing which the meeting has thought fit to stress in the context of agricultural marketing in the countries of South East Asia. The need for facilities for proper training of marketing personnel is considered immediate and imperative and towards this, the meeting has recommended the setting up of a centralised regional institute which would provide such training in efficient marketing.

*

Cement Production

The Second Plan for the cement industry has fixed a production target of about 13 million tons to be achieved by 1960-61 and for this the capacity of the industry was envisaged to be increased from 4.93 million tons in 1955-56 to 16 million tons in 1960-61. However, present trends in regard to the progress of the expansion programme in the industry would seem to indicate that the Second Plan target may remain unrealised by 1960-61. For, speaking at a meeting of the Consultative Committee of Parliament for the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Mr Manubhai Shah, Minister for Industry stated that the additional capacity that has been approved was for about 6.75 million tons and that this would bring the total installed capacity by the end of the Second Plan to 14.49 million tons. Against this additional capacity approved, the capacity that is covered by import licences for plant and machinery is only for about 2.31 million tons so that the anticipated installed annual capacity during the current Plan period would add up to about ten million tons of cement.

However, production even at this level is considered adequate for the needs of the country during the rest of the Second Plan period. The slowing down of construction activities by the Government because of shortage of steel has given rise to a slump in the demand for cement also and until the supply position in regard to steel in the country improves, it would be unwise to plan for higher production which would be much in excess of internal demand.

Exports provide an outlet to stimulate the production of cement. However, the record in this sphere is by no means flattering. More vigorous efforts taken by the State Trading Corporation for promotion of exports seemed to have been rewarded by an increase in exports in the current year. In this connection, Mr K. B. Lal, Director-General of Foreign Trade, stated that out of a total quantity of 1,56,000 tons contracted for, about 1,00,000 tons had been actually exported.

Referring to the role of the State Trading Corporation in the distribution of cement, Mr Manubhai Shah, said that the handling of the business by the STC had proved beneficial to the industry. This statement will not go unchallenged by representatives of the industry, for it has been their contention, that the profits appropriated by the Corporation is one of the inflationary elements in the

NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

Spurt in Gur Prices

GUR prices have been showing a rising tendency during the past few weeks and the present rate, quoting at Rs 20.25 per maund in the Hapur market, is the highest touched so far in the current season as against Rs 15.50 quoted in the beginning of the year. Earlier expectations of an easy trend, as a sequel to the imposition of a ban by the Government in February on forward trading in the commodity, have not materialised. It appears that the speculative elements have switched over to non-specific delivery contracts, which are not within the purview of the Forward Markets Commission at present. Even fears are entertained that the rates will move up further on account of inadequate stocks at the terminal markets, as the manufacturing season has already ended in the Punjab, Bombay and Uttar Pradesh.

The steady rise in prices is in line with the firm trend prevailing in sugar, based on reports that the output during the current season will be lower by nearly 10 per cent. Another factor, affecting adversely the production of gur this season, is the establishment of a number of co-operative sugar factories, which have consumed a large part of the cane usually used for gur manufacture.

Naturally, the spectacular rise in the price of the commodity has caused serious concern to the authorities. The Government of India are now reported to be busy devising measures to arrest the rise in prices.

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Sugar

Sugar markets have continued to rule firm due to poor supplies. Ex-mill deliveries are quoted at a premium of Rs 4.25 to Rs 4.50 per maund over the controlled price. The Uttar Pradesh Government have, it is learnt, decided to enter the market as a seller, while the Centre has decided to rush additional supplies of the commodity to the State.

In order to check the present rise in prices, the Government of India have decided to license wholesale dealers in sugars in Uttar Pradesh and other States. While there is enough sugar in the country, the quantity is not unlimited. The Government have, therefore, to exercise some control to discourage hoarding.

For some time, it has been the policy of the Government to increase the quantity of sugar to be

price of cement and that the price contains no incentive element for the industry.

sold through direct allocations by the Government and correspondingly reduce the quantities to be sold by the mills, while the overall quantities allocated by the Government and sold by the mills remain at the old level. This has been done to control the market conditions and the allocations by the Government will be strengthened as need arises. It is generally expected that the sugar markets in Uttar Pradesh will soon be under control.

It is learnt that a definite policy of the country's export policy will emerge shortly. The Government had announced its policy of exporting one lakh tons of sugar during the current season and the task of selling sugar abroad was entrusted to the Indian Sugar Mills Association. The Association has, however, not entered into fresh commitments in the last few months, because of the petition filed by two sugar mills with the Supreme Court challenging the validity of the Sugar Export Promotion Act, 1958.

It is pointed out, however, that irrespective of the future policy, there will be little activity on the export front for another three months. At any rate, exports from Bombay will be negligible on account of the monsoon. But, preparations are said to have been made to effect shipments of the balance of about 5,000 tons against previous commitments. This quantity has already been acquitted from the mills.

The market for Khandasari has also firmed up in line with the bullish trend in crystal sugar coupled with good demand due to marriage season. Rates are quoted at Rs 34 to Rs 38.50 per maund, according to quality.

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Foodgrains

Steady conditions were witnessed in the Hapur Foodgrains market. Wheat prices scored a rise of about Re 1 per maund due to the drop in arrivals following the implementation of the wheat levy scheme. The market for Rice ruled quiet in the absence of new urges and the supply position was reported to be fair. Gram prices sought higher levels in sympathy with wheat. Barley and Bejhar showed a hardening tendency, as arrivals were not heavy. The Pulses market remained firm, while there was a good demand for Peas from the stockists.

In the Delhi grains market, Wheat prices firmed up on buying by mill-owners in the Punjab. Barley advanced by a rupee per maund. There was good enquiry for Gram. Rice prices rose by Re 1 to Rs 2 per maund on account of better offtake, while higher outside advices also aided sentiment. In view of the improvement in wheat, Coarse grains were firm. Maize and Bajra moved up by about half a rupee per maund. Good demand and higher advices from the upcountry centres pushed up the prices of Moong and Urad by about Re 1 per maund.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

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MADRAS REVIEW

POWER development is a recurrent theme that comes up for discussion in the State Legislature. This reflects the concern evinced by the members for rapid development of the power resources. The State Government have also been ahead of public demand in placing prime importance on power development and have given their earnest and devoted attention to it. The state's policy in this field has also corresponded to the public conception of its importance for the all-round improvement of the State's economy. With the completion of the important schemes that are now under execution, the State would almost have reached the limit of its hydro-electric potentials.

In such circumstances it was not surprising that there was nothing which the members could point to which would have detracted from the overall performance in this field. What was more, there was genuine satisfaction at the record and the Minister for Electricity made sure of further praise by recounting some of the achievements of the Government in the field of power development. Mr V. Ramalaiah, drew pointed attention to the completion of the Periyar Project in record time and at much cheaper cost than the original estimates and said that of all the hydro-electric projects in the whole of Asia, the Periyar Project had taken the shortest time. From the Minister's satisfaction at the pace of work at the Kundah Project this project would seem to bid fair to beat the Periyar Project in the matter of time taken for completion.

Supply of power to agriculturists is one of the important indices of improvement in power development. In the Madras State, during the last three years, over 80,000 pumpsets had been given electric connections, while the area to benefit by irrigation from pumpsets is about 250,000 acres. This in itself is a highly satisfying record of work of which any Government could feel legitimately proud. Considerable headway has also been made in respect of rural electrification, and the fast progress made in recent years in this sphere, has enabled the Madras State to take a lead over most other States.

Notwithstanding such tremendous progress, there were aspects of the Government's policy in regard to power development which were picked up by members for criticism. The illegitimacy of the Government collecting surcharge from the ryots, the need for supplying power to agriculturists at cheaper rates, the need for better treatment, with higher emoluments, to the engineers working in the State Electricity Department, lopsided development of electricity, with inadequate supplies for some districts such as Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, supply of electricity free of cost for audio-visual education

purposes and for installation of radio sets in schools, the importance of constituting local electricity advisory committees etc were some of the points made out by members in the course of the discussion in the Legislative Council. Mr Patanjali Sastri, made a plea for rationalisation of electricity tariff on the basis of cheaper rates for domestic users and higher rates for industrial users. He also criticised the continuance of the "war surcharge" even though it is more than fifteen years since the war had ended.

The Minister's reaction to most of these suggestions was just an expression of thanks, though it is to be hoped that at least a few of these suggestions will not fail to guide the policy of the Government. For example, the Government cannot long remain blind to the need for uniform development of electricity in every district of the State. In respect of the complaint about the minimum charges, Mr Ramalaiah pointed out that a high level committee had been asked to go into the matter and submit its report. The suggestion for constitution of local electricity advisory committees met with denial of its utility in view of existence of District Development Councils which could take up the functions which the local committees would have to do.

The Minister also came to the defence of the State Electricity Board against criticisms levelled against it by some of the members. It was pointed out by Mr Ramalaiah that the Electricity Board had justified the objects with which it was constituted and that the administration of electricity undertakings had only gained in efficiency by the Board taking charge of responsibility. Mr Ramalaiah also denied the charge that the Electricity Board was functioning as a commercial undertaking.

As proof of the efficiency of the Electricity Department Mr Ramalaiah pointed out that the Board not only kept up to the financial and physical targets laid down under the Second Plan, but had exceeded them. In this connection it was pointed out that the total outlay on power schemes under the Second Five Year Plan would finally amount to Rs 63 crores excluding the Canadian aid to the Kundah Project.

One of the important points which elicited unanimity of views from all the members was about the need for having an atomic power station in the State. This agreement of views arises out of the recognition of the fast exhausting hydro-electric potentials in the State. In this connection, Mr Ramalaiah pointed out that even with the commissioning of the projects that are now under implementation, there would be a power deficit at the end of the Third Plan. Against this, the demand for power is estimated to go up from 375,000 k.w. in 1960-61 to 812,000 k.w. in

Power Development

1965-66 and further to 1,271,000 k.w. in 1970-71. There is therefore imperative need for the early exploration of schemes which would forestall the shortfall that is now forecast. Mr Ramalaiah has indicated that setting up of atomic power station would be a possible source for adding to the power resources of the State. Setting up of atomic power plants has also been engaging the attention of the Centre though the schemes are only under preparation and are yet to be finalised. The interests of the Madras Government would require some urgent consideration being paid to the possibilities of setting up atomic power plants in the State; since otherwise, the future progress of industrialisation would be hampered by shortage of power for industries. Even at present the position of supply for industries is hardly one of surfeit while until lately industries were operating under severe restrictions in supply. There is therefore every case for the utmost efforts for seeing that a progressive increase in power supply is maintained. Mr Ramalaiah's statement that the Government are alive to this need and that they are taking steps for getting the approval and sanction of the Central Government and the Planning Commission is therefore reassuring. The Government's action in constituting a working group for power to examine schemes under the Third Plan will be appreciated as indicative of the interest they are taking in speeding up development programmes

RAJNAGAR TEA COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Sixty-sixth Annual General Meeting of the members will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta, on Thursday, the 4th June, 1959 at 3 P.M. for the following purposes:—

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1958.
- To elect a Director.
- To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
- To consider and if deemed fit to pass the following Resolution as a special Resolution:—

"That it is hereby approved that Clause (2) of the contract entered into between the Company and the Managing Agents Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. in terms of special Resolution No. 6 passed by the Shareholders in the General Meeting of the Company held on 16th April 1958 and contained in letters dated 1st and 2nd May 1958 exchanged between the Company and Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. respectively, whereby the Company was inter alia authorised to borrow money at interest from Messrs. Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. the Managing Agents, to the extent of Rs. 3 lacs at any particular time, be varied to read as follows, such variation to come into force from 1st January 1959, and that such contract varied in conformity with this resolution shall be valid for a maximum period of 5 Years from 1st March, 1958 unless previously terminated by

either party giving to the other one month's notice in writing".

Clause (2) "Money lent by Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd. to the Company which shall not at any time exceed Rs. 6 lacs in the aggregate may be repaid by the Company without notice and shall be repaid within three days of demand".

The Transfer Register will be closed from the 26th May, 1959 to 4th June, 1959, both days inclusive.

N.B. A Member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a Proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and the Proxy need not be a Member of the Company.

By Order of the Board,
SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY LTD

Managing Agents.
EXPLANATORY STATEMENT:

The above Resolution has been necessitated due to the fact that the Company's funds could not be transferred from Pakistan to India and the Managing Agents are having to advance money to the Company to meet the expenses in India. These advances by the Managing Agents will continue to increase till such time as the Company is able to receive sanction from State Bank of Pakistan to transfer its funds to India, and such advances from the Managing Agents have already exceeded the limit of Rs. 3,00,000 sanctioned in the General Meeting of the Company held on 16th April 1958. In order therefore to regularise the recurring increase in advances by the Managing Agents to the Company the above Resolution is necessary.

Calcutta, 28th April, 1959.

THE PENINSULA

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

Foodgrain Production

Self-sufficiency in foodgrain production achieved by the Madras State not long ago, had proved rather short-lived and figures for the current Fasil, indicate a fall in production confronting the State with a deficit of nearly 5 lakh tons.

This fall in production comes against anticipations of a small increase over the last year and is attributed to adverse seasonal conditions in Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram, North Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts. Seasonal conditions were reported to be least favourable in the North Arcot district and production is reported to have declined to an eighth of the normal yield. Crop failure in this district is more complete than elsewhere deficit in production being estimated at 3 lakh tons out of a total of 5 lakh tons. Adverse seasonal conditions are believed to have brought about decline in production in the other three districts also, though on a smaller scale than in the North Arcot district, and the sum total of the loss in production thus suffered was of a larger order than the increase obtained in the other districts.

With this picture of the prospective food situation, the stand of the State Government on the South Food zone is likely to become firmer. It is well known that the Madras State has put up a strong plea before the Centre for the abolition of the present arrangement. It is contended by the Madras Government that, while on the one hand, there is large-scale diversion of rice from Madras to the Kerala State, the attitude of the Andhra Pradesh Government in the matter of price is least helpful for making up the loss from diversion to Kerala, or to supplement its own resources. What steps the State Government would take in the face of the adverse turn the food situation had taken would be known only after the discussions which the Madras Ministers are expected to have with the Union Food Minister on the subject are over. It is also possible that the fate of the South Food Zone would be finally decided at the discussions.

Viewed against the background of the recent municipal elections at which the Congress party suffered severe reverses, this fall in foodgrain production could be the most unsettling factor for the prestige or popularity of the Government. At least, this risk should influence the Centre in adopting a more extensible attitude in regard to the and of the State Government on the South Food Zone. Excepting for the Communist members the whole political opinion in the State is finite about the disadvantages which continuance of the South Food Zone presents in the matter of supply and price of rice to the people of the State.

Road Accidents

Increasing road accidents in the Madras State has set a major problem for the State Government and the road authorities. The members of the State Legislative Council, who discussed the problem recently expressed concern at the alarming increase in road accidents and urged the State Government to take steps to prevent traffic accidents.

Dr A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, the leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council suggested the appointment of a special committee to indicate steps for the prevention of traffic accidents in the city and the State. Dr Mudaliar attributed the rising incidence of road accidents to such factors as overloading of lorries, glaring head lights of vehicles, absence of roads sufficiently wide to permit safe passage for pedestrians and vehicles, etc. As a safety device, Dr Mudaliar, insists that drivers of vehicles, should have their licences granted to them only after a thorough medical examination of their physical fitness, with particular stress on eyesight. A school for giving instructions to drivers in safe driving is another suggestion of Dr Mudaliar for reducing traffic accidents. Dr Mudaliar also criticised the attitude of the Government in allowing the construction of multi-storied buildings in heavily congested areas which increases the risk of road accidents.

The other members who spoke on the subject also shared Dr Mudaliar's views on the need for early steps to be taken by the Government to make travel by motor transport less dangerous. Most of the members would seem to be of the view that it was the growing volume of lorry traffic and the lapse of lorry drivers that cause a majority of accidents and therefore special measures had been urged for the regulation of lorry traffic.

Special measures against lorries advocated by the members were however disapproved by the Minister for Road Transport Mr Ramalaiah, on the ground that such a step taken nearly a decade ago had proved ineffective in reducing accidents. The Minister was also not in favour of imposing speed restrictions on private cars since fast travelling was not something to be discouraged but to be made less risky and dangerous by educating drivers to develop road sense. He, however, assured the members that the Transport Advisory Committee would give full consideration to the several suggestions made by the members to prevent traffic accidents.

That urgent attention is required in this matter would be clear from the growing volume of motor traffic. While, at present, there are, according to estimates, about 4,000 buses and 8,000 lorries, their number is bound to increase with further strides in economic development. Unless steps are taken to avert them, accidents would, in such circumstances, only tend to increase.

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

Hides and Skins Steady

CONDITIONS in the Madras tanned Hides and Skins markets remained generally steady last week. Although arrivals of Cow hides were moderate, clearances were staggered on account of the weak tone of the export market. Arrivals of Buff hides were also moderate; but there was fair clearance at steady prices. There was no change in the Calf section.

On the export front, trading with the UK was difficult, as buyers in London were reported to be holding back purchases in anticipation that prices would settle down to more reasonable levels. In premium qualities, light weights were quoting a shade easy, while medium weights were quoting 65d to 66d at which level support was lacking. The market for inferior fifties declined further and buyers were reported to be quoting 2d below the current Madras levels.

In the Calf section, "A" class Buff Calf remained unchanged; but the price in Madras is of no value as supplies are extremely small or are not obtainable. "B" class marks are quoted lower around 74d. In Cow Calf, the market is rather erratic and rates are quoted on the basis of 110d to 115d, depending on the mark.

In the Tanned Skins section, arrivals were on the same level as in the previous week and there was fair clearance at about 12 nP per pound lower as compared to the previous week. It was stated that one or two operators were trying to maintain the market at the previous levels. In market quality Goat skins, turnover was negligible and only small quantities were reported to have changed hands.

On the export front, trading was rather quiet although buyers were responding to the offers made.

Following were the results of the London auction. The Goat auction commenced with a total catalogue of 60,000 skins. There was a good attendance of the home trade and a few representatives on French account. German interests were absent. The market was active for all descriptions and the rates were up by 2sh to 2sh 6d over March figures. Out of the offerings, 42,000 skins were reported to have been sold, representing 84 per cent of the total offer.

The sheep auction followed with a good attendance of buyers. The market was reported to be strong with the best examples advancing by 2d to 3d per pound. Buyers were, however, selective. It is reported that, out of a total offering of 212,000 skins, only 105,000 skins were sold, representing 50 per cent of the total offer.

Coffee

The latest estimate of the 1958-59 coffee crop stands at 45,430 tons.

The quantity comprises of 19,360 tons of Robusta; 19,505 tons of Plantation and 7,020 tons of Arabica. The Robusta crop, picked during the season, is the biggest so far, the previous best being 14,710 tons in 1957-58. According to present expectations, the 1959-60 crop will be about the same as the crop just harvested. Almost all coffee-growing districts received blossom showers in April. The quantity of coffee sold for export, during the period January to April this year, amounted to 6,903 tons.

According to an official report, Indian Coffee can be exported in a substantial quantity to Belgium despite stiff competition from the Belgian Congo and South American countries, provided regular supplies are ensured at competitive prices.

Belgium imports a considerable amount of coffee for internal consumption. Her imports of coffee amounted to 40,806 tons in 1958 as compared to 37,005 tons in the previous year.

India's share in the total coffee imports of Belgium was very negligible and totalled 537.2 tons in January/August, 1958. Indian coffee, however, enjoys a good reputation in the Continental coffee market for its quality.

Groundnut

Prices in the Madras Groundnut market, after ruling initially firm, developed a slightly easier tendency towards the close on Calcutta advices. Buyers, in general, were found to be reserved. Arrivals ranged between 50 and 75 tons a day in the shape of summer peanuts and summer coromandel. Demand for seeds continued to be good, not only on account of local crushers, but also on account of other States, notably Andhra. Superior oil quality seed was quoted at Rs 188 per candy and the summer crop at Rs 185.

In the Groundnut Oil section, fairly large quantities were reported to have been taken up by Calcutta interests for ready and nearby deliveries. Activity was, however, restricted in the forward position. The rate for the ready position improved to Rs 375 from Rs 366 per candy, although the closing rate was easier at Rs 369 on lower Calcutta advices.

Bangalore Silk

There has been no change in the prevailing rates for Filature Raw Silk, in the Bangalore Silk market, during the week ended 7-5-59.

Prices of Charka varieties, excepting for First Quality, which quoted Rs 27.50 to Rs 30.25 as against Rs 27.50 to Rs 30.00 per lb remained at the previous week's levels throughout the period under review.

Reeling Cocoons of 2nd Quality (Channaptna) and Mugur indicated slight rises in their prices, while First Quality (Siddaghatta) closed at the previous week's level of Rs 1.50 to Rs 2.50 per lb.

Seed Cocoons for Mysore declined by four points to quote at Rs 10.00 to Rs 16.00 as against Rs 10.00 to Rs 20.00.

This is only an announcement for information and not a prospectus and applications are invited on the basis of the prospectus copies whereof are available from the Company's Bankers and Brokers mentioned herein

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

A Licence has been obtained from the Central Government for the establishment of this new Industrial Undertaking, of which a copy is open to public inspection at the Registered Office of the Company. It must be distinctly understood that in granting this Licence the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed in regard to it.

A copy of this Prospectus, having attached to it the documents required by Section 60 of the Companies Act, 1956, has been delivered for registration to the Registrar of Companies, Bombay.

An application is being made to the Stock Exchanges of Bombay & Calcutta for permission to deal in the shares now being offered and in due course for an official quotation.

THE INDIAN RAYON CORPORATION LIMITED

(Incorporated on 26th September 1956 under the Companies Act, 1956)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 10,00,00,000

Divided into 4,00,000—7% TAX FREE Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each, 4,00,000—Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each and 2,00,000—Unclassified Shares of Rs. 100 each.

ISSUED CAPITAL ... Rs. 2,00,00,000

Divided into 60,000—7% TAX FREE Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each and 1,40,000—Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each.

ALREADY ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED Rs. 6,24,100

comprising of 2,070—7% TAX FREE Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each and 4,171—Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each (on both of which Rs. 25/- Per share has been paid).

CAPITAL AGREED TO BE TAKEN UP :

By the Financial and Development Fund Inc., and Messrs. Von Kohorn International Corporation of USA (suppliers of machinery) :	
39,187—Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each	... Rs. 39,18,700
By the Promoters, Managing Agents, Directors, Selling Agents and their friends :	
4,930—7% TAX FREE Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100 each.	... Rs. 4,93,000
49,642—Equity Shares of Rs. 100 each.	... Rs. 49,64,200
	Rs. 93,75,900

NOW OFFERED AT PAR FOR PUBLIC SUBSCRIPTION :

53,000—7% TAX FREE Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each ... Rs. 53,00,000	
47,000—Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- Each. ... Rs. 47,00,000	
	Rs. 1,00,00,000

AMOUNT PAYABLE IN RESPECT OF SHARES:

The amount payable in respect of both the classes of shares, namely Preference and Equity is as follows:

Rs. 12.50 per share on application.
Rs. 12.50 per share on allotment.

and the balance in six equal instalments provided that there shall be an interval of not less than three months each between calls and between the allotment and the first call.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES:

Each application must be for a minimum of 5 shares, either Equity or Preference, or in multiples thereof.

Complete application forms along with payment must be delivered before the closing date of the subscription list to the Bankers of the Company or to the Managing Brokers or Brokers to this Issue or at the Registered Office of the Company. Upcountry drafts or cheques should include appropriate Bank Charges.

Where no allotment is made, the deposit will be returned in full, and where a partial allotment is made, the unutilised balance will be returned.

The Directors reserve the right to refuse any application wholly or in part without assigning any reason. Failure to pay any amount due on the shares allotted, when due, will render previous payments and shares liable to forfeiture. The shares when issued will be subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company, a copy of which may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company, during office hours.

The Share certificates will be issued within six months of the date of allotment.

DIRECTORS:

SHRI MURARJI JADAVJI VAIDYA, Bombay, (Ex-Officio) Chairman.
PRINCE BHUPATINJI OF KUTCH, Kutch.
SIR CHUNILAL B. MEHTA, Bombay.
SHRI LALJI RAMJI, Bombay.
MR. GEORGE GELLHORN, New York, USA.
MR. RALPH S. VON KOHORN, New York (USA).
MR. FREDERICK H. KEMPLE, Bombay.
THE HON'BLE ROBIN D. CAMPBELL, Bombay.
SHRI MINOCHER K. TATA, Bombay.
SHRI LAXMICHAND LALJI RAMJI, Bombay.
SHRI VALLABHDAS V. MARIWALA, Bombay.
SHRI GULABCHAND G. SIRAJ, Bombay.
SHRI ABHECHAND D. GANDHI, Bombay.
SHRI LIMJI K. PANDAY, Bombay.
MR. JEAN L. DUPLANT, Bombay.

BANKERS:

1. THE STATE BANK OF INDIA, Bombay.
2. THE BANK OF BARODA LTD., Bombay.
3. THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., Bombay.
4. THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD., Bombay.
5. THE STATE BANK OF SAURASHTRA, Bhavnagar.
6. THE BANK OF INDIA LTD., Bombay.
7. THE UNITED BANK OF INDIA LTD., Bombay.
8. UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD., Bombay.
9. DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO. LTD., Bombay.

AUDITORS:

Messrs. G. P. KAPADIA & CO., Bombay.
Messrs. KHMJI KUNVERJI & CO., Bombay.

MANAGING BROKERS:

Messrs. MERWANJEE BOMANJEE DALAL.
Allahabad Bank Building, Fort, Bombay.

BROKERS TO THE ISSUE:

Messrs. PLACE SIDONS & GOUGH, 6, Lyons Range, Calcutta.
Messrs. HARBANS SINGH MEHTA & CO., 33, Regal Building P. Box 300, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
Messrs. PATERSON & COMPANY, Badsha Building, P. Box 48 22, Errabalu Chetty Street, Madras 1.

MANAGING AGENTS:

VERAVAL RAYON INDUSTRIES PRIVATE LIMITED,
Allahabad Bank Building, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-1.

SOLICITORS:

Messrs. AMARCHAND & MANGALDAS, Bombay.

REGISTERED OFFICE:

ALLAHABAD BANK BUILDING, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay-1.

OBJECTS OF THE COMPANY:

The Company was incorporated on the 26th day of September 1956 with the objects mentioned in the Memorandum of Association and in particular to undertake the manufacture of Viscose Rayon Yarns, other Synthetic Fibres, Yarns and Fabrics and ancillary Chemicals and Products.

May 16, 1959

MACHINERY AND TECHNICAL SERVICES:

The Company has entered into agreements on 2nd October 1958, with (1) Messrs. Von Kohorn International Corporation (who jointly with The Financial and Development Fund Inc., of U.S.A., have agreed to invest in the equity capital of our Company, a sum of U.S. Dollars 825,000 which is equivalent to about Rs. 40 lakhs), (2) Messrs. Von Kohorn International (London) Limited, and (3) Messrs. Von Kohorn Eastern Corporation Limited, under which the entire plant and machinery for the Company's rayon factory at Veraval will be designed and supplied by them from the U.S.A., and U.K.

The Von Kohorn Group of Companies has long experience of building rayon factories all over the world numbering about 40 upto now including Century Rayon at Kalyan, near Bombay.

THE SCOPE AND PROSPECTS:

The growing demand for rayon yarn in the country is much larger than the indigenous production capacity. Total consumption of rayon yarn in 1958 was 6,72,78,000 lbs. out of which 3,36,80,000 lbs. were imported. In 1956 consumption had reached a figure of nearly 8,00,00,000 lbs. out of which about 6,00,00,000 lbs. were imported. The restrictions on imports by Government have naturally resulted in a ready demand for Indian Rayon Yarn.

The Planning Commission have estimated the consumption of Viscose Rayon Yarn in the country by 1960/1961 at 80 million lbs. and have fixed the target of production at 60 million lbs. during the same period.

Considering the great scope for expansion of indigenous production, the Government of India has licensed the establishment of a few new units of rayon production in the country in accordance with the recommendations of the Planning Commission. It may be added that even if all the new licensed units go into production by 1960/1961, there will still be a considerable gap between the consumption and production of rayon yarn in India. There will be further scope also for expansion of existing units and of new units being established.

The Rayon Industry, while enjoying a unique scope for expansion, has been receiving protection from Government by the regulation of imports in relation to the capacity of the indigenous units and also by the imposition of protective duties on foreign yarns which ensure profitable returns to the investors in indigenous units. The recent drastic cuts in rayon yarn imports have further widened the scope of the indigenous units.

PLANT CAPACITY:

The Company's factory, proposed to be established at Veraval, in Saurashtra, is one of such newly licensed units. The licensed capacity of the factory is 10 tons of rayon filament yarn per day.

The first phase of production in the factory is expected to yield about 5 tons of rayon yarn per day. The remaining licensed capacity is proposed to be attained in subsequent phases. Manufacture of Staple Fibre and other viscose and synthetic fibre products may also be undertaken at a later stage.

SELLING ARRANGEMENTS:

The Company will have the benefit of the association as Selling Agents of **FORBES FORBES CAMPBELL & CO., PRIVATE LTD.**, a well known business house of Bombay who have long and wide experience in India as distributors of world famous foreign rayon and other synthetic yarns. The Company is entering into the necessary agreement, with them, appointing them as the Sole Selling Agents of the Company.

INCENTIVE TO RAYON WEAVERS:

It is proposed, as an incentive to rayon weavers who subscribe to shares in the present Issue of the Company, that preferential treatment by way of priority in the allocation of rayon yarn to the extent of annual sale value equivalent to their share subscription be given to them.

LOCATION OF THE FACTORY:

After a thorough investigation by Experts, a very favourable site at Veraval, in Saurashtra, has been selected for the factory, as it offers important facilities for production of rayon yarn.

WATER SUPPLY:

Guaranteed water supply at a reasonable rate, to the extent of 6 to 7 million gallons per day has been assured by the then State Government by constructing the requisite water works, dam, etc., on the river Hiran in the Gir Forest. The construction of these works is scheduled to be completed before the Company's factory goes into production.

ELECTRIC POWER:

Electric Power will be available at the site of the factory from the Shapur Power House which has already commenced generation. The Corporation proposes to further generate its own power to the extent necessary and is rendered economical by the generation of steam for the processing work.

LAND:

Land to the extent of about 171 acres has been acquired at Veraval through the State Government and is being developed by the Company. The Company proposes to give five acres of land to the Bombay State Electricity Board, for Veraval Sub-Station, at cost price.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES:

Veraval is a sea port adequately equipped for handling heavy cargo. A meter gauge line of the Western Railway links the docks with the rest of the country and an all-weather road connects it to the other parts of Saurashtra and the rest of India, via Junagadh, Rajkot and Ahmedabad. Veraval is served by the Keshod Airport (through the air services

SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL OPEN AT 10 A.M. ON MONDAY 25th MAY 1959 & WILL CLOSE AT 1 P.M. ON SATURDAY 30th MAY 1959.

running between Bombay-Saurashtra and Kutch) which is a regular point of call and is about 25 miles from Veraval and is connected by an asphalt road and a concrete highway.

IMPORT LICENCE:

The Company has already obtained the Import Licence No. 001190/HQ.C.C.I.C.G./A.U. dated 6th May 1957 from the Government of India for the import of plant, machinery and equipment upto a value of Rs. 2,13,00,000/- on deferred payment terms.

GOVERNMENT ASSISTANCE:

It will be observed from what has been stated above that the Central and State Governments have been extremely helpful and have offered every possible assistance and facility.

CAPITAL OUTLAY:

The total cost of the project will be about Rs. 3,32,00,000 estimated as under:

(1) F.O.B. Value of Plant and Machinery	..	Rs.	76,00,000
(2) Freight, Import Duty, Transport to site, etc.	..	Rs.	27,00,000
(3) Technical Assistance	..	Rs.	12,00,000
(4) Erection and implementation expenses	..	Rs.	10,00,000
(5) Lands and Buildings, etc.	..	Rs.	45,00,000
(6) Financing Charges	..	Rs.	8,71,578
(7) Local Purchase and Fabrication	..	Rs.	8,00,000
(8) Working Capital and Reserve for Contingencies	..	Rs.	40,78,422
(9) Preliminary expenses including Brokerage and other share issue expenses	..	Rs.	4,50,000
		Rs.	3,32,00,000

The Directors are convinced that the Capital Outlay for this project compares favourably with the capital cost of other rayon projects undertaken in our country.

FINANCIAL RESOURCES:

(1) Capital subscriptions from promoters, directors, Selling Agents. The Financial and Development Fund, Inc. of New York, Von Kohorn International Corporation and friends	..	Rs.	1,00,00,000
(2) Capital Subscriptions to be offered to the public	..	Rs.	1,00,00,000
(3) Long-term Credits provided by Von Kohorn International (London) Limited, for purchase of Plant and Machinery, excluding 15% payment to be made in October, 1960	..	Rs.	1,32,00,000
		Rs.	3,32,00,000

MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION

The Directors will proceed to allotment on the subscription to shares amounting to Rs. 1,35,00,000 inclusive of the shares agreed to be taken up by the promoters, directors and then friends and the foreign parties as mentioned above.

ESTIMATE OF PROFITS

The existing rayon factories in our country have been making substantial profits and the shareholders of these companies have not only been receiving attractive dividends but have also benefited in the form of capital appreciation.

After a thorough investigation into manufacturing costs, it is estimated on conservative basis that under existing conditions within a short period of the working of the Company's factory, the profits will be sufficient after payment of dividends on Preference Shares, to provide an attractive return to the Equity Shareholders.

SPECIAL BENEFITS

The Company will be entitled to the Special Benefits under the Indian Income-Tax Act with respect to development rebate. It will also enjoy the benefit of Section 15C of the Indian Income-Tax Act whereby profits upto 6% on the employed capital will be exempted from tax for the first five years of operation. It is, therefore, very unlikely that the Company will be liable for Income-tax for the first few years of its operation.

Preliminary Expenses:—The estimated amount of the preliminary expenses including brokerage on share subscriptions is Rs. 4,50,000 out of which a sum of Rs. 84,938 has already been incurred upto 15th day of February 1959.

BROKERAGE

Brokerage at the rate of 1% on the nominal value of each Ordinary and/or Preference Share will be paid to recognised Brokers or Banks on allotment being made in respect of applications bearing the stamp of such brokers or Banks.

Messrs. Merwanjee Bomanjee Dalal, Bombay, are the Managing Brokers to this Issue and will be in addition entitled to a Brokerage of 1/4% per Ordinary and/or Preference Shares subscribed by the Public.

AUDITORS' REPORT:

After the date of Certificate of Commencement of business dated 13th February 1958 the Company has not carried on any business but has incurred certain expenses out of the moneys received in respect of the shares allotted prior to the date of the issue of this Prospectus. The Auditors Messrs. G. P. Kapadia & Co. & Messrs. Khimji Kunverji & Co., have made a report on that behalf.

United Bank of India Limited

Regd. Office: UNITED BANK BUILDINGS, 4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA—1.

Annual Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company as at 31st December, 1958 and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1958 together with the Auditors' Report thereon.

The profit for the year after making provision for taxation and including the balance of Rs. 1,77,452.78 brought forward from the previous year's account amounts to ... Rs. 15,92,224.29

Out of this amount the following appropriations have been made:

To Reserve Fund under Section 17 of the Banking Companies Act ... Rs. 3,45,000.00
To Bonus to Staff ... Rs. 2,83,083.80
Rs. 6,28,083.80

Leaving an available balance of ... Rs. 9,64,140.49

Out of the above the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend to the shareholders at the rate of 3% per annum, free of income-tax absorbing ... Rs. 7,82,598.00

To be carried forward to next year's account ... Rs. 1,81,542.49

The Bank's business during the year made satisfactory progress.

During the year under report three branches were opened in the State of West Bengal at Alipur Duar, Durgapur and Lilloah, one branch was opened in the State of Orissa at Rourkela and one branch was opened at Imphal in Manipur State.

Dr. S. B. Dutt, Dr. N. N. Law, Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, Kt., Directors, retire under Article 117 of the Articles of Association of the Company read with Section 256 of

the Companies Act. Dr. S. B. Dutt, being eligible, offers himself for re-election. Dr. N. N. Law and Sir Chunilal B. Mehta, Kt. are also eligible subject to compliance with the provisions of Section 281 of the Companies Act, and as such they offer themselves for re-election.

Nawab Sir K. G. M. Farouki, Kt. and Sri T. S. Santhanam, Directors, retire under Article 123 of the Articles of Association of the Company and they have been recommended by the Board for election and are eligible and offer themselves for election.

Messrs. Ray & Ray, Auditors of the Bank, retire and offer themselves for re-appointment.

The shareholders are requested to appoint auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

N. N. LAW ... Chairman
N. C. DATTA
C. B. MEHTA
M. J. VAIDYA
T. S. SANTHANAM
S. B. DUTT
B. N. CHATURVEDI
J. M. DUTT
K. G. M. FAROQUI
K. C. DAS
B. K. DATTA
(Managing Director)

Dated, Calcutta.
The 30th March, 1959.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958

Previous year Rupees	CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Previous year Rupees	PROPERTY AND ASSETS	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
	1. CAPITAL—						1. Cash:				
	Authorised Capital:					4,04,31,237	In hand and with Reserve Bank and State Bank (including Foreign Currency Notes) ...			4,03,53,204	
	5,00,000 Shares of Rs. 20/- each ...	1,00,00,000	00				2. Balance with other Banks:				
	30,00,000 Shares of Rs. 10/- each ...	3,00,00,000	00				In Current Accounts—				
		4,00,00,000	00				(i) In India ...	1,87,774.14			
							(ii) Outside India ...	49,00,061.38	50,87,835	52	
	Issued Capital:					74,69,691	In Deposit Accounts—				
	4,94,850 Shares of Rs. 20/- each ...	98,97,000	00				(i) In India ...	Nil			
	22,60,300 Shares of Rs. 10/- each ...	2,26,03,000	00				(ii) Outside India ...	26,99,428.57	26,99,428	57	77,87,264
		3,25,00,000	00				3. Money at Call and at Short Notice ...			25,00,000	
	Subscribed Capital:						4. Investments: at or below market value				
	4,90,012 Shares of Rs. 20/- each ...	98,00,240	00				(i) Securities of the Central and State Governments and other Trustee Securities, including Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments ...	11,69,43,047	14		
	21,98,425 Shares of Rs. 10/- each ...	2,19,84,250	00				(ii) (a) Fully paid Preference shares ...	5,31,373.75			
		3,17,84,490	00				(b) Fully Paid Ordinary shares ...	23,80,348.63			
	Called and Paid-up Capital:						(c) Partly paid Preference shares ...	1,55,000.00			
	4,90,012 Shares of Rs. 20/- each called at Rs. 10/- per share ...	49,00,120	00				(d) Partly paid Ordinary shares ...	3,59,149.30			
	21,98,425 Shares of Rs. 10/- each called at Rs. 10/- per share ...	2,19,84,250	00				(e) Fully paid Deferred shares ...	300.00	34,26,171	68	
		2,68,84,370	00								
	Less Calls in arrear ...	80,774	00								
2,66,56,685	(Reserve Liability of Shareholders Rs. 49,00,120/-).			80,80,000	00						
77,35,000	2. Reserve Fund and other Reserves:					52,41,768	(iii) Debentures or Bonds ...	37,04,853	91		
	3. Deposits and other Accounts:					53,26,854	(iv) Other Investments				
6,66,38,152	Fixed Deposits and Cash Certificates ...	11,71,43,359	16				(a) Pakistan Central and Provincial Government Securities ...	3,05,57,995	62		
9,27,370	Staff Security Deposits ...	8,49,817	23				(b) Foreign Securities ...	47,500	00		
14,25,56,711	Savings Bank Deposits ...	15,07,76,976	90				(c) Capital Redemption Policy ...	1,29,560	00		
	Current Accounts, Contingency Accounts, etc. ...	16,66,26,827	27	43,53,97,580	66		(d) Gold ...	Nil		15,48,09,121	
17,35,22,514							5. Advances:				
36,36,44,747	4. Borrowings from other Banking Companies, Agents, etc. Rs. nP.						(Other than bad and doubtful debts for which provision has been made to the satisfaction of the auditors)				
85,000	(i) In India ... Rs. 77,84,061.92	1,41,49,641	88				(i) Loans, Cash Credits, Overdrafts etc.:				
Nil	(ii) Outside India ... Rs. 63,65,579.96						(i) In India ...	23,16,57,264.63			
	Particulars:						(ii) Outside India ...	1,34,14,557.56	24,50,71,822	19	
Nil	(i) (a) Secured by part of the Bank's Investments ...	1,41,49,641.88					(II) Bills Discounted and Purchased (excluding Treasury Bills of the Central and State Governments):				
85,000	(b) Secured by Bills Discounted ...	Nil					(i) Payable in India ...	2,65,94,134.42			
Nil	(ii) Unsecured ...	Nil					(ii) Payable outside India ...	47,12,466.27	3,13,06,600	69	27,63,78.4
60,58,368	5. Bills Payable ...										
	6. Bills for Collection being Bills Receivable as per contra:										
3,15,25,027	(i) Payable in India ...	3,54,45,206	27	4,42,38,774	30						
90,22,443	(ii) Payable outside India ...	87,93,568	03								
4,05,47,470											
46,47,27,267	Carried over ...			52,10,52,489.02						41,67,46,825	

May 16, 1959

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UNITED BANK OF INDIA LIMITED BALANCE SHEET—(Contd.)

Previous year Rupees	CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES—(Contd.)	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Previous year Rupees	PROPERTY AND ASSETS	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
46,47,27,267	Brought forward ...			52,10,52,489	02	41,67,46,825	Brought forward ...			48,18,28,019	69
92,52,294	7. Other Liabilities:						6. Bills Receivable being Bills for Collection as per contra:				
3,60,167	Branch Adjustments ...	96,79,691	16				(i) Payable in India ...	3,54,45,206	27		
1,50,000	Unclaimed Dividends ...	4,10,000	39				(ii) Payable outside India ...	87,93,568	03	4,42,38,774	30
1,22,519	Staff Gratuity Fund ...	1,50,000	00								
3,37,232	Capital Redemption Fund ...	1,29,560	00								
Nil	Sundry Liabilities for Expenses ...	3,41,956	35								
	Rebate on Bills Discounted ...	Nil		1,07,11,207	92						
1,02,22,212											
1,01,36,335	8. Acceptances, Endorsements and other Obligations per contra:			1,65,15,805	67					1,65,15,805	67
	9. Profit and Loss:										
9,72,816	Balance of Profit and Loss Account as per last Balance Sheet ...	9,77,182	03								
7,99,669	Less: Appropriation for Dividend ...	7,99,669	25								
				1,77,452	78						
1,73,147	Add: Profit for the year brought from the Profit and Loss Account after providing for taxation ...	14,14,771	51								
16,21,005				15,92,224	29						
17,94,152	Less Appropriation—										
	Transfer to Reserve Fund under Section 17 of the Banking Companies Act ...	Rs. 3,45,000.00									
3,25,000	Bonus to Staff (already paid) ...	Rs. 2,83,083.80	6,28,083	80	9,64,140	49					
4,92,000	Provision for Taxation (Already provided).										
8,17,000											
9,77,152											
	10. Contingent Liabilities:										
	(i) Claims against the Banking Company not acknowledged as debts ...	44,38,004	81								
(44,54,177)	(ii) Money for which the Banking Company is contingently liable:										
	(a) Liability for partly paid up shares held by the Bank in Investment Account ...	6,97,150.00									
(6,97,150)	(b) Guarantee given on behalf of Directors or Officers ...	850.00									
(Nil)	(c) Guarantee on behalf of others ...	1,00,20,184.86									
(66,05,264)	(Includes Rs. 5,500/- in respect of guarantees given to Government Departments secured against part of Bank's Investments).										
	(iii) Liability on Bills of Exchange rediscounted ...	Nil									
(Nil)	(iv) Liability on account of outstanding Forward Exchange Contracts ...	1,58,24,884.00									
(2,26,96,367)											
48,60,62,966				56,33,93,284	98	48,60,62,966				56,33,93,284	98

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1958

Previous year Rupees	EXPENDITURE	Rs.	nP.	Previous year Rupees	INCOME (Less provisions made during the year for bad and doubtful debts and other usual or necessary provisions)	Rs.	nP.
	1. Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings etc. ...	62,09,569	13		1. Interest and Discount ...	1,70,55,576	68
52,05,225	2. Salaries and Allowances and Provident Fund (of which payment to Managing Director Rs. 45,499.92) ...	1,07,52,778	25		2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage ...	3,71,642	86
59,02,118	3. Directors' and Local Committee Members fees and allowances ...	41,084	00		3. Rents ...	3,44,185	37
(45,500)	4. Rent, Taxes, Insurance, Lighting, etc. ...	9,72,840	17		4. Net profit on sale of Investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account) ...	309	40
37,486	5. Law Charges ...	69,259	54		5. Net profit on revaluation of Investments, gold and silver, land, premises and other assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account) ...	Nil	
8,99,477	6. Postage, Telegrams, Telephone and Stamps ...	4,70,063	30		6. Income from non-banking assets and profit from sale of or dealing with such assets ...	3,993	36
82,438	7. Auditors' fees ...	29,475	00		7. Other Receipts ...	11,54,941	85
4,62,181	8. Depreciation on and repairs to the Banking Company's property ...	7,01,005	11				
27,000	9. Stationery, Printing, Advertisement, etc. ...	6,29,965	63				
	10. Loss from sale of or dealing with non-banking assets ...	51,004	97				
5,86,410	11. Other Expenditure ...	5,86,802	91				
5,99,251	12. Balance of Profit ...	14,14,771	51				
62,360							
5,06,620							
16,21,005							
1,59,80,571	TOTAL ...	2,19,30,649	52	1,59,80,571	TOTAL ...	2,19,30,649	52

N. N. LAW
Chairman

C. B. MEHTA
M. J. VAIDYA
T. S. SANTHANAM
S. B. DUTT
B. N. CHATURVEDI

J. M. DUTT
K. G. M. FAROQUI
N. C. DATTA
K. C. DAS

A. K. ROY
Secretary

UNITED BANK OF INDIA LIMITED BALANCE SHEET—(Contd.)

AUDITORS' REPORT

We have audited the annexed Balance Sheet of United Bank of India Ltd., as at 31st December, 1958 and also the annexed Profit and Loss Account of the Bank for the year ended upon that date in which are incorporated the Returns from the Branches audited by other Auditors.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 29 of the Banking Companies Act, 1949, read with the provisions to Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 211 and (3) Sub-section (5) of Section 211 and Section 227(5) of the Companies Act, 1956, the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account are not required to be and are not drawn up in accordance with the Sixth Schedule to the Companies Act, 1956. The Accounts are therefore drawn up in conformity with Forms A & B of the Third Schedule to the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

We report that:

- We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory;
- The transactions of the bank which have come to our notice, have been within the powers of the Bank;
- In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Bank so far as appears from our examination of those books and proper returns adequate for the purpose of our audit have been received from the branches of the bank;
- The Bank's Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account and the returns;
- In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the said accounts give the information required by the Companies Act, 1956, in the manner so required for banking companies and on such basis the said Balance Sheet gives a true and fair view of the state of the affairs of the Bank as at 31st December, 1958, and the Profit and Loss Account gives a true and fair view of the Profit for the year ended upon that date.

Dated, Calcutta,
The 30th March, 1959.

RAY & RAY,
Chartered Accountants.

Schedule of particulars required under the Banking Companies Act, 1949, attached to and forming part of the Balance Sheet as at 31st December, 1958.

Previous year	Particulars of Advances	Rs.	p.
21,34,54,327	(i) Debts considered good in respect of which the Banking Company is fully secured	24,26,00,265	88
1,73,14,847	(ii) Debts considered good for which the Banking Company holds no other security than the debtors' personal security	2,63,50,789	83
48,04,914	(iii) Debts considered good, secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the debtors	74,27,367	37
Nil	(iv) Debts considered doubtful or bad not provided for	Nil	
23,55,74,088		27,63,78,422	88
16,638	(v) Debts due by Directors or Officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	3,17,180	25
1,00,73,196	(vi) Debts due by Companies or Firms in which the Directors of the Banking Company are interested as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents or in case of Private Companies as Members	1,45,11,344	75
4,20,562	(vii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances made at any time during the year to Directors or Managers or Officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	3,23,489	43
1,36,77,171	(viii) Maximum total amount of advances including temporary advances granted during the year to the Companies or Firms in which the Directors of the Banking Company are interested as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents or in the case of Private Companies as Members	1,52,71,408	68
2,66,705	(ix) Due from Banking Companies	52,384	68

COMPANY REPORTS

CAWNPORE SUGAR WORKS LIMITED.

Mg. Agents: Begg Sutherland & Co. (Private) Ltd.	1958	1957	1956
Year ended Octr.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cane Crunched (mds.)	10,189,599	11,370,028	7,145,134
Sugar (mds.)	983,250	963,293	637,683
Sales	36,149,130	28,944,716	16,495,136
Interest and Mis.	321,658	282,260	...
Incomes	3,373,264	4,833,122	4,389,229
Stocks	...	...	...
Net profit	...	...	...
Taxation	...	...	...
Depreciation	...	...	...
Development Rebate	...	...	...
Other Funds	...	...	...
Div. Am't. Ord.	...	...	...
Div. Am't. Pref.	...	...	...
Carry Forward	...	...	...
Div. % Ord.	...	...	...
Div. % Pref.	...	...	...

(Annual General Meeting on 2-6-59 at 10 a.m.)
*After transferring Rs 165,000 from Taxation Reserve; Rs 37,982 from Gratuity Fund; Rs 17,423 from Equipment depreciation; Rs 15,000 from contingencies and including Rs 30,000 being profit on realisation of Investments.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Oct.	1958	1957	1956
Liabilities.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 8%	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
(ii) Ord.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Capital Reserve	3,304,003	3,104,003	3,204,003
Reserve Fund	2,050,000	2,050,000	2,050,000
Other Funds	948,044	1,121,296	1,309,719
Loans Secured	3,917,529	6,704,559	6,140,234
Loans Unsecured	570,827	1,068,768	3,593,784
Taxation Provision	...	...	...
Debts	4,472,583	3,102,666	1,776,908
Carry Forward	...	...	...
Total	19,262,786	21,584,911	22,678,242

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	16,483,531	16,294,586	16,331,329
Depreciation	9,880,069	9,352,334	8,627,332
Block (net)	6,603,462	6,942,252	7,703,997
Cap. Exp. in Progress	426,826	244,471	...
Stores	3,629,560	3,549,666	3,630,283
Raw Materials	127,173	130,841	207,892
Stocks	3,248,367	4,702,381	4,237,826
Outstandings	684,365	1,753,250	2,094,553
Do More than 3 months	128,114	166,423	93,258
Mis. Deposits and Advances	1,645,495	2,465,075	3,764,957
Investments	263,963	354,273	489,793
Cash	285,453	440,589	476,583
Debit Balance	2,224,008	835,790	...
Total	19,262,786	21,584,911	22,678,242

TRAVANCORE RUBBER AND TEA CO., LTD.

Mg. Agents: Aspinwall & Co. (Travancore), Ltd.	1958	1957	1956
Year ended Decr.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rubber (lbs.)	1,058,446	937,218	1,032,428
Tea (lb.)	1,179,667	1,002,302	889,643
Net profit	779,554	260,908	804,807
Taxation	290,590	261,088	308,050
Depreciation	129,087	128,480	121,084
Other Funds	141,680	...	...
Div. Amount Ord.	205,000	164,000	307,500
Div. Amount Pref.	96,000	96,000	96,000
Carry Forward	33,941	106,654	342,227
Div. % Ord.	5	4	7
Div. % Pref.	6	6	6

*After writing back Rs 40,000 being provision for Income-tax, no longer required.
*After transferring Rs 82,000 from Dividend Equalisation Funds.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.	1958	1957	1956
Liabilities.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 6%	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
(ii) Ord.	4,100,000	4,100,000	4,100,000
Capital Reserve	402,768	261,088	261,088
Reserve Fund	750,133	750,133	750,133
Other Funds	268,000	210,507	39,786
Loans Secured	312,433	405,747	349,893
Taxation Provision	784,375	690,812	871,735
Debts	23,941	106,654	346,523
Carry Forward	...	...	...
Total	8,241,650	8,392,941	8,669,158

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	8,555,546	8,425,080	8,107,221
Depreciation	1,643,709	1,456,643	1,264,245
Block (net)	6,911,837	6,968,437	6,842,976
Stores	187,836	209,933	209,945
Nursery	22,129	45,387	40,642
Stocks	379,745	460,430	628,661
Outstandings	230,738	35,900	201,765
Mis. Deposits and Advances	34,541	14,166	13,363
Investments	200,480	476,960	478,040
Cash	274,344	181,728	253,766
Total	8,241,650	8,392,941	8,669,158

ASPINWALL & COMPANY, LIMITED.

Secretary:—Mr. A. Venkatachalam Iyer.

Year ended Decr.	1958	1957	1956
Sales	7,887,799	8,553,609	10,967,53
Interest & Mis. Incomes	2,829,749	2,938,661	2,219,47
Stocks	1,690,585	1,895,162	1,467,47
Net profit	485,983	683,829	828,32
Taxation	156,345	335,645	402,28
Depreciation	110,920	100,448	92,55
Development Rebate	4,690	8,959	...
Other Funds	5,504	...	...
Div. Am't. Ord.	215,280	215,280	358,80
Div. Am't. Pref.	8,795	8,795	12,84
Carry Forward	929	16,480	1,77
Div. % Ord.	6	6	1
Div. % Pref.	6	6	6

(Annual General Meeting on 25-5-59 at 2-30 p.m.)
*After transferring Rs 112,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and writing back Rs 29,836 from Surplus Tax provision and Rs 8,959 from Development Rebate Reserve.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Dec	1958	1957	1956
Liabilities.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 6%	214,000	214,000	214,000
(ii) Ord.	3,588,000	3,588,000	3,588,000
Capital Reserve	625,992	620,488	613,3
Other Funds	44,051	44,051	44,0
Loans Secured	2,865,327	2,257,111	1,574,8
Taxation Provision	...	...	...
Debts	1,787,243	2,387,592	3,234,8
Carry Forward	829	16,480	1,7
Total	9,433,768	9,720,214	9,982,8

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	3,336,568	3,199,932	2,943,0
Depreciation	1,810,418	1,711,892	1,622,5
Block (net)	1,526,150	1,488,040	1,320,0
Stores	293,312	282,421	267,5
Raw Materials	13,466	...	...
Stocks	1,690,585	1,895,162	1,467,4
Outstandings	552,792	585,672	1,346,
Do More than 3 months	119,631	75,207	149,4
Mis. Deposits and Advances	4,353,003	4,600,912	4,435,1
Investments	596,074	596,359	597,7
Cash	288,735	196,441	398,1
Total	9,433,768	9,720,214	9,982,8

INDIAN GALVANIZING COMPANY (1936) LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Balmir Lawrie & Co., Ltd.	1958	1957	1956
Year ended Decr.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	10,032,399	19,203,498	15,881,072
Raw Materials	2,343,872	3,864,582	3,968,240
Works in progress	...	1,033,900	980,495
Net profit	557,367	645,492	893,438
Depreciation	138,840	206,255	327,534
Div. Am't. Pref.	...	16,947	16,947
Carry Forward	273,694	422,513	90,223
Div. % Ord.	...	...	...
Div. % Pref.	...	...	...

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	4,681,461	4,808,664	4,708,319
Depreciation	2,861,241	2,813,944	2,517,688
Block (net)	1,820,220	1,994,720	2,190,630
Stores	218,118	265,517	221,678
Works in Progress	...	1,083,900	980,435
Raw Materials	2,352,773	3,917,169	4,194,174
Outstandings	613,708	2,158,061	1,429,668
Do More than 3 months	222,336	603,160	933,762
Mis. Deposits and Advances	288,639	191,975	516,383
Investments	12,743	10,765	1,000
Cash	149,582	183,136	139,441
Debit Balance	273,694	...	...
Total	5,952,513	10,408,403	10,607,232

SHIVRAJPUR SYNDICATE LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Killick Industries Ltd.

Year ended Novr.	1958	1957	1956
Sales	13,409,123	15,296,597	15,777,652
Stocks	2,319,397	2,424,233	3,446,434
Net profit	3,017,241	3,297,268	4,317,747
Taxation	1,450,000	1,575,000	2,150,000
Depreciation	427,074	589,230	449,923
Reserve Fund	...	...	100,000
Development Rebate	275,000	...	...
Other Funds	300,000	530,000	1,070,000
Div. Am't. Ord.	560,000	560,000	560,000
Carry Forward	57,630	52,523	9,485
Div. % Ord.	80	80	80
Div. % Pref.	...	...	...

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Novr.	1958	1957	1956
Liabilities.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 6%	700,000	700,000	700,000
(ii) Ord.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Other Funds	5,407,410	5,105,000	4,575,000
Staff Gratuity F'd.	515,000	515,000	450,000
Loans unsecured	273,390	...	...
Taxation Provision	2,994,161	3,482,262	1,901,467
Debts	2,276,388	2,861,025	3,866,112
Carry Forward	57,630	52,523	9,485
Total	14,224,039	14,715,810	13,502,061

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	3,336,568	3,199,932	2,943,0
Depreciation	1,810,418	1,711,892	1,622,5
Block (net)	1,526,150	1,488,040	1,320,0
Stores	293,312	282,421	267,5
Raw Materials	13,466	...	...
Stocks	1,690,585	1,895,162	1,467,4
Outstandings	552,792	585,672	1,346,
Do More than 3 months	119,631	75,207	149,4
Mis. Deposits and Advances	4,353,003	4,600,912	4,435,1
Investments	596,074	596,359	597,7
Cash	288,735	196,441	398,1
Total	9,433,768	9,720,214	9,982,8

Assets.				
G. Block	..	9,216,115	7,484,368	5,673,319
Depreciation	...	3,374,927	2,953,314	2,445,713
Block (net)		5,841,188	4,531,054	3,227,606
Cap. Exp. in progress		106,893	473,633	437,677
Stores	..	1,962,217	1,809,520	1,550,048
Stocks	..	2,319,397	2,424,233	3,446,434
Outstandings	..	278,963	335,395	69,866
Do More than 3 months		80,547	230,098	169,783
Mis. Deposits and Advances	..	1,975,281	2,508,985	1,644,698
Investments	..	302,390	302,390	1,002,311
Deposits in Banks	..	..	2,100,000	1,800,000
Cash	..	1,357,163	200,502	153,641
Total	...	14,224,039	14,715,810	13,502,064

STATE BANK OF INDIA

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Local Meeting of the Shareholders of the State Bank of India on the Branch Register of Shareholders kept at the Calcutta Local Head Office of the Bank will be held at the Calcutta Local Head Office, No. 3, Strand Road, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 24th day of June 1959, at 4-00 P.M. (Standard Time) for the purpose of electing one person to be a Member of the Local Board at Calcutta in pursuance of Regulation 48 of the State Bank of India General Regulations, 1955, in place of Shri Suresh Chandra Roy, a Member of the Local Board, whose term of office will expire on the 30th June 1959.

P. C. BHATTACHARYYA,
Chairman.

Bombay 6th May 1959.

JESSOP AND COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Management have sanctioned payment of an interim dividend on 5% Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company of the half-year ended 30th April 1959.

Preference Share Transfer Register will be closed from 27th May to 30th May 1959 both days inclusive.

Dividends will be paid only to the registered Shareholders or their Mandatees.

By Order of the Board,
D. D. Markan
Secretary.

63, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta.

Dated the 9th May 1959.

THE BENGAL PAPER MILL CO. LIMITED.

The Board of Directors has decided to recommend to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting of the Company the following final dividends for the year ended 31st December, 1958:—

Ordinary Shares	14%
Cumulative Preference Shares	3½%
'A' Cumulative Preference Shares	3½%
'B' Cumulative Redeemable Preference Shares (subject to deduction of Indian Income Tax)	3%

By Order of the Board,
BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD.
D. MANSON
Secretary,

Secretaries & Treasurers.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta.
13th May, 1959.

Coal shares enjoyed selective support; but there was a marked shrinkage in the volume of business done. This was mainly due to the cautious attitude adopted by operators on rumours of the Government decision to change the statutory selling price of the commodity into ceiling price. Amalgamated met with sustained support upto Rs 26.06 from Rs 25.50, to finish the week at Rs 25.62 on profit-taking. New Beerbhoom were enquired upto Rs 20.81 from Rs 20.25 following the increase in dividend from 75 nP to Re 1 per share for last year. Bengal were, however marked back to Rs 308 from Rs 313, while Central India were neglected around Rs 8.00. Western Bengal were nearly maintained at Rs 6.47. Burrakur moved rather irregularly between Rs 18 and Rs 18.44 to close finally at Rs 18.00.

In the week's dealings, the Tea section attracted the utmost attention and a fair business was recorded at dearer rates. Although the revival of buying interest in this section was unusual at this time of the year, three main factors contributed to the sudden turn in sentiment. First, the prospects for the new season's crop were considered to be bright in view of the lower "afloat" stocks in London, indicating increasing consumption in the producing countries. Secondly, it was expected that the companies of the Assam gardens might announce higher dividends for last year. Finally, there were rumours of the possibility of the international tea agreement being revived and confined to India and Ceylon.

Dealings were prominent in Baghmari which changed hands at Rs 24.87 to Rs 26.62 (Rs 26.25); Brooke Bond at Rs 19.12 to Rs 22 (Rs 20.50); Bishnauth at Rs 21.37 to Rs 22.37 (Rs 21.87); Grob at Rs 17.62 to Rs 19.25 (Rs 18.94); Hantapara at Rs 127 to Rs 145 (Rs 142); Hat-tikhira at Rs 13.87 to Rs 14.56 (Rs 14.37); Methoni at Rs 24.06 to Rs 25.69 (Rs 24.87) and Tezpara at Rs 18.50 to Rs 19.50 (Rs 19.37). Figures shown within brackets were the closing rates for the week.

Lack of fresh support caused a quieter tendency in the Textiles section where Jayshree were the only exception having remained firm at Rs 9.10. Cawnpore on offer at Rs 5 to Rs 5.12; Elgins at Rs 15 to Rs 15.12 and Kesoram at Rs 13.94 to Rs 15.25.

With the exception of Dyer Meakin which were supported upto Rs 16.87 from Rs 15.75 from influential quarters, Sugar shares remained generally quiet with prices showing little or no change over last levels. Operators were generally inclined to await further developments on the sugar front. Cawnpore had sellers at Rs 10.25 to Rs 11 against Rs 11.54, while SKG moved between Rs 9.75 and Rs 10. Raza/Buland were maintained at Rs 14.31.

In the Engineering section, price movements were mostly influenced by the speculative in Indian Irons which, in turn, were subjected to settlement considerations till the middle of the week. Against week-end closing of Rs 24.62, Indian Irons opened lower at Rs 24.38 and receded further to Rs 24.20 at which

level some bear-covering coupled with replacement buying pushed up to the rate to Rs 24.77, to recede again at the close to Rs 24.45. TEXMACO, after being taken upto Rs 26.10 from Rs 25.55 on reports of the dividend being maintained for last year, closed lower at Rs 25.30 on profit-taking. GK Williams were taken upto Rs 41; Indian Galvanizing upto Rs 17.81 and Marshalls upto Rs 6.19, to quote at the close at Rs 40; Rs 17.62 and Rs 6.19 respectively.

Miscellaneous issues moved with the general trend of the market. Orient Paper changed hands at Rs 36 to Rs 36.70 (Rs 36.30); Indian Cable at Rs 31.37 to Rs 32 (Rs 31.37); Indian Aluminium at Rs 21.00 to Rs 21.81 (Rs 21.00); Indian Copper at Rs 4.23 to Rs 4.30 (Rs 4.23); India Steamship at Rs 14.62 to Rs 14.75 (Rs 14.69); Rohtas at Rs 21.75 to Rs 22.25 (Rs 22.00); Dunlop Rubber at Rs 32.50 to Rs 33 (Rs 32.50); Alkali Chemicals at Rs 24.62 to Rs 25.81 (Rs 24.69); NICCO at Rs 34.50 to Rs 34.69 (Rs 34.69); at Rs 34.50 to Rs 32.12 to Rs 32.37 (Rs 32.37); Indian Oxygen at Rs 27.50 to Rs 28.25 (Rs 28.25); Sirpur Paper at Rs 13 to Rs 13.19 (Rs 13.00) and Phillips India at Rs 22.87 to Rs 23.25 (Rs 23.25). BIC were on offer at as low as Rs 5.06 against Rs 5.25, while Karanpura Development were enquired upto Rs 14.25 from Rs 10.37. Hindustan Motor were a narrow market moving around Rs 8.94.

Bombay

THE Bombay Stock Exchange witnessed one of the liveliest sessions during the week under review. Following a steady opening, prices displayed a rallying tendency due to sustained buying and short-covering, being influenced by encouraging corporate reports. But, the higher levels met with heavy realising pressure, resulting in small losses on balance.

STEELS: The inspiration for buying spree in Tata Steels was derived from the decision made by the directors to issue new shares. They propose to issue "A" Ordinary shares in the ratio of one new share for every five Ordinary shares and "A" 7½ per cent Second Preference shares in the ratio of one share for every two first or second preference shares. This decision is subject to the consent of the Controller of Capital Issues. In the case of either issue, the full amount will be payable on application. Meanwhile Tata Ordinaries, after opening at Rs 187.50, steadily advanced to Rs 192.75.

TEXTILES: Although Textile scrips drifted lower early in the session, they recovered fully towards the close in sympathy with the general trend of the market. Dealings were prominent in Century, which changed hands at Rs 528.50 to Rs 552 (Rs 549); Bombay Dyeing at Rs 62.40 to Rs 64.30 (Rs 64.30); Kohinoor at Rs 276 to Rs 288 (Rs 282) and Svadeshi at Rs 229.50 to Rs 238 (Rs 238). Figures shown within brackets were the week's closing rates. Mysore Spinning were nearly maintained at Rs 81.50 and so also Indu Ordinaries at Rs 8.28.

MISCELLANEOUS This section provided several firm features. Tata

Chemicals spurted to Rs 17.72 from Rs 16.80 on reports about the implementation of the company's expansion programme. Cement shares were a steady feature with ACC having buyers upto Rs 158 and Digvijay upto Rs 153. Shipping shares were more or less maintained. Scindia moving between Rs 18.44 and Rs 18.88. Engineering shares recorded impressive rises. Alcock went up sharply to Rs 300, to finish slightly lower at Rs 230 on profit-taking. Premier Construction met with good demand upto Rs 340 from Rs 327.50. In the automobile group, Premier Automobile were enquired upto Rs 118. Among others National Rayons changed hands at Rs 299.50 to Rs 307.50; Bombay Burmah at Rs 542 to Rs 559; Belapur Sugar at Rs 311 to Rs 315 and WIMCO at Rs 220 to 233.

Madras

On the Madras Stock Exchange, buying interest was generally selective; but prices ruled steady.

TEXTILES: In this section, Travancore Rayons were an active feature, having firmed up further to Rs 20.90 from Rs 20. There was enquiry for Bangalore Woollens, Colimbatore Pioneers and Buckingham & Carnatics at the market rates, Maduras moved irregularly to close lower at Rs 28.25 after touching a high of Rs 29 with sellers at this level.

PLANTINGS: There was subdued buying in this section although a few Rubber shares met with keen absorption. Estates producing high-grown teas were keenly sought after by buyers, both in Madras and Bombay and several upcountry centres, Hileyburias met with some demand upto Rs 19.20, while Peria-karamalais maintained last level. Twayfords met with business at Rs 17 and Chembra Peaks at Rs 4.32.

Among Rubber shares, Cochin Malabars met with good business around Rs 6.30. Be Bes met with some offerings at the market rate. Thirumbadig were done at Rs 2 and TRTs at Rs 7.75 c.d.

MISCELLANEOUS: Aluminium Industries continued to be easily absorbed upto Rs 19.55 although there was some selling pressure at this level towards the close. Ashok Leylands moved up further to Rs 8.95, while activity in FACTs slackened although the rate was maintained at Rs 9.45. Singareni Collieries had some sellers at the market rate.

London

THERE was a return to firm conditions on the London Stock Exchange. The recent bout of profit-taking in Industrials subsided and prices made a good response to a fresh demand. Business was however selective.

Many of the leading Industrial improved and a number of others closed higher. The feature of Motors was the strength of British Motor Corporation in response to a good investment demand. Radl shares attracted a fair amount of attention. Gilt-edged securities were an exception to the general trend and closed with widespread losses as a result of persistent sma selling.

Indian Finance

LIST OF QUOTED SHARES

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share	Quotation as on 8-5-58 Rs nP	8-5-58 Rs nP
Allahabad	6% 100	109.00†	105.50
Behar	5% 50	19.75	19.75

NAME	Paid-up per Share	Quotation as on 8-5-58 Rs nP	8-5-58 Rs nP
Asso. K'pura	4½% 100	50.50	24.50
Bharat	5½% 100	48.00	45.50
Borrea	6% 100	85.50	86.75
Burrakur	7% 100	102.50	95.00†
Burrakur	6% 100	5.09	7.17†
Equitable	6% 100	100.00	90.00
Ghoseck & Mulla	100	100.00	95.00
Gourangdi	5% 100	40.00	40.00
K'pura	5½% 100	55.50	44.50
Khas Kajora	5% 10	7.25	5.00
N. Beerbhoom	7% 10	10.00	10.69
N. Churulia	5% 10	2.50	2.50
N. Huntodih	5% 100	44.00	60.00
Nondal	6½% 100	91.50	95.00
Parsons	5½% 100	50.00	45.50
Unl. Colliery	5% 100	83.00	88.00

Coal

NAME	Paid-up per Share	Quotation as on 8-5-58 Rs nP	8-5-58 Rs nP
Asso. K'pura	4½% 100	50.50	24.50
Bharat	5½% 100	48.00	45.50
Borrea	6% 100	85.50	86.75
Burrakur	7% 100	102.50	95.00†
Burrakur	6% 100	5.09	7.17†
Equitable	6% 100	100.00	90.00
Ghoseck & Mulla	100	100.00	95.00
Gourangdi	5% 100	40.00	40.00
K'pura	5½% 100	55.50	44.50
Khas Kajora	5% 10	7.25	5.00
N. Beerbhoom	7% 10	10.00	10.69
N. Churulia	5% 10	2.50	2.50
N. Huntodih	5% 100	44.00	60.00
Nondal	6½% 100	91.50	95.00
Parsons	5½% 100	50.00	45.50
Unl. Colliery	5% 100	83.00	88.00

Cotton

NAME	Paid-up per Share	Quotation as on 8-5-58 Rs nP	8-5-58 Rs nP
Basanti	6½% 100	9.00	7.56
B-Nagpur	7% 100	75.00	75.00
Bowrah	8% 100	126.00	125.00
Bowrah	7% 100	65.00	65.00
Elgin	5% 100	115.75	98.00†
Elgin	5% 10	8.25	6.75†
Jagatjit	5% 100	43.75	50.00
Jyajeerao	5½% 100	81.50	92.00
J. K. Cotton	5% 100	90.00	90.00
Kesoram	7% 100	105.00	103.00
Mud	6% 100	52.00	63.00
N. Victoria	4% 100	3.62	3.37
S. Nivara	4% 100	58.00	55.00
Shree Bhawan	5% 100	100.00	...
Svadeshi	5% 100	75.00	72.50

Jute

NAME	Paid-up per Share	Quotation as on 8-5-58 Rs nP	8-5-58 Rs nP
Agarpara	7% 100	101.00	91.50
Alexandra	7% 100	97.00	75.00
Alliance	6% 100	91.00	70.00
Anglo-India	7% 100	108.00	83.00
Auckland	5½% 100	83.50	58.00
Auckland	4½% 100	66.50	50.00
Bally	7% 100	104.00	84.50
Barnagore	5% 100	39.50	30.00
Bavdore	7% 100	101.50	86.00
Bengal	5½% 100	77.00	72.50
Biria	7½% 100	87.00	75.50
Budge-Budge	7% 100	102.00	85.00
Calcutta	6½% 100	78.00	78.00
Caledonian	7% 100	77.50	84.50
Cheviot	7% 100	102.00	86.00
Chitavalash	7% 100	99.50†	87.50
Olive	6% 100	70.50	53.75
Olive	7% 100	78.00	74.00
Dalhousie	7% 100	94.00	79.00
Delta	5% 100	78.50	70.00
Empire	7% 100	105.00	84.50
F. Gloster	7% 100	115.00	96.50
F. Gloster	5% 100	88.50	84.00
F. William	7% 100	115.00	91.50
Ganger Mfg.	5% 100	120.00	95.00
Gourapore	6% 100	95.00	72.00
Hastings	6% 100	96.00	84.00
Heoghly	1% 10	10.75	7.75
Kewrah	A Pref. 100	107.00†	86.00
Kewrah	7% 100	99.00	90.00
K'hand	7% 100	105.00	82.25
K'hatty	6% 100	100.00	60.00
K'hand	6% 100	90.00	77.00
K'hand	6% 100	68.00	68.00
K'hand	7% 100	86.00	85.00
K'hand	7% 100	106.00	82.08
K'hand	6% 100	90.50	72.25
K'hand	7% 100	105.00	80.25
K'hand	7% 100	111.00	73.50

Jute

NAME	Paid-up per Share	Quotation as on 8-5-58 Rs nP	8-5-58 Rs nP
Agarpara	7% 100	101.00	91.50
Alexandra	7% 100	97.00	75.00
Alliance	6% 100	91.00	70.00
Anglo-India	7% 100	108.00	83.00
Auckland	5½% 100	83.50	58.00
Auckland	4½% 100	66.50	50.00
Bally	7% 100	104.00	84.50
Barnagore	5% 100	39.50	30.00
Bavdore	7% 100	101.50	86.00
Bengal	5½% 100	77.00	72.50
Biria	7½% 100	87.00	75.50
Budge-Budge	7% 100	102.00	85.00
Calcutta	6½% 100	78.00	78.00
Caledonian	7% 100	77.50	84.50
Cheviot	7% 100	102.00	86.00
Chitavalash	7% 100	99.50†	87.50
Olive	6% 100	70.50	53.75
Olive	7% 100	78.00	74.00
Dalhousie	7% 100	94.00	79.00
Delta	5% 100	78.50	70.00
Empire	7% 100	105.00	84.50
F. Gloster	7% 100	115.00	96.50
F. Gloster	5% 100	88.50	84.00
F. William	7% 100	115.00	91.50
Ganger Mfg.	5% 100	120.00	95.00
Gourapore	6% 100	95.00	72.00
Hastings	6% 100	96.00	84.00
Heoghly	1% 10	10.75	7.75
Kewrah	A Pref. 100	107.00†	86.00
Kewrah	7% 100	99.00	90.00
K'hand	7% 100	105.00	82.25
K'hatty	6% 100	100.00	60.00
K'hand	6% 100	90.00	77.00
K'hand	6% 100	68.00	68.00
K'hand	7% 100	86.00	85.00
K'hand	7% 100	106.00	82.08
K'hand	6% 100	90.50	72.25
K'hand	7% 100	105.00	80.25
K'hand	7% 100	111.00	73.50

Jute

NAME	Paid-up per Share	Quotation as on 8-5-58 Rs nP	8-5-58 Rs nP
Agarpara	7% 100	101.00	91.50
Alexandra	7% 100	97.00	75.00
Alliance	6% 100	91.00	70.00
Anglo-India	7% 100	108.00	83.00
Auckland	5½% 100	83.50	58.00
Auckland	4½% 100	66.50	50.00
Bally	7% 100	104.00	84.50
Barnagore	5% 100	39.50	30.00
Bavdore	7% 100	101.50	86.00
Bengal	5½% 100	77.00	72.50
Biria	7½% 100	87.00	75.50
Budge-Budge	7% 100	102.00	85.00
Calcutta	6½% 100	78.00	78.00
Caledonian	7% 100	77.50	84.50
Cheviot	7% 100	102.00	86.00
Chitavalash	7% 100	99.50†	87.50
Olive	6% 100	70.50	53.75
Olive	7% 100	78.00	74.00
Dalhousie	7% 100	94.00	79.00
Delta	5% 100	78.50	70.00
Empire	7% 100	105.00	84.50
F. Gloster	7% 100	115.00	96.50
F. Gloster	5% 100	88.50	84.00
F. William	7% 100	115.00	91.50
Ganger Mfg.	5% 100	120.00	95

[illegible]

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 8-5-59 Rs nP	8-5-58 Rs nP
Kadur Coffee 5 1/2 %	10	7.17	7.16 1/2
Karikode 6 %	10	7.33	8.37
Kil Kotagiri 6 %	10	9.90	9.50
Kurumbasala 6 1/2 %	10	7.12	7.75
Malabar Agri. 6 1/2 %	20	16.56	16.56
Manimala 6 %	10	9.00	9.50
Mer. Rubber 6 %	10	8.12	8.31
Midland 6 %	10	8.12	7.82
Miamalai 6 %	10	26.00	25.87
Mysore Amal. 6 %	10	6.40	7.00
Mysore Pinn. 6 %	10	6.65	7.85
Neelamalai 5 %	10	7.18	6.80
Neelampathy 6 %	10	8.50	8.85
Nonnamy 6 %	10	10.10 1/2	9.60
NMambur 6 %	10	7.50	8.06
Nilgiri Tea 6 1/2 %	5	4.95	4.30
Peermade 6 1/2 %	100	98.00	93.50
Ponnudi 6 1/2 %	10	9.85	10.00
Pullangode 6 %	10	8.05	8.65
Rajagiri 1 1/2 %	10	8.30	7.50
Rajendra 6 %	10	8.05	8.46
Rajendra 5 1/2 %	10	7.20	7.32
Sangameswar 7 1/2 %	10	9.90	9.40
Talayar Tea 6 %	10	8.15	7.90
Teekay 6 %	10	7.15	7.95
Thamarapally 6 1/2 %	5	4.75 1/2	4.75 1/2
T. R. & T. Co. 6 %	10	8.15	7.70
Udayagiri 7 %	10	10.30 1/2	11.00
Velmalai 7 %	10	8.60 1/2	8.40 1/2
Waterfalls 6 %	10	9.00	8.75
Woodcote 6 1/2 %	5	3.46	3.79
Woodlands 6 1/2 %	10	8.15 1/2	8.80
Woodlands 6 1/2 %	10	8.32 1/2	8.97

TEXTILES

Adoni 6 %	10	10.25	9.90
Anglo-French 6 %	100	69.00 1/2	39.00 1/2
B'lore Wool 6 %	100	110.00	117.00
Buckingham 7 1/2 %	100	131.00	135.25
Cambodia 7 %	100	110.00	108.00
Cauvery Spg. 6 1/2 %	100	85.75	92.00
Colm. Murr. 6 %	100	88.00	94.00
Co. Pioneer 6 1/2 %	100	91.75	98.25
Hemalatha 6 %	100	70.00	80.00
Kothari Tex. 6 %	10	65.50	65.25
Loyal 8 %	100	55.00	58.50
Palani Andavar 7 %	50	51.00 1/2	53.00
Rajalakshmi 6 1/2 %	50	8.95	10.45
Thirupathi 6 1/2 %	10	105.00	101.00
Vasanta 6 1/2 %	100	95.00	91.00
Vasanta 6 %	100	50.00	53.00
Venkatesa 1 1/2 %	100	91.50	95.00
Vijayakumar 6 %	100	55.00	80.00 1/2
Virudhunagar 6 %	100	131.00	127.50

MISCELLANEOUS

Amrutanjani 7 1/2 %	100	100.00	102.00
A. Cement 6 %	100	7.50	5.12
A. Scientific 5 %	10	8.25	9.40
Aspinwall 6 %	100	69.00	73.00
A. V. Thomas 6 %	100	6.50	6.50
A. V. Thomas 1 1/2 %	10	6.75	6.75
Brunton 6 %	10	5.20	4.60
Cam. Scientific 6 %	10	9.75	10.00
Dalmia Cement 6 %	100	100.00	100.00
Harold 6 %	100	93.50	84.75
India Cement 6 %	100	8.40	8.48
I. B. Redding 6 1/2 %	10	33.00	33.00
Madras Vanaspathi 6 %	50	42.50	44.00
Marine Chem. 6 %	100	96.50	88.00
Mys. Chem. Mfg. 6 %	10	9.00	8.78
Mys. Lamp 4 %	10	6.50	5.60
National Rubber Mfrs. 6 %	100	100.00	...
Parry's 5 %	10	8.35	7.90
Parvati 6 %	100	99.00	55.00
Rane 6 %	5	4.40	4.70
Rane 7 %	5	4.55	4.90
Ruby 6 1/2 %	10	9.10	9.75
Ruby (Madras) 5 %	5	5.00	...
Sen Raleigh 5 %	100	110.00	71.00
Spencer A 6 1/2 %	10	8.50	7.75
Spencer B 6 1/2 %	10	11.44	10.25
Stand. Motor 6 1/2 %	100	97.50	90.00
Trav. Chem. 6 1/2 %	10	9.20	8.37
T. Suman 6 1/2 %	100	88.00	96.00
United Rec. 5 %	10	10.00	10.00
Virudhunagar 6 1/2 %	10	8.73	9.28
W. I. Plywoods 6 %	100	93.00	94.00

Ordinary Shares

MADRAS

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 8-5-59 Rs nP	8-5-58 Rs nP
Andhra 6 %	100	109.00 1/2	109.00 1/2
Andhra 6 %	50	88.25 1/2	86.30 1/2
Bank of Mysore 100	302.00	250.00	...

BANKS

Andhra 6 %	100	109.00 1/2	109.00 1/2
Andhra 6 %	50	88.25 1/2	86.30 1/2
Bank of Mysore 100	302.00	250.00	...

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 8-5-59 Rs nP	8-5-58 Rs nP
Canara Banking 60	72.00	75.00	...
Canara I. & B. 'A' 100	144.67	170.00	...
Canara I. & B. 'O' 100	1.37	1.71	...
Indian Bank 100	186.00 1/2	202.50	...
Indian Bank 60	150.50 1/2	173.00	...
Indian Overseas 100	165.00	142.50	...
Indian Overseas 75	134.00	...	...
Indo-Comm. 'A' 100	42.50	42.50	...
Indo-Comm. 'B' 25	11.00	11.00	...
Indo-Comm. 'C' 50	18.25	23.50	...
Pandyan 26	34.00	35.62	...
Punjab National 10	22.30	...	...
Travancore 20	23.90	16.87	...
Trav. Forward 10	6.50	4.05 1/2	...

ELECTRICS

Barhamangere 10	6.70	6.35	...
Cochin 10	10.20	9.50 1/2	...
Eliore 10	11.15 1/2	11.00	...
Karikkal 10	10.25	9.45	...
Kumbakonam 10	11.87	11.25	...
Nagapattinam 10	10.37	10.00	...
Salem-Erode 10	13.00	12.75	...
South Madras 10	12.15	12.75	...
Tin-Tuticorin 10	12.50	12.75	...
Vellore 10	13.75	13.50 1/2	...
West Coast 10	14.00	16.75	...

SUGAR

Andhra 10	21.00 1/2	16.50	...
Cauvery 100	108.00	90.50	...
Deccan 5	12.00	9.22 1/2	...
E. I. Distil. 20 1/2	38.50	27.25	...
India 10	13.10 1/2	13.25	...
Jeypure 10	15.00	13.00	...
K. C. P. 100	140.00 1/2	120.00	...
Kiriampudi 100	52.50	41.00	...
Mysore 10	52.25	39.75	...
Travancore 10	12.40	9.90	...
United Brew 75	400.00	189.00	...

PLANTATION

Alageswar 2	2.80	2.65	...
Amalgamated 10	15.00	11.25	...
Anandam 10	16.75 1/2	15.40 1/2	...
Anapara 2	4.73	4.84	...
Arthala 5	4.00	4.00	...
Athimattam 2	1.10	1.26 1/2	...
Bababudini 5	24.50	12.00	...
Badra 2	4.25	3.75	...
Balamoor 10	21.00	16.00	...
Balmadies 2	3.25	3.45	...
Be Be 5	3.60	3.40	...
Blue Mountain 2	3.57	3.08	...
Chandramalai 2	3.19	3.23	...
Chembr 2	4.36	3.63	...
Cochin Malabar 3	6.18	4.85	...
Coconut 10	24.00	35.00	...
Cons. Coffee 10	22.10	25.05	...
Coonor 10	26.00 1/2	21.25	...
Coorg 2	5.25	...	...
Cottanad 10	16.00	14.00	...
Cowooddy 2	7.18	10.12	...
Devachala 10	28.25	18.40	...
Devan 50	18.00	17.25	...
Emerald Valley 5	8.25	6.88	...
Gekul 2	1.44	1.50	...
Halleyburia 10	19.00	18.25	...
Highland 10	12.10	13.45	...
Kadur 2	2.95	2.85	...
Kakani 2	5.20	4.20	...
Kalam 2	4.03	...	...
Kalpetta 10	13.30	25.00	...
Karikode 10	10.50	10.35	...
Kilkotagiri 2	8.60	5.77 1/2	...
Kumbarala 2	6.30	8.50	...
Kurumbasala 10	7.00	6.50	...
Lucky Valley 10	12.95 1/2	10.50 1/2	...
Malabar Agri. 10	8.55	8.75	...
Malabar Indus. 10	16.05	15.50	...
Malankara 10	19.85	16.25	...
Manar 5	2.78	2.70	...
Manimala 30	8.75	8.75	...
Mercara 5	8.95	8.60	...
Midland 10	12.75	16.50	...
Miamalai 25	41.75	32.00	...
Mysore Amalgam. 5	5.80	5.00	...
Mysore Coffee 2	3.95	3.15	...
Mys. Plantations 2	1.47	1.75	...
Neelamalai 5	4.80	4.85	...
Neelampathy 2	2.90	3.08	...
Neelthampathi 10	12.25	11.85	...
Nonnamy 10	16.50 1/2	14.10 1/2	...
Nilambur 10	15.85	12.85	...
Nilgiri 10	8.70	8.50	...
Nonnuch 10	27.10	21.50	...
Oucherlamy 2	5.42	4.85	...
Panchur 1	4.60	3.20	...
Parkside 10	22.25 1/2	17.12 1/2	...
Peermade 10	20.25 1/2	21.75 1/2	...
Peninsular 10	22.00	19.00	...
Periakaramalai 2	4.28	4.14	...

MISCELLANEOUS

Alum. Indus. 10	19.45	13.25	...
A. Cement B 10	10.10	11.50	...
Andhra Scientific 10	6.50	3.70	...
Ashok Layland 5	8.55 1/2	4.20 1/2	...
Anand 10	6.95 1/2	7.50	...
Aspinwall Trv. 10	5.80	7.50	...
Assoc. Indl. and Eng. 100	96.00	...	...
A. V. Thomas 10	17.00	16.80	...
A. V. Thomas I. 10	4.00	3.62	...
Bang. Prtg. 10	10.25	10.80	...
Blinny 100	116.00 1/2	152.00 1/2	...
Brunton 10	4.80	4.86	...
Central Scientific 5	6.35	5.70	...
Dalmia Cement 10	10.55	9.95	...

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 8-5-59 Rs nP	8-5-58 Rs nP
Ponnudi 2	1.40	1.55	...
Pullangode 2	1.83	1.81	...
Putthuthetta m... 2	3.10	2.85	...
Rajagiri 10	17.40	15.75	...
Rajendra 5	14.75	10.25	...
Sangameswar 2	2.60	2.98	...
Savarnalai 2	4.00 1/2	4.25	...
Shevarey 2	1.83	2.12	...
Stanes Amalgam. 10	15.50	14.30	...
Swintons 2	2.20	2.36	...
Talayar 2	1.65	9.00	...
Teekay 20	7.80	6.40	...
Thamarapally 10	29.00 1/2	25.00 1/2	...
Thirumalai 1	2.00	1.58	...
Trav. Rubber 10	15.60 1/2	14.10 1/2	...
T. R. & T. Co. 10	7.75 1/2	6.80 1/2	...
Tropical 25	24.50 1/2	23.00 1/2	...
Twyford 10	17.25	13.45	...
Udayagiri 10	11.15 1/2	11.75	...
Uni. Nilgiris 10	20.20	15.80	...
Vaikunam 10	26.00	19.80	...
Vajirai 2	1.57	1.50	...
Vellimalai 5	6.45	5.35	...
Waterfall 2	4.18	3.12	...
Woodcote 1	1.70	1.56	...
Woodland 10	8.90 1/2	7.75	...

TEXTILES

Adoni	...	10	8.80	7.75	...
Angle-French	...	100	89.00†	89.00	...
Asher	...	100	217.00	...	...
Balarama Varma	...	100	97.00†	...	...
Balarama Varma B	...	10	9.00†	...	...
Balasubramania	...	40	54.75	56.00	...
Balasubramania B	...	70	95.50	103.00	...
Bangl. Woollen	...	100	174.00†	164.00	...
Buckingham	...	100	181.00†	165.50	...
Cambodia	...	10	9.40	9.25	...
Cannanore	...	100	151.00	145.00	...
Cauvery	...	10	11.50	12.00	...
Cauvery Cotton	...	100	143.00	145.00	...
Coimb. Kamala	...	100	102.00	102.00	...
Coimb. Karwala	...	50	50.00	50.00	...
Coimb. Kurumbas	...	100	91.00	115.00	...
Coimb. Pioneer	...	100	285.00†	225.00	...
Coimb. Pioneer	...	50	61.50	51.00	...

Indian Finance

FACTS AND FIGURES

INDEX NUMBERS OF SECURITY PRICES
(1948-50=100)

Week ended	26.4.58	18.4.59	25.4.59
Government and semi-Government securities—All-India			
TOTAL	98.8	100.7	100.7
Government of India	98.6	100.5	100.5
State Governments	100.5	102.4	102.4
Municipal, Port Trust, etc.	98.9	99.8	99.8

Debentures of Joint Stock Companies—All-India			
TOTAL	98.8	101.8	101.8
Plantations	100.0	99.9	100.0
Coal	99.6	99.6	99.6
Sugar	98.4	99.0	99.0
Cotton Textiles	97.3	99.2	99.2
Jute Textiles	92.9	93.5	93.5
General Engineering	97.7	101.7	101.7
Electricity Generation and Supply	96.5	96.6	96.6
Others	100.6	105.1	105.1

Preference shares—All-India			
TOTAL	85.5	91.2	91.8
Plantations	97.9	100.0	100.7
Mining and Quarrying: Total	84.7	88.6	89.1
Coal	74.6	80.8	80.8
Processing and Manufacturing	85.4	91.0	91.5
Sugar	90.5	90.9	91.6
Cotton Textiles	80.2	79.2	80.3
Jute Textiles	68.0	64.4	65.3
Iron & Steel	89.6	101.5	101.7
General Engineering	98.0	101.7	101.7
Basic Industrial Chemicals	82.0	87.1	87.2
Cement	83.8	88.3	88.6
Paper	82.4	90.1	91.0
Other Industries Total*	85.8	88.9	89.0
Electricity Generation and Supply	72.7	92.2	95.6
Trading	82.2	92.7	92.7
Shipping and Other Transport	82.2	92.7	92.7

Variable dividend industrial securities—All-India			
TOTAL	127.8	149.0	149.1
Agriculture and Allied Activities			
Tea Plantation	142.9	157.4	157.6
Coffee Plantation	137.6	153.1	153.1
Rubber Plantations	142.6	160.9	161.5
Mining and Quarrying: Total	127.0	157.0	156.6
Coal	97.7	121.1	120.1
Other Mining	147.1	181.6	181.7
Processing and Manufacturing: Total	126.4	150.2	150.5
Processing & Mfg. (Food stuffs, Textiles Etc., Total*)	119.2	135.0	135.8
Sugar	158.5	170.4	170.5
Cotton Textiles	114.3	114.7	116.1
Jute Textiles	62.9	98.1	97.3
Silk & Woolen	372.3	506.8	515.2
Processing & Mfg. (Metals, Chemicals Etc., Total*)	137.0	174.2	174.2
Iron & Steel	129.0	163.8	163.3
Transport Equipment	184.4	236.8	236.0
Electrical Machinery	130.6	134.1	129.7
Machinery Other than Transport and Electrical	153.3	199.9	201.1
Basic Industrial Chemicals	108.4	141.6	142.5
Processing and Mfg. (Others): Total*	128.7	152.1	151.0
Cement	124.7	134.5	133.9
Paper	159.8	208.4	206.4
Other Industries: Total*	105.3	116.2	116.6
Electricity Generation and Supply	90.5	92.6	92.4
Trading	78.9	99.6	99.1
Shipping and other Transport	122.7	130.9	129.0
Construction	211.2	269.7	280.0
Financial Total	163.6	179.2	178.7
Banks	183.8	200.8	200.1
Insurance	123.6	150.0	150.0
Investment Trusts	79.7	102.9	103.3

Variable dividend industrial securities—Regional			
Bombay	130.4	149.7	150.1
Calcutta	132.5	147.0	146.5
Madras	145.6	161.5	163.1
Delhi	152.0	175.8	175.0

BULLION PRICES

Week Ended	2.5.58	24.4.59	1.5.59
Ra. nP	Ra. nP	Ra. nP	Ra. nP
GOLD:—			
Spot—			
Highest	114 72	124 87	125 81
Lowest	112 50	122 81	123 62
Average	112 83	123 44	124 67
1st Settlement—			
Highest	112 97	124 56	121 94
Lowest	111 69	121 56	121 62
Average	112 61	122 76	121 87
SOVEREIGN—			
Average	72 58	76 97	78 21
SILVER—			
Spot—			
Highest	199 44	203 00	203 37
Lowest	195 62	199 44	201 37
Average	197 79	201 62	202 46
1st Settlement—			
Highest	197 94	203 00	198 81
Lowest	195 19	199 44	198 31
Average	197 12	201 41	198 81

SHORT-TERM MONEY RATES
(Per cent per annum)

	25.4.58	17.4.59	24.4.59
Call Money—			
From Banks—			
Bombay	3½	3½	3½
Calcutta	4½	4½	4½
Madras	3½	3½	3½
From Public—			
Bombay	3½	3½	3½
Calcutta	3½	3½	3½
Madras	3½	3½	3½
Fixed Deposits—			
1 Month—			
Bombay	4½	4	4
Calcutta	4½	4	4
Madras	4½	4	4
6 Months—			
Bombay	4½	4	4
Calcutta	4½	4	4
Madras	4½	4	4

CHANGES IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Country	Currency	Rate		Date of change
		From	To	
Italy	... Lire to Ra. 100	13025	13020	25.4.59
"	... ..	13020	13025	28.4.59
"	... ..	13025	13020	30.4.59
Sweden	... Kronor to Rs. 100	108½	108½	25.4.59
		108½	108½	28.4.59
		108½	108½	25.4.59
Belgium	... Fcs. to Rs. 100	1046	1045	30.4.59
Malaya	... Ra. to \$ 100	156.50	156.40	27.4.59
U. S. A.	... Ra. to \$ 100	475.75	475.25	29.4.59
Canada	... Ra. to \$ 100	495.75	493.75	30.4.59
"	... ..	493.75	494.75	1.5.59

STERLING TRANSACTIONS OF THE
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

Week Ended	25.4.58	17.4.59	24.4.59	
Forward Contracts -				
Purchases	£ ('000)	340	160	400
"	Rs ('00,000)	45	21	53
Sales	£ ('000)	...	...	50
"	Rs. ('00,000)	...	...	7
Deliveries -				
Spot Transactions -				
Purchases	£ ('000)	...	50	...
"	Rs. ('00,000)	...	7	...
Sales	£ ('000)	1 235	2,235	710
"	Rs. ('00,000)	1 63	2,98	95
Against forward contracts -				
Purchases	£ ('000)	460	375	550
"	Rs ,, 000	61	43	73
Sales	£ ('000)	...	...	80
"	Rs. ('00,000)	...	...	11

PRICES AND YIELDS OF SELECTED
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	2.5.58		24.4.59		1.5.59	
	Price Ra. nP.	Yield %	Price Ra. nP.	Yield %	Price Ra. nP.	Yield %
3½% 1961	99 65	3.62	100 10	3.45	100 10	3.45
3½% 1962	97 93	3.78	99 15	3.53	99 15	3.53
3½% N.P.B.1967	97 65	3.81	99 10	3.63	99 10	3.63
3% Dev., 1970-75	86 54	4.41	91 15	3.97	91 15	3.97
3½% 1974	98 20	3.90	98 81	3.86	98 83	3.85
3% (Con.) 1986	71 23	4.22	74 04	4.05	74 00	4.05

*Running yield

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES
BY GROUPS AND SUB-GROUPS
(Base: 1952-53=100)

Group and Sub-Group	18.4.59	11.4.59	21.3.59	19.4.58
Food Articles—				
Cereals	112.8	114.0	113.9	105.9
Pulses	97.5	100.3	102.3	97.4
Fruits & Vegetables	123.7	123.3	119.8	83.5
Milk & Cheese	117.9	123.3	119.8	111.9
Edible oils	125.0	124.4	124.2	123.5
Fish, Eggs & Meat	105.5	106.8	103.5	102.0
Sugar & Gur	128.8	128.1	128.0	112.3
Others	150.7	150.9	149.2	132.4
Liquor and Tobacco	97.3	97.3	98.9	95.4
Tobacco	95.8	95.8	97.5	91.7
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	115.1	115.1	115.1	115.0
Industrial Raw Materials	116.6	115.7	117.0	115.1
Fibres	108.1	108.3	108.9	113.4
Oilseeds	128.6	126.0	128.8	119.7
Minerals	101.4	101.4	103.6	105.1
Others	111.5	111.4	111.0	110.2
Manufactures—				
Intermediate Products	108.2	108.1	108.4	107.8
Finished Products	108.6	108.5	109.1	109.1
Textiles	102.4	102.3	102.4	105.3
Cotton	110.9	110.9	111.0	114.1
Jute	83.7	83.4	83.9	89.5
Woolen	105.2	105.2	105.2	103.7
Silk & Rayon	95.7	95.7	95.7	92.4
Metal Products	143.3	143.3	143.3	143.0
Chemicals	110.5	110.6	110.8	99.1
Oil cakes	140.4	139.3	140.5	115.5
Machinery & Transport Equipment	106.1	106.1	106.1	107.8
Others	113.0	112.8	112.9	112.3
All Commodities	111.8	112.2	112.5	107.9

* = Estimated.

† = Revised.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

(In 000's of Rupees)

	8-5-59	1-5-59	9-5-58
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept.	11,50,88	27,52,86	9,35,73
Notes in Circulation	1774,72,30	1751,10,70	1629,95,58
	1786,23,18	1778,63,56	1639,31,31
ASSETS:			
A Gold Coin & Bullion:			
(a) In India	117,76,03	117,76,03	117,76,03
(b) Outside India	...	...	...
Sterling Securities	178,00,89	178,00,89	184,83,19
Total A	295,76,92	295,76,92	302,59,22
(B) Rupee Coin	129,68,77	132,95,85	129,25,44
Rupee Securities	1360,77,49	1350,80,79	1207,46,65
	1786,23,18	1778,63,56	1639,31,31

BANKING DEPARTMENT:

	8-5-59	1-5-59	9-5-58
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up	5,00,00	5,00,00	5,00,00
Reserve Fund	80,00,00	80,00,00	80,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operations) Fund	25,00,00	25,00,00	20,00,00
National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund	3,00,00	3,00,00	2,00,00
Deposits—			
(a) Central Govt.	51,75,48	53,28,01	53,29,16
(b) Other Govt.	16,48,97	22,44,05	15,72,76
(c) Banks	68,66,79	83,70,47	111,98,74
(d) Others	117,95,46	118,05,68	112,42,24
(e) Others	16,30,57	15,70,96	14,96,76
Bills Discounted and Purchased	45,61,93	45,05,15	44,02,71
Bills for collection as per contra	429,64,20	451,24,32	459,42,37
ASSETS:			
Notes	11,50,88	27,52,86	9,35,73
Rupee Coin	2,38	6,09	3,24
Subsidiary Coin	2,83	3,84	3,06
Bills Discounted:			
Internal	...	...	...
External	...	...	...
Govt. Treasury Bills	5,35,99	5,10,27	3,99,59
Balances held abroad*	25,72,69	25,21,30	78,63,35
Loans & adv. to Govt.	41,58,69	39,39,24	57,53,03
Loans & adv. to Govt.	87,68,11	75,96,77	55,95,43
Other Loans & Adv.	244,81,29	264,97,71	244,95,91
Investments	15,11,43	13,96,25	13,94,03
Other Assets	429,64,20	451,24,32	459,42,37

(1) The item 'Other Loans and Advances' includes Rs. 12,25,04,00 ad. raised to scheduled banks against unsecured bills under section 17 (4) (c) of the Reserve Bank of India Act.

SCHEDULED BANKS IN INDIA

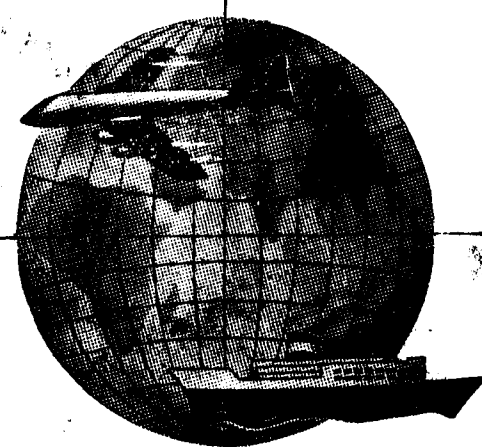
(In 000's of Rupees)

	1-5-59	24-4-59	2-5-58
Demand Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified bank (A)...	21,13,17	21,48,02	18,76,67
(ii) Other demand liabilities	718,81,53	754,56,97	733,92,04
Time Liabilities in India			
(i) Borrowings from banks other than the State bank & a notified bank (A)...	24,90,00	24,31,99	15,99,50
(ii) Other time liabilities	969,45,50	938,23,00	774,07,07
Borrowings in India from the State Bank and/or a notified bank			
(i) Demand Liabilities	8,27,53	8,41,61	6,09,62
(ii) Time Liabilities	85,00	75,00	80,00
Borrowings in India from the R. B. I.			
Cash in India	29,10,99	27,20,29	20,92,67
Balances with the Reserve Bank of India	48,15,82	44,92,70	39,99,63
Balances with other banks in current account in India	13,82,47	14,50,37	11,97,51
Money at call and short notice in India	31,16,49	37,11,34	55,55,97
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposits Receipts	623,66,98	615,62,03	445,05,25
Advances in India	871,35,39	869,04,90	798,32,54
Inland Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	112,48,64	113,47,45	115,60,66
Foreign Bills Purchased and Discounted in India	37,23,18	38,05,35	41,92,82

*Figures are provisional since complete returns have not been received from all banks.
A—Excluding borrowings from R.B.I. also.

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Subscribed Capital	Rs.	5,76,66,125
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	3,14,54,250
Reserve Fund & Other Reserves	Rs.	4,04,68,516
Deposits as at 31-12-58	Rs.	1,62,32,43,651

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Indian Finance

Saturday

May 30, 1959

Volume LXIII No 21

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

Will the Scheduled Banks be able to muster as much support for the year's new loan as they did last year?

For answer, read the new thoughts on the prospective new loan in the World of Finance section.

Indian Finance

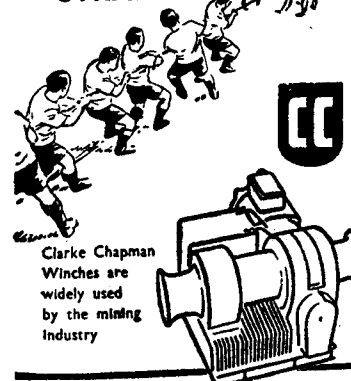
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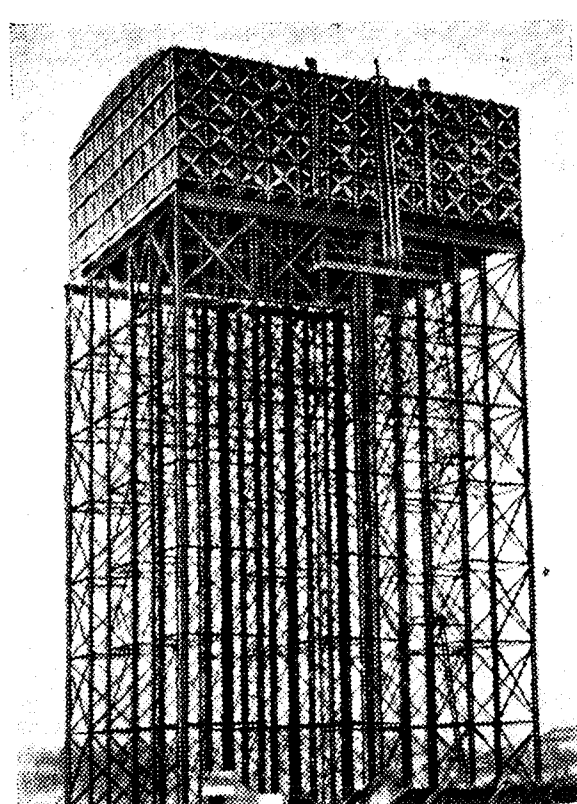
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30, 1959

FOR THE INVESTOR

Prices Recede due to Bombay Pressure

Investment Gossip:

THE Colour-Chem issued was a thundering success. In a more modest way, the other recent issues have been taken up by the market or thought will be fully absorbed by investors. There is no apprehension that any of the new issues and rights issues will languish for lack of investment support.

Then, a month from now, the shareholders of the Tata Iron & Steel Company will be asked to consider the desirability of a rights issue to both ordinary and preference shareholders. The terms of the offer, as far as the ordinary shareholders are concerned, will presumably need to receive Government's approval.

But, well before the Tata issues comes on the market, the Central Government will have got their borrowing programme out of the way. Also, the State Governments should by then have completed their new loan effort for the year. Thereafter, in point of time, current indications are that there will be a fairly long queue of capital seekers in the investment market.

Meantime, corporate news continues to be generally good. The National Rubber accounts, published last week, are particularly impressive. In another field, Okayti, with its results for 1958, strongly suggests that last year was much better for tea as a whole. Down South, Travancore Rubber has experienced a considerable increase in both sales and profits; and shareholders stand to receive an increase in their dividend. Here in Calcutta, Jeewanlal have done relatively well, and are now within sight of wiping out the accumulated carry forward of losses over a long period of years.

This, then, is the background to the stock exchange activities of last week. Speculatively speaking, —for, the stock exchanges continue to be in the grip of the gambling fraternity—the week opened cheerfully enough; but then came a minor shake out, sparked off, they say, by Sir Chintaman Deshmukh's assertion, in his first utterance on such matters since he laid down office as Finance Minister, that there was scope still left for taxation in this country. Shake off there was, the bulls did not succeed in putting up the settlement rate, prices receded, then recovered.

But as the week ended, there was a veritable landslide. I understand that the Bombay Stock Exchange authorities have reached certain decisions which may mean that, if certain requests of theirs are not implemented by the Indian Iron and Steel Company, then, Dalal Street will no longer have Indian Iron as a clearing counter. In the wake of such news, Bombay, which had all along, in view of the impending Tata rights issue, kept up its tone and sentiment, faltered suddenly, lost heart and sold out Irons. The reaction was swift and prices slumped.

As I write this, no one is prepared to pass an opinion on whether or no this fall in prices is temporary. Every intrinsic factor that should influence stock exchange movements certainly suggests that the prospect for stock exchange prices is upward. But then, it is no secret at all that it is not the intrinsic factors upon which are based the whims and caprices, the frenzied activities, the gambols of operators and jobbers on Dalal Street and Lyon's Range.

Investment Notes:

The response to the issue of new capital by the Indian Rayon Corporation is reported to be encouraging. It is likely that the subscription list will be kept open till Saturday this week.

The West Coast Paper Mill has proposed to raise fresh capital for Rs 80 lakhs by the issue of 50,000 Ordinary and 30,000—6 per cent tax-free Cumulative Preference shares, both of Rs 100 each. In this respect, the company has already received the sanction from the Government. The shares will be issued, in the first instance, to the existing shareholders of the company, at par, in the ratio of one new Ordinary share for every two such shares and one new Preference share for every two such shares held. The new capital is to be utilised for meeting the temporary financial obligations of the company. All the sections of the mill went into production on the 16th May.

It is understood that the Bombay Stock Exchange authorities have prohibited transactions in the shares of the Colaba Land & Mill Company Limited, as provisional liquidator has been appointed.

The Mukund Iron & Steel Works Limited has decided to increase its share capital by about Rs 40 lakhs, subject to the consent of the Controller of Capital Issues, by offering right shares in the ratio of one new Ordinary for every equity share held.

Mysore Chemical Manufacturing Company Limited has decided to issue 20,000 equity shares of Rs 10 each. The last date for lodging renunciation letters is the 10th June, 1959.

Investment Brief:

Bengal Assam Steamship has raised the dividend from Rs 5 to Rs 6 per share for the year ended 31st October, 1958.

In Bombay, Podar Mills have proposed to raise the dividend from

Rs 10 to Rs 18 per share, including a special bonus of Rs 8, for 1958.

Binod Mills have maintained the dividend at Rs 6 per share.

Alcock Ashdown has maintained the dividend at Rs 12.50 per share for 1958.

In Madras, Travancore Cements have maintained the dividend at 6 per cent for 1958.

IBP Repeats

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

DESPITE a decline in earnings, the Indo-Burma Petroleum Company Limited has maintained the Ordinary dividend at 20 per cent for 1958. Sales are shown lower at Rs 1.50 crores against Rs 1.88 crores, while the net profit amounts to only Rs 14,12,754 as against as much as Rs 23,07,913 in the previous year. The Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 4.23 lakhs from Rs 4.09 lakhs. After transferring a sum of Rs 15.92 lakhs being taxation provision no longer required and Rs 1.09 lakhs being Development Rebate Reserve no longer required, the directors have been able to provide a sum of Rs 5.00 lakhs for General Reserve, apart from raising the Taxation provision to Rs 31.27 lakhs from Rs 30.43 lakhs and Development Rebate Reserve to Rs 1.52 lakhs from Rs 1.09 lakhs. According to the directors' report, there is a proposal that the present managing agents, Messrs Steel Brothers & Company Limited, should continue rendering their services for a further period of three years from 1st January 1959.

National Rubber

National Rubber Manufacturers Limited has reported satisfactory working results for the year ended 31st December, 1958. The substantial progress achieved in the expansion programme undertaken by the company is reflected in sales, which have risen to Rs 1.63 from Rs 1.32 crores. But, the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, is only slightly higher at Rs 3.94 lakhs against Rs 3.46 lakhs in the previous year, mainly due to rising cost of production and reduction in the selling prices of certain products on account of competitive conditions of the market.

In respect of allocations, the Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 2.43 lakhs from Rs 2.20 lakhs. After transferring a sum of Rs 2.00 lakhs from Dividend Equalisation Fund, the directors have set apart Rs 3.22 lakhs for Development Rebate Reserve and reduced Taxation provision from Rs 1.52 lakhs to Rs 35,000. A dividend of 6 per cent is recommended on the increased Ordinary capital as against 10 per cent on the old capital.

According to the directors' report, the entire new issue of shares, in 1958, was fully called up and ranked for dividend; but the full benefit of the additional capital could not be secured due to the inevitable time-lag between the receipt of new plant and machinery and their going into full production.

It is stated that, when the entire new plant will start production in full swing, sales will considerably surpass the present figure. These are expected to be about Rs 2 crores for the current year, and the target of Rs 3 crores is likely to be reached in 1960. The production of Cycle Tubes has now been taken in hand and additional capacity will be installed during the current year for the manufacture of substantial quantities of Transmission and Conveyor Belting.

Osmanshahi Mills

The working of the Osmanshahi Mills Limited has resulted in a loss of Rs 10.70 lakhs for the year ended 30th September 1958 without providing for Depreciation. The company incurred a loss of Rs 8.54 lakhs in the previous year. As a result, the dividend is passed over again.

Sales of cloth and yarn have, however, risen from Rs 1.29 crores and Rs 7.56 lakhs to Rs 1.63 crores and Rs 14.63 lakhs respectively. Sales of waste have, however, dropped down from Rs 4.23 lakhs to Rs 2.27 lakhs.

Modern Mills

Also, the working of the Modern Mills Limited has resulted in a loss of Rs 2.59 lakhs for the year ended 31st October 1958 as against a profit of Rs 3.20 lakhs in the preceding year, after providing Rs 42,545 for Wealth Tax against Rs 44,145; Rs 3.37 lakhs for Depreciation against the same amount; Rs 2.19 lakhs for Development Rebate Reserve against nil and Rs 44,525 for managing agents' remuneration against Rs 53,577. Sales of yarn, cloth and waste have moved up from Rs 1.62 crores to Rs 1.70 crores. After transferring Rs 3.50 lakhs from General Reserve and Rs 1.65 lakhs from Machinery Rehabilitation Reserve and providing for the proposed dividend, a sum of Rs 31,558 is carried forward.

Vijay Mills

The Vijay Mills Company Limited, Ahmedabad, has earned a profit of Rs 2.44 lakhs for 1958 as against Rs 78,854 in the previous year. The profit has been arrived at after providing Rs 4.83 lakhs for Depreciation against Rs 7.10 lakhs and Rs 4.71 lakhs for Taxation against Rs 1.50 lakhs. Sales of cloth yarn and waste have amounted to Rs 1.98 crores against Rs 1.94 crores. The directors have proposed to maintain the distribution of Rs 40 per share, including the bonus of Rs 5 for the year.

Travancore Rubber

The crop of the Travancore Rubber & Tea Company, Limited was adversely affected by the strikes that were reported by nearly all the estates in Kerala. It weighed only 482,401 lbs in the year 1958. There was, therefore, a decline in the net profit, before providing for Depreciation and Taxation, to Rs 1.38 lakhs from Rs 1.83 lakhs for 1957. The amount set aside for Depreciation is Rs 11,170 (Rs 11,792) and Taxation

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Rs 54,000 (Rs 77,500). The transfer for Reserve for Capital Expenditure is Rs 13,000 (Rs 5,000). The dividend on the Ordinary shares is reduced from 15 to 10 per cent for the year.

£RS Anandam Rubber

The Anandam Rubber Company Limited has also been obliged to report a decline in earnings for the same accounting period to Rs 85,894 from Rs 1.16 lakhs in the previous year. There was a good tea crop; but the rubber crop was well below the estimate. The amount set aside for Depreciation is Rs 18,336 (Rs 18,789) and Development Rebate on Machinery Rs 22,105 (Rs 5,234). The taxation provision is lower at Rs 21,000 (Rs 32,000). The Ordinary dividend has been reduced from 15 to 10 per cent.

£RS Delta Jute

In common with other companies in Andrew Yule group, the Delta Jute Mills Company Limited has reported encouraging working results for the year ended 30th November, 1958. Sales have risen to Rs 1.34 crores from Rs 1.27 crores, while the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to Rs 3.66 lakhs against a loss of Rs 2.70 incurred in the previous year. The Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 1.95 lakhs from Rs 1.25 lakhs. After transferring a sum of Rs 1.13 lakhs from Dividend Equalisation Reserve, the directors have provided Rs 34,643 (Rs 34,500) for Wealth Tax; Rs 23,200 (nil) for Taxation and Rs 2.83 lakhs (nil) for Development Rebate Reserve. They have recommended a final dividend of Rs 4, making a total of Rs 6 per share on the Ordinary shares against nil.

£RS New Beerbhoom Coal

The New Beerbhoom Coal Company has reported a rise in sales from Rs 1.02 crores to Rs 1.29 lakhs for the year ended 31st October, 1958, while the net profit is higher at Rs 2.19 lakhs against Rs 1.89 lakhs in the previous year. The sum provided for Depreciation is lower at Rs 2.96 lakhs against Rs 3.59 lakhs. After transferring Rs 24,000 from Capital Reserve, the directors have provided Rs 24,000 (Rs 44,000) for Wealth Tax; Rs 4.90 lakhs (Rs 2.90 lakhs) for Taxation and Rs 48,034 (nil) for Development Rebate Reserve. They have

recommended a final dividend of 60 pF, making a total of Re 1 per share for the year against 75 pF per share. Raisings are shown at 621,721 tons against 530,672 tons and despatches at 626,445 tons against 529,938 tons.

£RS Rajnagar Tea

The Rajnagar Tea has passed over the dividend for 1958 against 11 per cent despite a net profit of Rs 25,988 against a loss of Rs 13,391 incurred in the previous year. The net profit is arrived at after providing for Depreciation and Taxation. A sum of Rs 11,080 (Rs 7029) is provided for Depreciation; Rs 1.83 lakhs (Rs 1.08 lakhs) for Taxation and Rs 2,990 (nil) for Development Rebate Reserve. The amount carried forward is higher at Rs 1.41 lakhs against only Rs 1.18 lakhs brought in. The directors state that no remittance has been received from Pakistan since the date of the last report despite the best efforts to obtain sanction from the State Bank of Pakistan for the transfer of past profits to India. Representations on this subject are still continuing.

£RS Thamarapally Rubber

The net profit of the Thamarapally Rubber Company Limited, before providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to only Rs 1.43 lakhs for 1958 as against Rs 1.66 lakhs in the previous year. The amount set aside for Depreciation is higher at Rs 4,310 against Rs 3,659, while that for Taxation is lower at Rs 60,000 against Rs 83,000. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is maintained at 30 per cent. Rubber harvested is 241,819 lbs. The estimate for 1959 provides for a crop of 245,000 lbs.

£RS United Flour

Following a slight decline in net profit from Rs 2.08 lakhs to Rs 2.05 lakhs, the United Flour Mills Company Limited, in Shaw Wallace group, has reduced the dividend from 40 to 37½ per cent for the year ended 30th November 1958. A sum of Rs 46,588 (Rs 52,430) is provided for Depreciation; Rs 2.73 lakhs (Rs 4.04 lakhs) for Taxation and Rs 20,186 (Rs 3,370) for Development Rebate Reserve. Sales are shown at Rs 95.77 lakhs against Rs 91.35 lakhs.

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Indian Finance

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Employment and the Third Plan

AT last week's meeting of the Central Committee on Employment, Mr Gulzarilal Nanda, as was to be expected of him, had much to say that needed to be said. But what emerged at the end of two days' deliberations, we fear, makes dismal reading. The totally fantastic suggestion has been made that, where alternative methods or techniques were available, that which vouchsafed greater employment potential was to be preferred; and this is a recommendation made without the usual economic qualifications. That is to say, no regard has at all been had for such factors as costs of production, in determining whether or not the labour intensive method is to be preferred. We can, of course, quite understand the Central Committee's anxiety about the employment, or, rather, the unemployment situation. An estimate places the back-log of unemployment, as at the beginning of the Third Plan, at 7 million; and new entrants to the labour force in the third quinquennium of the country's planned endeavours are expected to be in the region of 14 million. A Rs 10,000 crore Plan, it is thought, will not be able to provide gainful employment for more than 12 million. The bleak prospect, therefore, is that, with all India's strenuous efforts, the pressure of people seeking jobs will be greater at the end of the Third Plan. But even such solicitude, aroused no doubt by the gigantic size of the problem ahead, is no excuse for rehashing into what can only be termed a bullock-cart mentality. We might as well proceed, if we were to accept the Committee's suggestion, to emulate China's example and literally "mass" produce steel!

We are also told that the Committee, which is next scheduled to meet in October, will be considering at that time "unorthodox methods of increasing employment opportunities." We would like to know what is wrong about the orthodox methods. For example, a substantial road-building and housing programme and public works are, since President Roosevelt initiated the New Deal in the early 'thirties, the tried and proved method of creating new employment potential. In Indian conditions, with the strain and stress being felt in the sphere of transport, nothing is more desirable than the creation of the facilities without which there cannot be an expansion, in any worth while fashion, of road transport. Moreover, purchasing power would in this wise be widely dispersed; and it would be the have-nots who would have the first glimmerings of rescue from their age-old poverty.

But the real problem is, as Mr Nanda pointed out last week and as Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, recently emphasised, to remove the pressure from land. At present, 70 per cent of India's population live off the lean of the land; and it is industrial opportunities which will succeed in so diverting labour as to reduce to 55 per cent, by 1976, the agricultural force constituting India's population. In this context, a note prepared by the Labour Ministry calculates that investment of the order of Rs 43,000 crores will be necessary, over the next three Plan periods, to eradicate

unemployment. We have no means of knowing the basis for such a figure. But, surely, what is important is to discover ways whereby both the cause of Indian industrialisation and the problem of unemployment can, if possible, be simultaneously tackled. For our part, we believe that the two are inter-linked, much more so than the axiom hackneyed by repetition, that industrialisation has always proved to create more employment, would suggest. This is because India's task is enormous, and because the twentieth century demands that the curse of unemployment be banished as soon as it may lie in our power.

Certainly, labour intensive schemes will form an important part of our thinking on Plans; and, certainly, public works programmes will have to less or greater extent, to be adopted. But, beyond this, it is also vital that the cost structure in the economy is not permitted to be distorted by too great an emphasis being placed on providing jobs. So it is that we think inevitable a growing realisation that the fostering of small scale industry need to be given a primary importance. Indeed, aside from the food effort that we would have to undertake during the Third Plan, our most imperative task will be to plan for mushrooming small scale industry. This is at once a great provider of jobs and a source of new wealth in the form of production. We are happy to find, in this regard, that the Central Committee has come out with the idea that there should be "rural industrialisation and particularly location of rural industrial estates." For, we take it that what the Committee has in mind is the starting, on planned lines and satisfactory scale, of small industries in the rural regions.

But here, we will have the problem of

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"The Wise Man in His Attitude towards the World has neither Predilections nor Prejudices. He is on the side of what is Right"—The Analects of Confucius.

resources, and not merely a difficult foreign exchange situation, although the latter may also arise. Small industry that is spoon-fed by Government will not thrive; and there may also be cases, due to bureaucracy, of starvation, intended or no. It is important that small industry grows with individual incentive and effort. What would thus be required is a series of business transactions, whereby individuals with enterprise would have a chance to earn their way. This would mean considerable financial assistance, in the form of loans, for procuring equipment and plant. Besides, training in the use of the machines would also be necessary. Neither of these requirements, however, should present an insuperable difficulty.

The US Trade Mission which recently visited East India has presented its report to the US Department of Commerce. This visit should prove of considerable significance, for, the report has stressed that prospects are extremely encouraging for Indo-US cooperation in the realm of small industry. It is this fact which encourages us to believe that even rupee finance should be available without much difficulty in the cause of setting up Indo-US enterprises. The Cooley Amendment to Public Law 480 should prove a source of finance in this respect. Secondly, the Mission, alive to the need for training, has suggested a programme where-by industry, universities and governmental authorities would be requested to cooperate so as to maximise the training opportunities.

Thus, employment, or the problem of unemployment, depends for its answer partly upon the fostering of small scale industry. This would require both money and training—but neither should be difficult to provide.

Labor's Contributions to the American System

By A. J. HAYES

NO one can deny the gains that America's labor unions have made in the workplace. Today we take it for granted that a union shop will have fair wages, decent hours, safe working conditions, a health and welfare plan, and an old age pension. Yes, these are the things that we take for granted—but how much they mean to our everyday life—and how much they have contributed to our welfare and happiness as a people!

Take the matter of shorter hours, summer vacations and paid holidays. At one time leisure was the exclusive possession of a very small and aristocratic class. Leisure was the hallmark of the rich and the wellborn. Now leisure is the possession of all the American people. Not just the factory owner, but the factory worker as well, has time for education, sports, culture, reading, travel and family life.

This one gain by organized labor—the increase in leisure time of a whole people—has been a tremendous contribution to the American way of life—a contribution probably without parallel in human history. Another gain in which I think we can take particular pride is the fantastic growth of negotiated health and welfare plans. This is a gain that

has come recently, but it is one that is already making a tremendous contribution to the health and welfare of the nation.

These gains, standing alone, are enough to justify the existence of the labor movement. For, after all, the function of a trade union is to improve the working and living conditions of the workers. However, they do not tell the whole story. While raising living standards, organized labor made at least two other vital contributions to the American industrial system.

First, by increasing and extending purchasing power, labor provided an ingredient without which there could have been no mass production: namely, mass consumption. Had workers not been able to raise their wages above subsistence levels, there would have been no mass markets for the goods and services that flow in endless streams from American's workshops.

All the rich people put together could not begin to consume the prodigious output possible under America's industrial system. And if it were not for the purchasing power that collective bargaining placed in the hands of the workers, this flow would soon dry up.

Secondly, because of labor's constant drive toward a higher standard of living, manage-

ment has had to seek new and better methods of production. This means they had to exploit machines and not workers. Over the years the result has been higher output per man, increased earnings for workers, and more profits for employers.

However, man does not live by bread alone. Economic achievement is not the only yardstick by which we measure progress. In a political system such as ours—a system of government by representation—there must be a strong force capable of and responsible for representing the plain people in the fight for progressive and humanitarian laws. Organized labor has always been such a force in the United States.

As early as 1828, for example, it was the labor movement, small and weak as it then was, that led the fight for free public schools, the abolition of debtors' prisons, universal male suffrage and similar reforms.

Income Tax Arrears

By S. S. JHUNJHUNWALA

THAT the collection of Income tax assessed by the authorities is not in a satisfactory state is a well-known fact as evidenced by the very big amount of arrears disclosed from time to time. Generally speaking, the realisation of this tax has also to face the difficulties peculiarly common to all taxes in our country, viz., the slow-moving machinery of the executive on the one hand and the non-paying attitude of the subject on the other. The all-too-prevalent tendency of people to avoid or minimise their tax liability is accentuated in India by the legacy of non-cooperation towards the Government which happened to be a foreign one a decade ago.

COMPOSITION OF ARREARS

The strong drive launched by the Government of India some time ago for the collection of the Income Tax arrears does not appear to have borne results. Rather, in quite a number of cases, the assessee have been unduly harassed without monetary gain to the Revenue. It is high time that the Government examine afresh the question of these arrears and the first step in such an effort should be a proper appraisal of the composition itself of the arrears. Apparently, these arrears are composed of the following broad classes:—

- Arrears relating to assessments in dispute being subject-matters of undisposed of appeals;
- Arrears of protective assessments;
- Arrears realisation of which is "doubtful" as understood in the common commercial sense of the term;
- Arrears which are irrecoverable;
- Arrears from such assessee who manage to be on good terms with the executive on the highest or any lower levels and avoid paying their dues as long as possible, and
- Dues of assessments made at the lag end of the year leaving no time for payment during the financial year, dues not being paid pending some rectifications of mistakes to be done by the Income Tax Officers and dues regarding which there is no dispute and which the assessee are trying to pay off gradually according to the availability of liquid funds in their hands after meeting their current business requirements.

It would be evident that whatever may be the book-figure of these arrears, in order to arrive at a sound figure in terms of realisable money—and that is what matters after all—it is necessary to make a classification on the lines indicated above and make the necessary deductions and allowances. When more and more rigid standards are being prescribed for

It is on that basis that we have consistently fought for better industrial health and safety laws, an improved workmen's compensation system, more comprehensive social security, increased minimum wage coverage, a more equitable system of unemployment compensation—and all other laws and programs designed to protect the American people against disease, injury, poverty, unemployment and old age.

Another problem, one that concerns many people both in and out of the labor movement, is the problem of technological unemployment caused by automation. Contrary to much popular belief, organized labor is not opposed to the introduction of automated equipment in industry. We recognize that automation is one more step forward in the long-term effort to increase per-capita output. We feel strongly that our country must advance as rapidly as possible in the field of science and technology.

the preparation of accounts and balance sheets of the public companies, it is but fair that Government themselves should be scrupulous regarding their financial statistics.

To make the point more clear, it may be borne in mind that a debtor failing to satisfy his debt in time is generally regarded as dishonest or worse. Thus, the amount of arrears of a particular tax proclaimed to be due to the Treasury does reflect on the integrity and attitude of the tax-payer. But if such arrears happen to be composed in reality in considerable degrees of the categories a, b, c and d detailed above and are shown to be so, the picture changes. And persons connected with Indian Income Tax affairs should be well aware that our gross Income Tax arrears are composed to a considerable extent of these four negative categories.

A businessman is very anxious not to show an irrecoverable debt on the assets side in his balance sheet but Government are to the same extent shy in deleting it by writing it off. Life is full of vicissitudes and there are always people of means ruining themselves or getting ruined. If on proper enquiry in the relevant cases it is found that such is the fact, then there should not be the least hesitation on the part of the Government to write the dues off and make the slate cleaner and truer.

Similarly, it does happen that the assessee may not be completely ruined but might fall down to a lower rung of the financial strata and not find it possible to pay off all his debts. In such cases, the Income Tax authorities show their activity by trying to use all the cudgels the law has equipped them with and thus completely throwing off and ruining the assessee who has then to choose between starvation and dishonest or underground means for making both ends meet. If the approach of the administration be one of understanding and sympathy—and that is what is expected in a welfare State—in such cases there should be a fair State—in such cases there should be a fair compromise on the principle that the State gets its dues upto the maximum possible extent as would leave the assessee something to carry on his money-earning activities for the decent maintenance of himself and his dependants, the balance amount of dues is written off so that the sword of Damocles is not on the head of the individual to prevent him from utilising his energy to the fullest extent, and the assessee should undertake to pay his future taxes regularly, this undertaking of his being coupled with vigilance on the part of the State to make timely assessments and collections. If need not be emphasised that if a person is forced to go off the rails and stop

earning money he and his dependants will constitute an increase in the already heavy burden of the State.

The assessments termed as protective assessments, little known two years ago, are now fairly common. Where an Income Tax Officer is not quite sure as regards the correct person liable to pay tax in respect of a certain transaction or venture or series of ventures or transactions involving more than one person, he imposes the tax liability for the profits of the same, not on one person most likely to be the correct subject of assessment, but on all the persons involved therein. Generally, the number of persons entangled in one case is two but there are also individual cases involving more than two persons. It is also correct to state that such assessments are in respect of big and substantial amounts.

An instance would be helpful. An Income Tax Officer comes across a venture with which A, B and C appear to be connected and he finds it difficult to tag the proprietorship of the same on any one of the three either due to complications of fact or law. The profit in the venture amounts to one lakh of rupees. The Income Tax Officer will assess this sum of one lakh separately in the hands of A, B and C. If the officers assessing these three persons are different, the information will be passed on amongst each other to enable the triple assessment to be completed.

Now, all the three assessee would naturally file appeals and ultimately only one of them or two or all of them jointly but only to the aggregate extent of one lakh will be held liable. In the meanwhile, all the three assessee will ask for the stay of collection of tax on these amounts and the Income Tax Department would like to realise as much tax as possible from all the three in spite of the impropriety of such steps and probable administrative instructions to the contrary resulting in further heart-burning.

It should not be difficult to see as to why the protective assessments form a class by themselves as distinguished from other assessments under appeal for the simple reason that in the former cases there is bound to be reduction of tax liability to a certain foreseeable minimum extent whereas in the latter ones there will be confirmation and enhancement besides reduction. Allowance should be made in this category on the basis of the average percentage of relief disclosed by the statistics of the country-wide disposal of appeals.

The last two categories remaining to be considered are comparatively self-evident.

The dues which are left unrealised on account of the specially soft relationship between the authorities and particular individuals are generally good debts but there is no wonder if a portion of them is ultimately found to be irrecoverable due to some reason or other. This will continue to be so long as human nature continues to be what it is at present.

The last category of arrears will also continue to exist to a greater or larger degree. This is inevitable in the nature of things as there is bound to be some time-lag between assessment, adjustments, rectifications of mistakes and payment of full tax. However, experience shows that there is ample room for more promptitude on the part of the Departmental officers and a greater spirit of co-operation and keener desire for payment on the part of the tax-payer.

The right remedy, in short, would be a practical approach based on mutual understanding and sympathy both in the matters of assessment as well as collection of tax accompanied with more and more fruitful expenditure by the Treasury. This may require a bold departure from old sticky traditions but the law of progress demands it.

Indian Finance

May 30, 1959

EDITORIAL NOTES

Tale of Tea

The annual meeting of the Tea Association of India, held last week at the India Exchange, Calcutta, served as the occasion for the ventilation of the points of view of the Government and of the Industry, especially on the question of taxes. The Chairman of the Tea Board, Mr. A. B. Chatterjee, explained the Government's attitude, while Mr. Kanoria, the outgoing president of the Association, put forward the familiar case for relief to Common Tea. In justifying the level of taxes Mr. Chatterjee emphasised the demands of national development, rather than the conditions in the industry itself.

The revival of the International Tea Agreement was another question which the Chairman of the Tea Board and the President of the Tea Association approached from different angles. While the world overproduction of tea lent edge to the demand for the revival of the agreement, it is also necessary to take into consideration whether it will be a practical proposition to arrive at an agreement to which all producing countries would accede. The entry of many new producers, like East Africa and Argentina, into the world markets and the return of China as an exporter on a large scale introduce additional complications. As Mr. Chatterjee pointed out, the time is not ripe for an International

Agreement, though local arrangements on an ad hoc basis might be possible.

The emphasis on differences should not be allowed to obscure the wide area of agreement on several matters of vital importance to the industry. There is identity of views on the need to intensify propaganda for Indian tea in foreign markets, as well as to take steps for expansion of the domestic market. The urgency of replantation is another matter which does not admit of any disagreement. The spokesmen of the industry are anxious that the Tea Guarantee Fund should be set up expeditiously. In this connexion it is encouraging to learn that the Tea Board has already prepared a scheme for expediting replanting which was being submitted to Government.

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Anglo-Soviet Trade

While the Geneva talks continued to remain deadlocked, and Mr. Selwyn Lloyd only made himself the target of criticism in the Western camp for his "conciliatory" approach to the Russians, his colleague at the Board of Trade has been able to report better success from Moscow, where he had gone as leader of the British Trade Mission. The negotiations have resulted in the conclusion of a five-year trade agreement which presents many interesting features, apart from opening out prospects of increased trade between the two countries. Sir David Eccles is confident that the agreement would lead to a substantial increase of trade on both sides starting from the very first year. Both Governments have agreed on arrangements which are expected to lead to a progressive increase in trade from year to year. The working of the agreement will be reviewed by representatives of the two Governments meeting annually alternating between London and Moscow. Apart from examining the fulfilment of the agreement, these meetings will help to work out steps for further increase in the volume of trade.

The agreement is expected to be followed by large Soviet orders on British firms for capital equipment, especially for the cellulose, chemical and paper industries. The Soviet Seven-Year Plan has given a prominent place to the development of the chemical industry, whose output is to be increased several-fold, so that it would become one of the most important sources for production of consumer goods. Soviet leaders have not made a secret of the fact that they could make use of foreign equipment and know-how, especially in the manufacture of the new range of plastics and artificial fibres. One of the objects of Mr. Mikoyan's visit to the USA, last January, was to interest American industrialists in the proposition. Though he got a better reception from American tycoons than from the State Department, it was evident that he was not able to make much head-

way in putting through business deals. In this context it is interesting to note that the Anglo-Soviet trade agreement provides for exchange of industrial and technical information by organisations and firms in both countries.

Attempts to expand trade between the two countries in the past have not made much headway because of payment problems. British firms were not in a position to give extended credit for Russian purchases of equipment which far exceeded the value of imports from Russia. Sir David has pointed out that the value of Soviet purchases under the present agreement will also exceed their current sterling earning. But it has been arranged that a substantial part of Soviet orders for capital goods will be financed through the facilities made available by the Export Credit Guarantee Department of the Board of Trade. The agreement is to be replaced by a treaty on trade and navigation on which talks are to start not later than the first half of 1960.

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American Eye View

"Despite statements which appear frequently in the Indian Press about the growth of the socialist system in the country, it is quite evident that the field for private sector investment is increasing". This interesting sentence appears in the report submitted by the U.S. Trade Mission which toured Eastern India early this year. While steady growth of the private sector has been pretty obvious, it has not prevented some champions of the private sector from starting a scare propaganda at the least provocation. It should now be clear even to such persons, if they care to peruse this report, what opportunities they are missing by wasting their energies on an ideological crusade instead of minding their own business like good businessmen.

The report states that the record of American firms operating in this country has been quite favourable, while at the same time, pointing out that the climate for foreign investment can be made more favourable by tax adjustments "in order to meet more attractive situations prevailing elsewhere." The Mission it is interesting to note has discovered through individual discussions, favourable opportunities for joint ventures for the production of a wide range of tools, manufacturing equipment and consumer goods covering over 36 different items. As a result of its observations and discussions, the Mission has drawn the conclusion that Americans have a real opportunity in cooperation with Indian businessmen to participate in building up a strong economy for India. Are Indian businessmen for their part ready to avail of the opportunity?

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John Foster Dulles

John Foster Dulles was a provocative, controversial figure. In his

mind's eye, he saw clearly what had to be done to preserve and defend democracy. The patriot that he was, he was unswerving in the paths he had chosen. That some of these paths were thorny, and that some failed to lead to the objective was not necessarily his fault. But, in his life-time, it was his failures that were accentuated. A sarcastic world press coined the word "brinkmanship" as epithet for his policy. And failures there undoubtedly were. The Suez imbroglio was not a little due to his decision to retract the offer of help for building the Aswan Dam. But it is patently unfair to judge the measure of a man only by the decisions that went wrong. Unfortunately, his failures stood out prominently, because there were single, individual events, whereas his achievements tended to be obscured because it was only the passage of time that proved such decisions to be so. For example, Dulles always held that it was the lack of show of strength by the world at large which made it possible for Germany to flirt dangerously with ideas of fresh conquest after the first World War; and he decided that a show of resolute determination would alone prevent Communism from seeking to expand without fear of reprisal. His diplomatic achievements before he assumed office as Secretary of State under President Eisenhower also tend to be overlooked. He was the chief architect of the Japanese peace treaty, and that Mr. Truman, a democratic President, should have chosen him for the job indicates how highly his abilities were rated. A brave man, he bore the pain that cancer brings. And, last week, the free world paid homage to the death of one who, politics apart, was reckoned a religious, good man.

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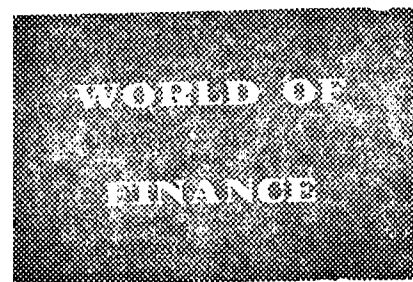
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New Thoughts on New Loan

THE contraction in note circulation, during the week ended May 22, is not as pronounced as might have been anticipated; the slack season, thus, has set in, but has yet to gather momentum. On the other hand, if regard is had for the State Bank figures, it is significant that the total of Advances of that institution has fallen below the Rs 200 crore mark. Similarly, there is a considerable improvement in the position of Scheduled Banks relative to the Reserve Bank, as noted in the latter's returns for May 22. So, from the point of view of Scheduled Banks, the easier tendency is, if not marked, clearly discernible. As such, with May drawing to its close, the imminence of the borrowing programme of the Central Government, and that of the State Governments a little thereafter, is the topic of moment to the money market.

It is now to be expected that the Central Government will not defer beyond, say, the end of June the announcement relating to the new loan. The subscription lists, in this view, should be opened around the middle of July, allowing time for the State Governments to complete their own borrowing programmes by about the middle of August. However, at the moment, the banking system appears ill-equipped to support government borrowings in any worth while way. For, while it is true that the trend in Advances is already downward, the heavy investment of Scheduled Banks in gilt-edged during the previous year has left very little to spare, by way of resources, for any new gilt-edged issues. This is a point which emerges clearly from a study of the investment/Deposits ratio. Just prior to the opening of subscription lists last year, the ratio of investments to net Deposits was placed at 28.24 per cent; a year and a week later, the ratio had risen to 37.03 per cent. Again, cash and balances with the Reserve Bank have fallen from 9.83 per cent of net Deposits on May 9, 1958 to 6.64 per cent on May 15, 1959. While net Deposits are marked higher by Rs 134 crores, investments have increased by Rs 200 crores. In this situation, how much would the Scheduled Banks be able to set apart for the new loan?

Last year, Scheduled Bank, investment in the new loan was seen to be in the environs of Rs 34 crores—coincidentally, just short of the total subscriptions of Rs 58

crores to the short-term, 3½ per cent 1963 loan. Of this amount, it may be noted that the State Bank accounted for Rs 35 crores. However, in addition, through purchases from the Reserve Bank tap, the banking system has absorbed a considerable volume of gilt-edged. Then, in our analysis of various figures pertaining to new loan subscriptions, we had concluded that the Reserve Bank had probably put in Rs 50 crores into the new loan. Now, according to the Report on Currency and Finance for 1957-58, the Reserve Bank's holdings of Treasury Bills at the end of March 1958 amounted to Rs 1190 crores; and, as at that date, the Rupee Securities held by the Reserve Bank in both departments aggregated Rs 1409 crores. Thus, it may be inferred that marketable securities held by the Reserve Bank at the beginning of 1958-59 were placed at roughly Rs 219 crores. To this we have to add, firstly, the Rs 50 crores representing the Reserve Bank's probable investment in the 1958-59 new loans, and the Rs 60 crores of securities that were created as a special issue by Government and sold to the Reserve Bank late in August 1958. The total of marketable securities is, hence, around Rs 330 crores. But we must remember that the Reserve Bank has sold considerably through its tap since April 1958. Indeed, after accounting for Scheduled Bank investments at the time of last year's new loan, the net increase in the gilt-edged holdings of the banking system, as at May 15, 1959, works out to roughly Rs 146 crores. It would follow that the marketable securities held by the Reserve Bank barely exceed Rs 180 crores.

We wish to show, thus, that, while the Scheduled Banks other than the State Bank may not, unless there is a substantial return of funds from the mofussil owing to slack season influences, be able to put in more than Rs 20 crores to the current financial year's new loan programme, the Reserve Bank will be obliged to increase its portfolio, so that it would be in a position to possess securities for sale through the tap. In this context, it needs moreover to be borne in mind that, very conceivably, the bulk of Reserve Bank holdings are in early maturities. At the least therefore the Reserve Bank would feel compelled to subscribe Rs 50 crores; to this, we have to add, say, Rs 100 crores representing holders of the maturing 3 per cent 1959-61 who will choose to convert. The State Bank and the other Scheduled Banks should be good for another Rs 40 crores. Other institutional investors may be expected to put in Rs 30 crores, or roughly the estimated figure in respect of last year's new loan programme. All this adds to Rs 220 crores, or roughly the amount envisaged in the Budget for the current year. It is thus that we feel that a new loan floated by the Central Government for Rs 225 crores, with conversion facilities in respect of the maturing loan,

should impose no strain upon the money market.

Indeed, if, by new loan time, the slack season gets well into stride, the over-subscription could be sizeable. However, we have no need to peer so much into the future. At the moment, only two facts need to be stressed: Scheduled Bank subscriptions are likely to be smaller than last year;—but the Reserve Bank may conceivably choose to purchase rather more of the new loan.

Slack Season Sets In

The returns of the Reserve Bank for May 22 show that active note circulation has contracted by Rs 13.63 crores to Rs 1752.35 crores. Rupee Coin, however, returned from circulation in the meagre amount of Rs 0.22 crores. Currency has been contracted against Rupee Securities by Rs 15 crores by transfer to Investments in the Banking Department, so that the Reserve Bank's cash in the till is lower by Rs 1.14 crores at Rs 18.83 crores. While the decline in active note circulation is not inconsiderable, even sharper falls are to be expected, if the current slack season is to follow the pattern set by last year.

The first thing to be noted in the Banking Department is the steep rise of Rs 44.34 crores in Investments. A part of this, Rs 15 crores, is due, as we have seen, to transfer from the Issue Department. The balance, clearly relates to deficit financing. The purpose for which the Government instituted ad hoc can be seen to be the payment of monthly instalment in respect of grants, loans, advances, etc., to the State Governments. For all the deficit financing, the Centre's balances are higher only by Rs 1.43 crores at Rs 54.40 crores. On the other hand, the Deposits of State Governments have improved by Rs 8.07 crores to Rs 17.79 crores, with their indebtedness, meantime, declining by Rs 10.91 crores to Rs 32.62 crores.

The Reserve Balances of member banks have risen encouragingly by Rs 8.08 crores to Rs 80.40 crores, with the State Bank accounting for about Rs 2 crores of this. At the same time, the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank are lower by Rs 7.94 crores. Both these would seem to indicate that, at any rate as far as the banking system is concerned, the slack season has well and truly set in.

Balances Held Abroad have recorded a small decline of Rs 0.32 crores to Rs 24.30 crores, but, even at this level, the Reserve Bank's holdings of foreign securities in both departments exceed Rs 200 crores.

The return of funds owing to slack season influences is indicated in the State Bank return for May 22, with Deposits rising by Rs 5.77 crores to Rs 525.04 crores

and the total of Advances falling by Rs 2.19 crores to Rs 199.50 crores. This has enabled the borrowings of Rs 5 crores to be liquidated. Although gilt-edged investments are practically unchanged, the continuing high figure of Other Assets would suggest an impending addition to the portfolio. In the result, State Bank's cash in hand and with Reserve Bank is higher by Rs 2.16 crores at Rs 28.47 crores.

According to the return of the Scheduled Banks for May 15, the 1959 slack season is getting under way. The total of Advances is lower by nearly Rs 6 crores, with the State Bank responsible for Rs 2½ crores; it is likely that Advances now placed at Rs 1021.28 crores will fall below the Rs 1,000 crore mark by the end of the month. On the other hand, Deposits have risen by Rs 11.19 crores to Rs 1739.11 crores; and the next return of Scheduled Banks should show the Deposits have again overtaken notes in circulation. All of this rise in Deposits is to be attributed to banks other than the State Bank. Mainly reflecting the sale of securities by the State Bank in the relevant week, investments of Scheduled Banks have declined by Rs 8.31 crores to Rs 625.31 crore. The improvement in resources has been utilised to reduce sharply, by Rs 14.16 crores to Rs 26.37 crore the borrowings from the Reserve Bank. In the result, cash balance have improved by Rs 6.26 crore to Rs 161.12 crores.

American Gold Outlook

By Paul Einzig

GOLD continues to flow from the United States continues at abnormally high rate, and a weekly announcement of a substantial decline in the gold reserve causing growing concern. Though at the time of writing the reserve is still above the \$20 billion mark, at the present rate would not take long before the figure will decline below it. The psychological effect of an announcement of the gold reserve having declined below \$20 billion would be considerable. Moreover, this is also cause for concern about psychological effect of the decline of the reserve by some \$1 billion that will take place in the near future in connection with the release of the resources of International Monetary Fund. Though that transaction will create the amount of the American quota in the resources of International Monetary Fund, American application to the Fund for assistance would be interpreted as an admission of weakness which itself would produce adverse psychological effects.

Yet there is no reason why United States, like any other member country, should not draw the Fund's resources in face of speculative attack against

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currency. After all, the Fund is supposed to exist primarily for reinforcing the defences of currencies against unwarranted speculative attacks. Pressure on the dollar due to anticipation of its devaluation comes well within the scope of this definition of the Fund's purpose, unless the pressure is due to fundamental disequilibrium between prices in the United States and abroad.

The deterioration of the American balance of payments, owing to the unduly high cost of production in the United States has been widely regarded as one of the causes of the gold outflow. Beyond doubt the wage spiral is in full operation, in spite of the high extent of unemployment. Industries have been outpriced from some foreign markets, and have lost ground even in domestic markets.

The perennial American export surpluses have been one of the major economic headaches of the world during the past forty years. The absence of such surpluses is not by itself a major disaster, so long as the United States is in a position to balance their international accounts. At present the United States could easily balance their accounts by suspending foreign aid. The Administration has decided against that solution, and foreign aid is to continue on a very substantial scale. But for this the United States would not be losing any gold as a result of the adverse change in the balance of payments; they would merely be gaining gold on a reduced scale.

There is, therefore, no justification for attributing the outflow of gold to the decline of exports and increase of imports. The United States merely continues to spend on foreign aid without having a corresponding surplus in her balance of payments. Her net deficit in international accounts that is responsible for part of the gold outflow is not the result of the operation of economic forces but of a political decision to continue to spend on foreign aid regardless of the deterioration of the balance of payments position.

This means that the decline of the gold reserve cannot be attributed to any fundamental disequilibrium. If the International Monetary Fund were to be called upon to grant assistance to support the dollar, it could not decline on the ground that it would be bolstering up an untenable position. Of course there would be no justification for enlisting the Fund's resources for deferring an adjustment made necessary by a fundamental disequilibrium. On the other hand there would be every justification for taking that course in face of a speculative exaggeration of an outflow of gold due to American assistance to other countries.

The United States Treasury should make it clear that, if necessary it would not hesitate to draw upon those resources. And the International Monetary Fund should make it clear that it would be willing to place its resources at the disposal of the United States.

A public announcement to that effect before the American contribution actually causes a further loss of gold would be very helpful even if it merely amounted to stating the obvious.

The United States authorities should also show indication of their willingness to lower the reserve ratio if this should become necessary as a result of unduly heavy gold withdrawals. Many experts abroad are inclined to believe that if continued gold outflow should reduce the gold reserve below the present statutory minimum, a devaluation of the dollar would become a preferable solution. There is nothing sacrosanct about the present statutory minimum, and its reduction would be an infinitely smaller evil than a devaluation. The willingness of the American authorities to lower it should go some way towards discouraging devaluation speculation.

Every Government and Central Bank of the free world is under deep debt of gratitude to the United States. It must be remem-

bered that American assistance was granted since the war with an entirely unprecedented generosity. Is it too much to expect the Treasuries and Central Banks of the free world to refrain from doing anything that would aggravate the difficulties that the United States is liable to encounter if the gold outflow should continue at the present rate?

This is not the moment for converting dollar reserves into gold reserves. Any conceivable losses that holders of dollar reserves are liable to suffer through a devaluation of the dollar would be a mere fraction of the amount of American assistance received since 1945. Apart altogether from any gratitude for past favours, it is well to remember that the United States are likely to remain the main source of future assistance to the free world. All holders of dollar reserve may safely expect future American aid far in excess of any conceivable potential losses they would suffer in the unlikely event of a dollar devaluation.

The United States authorities and the American public are bound to remember which countries have remained loyal in face of the present artificially stimulated dollar scare, and which countries are leaving what they wrongly consider to be the sinking ship. No blame is attached to a Treasury or a Central Bank which maintains the same proportion of dollars to gold as hitherto. But American opinion has every cause to resent any panicky conversion of dollars into gold. Treasuries and Central Banks could and should meet their gold requirements out of new gold output available in the gold markets. It is essential to maintain and increase the amount of such free gold. From this point of view the prevention of gold smuggling into India is important. Likewise it is important not to enable the Soviet Union to reduce its gold exports by the granting of credits that would enable it to import without having to pay with the aid of gold sales.

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WORLD OF BUSINESS

Fan Makers Association

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Fan Makers' Association of India, which was inaugurated in Calcutta last week by West Bengal's Minister for Commerce and Industries, Mr I. Sukumar was in the happy position to highlight the successes of an industry with a heartening record of skill and enterprise. Production has increased more than three-fold in the five years since 1954—from Rs 2.39 lakhs in 1954 to Rs 6.32 lakhs in 1958—while exports during the same period have increased two and a half times from Rs 9.52 lakhs in value to Rs 23.24 lakhs. Fan manufacture is one of the few industries which has been able to report increased exports in 1958. During this year the exports registered an increase of 28 per cent over the previous year. If Indian fans are now successfully marketed in thirty-six foreign countries, it has

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Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from the Chief Cashier, S. E. Rly., Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipt for depositing the earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
S25

been on the strength of their quality. In striking contrast to many other industries which are apologetic of the quality of their products, and are not confident of finding markets abroad unless they are able to offer a price incentive, the president of the Fan Makers' Association is able to make the proud announcement that India "has the distinction of producing one of the finest ceiling fans in the world and we are competing with the established brands on the basis of our quality and performance."

Mr I. Sukumar has emphasised the importance of adopting the latest techniques of manufacture and for that purpose making the best use of our engineers. He has suggested the formation of the small Technical Advisory Body attached to the Association in order to assist the members in solving the technical problems that arise from time to time. There is no escape from the fact that the technical and scientific aspects should have special attention if the Indian industry is to keep in step with foreign standards. As each manufacturing unit will not be able to command the requisite talents, it will be to the advantage of all to create a common pool of technicians.

It is satisfactory to learn that the industry last year was not seriously hampered by shortage of materials. The shortages that remain are likely to disappear shortly. Mr Sukumar, however, has drawn attention to the need for ensuring equitable distribution of materials in short supply, like enamelled winding wires and condensers. He has also suggested that the industry will be well advised to conserve electrical steel sheets by adopting minimum permissible stator cores. Government can also help by permitting some imports of electrical steel sheets as well as of Nylon to encourage the use of this important plastic material which is necessary to maintain competitive standards of quality.

National Carbon—Record of 25 Years

Twenty-five years ago the National Carbon started its operations in India with one small plant capable of assembling six million flash light cells a year using imported parts. In its Silver Jubilee year as Mr J. R. Galloway told the annual meeting, the Company operates two battery plants which together can manufacture over 142 million dry cells per year of various types including the well known "Mini-Max" flat cell; a cell designed especially for battery operated radios, hearing aids, tele-communication equipment and other electronic devices. In addition to its battery plants, the Company also operates a plant for processing manganese ore, a strip mill for alloying and processing zinc and a new plant at Lucknow capable of manufacturing up to six million flashlight cases a year. It is also gratifying to learn that a good part of the raw material and practically all of the component parts used in the products of these plants is of indigenous origin.

The statistics given by Mr Galloway give an indication of what, by

any standard, is a remarkable record of growth. Over the past quarter century, gross sales have increased from Rs 7,65,000 to Rs 6,05,00,000; fixed assets from Rs 5,34,000 to Rs 2,34,00,000; personnel employed from 406 to 2540 men and women; annual wage bill from Rs 75 thousand to Rs 92 lakhs; and taxes from Rs 17,900 to Rs 86,14,632.

The achievement of the last twenty-five years afford the starting point to the greater expansion envisaged in the range and volume of the Company's activities in the near future. A Rs 4½-crore plant for manufacturing organic chemicals and polyethylene resin is under construction at Trombay and is expected to be completed during the latter part of 1960. The combined output of chemicals and plastics, when the plant is fully operative, Mr Galloway said, will be close to 15 million pounds annually, having a net sale value of over Rs 2 crores. The products include Butyl alcohol, Butyl acetate, Acetic acid, all basic chemicals required for manufacturing paints, dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals including anti-biotics. The Trombay plant will produce 6 million pounds of polyethylene annually which will meet a substantial part of the demand for this important plastic which is finding increasing use in this country, especially in industrial applications.

Difficulties of Mills

Assessing the prospects of the cotton textile industry in the country, Mr N. H. Tata told the annual meeting of the Svadeshi Mills Company Ltd, that, though the industry is in a bad condition today, he felt confident that "given the necessary aid and encouragement by Government and by close and whole-hearted co-operation between the employers and employees, this premier industry is still destined to play a predominant role in the developing economy of the country." With this guarded assessment of textile prospects, no one who is familiar with the general direction of economic development and the place of the cotton textile industry in the national economy will be disposed to disagree. And the encouraging prospects which beckon in the not distant future should also act as an added incentive to the efforts to overcome the problems that continue to hamper the industry in the present. What these problems are and how best they could be met were indicated by Mr N. H. Tata, both in his address to the Svadeshi Mills Company Limited, as well as in his Chairman's address to the 47th annual meeting of the Tata Mills Limited which was also held on the same day.

The main problem is the high cost of production which places Indian manufacturers at a serious disadvantage in foreign markets. Mr Tata drew attention to the fact that costs of material, labour and other items of manufacture had risen very steeply in recent years. It was essential to take steps to ensure a measure of stability in the prices of cotton, sundry stores and dye-stuffs, coupled with wages correlated to productivity, in order to safeguard the future of the industry.

Apart from the problems facing the industry as a whole, the units producing coarse and medium counts are labouring under additional disadvantages consequent on changes in consumer preferences. They are further handicapped in adjusting their production to the needs of the market by the Government's policy of allotment of foreign cotton only to those who had been using it previously. Mr Tata observed that this policy made the rich mills richer and the poor poorer, and regretted that well-intentioned textile control measures should result in widening the disparity that existed between the fine count mills and those producing medium and coarse counts.

Mr Tata also referred to the adverse effects on marginal units of the production restrictions ostensibly designed to favour the cottage and small scale sectors. It is not clear how the economy is benefited by creating low paid employment in the unorganised sector, at the cost of closure of mills, throwing thousands of workers out of employment. Most of the mills, and not merely the marginal units, are in need of renewal and replacement of equipment. Stressing the urgent need for rehabilitation and modernisation of the industry, Mr Tata remarked that it would be impossible for the industry to tackle these problems, unless longterm loans on liberal terms were given by Government. The present terms and conditions for assistance by credit institutions like the N.I.D.C. and the I.F.C., he said, "need to be substantially liberalised, so that all those who are in desperate need may derive the maximum advantage in the quickest possible time."

Progress at Mithapur

The most outstanding feature of the Second Lime Kiln of Tata Chemicals at Mithapur, which was blown-in by Director Choksi on May 10, is not that it is the largest lime kiln in India, but that it was designed and engineered entirely by Indian engineers on the staff of the company at Mithapur and over 95 per cent of it was fabricated in India.

The first kiln at Mithapur was commissioned in the forties and the teething troubles of the new enterprise gave the organisation the opportunity to get acquainted with the logistic and handling problems of largescale lime production. The second kiln, which has now gone into production, is rated to burn 450 tons of limestone per day. Its construction has occupied two years involving 110,336 erection man-hours. It has cost only half of what an imported kiln of similar type would have cost, as it has been entirely made in the country. While the saving in foreign exchange cost is itself a matter for satisfaction, the way it has been effected is a pointer to how costs may be cut on other projects in the public and the private sectors. The achievement has shown that the creative impulse that Jamsetjee Tata gave to India's industrial development continues to animate the enterprises that bear his name.

WORLD OF JUTE

Mixed Trend in Prices

PRICES of Jute Goods have been showing a mixed trend during the past few days. While hessians are ruling fully firm both for ready and forward delivery goods, sackings have continued to remain depressed with prices developing an easier tendency due to selling pressure.

Despite the absence of any marked improvement in foreign enquiries, the firmness in hessians is attributed to persistent hopes of early revival of foreign buying, not to speak of the shortage of ready stocks. The future for this category of goods is considered optimistically in the light of a sound statistical position.

With offtake running at a high level and the normal peak consumption months till to come, it is believed that the USA will start buying more rapidly soon. Moreover, the steady rise in US stocks of burlap, from the beginning of the year, is not considered to be too high in the light of the present increase in business activity in that country.

In the above connection, the Deputy Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association has stated that the Indian jute industry is now prepared to provide new fabric constructions that will stimulate new uses for jute fabrics.

He adds, that such uses are needed to offset inroads in the trade, which have been made by substitutes and changes in packaging and handling methods for many jute commodities.

Also, it is pointed out that the new uses and India's almost complete self-sufficiency in raw jute account for the recent improved position of the industry. As a result of these developments, US consumption of burlap has increased and is expected to be maintained at a high level in the coming months in spite of the increased competition from Pakistan.

Sources close to the trade also expect Argentina—the second largest buyer of Indian hessians—to enter the market for her usual quantity of 60,000 to 70,000 tons. The market is also busy with covering against the recent Russian order for 7½ million yards. Thus, with the prospect of substantially huge orders from the USA and Argentina, the near-term outlook for hessians should be generally considered bright.

It is true that, despite the reduction in stocks, sackings cannot look

forward with the same degree of confidence and its prospects are clouded by possibilities of greater Pakistani competition, because of increased output and exports in that country. According to the latest reports from Dacca, exports of jute goods are higher at 97,699 tons for the nine months ended March 1959 as compared to only 79,544 tons in the corresponding period of the 1957-58 season.

But, it is felt that the accumulation of stocks with the Indian mills has been relieved to a considerable extent by the increased domestic consumption. Moreover, the demand is expected to improve, as jute mills in Pakistan are reported to be fully booked for some months to come. As a result, orders from Australia and Burma, which recently obtained part of their requirements from Pakistan, are expected to be received in this country. Statistically also, the outlook for sackings is encouraging, as the disposal of present production may not present any difficulty.

RAW JUTE

Prices in the Raw Jute section, after ruling initially firm, developed a reactionary tendency towards the close of the week. The initial firmness was helped by a number of factors. In view of the stern measures proposed against excess sowing of jute in Pakistan, it was thought that the outturn of jute in Pakistan might be lower in the coming season. The seasonal decline in imports into the upcountry centres also strengthened the hands of sellers. Also, new crop reports were not considered as favourable as before, with the result, Assam Bottoms were generally pushed up at one time to Rs 21.25 from Rs 20.50 per maund.

But, the firmness in prices has proved short-lived. From the beginning of this week, prices have been developing a reactionary tendency with Assam Bottoms marked back to Rs 20.50 per maund, thanks to the reports of rains in many of the jute-growing areas. Sellers now seem to be anxious for business and are even inclined to reduce their rates.

Following were the price trends:

	May 21st	Highest	May 27th
	Rs	Rs	Rs.
Hessian:			
40" x 10 Ozs.			
Ready	40.50	41.00	40.90
June	40.40	40.90	40.85
July-Sept.	40.30	40.70	40.50
Oct.-Decr.	39.10	39.45	39.40
40" x 8 Ozs.	32.40	32.75	32.75
40" x 7½ Ozs.	30.10	30.55	30.50
Sackings:			
B. Twills:			
Ready	94.65	94.65	93.55
June	94.45	94.45	93.80
July-Sept.	94.50	94.50	93.80
Oct.-Decr.	94.25	94.25	93.60
Hy. Cees (Green)	94.50	94.50	93.75
Corn sacks	95.75	95.75	95.25
Cubans	116.00	117.00	117.00
A. Twills	113.00	113.25	113.00
L. Twills	104.00	104.50	104.00
D. W. Flours	111.50	111.50	110.00
Sugar Twills	105.00	105.00	104.50

Futures:			
Hessian—May	40.25	40.96	40.80
Hessian—August	40.04	40.66	40.34
Sacking—May	94.55	94.70	94.00
Sacking—August	94.35	94.45	94.00
Raw Jute—June	21.56	21.62	21.14
Raw Jute—Sept.	22.86	22.94	22.44

WORLD OF TEA

Revival of ITA Stressed

IN reviewing the various aspects of the Tea industry, the President of the Tea Association of India, has stressed the need for the revival of the International Tea Agreement in the light of the increasing world production of tea. In this connection, he has pointed out that India's tea production has already exceeded the Second Plan target of 700 million pounds by about 12 million pounds.

As regards exports, he has mentioned the severe competition which Indian teas are facing in foreign markets from teas of Ceylon, East Africa and more recently of China. In the context of increasing production and foreign competition, he has suggested the need for the intensification of propaganda for Indian teas in foreign markets and expansion of the home market for absorbing the surplus. In this connection, the prospects of increasing our exports to the USSR are bright and this can be done only at the Government level, as the Russian economy is controlled by the State.

Adverting to the revival of the ITA which ceased to operate in 1955, the President has pointed out that voluntary regulation of crop by India alone will not solve the problem of supply outstripping demand. It is necessary that the ITA is revived with suitable modifications and embracing the major tea-producing countries.

With regard to the recent concessions granted by the Government to the industry by way of a reduction in the export and excise duties, the President has pointed out that these have not been adequate to improve the overall position of Common teas. He says that there is little possibility of reducing the cost of production of these teas and has suggested that the only way in which they can be made competitive is to lighten the burden of taxes on them and that revenue considerations alone should not be allowed to prevail in this matter. He has also suggested the need for a re-examination of the pros and cons of the tea export duty as also the West Bengal Entry Tax and the Assam Road Tax.

Meanwhile, it is interesting to note that, while North India has harvested a bumper crop of 19.8 million pounds in April, exports have dropped sharply to 14.6 million pounds. The corresponding figures for April last year were 16.3 million pounds and 27.3 million pounds respectively. With the exception of the Continental

countries which have increased their offtake from 924.170 pounds in April 1958 to 1.11 million pounds last month, shipments to all other destinations have recorded a decline. The largest decline has occurred in exports to the UK, which has taken only 4.51 million pounds in April against 12.06 million pounds in the same month of last year. The decline is attributed to the marked fall in shipments due to the shortage of tea in the country. Otherwise, the overseas demand for tea is good and prices, realised during the period under review, have been generally higher than last year.

In the Internal Sale, offerings consisted of 22,784 packages of Dusts and 224 packages of Leaf grades. There was again only a fair demand for Dusts, orthodox types being sold at 4 nP and sometimes 6 nP per pound below last rates. Legg-cut Doors teas, though irregular, generally shared in the easier tendency and were about 4 nP easier.

There was a good general demand for the medium CTC teas, which were upto 6 nP easier at the start. But, as the sale progressed, the demand declined by upto 10 nP below last rates. The few best CTC teas met with less demand and generally sold at upto 15 nP below valuations. Following rates were quoted:—Medium Doors Dust Rs 1.72 to Rs 1.76; Medium Assam Grainy Dust Rs 1.68 to Rs 1.72; Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 1.90 to Rs 2.10 and Best Assam CTC Dust Rs 2.50 to Rs 2.80 (nominal). There was a good demand for Leaf grades, which were generally sold at dearer rates.

In the Colombo market, offerings totalled 5,302,565 pounds. There was a dealing in quality and high-grown teas from western districts. Medium Broken and Uva teas were generally about 10 to 15 cents per pound lower, while low-grown teas remained steady.

In the Cochin market, over 7 lakh pounds of Leaf tea was offered for export. The quality showed a further decline and all teas, with the exception of high-grown Broken, were neglected. There was, however, a fair enquiry for similar Fannings at lower rates than last week's prices. There was a useful enquiry for low-medium and medium teas, which were fully firm; and, in this category, buyers showed particular interest in Fannings grades. Good Medium Broken were, however, irregularly 10 to 20 nP per pound easier although similar Fannings did not register the same decline.

Whole Leaf grades, particularly flowery Pekoes, were well-supported. Following were the rates: Low Medium Rs 1.80 to Rs 1.90; Medium Rs 1.95 to Rs 2.15; Good Medium Rs 2.50 to Rs 2.70 and Quality Rs 2.30 to Rs 3.04.

In Mincing Lane, tea brokers are reported to be fairly confident that, when tea sales are resumed in London, the recent rise in best North Indian tea prices will be maintained.



US Notes

IN foreign trade, no less than domestically, the performance of the United States economy has been exceeding all expectations.

Again this past week, government experts were busy revising upward their estimates of US merchandise imports for 1959. They now look for a record total of more than \$14,000 million worth of foreign goods to enter the country this year. The more optimistic, in fact, are talking about a possible \$14,500 million total.

What makes these estimates all the more remarkable is the fact that they are far above those drawn up just a few months ago. Earlier this year, there were some experts in and out of the government who were categorising a 1959 import forecast of \$13,500 million as highly—even extravagantly—optimistic.

But now the available data show that total imports during the first three months of 1959 came to an all-time quarterly high of nearly \$3,600 million. On a seasonally adjusted basis, this means that US imports in the first quarter of this year reached a record annual rate of \$14,100 million.

Just how far imports have come is seen in the fact that the existing annual record, set in 1957, is less than \$13,000 million. In 1953, imports attained the creditable total of nearly \$12,800 million, even though the year's early months were slow and economic recovery marked only its later months.

The upsurge in US imports, which is the notable contrast to the faltering level of US commercial (non-military) exports promises to reduce the US trade surplus to the lowest level since 1953. In the past years, this surplus—the excess of exports over imports—has ranged from a low of \$2,600 million in 1954 to a high of \$6,500 million in 1957, when exports admittedly were abnormally high. On the basis of current trade trends, the outlook this year is for an export surplus of no more than \$2,000 million, and possibly as little as \$1,500 million.

The US import rise this year is truly an across-the-board performance. Purchases are up for all categories of merchandise and from every continent of the world. These trends are expected to continue throughout the year, with only two possible exceptions—oil and coffee. And in the case of coffee, a decline in import value, if it materialises, would be caused more by falling prices than by reduced volume.

On the other hand, no let-up is foreseen in the surging imports of finished manufactures, any significant rises are expected during the year in purchases of raw materials and semi-manufactures. Especially noteworthy are anticipated increases in the importation of such products as non-ferrous metals and minerals, steel and timber products, reflecting the sustained rise in US industrial activity.

This does not mean, of course, that some import difficulties may not arise. One cloud on the horizon, for instance, is the possibility of a nation-wide strike in the steel industry, which has helped push steel mill imports to new highs this year. A prolonged shutdown of US steel production this summer, however, could with its effect on industry in general cut into the over-all level of basic product imports.

The import rate, with or without a steel strike, will hardly follow an even course. A slight dip during the second quarter of the year is possible, and the third quarter invariably sees a seasonal letdown, not only in imports but in US industrial activity generally. But the experts believe that if all goes well, the import rate in the final quarter of this year could soar to well over \$14,500.

Sweden

IN many respects the Swedish economy is better balanced today than it has been during most of the post-war period. Prices have remained stable for almost a year, wage increases have been more in line with the development of production and the country's reserves of gold and foreign exchange continue to creep slowly upward. This state of relative balance has been achieved at a time when both the domestic economy and foreign trade and exchange transactions are largely free from direct control. Only in two important respects can shortages be said to be hindering the establishment of free market conditions: the housing shortage remains a crucial problem in many parts of the country—at least as regards apartments of popular size—and there is still a marked shortage of long-term capital. The issue of bond loans is therefore strictly rationed by the Riksbank.

Whereas inflation has been halted and exchange reserves have developed favourably difficulties have arisen in fulfilling another important aim of economic policy, i.e., the maintenance of a satisfactory rate of progress. The total volume of production, which has been rising at the rate of 3-4% per annum since the war, was only 1% up in 1958. This stagnation has led to increased unemployment and, during the past few months, the numbers out of work have reached a post-war peak.

To some extent, this slowing-down in production is due to the reduction in the working week; according to a law passed in 1957 the earlier 48-

hour week is to be reduced to a 45-hour week at the rate of one hour per week per year, and in 1958 the first stage of this process was effected. However, it is probable that shorter working hours in 1958 had little effect on output and served mainly to keep unemployment at a lower level than would otherwise have been the case. It is interesting to note that the other great post-war increase in "official leisure"—the change-over from a 2-week to a 3-week minimum holiday with pay in the years 1952 and 1953—also coincided with a recessionary period. In this case, too, the immediate result was to reduce unemployment.

The main reason for the stagnation in production and the rise in unemployment last year was that the earlier marked increase in exports was replaced by a minor decline. Thus, the Swedish recession was mainly due to reduced demand from abroad. The obvious solution in such a situation would appear to be to endeavour to replace the lack of demand on the export side by stimulating domestic demand, and much has been done in this respect. Official estimates are that Sweden would have 50,000 more unemployed today if steps had not been taken to create work. It may be asked why this policy is not pursued even further by taking additional steps to reduce unemployment to the previous low level and thereby breaking the lull in production.

There are two reasons why this "bolster" policy has not been adopted on a larger scale. Firstly, domestic demand is not as valuable as foreign demand in one essential respect: it does not produce foreign exchange. The redundant labour from the export industries can be employed on such useful projects as road construction etc., but the results of this effort cannot be exported and give no payment of foreign exchange. On the contrary, boosting domestic activity increases the demand for imported goods and results in a loss of exchange. The Swedish exchange reserves are not large and could hardly withstand any long-term pressure. The fact that the reserves could be held intact last year—even increased to a slight extent—despite the decline in exports and the reduced income from shipping was due to our consuming some of the stocks of imported goods.

The other explanation is the unwillingness to inflate domestic demand during a period of temporary set-backs to the extent of paving the way for a new wave of inflation. Sweden has had two other periods of relative price stability since the war, viz: 1948-1949 and 1952-1953, and both of these were followed by periods of marked inflation. It is true that some people consider the current recession to be of a different kind. According to their view, we are experiencing a new type of business cycle in which the risk of inflation is not as imminent as during the earlier post-war periods. Time alone will provide the answer but, in the meantime, the Government is displaying the symptoms of "once bitten, twice shy."

Full employment is, of course, still the prime aim of the economic

policy. However, the policy of full employment has never been based on any precise declarations of what would be the acceptable amount of unemployment. During the post-war boom period we have become accustomed in Sweden to unemployment not exceeding 1% of the total working population even during the winter months. The current figure is between 1.5% and 2%. It is not at all certain that unemployment should be pressed back to the level prevailing during the years of over-full employment. Certain doubts as to the sagacity of trying to keep unemployment at the absolute bottom level of the boom years have emerged both in Sweden and abroad. The main reason is probably the difficulty involved in combining over-full employment with stable value of money.

Britain

There was a marked recovery in United Kingdom retail sales in April, it was revealed in London on May 19 in a Board of Trade announcement giving a provisional estimate of retail trade in that month.

The total value of retail sales in April is provisionally estimated at about 6 per cent higher than a year earlier, as compared with a 2 per cent increase in March and 3 per cent in February. In the preceding four months (October to January) sales had been, on an average, some 5 per cent higher than a year earlier.

It is noted in London that although the increase for April should, to some extent, be discounted because sales in April last year were rather subdued, the provisional results for April this year nevertheless indicate a pronounced upturn in sales. A major factor was the Budget, which came in the first week of the April sales period and which contained purchase-tax reductions in the expectation of which purchases had probably been postponed in the preceding weeks.

A total of more than 593,000,000 coins, amounting altogether to a weight of 1,940 tons were struck by the Royal Mint in London during 1958. This output is some 85,000,000 pieces higher than that achieved in 1957, and has only twice been exceeded. To achieve it, some departments had to work night shifts.

About half the production was of United Kingdom coins. Among the coins minted on behalf of Commonwealth countries were over 200,000,000 for Ghana, where an entirely new coinage was required to replace British West Africa coins. Preparations were also begun for the striking of over 1,000 million coins for Nigeria, where a new coinage will be introduced on the attainment of independence. The striking of the order will be spread over 1959-62.

Orders completed on behalf of non-Commonwealth countries totalled some 10,000,000 pieces. Coins were struck for Iceland, Iraq, Jordan, and Muscat & Oman.

May 30, 1959

THIRD Plan tremors are increasing in their intensity, and, not unnaturally, the seismograph of public opinion is recording a violent dither. None can say that I have shown myself unsympathetic to the efforts of the planners—the complaints have, in fact, been the other way round. But I must confess to a recent feeling that the planners are living in a world of their own. Take, for instance, the additional tax effort reportedly envisaged by them for the Third Plan period. Extra taxation of the order of Rs 2000 crores could be thought of lightly only by people who have become figure-drunk. It could not have been conceived by anyone who has before his mind's eye the magnitude of the "value" embedded in the sum. Nor could the blithe gentleman who thought of this nice round figure have visualised the act of tax paying. (I would not go so far as to say that he has not paid any tax in his life). Certainly, he did not imagine clearly who was going to pay this extra Rs 2,000 crores. If he had done, he would have been a little less free with his crores.

First, a little arithmetic. The total tax revenues of the Centre and States are roughly over Rs 1,000 crores annually. The increase envisaged is roughly 40 per cent or about Rs 400 crores per year. Both in absolute terms and as percentage of increase the figures are staggering, especially when it is realised that the country has already responded to the Second Plan's call of additional tax effort of Rs 900 crores over the period. I am not by any means suggesting that no further increases in tax revenue are possible. Indeed, the ordinary dynamics of planned expenditure should yield more taxes and the netting of the evaded tax would add substantially to tax receipts. The technical and administrative gaucheries of the integrated tax system would have been overcome before the Third Plan gets into its stride, making this more than a pious hope. And since the Income-Tax Act gives authorities power to go as far as they like (in cases of substantial tax evasion), the scrutiny of data collected by the several tax returns should enable the department to unearth not only current but past evasion. The accretion to revenue by this process should be considerable. There is still scope for increase in the rate and number of indirect taxes, though the vanishing point in this is not very far either. Moreover, the States could shed some of their coyness by insisting on the agriculturists paying for the benefits they have derived for the new projects. I can give no precise figures of what all this is likely to add up to. A recent estimate I read puts it at no more than

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

Rs 775 crores for the Third Plan period, with the following break up: (a) Normal increases due to increase in national income: Rs 250 crores; (b) Receipts from increases in rates and new taxes (all indirect): Rs 300 crores; (c) Revenue from the abolition of salt tax and prohibition: Rs 225 crores. This estimate is, in my view, modest at least in regard to the increased receipts from evaded income which it puts at a hundred crores. Taking an overall view, it is perhaps possible to estimate tentatively the additional receipts more hopefully at a round Rs 1,000 crores. And if we take the figures of surplus from current revenues from existing taxes as finally appraised by the Planning Commission in May 1958 as valid, we shall have a total availability of Rs 1,759 crores for the Third Plan from tax sources. Assuming that the current tendency for non-Plan expenditure to eat up the tax gathered for the Plan is reversed, we would still be farther away from the estimated tax target for the Third Plan by about a thousand crores of rupees.

Hence it is that it becomes necessary to ask for a certain amount of restraint in the formulation of expectations from tax revenues for the Third Plan. For, the point of diminishing returns has definitely been reached in regard to most taxes. Thinking on resources has, therefore, necessarily to be along other channels. Some of the more conventional sources, like greater receipts from borrowing, bringing into the open hoarded wealth and a well-thought out export programme have been canvassed in these columns often enough. There are others which Government should consider carefully. There is, for example, the possibility of State owned enterprises making profits and in some measure start paying their way in more tangible forms than they have done hitherto. Obviously, there are snags in the idea. In a note submitted by him to the Plan Sub-Committee of the AICC, Dr V.K.R.V. Rao has made some interesting suggestions. He says that the State must increasingly rely on its own resources as "distinct from taxing personal incomes of its citizens". The idea is not exactly new. Readers will recall that the Nagpur resolution on resources included projects from State enterprises as one of the

principal sources of funds for the Plan. The theoretical implications of the idea have been discussed in socialist circles of the world for some time now. Socialists in advanced countries like Great Britain have come to see how little room there is for further taxation and have veered round to the view that social services will in future have to be financed by profits from State enterprise. Indeed, such a conclusion is inherent in any socialist logic. The extension of the public sector at the expense of the private sector will automatically reduce the area of taxable enterprise. The consequent loss of revenue has to be made good if a welfare State should remain viable. Secondly, the claims of socialised industry as a more efficient agency of production will have to be proved and the only acceptable measure of efficiency is the profit earned. There is thus poetic and practical justice in this situation.

In the Indian context, Dr Rao's note is an indication of the partial displacement of what I might call the Kaldor view by the Balough view. In an article I read some months ago, Professor Balough had indicated his preference of the State relying on profits it made out of its enterprises rather than on taxes, always unwillingly paid. He also objected, incidentally, to the disproportionate absorption of

scarce administrative talent in the essentially sterile occupation of tax gathering. Both as a socialist and as an economist, he preferred that people must save by the regulated scarcity of things available to spend money on rather than by making them pay high taxes on things produced unregulated.

Dr Rao's note deserves careful study. They are more sophisticated than may appear at first sight. In a sense, Dr Rao and Professor Balough are more socialistic than Dr Kaldor. Dr Kaldor's ideas, unfortunately, have come to be seen in this country through the distorting prism of current Indian taxation. His notion of a stiff expenditure tax as a substitute for super tax in combination with a 45 per cent maximum income tax was at least in theory softer to the capitalist. But Dr Rao's ideas involve, as he himself says frankly, a "quicker evolution of the present mixed economy into a socialistic society". For, logically, if the State enterprises are to yield anything like a sizable portion of our needs for funds, there will have to be a substantial increase in the area of their operation. You can take your choice—would you rather yourself to be taxed out of existence, or would you be agreeable to less and less tax, but on the condition of having less and less on which to pay it? Its logical extreme, of course, will never be reached—in the same way as the point of ultimate taxation out of existence will not be reached—is that the only taxes that we shall be paying will be on our salaries as State employees.

All this perhaps is a little remote and Dr Rao's ideas are not

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really thought out in detail in regard to its more distant implications. His immediate preoccupation is naturally funds for the Plan, the need for self reliance by Government, and the need for minimising the vexatious modes of raising resources. "The share of the profits of the public enterprises in financing the investment and maintenance of the Government must keep on increasing. It is not only the expenditure on the public sector as such that will indicate the march of economy toward a socialist goal. Even more important is the increasing role the public sector must play for finding the resources needed for meeting both the maintenance and investment expenditure." Dr Rao makes no bones about his idea involving more than commercial profit making—profit as a coefficient of productive competence, though he agrees that is the least that a public undertaking should aim at. He does not approve of the popular socialist fallacy that some mythical

altruism is involved in the running of public enterprises and therefore "profit motive" should be eliminated from it. This is a most transparent evasion of plain duties. The abandonment of this criterion will make impossible the verification of the socialist claims of being the more efficient system of production. But Dr Rao wants for the State enterprises something more than mere commercial profit. For, their products will not be content with "an economic price—which would cover the cost of production including an allowance for replacement plus a normal profit that would include an allowance for capital formation and an allowance for maintenance and non-investment activity of the State". He wants that these enterprises should "also get the community sufficient resources for financing a part of the investment and maintenance expenditure of the Government".

Put thus, several objections would readily occur, besides those

that will derive their sanction from an objection in principle to the expansion of state in economic spheres. But, if the choice were really between taxes and profits from State enterprises, and if the latter could be made without unduly distorting the economy otherwise—by the monopolistic price manipulations by the State, for instance—most people would not mind whether you call it Socialism or something else. The other reservations would be about the extent of possible profits from existing governmental enterprises. In many cases, the profit will be "book profits", for, the chief purchaser will be, for a long time to come, Government. Some Government enterprises like the machine tool factory are doing well, but there are others whose capital cost would prohibit anything like a profit for years to come if the price that is fixed is competitive.

Dr Rao must have been slightly troubled by the element of special pleading in his "pricing system" for the public sector products. As an economist, he is averse from making price depend too obviously on non-productive factors. Hence it is that he insists that productive "norms" should be prescribed for both public and private enterprises. He implies that there is as much arbitrariness in the pricing of products of the private sector as in his suggested pricing of public sector products. He attributes a "wind-fall" quality to much private sector profits now made and attributed it to what he tersely calls the "social conjuncture". There is thus an "unearned element" in the profits of private enterprise. Whatever one may say about this exercise in "Tu Quoque", one can seriously quarrel with the desire to "tie up" prices "psychically and technically with productivity". Dr Rao wants the "unearned" part of private sector profit severely curtailed. The least that will be asked by the citizen in his capacity as consumer is that the "unearned profit" of state enterprises should be kept to the minimum.

EAVESDROPPER

S. E. RLY. TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (i) Tender No. CON/GM/33/WP/B/59 for supply of 4 No. Horizontal Split Casing centrifugal pump, as per details to be obtained from tender schedule. Earnest money is Rs. 1000/-. Tenders will be opened on 23-6-59 at 3 P.M.

(ii) Tender No. CON/GM/30/F2/59 for supply of Electrical Signalling material as per details to be obtained from the tender schedule. Earnest money is Rs. 1000/-. Tenders will be opened on 29-6-59 at 3 P.M.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23, on remittance of Rs. 5/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from the Chief Cashier, S. E. Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipt for depositing the earnest money as stated above with this Railway's Chief Cashier, without which tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved Contractor having a permanent deposit of Rs. 1000/- with the Controller of Stores, S. E. Rly., Garden Reach Calcutta are exempted. Firms not on this Railway's list of approved Contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

GENERAL MANAGER
S.26

GATEWAY GOSSIP

I WOULD like to add my voice to Mr A. N. Haksar's, in regard to his forceful plea for Government action being suitably orientated so as to foster an increase in the export of manganese ore. The occasion was the annual general meeting of the Shivrajpur Syndicate Limited, of which Mr Haksar is Chairman. As far as the organised trade is concerned, manganese ore and Shivrajpur Syndicate are in India synonymous. So, Mr Haksar could speak with authority when, as he has done, he reviewed manganese ore trade during the last year, related the experience of Indian manganese ore in the perspective of world trade and peered into the future as to the prospects before this industry.

For a start, Mr Haksar inevitably referred to the experience of his own company. The total output, during the year ending November 1958, fell somewhat to 91,626 tons from 92,742 tons. Shipments and sales fared more badly in dropping by nearly 23,000 tons to 91,462 tons. Demand for low grade ore was conspicuous by its absence. There was a veritable depression which afflicted the manganese ore trade for, I think, the second year in succession. The company was compelled to achieve economies, going so far as even to retrench some part of the labour force in August last year.

We have long been soft-soaping our anxieties, caused by the decline in manganese ore exports, with the pious declaration and in the altogether erroneous belief that the shrinkage in Indian shipments of manganese ore stemmed mainly from the recession experienced in the American steel industry. Mr Haksar would have none of this complacency and he is the sort of man to call a spade a spade. Subsequent events, he says, "have proved that the intrinsic cause for the poor demand for Indian ores is the tremendous headway which Brazilian manganese ore has made in that country in recent years". Brazil is charging ahead, elbows thrust out, pushing poor competitors like India well out of the running. In what is obviously a typographical error, Mr Haksar is reported as saying that Brazil has increased its share of total American

"exports" from 8 per cent three years ago to 7 times that figure at present. Of course, the word within quotations in the last sentence should be "imports".

It should be of interest to the Indian Government to learn how Brazil went about pushing Indian Manganese Ore out of the gigantic market that America is. First of all, and it really does not affect the Government so much, the prices of Brazilian Ore are competitive. Secondly, and here, too, Government in India may be helpless, the sea freight rates are lower. But what is of significance to the authorities is the fact that the Brazilian Government offer an export subsidy "in the form of bonus payment in local currency on dollar earnings of exporters". In due course, which means considerable delay, Government recognised the fact that the Brazilian competition was seriously jeopardising the prospects of manganese ore exports to America. Export duties on all grades of manganese ore were abolished. Mr Haksar's complaint is that other relief measures have not been forthcoming. One relief that Mr Haksar has in mind is that the enhanced railway freights, which have been effective since October 1958, and the present royalty rate, should both be reduced "forthwith". There has been no dearth of assurances from Government of some relief in this regard, but there has been a lack of an official announcement to this effect. Shivrajpur's Chairman wants that the way to increase production should be opened up by allowing liberalised import of sufficient machinery and spares. I wonder why Mr Haksar has not thought of the Export-Import Bank credit which the official complaint seemed to be, is lying practically unutilised. I am sure Government will recognise the manganese ore industry to be key to exports, and the mining industry, if I recall correctly, is one of the items which, under the credit, may be imported. So, it is up to the private sector to start negotiations with both the Indian Government and the Import-Export Bank authorities to import such machinery as may be required. I do not see, consequently, why it should be necessary to allow manganese exporters to regain a portion of their foreign exchange earnings, as Mr Haksar has asked.

I shall not take up space here with reviewing the company's accounts, to which Mr Haksar has naturally devoted some time and space. Suffice it to say that, although profits appear to be lower by Rs 2.63 lakhs, it is to be noted that this is after providing Rs 2.75 lakhs for Development Rebate Reserve in the latest year's accounts. That the company has done well is obvious from the fact that the dividend recommended is one of Rs 5 per share, in addition to a bonus of Rs 3 per share that is being paid.

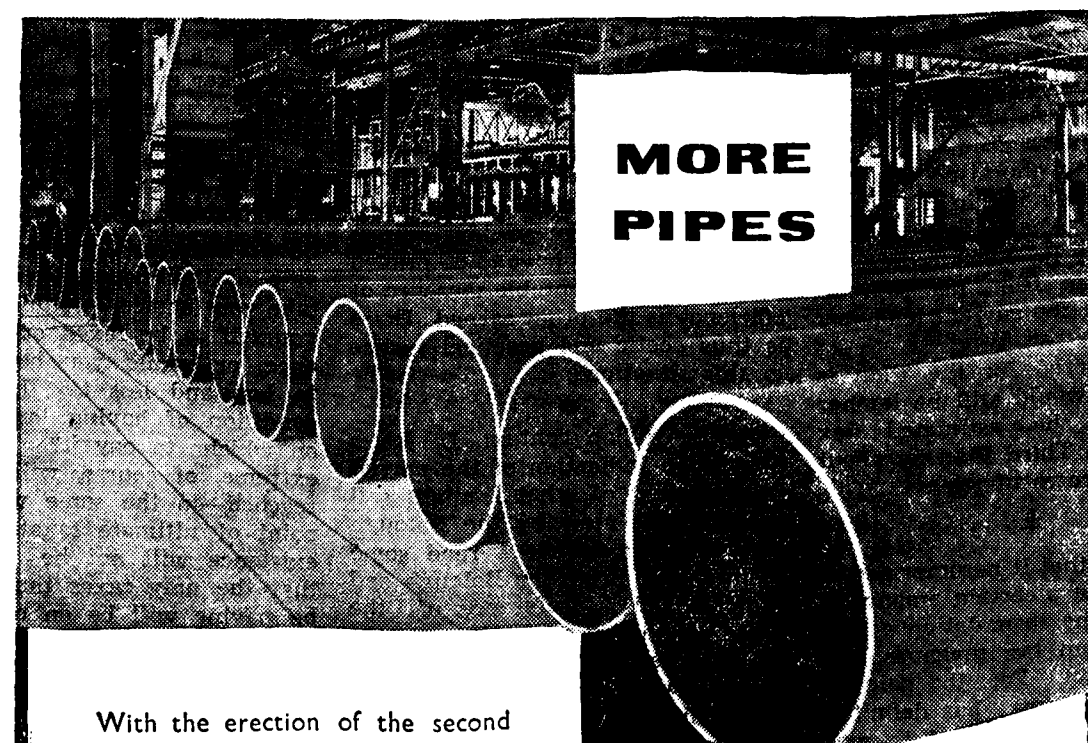
Mr Haksar then returns, as we do, to the future prospects. Shivrajpur Syndicate's Chairman hedges his re-

Manganese Ore

marks by saying at the outset that "it is difficult to assess the future prospects with any degree of accuracy"—because of the various difficulties which confront the industry. Mind you, with American recovery from its recession, steel production, rising steadily, is currently running at 90 per cent of its capacity. But this has not induced any additional demand for manganese ore, presumably because the steel industry is now working on its accumulated stocks of manganese ore as well as ferro manganese. A threatened autumnal strike in the steel industry makes consumers of manganese ore reluctant, as the market analyst might put it, to extend their commitments. Then, there is also the fact that Russia, which is generally held to be the largest producer in the world of manganese ore, is a potential supplier of this strategic mineral. Japan has already received Russian manganese ore, and present indications are that Russia will try to sell some to the USA as well. Fortunately, the prosperity of manganese ore is tied up with the good health of the steel industry; and, with the relentless search for a higher standard of living, the targets planned for steel production are considerable. Thus, if, by 1970, steel production reaches presently anticipated targets, the Western demand for manganese

ore in this behalf would rise by over 50 per cent from the 1957 figure of 6 million long tons to 9.3 million long tons.

It appeared early this year as if Government were going to allow the manganese trade a free hand; the export policy enunciated in a Government Notification in January seemed to hint at the trade being permitted to secure bulk business on a long term basis. Less than two months later, there was a rider to the notification in a clarification issued by the Joint Chief Controller of Exports and Imports, which pointedly required exporters to secure approval as to price from him before confirming a contract. Mr Haksar calls this "tantamount to a blanket control on the export of manganese ore." Mr Haksar feels that the exports will be badly affected, and this is the more regrettable because it occurs at a time when India is facing a severe foreign exchange shortage. While Mr Haksar finds it encouraging that the authorities appear to be appreciating the difficulties that the trade is contending with, he deplores the fact that all representations have tended to be treated by Government "in a dilatory manner." If we want to export more, the measures suggested by Mr Haksar have to be adopted.



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GATEWAY NOTES

Textile Closure

The problem presented by closure of textile mills has defied a proper solution and, with few exceptions where the Government had reopened mills under their aegis, there are no signs of early reopening. Bombay being the major centre of the cotton textile industry, was hardest hit by the textile crisis. The number of mills that had fallen in the crisis was the largest in this State and it was in this State that the Government took steps to reopen some of the closed mills as a rehabilitation measure.

However, the scale of closure was such that it was not to be brought down by the Government working by themselves without co-operation from the other interests concerned. While the Government continue to evince concern delay in reopening all the closed mill had only served to stir the discontent of the workers who were thrown out of their work by closure and who remain unabsorbed elsewhere. The resultant situation is being exploited by interested parties to create further hostility between employers and employees of closed mills.

The workers of the Madhav Mill one of the cotton textile units to have suffered in the crisis and to have closed, have threatened hunger strike some time in June in case the mill is not started by then. This had been announced by a spokesman of the Mumbai Girmi Kamgar Union which represents the workers of the Madhav Mill. The workers' demands are being sponsored by all the leading opposition parties in the State such as the Communists, the PSP, etc. While it is contended that the problem faced by the Madhav Mill employees is "symptomatic of the situation in the cotton textile industry in particular and the national economy in general", the specific reasons for the closing down of the mill are put down as misappropriation and mismanagement on the part of the mill-owners. In much the same way, delay in reopening closed mills is taken as deliberate inaction on the part of the mill-owners.

Mismanagement and misappropriation by mill-owners have to be rejected as having led to the present situation in the cotton textile industry, since it is unthinkable that such mismanagement and misappropriation should have found an exclusive field in cotton textile industry alone. The fact of the matter is that cotton textile industry has, in view of many adverse factors, become a high cost industry. It is the impact of the unfavourable cost structure on demand both internal and external which is reflected in the current difficulties faced by the industry and therefore a solution to the problem has to be sought in terms of measures to bring down cost of production.

The closure of mills is considered by labour spokesman as a violation

of the decisions arrived at the tripartite conferences held in Delhi and Naini Tal. The Government are also charged with inability to implement the decisions of these conferences and to give protection to the workers affected by closure of textile mills. Similarly the delay in taking over the closed mills or investigating mills showing symptoms of distress is attributed to the pressure from mill-owners.

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Trade Unionism

A training course of a week's duration organised by the Western Railway Employees' Union and the National Railway Mazdoor Union (Central Railway) for the office bearers of the trade unions affiliated to the organisations, was inaugurated last week, by Mr. Shantilal Shah, Minister for Revenue in the Bombay Cabinet. The course has attracted officials from almost all parts of the country and will be concerned rather exclusively with the problems of trade unionism in the railways. However, the problems of trade unionism in the railways are not in any way different from trade union problems in their general setting in the country, and therefore, the light that would be shed at the training course, should be useful in reorienting the general course of trade union movement.

Mr. Shantilal Shah in his inaugural address condemned the present character of trade unions in the country and especially its bias towards the instrument of law to solve disputed points. This emphasis on law and lawyers had necessarily diverted attention from more desirable ways of trade union action such as collective bargaining. In fact there is very little dependence on collective bargaining. This is one of the important points of difference between trade unions in this country and trade unions in the industrialised countries of the West. The attitude of the employers who are open to the same criticism of going to court on each and every occasion, has also not been helpful in developing trade unions along proper lines.

The orientation of trade unionism along political lines to coincide with the ideologies of the political parties is another basic weakness of trade unions and the blame for this will have to be owned by the politicians. This feature is a legacy of the past when during the British days trade unionism and politics became inevitably linked in the country's struggle for freedom. This hold of the politician in the trade union movement had since then been perpetuated.

These basic weaknesses had naturally affected trade union policy and action which have not touched anything on the constructive line being mainly concerned with agitational approach. Deploring this tendency, Mr. Shantilal Shah advised the trade unions to take up welfare activities which he said could be financed by higher membership fees. Mr. Shah also made an appeal to keep the national interests foremost and warned against the machinations of political parties whose interests and loyalties lay outside the boundaries of this country.

GATEWAY MARKETS

Mixed Trend in Non-Ferrous Metals Prices

PRICES of Non-Ferrous Metals have been developing a firmer tendency on the London Metal Exchange during the past few days. Copper has advanced to £241½ from £234½ per ton, thanks to a good demand, which the trade feels, will persist for some time to come. As a result of the rise in price, the Rhodesian Government feel that the economic climate has sufficiently improved to relax credit control.

Zinc has firmed up to £78½ from £78, while Lead is hovering narrowly around £70½ per ton. As compared to copper, the rise in the prices of these two metals is not sharp, mainly due to reports of over-production. Canada plans to cut her refined lead output from 122,000 metric tons to 115,000 metric tons and her zinc production from 229,000 to 214,000 tons. Australian lead production is expected to drop by some 20,000 tons.

It is expected that lead supplies will be reduced by about 45,000 tons during the second half of the year, while there will be a comparable fall of 52,000 tons in the quantities of zinc made available. As a result of these cuts, which are being made voluntarily by the countries concerned, the surplus of lead and zinc will largely disappear by the end of the year, provided that the recent tendency for consumption to improve is maintained with industrial recovery in most leading countries.

The Tin market, however, has been ruling very steady with the rates moving between £784 and £785 per ton. Considerable interest has been created in the forthcoming Tin Council meeting at Copenhagen. Producing countries are eager to see the quotas increased. Having worked at 50 per cent of capacity for about a year, their first consideration is to get equipment working again rather than see tin prices go higher. Since the tin market has looked very sound for some time now, their demands are going to be difficult to refuse.

Meanwhile, prices in India have been showing an easier tendency, in the Bombay market, Copper scrap is quoted at 220; Zinc at Rs 98; Lead at Rs 78 and Tin at Rs 142 (per quarter). The easiness in copper is attributed to the sale of imported virgin copper by those who had secured recent releases of copper from the Government. The sagging tendency in zinc prices is mainly due to expectations of considerable releases. Steadiness in London and Singa-

Indian Finance

pore has failed to enthrone local tin prices following adequate stocks against falling demand.

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Oils & Oilseeds

Conditions on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange remained generally quiet with prices developing a slightly easier tendency due to bull liquidation. The Castorseed section suffered a sharp setback following the absence of response from the USA in respect of offers of Indian castor oil. After having already acquired a substantial quantity in recent weeks, American buyers seemed to be reluctant to pay more than 14 cents per pound for the commercial quality, while the prices in the UK declined by about £4 per ton to £113. Again the easier tendency in prices was accentuated by the weakness of the spot section. Ready Castor was quoted at Rs 32.37 and Castor Oil, commercial quality, at Rs 16.50.

The Groundnut section encountered the first major setback in recent weeks. With the approach of the monsoon, supplies from Saurashtra tended to come out. With the result, acute paucity of supplies was relieved to some extent. Groundnut Bold was quoted at Rs 40.50 and Groundnut Oil ready at Rs 21.69.

Gold & Silver

The Bombay Bullion Exchange, after opening a promising note, failed to make headway due to profit-taking. Calcutta was a buyer of silver at low rates, while Delhi supplied contracts at bulges.

Prices in the Gold section showed marked irregularity on alternate buying and selling. Spot rates moved between Rs 121.44 and Rs 121.81, to finish at Rs 121.50. Sovereign remained steady at Rs 78. Arrivals and offtake were estimated around 4,000 and 3,000 tolas respectively.

Fluctuations were wide in the Silver section. Spot rates moved between Rs 194.56 and Rs 195.12 to finish at Rs 194.59. Arrivals and offtake were estimated around 22 and 12 bars respectively.

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Yarn

The Bombay Yarn market turned easy in the absence of any support, being influenced by the reports of poor offtake of rayon cloth all over the country. Besides, some mills at Coimbatore appeared to be eager sellers of staple-fibre yarn at even declining prices. Nylon yarns lost about 25 nP per pound following the reports of heavy arrivals of imported yarns.

The Government of India have set up a Committee to scrutinise pending applications for import licences for art silk yarn under the export promotion scheme. Under the scheme which was suspended on the 6th March 1959, licences for the import of art silk yarns were being issued to exporters of Indian art silk fabrics, sarees, garments, hosiery and other art silk manufactures.

May 30, 1959

WORLD OF COTTON

THE Government of India's announcement of a further import quota of 2.40 lakh bales of foreign cotton for the remaining period of the current season is welcomed by the cotton textile industry although this decision had been delayed too long. These imports are to be canalised through the export entitlement schemes, which have been announced from time to time. This announcement will have a salutary effect on domestic cotton prices.

It may be noted here that the quantity of cotton licensed for imports into India during the period from 1st September 1958 to the 9th May 1959 amounted to 404,306 bales, while the arrivals totalled 231,795 bales. Quantity licensed and arrivals include quantity carried forward from the previous season. Particulars of licensed and actual imports for the above period are as follows (figures in bales of 400 lbs):—

	Licences	Actual Imports
Egyptians ..	61,598	37,625
Sudans ..	81,487	42,943
E. Africans ..	175,620	111,071
Americans ..	81,159	38,599
Others ..	4,442	1,552
Total ..	404,306	231,795

Under the new procedure for the import of cotton to exporting mills which comes into force from 1st July 1959, mills, which export cotton cloth, yarn or both will be entitled to 66 2/3 per cent of the f.o.b. value of such exports. In respect of exports of fine and superfine cloth and yarn of counts 60s and above, the percentage will be the full value of entitlement provided it is shown to the satisfaction of the Textile Commissioner that such exported cloth was manufactured out of the foreign cotton imported by the mill. In other cases, it will be 20 per cent of the value of the entitlement. Mofussil mills, located at a distance of more than 200 but less than 400 miles from the Ports of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, may import and retain for their own use 22 per cent of the value of the entitlement. In the case of other mofussil mills located at a distance of more than 400 miles, it will be 25 per cent of the value of entitlement.

The entitlement licences on the export of cotton textiles in the first quarter of this year are expected to aggregate about one lakh bales. Licences for this quantity will be issued in the next few weeks and will provide for imports from different sources. Presumably, his will be from the sterling area countries. As for the balance of 40 lakh bales, it will largely be of American aid cotton.

Tanganyika will be able to sell more cotton to the Indian mills

A Further Import Quota

this year if the Government of India agree to extend the shipment period to October 1959 in respect of the new import quota. The four-man delegation of the Lint and Seed Marketing Board from Tanganyika has already made such suggestion to the Union Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

While the increase in incentive is welcomed generally, mills producing coarse and medium cloth point out that they are still unable to appreciate why, at the expense of their exports, fine and superfine mills should be allowed to benefit by getting an assured supply of good foreign cotton at only a modest premium. The contention of these mills (producing coarse and medium cloth) is that, if they are allowed to use more foreign cotton, they will be able to manufacture and export fine and superfine cloth and become entitled, in their turn, for cent per cent entitlement benefit.

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FUTURES MARKET:

Irregular price movements characterised trading in the Cotton futures market, mainly due to alternate buying and selling. The ICC May delivery went off the board at Rs 730.

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SPOT MARKET:

The Spot section remained steady although there was no price rise in popular growth. With the end of the marketing season in sight, textile mills have started buying their raw material on a larger scale at all terminational markets. The marketing has been almost over in the Broach-Surat areas and that, in north Gujarat and Saurashtra, is expected to come to a close within about a fortnight.

On the export front, there was good demand on expectations that Japan would buy a large quantity from India next month.

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CLOTH & PIECEGOODS:

Textile circles have generally welcomed the series of new measures announced by the Union Minister for Commerce and Industry for boosting the export of cotton fabrics. The consensus of opinion is, that the shipments of cloth will tend to improve in the coming months. There are indications that the protracted lull in India's cloth trade with the Sudan will end shortly. Meanwhile, exporters are eagerly awaiting the outcome of the current negotiations between India and Burma in respect of imports of Burmese rice. It is believed that Burma's interest in Indian cloth will revive once the deal is completed.

The production by the cotton textile mills in India, during March 1959 amounted to 141 mil-

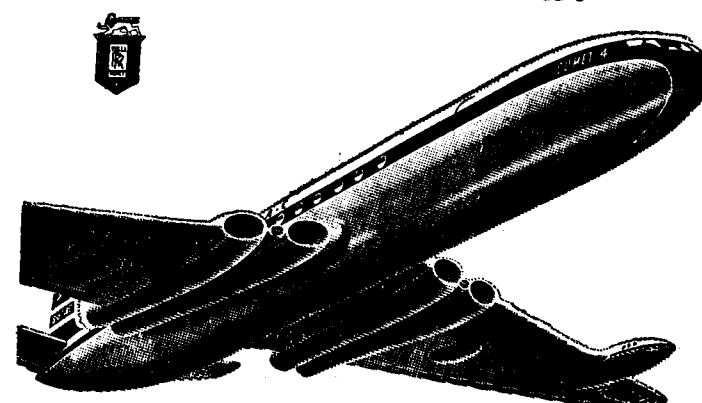
BOMBAY REVIEW

lion pounds of yarn and 406 million yards of cloth equivalent to 2.71 lakh bales. Total production, during the first quarter of 1959, amounts to 429 million pounds of yarn and 1,228 million yards of cloth as compared with 450 million pounds of yarn and 1,372 million yards of cloth in the first quarter of 1957 and 420 million lbs of yarn

and 1,234 million yards of cloth the first quarter of last year. Production in the current month provisionally placed at 140 million pounds of yarn and 409 million yards of cloth. The estimate, as at the end of this month is of the order of 4.29 lakh bales of cloth including 1.99 lakh bales of cloth sold but not lifted.

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DELHI REVIEW

THE report of the seven-man Trade Mission under the auspices of the US Department of Commerce that toured Eastern India this spring has been released in Washington. Details of the report available here have roused considerable interest among those who have been looking out for opportunities for Indo-American cooperation in industry. One chief obstacle in the way of such co-operation has been a certain Napoleonism or gigantism afflicting the thinking of both planners and organised business interests. It is automatically assumed in certain quarters that industrialisation necessarily implies a large capital structure, and a vast complex of specialised technical endeavour. This is so, especially, in contexts in which we think of co-operation or assistance from developed countries. To some extent this notion is not without justification, and that for two reasons. Industrial self sufficiency within a short period is possible only if we strengthen our industrial base, and this involves vast outlay both financially and technically. This we cannot do without foreign help. Therefore it is assumed that priority in the matter of foreign assistance should be given to those attempts in which our deficiency is well known. In spheres where we have been "jogging along", we may allow the ordinary dynamics of economics to work itself out. Technically, they may not be as "efficient" as we may like them to be, but they will in course of time increase in efficiency. Outside help is more readily available for larger enterprises. For historical and other reasons, response to requests for industrial collaboration comes easily from people who have world wide interests, like the oil companies, steel producers and machinery producing interests. They have the necessary financial capacity, bargaining power, experience of international risk-taking. They are less "insular", less frightened by "socialism" and "nationalisation" and their own internal economics is geared to global expansion. Thus, from both ends, ideas of cooperation for mutual advantage, have but fitfully been discussed in less grandiose contexts.

This is a pity. For one thing, negotiations on such astronomical scales are necessarily involved and bargaining is hard. Often, these negotiations have to be abandoned after some progress because of some hitch or the other. Secondly, there is a vast area of fruitful co-operation in which less exalted but highly practical results can be quickly achieved. In fact, it is now freely agreed on all hands that, in the Third Plan, it is necessary to expand considerably the industrialisation of the secondary and tertiary sectors. This is necessary

Indo-American Opportunities

both from the point of view of employment and from the point of view of not unduly postponing the fruits of basic industrialisation achieved by the Second Plan. "Rural industrialisation", accepted as necessary even for the Second Plan, has not made much headway, but it is necessary that it should, if the assumptions behind planning are not to go awry. We must therefore, think seriously of how best to expand opportunities of small scale industries and how best to bring the fruits of science and research to endeavours on a small scale. The need and opportunity for technical cooperation from abroad in these spheres are considerable. It is these opportunities that the American Trade Mission set out to survey and they have produced a report which is very encouraging.

The Mission hit upon an ingenious idea in the carrying out of their programme. Unlike the usual run of such surveyors, they decided that they had something to show as well as something to see. If it was necessary for them to apprise themselves of opportunities in India, it was equally necessary for Indians to acquaint themselves with what the Americans had to offer by way of cooperation. This is surely the most vivid way of bringing home to Indians what they had to offer. The US Small Industries Exhibition held in Calcutta was a great success because the aims of the exhibition as a well conceived public relations job were more than fulfilled. Of the many thousands of people who daily visited it, quite a few must have returned with a revelation of the possibilities of industries with a small capital base. Inquiries about the possibility of US co-operation in expanding or starting new ventures on the scale have increased.

The Americans, on the other hand, have been busy informing themselves of the conditions of the small-scale engineering firms in East India. The composition of the Mission gives some idea of the range of interests available. It included "experts in export and import trade practices, steel fabrication, tool and dye industry, international banking and investment, US markets and distribution techniques, electric power, industrial and area development methods and a typical American manufacturer who had extended his company's operations abroad through licensing and joint venture agreements". Their exploration was confined to Eastern India—the Ruhr of India. West Bengal with its basic industries and coal "is almost a virgin territory for industrial development, offering vast opportunities for steel, and other metal foundries, ceramics, cement, chemicals and plastics". Bihar's industrial potential has been assessed by the Mission as

"limitless" and Orissa and Assam have been considered as highly promising. With the products of the steel mills becoming more plentifully available, the scope for fabrication industries is vast. Various tools and implements needed for farms and small industries can be mass-produced on a small capital base. To provide the necessary tools for these fabricating units, it is necessary to equip machine tool plants that "can reproduce themselves". (Some of these machine tool plants were shown in the exhibition organised.) It is necessary to give detailed thought to how we could utilise credit lines and offers of cooperation in the equipping of these tools and dye cast industries.

Some of the other concrete suggestions of the Mission are worth equally close scrutiny. They envisage a "tremendous field for collaboration between American Engineering concerns and Indian consulting engineers in furnishing complete lay outs of machinery and techniques of various types of manufactures like foundries, machine shops, tool and dye shops, plywood, cardboard and paperbox mills, etc., etc." They also suggest schemes of training by a system of "apprenticeship of the Indian workers" and in this they ask for cooperation of Engineering associations and universities and government.

Specific opportunities for cooperation between Indians and Americans were discerned by the Mission in the manufacture of the following: Air compressors, automobile spares and accessories, bearings, brick-making machinery, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, coal mining machinery, coal tar and dye stuffs, dairy processing machinery, electric equipment, gas engines, gears, hand and power tools, industrial paints, machinery and machinery parts, and a host of other things.

The Mission forcefully dispels the erroneous, but hard-dying, impression that Indian socialism is an obstacle in the way of American collaboration:

"Despite statements which appear frequently in the Indian Press about the growth of the socialist system in the country, it is quite evident that the field for the private sector is increasing. The record of American firms operating in India has been favourable. Reasonable profits, comparing favourably with US rates, can be earned and transferred in dollars."

Licensing arrangements and "even Royalty agreements" are acceptable to the Indian Government, though it prefers actual capital participation. For the rest, in a tip to us, they say that we must make more widely known the expanding opportunities available in our country. They also

suggest revision of the tax structure in a way that will offer incentive without reducing tax receipts. They suggest that the expanding productivity will more than make up for any loss through concessions offered as incentives. They draw the attention of the American audience to the substantial existing inducements under the present tax system and suggest that Dr Lokanathan's future suggestions in this regard may fruitfully be adopted by us.

As regards finance, they suggest that it would be wrong to saddle commercial Banks with the risks attendant on medium-term financing. They suggest that the Government should work out a sound plan by which certain types of venture capital and developmental loans for projects that will benefit the economy will be processed on a "guarantee basis". The Mission probably is aware of the Refinance Corporation—in which there is an indirect American association—which is a financial agency of this kind. The various governmental financial corporations, not to mention the ICIC, are also rendering the same kind of assistance.

Nevertheless, it is resources which appear to be the main bottleneck. In this regard, I would again like to draw attention to the existence of something like Rs 35 crores in counterpart funds which are lying idle. This amount is the allocation made in terms of the Cooley Amendment to Public Law 480. According to the Cooley Amendment, a specific portion of counterpart funds needs to be reserved for one of three uses. The specified purposes are: loans to American enterprises working in the country to which Public Law 480 assistance has been given; loans which will result in the expansion in exports from America of surplus commodities; and loans to corporate bodies in which, perhaps under a licensing system, there is cooperation between an American manufacturer and an Indian entrepreneur. There is no reason why Cooley Amendment funds should not be pressed into service to bring about the expansion in Indo-American cooperation that the Mission have rightly envisaged. And this is an important manner in which the problem of resources, in so far as relating to the growth of small business in India with American collaboration, can be solved.

The entire report is permeated with both hope and sympathy for Indian development. The Mission see in India a laboratory for fruitful international economic cooperation and call upon American interests to grasp opportunities now offered in India. Both for its factual objectivity and its warm human understanding of the issues involved, the report is an important document.

OLYMPUS

NORTH INDIAN NOTES

Third Plan

Addressing the Patna Rotary Club, on the "Perspective of the Third Plan" Mr B. R. Bhagat, Union Deputy Minister for Finance, stated that under the Third Plan the country should aim at securing investment of the order necessary for realising two objectives namely, doubling the per capita income by 1973-74 and evolving a pattern of investment which will make future development less dependent on external resources. However, it was necessary for stepping up the pace of development that the unutilised energies of the people especially in the rural areas should be tapped.

Mr Bhagat also gave the impression that there was nothing to be pessimistic about the current state of the economy. The economy has in recent months begun to register some improvement from the adverse effects of the foreign exchange crisis, rise in prices etc. The decline in the foreign assets of the country had become less acute, while a downward trend in the wholesale prices is also noticeable in recent months Working Class consumer price indices had also started falling. Some of the investments in the public and private sectors, had begun to bear fruits and foodgrain production is likely to find a record mark of 70 million tons. With industrial production expected to fare better the inflationary pressures of the economy could be brought under control. On the whole the outlook for the immediate future appeared satisfactory.

While all these are encouraging symptoms for the completion of the Second Plan, in respect of the Third Plan it was necessary to find more internal resource. In this connection Mr Bhagat pointed out that under the Second Plan, the major part of finance was contributed from foreign assistance and deficit financing. These two accounted for nearly two-thirds of the Plan resources in the first three years of the Second Plan, while under the First Plan their contribution worked to a share of about one-third. As against this, the rate of domestic savings had shown little increase and had remained at a low of 8 per cent, while the rate of investment hovered between 7 to 11 per cent.

While large-scale foreign borrowing in the initial stages were inevitable, continued dependence on foreign countries was undesirable. Such dependence could be obviated only by stepping up rate of development to a point at which economy would become self-sustaining.

Mr Bhagat also pointed out that the increase in the per capita income under the Second Plan would be only about 20 per cent against the original estimate of 25 per cent. Mr Bhagat also stated that for doubling the National income by 1973-74 the investment under the Third and subsequent Plans would have to be higher than assumed earlier.

Rural Education

The Committee appointed by the Ministry of Education, to study the working of rural educational and training institutions, has, in its report, urged the need for steps to make rural education subserve all the needs of the farmer for a better and fuller life. The Committee has recognised the key role assigned by the Government to the Community Development Programme for development and improvement of rural economy. The Committee's recommendations in respect of rural education are therefore designed to ensure efficiency and success of the Community Development Programme. This the Committee sees, could be done only by provision of training facilities to villagers to improve in their own vocation, for extension personnel to do specific jobs and for promotion of local leadership.

On the basis of these criteria, the Committee has urged the need for reorientation of agricultural courses in the multi-purpose higher secondary schools. The Committee points out that the syllabus, standard of teaching and other facilities should be designed to make the agriculturists' sons progressive farmers, train a variety of agricultural extension workers and enable persons to carry on research in agriculture. The Committee has indicated a number of openings for students who qualify themselves in such schools. The Committee has recommended the same status and importance for the post-Basic schools as that given in the multipurpose higher secondary schools.

In respect of basic agricultural schools, while students completing a course in such schools are considered eligible for admission into agricultural colleges as also for appointment to several posts in agricultural department, an year of intensive education in agriculture followed by six months orientation training in extension is recommended for Gram Sevikas. The separation of basic agricultural schools from extension training centres, as contemplated by the Government is considered undesirable.

The Committee has disfavoured the two year certificate course in agricultural science in rural institutes and points out that these institutes should primarily be educational institutions rather than vocational training centres. The rural institutes, should in the view of the Committee lead to rural universities. The Committee, however, cautions against any hasty move being set up in developing such universities. The introduction of a short course of rural engineering combining civil and public health engineering with a little of mechanical and electrical knowledge is advocated.

The Janata colleges are found to have failed to work satisfactorily having assumed the character of formal institutions and become too expensive to be useful. The objects of these colleges, the Committee feels, could better be attained through Community Development Programme, while the Janata colleges could be retained to provide training for village school teachers for the development programme.

NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

Sugar Licensing Order

TO check profiteering, the Bombay as well as the West Bengal Governments have promulgated a Sugar Dealers Licensing Order. Sugar dealers have not been surprised by this order since such a measure was considered overdue. It has, however, tended to exercise a favourable psychological effect with more dealers willing to release their supplies. The general belief is, that the provision calling for regular stock returns from the dealers will discourage hoarding.

Hitherto, only the ex-factory prices of sugar were fixed by the Government, and wholesale and retail prices were sought to be regulated through judicious release of stocks. This method has evidently failed to achieve its objective. For, unscrupulous elements in the trade continue to exploit the slight reduction in sugar production this year to create a psychology of scarcity and to push up prices.

If dealers are licensed, it will be possible to regulate stocks. An important advantage of having licensed dealers will be, that supplies can be channelled through them, so that stocks are not cornered by speculators and hoarders. It is, however, pointed out that the future trend of prices will depend on the Government's policy regarding release of sugar from the factories for free sale.

Dealers believe that the Government should also look into the question of sales of North Indian sugar by tenders. Few Bombay dealers have been able to augment their supplies by submitting tenders in the recent past, because of the rejection of such tenders. It is, therefore, felt that the Government should ensure supplies at least to such dealers as are licensed under the new order, which is scheduled to come into force from June 1, 1959.

Meanwhile, sugar production, during April, was 1.73 lakh tons, bringing the total production to 18.70 lakh tons upto 30th April 1959 as against 19.11 tons in the corresponding period of last season. The offtake of sugar from factories, during April, was 1.84 lakh tons as against 1.83 lakh tons in April last year. Total despatches from the factories, during the first six months of the current season, were 10.46 lakh tons as against 9.92 lakh tons in the corresponding period of last season. The closing stock, as on the 30th April 1959, was 11.57 lakh tons as against as much as 13.49 lakh tons on the corresponding date of last year.

In the Hapur market, sugar prices have continued to rule firm.

The trade is anxiously awaiting fresh Government's policy regarding export of sugar in these changed circumstances.

The Kanpur market is ruling firm in spite of heavy arrival. While spot prices moved between Rs 110 and Rs 11 per bag, the ex-mill delivery section was completely devoid of activity. Demand from Madhya Pradesh continues to be very active.

In the Muzaffarnagar market steady conditions have prevailed in response to good demand from the consuming centres against depleted stock position. Mills are reported to have exhausted their quotas and no rates are quoted for mill-delivery.

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Gur

In the Hapur market, Gur prices have recorded modest gains. Despite good daily arrivals out of stocks retained by producers at an average of 500 maunds, the demand for the dry quality from the consuming centres is fairly good. Pansera quality is quoted at Rs 21.25 per maund.

In the Muzaffarnagar market, arrivals of gur and shakkar amounted to 19,000 maunds making the total, from the start of the season, to 15.27 lakh maunds as against 9.34 lakh maunds this time last year.

Khandsari prices have also recorded sharp gains in the Hapur market in sympathy with crystal sugar. The rates moved between Rs 37 and Rs 40 per maund, according to quality.

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Foodgrains

Steady conditions prevailed in the Hapur Foodgrains market as arrivals were still meagre. Efforts are being made to induce the producer to bring his produce in the market. The State Government Marketing Department has released half of the recently acquired wheat stocks for sale to retailers, keeping half for the Government Reserve. Such released wheat is being sold at Rs 18.50 to Rs 19.50 per maund. Although the controlled price on which wheat is to be purchased by the State Government is fixed at Rs 13 to Rs 15 per maund, wheat prices are still ruling higher at Rs 18.50 to Rs 19.50 per maund in the open market. This is mainly due to the fact that fresh arrivals from the producing areas have continued to be meagre.

Rice prices have developed a hardening tendency and so also of Gram as supplies in the market are not up to the demand. Although Gram is reaching the market in large quantities from the Punjab, the supply position of Barley and Bejhar continued to be tight in the face of increasing consumer demand. The market for Peas is ruling steady due to good outside demand from East Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Sentiment in the Arhar section remains rather depressed due to restricted loading facilities for dal.

MADRAS REVIEW

OTTON textile, had, by virtue of the persistence of crisis conditions, become a problem industry. Few industries, had such a continuous run of bad period. Notwithstanding all the attention that had been bestowed by the industrialists and the Government, the difficulties of the industry are far from being completely got over. In the general slackening of industrial production in the last year, the fall in the production of cotton textiles had the biggest impact. This could not have been otherwise in view of the dominant position occupied by the cotton textile industry.

The rehabilitation of the industry is therefore of considerable importance both for its influence on industrial production in general as well as for stepping up

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (i) Tender No. CON[GM] 28[F]159 for supply of 1 No. 96" dia. Vertical Pressure Filter, Capacity 5000 GPH with a Test Pressure of 100 lbs. per sq. inch complete with Chlorinator. Earnest money is Rs 1000/-. Tenders will be opened on 25-6-59 at 3 P.M.

(ii) Tender No. CON[GM] 29[D]59 for supply of Bolts etc. Details to be obtained from the tender schedule. Earnest money is Rs 1000/-. Tender will be opened on 26-6-59 at 3 P.M.

(iii) Tender No. CON[GM] 31[F]159 for supply of P.S. Tanks and M.S. Staging as per details to be obtained from the tender schedule. Earnest money is Rs 1000/-. Tenders will be opened on 30-6-59 at 3 P.M.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 5/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from the Chief Cashier, S. E. Rly., Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipt for depositing the earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier, without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the Controller of Stores, S. E. Rly., Garden Reach, Calcutta are exempted. Firms not on Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

GENERAL MANAGER

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Cotton Textile Industry

foreign exchange earning which had considerably dwindled due to fall in exports. The continuing adverse situation has kept the interests alert to the problems faced by the industry. This is evident from the frequent discussions that are being held by both Government as well as the private sector on the problems of the industry.

The All-India Textile Conference held at Bangalore, provided the best opportunity for an exchange of views between the Government and the private interests concerned on the problems of the textile industry and on ways and means of helping the industry tide over its present difficulties. Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, who inaugurated the Conference, stated that the main problems of the textile industry at present were modernisation of the mills and adoption of adequate steps for improvement of exports.

Dwindling markets for Indian textiles in foreign countries had materially affected the prospects for the textile industry in the country. Exports of Indian textiles, had dropped from the average of about 800 million yards during 1955-57 to 600 million yards in 1958. Restoration of exports is therefore of prime importance for the achievement of normal conditions of working for the industry.

Mr Shastri has in the course of his speech stated that for facilitating the attainment of the old export level, the Government have in mind liberalisation of export incentives. The allotment of foreign cotton is also expected to be liberalised to allow a quantity of 66 per cent for use by the industry. How far these measures would go in pulling the industry out of the present rut in the export front remains to be seen. However, it has to be pointed out that export promotion will not, in the present context of growing competition in the international market, yield to measures that touch only the surface of the problem.

This problem is essentially one of reducing the cost of Indian goods which have to compete against cheaper goods that are offered by India's competitors. Japan, China, and Hongkong had emerged as powerful rivals of India in the international textile market. The attempts of some of the importing countries to set up their own cotton textile industries to meet their requirements of cotton cloth, is also certain to affect Indian exports. Low production costs offer the only means of achieving an increase in Indian exports in the narrowing market for cotton textiles.

This consideration holds good for the internal market as well. In fact it was the decline in internal consumption of cloth coupled with

overproduction of certain varieties of cloth which made up for the major part of the troubles of the industry. While all these direct attention to the need for balancing the cost structure of the industry, this poses a very difficult problem in terms of finance and adverse effects on employment. The imbalance of the cost structure is directly related to the existence of outworn machinery and the high prices of Indian cotton. While therefore, replacement and rehabilitation of machinery have to be achieved, prices of cotton have also to be brought down.

Mr Shastri is inclined to find fault with the management for failure to maintain machinery in proper condition and good order. Whatever might be one's views on this matter, rehabilitation and replacement would require money of the order of Rs 66 crores as estimated by the Bombay Cotton Textile Industry (Rehabilitation) Enquiry Commission. Rehabilitation requirements in respect of buildings have been estimated at Rs 39 crores. Taking the rehabilitation of machinery alone, it will not be easy going for the industry to put its house in order. However, Governmental assistance in this matter could considerably lighten the burden of rehabilitation and the services of the National Industrial Development Council could be usefully extended to salvage the industry from the present straits.

In this connection, Mr Shastri referred to the role of technicians especially with reference to the question of keeping the machinery and plant in good order. From this point of view the technicians' share in ensuring efficiency in production was great and it devolved on them to give periodical advice to the management in respect of proper maintenance of machinery. The suggestion of Mr K. Srinivasan, of the Southern India Textile Research Association, for providing for participation by technicians in the management of industry is not without value or importance. Since the idea of workers' participation in management had gained acceptance, there is no reason why technicians should be excluded from this field.

While underlining the importance of research and the role of technicians, Mr Shastri also stressed the need for developing their own organisations for designing and preparing project reports through the help of experts and specialists inside the country. Mr Shastri disapproved the present attitude of dependence on foreigners for specialised advice on technical problems and pointed out that it was the desire of the Government to pool and organise the talents available in the country in different fields of industry both from amongst officials and non-officials

Indian Finance

THE PENINSULA

so that they might to a large extent reduce dependence on foreigners for solving their problems.

THE CALCUTTA ELECTRIC SUPPLY CORPORATION LIMITED (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

5% Rupee Debenture Stock 1970
Interest for the Half-year ended
30th June, 1959.

Notice is hereby given that interest at the rate of Rs. 25/- (less Indian Income Tax) per Rs. 1,000/- of Stock will be paid on 1st July, 1959 to Debenture Stockholders registered in the books of the Company on 23rd June, 1959. Applications for transfers received at the Company's Office at Victoria House, Post Box 304, Chowringhee Sq., Calcutta, upto 23rd June, 1959 will, if otherwise satisfactory, be registered at that date for the purpose of participation in the above interest.

Debenture Stock Transfer Books will be closed from 24th June, 1959 to 30th June, 1959 both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. H. P. HENDERSON
AGENT.

Victoria House,
Calcutta, 22nd May, 1959.

THE PUBLICITY SOCIETY OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Thirty-second Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company No. 1, Waterloo Street, Calcutta, on Monday the 22nd June, 1959 at 3 P.M.

To receive and approve the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1958 and to declare a dividend.

To elect Directors.

To appoint Auditors, and fix their remuneration, and

To transact such other business as may be properly transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 8th June, 1959 to 22nd June 1959 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
P. S. NILAKANTAN,
Director.

Dated the 23rd May, 1959.

N.B. The member entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in place of himself and a proxy need not be a member.

May 30, 1959

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

Development of Madras

Addressing the third general meeting of the Southern-India Chamber of Commerce at Madras, Dr P. S. Lokanathan, Director-General, National Council of Applied Economic Research, outlined the possibilities for the industrial development of Madras. Dr Lokanathan estimated the financial requirement for industrial development in the next ten years at Rs 300 to Rs 350 crores. The total investment in all sectors of economy required to attain a self-sustaining process of growth is placed at about Rs 1,000 crores in the next ten years.

Dr Lokanathan considers the engineering industries as holding the key to rapid industrialisation of the State. The development of these industries to a respectable size had enabled Madras to enter the "take-off" stage in economic growth. If therefore, Madras could seize the opportunity and promote the engineering industries on a vigorous scale, the process of industrialisation could be speeded up and the State could become one of the most highly industrialised States in the country. Measures, at whatever cost, will, therefore, have to be taken to end the present stagnancy in engineering industries that had resulted from raw material shortage.

In the deposits of iron ore at Salem and Nilgiris there are prospects for setting up small-scale steel plants on the pattern of such plants in China. The Neyveli lignite project had opened up prospects for development of some heavy industries in the State. Exploitation of the marine resources of the State also offered fruitful ground for activity and Tuticorin offered excellent opportunities for development of an industry based on the marine resources of the State.

Lack of irrigation potential, a major part of which had already been harnessed for irrigational purposes, presents a major problem not only for ensuring adequate production of foodgrains for the growing population of the State but also for operating industries based on commercial crops such as sugarcane, cotton, etc. Dr Lokanathan has therefore pleaded for a regional approach which would provide for common exploitation and sharing of the water resources of the Southern region by the State Governments.

In the industrial field itself, the inadequacy of raw material resources such as iron ore, coal, and the consequent long haulage of such materials from the North are the other handicaps of the State in industrial development. The exhausting potentials of hydro-electric energy is perhaps the most discouraging element in the prospects for industrialisation of the State. Zonal co-

operation has therefore significance. In this connection, Dr Lokanathan referred to the possibilities of setting up atomic plants in the State to supplement the power requirements of the State. In view of the availability of monozite in the Kanyakumari district of the State, the setting up of such plants in the Madras State should not present a difficult problem.

Rural Development

The importance of efficient administration for attainment of Plan targets was emphasised by Mr V. T. Krishnamachari, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, in his address to the District Collectors, assembled at Ootacamund. From this standpoint, he explained the role of village officers in promoting agricultural production by establishing contacts with every family in a village and by provision of the requisite needs of an intensive system of cultivation. While the community development blocks had been the official agency for implementing the agricultural development schemes in the villages, the success has not been uniform and while much leeway has to be made in the provision of all that go to make agriculture really intensive, it cannot also be denied, that the administrative aspect of the problem has left much to be desired for reasons of want of proper personnel as also their inadequate equipment. With agricultural production, especially foodgrain production, continuing to be deficient the country cannot afford to take risk by neglect of any factor that conditions production.

The administrators' role is equally important for the proper development of cottage industries, for mobilising the rural manpower for building the social capital as also for tapping the savings of the rural folk. While Mr Krishnamachari underlined the importance of work on all these lines, he has also stressed the other side of the picture which reflects the obligations of the administration to the rural areas especially in respect of water supply, roads, schools etc. Without assuring these basic amenities it would be impossible to enlist the support and co-operation of the villagers for national regeneration.

In such circumstances the decision taken at the Madras Collectors' conference to put one block under the personal charge of the collector is to be welcomed. This would facilitate the evolution of the best scheme for mobilising village co-operation for tackling national problems.

The failure of the small-savings movement in the villages has brought out the ineptitude of the existing machinery. This has persuaded the collectors assembled about the need for reorganisation of the existing set up. It has been decided that the scheme should be implemented under the direct control of the district collectors. More powers to the collectors in respect of agricultural production is also contemplated.

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

Coffee Prospects

IN the London market, Coffee prices have been developing a downward tendency in recent weeks, largely under the influence of rumours of a large sale made by Brazil to the General Foods Corporation of America at prices below those prevailing for Robustas. At the same time, the Uganda Coffee Industry Board is reported to have lowered its price to meet buyers' ideas and is delivering well over 4,000 tons of coffee this month.

These factors suggest that there is a overall position of surplus, and the need for some kind of world regulation looms large. Market sentiment has, so far, tended to support the view that prices will, in fact, fall further; and the bulls have been able to buy on a considerable scale without any impact on prices.

Meanwhile, the latest estimate of the 1958-59 season's coffee crop in India, as revised by the Coffee Marketing Committee on May 1, 1959, stands at 45,430 tonnes, comprising 19,059 tons of Plantation; 7,020 tonnes of Arabica Cherry and 19,360 tonnes of Robusta. This is the biggest Robusta crop picked so far, the previous record being 14,710 tonnes picked in 1957-58.

Internal offtake of coffee in April 1959 amounted to 2,501 tonnes, bringing the total, for the first four months of 1959, to 10,000 tonnes as against 8,340 tonnes for the same period last year. During the same period, 6,903 tons were sold for export. This includes 1,600 tonnes sold to the German Democratic Republic and 80 tonnes sent to London under the quality-control programme.

Ginger

Ginger prices have been showing an easier tendency and the rate, in the Alleppey market, has gone down to Rs 387.50 from Rs 400 per candy. This setback is attributed to negligible demand from abroad and a steady fall in domestic consumption. Moreover, the demand for exports, this season, has not been good. Exports, during the first five months ended March 1959, amounted to only 34,501 cwts as against as much as 62,466 cwts in the corresponding period of last year. It is reported that, presently, foreign buyers are getting African ginger at about £120 per ton against the Indian rate of about £130.

The Indian price would have touched still lower levels, but for the 40 per cent decline in the crop this time. With foreign buyers obtaining supplies from other sources at lower prices and in the absence of any evidence to suggest that domestic demand will pick up

considerably in the near future, it may be difficult to maintain India's ginger exports at past levels unless prices are revised downwards to around those quoted by our competitors in world markets.

Pepper

Pepper markets are also ruling quiet. In the Alleppey market, the rate is quoted lower at Rs 637.50 against Rs 650 per candy for the superior Palai variety. In the New York market also, values are a shade lower in some positions. Malabar-Lampong spot is quoted at 24½ cents per pound. In London, Black Sarawak is quoted at 19½d per pound with sellers at this level.

In the London market dealers now consider that black pepper is a better speculation than white. A point has now been reached where black pepper may be becoming in short supply. Moreover, the flavour of black pepper, it is pointed out, is preferred in the USA and some other important consuming countries. Thus, the market for white pepper has now become weak.

Groundnut

Prices on the Madras Groundnut market maintained a steady trend although the oil section showed a declining tendency. Arrivals averaged about 40 tons per day, mostly in the form of summer crop and these were taken up by small crushers. The rate for superior oil-quality seeds is quoted around Rs 190 per candy. Meanwhile, some good showers are reported in the Pollachi area and these will benefit the standing crop.

In the Groundnut Oil section, the rate for the ready position has declined to Rs 374 from Rs 380 per candy in the absence of any large-scale activity on lower advices from Calcutta and Bombay.

Hides and Skins

In the Madras Tanned Hides market, arrivals of Cow hides remained unchanged and moderate quality was taken up at the previous week's levels. There was no change in Buff hides. In the Calf section, arrivals were restricted.

On the export front, trading was restricted as buyers adopted a "wait and see" policy. There was, however, better demand for medium and heavy weights at 42d and 38d respectively. Business in Cow Calf for forward was irregular and extremely patchy.

In addition to the six demoniations of Ghanaian coin, two coins were struck to entirely new designs. These were the special five-shilling piece for Bermuda, issued this year to commemorate the 350th anniversary of the first settlement on the island, and the one-rial piece for Muscat & Oman. Both coins were minted in silver.

As well as coinage, the Mint issues some 99,000 medals. In addition, a new Public Seal was manufactured for the Government of Ghana, and an Official Seal was prepared for the Government of Tanganyika.



A Real Shake-Out

Watch-Dog Writes:

ONCE again, nervous conditions have developed in stock markets during the week under review and values have receded sharply on panicky unloading. Rumours of the possibility of removal of Indian Irons from the forward list of the Bombay Stock Exchange have induced heavy selling pressure in the scrip, both on Bombay and local accounts. This had an adverse effect on other scrips too. A sizable section of the market operators is, however, inclined to welcome this debacle; because it has provided them an opportunity for diverting trading to more healthy lines than hitherto. This may probably be the reason that prices have shown a mild recovery at the close of the week.

The Calcutta Stock Exchange experienced another dull session and equities, after suffering a further setback from last levels, staged a mild recovery towards the close under the lead of speculative issues.

After a landslide in values in mid-week, the Bombay Stock Exchange attempted a moderate recovery towards the close on shortcovering.

On the Madras Stock Exchange, business was restricted.

Wall Street closed very steady.

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Calcutta

Calcutta, Friday Evening.

EQUITIES on the local Stock Exchange developed a distinctly easier trend in prices last week due to sustained bull liquidation and bear hammering although the closing tone was better, thanks to some replacement buying coupled with short-covering. Apart from a general feeling that a reaction was overdue in the context of the sustained bullish trend during the past many weeks and the suggestion of additional taxation for financing the Third Plan having a bearish impact on sentiment, it was thought that there would be a lack of investible funds in view of the new issues announced by various companies.

But, a halt was cried to the steady and sharp decline in values on Thursday, thanks to the emergence of support at lower levels. A section of the operators held the view that the tax effort involved in the Third Plan did not hold out any great threat of increased direct levies. This factor caused a slight improvement in general sentiment, on Thursday. This was, however, short-lived and the market had a jolt again on Friday due to weaker Bombay advices.

In the Giltedged section, business continued to be restricted although

some interest was shown in certain directions. Short-dated and medium-dated issues were the focal point of interest. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan opened at Rs 73.55 and, after firming up to Rs 74.00, receded at the close to Rs 73.75.

Bank shares were unchanged with little or no business passing. Punjab National changed hands at Rs 22.37 to Rs 22.44.

Sentiment in the Jute section continued to remain depressed with prices touching fresh lower levels for the week. Apart from the general feeling that the present levels had been fairly over-valued, doubts were expressed in certain quarters with regard to the size of the dividends in future in view of the lower level of profits expected after making fully provision for taxation. The closing levels for the week were slightly better in sympathy with the general trend of the market. Howrah were pushed down at one time to a new low of Rs 22.75 from Rs 23.75; National to Rs 23.25 from Rs 24.00; Megna to Rs 15.06 from Rs 15.37; Nuddea to Rs 54.75 from Rs 57, to close at Rs 22.87; Rs 23.25; Rs 15.25 and Rs 56.50 respectively. Alliance were, however, nearly maintained at Rs 118, while Anglo-India turned quiet at Rs 226 against Rs 230.

Except for a few firm spots, Coal shares were generally listless. It was thought that the Government was not much concerned about an increase in the price of the commodity. Moreover, it was feared that the inordinate delay in the announcement would hamper the expansion scheme. The only two firm features were Amalgamated and Bengal having sustained support upto Rs 26.75 and Rs 311 from Rs 26.50 and Rs 308 respectively. Burrakur moved between Rs 16.87 and Rs 17.94, to finish at Rs 17.00, while East Indian were cheaper at Rs 23.75 against Rs 25.50; Equitable at Rs 31.75 against Rs 32.12 and Central India at Rs 7.37 against Rs 7.50.

Tea shares continued to remain quiet on lack of support and dealings were few and far between. The setback in prices was attributed to suggestions that the 1958 dividends might be only around 1957 levels. The sharp drop in April exports was also a contributory factor. Brooke Bond changed hands at Rs 20.50 to Rs 20.94; East India at Rs 20.87 to Rs 21.00; Hantapara at Rs 132 to Rs 135; Jutilibari at Rs 24.37 to Rs 24.56; Rungamattie at Rs 78 to Rs 80 and Tezapore at Rs 18.25 to Rs 18.31.

Sugar shares developed an easier tendency following the Government decision to place the entire production of all the sugar mills at their disposal for direct allotment. Even scrips of those companies, manufacturing distillery products, which met with sustained demand till the end of last week, came in for some selling pressure. Carew were marked down to Rs 8.87 from a high of Rs 9.53 and Raza/Buland to Rs 13.56 from Rs 14.12. Cawnpore were, however, maintained at Rs 11 with Darbhanga meeting with some enquiry upto Rs 18.87 from Rs 17.56.

Textile scrips lacked sustained support, resulting in a slightly easier tendency in prices. The only steady

features were Jayshree having buyers at Rs 8.69 to 8.87. Elgins, however, eased off to Rs 13.37 from Rs 15 and Kesoram to Rs 14.25 from Rs 14.62. New Victoria were quiet at Rs 1.34 against Rs 1.43.

In the Engineering section, price movements were mostly influenced by the speculative activity in Indian Irons which, in turn, were subjected to settlement adjustments till Wednesday. After opening better at Rs 24.31, Indian Irons improved further to Rs 24.40 at which level renewed selling pressure caused the scrip to slip down to Rs 23.88, to improve again towards the close to Rs 23.93. In sympathy, TEXMACO were marked down to Rs 25.35 from Rs 25.35; Braithwaite to Rs 29.12 from Rs 30.75 and Marshalls to Rs 6.06 from Rs 6.19. Indian Galvanizing were, however, a firm feature at Rs 18.31 with Kumardhubi ruling unchanged at Rs 8.75.

Miscellaneous issues moved with the general trend of the market. Orient Paper receded at one time to Rs 35.30 from a high of Rs 36.65 (35.30); Indian Cable to Rs 30.06 from Rs 30.87 (30.06); Indian Aluminium to Rs 20.06 from Rs 20.87 (20.06); Indian Copper to Rs 4.02 from Rs 4.12 (4.04); India Steamship to Rs 14.00 from Rs 14.44 (14.00); Alkali Chemicals to Rs 22.62 from Rs 22.94 (22.69); Dunlop Rubber to Rs 31.19 from Rs 31.69 (31.25); Rohtas to Rs 21.62 from Rs 21.81 (21.81); National Carbon to Rs 29.25 from Rs 30.37 (29.25); NICCO to Rs 33.50 from Rs 39.87 (33.62) and Sirpur to Rs 12.56 from Rs 12.81 (12.56). Figures shown within brackets were the closing rates for the week. Indian Oxygen were on offer at Rs 26.25 against Rs 27.69.

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Bombay

TWO-SIDED fluctuations in prices characterised trading on the Bombay Stock Exchange last week. Prices moved up at the start on renewed bull support; but vague rumours about the possibility of Government measures to control company dividends suddenly depressed the market considerably and selling orders caused a veritable landslide in values. Towards the close, however, the market attempted a moderate recovery on short-covering.

STEELS: Steel shares started on a promising note and improved modestly. But, fears regarding the Government's adverse decision on steel retention prices imparted weakness to the market, resulting in a considerable decline in values. After starting at Rs 192.25, Tata Ordinaries steadily improved at one time to Rs 193.50 at which level selling pressure brought down the scrip to Rs 185.75. There was, however, an improvement towards the close to Rs 190.25 due to some replacement buying coupled with short-covering.

TEXTILES: Some of the scrips in this section touched new high levels. Bombay Dyeing was the only share which registered a significant spurt after earlier hesitancy. The inspiration came from the reported measures to boost up exports, of textiles. After starting at Rs 63.80, Bombay Dyeing were taken upto Rs 74.70, to finish the week at Rs

64.40. Century closed at Rs 544; Kohinoor at Rs 279.25 and Svadeshi at Rs 227.25 after touching high levels of Rs 550; Rs 286 and Rs 234 respectively. Sholapur remained steady at Rs 422.50 with Podar being in demand upto Rs 176 following the increase in dividend. Indu Ordinaries were done at Rs 7.92.

MISCELLANEOUS: Prices in this section followed the general trend of the market. Tata Locomotives and Premier Construction provided the bright spots, having buyers upto Rs 209.50 and Rs 323 from Rs 205 and Rs 316 respectively. Sugar shares developed a slightly reactionary tendency, reflecting the Government's decision to place the entire production of sugar mills at their disposal for direct allocation. Belapur shaded to Rs 295.50 from a high of Rs 305, while Phalton was offered at Rs 155 against Rs 159. In the Cement group, ACC came back to Rs 152.50 and Digvijay to Rs 154 from Rs 154.25 and Rs 155 respectively. Chemical shares were rather quiet with Tata Chemicals quoting Rs 17.96 against Rs 18.04. In the miscellaneous group, Bombay Burmah climbed to a new high level of Rs 548 from Rs 535, to suffer a setback to the latter level on long liquidation, which scared away buyers. National Rayon, after touching a high of Rs 313 from Rs 304, finished better at Rs 307.50.

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Madras

BUSINESS on the Madras Stock Exchange was restricted and price movements were rather irregular on lack of sustained support.

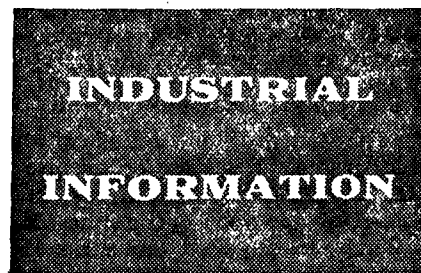
TEXTILES: On this section, there were free offerings of Travancore Rayons at Rs 21.30 c.d. Maduras slumped to Rs 26.50 due to the closure of the mills. Buckinghams and Bangalore Woollens met with some enquiries at the market rates. Palani Andavars moved up to Rs 190 following the news of a 20 per cent dividend. Anglo-French were quoted around Rs 89.

PLANTINGS: Planting shares were dull with an irregular trend in prices. Among Tea shares, Periakaramalais declined to Rs 4.20 due to renewed selling pressure with Peermades closing lower at Rs 19.35. Chembra met with some business at the lower rate of Rs 4.30 with Haileyburias quoting around Rs 19.65.

In the Coffee group, Consolidated Coffees declined to Rs 21.80 with sellers at this level, while Blue Mountains noted some sellers at Rs 3.55. Oucherlony just maintained the level of Rs 5.15. Coffee Lands were quoted at Rs 24 and Shevroys at Rs 1.85.

Among Rubber shares, TRTs dropped down to Rs 7.15, although Vaikundams were in demand upto Rs 26.

MISCELLANEOUS: Good enquiries for Mysore industrial shares provided a feature in this section. FACTS were dull at Rs 9.06 sellers. Aluminium Industries maintained interest around Rs 20, while Ashok Leylands were stagnant at Rs 9 c.d. Cement shares were a steady feature.



DEVELOPMENT OF NARMADA WATER RESOURCES.

For co-ordinated development of the water resources of the Narmada, the Central Water and Power Commission has undertaken investigations in catchment areas of this river in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay.

The investigations, to begin shortly, will pave the way towards the formulation of multi-purpose projects which will include construction of dams, canals and power houses. The total power potential of these projects is estimated at 1,838,000 k.w. and it will ultimately ensure irrigation for large areas in the deltaic regions of the Narmada, Tapi and other Central Indian rivers in Madhya Pradesh and Bombay States.

By introducing a system of navigational locks at four dams and formation of a cascade of lakes, it will also be possible to open up an inland waterway from Broach, a port on the Arabian Sea, to Hoshangabad in Madhya Pradesh.

The benefits of the project will be available to people in the northern part of Bombay and western part of Madhya Pradesh, accelerating the tempo of economic development of this region.

Under the present arrangement, the cost of investigations will be shared jointly by the two States in proportion to the benefits derived by them.

Punasa Project.

The key to the harnessing of the large potentials of the Narmada is the proposed Punasa project in the middle stretch of the river in Madhya Pradesh. Here, the river—one of the principal waterways draining Central India—traverses through a gorge, which, geological investigations indicate, provides an excellent site for a dam.

At this point, a dam across the river, with a height of about 300 ft. from the foundation, and length of about 2,400 ft. at the crest, will enable storage of about 10 million acre feet of water. By regulating the flow here, about 375,000 kw. can be generated at a power station located at the toe of the dam. The discharge, of the order of 21,000 cusecs of water, can then be utilized profitably to the extent possible for irrigation in the lower reaches.

In the upper reaches of the Narmada, there are possibilities for developing irrigation and relatively smaller blocks of power, affording a power potential of about 338,000 kw.

Moreover, the upstream power projects would regulate a portion of the water supplies of the Narmada, and irrigation schemes would correspondingly deplete the water flow at Punasa. The net result of implementation of all the upstream projects would be to increase the power potential at Punasa from 375,000 kw. to about 450,000 kw.

Four Lifting Dams

With the tremendous regulated flow from the Punasa power station, it would be economical to construct four additional lifting dams in the gorges lower down in the Satpura range, in order to utilise for power generation the entire head of about 450 ft. between Punasa dam and the delta.

These dams at Barwaha, Hariphal, Keli and Broach (an irrigation project near Broach has already been included in the Second Five-Year Plan), would afford a total ultimate power potential of about one million kw., the bulk of it lying extremely close to the important load centres of the Gujarat area of Bombay State.

The lifting dams creating four reservoirs with locking devices will make the Narmada river navigable from the Arabian Sea up to Hoshangabad, a distance of about 350 miles.

CONDENSED COURSES OF EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

Literary House in Lucknow is one of the 120 voluntary institutions existing all over the country, which have been selected for a grant by the Central Social Welfare Board for running condensed courses of training for women.

The key figures in the implementation of the schemes for uplift of women and children in rural areas are the women gram sevikas and craft instructors. They are also the principal agents of the State Social Welfare Boards in educating village women and children to derive the benefits of welfare services available for these groups in the rural welfare projects of the Board.

To find a sufficient number of such women for employment in the Welfare Projects in different States has been a matter of concern for the Central Social Welfare Board. The main reason is that women with a rural background and the aptitude for service do not, in many cases, possess the prescribed minimum educational qualifications to enable them to get the benefits of the training as village rural workers.

Grants to Institutions.

In the attempt to overcome this difficulty, the Central Board had formulated a scheme which is intended to tackle the problem at its roots. Under the scheme suitable grants are provided to well established voluntary organisations prepared to start condensed courses for training women between the age of 20 and 35 with a knowledge to attain the minimum educational qualification of a middle school or 8th class pass in a period of two years.

The aesthetically simple buildings of Literary House on the Lucknow-Kanpur Road provide a suitable venue for running this special programme. 22 women are here taking advantage of the scheme sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board. They are taught the syllabus leading to the 8th class examination, in which they have to appear as private candidates after about 2 years' coaching. This would qualify them for recruitment as gram sevikas and primary teaching. The Board has given a grant of Rs 28,000 to the institution for conducting the course. Rs 35 per month is spent on each trainee, of which five rupees is given to each as pocket money.

Eagerness to Learn.

The bright faces of women undergoing the course, their eagerness to learn and the pride they show in their personal appearance—all bear testimony to the fact that it was not lack of ability but lack of opportunity which had kept them back from pursuing their studies and kept them backward so long.

It is pleasant to see the eagerness of the students and their progress in all fields of activity. Some specimens of their handiwork, which include knitting, cutting, embroidery, sewing, etc., make it difficult to believe that only four short months ago these women had scarcely held a needle for turning out a wearable garment.

For the trainees the day begins early. They clean their rooms, which are adequate in size for the two occupants, and are well ventilated. Next come the kitchen chores when the cook must be helped with the cutting of the vegetables, in the washing of the plates, serving of breakfast, etc.

Heavy Schedule.

After the morning prayers in the many-sided thatched roofed building which occupies the centre of the campus, the heavy schedule for the day begins.

This includes classes in Arithmetic, in Social studies, Sewing, Home Science, General Science and Agriculture. Games and preparation for a variety performance to be put up soon occupy the leisure hours.

Many of the girl trainees have an educational level of anything between the second and the fifth classes. All are taught together, but special attention is paid to those who are backward by holding special tutorial classes for their benefit in the evenings. Since January 1959 when the first batch was admitted, one examination of the 5th class standard has been held in March, as a result of which 13 out of the 22 girls have been promoted. Those left behind are being given intensive coaching and will be tested again after a month.

The test for the 6th class will be held in December and some of the students are, according to the organisers, ready to appear for the 8th class examination next May. This will mean a saving of one year, even over the allotted span of two years that is prescribed for the completion of the course.

A special advantage of the course is the training in community living that the trainees are receiving. The matron, a *motherly soul*, who take obvious pride in the progress of her charges, said that there are irritations to mar the smooth relations prevailing among the inmates of the women's hostel.

Literature for Neo-Literates.

Literacy House, run by a voluntary organisation for a number of years from private donations, has been the training ground for men and women interested in bringing the blessings of education to the villagers. About 3,000 persons have been trained here during the last five years in a one-month course for teachers in adult literates. The institution publishes books and charts for neo-literates using a vocabulary of 1,500 words in

Hindi; it also publishes a weekly paper "Ujala" for the same category of people. Trainees in audio-visual aids from this Institution have been set to places like the Tata Institute of Social Work and the Kasturbi Niketan in Varanasi for teaching the use of audio-visual aids in the promotion of adult literacy.

SUMMER SCHOOL IN ADVANCED PHYSICS PRIME MINISTER'S MESSAGE.

The Prime Minister, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, has given the following message on the occasion of the inauguration of India's first Summer School in Advanced Physics at Mussoorie on May 22, 1959. The four-week school, which has been organised by the Union Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, will be inaugurated by Shri Humayun Kabir, Minister of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs. The message reads:

"I am glad to learn that a Summer School of Theoretical Physics is going to be held in Mussoorie under the general direction of Professor Satyen Bose. I think this is a very good idea and I send it my good wishes.

"Physics is one of the fields of scientific knowledge in which Indians have distinguished themselves in recent years. We have to-day some very distinguished physicists and I am glad to find that there are, among the younger generation, men who have already shown great promise.

"Science to-day demands more team work and planned co-ordination in research than it did previously. Therefore, this attempt in bringing together some of our eminent physicists as well as some from the younger generation to discuss the matter and develop a team spirit and planned approach is to be welcomed".

WORKING GROUP ON CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

Government of India have decided to set up a Working Group to make definite recommendations on ways and means for efficient development of co-operative farming in the country.

Although co-operative farming has figured both in the First and Second Five Year Plans, there still exists a considerable vagueness and confusion about its details. Following the acceptance of joint co-operative farming on a voluntary basis as the ultimate agrarian pattern in India, the Working Group will help the Government in the formulation of an action programme based on available experiences.

The Group will have a prominent person in public life as its Chairman. The membership will include a representative each of the Reserve Bank of India, the Planning Commission, the Department of Community Development and the Department of Co-operation in the Centre, a Development Commissioner and a State Registrar of Co-operative Societies. Amongst non-officials in the Group will be one M.P., and a person connected with co-operative farming.

The Group will visit different parts of the country to study suc-

cessful experiences as also the problems encountered in the field. It will review the work done, methods adopted and techniques evolved in co-operative farming.

It will have to make specific suggestions particularly with regard to types and methods of organisation, and financial as well as administrative requirements for a countrywide programme.

In order to facilitate the study of the Working Group, the Union Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation are asking the State Governments to collect and keep ready well in advance information and data relating to the existing co-operative farming societies.

The Group is expected to submit its report within two months from the date it starts its work.

BASIC EDUCATION LITERATURE COMMITTEE SET UP

The Union Ministry of Education has set up a "Basic Education Literature Committee" to advise the Ministry on the production of suitable literature and material on basic education. The Secretary, Union Ministry of Education, will be the chairman of the committee.

Besides the Chairman, the members of the Committee are: The head of the Basic and Elementary Education Division, Ministry of Education (ex-officio member); Shri T. S. Avinashilingam, M.P.; Shri Dwarika Singh, Secretary, Basic Education Board, Patna; Dr. Salamatullah, Principal, Teachers' Training College, Jamia Millia, Delhi; Shri R. Srinivasan, Principal, Post Basic School, Gandhinagar; Shri G. A. Mukhtar, Director of Education, Jammu and Kashmir; Shri L. R. Desai, Principal, A. G. Teachers' Training College, Navarangpura, Ahmedabad; and Dr. J. K. Shukla, Director, National Institute of Basic Education, New Delhi. The Assistant Educational Adviser in charge of the work in the Education Ministry will be the Secretary of the Committee.

INDIGENOUS SYSTEMS OF MEDICINE.

A sum of Rs 53,13,712 has been sanctioned so far during this Plan period by the Union Ministry of Health for the development of indigenous systems of medicine, including homoeopathy. The total provision in the Second Five-Year Plan for this purpose is Rs 100 lakhs. Financial assistance is given to private organisations and State Governments for research in indigenous systems and for upgrading teaching institutions.

During 1958-59, Rs 20.55 lakhs were also advanced to various State Governments as the Union Government's matching contribution to the expenditure incurred by them on the establishment/upgrading of teaching institutions in indigenous systems of medicine, including homoeopathy. For the current financial year, a provision of about Rs 30 lakhs has been made for grants to State Governments and private organisations for research and upgrading.

The institutions to whom grants are given are engaged either in research work or in teaching of indigenous systems of medicine.

Research is generally confined to clinical trials of various Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic drugs and medicines. To some institutions grants have been sanctioned for plantation of medicinal herbs used in Ayurvedic and Unani treatment. To others grants have been given for publishing works on Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine.

During the First Five-Year Plan, the Union Government spent a sum of Rs 12,82,710 against the provision of Rs 37.50 lakhs. The response during the First Five-Year Plan was not encouraging as most of the State Governments had not made sufficient provision in their own Plan schemes for promotion of indigenous systems of medicine.

EXPORT PROMOTION FOR COTTON TEXTILES

In an Import Trade Control Public Notice, the Government of India have announced a further modification of the export promotion scheme for textiles under which licences are issued for import of certain coal tar dyes, textile chemicals and gums against exports of cotton textiles (other than handloom cloth) and yarn.

Under the revised scheme, which comes into force from the quarter July-September, 1959, mills whose cotton textiles are exported will be eligible for import licences equal to two per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports of grey cloth or dyed or processed cloth.

Registered processors processing cloth whether in bond or duty paid will be given import licences equal to four per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports of dyed or processed cloth. Exporters will be entitled to import licences equal in value to two per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports of grey cloth or dyed or processed cloth.

Mills whose yarn is exported will be granted import licences equal in value to two per cent of the f.o.b. value of the exports of grey yarn. Registered processors processing yarn will be entitled to import licences equal in value to two per cent of the f.o.b. value of exports of processed yarn. Exporters will be given import licences equal in value to two per cent of the f.o.b. value of the export of grey yarn or processed yarn.

Any party who perform more than one of the functions of manufacturing, processing and exporting will be entitled to claim licences equal to those admissible under the respective categories whether manufacturer, processor or exporter.

Applicants should apply for import licences to the Joint Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Bombay, for mill cloth and yarn as specified in Appendix XXIII of the Import Policy Book for April-September, 1959 after obtaining certificates of the import entitlement from the Textile Commissioner. Licences will be granted only once in a quarter on the basis of exports effected in the preceding quarter.

DRAFT STANDARD FOR ENGINEER'S FILES.

The Indian Standards Institution has issued a draft specification for engineer's files.

The draft standard covers general requirements and methods of tests, and specific dimensional and test requirements for files commonly used by engineering and similar industries, and saw files.

The instrument files, generally used by instrument makers, jewellers, etc., file blocks, die sinker's files and the high alloy content, steel files, normally called 'high speed steel files' have not been included.

Separate additional parts or separate standards, covering such files, are expected to be issued by the Institution later on.

Comments on the draft standard may be sent before July 6, 1959 to the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.

SUPPLY OF PIG IRON

The Government have decided that users of pig-iron may now indent for their requirements either directly or through controlled registered stockists to the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, under advice to the sponsoring authorities. The measure will further simplify the procedure for the supply of pig iron. The issue of quota certificates was suspended some time back and users were allowed to indent for pig iron through their sponsoring authorities.

The new procedure will come into force with immediate effect.

The Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, will plan indents on the producers of pig-iron in the usual manner. Allocations and planning of pig iron will be done as heretofore for each quarter i.e., the quarters beginning January, April, July and October.

In order to enable the planning of the requirements of the users in time, users who indent directly or controlled/registered stockists, who indent on behalf of the users, are requested to send their indents to the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta, at least a month before the beginning of each quarter.

Any clarification necessary may be obtained from the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta.

With the commissioning of new blast furnaces at Rourkela and Bhilai the supply position of pig iron has been progressively improving. The Government of India, have, therefore, been considering for some time simplification of the procedure for the supply of pig iron.

INDIA TO PRODUCE HIGH TENSILE STEEL WIRE

The Government of India have licensed several units for the manufacture of high tensile wire for various purposes including prestressed concrete construction.

The capacity licensed so far is about 40,000 tons, India requires about 8,000 tons of high tensile steel wire annually. The entire demand is imported.

In view of the capacity already licensed, the Government of India do not propose to manufacture the same type of wire in the three steel plants in the public sector.

The present production of high tensile structurals, bars and plates is about 300 to 400 tons per month. The public sector steel plants are expected to meet the demand for

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high tensile structurals, bars and plates in the country.

TEA-CHEST PLYWOOD PANELS

The Indian Standards Institution has granted a licence for the use of ISI Certification Mark in respect of tea-chest plywood panels to M/s. Himalayan Plywood Industries Private Ltd., Assam. With this, forty-nine licences for tea-chest plywood panels have been granted so far to different manufacturers.

Some time back, the Government of India decided to prohibit the export of tea except in tea-chests, the to the specification laid down by ISI.

Following this decision, more and more indigenous manufacturers of tea-chest plywood panels have been obtaining licences from ISI to use the ISI Certification Mark.

Under the provisions of the ISI Certification Marks Act, 1952, the Institution has been empowered to issue licences to manufacturers, whose products rigidly conform to relevant Indian standards.

The presence of the ISI Certification Mark on the panels is an independent third-party guarantee that the plywood panels have been manufactured under controlled conditions, and conform to the requirements as laid down in IS: 10-1953 Indian standard specification for plywood Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Inspector of the Development Wing, tea-chest (revised).

The Standard Mark is stamped on the plywood panels under the supervision of the Development Wing, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

Any complaint regarding the quality of tea-chest plywood panels bearing the Standard Mark may immediately brought to the notice of the licensee, the Development panels of which are certified by an Wing and the Institution.

JOINT UNESCO-INDIA TRUST FUND CREATED

A joint 'Unesco-India Trust Fund' with contributions both from the Government of India and the Unesco has been created for publishing translations of classics under the Unesco's Major Project scheme to foster mutual appreciation of the Cultural values of the Orient and the Occident.

India has so far contributed a sum of Rs 75,000/- to this Fund in five yearly instalments of Rs 15,000/- each commencing from the year 1953-54. The Unesco has also been contributing a similar amount and has so far paid a sum of \$13,253 (Rs 65,000) from its own budget towards this Fund.

Out of this Fund, so far Rs 97,000 approximately have been utilized and a further sum of Rs 43,000 is expected to be spent during this year.

The fund is operated by the Unesco.

Of the 51 Indian Classics covered under this Project, the Unesco has so far initiated action on the translation of 36 classics. Five of them are to be translated into English and French both and the remaining into either language. Of these, five classics have since been published, four in French and one in English.

May 30, 1959

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LIST OF QUOTED SHARES

Reference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 22-5-59 Rs nP	22-5-58 Rs nP
Alahabad 6% ... 100	100.00	105.50	
Behar 5% ... 50	19.75	19.75	

Banks

Alahabad 6% ... 100	100.00	105.50	
Behar 5% ... 50	19.75	19.75	

Coal

Asso. K'pura 4 1/2% ... 100	50.50	40.00	
Bharat 5 1/2% ... 100	48.00	45.50	
Borrea 6% ... 100	83.50	86.75	
Burrakur 7% ... 100	102.50	95.00†	
Burrakur 6% ... 10	5.00	6.00†	
Equitable 6% ... 100	100.00	90.00	
Ghusick & Musila 10% ... 100	100.00	95.00	
Gourandi 5% ... 100	40.00	40.00	
K'pura 5 1/2% ... 100	55.50	44.50	
Khas Kajora 5% ... 10	7.25	5.00	
N. Beerboom 7% ... 10	10.00	10.89	
N. Churulla 5% ... 10	2.50	2.50	
N. Huntodh 5% ... 100	44.00	60.00	
Ondal 6 1/2% ... 100	91.50	95.00	
Parasa 5 1/2% ... 100	50.00	42.50	
Unl. Colliery 5% ... 100	83.00	88.00	

Cotton

Basanti 6 1/2% ... 100	9.00	7.50	
B-Nagpur 7% ... 100	75.00	75.00	
Bowrah 8% ... 100	128.00	128.00	
Bowrah 7% ... 100	65.00	65.00	
Elgin 8% ... 100	115.75	98.00†	
Elgin 6% ... 10	8.25	6.75†	
Jagatit 5% ... 100	43.75	50.00	
Jyajeerao 5 1/2% ... 100	81.50	92.00	
J. K. Cotton 6% ... 100	90.00	90.00	
Keweenaw 7% ... 100	105.00	103.00	
Muir 6% ... 100	52.00	63.00	
N. Victoria 6% ... 5	3.50	3.28	
S. Niwas 4% ... 100	58.00	55.00	
Shree Bhawan 5% ... 100	100.00	...	
Swadeshi 6% ... 100	75.00	72.50	

Jute:

Asarpara 7% ... 100	105.50	91.50	
Alexandra 7% ... 100	97.00	76.00	
Alliance 6% ... 10	92.00	70.00	
Anglo-India 7% ... 100	108.00	84.00	
Auckland 5 1/2% ... 100	83.50	58.00	
Auckland 4 1/2% ... 100	66.50	50.00	
Bally 7% ... 100	104.00	90.00	
Barnagore 5% ... 25	39.75	30.00	
Belvedere 7% ... 100	101.50	85.00	
Bengal 8 1/2% ... 100	77.00	72.50	
Biria 7 1/2% ... 100	87.00	75.50	
Budge-Budge 7% ... 100	102.00	78.00†	

Calcutta 6 1/2% ... 100	78.00	78.00	
Caledonia 7% ... 100	77.50	84.50	
Cheviot 7% ... 100	102.00	86.00	
Chitavaleah 7% ... 100	99.50	87.50	
Olive 6% ... 100	70.50	58.75	
Olive 7% ... 100	78.00	74.00	
Dalhousie 7% ... 100	95.50	79.00	
Delta 5% ... 100	78.50	70.00	
Empire 7% ... 100	105.00	84.50	
F. Gloster 7% ... 100	115.00	97.00	
F. Gloster 5% ... 100	78.00	64.00	
F. William 7% ... 100	115.00	91.50	

Ganga Mfg. 8% ... 100	120.00	95.00	
Gourapore 6% ... 100	95.00	72.00	
Hastings 6% ... 100	97.00	84.00	
Hooghly I ... 10	10.75	7.75	
Howrah A. Pref. ... 100	107.00	86.00	
Howrah 7% ... 100	99.00	90.00	
H'chand 7% ... 100	105.00	82.25	
K'hatty 6% ... 100	95.00	60.00	
K'narrah 6% ... 100	90.00	52.50	
Kodarnath 6% ... 100	68.00	68.00	
Kodarnath 7% ... 100	85.00	85.00	
Kavita 7% ... 100	106.00	82.08	
Khardah 6% ... 100	89.50	72.25	
Kinnison 7% ... 100	105.00	80.25	
Lansdowne 7% ... 100	111.00	73.50	

Lawrence 7% ... 100	95.00	95.00	
Lawrence 5 1/2% ... 100	80.00	55.00	
Nahati 7% ... 100	36.00	78.50	
Nahati 4 1/2% ... 100	65.50	49.50	
National 7% ... 100	107.00	88.00†	
Nellimaria 6% ... 100	89.50	79.00	
N. Central 7% ... 100	100.00	86.00	
Northbrook 5 1/2% ... 100	72.25	62.00	
Rameshwara 6% ... 10	10.50	10.19	
Reliance 7% ... 100	73.00	55.25	
S. Ambica 7 1/2% ... 100	90.50†	79.00	
Soorah 7% ... 100	88.00	77.50†	
Standard 5% ... 100	97.00	101.00	
Union 7% ... 100	98.00	86.00	
Waverley 5% ... 50	41.50	25.00	

Asso. Mining 5% ... 50	27.25	29.75	
Ch. Mica 5 1/2% ... 100	52.75	55.00	
Metal Corp. 5% ... 100	101.00	50.00	

Alkal 5% ... 100	102.00	98.00	
Bathgate 4 1/2% ... 10	17.00	40.50	
Beng. Chem. 7 1/2% ... 10	12.62	11.25	
Beng. Chem. 4 1/2% ... 100	77.50	77.50	
Frank Ross 4 1/2% ... 100	50.00	36.50	
Smith Steel 10% ... 50	57.00	52.00	

I. B. Petrol 7% ... 100	91.50	85.00	
N. I. Oil 6% ... 100	40.00	40.00	

Beng. Paper 7% ... 50	46.75	57.25	
Beng. Paper 7% ... 100	103.50	103.00	
Beng. Paper 6% ... 100	62.00	72.69	
Orient 5 1/2% ... 100	93.50	84.00	
Orient 5 1/2% ... 100	65.00	58.00	
S. Gopal 4% op 100	110.00	99.00	
S. Gopal 7 1/2% ... 100	101.50	...	
Sirpur Paper 6% ... 100	87.25	...	
Star Paper 5% ... 100	70.00	61.00	
Star Paper 6 1/2% ... 100	91.00	70.50†	
Titaghur 8% ... 100	144.00	125.00†	
Titaghur 4 1/2% ... 100	85.00†	70.50†	

Bhagwati 5% rop 100	40.00	45.00	
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Darj. Prop. 6% ... 10	4.00	4.00	
Humayun 6% ... 10	8.62	7.58	
New India Mldg. 6% ... 20.00	15.00	...	
Reg. Estate 5% ... 100	33.00	32.50	

Ben. Timber 8% ... 100	30.00	33.50	
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B-A Steam 7% op 50	54.00	61.50	
I.G.N. 6% op 100	87.50	64.00	
I. Steam 5% rop 100	94.00	81.00	

Alum. Corpn. 5% ... 100	74.00	69.00	
Alum. Corpn. 6% ... 100	98.50	86.00	
Amal. Dev. 5% ... 100	42.00	49.25	
Asso. Hotel 7% ... 100	54.00	58.00	
Bharat Nidhi 6% ... 100	59.50	...	
Bharat Veg. 5% ... 100	30.00*	30.00	
Birds Inv. 5 1/2% ... 100	56.00	50.00	
Br. Biscuits 8% op 10	9.70	10.50	
B. Cey. Corp. 6% ... 10	8.20	8.50	
B. I. Corp. 8% ... 100	106.50	101.00	
Cal. Cr. Corp. 6% ... 100	51.00	50.00	
Cal. Cr. Corp 5 1/2% ... 100	34.50	40.00	

Atal 4 1/2% op ... 10	6.12	6.12	
Tirthannath 10% ... 10	13.00	14.00	

Atal 4 1/2% op ... 10	6.12	6.12	
Tirthannath 10% ... 10	13.00	14.00	

Carew 6 1/2% ... 100	73.00	81.00	
Cawnpore 8% ... 100	107.00	104.00	

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
		22-5-59 Rs nP	22-5-58 Rs nP
Lawrence 7% ... 100		95.00	95.00
Lawrence 5½% ... 100		80.00	55.00
Nahati 7% ... 100		36.00	78.50
Nahati 4½% ... 100		65.50	49.50
National 7% ... 100		107.00	88.00
Nellimaria 6% ... 100		89.50	79.00
N. Central 7% ... 100		100.00	86.00
Northbrook 5½% ... 100		72.25	62.00
Rameshwara 6% ... 10		10.56	10.19
Reliance 7% ... 100		73.00	55.25

Paid-up per Share.				Quotation as on		Paid-up per Share.				Quotation as on		Paid-up per Share.				Quotation as on		Paid-up per Share.				Quotation as on		Paid-up per Share.				Quotation as on						
NAME	per Share.	22-5-59	22-5-58	NAME	per Share.	22-5-59	22-5-58	NAME	per Share.	22-5-59	22-5-58	NAME	per Share.	22-5-59	22-5-58	NAME	per Share.	22-5-59	22-5-58	NAME	per Share.	22-5-59	22-5-58	NAME	per Share.	22-5-59	22-5-58	NAME	per Share.	22-5-59	22-5-58			
	Rs pP	Rs pP	Rs pP		Rs pP	Rs pP	Rs pP		Rs pP	Rs pP	Rs pP		Rs pP	Rs pP	Rs pP		Rs pP	Rs pP	Rs pP	Rs pP	Rs pP	Rs pP		Rs pP	Rs pP	Rs pP	Rs pP		Rs pP	Rs pP				
Central India ...	10	7.45	7.62	Cheviot ...	100	214.00	141.00	National Engrs. ...	10	4.31	...	Ethelbari ...	10	12.00	10.25	Nawabganj ...	100	60.00	60.00	Kishore Trading ...	100	75.00	75.00	21% Loan (1976) ...	...	83.15	83.05	Central Kurkond ...	10	10.31	12.00			
Central Kurkond ...	10	10.31	12.00	Chitavalasah ...	10	15.62	13.87	National Iron ...	10	8.37	7.47	Gairkhatta ...	100	154.00	120.00	New India ...	10	27.37	22.25	Kishum Products ...	10	5.75	5.75	3% Loan 1950-61 ...	...	39.70	39.10	Churulla ...	4	3.78	2.00			
Churulla ...	4	3.78	2.00	Clive ...	10	12.62	13.75	National Screws ...	10	5.06	6.00	Gopalpur ...	25	20.00	20.00	Punjab ...	100	80.00	80.00	Martin-Burn ...	10	28.56	25.56	3% Loan (1963-65) ...	...	96.80	95.45	Dhemo Main ...	10	10.25	7.25			
Dhemo Main ...	10	10.25	7.25	Dalhousie ...	100	132.00	64.75	R. Cruddas ...	10	8.19	8.19	Hantapara ...	100	138.00	115.00	Punjab ...	100	12.12	10.19	Mahindra and ...	10	28.56	25.56	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	97.00	95.27	East Indian ...	£1	25.50	20.31			
East Indian ...	£1	25.50	20.31	Delta ...	100	184.00	111.00	Saran ...	4	7.44	6.56	Hasimara ...	10	25.50	21.50	Regent Estate ...	10	1.00	1.00	Mahindra ...	10	15.05	...	3% Loan (1966-68) ...	...	93.80	92.83	Equitable ...	10	32.12	27.41			
Equitable ...	10	32.12	27.41	Empire ...	10	19.52	15.50	Steel Products ...	3	2.00	1.00	Hulidbari ...	10	14.25	17.75	Resident ...	10	11.00	10.25	Mahindra ...	10	200.00	200.00	3% Loan (1967-75) ...	...	91.40	87.00	Ghushick & Musila ...	10	13.75	16.12			
Ghushick & Musila ...	10	13.75	16.12	Fort Gloster ...	100	290.00	320.00	Tex. Machinery ...	10	35.40	17.90	Jaybirpara ...	10	24.25	21.12	Shree Sitaram ...	10	9.90	11.00	Mahindra ...	10	202.00	...	3% Loan (1962) ...	...	93.25	97.85	Gourandi ...	10	7.00	6.12			
Gourandi ...	10	7.00	6.12	Fort William ...	10	23.81	18.12	TEA				Killocoot ...	10	21.12	15.00	Upper India 'A' ...	100	127.00	127.00	Mahindra ...	10	202.00	...	3% Loan (1963) ...	...	99.88	99.62	Guzdar Kajora ...	10	3.94	8.50			
Guzdar Kajora ...	10	3.94	8.50	Gondal Mfg. ...	100	89.00	44.50				Malhati ...	10	14.81	21.00	Upper India 'B' ...	25	15.00	15.00	New India Bldg. ...	5	1.00	0.50	Mahindra ...	10	200.00	200.00	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Hurliadhi ...	10	14.37	16.94
Hurliadhi ...	10	14.37	16.94	Gondalpersa ...	10	26.38	...				Manabbarie ...	10	14.81	21.00	Upper Ganges ...	10	55.00	55.00	Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Mahindra ...	10	202.00	...	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Jagaldaga ...	10	2.34	2.50
Jagaldaga ...	10	2.34	2.50	Gourepore ...	100	370.00	255.00				Nagalsurree ...	100	68.50	68.00	United Province ...	10	16.50	14.00	Regent Estate ...	10	1.00	1.00	Mahindra ...	10	202.00	...	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Jainity Central ...	2	2.00	2.00
Jainity Central ...	2	2.00	2.00	Hastings ...	100	105.00	110.00				New Dooars ...	100	301.00	265.00				New India Bldg. ...	5	1.00	0.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Jogta ...	10	2.56	1.70	
Jogta ...	10	2.56	1.70	Hoochly ...	10	12.25	9.50				Oodlabari ...	10	17.06	18.12				Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Kalapehari ...	10	22.00	20.00	
Kalapehari ...	10	22.00	20.00	Hoohrah ...	10	22.59	16.56				S. K. Gyan ...	10	9.94	10.00				Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Karanpura ...	100	133.00	94.00	
Karanpura ...	100	133.00	94.00	Hukumchand ...	7	21.25	17.87				Shree Sitaram ...	10	9.90	11.00				Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Katras Jherriah ...	10	75.25	55.50	
Katras Jherriah ...	10	75.25	55.50	India ...	12	15.94	...				Upper India 'A' ...	100	127.00	127.00				Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Khas Kajora ...	10	9.50	3.75	
Khas Kajora ...	10	9.50	3.75	Kamarhaty ...	100	202.00	93.00				Ranicherra ...	10	20.00	15.44				Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Khas Shampore ...	10	1.06	1.06	
Khas Shampore ...	10	1.06	1.06	Kamarhaty ...	100	191.00	87.00				Rydkal ...	10	32.62	26.25				Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Kuauri ...	10	2.75	2.75	
Kuauri ...	10	2.75	2.75	Kankarnarah ...	100	90.00	51.00				Sarugaon ...	10	28.00	31.50				Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Lakurka ...	10	18.00	11.00	
Lakurka ...	10	18.00	11.00	Kankarnarah ...	100	79.00	45.00											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Mahabir ...	10	12.25	10.00	
Mahabir ...	10	12.25	10.00	Kedarnath ...	10	8.12	8.06											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Mundulpore ...	10	2.37	1.12	
Mundulpore ...	10	2.37	1.12	Kelvin ...	100	196.00	165.00											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Nazira ...	10	8.12	5.87	
Nazira ...	10	8.12	5.87	Kharnad ...	100	174.00	116.00											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	New Beerbhoom ...	10	20.62	15.06	
New Beerbhoom ...	10	20.62	15.06	Kinnison ...	100	198.00	102.50											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	New Churulia ...	10	2.00	1.81	
New Churulia ...	10	2.00	1.81	Lawndowne ...	100	138.00	78.00											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	New Huntodih ...	10	4.00	2.05	
New Huntodih ...	10	4.00	2.05	Lawndowne ...	100	108.00	73.50											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	New Jairampur ...	10	3.50	3.50	
New Jairampur ...	10	3.50	3.50	Mahabir ...	100	85.00	85.00											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	New Manbhoom ...	10	13.56	11.75	
New Manbhoom ...	10	13.56	11.75	Megna ...	10	15.69	...											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	North Damuda ...	2	1.25	0.75	
North Damuda ...	2	1.25	0.75	Nalhati ...	100	80.00	58.00											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	North-West (F.P.) ...	10	23.87	18.37	
North-West (F.P.) ...	10	23.87	18.37	Nakparara ...	10	12.00	12.25											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	North-West (F.P.) ...	7	21.00	13.50	
North-West (F.P.) ...	7	21.00	13.50	National ...	10	24.00	22.50											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Oriental ...	10	8.00	8.00	
Oriental ...	10	8.00	8.00	Nellimaria ...	10	13.50	12.06											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Ondal ...	10	12.00	12.50	
Ondal ...	10	12.00	12.50	New Central ...	10	15.25	14.68											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Parasac ...	10	14.50	13.12	
Parasac ...	10	14.50	13.12	Northbrook ...	10	20.25	14.94											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Pench Valley ...	10	26.12	19.56	
Pench Valley ...	10	26.12	19.56	Nuddas ...	10	57.00	37.00											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Pure Sitalpore ...	10	6.25	7.00	
Pure Sitalpore ...	10	6.25	7.00	Orient ...	100	170.00	90.00											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Raneesungur ...	10	15.94	11.50	
Raneesungur ...	10	15.94	11.50	Presidency ...	10	6.06	3.87											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Rewa ...	10	18.19	16.00	
Rewa ...	10	18.19	16.00	Rameshwara ...	10	6.81	4.62											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Samia ...	10	12.00	12.00	
Samia ...	10	12.00	12.00	Reliance ...	10	7.44	5.81											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Searsole ...	2	4.75	5.00	
Searsole ...	2	4.75	5.00	Shree Ambika ...	10	10.37	14.62											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Seepore ...	7	27.25	23.25	
Seepore ...	7	27.25	23.25	S. Luchmicharan ...	10	7.00	6.44											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Sengra ...	10	12.12	7.00	
Sengra ...	10	12.12	7.00	S. Luchmicharan ...	10	6.25	5.25											Midnapore Zamin ...	100	18.00	21.50	Nat. Carbon ...	10	30.37	25.37	3% Loan (1964) ...	...	99.60	99.20	Shree Mahakali ...	10	4.19	4.00	
Shree Mahakali ...	10	4.19	4.00	Soorah ...	10	20.31	13.25																											

COMPANY REPORTS

NATIONAL RAYON CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Year ended Decr.	1958	1957	1956
Sales	63,711,002	53,747,628	42,238,151
Interest, Dividends & Incomes	225,152	217,028	311,137
Stocks	4,971,217	3,817,344	2,231,721
Net profit	19,064,310	13,674,483	14,294,045
Taxation	5,500,000	1,200,000	2,661,000
Depreciation	9,200,000	7,500,000	5,000,000
Reserve Fund	1,335,386	700,000	...
Res. for Defd. Taxation	...	1,000,000	...
Development Rebate	325,000	...	...
Other Funds	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Div. Amount Ord.	2,468,264	2,248,694	2,250,416
Div. Amount Pref.	596,793	864,264	596,920
Carry Forward	97,190	123,937	597,794
Div. % Ord.	14	14	14
Div. % Pref.	5	5	5

(Annual General Meeting on 29-6-59 at 4-15 p.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.

Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 5% C.P.	17,424,600	17,424,600	17,428,600
(ii) Ord.	16,062,100	16,062,750	16,063,750
(iii) Ord. P.P.	6,330,780	...	...
Forfeited shares	44,150	43,500	36,000
Debentures 5 1/2%	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Share Premium	2,197,400	614,705	614,705
Reserve Fund	4,800,000	4,800,000	3,200,000
Other Funds	8,829,000	9,000,000	8,000,000
Staff Gratuity F'd.	1,050,000	750,000	450,000
Loans Secured	206,080	1,855,141	9,442,839
Loans unsecured	175,000	4,244,393	2,833,476
Taxation Provision	7,448,215	2,116,965	2,622,052
Debt	11,502,421	10,497,759	10,408,262
Carry Forward	97,190	123,937	597,794
Total	90,962,936	92,313,750	86,767,478

Assets	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	109,432,348	105,596,105	94,621,101
Depreciation	43,200,000	34,000,000	26,500,000
Block (net)	66,232,348	71,596,105	68,121,101
Stores	9,519,437	7,580,109	5,431,133
Raw Materials	5,202,714	4,359,115	6,512,002
Stocks	4,971,217	3,817,344	2,231,721
Outstandings	577,215	1,215,047	1,363,698
Do. More than 3 months	15,930	...	...
Mis. Deposits and Advances	2,352,833	3,016,832	2,353,843
Investments	110,200	110,200	110,200
Cash	1,981,042	668,998	643,780
Total	90,962,936	92,313,750	86,767,478

INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Steel Brothers and Co., Ltd.

Year ended Decr.	1958	1957	1956
Sales	15,027,024	18,794,037	...
Interest, Dividends & Mis. Incomes	15,147,497	13,089,511	...
Net profit	6,663,347	5,848,278	5,532,049
Taxation	3,126,862	3,043,054	2,892,557
Depreciation	4,222,771	408,747	390,797
Reserve Fund	500,000	...	...
Development Rebate	151,865	108,581	...
Div. Amount Ord.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
Div. Amount Pref.	239,750	248,938	258,125
Carry Forward	328,739	106,640	67,682
Div. % Ord.	20	20	20
Div. % Pref.	7	7	7

(Annual General Meeting on 15-6-59 at 10 a.m.)

*After transferring Rs 1,592,379 being provision for Taxation Liabilities, no longer required and Rs 108,581 being Development Rebate Reserve for 1957, no longer required.

†Includes Rs 308,219 being adjustment account of previous year and Rs 88,574 being provision for legal expenses written back.

‡After transferring Rs 500,000 from General Reserve.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.

Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 7%	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
(ii) Ord.	10,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Share Premium	3,138,200	3,138,200	3,138,200
Capital Reserve	7,829,269	7,829,269	7,829,269
Reserve Fund	3,244,145	2,744,145	2,744,145
Other Funds	806,871	763,387	654,806
Loans unsecured	2,200,404	2,069,983	1,866,751
Taxation Provision	3,549,080	4,071,384	4,313,228
Debt	8,722,948	9,463,431	13,162,421
Carry Forward	328,739	106,640	67,682
Total	44,819,456	46,176,439	48,806,502

Assets	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	9,960,109	9,416,791	7,977,006
Depreciation	5,130,823	4,977,641	4,702,777
Block (net)	4,829,286	4,439,150	3,274,229
Stores	1,359,890	1,574,935	1,195,123
Stocks	1,404,603	1,347,481	2,226,981
Outstandings	2,366,764	2,776,215	2,257,005
Do. More than 3 months	593,596	286,650	316,275
Mis. Deposits and Advances	4,636,392	4,900,514	4,959,698
Investments	24,185,311	24,185,311	26,163,996
Deposits in Banks	4,600,000	5,200,000	6,400,000
Cash	853,614	466,183	2,013,205
Total	44,819,456	46,176,439	48,806,502

MODERN MILLS LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—N. Sirur & Co. (Private) Ltd.

Year ended Decr.	1958	1957	1956
Sales	17,078,029	16,281,233	18,631,159
Interest, Dividends & Mis. Incomes	438,892	153,007	...
Stocks	6,004,930	6,528,842	5,236,897
Net profit	866,104	801,406	1,096,861
Taxation	42,546	44,145	44,261
Depreciation	337,237	337,219	475,073
Reserve Fund	...	100,000	...
Development Rebate	219,194	...	200,000
Other Funds	...	331,880	354,088
Div. Amount Ord.	278,841	31,558	55,109
Carry Forward	...	43,271	55,109
Div. % Ord.	6	10	16

(Annual General Meeting on 9-6-59 at 3-30 p.m.)

*After transferring Rs 350,000 from General Reserve and Rs 165,000 from Machinery Rehabilitation Reserve.

†After writing back Rs 100,000 from provision for taxation.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.

Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up	4,647,350	3,318,800	2,213,050
Debentures 5%	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Share Premium	280,220	1,607,870	1,386,720
Reserve Fund	1,750,000	2,100,000	2,000,000
Other Funds	974,184	920,000	920,000
Staff Gratuity F'd.	1,054,311	993,669	920,518
Loans Secured	5,048,624	3,641,542	3,218,814
Loans unsecured	241,134	216,592	245,210
Taxation Provision	42,546	54,933	134,965
Debt	1,793,754	1,870,086	2,106,955
Carry Forward	31,558	43,271	55,109
Total	17,063,690	15,966,773	14,401,341

Assets	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	14,123,500	12,883,753	12,208,423
Depreciation	7,057,174	6,799,178	6,468,439
Block (net)	7,066,326	6,084,575	5,739,984
Stores	928,741	823,484	884,984
Raw Materials	2,807,950	1,495,139	1,822,881
Stocks	6,004,930	6,528,842	5,236,897
Outstandings	374,221	455,060	254,782
Do. More than 3 months	325	12,167	4,324
Mis. Deposits and Advances	195,441	428,939	276,156
Investments	123,525	123,525	123,525
Cash	62,231	35,041	57,858
Total	17,063,690	15,966,773	14,401,341

KAMANI ENGINEERING CORPORATION LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Kamani Brothers (Private) Ltd.

Year ended Decr.	1958	1957	1956
Sales	28,475,728	16,618,804	16,540,241
Stocks	1,029,645	1,739,086	1,269,429
Works in progress	673,229	627,190	339,030
Net profit	1,392,176	558,599	393,119
Taxation	405,000	25,000	...
Depreciation	701,099	349,037	289,962
Reserve Fund	25,000	...	...
Development Rebate	24,603	...	...
Div. Amount Ord.	224,813	...	...
Div. Amount Pref.	56,513	165,000	82,500
Carry Forward	11,374	56,236	36,664
Div. % Ord.	5	11	11
Div. % Pref.	5	11	11

(Annual General Meeting on 11-6-59 at 4-30 p.m.)

(a) Pref. dividend for two years ended 30-9-56 and 30-9-57.

(b) Pref. dividend for the year ended 30-9-55.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.

Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 5 1/2%	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,500,000
(ii) Ord.	4,496,250	4,496,250	4,496,250
Forfeited shares	1,875	1,875	1,875
Reserve Fund	275,000	250,000	250,000
Other Funds	38,291	7,987	7,559
Loans Secured	5,807,582	6,141,130	4,892,945
Taxation Provision	440,232	37,713	12,950
Debt	8,107,812	4,996,468	4,272,242
Carry Forward	11,374	56,236	36,664
Total	20,878,416	17,487,604	15,470,185

Assets	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	5,891,406	5,553,741	4,999,665
Depreciation	2,332,632	1,671,411	1,335,675
Block (net)	3,558,774	3,882,330	3,663,990
Lahore Account Exp.	752,743	832,742	832,805
Stores	665,009	645,527	550,860
Works in Progress	673,229	627,190	339,030
Raw Materials	2,498,727	2,220,786	1,613,226
Stocks	1,029,645	1,739,086	1,269,429
Outstandings	6,059,370	4,336,126	2,728,007
Do. More than 3 months	3,221,353	2,178,450	2,282,787
Mis. Deposits and Advances	940,378	389,472	1,761,978
Investments	188,128	184,380	49,914
Cash	1,291,065	436,515	388,159
Total	20,878,416	17,487,604	15,470,185

HOOGLY FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Shaw Wallace & Co., Ltd.

Year ended Decr.	1958	1957	1956
Sales	11,803,731	11,108,680	11,293,350
Stocks	774,045	563,356	429,968
Net profit	633,950	731,761	530,282
Taxation	363,000	415,058	273,088
Depreciation	32,480	42,365	47,219
Reserve Fund	...	...	28,893
Development Rebate	3,276	1,000	...
Other Funds	...	25,000	...
Div. Amount Ord.	240,000	270,000	157,500
Carry Forward	22,099	26,885	23,547
Div. % Ord.	40	45	26

(Annual General Meeting on 15-6-59 at 3 p.m.)

*After writing back Rs 32,734 from provision for taxation as no longer required.

†After writing back Rs 20,000 from provision for taxation as no longer required.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.

Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up	590,000	600,000	600,000
Reserve Fund	590,000	566,000	565,000
Other Funds	103,276	126,000	125,000
Loans unsecured	...	12,517	...
Taxation Provision	393,000	451,000	290,000
Debt	769,485	575,286	568,686
Carry Forward	22,099	26,885	23,547
Total	2,477,860	2,356,668	2,172,233

Assets	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	1,642,080	1,609,939	1,587,024
Depreciation	1,821,756	1,298,215	1,281,300
Block (net)	320,324	316,724	335,724
Stores	71,835	61,583	62,739
Stocks	774,045	563,356	429,968
Outstandings	801,900	642,750	922,932
Do. More than 3 months	58,932	65,055	1,431
Mis. Deposits and Advances	262,486	181,995	143,159
Investments	189,338	525,206	266,280
Cash	2,477,860	2,356,668	2,172,233

SENDRA COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Chairman:—Mr. D. L. V. Roy.

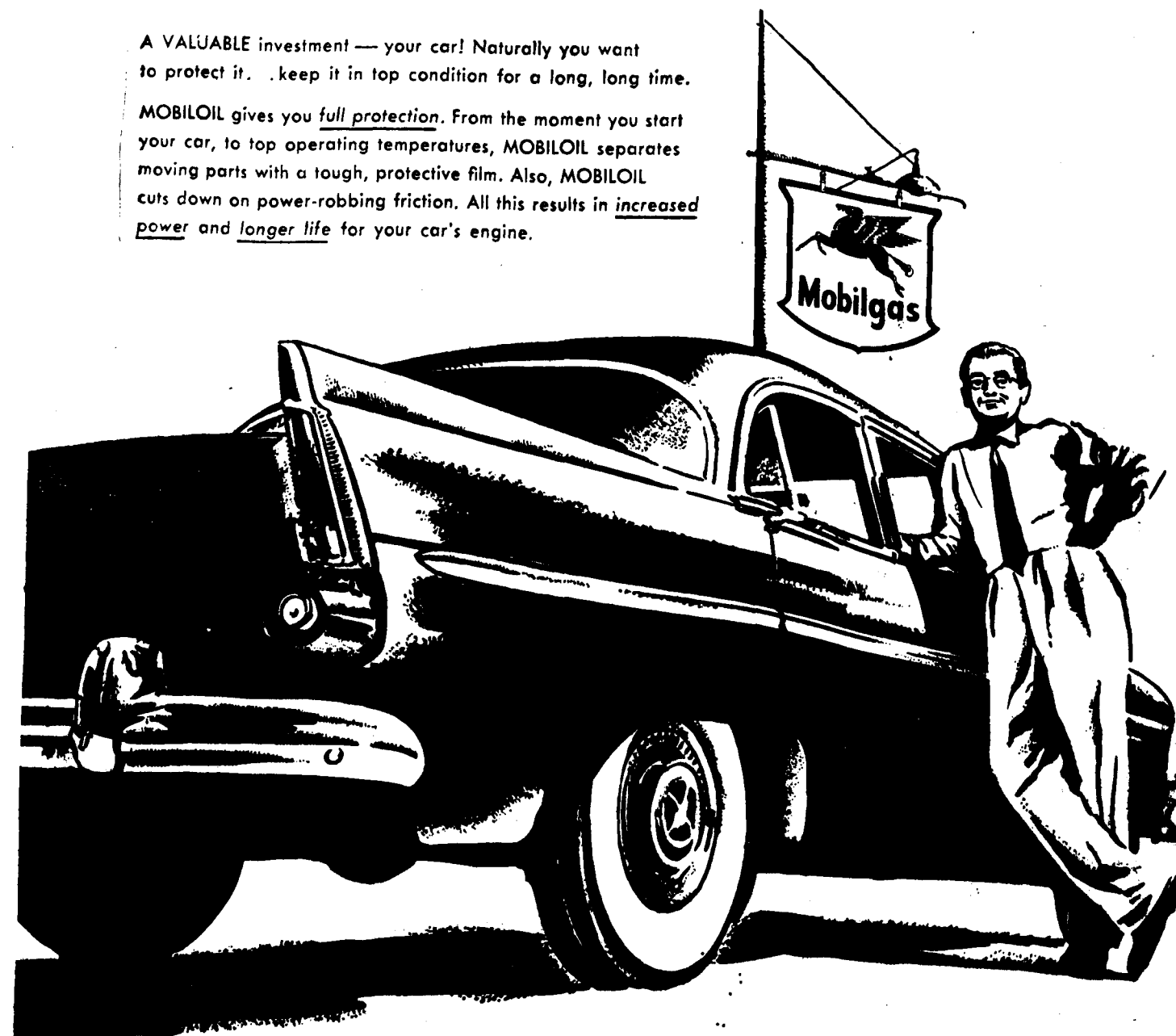
Mis. Incomes	Rs.	Rs.	
Net profit	62,564	46,813	
Taxation	20,456*	52,944*	17,663
Div. Amount Ord.	20,729	37,482	
Carry Forward	...	20,000	20,000
Div. % Ord.	355	628	5,166
	nil.	24	24
(Annual General Meeting on 12-6-59 at 10-50 a.m.)			
*After transferring Rs 5,000	from General Reserve		
*After transferring Rs 15,000	from General Reserve		
and Rs 2,927 from Reserve for Taxation.			
*After transferring Rs 25,050 from General Reserve			
Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.			
Liabilities	1958	1957	1956
Capital Paid-up	800,000	800,000	800,000
Capital Reserve	16,751	16,751	16,751
Reserve Fund	487,555	472,555	487,555
Other Funds	1,983	1,775	1,983
Taxation Provision	39,290	22,805	3,979
Debts	...	88,256	352,556
Carry Forward	25,314		

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Indian Finance

INVESTOR'S SUPPLEMENT

A Severe Jolt to Prolonged Bull Phase

ALTHOUGH stock markets gave an encouraging performance till the middle of May, they suffered a severe shake-out during the last two weeks of the month when prices dropped down precipitously over a wide front. On the whole, a halt was cried to the steady rise in prices noticed till the middle of the month. Apart from a general feeling that a reaction was overdue in the context of the sustained bullish trend and a technical correction was essential for keeping the market in a healthy condition, the reports suggesting additional taxation of Rs 2,000 crores for financing the Third Plan and the rumours of the possibility of Indian Irons being removed from the forward list of the Bombay Stock Exchange had a bearish impact on trading sentiment. Thanks to some replacement buying and scattered bear-covering, a mild recovery in prices was recorded towards the close.

In general, till the end of the second week, the market was completely in the grip of the bulls who found no difficulty in pushing up prices; and the confidence in the investment outlook was expressed by the continued demand for equities with growth potentialities. Also, there was a feeling that there was no possibility of any sharp break in equity values so long as the investment climate would remain favourable. Encouraging reports from the industrial front and good corporate news provided additional encouragement.

But, higher levels met with considerable resistance. Apart from a general disposition to book profits before entering into fresh commitments, there was a complete lack of buying interest on the part of investors who felt that even the low yields, now obtainable on equities, might not be obtained under the new pattern of corporate taxation. Above all, it was thought that, in the event of the Government's borrowing programme and the number of new issues in the offing, there would be siphoning off large sums, resulting in a lack of investible funds. Thus, popular industrials, which had been manipulated to peak levels on individual speculative operations, suffered substantial losses due to scarcity of buyers at the middle of the month. But the decline in prices was interpreted by a few operators to be a passing phase, as the undercurrents were still bullish as indicated by the fact that support was forthcoming at lower levels. This could not, however, sustain for long.

In fact, the market suffered a severe shake-out during the third week of the month when prices registered a sizable all-round decline as a sequel to sustained bull liquidation coupled with bear hammering following indications of a massive tax effort to finance the Third Plan's estimated outlay of

Rs 11,000 crores. It was even feared that the proposed company taxation would greatly cripple the capacity of the companies to maintain their rates of dividends. This decline in prices was carried a stage further during the last week of the month on renewed liquidation following rumours of the possibility of the removal of Indian

in handy for a technical correction of the market, it was conceded by some that there was nothing like a pronounced slump in sentiment. While the precise dimensions of the Third Plan and the resources position were yet to be determined, it was presumed that the steady growth of industrial production would yield substantially higher

PRICE TRENDS DURING MAY, 1959.

	Opening Rs nP	High Rs nP	Low Rs nP	Closing Rs nP
GILTEDGED				
3% 1986 Conversion	73.95	74.50	73.00	73.60
BANKS				
Punjab National	22.37	22.75	22.25	22.25
UCO	65.50	66.50	63.25	63.25
TEXTILES				
Kesoram	14.31	15.25	13.50	14.25
Elgin	15.12	15.67	12.75	13.00
COAL				
Bengal	307.00	314.00	305.00	308.00
Burrakur	18.56	18.75	16.81	17.25
JUTE				
Anglo-India	240.00	241.00	225.00	228.00
Howrah	24.69	24.69	22.75	23.12
National	24.50	24.50	23.00	23.00
TEA				
Brooke Bond	18.31	22.00	18.19	20.50
Hasimara	25.00	25.75	23.00	23.37
Methoni	23.22	25.69	23.22	24.06
Tezpor	17.44	19.22	17.44	18.62
SUGAR				
Carew	9.06	9.37	8.44	9.00
Cawnpore	11.31	11.50	10.25	11.00
Champaran	17.06	17.06	17.06	17.06
ENGINEERING				
Indian Iron	24.56	24.95	23.88	24.19
Jessop	32.62	32.81	30.12	31.00
TEXMACO	25.80	26.10	25.20	25.55
Guest, Keen, Williams	37.50	41.37	37.50	40.19
MISCELLANEOUS				
Orient Paper	37.00	37.30	35.10	35.30
Titaghur	42.62	42.75	41.25	41.25
Rohtas	21.62	22.25	21.56	22.06
Indian Cable	32.62	32.62	30.00	30.44
Indian Aluminium	22.37	22.37	19.94	20.25
Indian Copper	4.25	4.32	4.01	4.10
India Steam	14.66	14.87	14.00	14.03
National Carbon	32.81	33.19	29.25	30.00
NICCO	33.75	34.87	33.56	33.56

Irons from the forward list of the Bombay Stock Exchange. Thanks to the support lent by a section of the operators, the steady decline in prices was halted towards the close of the month.

Although it was true that the reports about the Third Plan came

revenues by way of indirect taxes. Further, it was felt that the scope of excise duties might be made more broadbased than hitherto. An influential section of the market, therefore, held the view that the size of the Third Plan, as indicated and the necessary tax effort

that it might involve, might not hold out any great threat of increased direct levies. But for these views held by the operators, the market would have finished at the worst levels for the month.

In the month's dealings, the worst affected were the speculative issues which, under the lead of Indian Irons, fell precipitately to register substantial losses over the month on heavy liquidation, although scattered bear-covering pared extreme decline at the close.

Sentiment in the Jute section remained generally depressed and the trend of prices was downward due to the predominance of sellers in view of growing fears of competition from the Pakistani mills in the international markets and on the feeling that the long-term outlook for the industry would depend on how India could sell her products abroad. Doubts were also expressed in certain quarters with regard to the size of dividends in the future in view of the lower level of profits expected after making full provision for taxation.

Coal shares were generally listless due to the inordinate delay in the announcement of the price increase for the commodity, which, it was felt, would not enable the collieries to proceed with their expansion schemes.

Tea shares, after giving a good performance till the middle of the month, developed a reactionary tendency due to considerable profit-taking on reports from certain quarters that there was no reason to be enthusiastic about the new season's prospects and the dividends might not be much better since the increased prices obtained for the commodity last year had been largely offset by higher costs.

Sugar shares, which had been ruling moderately steady during the first three weeks of the month, came in for heavy offerings following the Government decision to retain the entire production of sugar mills at their disposal for direct allotment. There was a general disposition to await further developments on the sugar front.

Textile scrips were no exception to the general trend of the market although a few scrips emerged with only minor losses on balance, thanks to the reports of improved conditions in the cloth market.

Price movements in the Engineering section were mostly influenced by the speculative activity in Indian Irons.

Miscellaneous issues, after ruling initially firm, developed an easier tendency towards the close of the month on lack of sustained buying support. Most of the scrips finished the month with major losses on balance.

Indian Finance JUTE

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	Loans		Purchases Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents Commission and allowances Rs. 000	Year ended Rs. 000	Net Profit Rs. 000	Net Profit for the previous period Rs. 000	DIVIDEND %		
		Hessian	Sacking								Latest	First previous	Second previous
Agarpara ...	B. N. Elias & Co. ... 7% C. P. ...	554	325	11,495	22,949	2,876	50	3-58	755	(q) 469	2 1/2	7	5
Alexandra ...	5 1/2% Deb. ... McLeod & Co. Ltd. ...	296	150	10,135	15,064	4,115	44	12-57	(a32)561	(a3)438	10	10	10
Alliance ...	7% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Deb. ... McLeod & Co. Ltd. ...	797	467	11,199	25,174	1,363	50	5-58	—63	—471	nil	nil	nil
Anglo India ...	Duncan Bros. & Co. ... 7% C. P. ...	1,589	972	28,895	59,321	13,589	215	3-58	2,752	(a23)1,572	10	10	10
Auckland ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 5 1/2% C. P. ... 4 1/2% R. C. P. ... 4% Deb. ...	450	360	10,373	18,062	3,679	55	3-58	(a)1,638	(a)314	5	5 1/2	5 1/2
Bally ...	Birla Bros. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	659	300	13,247	21,669	3,695	131	3-58	1,257	275	6	2	ni
Barnagore & ...	Jardine Henderson ... 5% C. P. ...	1,124	766	...	...	...	...	3-58	42	—74	7	7	ni
Belvedere ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	601	219	8,335	12,671	679	57	12-58	(i) 835	(a18)323	7 1/2	2 1/2	ni
Bengal Jute ...	Scorajmull Nagarmull ... 5 1/2% R. C. P. ... 4 1/2% Debentures ...	350	250	15,218	20,694	2,584	50	6-57	(h)24	1,086	7 1/2	10	5 1/2
Birba ...	Birla Brothers Private ... 7 1/2% C. P. T. ... 5 1/2% R. C. P. ...	982	391	22,070	49,112	2,550	315	3-58	4,152	2,480	10	10	10
Budge Budge ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	552	439	10,127	15,998	720	50	10-58	565	(a19)335	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Caledonian ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	371	246	6,830	10,741	592	54	11-58	841	(a26) 357	15	ni	ni
Champdany ...	James Finlay & Co. Ltd. ... Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ...	761	639	18,396	32,295	3,763	50	3-58	1,845	(a24)151	7	7	7
Chervat ...	7% C. P. ... McLeod & Co. Ltd. ...	480	50	5,651	8,599	435	50	11-58	312	(m) 198	5	7	2
Chitavalash ...	7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ... S. K. Inv. Co., Ltd. ...	124	376	7,433	15,706	3,178	156	7-58	1,669	1,306	12 5/10	11	12 4/5
Clive ...	6% C. P. ... 7% C. P. ...	546	423	5,791	10,912	2,675	50	3-58	—38	—300	ni	ni	6
Dalhousie ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ...	496	270	10,796	15,487	3,397	45	3-58	259	(a10)—40	ni	ni	1
Delta ...	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd. ... 5% C. P. ...	488	321	7,954	12,428	836	50	11-58	(a) 731	(a) 184	6	5	5
Empire ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	299	205	6,928	13,380	2,211	76	7-58	931	600	10	7 1/2	10
Fort Gloster ...	Kettlewell Bullen & Co. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% 2nd C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ...	1,098	786	...	43,202	8,497	...	3-58	2,313	1,148	20	10	12 1/2
Fort William ...	Bangor Brothers Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	633	381	12,615	21,810	3,833	99	3-58	1,382	969	15	15	17 1/2
Ganges ...	Directors ... 8% C. P. ...	1,081	708	4,873	36,271	1,186	...	3-58	731	—817	ni	ni	ni
Gondalpara ...	Directors ... Deb. ...	413	197	18,393	24,113	3,707	...	12-57	(a)960	(c)762	20	20	16 1/2
Gourepore ...	Macneill & Barry ... 6% C. P. ...	962	452	21,659	31,714	2,189	141	3-58	1,874	(a22)679	20	2 1/2	10
Hastings ...	Bangor Bros. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	661	417	14,482	25,776	4,847	150	3-58	1,957	(r)1,963	5	5	5
Hooghly ...	Directors ... 10% Pref. (t) ...	466	284	9,130	12,987	2,891	...	3-58	650	(a7)557	5	5	5
Howrah ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 7 1/2% 'A' C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debenture ...	1,234	706	23,913	40,212	9,193	50	3-58	(f) 5,761	—1,490	5	5	5
Hukumchand ...	Ramchand Ramkissoon ... 7% C. P. ...	1,519	753	32,685	47,610	6,396	255	3-58	2,819	2,376	20	20	26 1/2
India ...	Directors ...	522	554	11,799	21,765	3,423	...	3-58	2,370	(a6)9,44	12 1/2	7 1/2	5
Kamarhaty ...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... B. Ord. ... 6% C. P. ... 5 1/2% Debentures ...	1,250	547	22,806	33,914	7,265	50	12-57	—498	—906	ni	ni	2 1/2

June 6, 1959

COMPANIES

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share	Capital paid-up	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxation and Dividends	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1959	May 1958			General	Others	Carry forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash Balances	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
Agarpara ...	12 44	8 44	10	6,000	3,950	5,20	17	5,977	12,907	5,707	404	7,205	3,712	120	2 1/2
7% Cum. preference ...	106 00	91 50	100	1,000											
5 1/2% Debentures ...	910 00	905 00	1000	1,200											
Alexandra ...	182 00	90 00	100	600	4,00	682	167	5,904	5,983	4,053	70	4,827	1,950	149	32 1/2
7% Cum. preference ...	97 00	76 00	100	900											
5 1/2% Debentures ...	455 00	455 00	500	600											
Alliance ...	122 00	80 00	100	3,000	275	250	-846	4,393	12,516	9,761	210	4,527	922	158	...
6% Cum. preference ...	92 00	70 00	100	1,500											
Anglo India ...	230 00	144 00	100	4,921	5,000	2,121	237	16,894	30,994	21,504	14,746	4,125	4,480	331	...
7% Cum. preference ...	10 00	85 50	100	4,000											
Auckland ...	165 00	85 00	100	4,000	1,135	2,084	3	4,488	41,982	6,317	332	4,340	2,343	9	21
5 1/2% Cum. preference ...	83 50	58 00	100	1,000											
4 1/2% R. Cum. preference ...	70 00	50 00	100	1,500											
6% Debentures ...	770 00	770 00	1000	1,500											
Baily ...	204 00	141 00	100	2,000	1,800	503	118	2,432	9,860	6,756	579	4,318	808	43	...
7% Cum. preference ...	104 00	90 00	100	2,000											
Barnagore & ...	132 50	89 00	25	275	215	410	-176	781	1,602	949	16	707	314	16	...
5% Cum. preference ...	34 25	31 50	25	200											
Belvedere ...	173 00	100 50	100	2,800	1,249	1,649	16	2,563	9,777	5,482	73	3,894	687	28	...
7% Cum. preference ...	101 50	85 00	100	700											
Bengal ...	12 06	11 37	10	4,500	1,827	11,45	...	10,319	5,895	3,543	12	6,484	3,800	8,139	4
5 1/2% R. C. P. ...	77 00	72 50	100	1,000											
4 1/2% Debentures ...	900 00	900 00	1000	1,000											
5 1/2% Debentures ...	900 00	900 00	1000	1,000											
Birla ...	20 37	16 00	10	9,126	45,00	18,105	24	15,836	40,960	16,574	7,685	4,168	5,919	660	17,342
7 1/2% C. P. T. ...	67 00	75 50	100	2,364											
5 1/2% R. C. P. ...	142 00xd	86 50	100	3,600	1,196	740	33	2,439	11,796	7,059	93	1,637	439	2	...
Budge Budge ...	95 00xd	73 00xd	100	900											
7% Cum. Preference ...															
Caledonian ...	180 50xd	117 00	100	1,800	2,369	277	36	1,550	8,440	4,652	63	2,834	347	...	...
7% Cum. preference ...	70 50xd	84 50	100	1,000		7,585	-546	4,299	23,101	12,728	206	4,776	1,834	40	28
Champdany ...	132 00xd	96 00	100	5,916	1,301	831	18	830	8,351	5,861	84	2,540	459	5	...
Chervot ...	212 00xd	141 00	100	1,595											
7% Cum. preference ...	95 00xd	86 00	100	1,000	1,900	1,750	72	3,471	8,914	5,494	1,231	3,946	2,251	775	154
Chitavalash ...	15 56	14 00	10	3,015											
7% Cum. preference ...	99 50	87 50	100	500											
5% Debenture ...	442 50	445 00	500	1,069		900	-312	2,005	8,189	6,173	8	3,299	1,787	22	...
Clive ...	11 94	13 75	10	2,400											
6% Cum. preference ...	70 50	55 75	100	800											
7% Cum. preference ...	78 00	74 00	100	800											
Dalhousie ...	132 00	64 75	100	3,149	883	3,67	—	5,580	13,975	5,608	522	4,292	2,417	9	38
7% Cum. preference ...	97 00	79 00	100	1,500											
5 1/2% Debentures ...	900 00	900 00	1,000	1,948			7	1,931	10,358	5,084	49	3,417	334	21	...
Delta ...	184 00	111 00	100	2,800	1,488	2,370									
5% Cum. preference ...	78 50	70 00	100	500											
Empire ...	18 00	16 25	10	1,500	2,450	1,244	26	2,876	10,188	6,599	937	2,960	2,316	181	...
7% Cum. preference ...	105 00	84 50	100	1,000											
5% Debentures ...	450 00	450 00	500	886											
Fort Gloster ...	290 00	333 00	100	2,100	60,70	10,70	254	11,022	27,516	16,559	209	10,289	2,453	304	18
7% Cum. preference ...	115 00	97 00	100	1,400											
5% Cum. preference ...	18 00	64 00	100	700											
5 1/2% Debenture ...	98 00	96 00	100	1,616											
Fort William ...	23 81	18 87	10	2,100	1,800		196	7,316	12,580	6,351	132	4,443	1,496	112	...
7% Cum. preference ...	115 00	91 50	100	1,000											
Ganges ...	85 00	51 50	100	8,432			-1,334	17,424	22,306	14,035	198	12,122	4,318	213	...
8% Cum. preference ...	120 00	95 00	100	600											
Gondalpara ...	26 33		10	1,080	2,550	250	39	3,608	7,664	5,599	85	4,250	1,034	95	...
Debentures ...			300	2											
Gourepore ...	370 00	260 00	100	2,400	2,700	460	47	43,116	23,537	16,044	4,409	8,247	922	192	111
6% Cum. preference ...	95 00	72 00	100	2,650											
Hastings ...	105 00	110 00	100	4,000	2,650	3,793	319	4,665	13,237	6,768	3,350	5,215	2,850	42	...
6% Cum. preference ...	97 00	84 00	100	2,500											
Hooghly ...	12 25	3 50	10	1,650	160	1,723	14	2,118	7,237	5,150	83	3,775	920	8	...
10% Preference [t] ...	10 50	7 75	10	1,176											
Howrah ...	23 12	16 25	10	6,562	2,700		33	11,613	23,485	12,424	440	11,434	1,698	237	1,662
7% Cum. preference ...	99 00	90 00	100	875											
7% 'A' C. P. ...	107 00	86 00	100	1,750											
5 1/2% Debentures ...	94 00	94 00	...	3,000											
Hukmeland ...	21 25	17 87	7 1/2	5,250	2,509	545	109	14,560	29,852	15,952	1,385	6,939	4,044	674	...
7% Cum. preference ...	105 00	91 00	100	4,000											
India ...	15 94		12 1/2	8,730		1,990	85	5,528	14,159	8,784	3,338	3,921	2,759	941	...
Kamarhaty ...	190 00	93 00	100	2,400	1,200	625	-1,802	14,854	19,692	11,405	191	9,433	1,528	160	2,502
B. Ordinary ...	186 00	87 00	100	1,920											
6% Cum. preference ...	95 00	60 00	100	1,600											
5 1/2% Debentures ...	90 00	90 00	...	1,304											

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	LOOMS		Purchases	Sales	Stock	Managing Agents' Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND %		
		Hessian	Sacking								Latest	First previous	Second previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000							
Kankarrah...	Jardine Henderson Ltd. ... B. Ord. ... 6% C. P. ... 4% R. C. P. ... 5½% Debentures	1,239	288	22,205	29,582	6,905	50	12-57	—1,021	—2,044	Nil Nil Nil Nil Nil	nil nil nil nil nil	1 1 6
Kelvin ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	394	309	9,448	18,095	3,399	147	5-58	1,742	846	12½ 7 7	9½ 10 6	12½ 7 7
Khardah ...	Anderson Wright Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	914	616	219,56	330,90	93,86	56	3-57	8,43	13,30	8 6 5	10 6 7	11 6 7
Kinnison ...	F. W. Heilgers & Co. Pri. ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Debentures	672	578	20,862	34,063	7,859	50	3-58	(a1)1,400	(a)8,97	5 7 5	nil 7 7	12 7 7
Lansdowne ...	Bird & Co. Private ... 7% C. P. ...	579	352	9,733	16,510	2,861	45	3-58	(a12)569	(d)—185	nil nil nil nil nil	nil nil nil nil nil	2 7 1
Lawrence ...	Bird & Co. Private ... 7% C. P. ... 5½% R. C. P. ... 5½% Debentures	484	356	9,055	14,922	2,326	40	3-58	(a13)619	(p)—72½	nil nil nil nil nil	nil nil nil nil nil	7 7 5½
Mahabir ...	Agrawal Brothers & Co. ... Directors	28 612	123 396	3,286 22,738	5,494 35,780	997 8,212	30	9-57 3-58	(b)267 3,368	434 (a8)939	nil 17½	nil 5	nil 5
Naihati ...	F. W. Heilgers & Co. Pri. Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 4½% R. C. P. ... 5½% Debentures	493	322	22,738	162,08	28,63	45	3-57	(u)—4,37	(a27)6,44	Nil Nil Nil	nil nil nil	nil nil nil
Naskarpara ...	Howrah Trading Co. Private ... 5½% Debentures	333	92	34,37	12,29	4,26	3,17	10-56	—7	5,78	nil	12½	11½
National ...	Andrew Yule & Co. ... 7% C. P. ...	573	279	7,921	12,945	7	50	10-57	(a20)658	(k)474	7½ 7 7	7½ 7 7	17½ 7 7
Nellimarla ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ... 4½% Deb. ...	100	216	6,458	13,256	2,704	113	7-58	1,19	689	10 6 6	9 6 6	10 6 6
New Central ...	Sahu Jain Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ...	10,39	7,26	98,873	159,633	6,067	135	3-58	(l)4,674	3,828	15 7 7	15 7 7	15 7 7
Northbrook ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 5½% C. P. ... 4% Deb. ...	214	353	7,733	14,228	3,920	40	3-58	(a32)385	(a28)497	nil 5½ 5½	nil nil 5½	22½ 5½ 5½
Nuddea ...	Macneill & Barry ...	644	448	14,185	24,657	938	50	3-58	1,412	(a14)475	5	nil	1
Orient ...	Andrew Yule & Co ...	551	50	5,521	8,611	607	50	11-58	209	(a21)117	2½	nil	3
Premchand ...	R. J. Roy Bros. Private Ltd. ...	364	240	...	8,850	1,122	...	4-56	(a30)358	205	Nil	Nil	Nil
Presidency ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 4% Deb. ...	238	162	6,638	14,297	2,204	62	7-58	778	594	7½	6	6½
Rameshwara ...	Birla Bros Private Ltd ...	...	305	5,244	9,916	1,744	...	3-58	260	38	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reliance ...	6% C. P. ... Jardine Henderson ... 7% C. P. ... 5% Deb. ...	924	352	1,757	9,048	...	50	3-58	—528	—2,201	Nil Nil Nil	Nil nil nil	Nil Nil nil
Shree Ambica ...	Bagaria More ... 7½% C.P. ...	703	208	15,561	23,471	4,037	199	3-57	957	882	5 7½ 15	2½ 7½ 15	10 7½ 15
Sonrah ...	Hind Inv. Corpn. ... 7% C. P. ...	201	200	6,924	11,020	1,521	86	12-57	1,005	867	7½ 15 7	15 7 7	15 7 7
Standard ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 6% C. P. ...	367	283	117	3,275	...	40	3-58	(a33)1,331	(a29)1,82	5 6	nil 6	nil 6
Union ...	Bird & Co. Private Ltd. ... 7% C. P. ... 4½% Deb. ...	758	568	10,380	19,869	2,275	50	3-58	(a16)3,258	(v)—799	15 7	nil 7	6 7
Waverley ...	McLeod & Co. Ltd. ... 5% C. P. P. ... 3½% Debenture	306	159	...	3,049	...	35	5-58	(y)607	—290	nil nil ...	nil 5 ...	6½ 10 ...

(a) After transferring Rs 3,00,000 from Development Rebate Reserve, Rs 1,55,000 from Reserve for Taxation Contingencies and Rs 63,188 from Jute Stock Reserve.

(b) After writing back Rs 107,889 being excess provision for taxation and including Rs 26,880 being refund of taxes.

(c) After writing back Rs 1,26,328 from provision made for loss on stock of jute at mill. Afloat and forward jute purchases, etc.

(d) After transferring Rs 1,14,000 from Reserve for taxation contingencies and Rs 70,000 from Jute Stock Reserve,

(e) After transferring Rs 112,500 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 34,643 from Investment Realisation Surplus.

(f) After transferring Rs 3,450,000 being the balance at credit of Machinery Renewal Account on completion of the Mill Modernisation Programme.

(g) After transferring Rs 3,00,000 from Reserve for Machinery Renewal and Replacement.

(h) After transferring Rs 573,255 from General Reserve.

(j) After transferring Rs 31,000 from General Reserve.

(k) After writing back Rs 1,21,392 being provision against anticipated loss on raw jute stock and work in progress; Rs 29,161 being provision against anticipated loss on jute contracted for; Rs 14,000 being excess provision for taxation and Rs 1,95,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(1) After transferring Rs 1,571,250 from General Reserve No. 1.

(m) After transferring Rs 103,000 from General Reserve and Rs 70,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(n) After transferring Rs 120,000 from General Reserve.

(o) After writing back Rs 59,017 from Taxation Reserve.

(p) After transferring Rs 1,06,985 from Jute Stock Reserve; Rs 62,400 from Reserve for Tax contingencies;

Rs 21,000 from Development Reserve; and writing back Rs 52,371 from provision for taxation and Rs 10,000 from lld liability.

(q) After transferring Rs 7,50,000 from General Reserve.

(r) After transferring Rs 5,00,000 from provision for contingencies and Rs 1,00,000 from provision for taxation.

(a) After transferring Rs 8,23,000 from Reserve for Tax contingencies; Rs 2,30,000 from Jute Stock Reserve; and Rs 1,47,000 from Development Rebate Reserve and including Rs 1,89,365 being Requisition claim realised.

(t) Preference shares carry a dividend of 10 per cent of which only 5 per cent is cumulative.

(u) After transferring Rs 36,026 from Jute Stock Reserve.

(v) After transferring Rs 3,28,000 from Tax contingencies reserve; Rs 2,50,000 from Jcte Stock Reserve and Rs 5,000 from Development Rebate Reserve.

(y) After transferring Rs 115,000 from General Reserve.

(z) After transferring Rs 2,70,000 from General Reserve; Rs 25,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 34,500 from Investment Realisation Surplus.

NAME	Market Quotation as on the Last day of		Paid-up per share Rs.	Capital paid-up Rs. 000	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities including Taxation and Dividends Rs. 000	Gross Block Rs. 000	Depreciation Rs. 000	LIQUID ASSET:				
	May 1959 Rs. np.	May 1958 Rs. np.			General Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000	Carry forward Rs. 000				Invest- ments Rs. 000	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Out- standings Rs. 000	Cash Balance Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
Kanknarrah ...	90 00	47 00	100	3,000	600	275	—4,159	15,695	17,613	9,733	1,77	8,392	1,422	180	2,451
3% Ordinary ...	79 00	46 50	100	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1% Cum. preference ...	90 00	52 50	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% R. C. P. ...	...	...	...	423	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% Debentures ...	90 00	90 00	100	1,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calvin ...	196 00	176 00	100	2,100	4,450	1,050	119	3,467	14,136	9,388	866	4,444	1,450	645	...
1% Cum. preference ...	106 00	82 08	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Khardah ...	174 00	72 25	100	5,400	2,333	...	27	133,40	196,61	122,04	1,40	110,88	31,56	1,34	...
5% C. P. ...	89 50	108 00	100	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cinnison ...	198 00	80 25	100	4,800	2,500	5,232	26	10,512	23,848	10,851	1,078	9,342	3,640	12	...
1% Cum. preference ...	105 00	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	900 00	900 00	1000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anadowne ...	138 00	78 00	100	2,448	1,133	2,576	—932	5,463	12,867	5,846	324	3,899	1,585	27	25
7% C. Preference ...	111 00	73 50	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lawrence ...	106 00	76 50	100	2,800	...	4,049	—316	5,215	14,898	6,676	526	3,183	1,845	19	1,386
1% Cum. preference ...	85 00	95 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1% 'B' cum. preferen & ...	80 00	55 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	920 00	920 00	1000	1,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mahabir ...	85 00	85 00	100	1,078	...	...	—108	1,944	2,086	1,581	40	2,024	186	79	...
Mogna ...	15 44	...	10	8,165	...	2,529	400	10,566	22,229	13,872	26	9,004	3,574	700	...
Naibati ...	60 00	58 00	...	2,999	12,04	22,58	—13,08	52,60	165,26	86,71	2,77	44,81	19,88	16	45
7% cum. preference ...	96 00	78 50	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% R. C. P. ...	65 50	49 50	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	900 00	900 00	1000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naskarpara ...	12 00	12 25	10	2,000	15,55	...	—1,65	48,88	56,03	21,34	5	28,39	15,35	29,30	...
5% Debentures ...	23 00	22 50ad	10	502	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National ...	107 00	88 00ad	100	3,300	2,170	1,781	20	1,577	4,849	1,231	203	3,053	920	1,754	...
7% C. P. ...	13 37	12 44	10	2,625	1,775	1,144	91	4,762	3,774	2,334	703	3,439	4,561	481	772
Nellimarla ...	89 50	79 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference ...	460 00	440 00	500	8,550	11,480	9,680	3	48,096	40,877	11,961	1,853	18,174	8,742	977	22,448
5% Debentures ...	15 44	5 19	100	3,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Central ...	100 00	86 00	100	1,680	1,571	3,011	—244	4,831	13,566	6,141	468	4,798	1,628	6	24
7% Cum. preference ...	19 25	15 69	10	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northbrook ...	72 25	62 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. pref. ...	800 00	800 00	1000	6,680	1,650	60	79	9,710	22,600	11,972	437	542	1,501	169	23
4% Debentures ...	55 75	38 75	50	6,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nuddea ...	167 50	95 00	100	2,491	1,797	505	20	735	7,667	5,440	71	2,829	268	36	...
Orient ...	...	...	100	3,996	...	...	—2,623	2,568	5,872	4,426	76	1,933	453	34	...
Premchand ...	5 87	3 97	5	2,500	...	419	12	3,044	9,303	7,004	112	2,562	1,194	29	78
Presidency ...	...	...	1000	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debenture ...	...	...	10	2,000	...	10	—708	2,430	2,980	924	72	2,169	94	41	...
Rameshwara ...	6 44	4 62	10	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference ...	10 66	6 06	10	4,950	...	150	—4,627	2,975	12,461	6,663	191	1,139	754	66	...
Reliance ...	7 25	56 25	100	2,030	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P. ...	73 00	850 00	1000	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture ...	818 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shree Ambica ...	10 87ad	14 62	10	3,000	515	1,00	48	9,849	12,172	8,521	958	5,173	4,876	24	...
7% Cum. preference ...	90 50ad	79 00	100	1,170	...	35	40	2,087	6,887	4,750	890	1,902	623	90	...
1% Cum. preference ...	20 31	13 25	10	1,400	10,80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soorah ...	77 50	77 50	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Cum. pref. ...	88 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard ...	112 50	80 50	100	2,520	4	3,000	62	407	929	323	292	621	1,236	1,436	...
6% C. P. ...	97 00	101 00	100	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union ...	209 00	122 00	100	3,599	1,903	2,930	57	2,901	10,553	4,251	401	3,185	3,232	21	48
7% C. P. ...	98 00	86 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debenture ...	950 00	910 00	1000	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waverley ...	3 25	2 94	1	250	185	335	12	121	5,538	4,336	60	421	510	360	...
1% Cum. preference ...	41 50	25 00	500	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture ...	400 00	400 00	1,000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a26) After transferring Rs 100,000 from General

(a3) After writing back Rs 1,00,000 from provision for taxation and Rs 36,889 from over provision of liability and Rs 6,470 from provision for doubtful debts.

(a6) After writing back Rs 66,357 from provision for possible loss on forward contracts; Rs 19,373 from Excess provision for taxation; and after including Rs 94,805 being recoveries of sales tax; Rs 48,365 being income-tax on dividends refundable and Rs 34,781 being dividends forfeited.

(a7) After writing back Rs 125,000 from Reserve to meet loss in jute

(a8) After writting back Rs 1,32,433 from provision for loss on forward contracts; Rs 67,446 being excess provision for taxation; Rs 3,00,000 from Contingency suspense and after including Rs 1,73,892 being recoveries and Rs 12,800 being dividends forfeited.

(a1w) After transferring Rs 1,66,000 from Reserve for Tax contingencies and Rs 80,000 from Jute Stock Reserve.

(all) After transferring Rs 299,129 from General Reserve and Rs 72,729 from provision for Sales Tax Contingencies.

(a12) After transferring Rs 52,500 from General Reserve and Rs 27,834 from provision for Sales Tax Contingencies.

(a13) After transferring Rs 215,000 from Plant Renovation Reserve; Rs 986,129 from General Reserve; Rs 84,000 from Welfare Reserve; and Rs 21,145 from provision for Sales Tax Contingencies.

(a16) Includes Rs 1,932,513 being profit on sale of Rs 42,474 being profit on sale of stores and for Tax contingencies; Rs 33,365 from General Reserve; and Rs 75,000 from Jute Stock Reserve; and including Rs 17,100 being excess depreciation and Rs 1,78,325 being excess depreciation and Rs 1,78,325 being refund of Income Tax and after providing Rs 1,60,366 for income Tax for 1952-56.

(a18) After transferring Rs 29,000 from General Reserve and Rs 64,393 from provision against anticipated losses and costs contracted for.

(a19) After transferring Rs 80,000 from General Reserve and Rs 63,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve; (a29) After transferring Rs 11,35,488 from General Reserve; Rs 65,000 from Welfare Reserve; Rs 7,000 from Tax contingency Reserve; Rs 28,864 from Jute Stick

(20) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund and Rs 78,000 being Inv't. Realisation surplus.

(a22) After transferring Rs 2,50,000 from General Reserve and Rs 2,30,000 from General and Dividend

(a23) After transferring Rs 3,00,000 from ~~Machhi~~ new Replacement Reserve.

(a24) After transferring Rs 19,00,000 from General Reserve.

MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS												
NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Latest	Previous	Latest	Pre-vious	Second Pre-vious
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA												
Alembic Chemical	Bhailal Amin & Sons Private Ltd.	2,417	12,865	19,278	3,613	234	12-57	2,670	1,440	12	10	8
	64% 1st Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	61	61
	5% 2nd. R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	6% 3rd. Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Anil Starch Products	Kasturbhai Lalbhai & Co.	907	13,989	19,117	1,697	93	12-57	(c) 2,314	(v) 1,104	20	10	10
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Associated Cement Cos.	Cement Agencies Private Ltd.	36,017	117,154	246,809	13,540	4,102	7-58	53,001	46,365	84	9	10
Associated Stoned Industries.	Rajaputana Mining Agen. Pri. Ltd.	...	...	3,513	1,453	66	9-57	635	709	15	30	10
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atul Products	Lalbahai Sons & Co.	1,007	19,590	27,186	9,942	318	12-57	5,065	3,096	36.80	62.50	28.45
Automobile Products	Directors	15,302	15,369	17,475	6,712	...	7-57	342	839	nil	nil	...
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	6	5
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
Bharat Line	Dinshaw Private	2,956	...	25,312	...	397	12-57	6,455	3,816	12	6	5
Bombay Burma Trading	Wallace & Co.	...	...	51,872	48,623	975	5-57	11,974	10,270	32	32	30
	Old Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	New shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Gas	Directors	616	5,436	9,405	...	...	12-57	1,261	(a) 1,006	4	124	...
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	Directors	435	463	1,913	137	...	9-57	628	400	9	6	nil
	64% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	61	61
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
Bombay Safe Deposit	F. F. Campbell & Co. Ltd.	...	...	134	...	6	9-58	63	76	13	13	15
Bombay Uganda Co.	Directors	...	...	4,272	1,017	...	12-57	211	(m) 141	nil	nil	15
W. H. Brady & Co.	Directors	2,332	15,763	20,898	6,219	...	12-58	2,074	2,730	164	164	15
Barnah Shell	Directors	11,406	33,107	142,981	...	...	12-57	75,476	109,127	15	...	...
G. Claridge & Co.	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	1,066	1,983	3,378	147	30	12-58	318	184	15	15	15
G. G. Dandekar Machine Works	Dandekar Engineers	321	615	1,327	11	20	6-58	21	176	10	9	8
	Partly Paid Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	9	8
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Dharamsi M. Chemical	D. Morariji & Co.	1,195	5,981	8,601	5,967	53	12-57	1,023	494	10	6	nil
Digvijay Cement	Shree Laxmi Agents Ltd.	1,798	16,373	24,647	972	241	12-57	4,755	3,795	9	84	84
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Eastern Shipping Corp.	Scindia Steam Navigation	2,431	17,467	25,537	...	...	3-58	4,138	6,561	nil	nil	nil
Estrela Batteries	Chunilal Manilal Ltd.	14,19	23,27	57,54	18,84	33	3-56	4,79	2,70	6	4	6
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Great Eastern Shipping	A. H. Bhiwandiwala & Co. Privt.	...	...	37,470	...	928	6-58	(l) 12,073	(a) 9,787	18	15	15
	54% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	...
Greaves Cotton & Co.	Directors	2,902	33,374	45,336	9,869	...	3-58	3,309	2,237	10	74	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Hindustan Electric Co.	Dharamsinh & Co.	2,036	17,161	22,425	5,502	103	4-58	1,286	1,778	7	6	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Hindustan Lever	Director's	24,155	307,092	367,299	68,410	...	12-58	35,007	28,385	15	14	124
Indian Cement	Director's	...	...	...	...	...	3-58	94	61	25	25	30
Indian Plastics	Directors	1,253	4,452	6,295	1,560	...	3-58	287	396	nil	314	24
	54% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	54
Indian Vegetable Products	F. F. Campbell & Co. Pri.	578	141,29	206,29	721	1,31	9-56	6,29	3,18	10	5	5
Indus. Cr. & Invst. Corp.	Directors	350	5,362	...	...	...	12-57	4,551	3,448	4	34	nil
Industrial Investment	Premchand Roychand & Sons	24	739	...	...	52	12-58	640	637	6	54	5
Kemp & Co.	Directors	701	5,005	6,904	1,014	...	3-58	259	245	74	74	74
Killick Industries	Managing Director	...	7,238	...	648	...	11-58	3,564	2,995	13	11	11
Machinery Manfra. Corp.	Mahindra & Mahindra	2,568	3,986	8,744	4,385	48	3-58	1,000	872	nil	nil	nil
	4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	ni
Malwa Vanaspati & Chem.	Mohatta Bros.	...	96,34	110,33	6,71	15	12-53	4,60	-6,02	nil	nil	ni
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Elect. Industries	Navin Kumar Hansraj Pri. Ltd.	1,321	4,853	7,495	4,084	62	3-58	605	564	9	9	9
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
National Machinery Manfra.	Directors	7,014	17,881	23,992	6,775	...	12-57	4,041	3,384	nil	nil	nil
National Newsprints & Paper	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	3-58	286	-7,679	nil	nil	nil
National Rayon Corp.	Chinai & Co. Private Ltd.	7,704	33,247	63,936	4,971	1,601	12-58	19,064	13,674	14	14	14
	Ordry. Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palampur Veg. Products	Investa Industrial Corp.	...	...	...	...	...	12-57	-104	123	nil	nil	nil
	54% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Pioneer Magnesite Works	N. Pestonjee & Co.	141	...	1,030	186	20	12-57	102	80	34	2	44
	Ordry. Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	2	44
Polson Ltd.	Polson Agencies Private Ltd.	960	6,781	10,782	1,751	101	12-58	1,138	1,281	10	10	124
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Sanitex Chem. Industries	M. B. Amin & Co.	484	1,500	2,501	595	20	12-57	81	62	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Sathe Biscuits	Sathe Food Industries pri. Ltd.	145	2,375	4,043	651	41	3-58	408	352	6	6	5
	Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	5
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	5
Scindia Steam	Directors	146,51	664,63	1,277,51	...	...	6-57	356,81	(h) 265,89	64	5	24
	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shangrila Food Products	Directors	323	788	2,038	128	...	3-58	-287	...	nil	nil	nil
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shivraj Syndicate	Killick Industries Ltd.	4,491	...	13,409	2,319	292	11-58	3,017	3,297	80	80	80
Supreme Industries	Mody & Co.	112	958	1,423	694	8	3-58	141	94	74	6	6
	64% Cum. Prof.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64	64	64
Tata Chemicals	Tata Industries Private	5,121	10,126	34,923	...	287	6-58	(a) 24,557	5,148	64	64	64
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tata Oil Mills	Tata Industries Private	8,500	34,615	61,670	...	268	3-58	3,147	3,029	10	10	12
	44% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
United Salt Works & Indus.	Salt & Industry Agency Pr. La.	521	...	3,528	247	30	9-57	-174	...	44	44	44
Veltas Ltd.	Directors	16,492	164,838	196,649	...	...	8-58	7,941	26	nil	9	14
Western Indis Match	Swedish Match Co.	16,837	90,659	128,496	2,288	744	12-57	8,605	7,322	11	11	11

(a) Traffic Revenue. (b) Dividends and Interest, etc. (c) Profits on contracts. (d) Revenue Income. *Income by freight, etc.

INDUSTRIALS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1959	May 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
	Ra. np.	Ra. np.													
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA															
Alembic Chemicals	193 00	136 25	100	4,200	2,575	1,430	31	7,570	11,025	4,961	2,420	6,091	2,699	37	...
64% 1st C. P.	86 00	85 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 2nd R. C. P.	85 50	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 3rd C. P.	72 00	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anil Starch Products	...	...	100	2,960	697	1,528	1	9,347	9,974	3,204	6	5,442	2,659	157	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Associated Cement	151 75	148 50	100	190,239	22,700	90,596	198	141,372	363,276	127,915	7,313	151,225	29,620	13,380	8,206
Associated Stones Indust	19 88	...	100	850	3,15	...	1,283	966	1,099	615	20	1,679	1,435	496	...
6% C. P.	100 00 N	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Atul Products	...	...	100	18,928	...	1,100	59	26,871	29,661	6,785	6,242	12,409	4,938	492	...
Automobile Products	...	...	100	700	...	113	-137	13,977	8,326	1,457	...	9,520	1,373	43	125
5% R. C. P.	...	...	100	28,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P.	...	...	100	376	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bharat Line	12 72	...	10	10,000	6,390	6,338	406	16,627	41,097	16,243	878	2,203	6,844	2,844	2,138
Bombay Burma Trading...	...	...	2500	250	7,928	29,556	184	40,947	46,048	18,808	8,826	9,679	16,468	23,196	2,737
Old Shares	526 00	547 00	125	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Shares	182 00	207 50	50	4,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Gas	...	...	100	4,000	665	2,375	1	3,329	8,320	3,930	2,945	1,358	1,439	238	...
Bombay Potteries & Tiles	125 25	100 50	100	1,418	15	339	2	858	2,725	1,242	10	674	160	1,321	...
64% C. P.	76 00	60 50	100	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	60 75	47 50	100	863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Safe Deposit	365 00	500 00	200	240	64	20	1	168	584	427	261	207	58	37	...
Bombay Uganda Co.	49 00	47 00	80	1,596	...	20	104	249	263	137	963	6,572	4,845	1,630	...
W. H. Brady & Co.	323 75	280 00	100	4,500	2,150	3,942	84	6,479	1,133	539	3,499	35,711	128,555	1,116	3,616
Burma Shell	...	...	100	138,206	71,800	105,400	4,166	62,213	257,542	44,761	1	1,446	780	54	...
C. G. Cluridge & Co.	170 00	175 00	100	900	600	721	3	904	2,332	1,584	278	169	311	270	...
C. G. Dandekar Mce. Works	...	...	100	399	105	118	1	543	1,088	599	...	...	...	...	...
Partly Paid Ordry	...	...	100	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharamsi M. Chemical	91 00	61 00	50	1,369	320	248	5	2,317	4,703	3,057	15	1,546	850	8	194
Digvijay Cement	152 06	144 00	100	13,410	4,300	1,382	224	17,212	35,578	12,917	5,234	8,558	4,934	161	2,885
5% R. C. P.	90 50	84 00	100	7,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Shipping Corpn.	...	...	100	55,000	1,450	6,015	30	20,699	68,251	14,026	6,017	57	10,345	8,045	4,505
Estrela Batteries	42 00	36 06	50	1,497	3,15	7	22	15,50	28,61	1,941	3	17 66	12,81	70	3,50
5% C. P.	34 50	35 50	50	997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Great Eastern Shipping	22 81	19 92	10	9,000	9,000	10,025	154	49,910	58,736	12,312	274	137	12,352	21,341	...
54% R. C. P.	97 00	91 50	100	2,500	2,100	1,597	22	19,462	1,515	514	13,857	9,872	11,040	1,252	...
Greaves Cotton & Co.	126 00	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R.C.P.	...	...	100	300	...	44	43	10,765	6,393	1,767	236	6,322	5,573	384	...
Hindustan Electric Co.	107 80	75 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	82 00	82 00	100	1,998	4,132	7,917	13,502	49,105	52,761	16,648	4	75,830	15,217	2,291	...
Hindustan Lever	29 23	22 48	10	55,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Cement	25 80	26 00	10	152	100	50	2	124	142	143	178	...	52	57	...
Indian Plastics	...	...	100	2,988	...	3	4	4,159	4,806	1,443	...	4,074	1,919	54	...
54% Cum. preference	...	...	100	2,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Vegetable Products	160 00	114 00	100	2,117	2,53	1,95	8	16,10	25,35	20,52	69	9,18	10,92	16,21	...
Indus.Gr. & Invest. Corp.	80 50	74 00	109	50,600	1,500	96	155	80,400	107 54	35,703	...	22,111	74,284	...	...
Industrial Investment	80 00	72 80	100	9,999	...	2,022	192	805	20	16	12,686	...	235	94	...
Kemp & Co.	225 08	183 00	209	1,200	350	274	26	1,782	2,597	1,303	12	1,113	1,156	57	...
Killick Industries	139 00	146 00	100	10,624	590	2,934	9	9,518	4,550	1,445	16,523	1,126	2,334	38	459
Machinery Manfrs. Corpn.	...	...	100	3,926	...	1,488	-1,928	9,757	13,685	4,130	21	5,694	1,185	864	76
4% Cum. preference	...	...	100	1,395	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malwa Vanaspathi Chems.	...	...	10	3,128	...	30	-5,10	29,60	51,07	6,00	...	11,97	14,22	17	84
6% Debentures	...	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Elec. Industries	75 80	70 00	50	778	125	647	22	3,622	2,449	1,036	299	2,377	1,633	24	...
44% C. P.	80 00 N	80 00 N	100	542	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Machy. Manfrs.	...	...	100	25,240	...	74	-17,321	18,743	27,078	7,081	234	19,640	3,850	292	...
National Newspaper & Paper	...	...	10	12,748	4,600	11,022	97	64,223	49,495	7,871	3	4,936	4,687	6,177	2,300
National Rayon Corpn.	303 00	235 25	100	16,062	...	...	...	20,382	109,432	43,200	110	19,693	2,946	1,981	...
Ordry Partly Paid	...	...	80	6,331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3% Cum. Preference	80 20	75 00	100	17,425	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	101 50	98 25	...	150,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palampur Veg. Products...	...	...	10	1,500	...	...	-2,617	3,051	2,727	...	10	165	3	...	28
54% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pioneer Magnesia Works...	...	...	100	1,189	11	66	2	749	1,455	708	480	466	305	17	2
Ordry. Partly Paid	...	...	75	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Folsom Ld.	152 00	145 00	100	2,695	966	1,440	48	1,377	6,553	1,635	3	2,356	628	620	...
6% C. P. T.	80 00	84 70	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sanitex chem Indus.	...	...	50	1,362	...	4	4	1,286	1,626	200	...	1,257	429	41	15
5% C. P.	...	...	50	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pathe Biscuits	100 00 N	100 00 N	180	473	...	181	40	1,598	3,083	864	1	657	351	74	...
Partly Paid	50 00 N	50 00 N	50	511	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	94 20	90 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scindia Steam	17 68	17 40	20	939.98	80,00	1016,23	5,84	1191,95	249,665	57,900	58,497	25,65	405.59	357,79	343,62
14% Debentures	99 25	94 25	...	401,28	...	...	-1,299	3,672	4,047	616	32	544	323	30	13
Shanerrilla Food Products	...	...	100	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shri. Ray Syndicate	87 00	80 00	10	700	2,000	5,922	58	5,544	9,216	3,375	302	4,282	2,335	1,357	107
Shri. Ray Industries	141 25	81 50	100	622	33	234	4	855	1,193	322	154	718	446	14	6
5% C. P.	71 50	70 50	100	462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shri. Chemical	18 00	14 80	10	19,596	320	1,400	4	22,887	45,735	17,148	691	17,255	5,473	701	...
5% Cum. Preference	96 50	91 50	100	5,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	99 00%	99 00	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shri. Oil Mills	56 50	37 50	25	7,007	1,035	1,553	6	29,994	22,259	13,740	911	22,135	9,232	2,551	246
5% C. P.	62 50	55 00	100	2,989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shri. Salt Works Indus.	...	...	250	1,335	1,231	1,335	-18	954	7,384	4,014	255	725	234	1,063	...
Volts	160 00	122 25	100	25,500	1,300	267	109	93,591	7,650	1,644	260	53,837	57,997	2,486	241
Western India Match	204 00	171 00	100	27,500	9,500	4,913	90	19,447	34,556	16,858	71	18,740	19,595	8,917	5,426

**Indian Finance
MISCELLANEOUS**

NAME	Managing Agents/ Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Calcutta Steam Nav'g'n	Hoare Miller & Co.	1,183	...	2,505	...	...	6-58	636	654	10	13	12½
Camperdown Pressing	Pyne & Co.	2	...	60	...	12	7-57	15	34	3	4	3
Central Hydraulic	Andrew Yule & Co.	13	...	161	...	...	6-58	58	137	6	10	6
Cherra Chhatak Ropeway	Directors	4,13	7,11	12,12	62	23	3-56	8	57	nil	nil	5
Chrestian Mica Indus	Ram Kumar Agarwala & Bros.	...	10,503	14,269	4,037	163	12-57	1,575	1,735	7½	7½	6½
	5½% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5½	5½	5½
	Deferred share	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	7½
Clive Buildings	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	...	...	630	...	...	12-57	243	246	2½	3½	4
	Management Shares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26½	35	40
	4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	7½	13½
Clive Row Inv.	Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.	37	...	1,927	...	12	3-58	1,727	1,061	7½	7½	13½
Dalmia Cement (Bharat)	Hari Brothers Private Ltd.	3,542	13,663	23,015	1,234	535	12-57	6,379	4,651	12½	12½	12½
	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12½	12½	7
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12½	12½
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	5
Darjeeling Properties	Goenka & Co.	...	...	12	...	...	3-58	16	3	7½	7½	5
	6% preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7½	7½	5
Darjeeling Ropeway	Goenka & Co.	...	...	161	...	11	3-58	85	65	7½	7½	5
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
Delhi Flour Mills	Directors	432	23,322	24,110	595	...	10-58	228	388	10	10	10
	7% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	7% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	7% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhrangadhra Chem. Works	Sahu Bros. Private	15,62	59,70	115,97	1,95	2,81	3-56	22,73	6,34	9	12	12
	Ordinary Partly Paid	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	12	12
	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duncan Brothers	Directors	1,180	19,668	26,154	315	...	12-57	3,774	4,779	11	11	11
	4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Dunlop Rubber Co.	Directors	24,426	135,917	223,216	...	...	12-58	20,204	19,488	16½	16½	15
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	6% Cum. preference Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	6½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East India Hotel	Oberoi Hotels Private	...	...	...	...	...	3-58	1	19	nil	nil	...
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	6	9
Eastern Investments	Bird & Co. Private Ltd	...	...	1,520	...	6	12-58	(11,551)	1,186	9	9	5
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	3
Eastern Manfg. Co.	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	19,22	19,19	78,33	3,73	1,10	12-54	10,44	2,25	7½	3	6
	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
F. & C. Osler	S. B. Indus. Development	5,44	61,89	91,41	51,41	...	3-53	1,50	8,65	nil	nil	nil
	4½% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½
Frank Ross	Directors	215	3,145	3,699	1,012	...	2-58	64	66	4½	4½	4½
	4½% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½
Fraser & Co.	Kilburn & Co	...	1,610	...	...	20	3-58	323	174	15	15	15
French Motor	Mg. Director	1,819	33,816	39,096	5,634	...	3-58	1,268	1,530	12½	12½	12½
Ganges Rope	Macneill & Barry Ltd.	1,410	4,880	8,019	1,969	83	3-58	(10)834	4,96	15	12½	11½
General Inv. & Trust	Bird & Co. Private	...	...	40	...	3	2-58	10	48	2½	7½	7½
	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
	6% Cum. preference Tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Gillanders Arbuthnot	Directors	3,524	14,203	24,247	3,017	...	3-58	2,170	(12,521)	10	10	16
	5% R. C. P. T.	...	7,86	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	5
Gladstone Lyall & Co.	Directors	12,30	...	...	...	...	12-54	3,00	3,08	3½	3½	5
	6% C. P. T.	...	10,971	32,684	264	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Godfrey Phillips	Director	1,742	...	...	...	...	12-58	2,984	2,139	20	15	20
	5½% C. P. T.	...	...	88,48	...	42	3-57	7,48	6,91	6	6	2½
Great Eastern Hotel	B. P. R. Syndicate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Building	Directors	...	...	288	60	...	7-58	291	121	4	4	2½
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Hindusthan G. E. Corp'n.	K. C. Thapar & Brothers	...	...	2,849	861	...	7-57	233	372	nil	nil	nil
	5% c. p. p.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Hindusthan Housing	Jainarayan Ramchander	8	...	...	...	26	3-53	33	49	1½	nil	nil
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Ice	R. N. Jhun Jhun Wala	40	1,21	2,69	...	18	9-54	65	37	nil	nil	nil
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Woollen	Directors	6	...	182	...	...	3-58	135	96	1	1½	1½
Hoare Miller	Directors	1,237	103,748	107,304	1,087	...	12-57	499	22	5	5	2½
Hooghly Flour	Shaw Wallace & Co.	560	10,181	11,804	774	64	12-58	634	732	40	45	26½
Hooghly & Ganges Hyd.	B. N. Elias & Co.	78	42	1,53	...	...	6-54	43	1,08	nil	2½	4½
	4½% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	4½	4½
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Tobacco	Directors	270,58	...	303,37	...	...	3-56	415,71	363,57	8	8	6
India Genl. Navigation &	Kilburn & Co. Private	...	...	3,523	...	...	12-57	56	(10)-10	8	8	5
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Linoleum	Hindusthan Investment	2,76	12,01	23,83	9,07	...	3-56	6,19	2,01	nil	nil	nil
India Paper Pulp	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	2,653	4,328	10,116	372	118	3-58	(11,578)	2,01	nil	nil	14
India Steamship	Lionel Edwards Private	5,906	40,109	78,767	...	1,929	3-58	23,434	15,558	10	10	10
	5% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
Indian Aluminium	Directors	10,147	41,718	74,297	...	...	12-58	13,706	8,683	5	5	10
	5% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Indian Cable	Directors	9,028	45,178	69,741	4,590	...	3-58	11,597	14,482	15	15	19
	6% C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	19
	5½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Copper &	Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.	...	1,841	...	...	...	12-57	1,125	1,507	18	20	45

June 6, 1959

INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1959	May 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standing	Cash	Others
Rs. np.	Rs. np.	Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Calcutta Steam Nav'g'n...	11 62	13 50	10	1,260	524	673	105	1,815	7,611	4,261	...	197	828	4	...
Camperdown Pressing ...	110 00	118 00	100	430	85	2	13	50	689	491	165	...	33	183	...
Central Hydraulic ...	...	...	100	500	...	125	5	81	843	698	506	...	22	38	...
Cherra Chhatak Ropeway...	7 95	4 50	5	475	4,75	...	...	87	12,52	9,78	15	2,57	3,99	47	...
Chrestian Mica Indus...	10 54xd	10 25	100	3,000	1,000	4,084	247	11,262	7,409	1,649	4,675	5,071	9,955	132	...
5½% Cum. preference ...	52 75	55 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred share ...	6 80xd	6 50	1000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures ...	830 00	830 00	150	1,500	209	883	142	344	4,887	779	414	...	57	442	...
Clive Building ...	...	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Management Shares ...	410 00	410 00	500	1,929	...	734	810	5,435	...	...	20,595	...	1,250	16	...
4½% Debentures ...	11 00	8 59	10	13,880	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clive Row Inv. ...	...	...	10	14,407	2,595	2,741	7,59	16,574	11,234	4,361	19,426	7,601	5,231	3,362	1,240
Dalmia Cement ...	10 62	9 94	10	8,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary ...	2 44	2 31	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference ...	...	...	40	2,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference ...	...	...	10	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference ...	9 37	2 50	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	2 25	1 00	10	532	...	7	116	54	528	55	1	...	32	3	2
Darjeeling Properties ...	1 00	4 00	10	34	...	15	1	87	413	198	15	25	113	6	10
6% preference ...	4 00	5 75	10	248	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darjeeling Ropeway ...	8 06	...	500	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	...	...	10	560	1,000	...	3	1,725	3,964	2,655	521	768	1,516	95	...
Delhi Flour Mills ...	16 00	16 00	100	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Cum. preference ...	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures ...	...	...	500	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% Debentures ...	...	...	500	2,150	40,00	18,68	1,11	79,77	140,67	37,67	...	27,61	24,95	58,94	...
Dharamgadhra Chem. Works	111 00	81 00	50	2,143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ord. P. Paid ...	...	...	100	3,191	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	9,000	6,500	3,159	539	10,293	2,892	1,085	17,751	314	11,192	2,926	...
Duncan Brothers ...	117 00	125 00	100	4,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Cum. preference ...	63 50	54 25	10	50,000	35,410	11,101	2,246	37,112	87,740	29,757	1,371	50,330	33,348	290	...
Dunlop Rubber Co. ...	31 25	26 12	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference ...	116 00	116 50	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Pref. Tax ...	84 00	77 50	100	20,455	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% Debentures ...	109 25	98 00	100	4,359	...	...	49	483	5,241	...	...	37	50	388	313
East India Hotel ...	...	...	100	1,136	...	...	325	2,687	...	...	16,231	...	74	...	...
6% C.P. ...	...	...	100	5,126	5,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Investments ...	134 00	106 00	100	2,500	...	3,70	18	16,10	28,71	19,24	1	17,29	5,21	1,09	35
5% Cum. preference ...	72 50	75 00	100	850	5,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Manufacturing Co.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. preference ...	...	...	10	7,500	3,00	1,27	4,02	29,56	12,65	1,73	20,13	51,41	50,01	1,81	3,56
F. & C. Osler ...	...	...	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Cum. preference ...	...	...	6	495	...	55	1	657	...	125	...	1,012	360	38	...
Frank Ross ...	2 75	2 19	100	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Cum. preference ...	50 00	36 50	100	605	200	291	321	935	1,597	476	1	...	581	6	...
Fraser & Co. ...	14 25	15 56	20	3,000	400	1,544	226	7,742	2,945	1,492	939	5,634	3,509	377	...
French Motor ...	24 38	25 26	100	1,400	100	875	33	3,728	3,672	2,075	...	2,646	1,887	5	...
Ganges Rope ...	184 00	134 00	100	225	18	38	...	74	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Inv. & Trust ...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. preference ...	...	...	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Prefr. Tax ...	...	...	100	6,500	1,800	1,800	146	22,371	2,951	1,241	10,757	3,264	15,811	1,975	1,800
Gillanders Arbuthnot ...	12 50	54 00	100	2,500	...	3,16	7	53,51	18,57	4,44	30,96	14,19	39,44	4,42	17,80
5% R. C. P.T. ...	57 25	...	10	3,827	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gladstone Lyall & Co. ...	...	...	100	1,415	...	1,107	1,035	7,347	6,842	3,678	...	9,018	4,130	115	63
6% C. P. T. ...	...	...	10	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Godfrey Phillips ...	18 23xd	18 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% C. P. T. ...	50 50xd	60 00	100	3,000	10,00	5,17	74	16,50	83,08	36,24	...	7,24	7,02	1,29	...
Great Eastern Hotel ...	250 00	265 00	250	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan Building ...	4 81	3 87	10	1,500	12	...	1	596	8	3	1,471	...	356	33	1,134
4% C. P. ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindusthan C. E. Corp'n.	...	...	10	1,900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,731	742	48	732
5% c. p. p. ...	...	...	190	845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	...	...	5	175	...	...	2	6,38	23,87	...	1	2,50	...	4,67	38
Hindusthan Housing ...	...	...	75	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	1,000	...	1,00	3,57	1,73	22,57	10,00	...	31	1,33	26	19
Hindusthan Ice ...	0 90	0 75	5	1,000	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	...	...	1000	500	...	51	8	233	48	...	...	581	3,129	29	...
Hindusthan Woolen ...	...	...	10	3,497	...	...	188	11,759	2,162	1,114	2,238	1,101	10,382	31	1,766
Hoare Miller ...	7 03xd	7 06	10	3,520	1,700	...	103	1,162	1,642	1,322	...	846	1,123	186	...
Hooghly Flour ...	36 37	42 50	10	600	590	86	22	1,62	15,50	4,70	5,92	10	1,21	6	...
Hooghly & Ganges Hyd...	5 44	5 50	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures ...	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imperial Tobacco ...	11 87	11 81	10	151,600	4,50,60	338,87	24,94	318,12	415,59	163,29	95,49	921,00	439,00	452,57	490,36
India Coal. Navigation &	60 00	49 50	10	656	170	959	193	2,213	5,811	3,539	28	697	991	59	2
6% C. P. ...	67 50	64 00	100	244	...	...	94	19,38	...	...	...	10,15	5,15	29	...
India Linoleum ...	...	...	100	2,500	...	5,097	29	5,967	19,427	8,879	...	3,130	3,251	100	1,423
India Paper Pulp ...	21 62	20 00	10	6,500	1,055	14,386	809	111,051	151,011	32,397	283	467	17,730	30,404	...
India Steamship ...	14 05	10 94	100	22,500	14,000	11,402	1,526	52,682	92,460	24,887	13	29,391	10,955	1,171	614
3% R. C. P. ...	20 23	15 12	10	38,805	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India Aluminium ...	60 00	65 00	100	15,289	7,375	8,525	4,130	25,008	25,009	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T. ...	26 00	34 19	10	1,288	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Cable ...	25 75	28 75	100	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. P. ...	102 00	80 00N	...	1,371	1,348	...	120	1,001	2,621	1,503	1,113	1,154	412	134	...
5½% Debentures ...	4 10	3 99	2ah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indian Copper & ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

INDUSTRIALS—Contd.

LIQUID ASSETS.															
NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	Investments	Stocks & Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
	May 1959	May 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward								
	Ra. n.P.	Ra. n.p.			Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000								
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Indian Oxygen	26 43	18 50	10	20,000	6,537	1,939	618	31,252	46,157	18,575	446	14,228	12,123	2,194	3,773
Indian Rubber Manfrs.	17 37	15 94	100	828	5,00	53	63	4,1	16,75	9,50	4	6,15	7,94	5,85	...
5% C. R. P.	75 00	76 50	10	2,000	1,600	443	78	2,050	1,996	1,576	2	4,177	443	1,129	...
Indian Wood Products	40 50	44 62	10	10,000	3,244	11,774	329	14,472	9,960	5,131	24,185	2,764	7,587	5,454	...
Indo Burma Petrol	25 19	25 87xd	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,327	...	20	12	...
7% C. P. T.	92 00	86 00	100	500	149	117	33	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Investment & Finance	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
J. K. Comml. Corp. Ltd.	...	...	700	7,008	822	3	7	48,15	29	17	41,67	...	35,46	4	...
J. K. Investment Trust...	...	...	25	250	25,50	46	7	40,23	...	1	115,02	...	15,78	8,03	...
B. Ordy.	...	...	5	588	100	...	...	...	...	54	5,81	5,91	3,28	66	...
James Wright	2 06	3 12	50	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	32 00	30 50	100	20,000	6,450	502	493	45,882	4,005	1,341	45,123	3,704	24,028	249	2,580
Deferred	0 69	0 81	100	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	2,509	6	10,942	5,757	534	9
Jardine Henderson	80 00	54 00	100	7,200	800	...	521	10,039	3,699	26,01	88	62,75	79,52	1,37	...
54% C. P. T.	60 00xd	51 00	100	3,250	14,50	6,80	...	89,25	50,41	26,01	...	...	...	...	...
Joewanalal (1929) Ltd.	6 00	6 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jenson & Nicholson	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74% R. C. P.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalimpong Ropeway	2 62	3 00	100	450	65	2,929	-1,28	1,38	5,97	2,63	9	1,34	33	13	...
Kalyanpur Lime & Cement	103 00	102 00	100	5,425	...	...	-514	9,806	15,469	11,775	52	2,885	2,338	149	502
7% P. T.	80 00	80 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% 2nd Pref.	100 50	100 50	100	158	183	1,57	25	1,72	1,95	68	63	10	27	4,59	8
Kangra Valley Slate	95 00	85 00	100	1,500	1,900	542	176	3,199	4,455	1,318	2,004	83	760	1,829	2
Karanpura Development	14 19	10 94	10	500	902	1,600	218	3,368	201	114	7,768	...	5,218	16	...
Founders	143 00	150 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kettlewell Bullen & Co.	62 75	49 50	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% C. P. T.	63 00	54 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	1	46,77	...	1,45	1,24	...
4% C. P.	75 00	75 00	100	2,000	175	24,15	53	4,03	15,989	4,883	41	3,267	3,841	905	197
Kishore Trading Co.	22 75	24 00	100	5,000	452	7,660	53	4,896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumardhubi Fireclay	54 50	54 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R. C. P. T.	101 00	96 00	10	2,000	...	41	83	3,570	4,211	2,690	13	3,471	1,165	127	...
54% Debentures	5 75	5 75	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kusum Products	69 50	75 00	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% R. C. P. T.	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macfarlane & Co.	3 12	3 25	5	634	...	13	94	866	734	556	151	892	743	17	...
7% C. P.	...	...	100	309	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	0 50	0 47	100	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Macneill & Barry	...	...	100	15,000	3,200	4,434	491	11,419	4,808	1,326	25,466	1,295	15,494	262	6,045
54% C. P. T.	...	...	100	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	62 75	840 00N	1000	7,500	...	7,000	3,492	245	47,102	2,917	1,577	19,619	14,096	40,940	771
Martin Burn Limited	28 12	26 00	10	14,553	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P.	102 00	93 50	100	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Convertible Notes	650 00	515 00	500	890	...	5,100	3,187	265	30,140	2,931	1,133	26,356	6,646	16,170	220
McLeod & Co.	202 00	...	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 1st C. P. T.	54 00	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 2nd C. P.	70 50	...	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	410 00	465 00	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Convertible Notes	36 87	28 12	100	11,500	7,000	5,900	1,663	14,362	28,427	10,116	340	16,512	7,074	1,188	...
Metal Box Co.	76 00	82 00	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% R. C. P. T.	76 00	82 00	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metal Corporation	14 00	7 25	100	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T.	101 00	50 00	1	283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	2 00	2 00	1000	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures	...	...	1000	2,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapore Zamindary	18 00xrt	21 50	100	9,400	...	4,247	-1,862	2,314	154	61	51	...	9,906	4,048	...
Moradabad Water Supply	6 25	4 50	10	446	...	5	1	123	733	286	1	...	55	29	...
C. & E. Morton (India) Ltd	...	...	10	885	842	2,00	...	12,78	24,08	13,33	70	14,72	5,37	50	...
Motor & General Finance	...	...	25	400	11,00	4,00	10	70,63	63	24	11,42	26	82,39	1,60	...
10% C. P.	...	...	20	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 2nd C. P.	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% 3rd C. P.	...	...	10	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Carbon Co.	30 00	24 91xd	10	28,000	2,500	5,855	2,842	12,982	21,482	6,134	303	19,319	5,112	1,098	3,000
National Insulated Cable	33 56	27 06	10	5,997	7,000	4,526	61	15,753	9,633	4,483	8	11,283	16,916	880	...
54% Debentures	...	...	10	1,000	...	400	200	...	...	...	10	5,685	3,263	301	88
National Rubber	14 37	12 12	5	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ordinary P. P.	...	...	50	2,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	88 00	...	10	500	...	5,000	1,889	888	12,148	12,570	6,579	81	19,077	6,364	2,108
National Tobacco Co.	16 31	10 44	100	7,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% R. C. P.	77 50	60 00	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% R. C. P.	65 00	55 50	1000	1,998	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	810 00	81 00	5	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	15,79	24	6	...
New India Building	1 00	0 50	50	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	20 00	15 00	75	997	...	102	5	517	...	5	4	3,329	...	83	...
New India Investment	45 50	31 00	75	2,332	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Octavious Steel & Co.	...	...	100	5,000	3,300	2,321	299	5,357	766	262	8,359	...	8,186	22 8	...
6% C. P. T.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orion Paper	35 60	32 20	100	14,682	1,700	23,750	120	37,033	82,011	18,718	2,357	15,349	12,759	1,307	5,406
54% C. P.	94 00	85 00	100	7,186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% C. P.	65 00	58 00	1000	6,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% C. P. T.	935 00	903 00	10	10,000	...	3,141	3,756	26,598	32,568	11,779	3,033	7,981	3,844	218	11,629
54% Debentures	14 59	12 19	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa Cement	35 06	40 00	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% C. P.	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Indian Finance MISCELLANEOUS

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages	Other Major Expenses	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	Net Profit		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Orissa Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	3,669	...	12,814	880	407	6-58	3,817	1,720	25	20	20
Philips India	Directors	5,612	29,846	48,362	18,893	...	12-57	5,504	...	20	...	...
Port Shipping	Andrew Yule & Co.	1,930	1,982	4,294	...	21	12-57	(a)394	678	12	15	15
Publicity Society	Directors	...	...	1,000	...	...	3-57	210	233	37	50	25
Punjab Minerals	Bird & Co. Private Ltd.	4	33	48	...	...	9-58	4	1	nil	nil	nil
Rallis India	Directors	5,491	162,078	173,777	21,136	...	8-58	1,820	(b)2,120	nil	nil	nil
Reliance Firebrick	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Rohtas Industries	Directors	1,872	1,846	5,338	354	...	2-57	1,080	743	40	20	10
	Sahu Jain Ltd.	16,482	118,209	148,963	25,120	734	3-58	(a)524,329	120,61	20	15	15
	7 to 9% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	9
	4% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	42	42
	4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scientific Instrument Co.	Directors	...	...	38,20	5,77	...	3-55	1,91	...	8	8	...
Shaw Wallace & Co.	Directors	4,546	50,715	68,274	9,581	...	12-57	4,274	3,003	10	10	10
	6% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Shiva Jute Press	Kedarnath Mohanlal	50	...	...	...	6	6-55	Ra. 3,07	40	nil	1	nil
Shree Copal Paper	K. Ch. Thapar & Bros. pri.	3,663	15,860	31,039	1,410	528	12-57	5,494	4,933	12-40	124	124
	6% C. P. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8
	7% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	54% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Smith Stanistreet	Directors	11,89	97,60	113,82	40,30	...	6-56	7,51	5,29	20	20	10
	10% Pref. Cum. as to 7%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
Sonakunda Baling	Bird & Co. (Pak) Ltd.	3,44	186,39	200,88	52,00	6	2-55	-2,50	-2,32	nil	nil	nil
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sone Valley Port Cement	Directors	...	...	14,618	1,040	...	12-57	1,038	(a)798	6	3	5
Star Co.	Directors	7	...	1,12	...	...	3-54	-49	-44	nil	nil	6
Star Paper Mills	Bajaria & Co.	3,35	19,83	33,24	11,10	52	9-55 H	3,59	3,47	74	5	2
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	24	24
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Star Trading & Invt.	Bajaria & Co.	7	...	26	...	3	6-53	-32	-14	...	...	...
Straw Products	J. K. Agents Private Ltd.	744	1,913	3,484	755	119	12-57	1,161	1,437	124	124	10
Sutna Stone & Lime	Directors	476	429	1,557	45	...	12-57	334	197	174	134	114
Tide Water Oil	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	791	5,105	6,235	3,064	25	10-58	239	281	15	124	124
Tingbur Paper Mills	F. W. Heiglers & Co. Private	12,3 6	37,320	81,457	670	988	3-58	11,664	14,524	23-80	23-75	21-25
	Preld. Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	10
	8% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	44% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tungabhadra Industries	Cotton Agents	684	23,130	24,490	1,613	...	9-57	520	203	44	44	44
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Union Co.	Directors	6	...	1,58	...	...	3-54	12	-1,31	nil	nil	5
United Flour	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	446	8,121	9,577	589	56	11-58	525	664	374	45	45
Walford Transport	Directors	1,195	19,884	21,316	3,387	...	12-57	844	854	14	14	14
	Preld. Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	12
SOUTHERN INDIA												
Aluminium Industries	Seshasayee Brothers Pri.	1,814	35,776	37,585	3,403	274	3-58	3,239	2,255	124	124	124
Andhra Cement	Andhra Engineering Co. Pri.	1,199	4,272	7,637	43	19	12-57	(a)1,698	1,264	10	10	10
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Andhra Scientific Co.	Srinanth Industrials Pri. Ltd.	530	693	1,752	769	29	6-57	293	179	...	...	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aspinwall & Co (Trav.)	Directors	793	3,027	6,660	977	...	12-57	10	148	...	...	...
Aspinwall & Co.	Directors	1,872	6,501	10,717	1,691	...	12-58	(a)486	684	6	6	10
	6% c. p.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Bangalore Printing	Directors	171	180	459	231	...	12-57	79	84	10	10	10
	Second Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binny & Co.	Directors	...	...	11,398	940	...	12-57	2,840	3,065	10	10	10
Central Scientifics	Guru Agencies Private	81	607	1,026	202	9	3-58	100	88	10	10	10
	6% C. P. P	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8
Coimbatore Chem. & Fert.	Venus & Co.	...	...	8,92	...	5	3-55	11	15	5	74	8
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Coast Food Products	Sudarsanam S. Murthy Ltd.	82	39,71	57,52	5,59	21	3-54	1,65	2,40	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enfield India	Directors	294	3,745	4,126	1,527	...	12-57	55	1	...	...	...
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fertilisers & Chemicals	Seshasayee Bros. Private	3,303	10,105	17,480	1,731	80	12-57	(a)163,634	3,461	6	...	...
Forest Industries	Seshasayee Bros.	107	1,175	2,489	153	...	3-58	871	1,159	...	...	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
General Papers Ltd.	Gany & Co.	45	2,627	2,973	922	33	3-58	303	102	124	8	64
Hyderabad Invt. Synd.	M. Amolakchand Bros. Ltd.	...	...	1,58	...	17	9-55	54	67	24	24	...
India Cements	Eason Pri. Ltd.	1,551	6,552	14,334	2,303	313	3-58	3,591	2,643	9	84	84
	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Investment Trust of India	Kothari Mehta & Co., Pri. Ltd.	...	...	83	...	7	9-58	60	65	5	5	44
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jeypore Mining	R. S. Indus'l Corps.	64	1,14	5,76	7,17	9	6-55	1,08	1,00	10	6	51

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DUSTRIALS—Contd.

DUSTRIALS—Contd.																			
NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS								
	May 1959	May 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
NORTHERN INDIA (Continued)																			
ssa Minerals	36 80	25 62	10	2,000	854	4,069	142	6,601	5,652	2,918	1,852	1,883	4,272	2,704	211				
lips India	20 50	14 06	10	22,000	46	4,175	64	52,402	6,943	3,341	217	21,203	24,879	25,429	1,356				
t Shipping	13 15	15 62	10	1,408	625	1,867	20	994	4,486	924	150	127	794	282	...				
licity Society	13 50	7 70xrs	4	191	107	208	29	1,629	194	175	126	1	1,913	106	9				
jab Minerals	...	...	10	300	...	...	-130	25	164	2	...	...	22	1	...				
lia India	67 50	34 00	100	22,500	...	1,094	-3,248	18,198	8,513	4,627	1,106	22,528	13,148	5,352	25				
o C. P. T.	93 00	53 00	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
iance Firebrick	11 87xrs	22 00	10	600	319	922	51	2,801	3,453	2,460	383	921	1,220	986	...				
htas Industries	22 00	18 81	100	22,800	16 300	1,628	94	88,930	138,495	46,668	5,600	36,705	15,605	915	1,768				
o 9 C. P.	116 00	116 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
% C. P.	62 06	58 00	100	6,476	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
% C. P.	940 00	910 00	1000	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
6 Debentures	...	...	1000	2,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
6 Debentures	...	...	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Scientific Instrument Co.	17 62	10 25	100	999	1,45	1,29	4	14,91	1,71	...	72	5,80	18,27	1,16	162				
aw Wallace & Co.	75 50	63 00	100	7,500	500	1,600	365	34,886	7,193	1,163	15,793	10,272	24,828	3,26	...				
% C. P. T.	53 00	65 00N	100	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
iva Jute Press	17 00	16 00	100	12,549	3,775	3,648	20	12,503	9,69	4,96	32	10,360	7,044	2,109	10,602				
ree Copal Paper	110 00	99 00	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
% C. P. P.	102 00	...	1000	5,214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
% R. C. P.	950 00	950 00	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
% Debentures	960 00	950 00	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
% Debentures	11 25	12 12	50	500	3,00	8,00	1,18	36,86	18,54	13,94	...	43,80	7,60	3,06	...				
uth Stanistreet	71 00	52 00	100	600	5,02	16,73	-5,67	60,25	38,53	13,27	...	54,01	7,79	77	...				
10% Pref. cum. as to 7	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
malunda Baling	...	...	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
% C. P.	...	...	100	7,500	1,465	305	19	5,389	21,892	15,489	426	4,621	2,743	240	214				
ne Valley Port Cement.	6 00	4 87	5	7,500	7,25	2,38	-85	7,26	14	5	16,74	28	32,25	25,47	89				
ar Co.	81 00	11 75	10	3,000	3,00	3,50	14	37,07	65,85	31,03	28	32,25	25,47	89	...				
ar Paper Mill	12 02	61 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
% C. P.	70 00	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
% Debentures	...	...	25	500	40	...	-57	6,14	2	1	9,39	...	1,54	2	...				
ar Trading & Inv.	8 00	8 00	10	1,500	2,800	6,715	3	3,036	11,344	1,656	1,875	1,209	989	572	...				
raw Products	17 25	14 50	10	1,500	22	140	31	586	1,143	545	16	86	321	80	...				
utna Stone & Lime	19 25	19 50	10	323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
ide Water Oil	16 75	14 00	10	600	450	486	71	4,084	238	175	2	3,098	1,986	341	290				
itaghur Paper Mills	41 25	38 75	10	11,205	4,748	33,818	117	28,532	66,900	37,383	792	24,346	22,661	663	11,548				
refd. Ordinary	4 07	4 12	24	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
% C. P.	144 00	125 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
% Cum. preference	85 00	76 50	10	3,059	...	...	17	-659	7,533	6,800	695	25	2,345	2,738	239				
ungabhadra Industries	...	...	10	1,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
ebentures	...	...	100	1,250	7,50	4,62	-93	25,16	14	10	23,15	...	25,64	...	...				
Union Co.	75 00	75 00	100	500	220	355	19	957	807	528	18	628	947	144	...				
United Flour Mills	29 87	31 00cd	10	841	1,000	800	285	2,854	1,260	842	46	3,513	1,885	129	...				
Walford Transport	1 97	1 94	1	841	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
refd. Ordinary	1 62	1 41	1	210	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
SOUTH INDIA																			
Aluminium Industries	19 85	14 25	10	7,996	2,000	1,425	50	16,873	7,487	3,438	...	10,124	10,709	409	3,133				
Andhra Cement	10 10	11 50	10	7,102	300	328	50	8,043	15,341	5,219	601	3,898	1,354	135	...				
% Cum. preference	100 00	102 00	100	249	...	...	-487	1,588	926	534	...	838	842	28	...				
Andhra Scientific Co.	6 50	3 70	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
% C. P.	7 50	5 12	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
% C. P.	5 80	5 12	10	1,000	...	365	-9	705	625	337	95	1,128	519	30	...				
Aspinwell & Co. (Trav.)	6 90cd	7 50	10	3,588	44	934	1	4,653	3,336	1,810	596	1,997	5,025	289	...				
Aspinwell & Co.	8 25	9 40	10	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
% c. p.	...	...	10	1,503	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Bangalore Printing	10 25	10 80cd	10	316	208	98	6	165	702	425	124	232	151	8	...				
Second Ordinary	...	...	10	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Binny & Co.	164 00	152 00	100	10,000	3,600	753	420	6,221	3,947	1,964	12,755	1,070	4,724	363	...				
Central Scientifics	6 35	5 75	5	...	150	60	5	270	219	53	...	205	264	151	...				
6% C. P. P.	5 20	4 60	25	139	...	...	...	3,39	1,45	29	1	3,11	21	30	...				
Coimbatore Chem & Fert	...	...	10	1,454	...	...	-2,77	9,94	16,64	4,28	...	9,56	4,66	2	153				
East Coast Food Products	...	...	100	394	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
6% C. P.	...	...	5	249	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Deferred	...	...	10	797	...	...	5	3,276	2,265	92	...	1,848	110	107	37				
Enfield Industries	10 10	10 00	100	198	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
6% C. P.	100 00	100 00	100	...	...	...	-708	13,316	42,969	23,820	2,575	9,736	7,781	1,357	6,615				
Fertilisers & Chemicals	8 45cd	5 25	10	34,598	...	...	-210	1,627	613	438	...	324	1,163	1,747	...				
Forest Industries	3 00	1 90	24	1,992	...	...	106	534	65	41	41	922	347	54	3				
General Papers Limited	11 90	9 00	10	500	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,52	...	9,65	3,91				
Hyderabad Inv. Synd.	...	...	50	2,142	1,00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
India Cements	6 08	5 33	5	750	...	...	3,020	71	10,311	21,827	7,339	1,391	7,002	3,941	432				
Ord.	...	...	25	10,195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
7 1/2 Cum. preference	93 00	86 00	100	2,985	...	...	188	4	114	...	...	1,138	...	7	200				
Inv. Trust of India	74 00	58 00	100	1,000	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				
Jeyapore Mining	...	...	100	400	2,40	31	46	10,94	6,35	1,63	36	8,83	4,10	4	...				

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Salaries and Wages Rs. 000	Other Major Expenses Rs. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stocks Rs. 000	Managing Agents allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended Rs. 000	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER SHARE		
								Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	La t	Pre- vious	Second previous
SOUTHERN INDIA (Continued)												
Madras Indust Invt. Corpn	Directors	...	...	6,37	...	...	6-54	5,43	5,29	3	3	3
Madras Safe Deposit	Kothari & Sons	...	...	49	...	2	6-57	23	22	5	4½	4½
Madras Vanaspati	Kubera Vanspati	...	...	...	...	...	4-55	-1,52	-2,01	nil	nil	nil
	Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
	5½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Marikar (Motors)	H. O. L. Marikar & Sons Pri.	194	5,942	6,813	712	12	3-58	130	113	9	9	9
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
McDowell & Co.	Directors	173	3,588	3,871	825	...	12-57	337	235	24	6	6
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Mettur Chem & Indus. Corp.	Seshasayee Bros. private Ltd.	1,150	6,557	11,702	488	218	3-58	2,068	1,918	8½	7½	7½
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Modern Housing	Directors	...	...	...	...	...	6-58	2	2	nil	nil	nil
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Mysore Chem & Fert	Directors	458	1,782	2,617	407	...	3-58	451	438	5	5	5
Mysore Chem. Manfr.	Directors	...	13,300	2,335	666	...	3-58	303	457	20	20	20
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
Mysore Chrome	Directors	...	...	464	165	...	6-58	-25	-37	nil	nil	6
Mysore Coffee Curing	Directors	65	221	76	18	...	12-57	144	137	10	10	10
Mysore Indus. & Test Ltd.	Directors	304	523	1,536	185	...	3-58	325	244	12	11	8½
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Lamp	Directors	225	860	1,424	345	...	3-58	297	258	15	12½	9
	4% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Mysore Match	Directors	...	...	1,20	8	...	6-56	3	...	...	...	...
Mysore Paper	Directors	1,526	6,185	10,853	313	...	3-58	1,901	1,825	10	10	10
Mysore Stone Ware Pipes	Mysore Indus'l Develop. Co.	228	444	1,130	98	35	3-58	348	324	10	10	10
Mysore Veg. Oil	Directors	38	...	2,280	332	...	6-57	34	119	10	10	10
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
National Chemicals	Murthy & Co.	...	...	...	...	...	6-54	-89	-95	nil	nil	nil
	5% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Ogale Glass Works	S. P. Ogale & Co.	...	...	35,48	3,72	18	12-53	5	-2,78	nil	nil	nil
Parry & Co.	Directors	6,774	72,542	74,389	19,577	...	9-57	2,413	2,415	15	15	...
	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
	4½% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parry's Confectionary	Parry & Co.	1,030	4,265	7,824	1,813	92	3-58	897	744	20	20	15
Punalur Paper	A. & F. Harvey	11,92	50,34	78,07	7,50	47	6-56	8,49	4,58	5	5	15
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radio & Electricals	Directors	59	2,582	3,020	2,246	...	12-57	306	260	9	9	9
Radio & Electricals Manfr.	Directors	788	5,807	5,807	190	...	3-58	1,643	1,261	16	13	6
Rane (Madras)	Iyer & Co. Ltd.	174	6,009	6,739	1,287	25	3-57	291	280	10	24	20
	7% 'A' C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	7
	6% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
	Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simpson & Co.	Directors	1,731	48,485	59,241	6,341	...	5-58	3,513	5,043	9	6	13
Spencer & Co.	Directors	4,616	19,190	30,407	7,655	...	6-58	2,412	2,876	15	15	15
	6½% 'A' C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6½	6½	6½
	8½% 'B' C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8½	8½	8½
Thomas & Co. A. V.	Directors	224	171	1,011	76	...	12-57	236	200	15	15	10
	"B" Ordinary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	10
	6% Cum. Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	6
A.V. Thomas & Co., (India) Ltd	Directors	29	262	525	210	...	6-58	20	66	nil	nil	6
	5% Cum. Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Travancore Cements	Essel Ltd.	822	2,065	4,129	533	54	12-57	963	953	10	10	10
Trav. Chem. & Manfr. Co.	Directors	81	906	1,116	348	...	3-58	213	163	6	6	6½
	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	20
Travancore Ogale Glass	Ogale Bros. Private Ltd.	12	5,74	7,23	16	10	12-55	1,70	-60	6½	6½	...
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	...
United Coffee Supply	T. Stanes & Co.	88	...	3,068	197	59	6-55	3,24	2,68	17½	13½	8½
United Elec. Industries	Asso. Engg. Corp. Private Lth.	150	2,030	...	...	6	12-57	-49	29	17½	13½	8½
	5% Cum. Pref.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanjinad Matches	Directors	85	4,24	5,43	1,36	...	12-54	18	31	nil	nil	nil
	6½% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
Vasant Soap Works	Ramkrishna & Sons	20	197	240	9	6	12-57	-11	-20	nil	nil	nil
	5½% C.P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil

(a) After writing back Rs 171,052 being excess provision for Sales Tax and Rs 44,165 being excess depreciation.

(b) After transferring Rs 1,404,391 from Property Reserve and Rs 528,000 from provision for taxation and taxation contingencies.

(c) After transferring Rs 605,246 from General Reserve.

(d) After transferring Rs 2,00,000 from General Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 1,10,000 from General Reserve Rs 40,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(f) After writing back Rs 50,00,000 being excess provision for taxation, Rs 2,58,389 being Holiday Pay and Gratuity, Rs 20,000 being Sales Tax, and Rs 10,880

being expenses and Rs 5,85,025 profit on realisation of Investments; Rs 8,45,980 surplus on revaluation of stores, and Rs 34,300 surplus on sale of machinery.

(g) After transferring Rs 4,50,000 from Investment

(h) After transferring Rs 11,00,000 from Development Reserve and Rs 4,408,341 being excess provision.

(i) After writing back Rs 876,904 being over provision in previous years.

(j) After writing back Rs 180,000 from provision for taxation.

(k) After writing back Rs 1,315,749 from provision for taxation and Rs 1,000,000 from provision for contingencies.

(l) After writing back Rs 8,39,726 from provision for taxation.

(m) After transferring Rs 200,000 from General Reserve.

(n) After writing back Rs 3,60,000 being excess amount of provision for taxation.

(o) After writing back Rs 931,978 from provision for taxation and Rs 26,887 from excess provision made in previous years.

(p) After transferring Rs 300,000 from General Reserve.

(q) Bonus shares in the ratio of one fully paid ordinary share for every five ordinary shares will be issued in lieu of Dividend.

(r) Includes Rs 17,89,170 being indemnity receivable from the Government of India.

(s) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from General Reserve and Rs 80,000 from Dividend Equalisation.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per Share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1959	May 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs.	Rs. 000	Rs.				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
SOUTHERN INDIA (Continued)															
Madras Indust Invt. Corp.			1000	12,756	...	2,75	7	5,98	...	...	36,48	9	93,58	6,22	...
Madras Safe Deposit	50 00	50 00	80	158	...	...	3	113	111	...	101	...	4	62	...
Madras Vanaspati (a.z.)	15 00	15 00	100	1,500	...	...	-7,64	24,42	38,80	...	...	1,19	99	5	60
Ordinary	...	...	10	186	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½% C. P.	33 00	33 00	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marikar (Motor)	36 00	40 50	50	424	400	...	1	1,332	254	...	89	723	981	319	...
6% C. P.	42 50	44 00	50	209	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
McDowell & Co.	...	...	100	324	324	...	21	945	1,262	862	81	901	504	58	...
6% C. P.	...	...	100	330	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183	...
Mettur Chem. & Indl Corp.	12 70	9 60	10	4,050	1,81	1,451	30	2,509	11,262	6,022	1,392	2,470	2,436	7,65	...
6% C. P.	99 00	88 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	83 00	83 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Modern Housing	...	...	10	1,792	...	...	-1,259	307	577	227	243	696	740	130	5
6% C. P.	...	...	100	1,272	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Chem & Fert	10 80	6 70	10	2,481	623	96	17	2,168	5,470	3,443	310	1,783	1,022	196	...
Mysore Chem. Manfr.	19 00	15 00	10	600	400	152	25	485	802	499	24	425	577	32	...
6% C. P.	9 00	8 78	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Chrome	...	...	10	494	90	...	-206	405	634	169	1	265	42	9	...
Mysore Coffee curing	11 40	10 80	10	400	52	69	1	1,491	644	412	54	393	1,238	114	...
Mysore Indus. & Test. Lab	7 50	6 57	5	938	60	257	4	800	653	437	436	576	819	188	...
Mysore Lamp	22 00	14 40	10	656	535	384	12	489	1,164	640	...	1,252	530	19	...
4% C. P.	6 50	5 60	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Match Co.	...	...	10	499	...	...	-1,30	77	3,65	84	16	97	20	30	2
Mysore Paper	20 10	16 50	10	2,500	900	1,795	27	7,142	14,962	8,738	55	3,104	1,566	1,323	...
Mysore Stoneware Pipes	14 00	12 00	10	600	285	114	6	624	1,039	671	159	206	482	444	...
Mysore Veg. Oil	...	...	8	1,080	213	74	-51	355	129	...	312	655	465	110	...
National Chemicals	...	...	10	670	...	...	-4,68	6,44	7,97	54	10	1,91	67	2	40
5% C. P.	...	...	10	208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ogale Glass Works	...	...	5	1,487	3,60	3,05	-2,95	37,10	45,10	12,92	2,81	9,75	9,21	1,74	...
Parry & Co.	...	...	2	4,000	4,000	1,873	194	36,238	4,641	2,310	1,554	19,728	22,782	3,117	...
5% C. P.	8 35	7 85	10	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures	...	...	1	278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parry's Confectionery	3 80	3 18	25	500	350	22	75	3,039	1,045	384	12	2,107	1,014	91	...
Punalur Paper	...	...	25	1,505	5 00	14,00	2	52,93	85,73	31,91	6	22,63	9,47	1,02	...
Radio & Electricals	6 00	5 40	5	1,500	125	1	10	2,168	769	214	1	2,253	984	2	...
Radio & Electricals Manfg.	15 50	13 00	10	2,447	150	55	24	4,501	2,927	1,317	...	1,726	2,948	907	28
Rane (Madras)	5 70	5 55	5	460	186	152	4	1,537	728	351	36	1,287	986	87	...
7% 'A' C. P.	4 55	4 90	5	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	4 40	4 70	5	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	1000	147	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Simpson & Co.	...	...	10	7,500	2,500	10	1,887	20,422	14,009	7,263	16,355	7,728	1,175	265	...
Spencer & Co.	20 35	17 75	10	4,000	5,609	4,295	913	5,198	12,883	7,351	2,545	8,025	5,350	4,490	82
6½% 'A' C. P.	8 50	7 75	10	2,320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8½% 'B' C. P.	11 55	10 25	10	3,680	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thomas & Co. A. V (Allep.)	17 00	16 80	10	200	269	372	10	390	685	351	163	82	629	184	...
B. Ordinary	...	...	100	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum Preference	69 00	73 00	100	121	...	...	9	116	41	31	6	253	285	72	...
A. V. Thomas & Co India	4 00	3 62	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum Pref.	6 50	6 50	10	200	...	...	325	6,048	10,482	4,831	...	2,662	560	627	...
Travancore Cements	9 85	8 80	10	5,000	...	5	2	584	1,260	423	25	635	150	2	...
Trav. Chem. & Manfg. Co.	12 12	9 37	10	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6½% R. C. P.	9 20	9 37	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore Ogale Glass	6 50	2 20	10	998	...	...	-80	4,07	14,96	3,85	...	81	99	33	...
United Coffee Supply	...	...	15	600	3,00	1,85	18	9,31	6,42	4,20	3,44	10,21	3,95	54	...
United Elec. Industries	9 50	9 50	10	936	20	...	-95	1,624	623	115	...	1,504	541	146	...
5% C. P.	10 00	10 00	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vanijand Matches	...	...	6	270	...	...	-14	2,43	7,72	3,94	9	3,66	1,63	23	9
6½% Cum. preference	...	...	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vasant Soap Works	...	...	100	225	...	49	-393	413	454	168	...	92	25	4	8
5½% C. P.	...	...	100	121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	Liquid Assets					Others
	May 1959	May 1958			Reserves	Other	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash		
	Rs. n.p.	Rs. n.p.													Rs. 000	
Amalgamated	25 75	17 87	10	2,550	2,200	380	41	5,184	10,416	7,558	113	2,311	4,543	284	245	
Asso. Karanpura	5 50	3 00	10	900	...	...	-87	294	1,079	71	...	21	199	5	24	
44% R. C. Preference	50 50	40 00	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Asso. Laikidih	3 47	1 69	10	800	...	...	-49	184	1,108	206	...	50	154	25	15	
5% Debenture	...	...	500	210	...	90	...	3,21	21,72	4,51	...	...	...	...	...	
Bagdigi Kujama	8 00	4 11	10	2,000	...	...	1	26,997	66,804	45,571	1,310	68	3,94	2,29	...	
Bengali	308 00	241 00	100	10,000	11,200	5,816	1,049	...	...	...	...	14,727	3,321	1,071	...	
44% C. P. T.	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bengal Bhatdeo	4 08	5,88	10	449	...	88	1	4,31	9,25	5,69	...	...	314	285	...	
Bengal Nagpur	12 75	13 50	10	225	383	132	-139	191	2,482	2,249	354	...	41	165	...	
Bhagora	8 25	6 56	10	1,597	1,00	3,73	-2,42	14,28	47,74	22,98	...	2,86	4,88	6	...	
Bharat	6 50	5 81	10	4,000	2,75	...	2	5,185	14,483	7,759	2,063	1,646	4,972	57	...	
44% C. P. T.	48 00	45 50	100	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44% Debenture	900 00	900 00	1000	3,000	...	...	...	1,773	5,524	3,844	64	463	1015	53	...	
Shulanbaras	6 00	13 00	10	715	662	771	-645	1,422	1,761	715	31	48	138	12	...	
Bhuranja	2 00	2 00	10	1,000	...	...	-1,130	19,35	68,15	40,00	...	9,42	23,23	7	...	
Bokaro & Ramgur	14 75	10 25	10	1,600	...	16,84	-79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
41% Debentures	...	...	1000	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Borra	19 25	17 62	10	750	636	1,814	27	871	4,670	2,771	1,100	218	1,173	62	36	
64% C. P. ...	83 50	86 75	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Burrakur	17 25	21 87xd	10	9,092	1,827	15,610	99	11,205	44,178	20,854	3,016	4,597	11,105	99	342	
7% C. P. ...	102 50	95 00xd	100	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
6% 2nd C. P. T.	6 87	6 00xd	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
44% Debentures	870 00	870 30	1000	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Central India	7 31	7 50	10	4,997	...	82	11	1,421	5,520	1,760	170	766	1,566	249	...	
Central Kurkend	10 31	12 00	10	800	6	1,285	9	1,178	5,076	3,404	...	340	864	376	...	
Churulia	3 75	2 00	4	600	149	...	11	227	...	...	728	...	150	93	...	
Dhomo Main	10 25	7 25	10	1,600	...	...	-68	3,013	5,447	3,185	...	5,22	1,696	66	...	
East Indian (£)	23 75	19 87	£ 1	240	100	263	27	238	1,002	764	231	92	236	71	...	
Equitable	31															

(t) After transferring Rs 44,000 from Capital Reserve to

Indian Finance
COTTON

NAME	Managing Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents' Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Previous	Second Previous
				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000		Rs. 000	Rs. 000			
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA													
Ahmed Advance	Tata Industries Private	49,144	1,016	6,650	15,345	5,162	...	6-58	(a10)529	(a3)394	5	5	5
Ahmed Mfg. & Calico	5% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	Karamchand Premchand Pri.	139,120	2,372	290,40	852,56	266,99	14,87	3-57	151,25	125,47	24	24	14
...	44% 1st Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
...	44% 2nd Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
...	44% 3rd Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
Ajit Mills	Chinubhai Naranbhai	25,376	513	4,715	12,347	2,055	50	12-57	(a13)736	815	14	16	14
...	44% 'B' R. C. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
...	5% 'C' R. C. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	44% 'D' R. C. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
Apollo Mills	Rajputana Textiles Pvt. & Co.	56,468	898	10,138	16,805	5,344	14	12-57	—1,739	1,035	nil	92	92
Arvind Mills	Narottam Lalbahai	66,412	1,216	7,846	35,863	4,498	780	12-58	8,323	6,710	28	35	35
...	5% Cum. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
...	44% Cum. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
...	44% R. C. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
Asoka Mills	Lalibhai Dalpatbhai	37,368	914	9,653	20,308	2,010	103	12-57	1,594	3,601	30	30	30
...	5% C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	44% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
...	Government of Andhra	36,136	716	10,017	12,474	5,125	...	9-58	30	807	nil	3	5
...	Directors	50,596	1,021	9,982	17,706	2,382	...	3-58	—624	690	nil	3	5
...	6% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
...	44% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
...	B. Ram, Balchand	60,640	1,338	141,15	203,58	28,53	6,69	12-55	24,54	(a9)13,178	10	6	10
...	Nowrojee Wadia & Sons Private	223,552	3,984	47,644	90,563	29,160	503	12-58	(a25)10,267	(a9)13,178	10	10	10
Central India	Tata Industries Private	115,188	2,062	11,206	24,613	6,592	...	6-58	—4,261	—2,079	nil	nil	nil
...	5% Cumulative preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	nil	nil
...	Birla Brothers Ltd.	126,752	2,752	41,100	82,868	23,706	891	12-58	(a)14,648	(a)8,893	22	22	22
...	6% R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	12
...	Cowasjee Jehangir & Co.	24,848	680	10,169	16,432	265	76	3-58	(a14)1,459	1,965	12	12	12
...	Rammarain Sons Ltd.	40,962	...	90,98	134,77	10,42	1,65	12-55	14,70	6,01	30	12	12
Edward Textiles	P. Bubna Sons	48,718	928	13,563	25,419	4,987	36	12-57	(a7)—201	10,24	7	8	9
Elphinstone Spg.	Director	41,300	886	9,297	17,313	7,672	...	12-57	150	1,278	nil	10	10
...	7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	nil	7	7
...	W. H. Barty & Co. Ltd.	...	...	1,074	3,734	87	37	12-58	(a26)495	317	20	20	20
Finlay	James Finlay & Co. Ltd.	49,528	784	9,641	23,756	4,567	134	12-57	(a15)1,901	2,126	20	20	20
Golak Mills	F. F. Campbell & Co. pri.	74,286	...	17,360	25,466	6,920	151	12-57	(a16)1,631	1,884	8	13	15
...	6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	15	15
...	James Finlay & Co.	45,268	1,108	8,565	19,163	6,479	133	12-57	1,452	2,109	15	15	15
...	Hind Agents Private	71,596	1,387	185,72	324,27	115,33	2,80	6-56	22,77	15,63	5	5	5
...	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	Hindustan Spg.	49,448	1,122	11,701	16,327	...	...	3-58	(a17)1,536	3,142	35	35	35
...	44% R. C. P. T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
India United	Agarwal & Company	244,300	6,278	452,71	785,13	198,47	5,03	12-55	62,06	2,43	9	nil	6
...	Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	11	9
...	Directors	51,180	1,420	14,401	25,920	9,217	...	12-57	—289	2,268	6	11	9
Indore Malwa	Khatav Mankaji & Co. Private	92,852	1,489	14,999	47,049	7,511	155	6-58	2,758	4,698	10	10	10
...	4% Cum. Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
...	Killick Industries Limited	120,504	1,846	24,991	49,019	13,423	44	12-58	(a27)1,914	(a3)2,253	10	18	18
...	Directors	48,996	1,219	7,746	19,457	5,149	...	12-58	418	(b)385	6	6	17
...	5% Cum. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
Mafatlal Fine Spg.	N. C. Purashotamdas & Co.	51,996	896	5,922	22,361	2,505	374	12-58	4,287	(a18)3,225	18	15	18
...	44% 1st R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
...	44% 2nd R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
...	Marsden Agents Co. Pri.	23,508	482	6,660	14,445	4,239	...	12-57	(a19)851	1,365	6	7	7
...	39,896	704	...	13,054	4,984	...	...	12-57	(w)4	5,39	nil	6	6
...	N. Sirur & Company Private	52,408	952	89,83	141,66	36,34	54	6-55	—7,72	—7,72	nil	6	6
...	B. A. Dadabhai & Co.	49,200	644	9,575	17,517	6,005	44	10-58	(a4)866	801	6	10	16
...	N. Sirur & Company Private	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	M. Bakubhai & Sons, Private	27,460	528	6,751	15,126	6,703	...	12-57	618	1,346	6	7	7
...	Piramal Sons Private Ltd.	70,416	1,652	15,910	36,606	12,196	265	6-58	(i)3,466	(n)2,843	15	14	15
...	44% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
...	N. Sirur & Company Private	50,480	500	12,150	18,030	6,835	42	2-58	(a8)724	9,05	10	18	18
...	44% Cum. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44	44
New City of Bombay	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	45,944	432	6,988	13,159	2,150	...	12-58	(m)15	(e)136	10	5	10
...	Tricunial Bhogilal	45,836	866	10,937	21,686	4,085	105	12-57	(a20)2,354	2,835	10	10	8
...	4% 2nd R. C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
...	W. H. Brady & Co. Ltd.	49,012	1,018	8,326	19,842	3,900	...	12-58	(p)101	(f)74	4	nil	10
...	5% Cum. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	Directors	54,052	12,67	13,135	24,405	12,874	...	3-58	—2,181	702	nil	6	8
...	5% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	Mafatlal Chandulal & Co.	51,100	907	12,359	25,651	2,695	462	12-57	(a21)5,549	6,230	24	32	28
Osmanshahi Mills	Government of Andhra	37,788	902	9,475	11,070	5,901	...	9-57	(j)13	538	12	3	21
...	Podar Sons Private	32,600	930	93,70	143,31	18,75	1,12	12-56	11,25	10,99	12	12	11
...	4% Cum. preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
...	Directors	33,156	648	9,050	22,117	7,028	...	12-57	1,235	3,108	8	8	8
...	5% Cum. preference T.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
...	4% R. C. P. (2nd)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
...	4% R. C. P. (5th)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	4
Sassoon & Alliance	David Sassoon	9,520	277	11,06	17,91	1	10	12-54	(*)—1,48	(b)40	5	7	1
...	M. G. Inv. Corporation Pri.	94,884	2,127	24,310	49,669	4,326	50	12-58	(a28)2,464	(a29)3,897	20	20	21

June 6, 1959

MILLS

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depre- ciation	Liquid Assets				
	May 1959 Rs. np.	May 1958 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments Rk. 000	Stocks and Stores Rs. 000	Out- standings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Others Rs. 000
WESTERN AND CENTRAL INDIA															
Ahmed Advance ...	140 00	155 00	100	4,000	1,679	1,318	11	13,480	18,993	6,955	839	9,612	1,509	463	27
5% Cum. Preference ...	86 00	79 30	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54% Debentures ...	950 00	975 00	1000	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmed Mfg. & Calico ...	...	...	125	137.50	132.27	217.38	1.18	200.19	514.70	256.08	3.65	268.26	95.10	30.55	61.66
44% 1st. cum. preference ...	...	...	125	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% 2nd. cum. preference ...	...	...	50	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% 3rd. cum. preference ...	...	...	50	1,933	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajit Mills ...	...	...	200	1,100	1,914	964	2	4,703	5,945	3,561	125	3,600	2,604	495	...
44% 'B' R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 'C' R. cum. pref. ...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% 'D' R. cum. pref. ...	...	...	25	125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apollo Mills ...	1 24	1 70	2	5,000	38	515	—1,280	10,469	10,691	4,403	932	5,987	1,231	30	...
Arvind Mills ...	...	...	100	6,000	18,050	10,641	128	9,257	23,446	12,421	11,687	8,097	7,437	8,454	...
5% cum. preference T. ...	...	...	100	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% cum. preference T. ...	...	...	100	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% R. cum. pref. T. ...	...	...	100	1,050	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Asoka Mills ...	...	...	100	1,050	10,000	4,047	1	6,182	9,992	6,729	3,224	6,129	7,690	2,331	...
5% Cum. preference T. ...	...	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% R. C. P. T. ...	...	...	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azam Jahi Mills ...	50 80	52 00	100	7,200	1,212	607	61	15,605	18,974	6,827	2,379	9,102	889	113	...
B. R. Cotton ...	18 52	20 00	100	4,000	1,606	800	—607	4,145	11,799	7,724	456	4,068	3,130	10	...
6% C. P. ...	44 00	50 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% Debenrure ...	...	...	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binod Mills ...	...	...	25	60,000	12,60	22,34	1.81	103,12	150,46	61.57	8.25	69.20	28.38	5.16	...
Bombay Dyeing ...	63 90	53 20	25	25,098	19,563	15,025	50	38,188	90,144	44,294	3,840	31,484	7,331	1,419	...
Central India ...	98 00	82 00	100	4,687	1,407	1,088	...	37,990	35,544	15,186	3,290	14,022	1,307	441	6,493
5% cum. preference ...	351 25	335 00	500	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Century Spg. & Mfg. ...	535 50	425 00	100	12,276	17,527	15,134	953	35,211	81,108	31,275	1,127	36,573	5,616	1,453	...
6% R. C. P. ...	106 00	...	100	12,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorla Spg. & Wvg. ...	133 75	119 00	100	2,600	1,173	1,658	58	5,802	11,337	6,780	84	5,919	664	68	...
Dawn Mills. ...	101 00	90 00	50	1,600	12,63	13,31	2,17	37,92	69,11	52,46*	90	28,73	19,18	16,57	...
Edward Textiles ...	220 00	255 00	200	3,400	3,751	...	—1,115	7,859	11,299	6,928	1,368	6,680	1,409	63	...
Elphinstone Spg. ...	37 00	47 00	50	3,000	1,000	671	—99	7,331	13,315	8,121	50	9,791	1,739	72	...
7% C. P. ...	67 00	70 50	100	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Empire Dyeing & Mfg. ...	...	...	15	900	400	462	8	904	2,135	1,578	219	223	544	1,130	...
Finlay ...	266 00	261 00	100	5,000	3,704	2,850	37	9,042	16,734	8,906	1,019	9,787	1,984	16	...
Gokak Mills ...	146 75	134 75	100	4,881	3,313	727	4	7,679	13,600	7,714	209	8,149	2,563	40	3,750
6% Debentures ...	100 50	...	100	4,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold Mohur ...	207 50	185 00	100	5,000	2,374	2,524	10	5,861	9,492	6,137	81	10,708	1,624	2	...
Hind Mills ...	...	...	10	5,000	4,27	5,46	25	127,39	144,07	82,06*	10	124,26	20,36	65	...
5% C. P. ...	...	...	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hindustan Spg. ...	4800 00	4590 00	1000	1,200	4,994	8,016	—687	5,314	18,927	12,907	878	9,713	3,109	315	...
44% R.C.P.T. ...	992 50	992 50	1250	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India United ...	7 96	9 00	10	200,00	58,19	6,08	—1,93	196,03	468,16	339,00*	2,84	282,78	85,65	8,80	...
Deferred ...	1 02	1 22	1	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore Malwa ...	99 50	107 50	100	5,000	116	1,755	—1,177	15,990	15,976	12,132	2,605	11,154	4,668	4,03	...
Khatav Makanni ...	217 50	166 25	100	5,985	2,848	1,937	30	20,851	33,260	23,944	1,670	17,197	6,023	439	...
4% Cum. preference ...	74 00	70 00	100	2,992	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohinoor Mills ...	274 50	263 75	100	10,000	1,709	10,157	68	11,181	37,523	29,025	720	22,459	1,364	62	...
Lalshahi Cotton ...	425 00	437 50	250	3,200	3,071	1,925	1	6,821	19,817	14,439	100	8,393	2,676	69	1
5% cum. preference T. ...	161 00	170 00	250	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mafatal Fine Spg. ...	444 00xd	345 00	100	5,800	9,613	5,495	17	4,689	20,322	13,939	7,852	5,018	3,713	3,059	...
44% 1st. R. C. P. ...	86 00	86 00	100	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% 2nd. R. C. P. ...	92 00	92 00	100	1,450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marsden Spg. & Mfg. ...	...	67 50	100	2,731	2,661	862	30	6,503	7,777	5,013	92	6,521	2,789	479	...
Minerva Mills ...	61 00	176 25	250	2,960	1,149	1,39	20	10,030	9,311	5,189	936	7,724	1,428	86	...
Model Mills ...	95 00	...	100	9,334	392	21,99	—2,59	84,32	169,26	78,82*	25	99,68	789	2,72	...
Modern Mills ...	40 00	...	500	4,647	1,750	1,254	32	8,180	14,123	7,057	124	9,261	570	62	...
5% Debenture ...	...	...	200	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Monogram Mills ...	...	...	500	2,600	3,000	463	12	7,575	7,427	4,899	75	8,402	2,482	162	...
Morarjee Goculdas ...	255 50	214 50	100	5,175	2,150	2,090	22	14,751	27,533	20,042	14	16,993	1,572	43	...
44% cum. preference ...	75 00	...	100	1,125	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore Spinning ...	82 50	91 00	50	2,484	3,177	822	28	11,427	11,365	7,250	2,795	9,935	1,767	70	...
44% cum. preference ...	28 25	28 00	50	745	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New City of Bombay ...	106 00	105 00	100	2,400	1,377	899	...	2,110	8,293	4,870	8	3,114	92	403	...
New Commercial ...	...	...	100	6,300	1,363	1,489	21	12,330	14,438	10,262	1,243	9,262	7,196	151	...
44% 2nd. R. C. P. ...	...	...	100	525	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Great ...	172 00	201 00	100	3,000	235	466	...	3,979	10,927	6,337	10	5,424	361	252	...
53% C. P. ...	130 00	145 00	200	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Kaiser-I-Hind ...	54 00	78 00	100	4,500	...	40	—1,077	16,536	12,454	9,733	1,164	13,658	3,401	281	...
5% C. P. ...	74 50	74 50	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Shorrock Spg. ...	...	...	125	5,700	5,434	3,720	93	9,728	15,549	10,788	3,613	7,423	6,526	1,358	49*
Osmanshahi Mills ...	41 00	42 50	100	8,723	3,884	46	...	9,683	17,383	6,786	718	9,960	934	78	...
Pedar Mills ...	173 00	133 00	100	4,000	35,00	10,65	4,72	47,20	48,70	24,25	32,60	28,60	22,77	39,16	...
4% Cum. Preference ...	61 50	72 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohit Mills ...	...	...	100	4,875	1,504	1,652	10	16,267	13,375	7,360	141	12,009	6,726	333	...
5% C. P. T. ...	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% R. C. P. [2nd.] ...	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
44% R. P. [5th.] ...	...	...	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sassoon & Alliance ...	8 4	9 88	10	500	3,95	3,68	—1,72	4,57	21,22	19,01	...	6.93	4.35	1.97	...
Sassoon Spinning ...	49 00	41 50	10	3,770	6,544	5,322	5	10,646	25,180	14,972	190	10,703	4,429	512	...

COTTON

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	Spindles	Looms	Raw Materials	Sales	Stocks	Managing Agents Commission and allowances	Year ended	Net Profit	Net Profit for the previous Period	DIVIDEND PER CENT		
											Latest	Previous	Seco previe
				Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000		Ra. 000	Ra. 000			
SOUTH INDIA													
Adoni Spinning	Kothari & Sons	24,000	...	2,746	4,380	282	...	12-58	374	269	nil	nil	...
Alagappa Textiles	6% C. P. Rama & Co Private.	50,000	...	55,26	87,02	20,12	...	12-55	—109	—5,38	nil	nil	...
Asher Textiles	71% C. P. Setna & Co.	...	...	...	6,373	1,994	15	6-58	293	...	6	12 1/2	15
Bangalore Woollen	Binny & Co. (Madras) Ltd.	40,608	1,157	20,734	55,418	8,715	635	12-58	6,448	4,930	10	10	30
Beckingham & Carnatic	6% C. P. Binny & Co.	120,288	2,762	31,490	100,140	10,910	751	12-58	(a2)8,674	(r)9,859	10	10	10
Cannanore Spg.	5% Debentures K. Damodaran	20,000	...	4,908	6,809	536	35	3-58	559	1,273	12 1/2	20	15
Cambodia	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	37,356	...	8,365	12,610	1,135	35	12-57	(v)—48	351	5	5	5
Cauvery Spg.	7% C. P. Directors	17,600	...	5,162	8,478	1,610	...	3-58	498	1,079	9	7 1/2	6
Coimbatore Cotton	5% Debentures R. Bheema Naidu & Co.	28,864	...	5,784	8,290	1,893	50	12-58	788	1,032	6	9	25
Coimbatore Murugan	T. A. Ramalingam Chettiar	23,660	100	3,426	5,317	1,656	15	12-57	(a6)284	695	7 1/2	12	20
Coimbatore Kamala	6% C. P. Directors	17,264	24	3,552	4,798	1,392	...	12-57	89	(a1)915	6	6	6
Coimbatore Pioneer	Partly Paid 6% Debentures T. R. Narayanaswami Naidu	28,194	...	7,396	11,495	2,649	153	12-57	(a12)2 077	1,824	20	20	20
Coimbatore Spinning	64% C. P. R. G. S. Naidu & Co.	72,188	407	9,713	16,232	1,839	38	12-57	—421	1,486	6 1/2	6 1/2	6
Davangere Cotton	R. Hanumanthappa & Son	25,216	300	79,81	29,61	2,46	...	3-56	13,90	8,59	9	9	12
Dhanalakshmi Mills	M. Nanjappa Chettiar & Sons	38,052	201	7,342	13,153	4,721	142	12-57	1,603	2,008	10	25	30
Ganambika Mills	V. C. V. Gounder & Bros.	17,248	...	31,458	...	...	...	12-54	2,84	1,91	10	6	6
Janardana Mills	64% Cum. Pref. G. Venkataswami Naidu & Co.	23,784	...	65,11	6,19	...	97	12-56	5,57	4,93	6 1/2	6 1/2	10
Jawahar Mills	Umayambika & Co.	33,472	...	5,130	7,826	1,915	...	12-57	935	1,447	15	25	10
Kapila Textile Mills	C. P. C. & Co. 6% C. P.	15,184	250	20,13	27,74	2,59	40	6-54	62	89	nil	nil	ni
Kasthuri Mills	71% R. C. P. Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kothari Textiles	C. N. V. Naidu & Co. Kothari & Sons	19,940	...	1,463	3,024	318	30	3-58	—23	547	nil	12	7 1/2
Lakshmi Mills	6% C. P. 6% B. Preference C. Kuppaswamy Naidu & Co.	41,040	300	7,702	15,872	2,759	...	12-58	(a31)343	1,137	nil	10	10
Loyal Textile Mills	A. Class Ord. Thiagaraja Chetty & Sons Pri Ltd	93,160	201	19,047	33,484	662	287	3-58	3,854	5,347	12	20	2
Madura Mills	5% Cum. Pref. Deferred	24,242	2,24	6,064	9,242	834	80	6-57	857	1,031	5	7 1/2	2
Malabar Spinning	A. & F. Harvey Ltd.	485,296	...	91,719	132,200	8,423	...	12-58	—3,108	6,255	nil	15	1
Mettur Industries	Directors Beardsell & Co. Private	22,592	100	27,68	12,13	...	350	12-56	(d)2,60	91	4	n	n
Mysore Silk Filature	3-58	25,656	603	5,630	2,864	...	...	3-58	3,327	3,700	20	20	4
Mysore Spun Silk	Directors	...	...	22,59	9,44	...	...	3-57	—1,72	nil	nil	nil	n
Palamalai Ranganathar	Directors S. K. R. Naidu & Co.	10,016	...	2,424	3,769	558	...	3-58	—200	(b)234	nil	6	n
Palani Andavar Mills	Partly Paid Baghyalakshmi & Co.	41,200	...	7,008	9,968	2,607	50	12-57	629	1,239	12	30	2
Pankaja Mills	'B' Ordinary 7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	24	2
Radha Krishna Mills	C. S. R. Mudaliar & Sons A. G. Gurusamy Naidu & Co.	27,980	300	6,306	8,975	509	36	12-57	—133	(g) 675	7	7	7
Rajapalayam Mills	C. S. R. Mudaliar & Sons A. G. Gurusamy Naidu & Co.	55,664	...	8,384	12,734	2,488	72	12-57	1,091	1,637	12	20	2
Rajawari Mills	'B' Ordinary Ramco Agencies Private	24,996	...	5,543	7,925	2,028	47	3-58	345	935	8	12	1
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	Gudiyatham Textiles Pri	8,400	...	23,50	...	...	...	12-55	5,47	4,51	15	12	7
Rajaseema Mills	Ordinary P. S. G. Naidu & Sons	32,128	88	50,80	65,45	...	176	12-55	6,22	(a9)5,14	12	12	7
Sri Kr. Rajendra	Rajaseema Develop. Co.	14,800	...	3,720	5,214	...	353	12-57	456	862	10	10	1
Sri Sarada Mills	Directors V. S. Sengottiah & Bros.	30,744	292	7,043	10,144	4,201	...	3-58	1,186	1,804	9	14	1
Travancore Rayons	7% C. P. Emette & Sons private	20,472	200	62,94	5,42	...	57	12-55	(a)7,48	3,32	10	6	1
Trichinopoly Mills	4% Debenture Mooljee Ramjee & Sons	...	...	7,025	2,550	1,803	381	12-57	5,724	6,679	10	10	7
Vasanta Mills	5% Cum. preference R. K. S. Chetty & Bros.	18,000	...	1,530	2,898	7,456	20	12-58	273	353	7 1/2	9	1
Sri Venkatesa Mills	64% Cum. preference G. V. G. Naidu & Co.	44,424	...	9,745	15,484	3,623	86	12-57	1,127	2,186	12	20	2
Vijayalakshmi Mills	6% Cum. preference G. V. G. Naidu & Co.	44,660	268	7,612	12,684	2,756	136	12-57	1,613	2,208	20	25	2
Virudhunagar Textile	6% C. P. Balakrishna & Co.	26,536	2,00	28,48	43,25	611	71	12-56	3,50	3,17	10	10	1
Do. P. P.	Thiagaraja Chetty & Sons Pri 5% Cum. Pref. Deferred	...	...	3,176	4,384	...	45	12-57	540	474	4 1/2	5	n

(a) After transferring Rs 6,26,601 from Depreciation, Renewal and Extension Fund and Rs 80,000 from Reserve Fund.

(b) After transferring Rs 45,153 from General Reserve; Rs 25,000 from Machinery Replacement Reserve and Rs 6,008 from provision for taxes.

(c) After transferring Rs 525,000 from General Reserve and Rs 500,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(d) After transferring Rs 50,000 from General Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 120,000 from Reserve Fund Rs 268,000 from Reserve for Taxation and Rs 23,888 from excess provision not required.

(f) After transferring Rs 730,179 from Reserve for Taxation and Rs 299,043 from General Reserve.

(g) After transferring Rs 2,656,522 from General Reserve.

(h) After transferring Rs 80,000 from Reserve Fund.

(i) After transferring Rs 919,667 from General Reserve.

(j) After transferring Rs 842,193 from General Reserve.

(k) After transferring Rs 70,000 from General Reserve and Rs 37,500 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(l) After transferring Rs 205,000 from Dividend Fund.

(m) After transferring Rs 3,03,261 from General Reserve.

(n) After transferring Rs 8,02,125 from General Reserve.

(o) Includes Rs 250,000 being adjustment on account of changes in stock valuation.

(p) After transferring Rs 5,27,512 from General Reserve.

(q) After transferring Rs 21,22,414 from General Reserve.

(r) After transferring Rs 2,50,000 from Income-tax Reserve and Rs 3,70,712 from Raw Materials Fluctuation Reserve.

(s) After transferring Rs 3,22,599 from General Reserve and Rs 75,000 from Depreciation Reserve.

(t) After transferring Rs 9,50,000 from General Reserve.

(u) After transferring Rs 200,000 from General Reserve.

(v) After transferring Rs 100,000 from General Reserve.

(w) After transferring Rs 670,000 from General Reserve and Rs 76,805 from Excess Provision for taxation.

(x) After transferring Rs 1,814,832 from General Reserve and Rs 592,584 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.

(y) After transferring Rs 1,25,000 from General Reserve and Rs 40,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(z) After transferring Rs 25,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.

(a1) Includes Rs 688,325 being amount drawn from extra excess provision made for depreciation on plant and machinery for the year ended 31-3-53.

(a2) After transferring Rs 9,00,000 from Reserve for taxation.

(a3) After transferring Rs 2,50,000 from General Reserve.

(a4) After transferring Rs 350,000 from General Reserve and Rs 165,000 from Machinery Rehabilitation Reserve.

(a5) After transferring Rs 4 lakhs from Reserve for fall in price.

(a6) After transferring Rs 109,648 from General Reserve.

(a7) After transferring Rs 255,000 from General Reserve.

(a8) After transferring Rs 882,000 from General Reserve.

(a9) After transferring Rs 2,300,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and including Rs 665,246 being profit of previous years on sale of Govt. Securities.

(a10) After transferring Rs 250,000 from General

NAME	Market Quotation as on the last day of		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	Reserves & Surplus including latest allocations			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	Liquid Assets				
	May 1959 Rs. np.	May 1958 Rs. np.			General	Others	Carry Forward				Invest- ments	Stocks and Stores	Out- standings	Cash	Others
SOUTH INDIA (Contd.)															
Adoni Spinning	8 60	7 50	10	2,996	...	...	23	3,016	7091	622	40	889	312	138	182
6% C. P.	10 25	9 80	10	1,996	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alagappa Textiles	...	...	100	1,500	6,00	4,55	-11,13	40,00	60,86	29,09	3,30	22,19	21,88	28	...
71% C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	217 00	...	100	1,199	152	65	...	3,458	4,517	2,123	25	2,257	185	13	5
Asher Textiles	176 00	164 00	100	12,150	3,300	12,224	298	9,884	36,974	29,209	855	20,114	3,322	5,192	1,209
Bangalore Woollen	110 00	111 00	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C.	187 00	166 00	100	17,848	7,206	23,293	183	18,070	76,367	45,051	1,073	32,772	6,472	611	3 280
Buckingham & Carnatic	131 00	125 00	100	2,130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
71% C.	1000 00	990 00	1,000	6,794	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debenture	151 00	144 50	100	1,500	511	...	108	2,921	5,388	2,991	22	2,177	407	37	...
Cannanore Spg	9 90	8 50	10	2,600	500	1,400	-362	969	5,023	2,618	31	1,511	613	47	...
Cambodia	110 00	108 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	11 70	12 00	10	937	...	511	21	2,521	6,081	2,597	71	1,927	243	156	...
Cauvery Spg.	85 75	92 00	100	652	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% C. P.	...	...	100	1,225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	141 00	138 00	100	3,597	900	1,249	1	3,671	8,898	3,622	215	2,072	1,846	8	...
Coimbatore Cotton	91 00	110 00	100	1,662	306	100	...	2,734	4,096	2,602	230	1,855	1,263	30	...
Coimbatore Murugan	88 00	94 00	100	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	102 00	102 00	100	341	3,00	...	-326	3,520	2,820	1,481	3	1,630	1,022	14	...
Coimbatore Kamala	50 00	50 00	50	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partly Paid	500 00	500 00	500	400	...	1,828	1	6,464	8,021	4,409	2,410	2,917	1,320	134	...
6% Debentures	285 00cd	227 00	100	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coimbatore Pioneer	91 75	98 25	100	100	...	5	-730	12,410	13,790	8,853	14	6,469	2,309	34	...
64% C. P.	59 00	49 00	50	2,077	12,00	33	18	44,09	67,23	34,91	13,16	34,68	13,81	20	...
Coimbatore Spinning	...	...	100	2,440	1,700	875	2	4,045	8,428	4,984	600	5,211	2,305	260	...
Davangere Cotton	197 50	177 00	100	927	2,76	...	...	11,70	16,99	8,06	...	11,49	3,04	48	...
Dhanalakshmi Mills	...	...	100	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gnanambikai Mills	...	...	100	890	8,56	2,10	...	10,75	31,40	19,97	1,20	8,21	4,12	5,35	...
64% Cum Preference	70 50	72 00	50	940	1,296	737	-230	4,737	7,478	3,427	33	2,285	1,064	47	...
Janardana Mills	11 00	12 25	5	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jawahar Mills	...	...	10	2,699	...	...	...	27,88	43,67	1,24	...	15,65	2,05	16	3,57
Ordinary	...	...	10	699	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kapila Textile Mills	...	...	100	105	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	...	...	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
74% R. C. P	...	...	25	780	...	311	-251	1,170	3,206	1,937	18	611	104	9	...
Deferred	24 75	24 75	10	6,710	800	1,025	32	6,659	14,172	4,050	415	3,962	1,803	240	583
Kasturi Mills	9 95	9 87	10	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kothari Textiles	9 00	8 35	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Cum. Preference	...	...	10	7,100	1,400	5,286	86	7,707	22,547	12,971	580	5,491	5,903	2,458	...
6% 'B' Cum Preference	124 00	92 00	50	3,500	...	...	...	4,551	7,300	2,719	25	3,656	1,290	143	...
Lakshmi Mills	62 00	45 00	25	3,152	...	289	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A. Class Ordinary	31 50	34 50	100	1,499	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loyal Textile Mills	66 50	65 00	50	200	12,093	24,382	...	21,854	59,975	41,759	3,807	39,259	13,906	642	...
6% Cum. Preference	26 37	31 50	15	17,502	3,50	17	...	9,28	29,03	18,77	60	12,94	1,13	3	...
Madura Mills	400 00	349 00	200	1,200	3,800	3,100	1	4,446	6,600	4,760	2,811	4,702	2,468	5,465	...
Malabar Spinning	...	...	100	6,000	3,32	-8,27	...	22,24	21,76	2,59	...	4,38	3,36	8	...
Mettur Industries	...	...	10	972	...	...	...	14,13	29,12	17,83	8	15,22	7,78	41	...
Mysore Silk Filature	...	...	10	1,362	...	...	-198	1,630	1,549	523	10	611	126	6	...
Mysore Spun Silk	103 00	103 00	100	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palamalai Ranganathar	...	...	50	400	100	1,200	9	5,319	7,180	2,866	16	2,856	588	55	...
Partly Paid	134 00cd	130 00	75	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Palani Andavar Mills	190 00cd	190 00	50	206	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
'B' Ordinary	55 00cd	58 50	100	1,500	...	...	1,317	4,174	3,552	1,972	8	2,222	510	37	...
7% C. P.	50 50	45 00	100	1,835	1,236	4	...	4,276	10,612	5,839	412	3,857	871	18	...
Pankaja Mills	131 00	121 00	50	861	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Radha Krishna Mills	64 50	65 50	50	1,614	500	900	3	3,757	5,440	2,095	31	2,229	696	72	...
'B' Ordinary	121 50	129 00	100	1,01	1,89	...	...	12,55	22,90	7,74	2,00	4,63	1,96	1,68	...
Rajapalayam Mills	...	...	50	893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajeswari Mills	...	...	18	100	...	...	21	27,14	44,80	25,54	8,17	19,90	4,96	6,22	...
Ordinary	56 50	58 00	50	1,502	6,70	9,59	5	2,382	5,373	2,316	98	1,764	835	23	...
Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning	121 00cd	105 00	100	2,232	750	409	3	19,97	21,50	16,08	2,41	18,64	3,20	25	...
Royalaseema Mills	...	...	60	780	42	1,70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sisnam Spinning	...	...	15	...	...	...	38	6,350	9,670	61,66	741	6,669	12,18	117	...
6% Cum. Preference	68 00	75 00	50	3,670	775	1,416	1	25,15	27,24	9,11	11	13,60	3,44	19	...
Sri Kr. Rajendra	...	...	100	635	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Sarada Mills	...	...	100	100	...	...	178	9,208	38,881	19,513	...	8,465	1,684	101	2,674
7% C. P.	21 22cd	14 10	10	10,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore Rayons	8 35	7 50cd	10	5,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	...	...	5000	1,900	...	...	...	402	2,072	1,438	12	1,027	598	404	...
4% Debenture	11 05	11 70	10	1,399	250	625	...	5,565	8,631	5,176	637	6,193	1,586	23	...
Trichinopoly Mills	210 00cd	230 00	100	2,100	1,800	1,987	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vasanta Mills	105 00	101 00	100	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% C. P.	95 00	91 00	50	150	150	1,004	4	8 048	13,581	6,975	429	3,293	1,730	12	...
6% C. P.	117 00	130 00	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sri Venkatesa Mills	50 00	53 00	100	2,815	...	...	...	20,71	39,37	17,65	33	14,72	3,06	22	...
6% C. P.	83 30	97 00	50	1,009	2,00	1,00	5	1,053	2,567	1,327	...	932	186	24	...
Vijayalakshmi Mills	39 50	30 00cd	100	1,213	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Virudhunagar Textile	55 00	80 00	100	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Preference	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred (P. P.)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a1) Includes Rs 668,325 being amount drawn from extra excess provision made for depreciation on plant and machinery for the year ended 31-3-53.															
(a2) After transferring Rs 9,00,000 from Reserve for taxation.															
(a3) After transferring Rs 2,50,000 from General Reserve.															
(a4) After transferring Rs 350,000 from General Reserve and Rs 165,000 from Machinery Rehabilitation Reserve.															
(a5) After transferring Rs 4 lakhs from Reserve for fall in price.															
(a6) After transferring Rs 109,848 from General Reserve.															
(a7) After transferring Rs 265,000 from General Reserve.															
(a8) After transferring Rs 882,000 from General Reserve.															
(a9) After transferring Rs 2,800,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 665,246 being profit of previous years on sale of Govt. Securities.															
(a10) After transferring Rs 250,000 from General Reserve.															
(a11) After transferring Rs 300,000 from General Reserve and Rs 1,428 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.															
(a12) After transferring Rs 320,000 from Contingencies Reserve.															
(a13) After transferring Rs 150,000 from General Reserve.															
(a14) After transferring Rs 100,000 from Dividend Reserve and Rs 163,764 from Taxation Reserve.															
(a15) After transferring Rs 200,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.															
(a16) After transferring Rs 300,000 from Reserve and Rs 100,000 from Dividend Equalisation account.															
(a17) After transferring Rs 470,000 from Dividend Reserve.															
(a18) After transferring Rs 425,000 from General Reserve.															
(a19) After transferring Rs 398,860 from General Reserve.															
(a20) After transferring Rs 772,517 from General Reserve and Rs 78,483 from Development Rebate Reserve.															
(a21) After transferring Rs 460,000 from General Reserve.															
(a22) After transferring Rs 355,000 from General Reserve.															
(a23) After transferring Rs 714,000 from General Reserve No. 1.															
(a24) After transferring Rs 110,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.															
(a25) After transferring Rs 1,700,000 from Dividend Equalisation Fund.															
(a26) After transferring Rs 110,000 from General Reserve.															
(a27) After transferring Rs 550,000 from Machinery Reserve and Rs 400,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.															
(a28) After transferring Rs 240,000 from General Reserve and Rs 500,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.															
(a29) After transferring Rs 325,000 from General Reserve.															
(a30) After transferring Rs 656,985 from General Reserve.															
(a31) After transferring Rs 100,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.															

COMPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1959	May 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
	Rs. a.p.	Rs. a.p.			Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000				Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000
mluckie	27 12	18 62	10	446	671	397	...	1,119	1,889	645	16	949	289	207	3
% C. P.	42 71	53 00	100	75	300	270	22	1,232	1,120	390	8	1,194	113	55	...
nanda (Assam)	20 00	18 44	10	277	225	415	56	1,157	1,261	351	...	861	463	320	...
nandabag	25 00	20 50	10	700	1,75	...	3,98	6,32	5,07	1,79	...	3,09	46	26	...
recuttipore	7 00	9 00	10	300	...	65	2	947	1,536	430	36	453	327	126	17
tal	6 62	5 00	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% C. P.	6 12	6 12	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
% Debentures	...	...	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	26 12	20 00	10	550	861	510	50	771	1,967	820	54	720	259	335	...
...	8 06	8 75	10	400	260	...	43	252	891	294	63	309	85	50	...
...	950 00	1000 00	1000	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	3,279	1,418	1,820	...
...	310 00	297 00	100	2,700	2,856	...	137	3,364	5,180	2,319	...	...	...	...	...
...	110 00	112 50	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1,518	345	236	21
...	23 12	19 50	10	1,200	1,200	425	86	1,079	4,261	2,394	77	854	186	281	...
...	27 25	21 69	10	510	1,025	...	45	657	1,389	589	...	791	291	132	...
...	19 25	18 69	5	295	215	144	35	877	1,460	926	925	331	29	16	...
...	30 00	59 50	10	250	225	190	113	1,616	1,170	412	...	1,299	417	736	...
...	25 37	22 75	10	640	4,20	900	13	1,307	2,172	1,120	54	1,501	630	759	...
...	24 87	23 19	10	900	1,75	845	198	1,090	2,864	852	488	1,440	348	290	...
...	...	...	25	869	906	...	48	1,216	2,585	820	...	1,499	317	164	...
...	174 00	113 00	100	900	575	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	105 00	112 00	100	100	...	600	320	6,550	7,193	2,833	326	5,194	907	683	...
...	20 31	19 30	10	3,300	700	...	384	568	803	102	8	121	24	30	...
...	3 00	1 75	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1000	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 12	15 00	10	300	200	50	47	593	1,311	281	53	701	461	74	117
...	17 50	17 00	10	750	453	275	112	666	1,084	357	...	...	...	...	...
...	74 00	74 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	74 00	74 00	100	100	150	33	28	999	1,242	494	2	712	165	32	...
...	18.81	15.50	10	450	535	721	430	2,619	8,703	3,079	2,083	1,937	803	829	9
...	20 50	17 06	10	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	69 25	67 00	100	3,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	127 00	141 00	100	600	480	352	19	356	1,373	420	15	597	110	131	14
...	70 00	60 25	100	1,000	525	240	195	1,891	2,785	1,017	3	1,103	423	149	...
...	11 00	10 62	10	280	75	50	22	214	399	75	1	250	59	7	...
...	124 00	67 00	100	250	...	...	1	47	58	...	2	...	9	277	...
...	268 00	267 50	100	900	1,260	21	118	1,450	1,946	882	599	668	705	713	...
...	106 50	113 00	100	200	...	345	312	2,078	1,052	420	2	1,007	484	1,045	315
...	27 50	27 50	10	300	375	293	39	864	868	245	1	450	167	730	...
...	...	...	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	9 25	10 12	10	600	560	385	34	556	955	233	107	342	215	752	...
...	72 00	74 00	10	120	225	375	27	476	915	311	2	384	120	58	56
...	152 00	270 00	100	840	650	127	118	2,187	4,104	1,856	...	1,013	1,365	18	42
...	23 25xd	22 37	10	1,753	975	83	30	2,032	2,678	692	872	776	741	498	...
...	15 54xxts	11 50	3	469	500	158	25	659	1,249	465	138	658	102	58	...
...	2 96xd	2 52	10	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23 62	23 87	100	450	551	424	36	1,043	1,136	309	53	727	494	272	132
...	95 00	149 50	10	200	107	62	54	390	170	170	1	136	43	23	...
...	33 37	24 50	10	773	560	135	136	873	1,506	649	149	913	178	92	...
...	9 30	10 50	10	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	38 00	31 53	10	701	500	150	450	1,616	2,348	1,352	207	1,311	183	1,120	...
...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	21 00	18 37	10	1,000	500	200	107	2,410	2,979	1,151	117	1,688	508	77	...
...	4 81	4 00	10	700	...	276	13	492	953	415	1	444	139	63	...
...	155 00	195 00	100	300	100	264	63	208	459	271	2	498	105	41	...
...	400 00	400 00	100	120	264	...	3	920	952	269	290	241	63	35	...
...	12 00	10 25	10	490	33	28	...	...	...	...	...	449	51	2	...
...	154 00	120 00	100	750	270	350	43	1,457	1,859	1,054	2	1,425	408	144	...
...	11 50	9 06	10	200	176	124	58	220	800	298	48	196	100	16	...
...	64 00	75 00	100	200	...	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	30 25	27 00	10	504	482	175	16	1,604	1,330	528	868	454	464	95	...
...	25 00	21 87	10	676	300	105	944	1,945	905	146	816	826	154	44	...
...	20 00	20 00	25	1,050	5,00	4,98	1,32	7,66	7,66	7,66	3,12	8,16	3,94	3,96	...
...	32 12	24 12	10	742	900	1,133	97	2,763	4,229	1,040	5	1,855	741	141	...
...	16 87	12 81	5	361	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	155 00	118 00	100	1,344	860	1,291	81	851	2,682	942	448	1,350	366	512	...
...	18 44	19 50	10	500	510	534	16	286	1,374	397	121	635	103	16	...
...	132 00	115 00	100	3,600	1,350	2,109	116	2,035	6,482	2,030	508	3,096	763	442	...
...	100 00	114 00	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	23 37	21 50	100	3,200	24,50	35,76	3,75	31.54	100.18	47.34	...	41 30	9,92	21,10	...
...	111 00	109 0	100	300	...	200	107	521	3,019	1,269	1	830	202	41	...
...	13 50	10 75	10	1,260	500	576	6	477	985	403	52	569	92	264	...
...	29 25	28 00	100	500	...	73	75	1,009	2,553	1,351	9	1,329	620	97	...
...	200 00	141 00	10	870	1,230	1,282	111	668	2,213	984	167	1,458	205	626	...
...	24 25	21 12	10	825	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	15 25	17 75	10	700	512	604	62	363	1,038	489	2	547	340	74	...
...	12 94	10 18	10	5,857	4,400	...	93	6,449	15,503	4,503	346	4,176	1,919	155	...
...	...	...	100	195	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20 12	...	10	600	741	400	176	1,015	1,276	784	273	688	140	1,274	...
...	24 56	17 37	10	36	475	260	52	1,659	1,611	4,49	...	1,628	225	330	...
...	5 45	8 18	10	246	381	...	10	1,007	...	...	2	...	1,240	382	...
...	96 00	104 00	100	450	200	169	36	759	307	...	6	328	497	84	...
...	20 37	15 00	10	900	750	872	51	1,024	2,172	644	307	1,241	294	227	...
...	130 00	125 00	100	350	1,000	...	91	2,383	1,653	779	1,250	1,618	583	53	...
...	86 00	92 00	100	240	...	...	40	3,578	2,363	263	2	1,167	179	255	50
...	12 25	12 25	5	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	16 09	16 50	25	218	...	25	19	501	1,099	213	2	323	55	3	...
...	10 82	11 12	10	500	225	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COMPANIES

NAME	Managing Agents/Secretaries	Total Crop in maunds	Average price per pound	Total Crop in maunds previous year	Average price per pound previous year	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
		Mds.	Ra. a. p.	Mds.	Ra. a. p.	Ra. 000		Ra. 00	Ra. 000			
Kunchanpore	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	3,602	1.68	3,810	2.05	10	12-57	(h)8	8	nil	nil	nil
Kyung Tea Seeds	Shaw Wallace and Co. Ltd.	12,612	1.92	12,139	2.23	1	12-57	13	22	5	74	5
Lackatoorah	Directors	5,641	2.03	5,452	2.33	15	12-57	821	1,130	30	10	10
Ledo	Duncan Bros and Co. Ltd.	8,096	2.79	7,986	3.07	15	12-57	(n)50	120	20	74	10
Lingia	Williamson Magor & Co.	9,568	1.58	9,536	1.59	39	12-56	456	20	30	25	6
Longview	6% C. P.	4,229	1.66	4,229	1.66	20	12-57	186	120	24	5	20
Loobah	Daga and Co. Private Ltd.	11,447	1.66	13,306	2.04	14	12-57	23	2	nil	nil	nil
Malhati	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	7,062	1.66	6,872	1.66	25	12-57	2,20	656	5	20	20
Manabbarie	D. C. Ghose & Co. Private	4,958	1.66	4,363	1.66	25	12-57	141	142	15	20	10
Manipur	Directors	4,833	1.66	4,059	2.95	20	12-57	2,06	494	15	20	10
Margarets Hope	Gill, Arbutnot and Co. Ltd.	2,126	1.66	2,016	1.66	16	12-57	94	130	74	10	10
Marionbarie	McLeod and Co. Ltd.	5,818	1.66	5,484	1.66	16	12-57	26	22	nil	nil	nil
Maud	Lohia Bros Private Ltd.	10,514	2.54	10,570	2.66	5	12-57	1,96	215	124	25	40
Methoni	Lohia Bros Private Ltd.	2,062	1.66	2,092	3.44	10	12-57	507	603	15	20	174
Mim	Octavius Steel and Co. Ltd.	4,628	2.58	4,560	1.11	7	12-56	36	(9)111	nil	nil	nil
Moheems	Andrew Yule and Co. Ltd.	6,620	2.12	7,042	2.52	25	12-57	81	329	40	60	50
Mothola	6% C. P.	5,444	2.45	5,244	2.45	28	12-57	2,75	443	174	20	124
Murphulani (Assam)	Katlewell Bullen & Co.	7,506	1.66	9,248	1.78	24	12-57	211	211	174	20	50
Naga Hills	Preferred Ordinary	10,565	1.66	11,299	2.02	19	12-57	(v) 165	(a)343	74	15	74
Nagaisuree	Duncan Bros.	4,993	3.01	5,416	2.99	24	12-57	314	25	35	15	10
Nagri Farm	Williamson Magor	7,565	1.9	7,380	2.29	14	12-57	171	184	15	15	10
Namburnadi	Directors	9,752	2.76	7,050	1.86	14	12-57	556	678	25	30	40
New Assam Valley	Macneill Barry	6,085	2.17	5,930	2.30	10	12-57	91	297	124	25	15
New Chumta	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	5,209	2.17	5,930	1.84	44	12-57	(i) 24	46	nil	nil	nil
New Cinnatollah	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	19,432	1.84	19,225	1.84	44	12-57	(a)10 552	1,175	20	35	25
New Doors	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	12,168	2.05	12,503	1.93	48	12-57	482	(b)554	30	574	25
New Samanbagh	64% C. P.	3,010	1.88	3,035	2.23	6	12-57	86	159	20	30	40
Nilpur Tea	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	8,829	1.71	8,832	1.95	15	12-57	158	288	15	15	15
N. W. Cachar	8% C. P.	1,867	3.90	2,289	3.06	11	12-57	11	24	nil	nil	374
Okayti	Directors	7,476	1.58	8,106	1.84	11	12-57	148	266	10	15	124
Oodlabari	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	5,815	1.66	5,180	1.75	20	12-57	45	97	nil	nil	nil
Pathemara	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	41,375	1.75	47,759	2.23	10	12-57	2,022	2,997	nil	nil	35
Patrakola	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	3,130	2.86	1,948	2.35	10	12-57	10	72	nil	74	15
Phakowa	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1,419	2.58	1,806	2.56	10	12-57	(i) 14	(a) 15	nil	nil	15
Poobong	Directors	1,656	1.12	1,202	1.9	25	12-56	96	8	6	6	15
Pussimbong	7% C. P.	2,733	1.12	10,071	2.14	25	12-57	284	267	nil	124	124
Putinbarie	Directors	6,235	1.99	6,013	2.65	10	12-57	135	366	25	40	25
Rajabhat	Andrew Yule & Co. Ltd.	5,597	2.18	4,701	1.97	23	12-58	222	101	11	11	10
Rajgarh	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	5,818	1.91	11,813	2.32	30	12-57	209	586	5	20	15
Rajnagar	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	11,606	1.83	7,105	1.94	20	12-57	66	88	nil	5	15
Ranicheria	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	6,795	1.72	8,414	2.09	20	12-57	(a) 137	343	74	20	20
Roopacherra	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	8,715	3.49	2,629	3.06	10	12-57	59	118	25	35	20
Rungamattae	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	1,962	1.66	25,416	1.77	77	12-57	867	1,365	20	30	50
Runglee Rungliet	Jardine Henderson Ltd.	26,144	1.66	16,218	1.85	20	12-57	432	710	15	25	25
Rydak	Directors	8,004	2.24	8,194	3.09	20	12-56	362	116	30	40	1110
Sapoi	Directors	5,253	2.91	4,372	2.82	10	12-57	131	159	224	15	15
Sarugaon	Williamson Magor & Co.	2,405	3.33	2,470	3.78	10	12-57	31	51	10	10	5
Sasuli	Directors	2,285	2.75	2,532	2.68	6	12-57	116	74	nil	nil	nil
Sayok	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	2,680	2.55	3,350	2.80	10	12-57	(c) 124	125	5	5	14
Selimbong	Hoare Miller & Co. Ltd.	3,267	1.63	4,967	1.97	29	12-57	282	359	35	43	30
Singlom	Goenka & Co. Ltd.	4,520	3.26	3,723	3.60	23	12-57	246	408	74	15	15
Sonai River	8% C. P.	4,418	1.82	5,205	1.18	17	12-57	40	121	nil	5	15
Soom	Williamson Magor & Co.	5,208	2.42	7,735	2.60	39	12-57	397	474	25	30	20
Sungma	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	8,020	2.03	4,828	3.17	15	12-57	90	323	10	25	15
Taipoo	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd.	4,321	2.04	13,726	2.06	30	12-57	(f) 381	888	6	15	55
Teen Ali	Davenport & Co. Private Ltd.	97,53	2.23	9,653	2.53	45	12-57	449	583	30	35	25
Teesta Valley	Duncan Bros. & Co. Ltd.	10,300	2.76	7,619	3.07	20	12-57	214	593	15	10	74
Teliapara	Gill, Arbutnot & Co. Ltd.	7,494	1.81	31,709	2.29	25	12-57	178	971	nil	124	15
Telojan	Shaw Wallace & Co. Ltd.	30,308	1.89	8,084	2.22	25	12-55	140	5,80	nil	nil	nil
Tengpani	8% pref. cum as to 5	8,010	1.66	8,084	1.66	26	12-56	67	10	10	10	10
Tespore	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	9,866	2.16	9,186	2.90	48	12-57	423	1,239	30	45	30
Tilakah	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	16,082	2.16	15,118	2.90	48	12-57	423	1,239	30	45	30
Tirrihar	10% C. P.	9,866	2.16	9,186	2.90	48	12-57	423	1,239	30	45	30
Tongani	Daga & Co. Private Ltd.	16,082	2.16	15,118	2.90	48	12-57	423	1,239	30	45	30
Tukvar	Directors	16,082	2.16	15,118	2.90	48	12-57	423	1,239	30	45	30
Tyroon	McLeod & Co. Ltd.	16,082	2.16	15,118	2.90	48	12-57	423	1,239	30	45	30

(a) After writing back Rs 60,000 from provision for Taxation.

(b) After transferring Rs 1,08,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve and Rs 10,068 from Provision for taxation.

(c) After transferring Rs 65,000 from General Reserve.

(d) After transferring Rs 3,50,000 from General Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 125,000 from Reserve.

(f) After transferring Rs 50,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(h) After transferring Rs 35,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 72,597 from Depreciation Reserve and Rs 40,794 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(i) After transferring Rs 25,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 121,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve and Rs 15,000 from Hall Reserve.

(j) After transferring Rs 77,795 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(k) After writing back Rs 2,75,000 from provision for taxation.

(l) After transferring Rs 55,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 96,181 from Depreciation Reserve and Rs 23,386 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(m) The Indian Estates of The Patrakola Tea Co. Ltd. were transferred to this company at book value as on 1-12-1954.

(n) After transferring Rs 30,000 from Revenue Reserve; Rs 71,688 from Building and Machinery Reserve; Rs 27,445 from Replanting Reserve and Rs 10,000 from provision for taxation.

(o) After writing back Rs 20,000 from excess provision for taxation and Rs 34,250 from excess provision for liabilities.

(p) After transferring Rs 68,450 from General Reserve and Rs 50,000 from Tax provision.

(q) After transferring Rs 40,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(r) After transferring Rs 1,00,000 from Revenue Reserve and Rs 1,30,000 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

(v) After transferring Rs 55,228 from Building and Machinery Reserve and Rs 18,000 from provision for taxation.

(y) After transferring Rs 298,782 from Building and Machinery Reserve and Rs 175,000 from Revenue Reserve.

COMPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATELY ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1959	May 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Ra. GP
	Ra. np.	Ra. A.			Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000				Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
Kunchanpore	8 50	7 62	10	360	115	55	1	284	634	251	...	289	84	58	...
Kyung Tea Seeds	4 62xd	4 50	10	200	35	...	1	38	183	2	42	8	39	4	...
Lackatoorah	18 81	20 00	10	400	500	296	192	2,181	1,157	393	5	883	540	1,576	...
Ledo	19 50	19 75	10	650	160	934	...	208	1,208	354	377	455	196	70	...
Lingia	24 50	17 25	10	700	150	61	35	573	1,488	656	387	626	133	442	...
6% C. P.	...	...	100	506	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Longview	6 62	7 25	10	1,032	600	568	32	1,032	2,623	623	209	871	165	18	...
Loobah	3 62	3 12	10	469	58	...	112	718	664	107	2	232	247	189	...
Malhati	3 62	21 00	10	900	1,456	502	137	736	2,570	815	422	1,048	185	320	...
Manabbarie	14 81	21 00	10	200	469	107	16	965	611	309	...	417	507	319	2,12
Manipur	66 50	68 00	100	420	2,10	40	-6.20	8,82	7,31	1,80	...	326	32	22	...
Margarets Hope	19 12	9 75	10	400	280	200	22	370	743	382	3	389	237	196	6
Marionbarrie	...	...	10	154	...	...	-1.93	1,054	1,049	163	2	110	55	3	...
Maud	14 75	16 62	10	800	90	100	7	1,031	1,384	388	194	540	137	150	...
Methoni	24 06	16 75	10	1,000	700	430	42	962	2,123	659	2,10	904	302	255	...
Mim	226 00	201 00	100	159	335	15	-27	135	457	207	1	185	164	18	...
Moheems	13 31	14 00	10	480	...	30	2	5,00	1,004	2,32	...	4,74	30	16	...
6% C. P.	395 00	427 00	100	150	820	...	67	408	969	517	...	620	97	276	...
Muthola	27 87	30 00	10	175	698	...	40	609	1,097	608	2	515	328	389	...
Murphulani (Assam)	28 50	31 00	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prefd. Ord.	27 37	34 25	10	400	311	61	-209	1,136	806	431	583	432	289	18	...
Nage Hills	145 00	120 00	100	960	1,015	855	37	583	2,512	856	422	955	297	120	...
Nagaisures	26 25	20 50	10	300	250	75	102	492	623	190	85	345	60	295	...
Nagri Farm	13 50	12 00	10	535	175	30	52	691	1,169	509	...	493	275	5	...
Namburnadi	...	...	225	675	700	150	78	1,103	1,418	441	139	1,324	222	19	...
New Assam Valley	38 37	37 12	10	300	200	603	38	236	714	282	187	448	105	244	...
New Chauma	114 00	100 00	100	500	...	...	74	609	772	291	...	582	29	78	...
New Cinnatollah	302 00	265 00	100	1,400	2,000	43	...	1,623	2,435	1,048	652	1,667	623	1,006	...
New Doors	139 00	110 50	100	200	400	508	78	1,441	1,231	527	1	507	299	1,416	...
6 1/2% C. P.	20 50	19 37	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Samanbagh	101 50	100 00	100	100	...	...	50	264	292	132	...	262	18	83	...
8% C. P.	...	...	100	149	60	...	88	835	1,133	308	13	591	817	27	...
Nilpur Tea	94 00	99 00	100	700	10	98	2	148	460	240	...	118	65	4	...
North Western Cachar	500 00	425 00	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Okayti	93 50	93 00	100	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oodlabari	17 06	18 12	10	640	330	231	12	618	1,064	249	102	294	111	512	...
Pathemara	7 00	5 44	10	259	...	...	-157	975	492	69	1	569	82	2	...
Patrakola	149 00	136 00	100	3,600	3,900	1,735	147	7,701	6,280	2,444	100	3,119	2,877	7,152	...
Phaskowa	133 00	122 00	100	250	185	189	1	119	553	188	...	280	63	35	...
Poobong	9 00	5 50	10	300	50	45	4	124	640	249	...	104	26	2	...
Pussimbing	10 12	8 75	10	205	113	95	-83	181	524	91	48	186	39	9	...
7% C. P.	100 00	95 00	100	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patnibaree	49 00	55 90	10	100	60	135	13	164	362	152	...	20	27	8	...
Rajabhat	18 25	14 25	10	600	576	525	-301	589	1,367	599	54	482	223	404	...
Rajgarh	47 31	40 12	10	200	8,46	...	41	476	977	464	2	460	217	373	...
Rajnagar	9 56	9 81	10	320	190	43	141	638	810	433	1	339	187	338	5
Ranicherra	20 06	15 44	10	765	708	643	28	994	2,592	1,367	55	974	513	308	...
Roopacherra	15 44	14 00	10	260	281	115	88	1,030	934	276	2	778	133	22	59
Rungamattie	79 50	67 00	50	525	6,0	5,73	29	412	1,413	385	99	604	209	199	...
Runglee Rungliet	410 00	410 00	100	140	270	232	18	289	438	195	314	139	90	152	...
Rydak	33 00	25 87	10	1,493	1,804	881	50	2,619	5,520	3,112	4	2,225	396	1,775	...
Sepoi	22 25	23 00	10	900	129	126	22	2,704	2,887	1,088	634	1,117	3,26	5	40
Suregon	28 00	31 50	10	346	525	232	24	1,041	1,183	553	18	1,015	442	63	...
Seajibi	30 12	19 75	10	249	300	55	88	647	1,149	661	2	757	64	28	...
Seeyok	12 50	10 00	10	308	125	181	4	93	555	182	...	152	24	154	...
Selimong	...	...	10	300	105	10	26	275	600	221	1	223	82	31	...
Singell	22 00	22 00	100	625	...	1	-8,54	1,148	691	103	...	268	164	6	...
Singtom	6 44	5 00	10	900	...	...	6	381	1,204	265	211	209	208	16	3
5% C. P.	6 25	7 12	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sonai River	9 12	12 58	10	400	32	304	-109	339	1,111	378	3	283	31	15	...
8% C. P.	93 00	93 00	100	300	300	110	169	512	734	372	150	297	45	539	...
Soom	40 00	30 25	10	625	425	349	27	418	1,647	439	4	349	90	143	49
Sungma	19 25	10 44	10	500	205	50	8	634	1,082	418	1	594	107	31	...
Taipoo	...	...	10	450	600	250	72	924	1,311	517	197	836	256	207	...
Teen Ali	26 00	20 87	10	320	400	520	55	321	753	255	215	260	131	513	...
Toesta Valley	20 62	125 00	100	900	1,500	574	37	1,374	1,920	618	49	816	139	2,079	...
Teliapara	131 00	24 00	10	598	854	395	78	1,181	1,539	495	...	858	483	501	40
Telojan	32 12	39 00	10	800	250	285	49	1,271	1,211	386	...	985	343	615	...
Tengpani	37 37	15 75	10	1,982	1,275	...	36	2,191	4,608	1,946	80	2,350	471	91	...
Tezporo	18 62	10 75	10	205	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% Pref. Cum. asto 5	10 44	8 25	10	375	3,75	56	-30	17,50	16,15	1,94	...	8,77	1,70	85	...
Tilkah	32 75	31 00	10	220	400	575	34	858	1,361	552	2	720	216	440	...
Tirihannah	13 00	14 03	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10% C. P.	8 56	8 00	10	600	390	...	6	1,170	1,528	307	...	734	114	16	81
Tongani	11 00	7 50	10	801	...	...	-48	1,396	1,679	459	2	688	175	32	...
Tukvar	43 50	41 75	10	520	1,050	1,100	37	1,748	3,338	1,436	60	1,501	222	265	504

MILLS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LAWFUL ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1959	May 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Others
	Ra. np.	Ra. np.													
Balrampur	7 25	7 00	5	1,400	120	1,540	59	7,356	4,348	3,235	1,178	6,730	1,621	154	10
Basti	120 50	120 50	100	1,200	9,50	19,47	25,30	108,69	52,26	34,74	21,85	117,42	15,36	2,43	...
Ordinary 'B' Class	...	...	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Belapur	294 00	245 25	50	7,050	75,19	43,24	3,80	90 14	150,48	108,77	22,79	116,52	14,02	87,02	...
Bekund	12 69	10 25	7 1/2	1,949	723	100	67	6,600	3,356	2,571	718	4,166	3,183	102	...
Bharat	13 00	13 25	10	1,500	650	655	4	2,524	2,266	1,389	1,396	2,889	629	45	...
5% R. C. P. T	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhopal	23 44	20 24	10	1,758	8,87	37	5	8,22	33,04	21,37	3,34	20,58	9,89	1,96	...
5% C. P.	85 50	94 00	100	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carew	9 00	7 06	10	3,200	950	1,388	12	12,576	14,971	10,202	28	12 343	3,949	183	3
6 1/4% R. C. P.	78 00	81 00	100	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% Debentures	960 00	920 00	1000	1,950	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	920 00	900 00	100	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	10 87	10 81	10	3,000	2,050	4,252	-2,224	8,961	16,483	9,880	264	7,005	2,456	1283	427
8% C. P.	107 00	104 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Champaran	17 06	20 37	10	1,800	1,440	2,402	7	6,618	8,545	6,225	37	8,208	4,485	212	...
Deccan	12 05	8 15	5	1,992	15,00	10,46	1,23	130,78	112,48	57,89	1,34	108,14	12,90	6,36	1,89
7% Preference	6 00	5 75	5	708	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deoria	9 56	9 56	10	500	5,04	1,15	48	15,77	24,59	15,34	10,23	9,08	2,94	18	1,75
5% Debentures	...	...	500	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	17 56	20 50ad	5	2,600	31,00	2,36	1,12	19,18	57,53	37,24	2,58	36,93	12,89	6,97	...
Dyer Meakin	16 25	9 81	10	1,620	13,47	4,73	8	19,43	27,27	14,69	1,24	27,49	7,15	5,89	34
E. I. D. (&)	38 25	27 40	£1	550	7,90	1,74	47	12,03	13,25	6,33	52	9,48	13,35	24	...
7% C. P.	17 00	16 15	£1	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ganesh Sugar	19 87	19 75	10	2,000	1,50	34,68	5	43,50	67,25	21,37*	25,73	22,57	5,38	16	...
Ganga Sugar	8 75	10 00	10	3,008	16,80	38	23	125,48	29,43	16,81*	26,12	91,24	40,49	42	1,90
Gobind	...	...	...	500	160	57	5	2,792	2,911	1,240	24	2,665	123	31	...
5 1/4% R. C. P.	...	...	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gwalior	...	...	100	1,594	...	3,09	15	48,95	40,71	23,65	1,75	46,70	12,79	1,58	...
7% R. C. P.	...	...	100	675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harinagar	...	...	10	250	10,00	1,50	14	63,39	37,63	30,49*	4,86	44,81	27,49	74	...
Ordinary	...	...	100	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	12 10	13 00ed	10	6,397	337	573	25	9,892	7,860	2,377	3,138	3,148	6,471	84	...
7 1/2% C. P. T	93 00	98 00	100	1,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jagatjit Sugar	...	...	100	1,109	11,54	5,37	9,81	50,08	16,18	15,41	13,75	59,97	2,81	58	...
Jeyapore	15 75	13 30	10	1,063	10,79	1,35	6	28,27	30,05	9,80	5,35	15,56	10,68	1,27	...
8% C. P.	100 00	93 00	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
K. C. P.	140 00	120 00	100	1,052	57,50	23,00	27	195,11	179,03	35,20	25,90	95,18	24,95	2,70	...
5% R. C. P.	95 00	100 00	100	329	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	140 00	134 00	10	287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kirlampudi	54 00	41 00	100	1,159	...	9,58	-19,96	76,56	58,82	19,08	6,02	57,89	13,21	74	...
5 1/4% C. P.	109 00	88 00	100	590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	101 50	101 50	100	3,400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madura Sugars	...	...	10	2,000	...	...	47	268	2,790	1,730	...	1,193	49	19	...
Modi Sugar	...	...	100	4,800	12,40	80	41	65,32	85,86	39,20	3,70	68,18	18,95	3,84	...
Ord. Share	7 40 N	9 00N	10	1,440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mohini	2 75	3 37	1	1,080	...	...	-3,87	65,57	42,61	8,39	...	36,66	7,09	21	77
Mounders	...	...	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	70 00	70 00	100	508	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	10	2,400	6,13	2,00	-7,88	5,52	7,56	39	4,84	6,87	4,28	4,56	2,85
Murree Brewery	...	...	10	2,179	6,250	3,023	144	13,313	15,731	9,618	4,018	9,790	4,149	636	204
Mysoore	52 25	33 75	10	2,179	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nawabganj	60 00	60 00	100	1,200	6,50	6,00	4,65	22,66	51,02	27,68	15,63	13,97	8,40	5,30	17
'B' Class	...	...	1	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	50	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New India	27 37	22 25	10	789	1,900	622	18	5,980	5,024	2,881	1,684	4,932	1,344	206	...
5 1/4% R. C. P. T.	...	...	100	1,080	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 1/2% C. R. P. P.	92 00	101 00	100	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Savan	5 06	4 00	10	1,100	2,50	1,70	25	4,06	43,92	25,89	1,07	...	36	5	...
Nizam Sugar	...	...	25	10,988	25,02	42,42	4	334,54	258,10	138,88	32,83	211,46	109,71	5,80	68,67
5% C. P.	...	...	25	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4% C. P.	...	...	25	2,379	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phaltan Sugar	152 50	144 50	50	5,000	40,51	16,00	94	76,01	109,71	63,85	2,03	78,99	40,62	15,50	52
Punjab Sugar	80 00	80 00	100	1,280	7,80	5,65	4,55	20,20	29,22	20,41	11,51	7,35	12,87	6,86	...
Punjabore	12 12	10 19	10	900	200	1,764	16	2,414	4,388	3,294	35	2,711	1,703	39	312
10% C. P.	13 90	13 62	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ramnugger Cane	18 87	21 00	10	1,660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	98 00	94 50	100	400	13,00	22 00	20	29 70	56,12	29,77	...	41,09	5,61	4,84	13,56
5 1/4% Debentures	...	...	500	595	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ratna Sugar	2 65	3 00	10	1,175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9% C. P.	...	...	100	39	4,08	9	-8,40	35,89	31,34	20,21	10	30,97	1,37	23	...
Ravalgaon Sugar	134 00	123 25	50	2,000	11,00	25,27	68	41,30	95,61	56,01	14,35	84,38	2,71	1,21	...
5 1/4% Cum Pref.	64 00	65 00	10	409	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred	40 00	30 00 N	500	2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debenture	625 00	500 00	10	2,000	39,50	5,52	3	25,49	45,46	19,83	21,72	34,37	8,30	49	...
Raza Buland	14 00	14 00	10	800	1,50	4,61	13	49,17	28,73	22,67	3,54	58,25	2,80	24	...
Ryan	9 00	9 00	10	800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. P.	12 56	12 00	10	1,199	570	1,283	-221	2,489	4,454	2,513	1	1,642	1,259	209	270
Samsatipur	...	...	100	857	1,100	...	228	14,901	12,580	5,554	816	8,749	1,986	50	513
Shadilal	...	...	100	641	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8% C. preference	11 00	10 25	10	2,000	...	...	1	20,89	47,23	16,15	19,10	13,95	3,79	28	...
Shree Anand	...	...	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	12 1/2	1,500	25,79	11,29	33	41,45	69,56	43,15	8,77	43,69	11,71	6	3,24
Shree Chandoo	9 75	10 06	10	3,989	1,900	368	48	17,460	14,799	7,310	60	14,416	4,548	40	511
Shree Krishna Gyanodaya	75 80	85 80	100	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% A' Pref.	65 00	75 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% 'B' Pref.	...	...	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 1/4% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SUGAR

NAME	Managing Agents' Agents/Secretaries	Cane Crushed Mds. 000	Sugar Produced Mds. 000	Sales Rs. 000	Stock Rs. 000	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission Rs. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
								Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest	Previous	Second Previous
Shree Sitaram	K. C. Thapar & Bros. 5% Debentures	2,618	...	8,827	3,410	...	8-57	2,57	6,81	5	10	10
Sitalpur	Directors	23,98	...	45,06	34,35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Behar	N. K. Jain & Co. 9% pref. cum as to 7 Deferred	...	...	27,45	1,00	12	10-54	2,03	—72	nil	nil	ni
Standard Refinery & Distil.	6% Debentures K. C. Thapar & Bros. 5% C. P.	8,15	...	65,83	7,13	18	12-54	1,54	3,39	5	10	10
Travancore	Parry & Co Ltd. 5% C. P.	87	8	58,76	26,70	77	4-56	9,78	8,68	10	7½	ni
United Breweries	Directors	...	...	3,642	97	...	3-58	1,482	(k)886	60	20	20
United Provinces	James Finlay & Co.	23,33	2,36	72,60	...	...	9-52	6,33	9,17	15	20	3
Upper Doab Sugar	R. Lal Debi Prasad & Bros.	...	...	168,22	37,97	1,50	9-55	14,86	22,22	12	15	2
Upper Ganges	Cotton Agents Private 5% C. P.	9,547	...	37,517	11,190	3,40	6-58	3,666	4,142	50	50	30
Upper India	5% C. P. T. Mitra Mandal 'B' Class Ord.	50,54	...	106,06	108,63	1,87	4-55	18,45	1,420	20	15	10
Vizagapatam	Kantilal & Sheth	...	...	...	...	12	6-54	—2,06	—2,30	nil	nil	5
Walchandnagar Industries	Walchand & Co. private 7% C. P. 6% Debentures 4½% Debentures	1,90½	...	214,63	66,69	6,64	9-56	60,40	55,45	21	18	16

†Tons.

(b) After writing back Rs 1,30,000 from taxation, Rs 50,000 from contingencies and Rs 36,539 from Gratuity. (c) After writing back Rs 85,000 from contingencies for stock realisation Rs 12,596 from provision for taxation. (d) After writing back Rs 2,80,018 being provision for liabilities no longer required. (e) After writing back Rs 100,000 from Reserve for book debts and advances.

ELECTRIC

NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	LATEST		PREVIOUS		Managing Agents allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Units sold 000's	Revenue Rs. 000	Units sold 000's	Revenue Rs. 000			Latest Rs. 000	Previous Rs. 000	Latest	Pre- vious	Second Previous
Agra Electric Supply ...	Martin Burn Ltd. ... 4½% Debentures ...	36,283	4,229	31,513	3,876	115	3-58	(f)1,083	(a)1,123	10	10	10
Ahmedabad Electricity Co....	Killick Industries Ltd. ... 4½% Debentures ...	548,693	826,45	485,981	269,18	6,60	9-56	(b)113,46	77,54	6½	5	6½
Aligarh ...	Jain & Co. ...	...	...	...	...	31	3-54	1,70	1,68	9½	10	9½
Amalgamated Elec'ty Co. ...	N. C. Javeri & Co. ... 5½% C. P. ... 5% C. P. ...	43,588	7,211	40,481	6,435	263	3-58	1,664	1,548	8½	8	7½
Andhra Valley Power ...	Tata Hydro Elec. Agencies Pri. 7% C. P. ... 4% Debentures ...	...	17,432	...	10,648	341	3-58	(h)7,153	42,99	5½	5½	5½
										8	5'62	7'58
										7	5'25	7
Barielly Elec'ty Supply ...	Martin Burn Ltd. ... 4½% Debentures ...	12,787	2,142	13,482	2,420	61	3-58	413	(d)598	10	12½	10
Banaras Electric ...	Martin Burn Ltd. ... 4½% Debentures ...	38,063	4,414	38,063	4,912	115	3-58	(i)1,048	1,234	10	12½	12½
Borhampur Electric Supply...	Directors ... 6% C. P. ... 5% Debentures ...	...	2,22	...	1,68	...	12-51	1,03	68	5	m	nil
Bombay Elec. Supply ...	Octavius Steel & Co. ...	4,833	1,253	4,316	1,316	32	3-58	189	269	6	6	6
Bombay Suburban Elec. ...	Killick Industries Ltd. ...	60,471	70,66	50,381	61,40	...	3-56	25,96	23,90	5	8½	6½
Breesh Elec. Supply ...	Rajputana Textiles Agencies ... 6% Debentures ...	16,69	4,85	14,72	4,84	28	12-55	1,62	1,80	7	7½	7½
										...	...	...
Calcutta Elec. Supply ...	Directors ... 5% C. P. ... 5% Debentures ...	1,699,400	5,292	13,027	4,996	...	12-54	19,00	16,17	6	6	6
										5	5	5
Cachin State Power ...	Chandrie & Co. ...	45,12	5,71	44,20	5,49	46	3-54	1,83	1,99	10	10	5½
Cattank Elec. Supply ...	Octavius Steel & Co. Ltd. ...	4,695	1,205	4,246	1,352	...	3-58	276	274	6½	8	6½
Dharwar ...	Associated Electric Co. ... 5% C. P. ...	3,58	...	...	3,25	16	3-55	86	80	6½	6½	6½
										5	5	5

June 6, 1959

MILLS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Deprecia- tion	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1959	May 1958			General	Others	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks & Stores	Outstand- ings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.													
Shree Sitaram ...	9 30	10 50	10	1,589	854	499	41	6,340	3,559	2,058	3,006	4,234	385	32	165
5% Debentures ...	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitalpur ...	4 00	2 37	10	1,000	...	27	—4,25	51,11	28,21	13,52	23	36,39	5,28	53	...
South Behar ...	1 37	1 37	40	650	46	...	—16,14	24,66	27,42	11,47	10	6,90	18,88	52	...
9% Pref. Cum. as to 7 ...	20 50	20 50	108	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deferred ...	0 25	0 25	2½	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures ...	...	...	10	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Standard Refinery ...	...	...	10	964	4,33	39	12	44,27	8,36	3,34	91	17,17	36,89	3,73	4
5% C. P. ...	...	...	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Travancore ...	12 05	9 80	10	3,000	2,50	12,70	45	23,87	59,87	22,11	10	34,54	10,61	68	82
5% C. P. ...	8 60	6 95	10	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Breweries ...	400 00	195 00	75	600	960	...	9	1,820	3,095	2,685	1,562	1,246	171	31	...
United Provinces ...	16 50	14 00	10	1,600	6,18	3,02	37	28,55	30,29	24,58	...	28,81	16,77	1,18	1,65
Upper Doab Sugar ...	...	...	100	2,000	12,50	...	1,26	68,91	66,46	40,07	5,36	48,93	21,59	41	...
Upper Ganges ...	55 00	55 00	10	800	1,800	1,674	25	17,096	16,509	8,987	1,322	13,342	2,084	123	...
5% C. P. ...	75 00	64 00	100	1,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. T. ...	75 00	64 00	100	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper India ...	127 00	127 00	100	1,400	11,50	8,65	86	120,05	39,41	25,16*	10,20	118,47	18,66	48	4
'B' Class Ordinary ...	15 00	15 00	25	700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vizagapatam ...	...	...	10	747	42	...	—4,83	59,40	29,22	8,99	25	14,44	7,00	55	...
Walchandnagar Indrs. ...	282 50	262 00	100	10,100	40,00	68,46	1,76	93,54	228,81	99,18	9,01	166,80	13 12	15,44	...
7% C. P. ...	118 75	130 00 N	100	350	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures ...	...	...	...	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4½% Debentures ...	94 00	94 00	...	2,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(f) After transferring Rs 50,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve. (g) After writing back Rs 56,578 from provision for taxation. (h) After transferring Rs 1,78,128 Div. Equal. Fund. (i) After transferring Rs. 1,00,000, from Renovation and Renewals Reserve. (j) After writing back Rs 61,519 being provision for taxation no longer required. (k) After transferring Rs 1,07,000 from provision for contingencies no longer required; Rs 55,000 from provision for taxation and including Rs 68,897 being Rs 150,000 from provision for contingencies Reserve and Rs 34,720 being adjustment of Stores, etc. (l) After writing back Rs 388,405 has been wiped off by transfer from Reserve Fund. (m) After writing back Rs 1,75,000 from Contingencies Reserve and Rs 34,720 being adjustment of Stores, etc. (n) The entire loss of Rs 388,405 has been wiped off by transfer from Reserve Fund. (o) After transferring Rs 650,000 from General Reserve. (p) After transferring Rs 875,000 from General Reserve.

COMPANIES

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreciation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1959	May 1958			General	Other	Carry Forward				Investments	Stocks and Stores	Outstandings	Cash	Other
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.													
Agra Elec. Supply. ...	144 00	134 00	100	1,999	1,857	2,563	49	5,669	11,231	3,325	455	2,146	2,031	239	362
4½ Debentures ...	90 00	90 00	100	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Elec'ty Co ...	91 70	94 50	100	87,472	9,39	65,65	...	94,83	134,66	248,28	15,41	54,00	59,33	6,88	13,59
4½ Debentures ...	985 00	1000 00	1000	20,000	53	72	1	6,17	11,30	5,68	68	2,13	3,39	21	...
Aligarh ...	9 10N	10 00N	10	459	56	1,411	1,526	4,743	19,894	4,521	170	1,649	1,521	221	499
Amalgamated Elec'ty Co. ...	10 76	10 40	10	7,250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5½ C. P. ...	92 00	88 50	100	2,415	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% C. P. ...	82 00	82 50	100	2,031	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Andhra Valley Power ...	1132 50	1137 50	1000	30,276	4,085	4,286	31	30,158	90,896	24,171	1,974	3,040	5,527	1,098	5,234
7% C. P. ...	1095 60	1031 25	1000	4,934	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures ...	1010 50	970 00	1000	9,828	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly Elec'ty Supply ...	14 50	13 00	10	800	550	910	17	2,056	5,097	1,872	190	612	253	535	18
4½ Debentures ...	86 00	86 00	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banaras Elec'ty ...	14 50	13 00	10	1,700	1,650	2,366	41	7,464	13,323	4,012	338	1,398	1,860	710	805
4½ Debentures ...	90 00	90 80	100	1,200	...	25	43	2,33	11,83	2,88	1,98	64	1,74	9	...
Borhampur Elec. Supply ...	6 80	6 35	10	738	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P. ...	8 65	8 90	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	...	...	20,000	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhagalpur Elec. Supply ...	7 87	7 50	8	591	258	382	24	1,216	2,201	1,040	60	608	232	464	8
Bombay Suburban Elec'ty ...	103 00	105 75	100	17,500	3,00	36,32	...	49,50	262,21	58,57	4,44	24,03	17,12	1,32	13,25
Breesh Elec. Supply ...	7 12	8 12	10	707	2	1,29	...	2,76	15,11	6,93	27	88	97	1,83	53
6% Debentures ...	...	...	...	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta Elec. Supply & ...	14 87	14 19	£ 1	4,262	19,00	47,32	1,53	32,91	279,88	91,58	2,43	7,03	5,25	33	2,50
5% Corn Preference ...	9 75	10 50	£ 1	1,900	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures ...	98 50	97 25	...	4,445	1,33	4,60	1,66	4,30	13,37	3,31	8	1,95	1,72	1,77	...
Cochin State Power ...	10 20	9 10	10	787	426	86	61	1,781	2,905	833	34	433	252	1,29	92
Cuttack Elec. Supp'y ...	8 00	8 12	10	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar ...	51 00	51 00	50	494	3,56	3,15	47	3,04	12,77	2,57	9	1,47	1,00	1,08	...
5% C. P. ...	...	...	100	173	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

COMPANIES—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital Ra. 000	RESERVE AND SURPLUS INCLUDING LATEST ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities Ra. 000	Gross Block Ra. 000	Deprecia- tion Ra. 000	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1959 Ra. np.	May 1958 Ra. np.			General Ra. 000	Other Ra. 000	Carry Forward Ra. 000				Invest- ments Ra. 000	Stocks and Stores Ra. 000	Outstan- dings Ra. 000	Cash Ra. 000	Other Ra. 000
Dishergarh Power ...	74 50	81 50	100	4,320	1,500	140	817	1,985	9,693	3,380	3,584	911	721	30	1
5% 'A.C.P.	82 00	74 50	100	1,600											
4% 'B.C.P.	79 50	84 00	100	1,200											
Ellore Electric Supply ...	10 75xd	11 00	10	300		37	4	2.33	6.26	1.73	18	75	61	67	1
Gourepore Electric Supply	...	...	100	5,000	1,500	1,180	64	3,919	17,473	5,455	264	710	1,105	65	...
4% Debenture	840 00	840 00	1000	2,500				1.03	2.01	62	6	23	38	18	
Gudivada Electric Supply	...	...	100	118		3	3								
Jhansi Electric Supply ...	6 62	8 06	10	535		29	3	9.71	21.44	9.16	5	2.98	4.18	25	...
6% Debentures	850 00 N	850 00 N	1000	380				1.48	5.88	2.44		32	82	17	1
Jorhat Electric Supply ...	11 62	8 00 N	10	250		8	-17								
6% Cum Preference	105 00	90 00 N	100	50											
6% Debenture	...	...	...	35											
Jubbulpore Electric Supply	13 16	11 62	10	2,250	1,175	1,352	29	4,085	9,831	3,584	169	690	1,312	145	127
Kanadukathan ...	...	...	500	500		1	10	2.14	8.92	4.35	57	81	62	11	56
Karaikkal Electric Supply	10 40	9 30	10	210		35	68	79	3.12	97		42	57	71	8
Kumbakonam Elec. Supply	11 87	11 25	10	1,249	12	2.05	5	16.05	36.34	9.60	61	2.49	2.24	1.19	
6% Cum. Pref.	9 50	8 90	10	250											
Mangalore Electric Supply	...	...	10	560	28	3.09	57	5.49	20.16	8.99	56	1.92	1.35	1.41	...
5% Debentures	...	...	500	137											
Mirzapur Electric Supply	6 31	8 10	9	495	125	97	22	444	1,278	602	20	255	126	105	...
Muzafferpore Elec. Supply	8 00	7 77	10	582	183	152	39	2,140	3,264	1,147	28	350	343	168	91
Vuttra Electric Supply	8 34	9 94	10	700	60	1.06	15	5.92	14.28	6.97	1.33	1.62	1.63	2.77	...
Nasik Deolali ...	71 50	...	100	1,168		5.37	...	8.17	37.33	11.24	1.41	3.93	2.25	2.12	...
7% Cum Pref.	91 50	...	100	100			...								...
6% Debenture	...	...	...	1,000		52	2	3.02	11.15	3.61	22	86	1.13	80	...
Nagapatam Electric Supply	10 37	10 00	10	398											...
6% C. P.	9 50	8 65	10	100											...
4% Debentures	...	...	100	200											...
Patna Electric Supply ...	11 87	10 75	10	3,507	2,300	1,451	191	3.362	13,215	5,166	763	1,798	1,793	407	...
5% Debentures	450 00	450 00	500	2,000											...
Poona Electric	120 00	122 00	100	4,889	51	28.66	1	39.51	128.62	48.22	22.92	5.96	9.78	8.97	...
7% Cum Pref.	101 00	103 00	100	400											...
6% Debentures	...	...	...	800											...
Saharanpur ...	100 00 N	105 00 N	100	362		31	1	4.23	7.87	3.94	1.57	86	1.23	53	19
Partly Paid	...	...	10	14											...
Saleem Erode Electricity ...	13 00	13 00	10	880	580	511	24	2,040	4,705	1,572	237	493	357	207	...
6 1/2 R. C. P.	9 90	10 25	10	409											...
Saugor Electric Supply ...	...	...	10	300	142	69	2	971	1,431	329	24	248	51	52	7
Shajshahrur Elec. Supply	8 81	6 14	10	910	165	29	41	624	1,190	511	154	418	368	134	14
Shimoga Hydraulic	5 50	4 84	2	773	1.66	1.56	60	9.11	21.61	9.00	21	53	3.02	88	3.40
Partly Paid	...	...	...	...											...
Situa (Jheriah) Elec. supply	10 32	9 37	10	1,680	223	941	1	1,381	6,575	4,237	237	1,010	811	843	186
5% Debentures	910 00	910 00	1000	1,200											...
South Arcot Electricity ...	...	...	100	1,674	1.10	68	15	36.27	53.94	13.65	3.19	5.57	2.91	1.01	6.15
6% Cum Preference	...	...	100	200											...
5 1/2 Cum Preference	...	...	100	200											...
South Madras Electric	12 10	12 60	10	5,600	75	992	11	8,511	18,550	5,466	1,177	2,369	1,820	240	...
5 1/2 1st Cum Preference	9 75	9 60	10	2,200											...
5 1/2 2nd Cum Preference	9 25	9 55	100	800											...
4% Debentures	90 00	90 00	100	200											...
5% Debentures	93 50	93 50	100	100											...
5 1/2 Debentures	95 00	95 00	100	200											...
Surat Electric Co.	107 25	107 50	100	5,124	4.00	10.16	3	33.51	102.68	30.46	1.25	18.56	8.60	2.23	1.05
4% Cum Preference	111 00	112 50	100	500											...
Tata Hydro Electric	117 50	117 50	100	23,999	4,574	2,845	29	25,329	66,396	16,114	4,139	2,639	4,045	6.60	3.94
7% C. P. T.	117 50	109 50	100	8,928											...
Tata Power Company	1172 50	1207 50	1000	51,531	9,590	11,715	30	49,251	161,584	31,531	3,471	6,348	10,350	2,716	7.66
7 1/2 C. P. T.	1130 00	1132 50	1000	8,697											...
4% Debentures	862 50	847 50	...	4,773											...
5% Debentures	1001 00	1000.00	10	25,000											...
Tinnevely Tutaricin Elec.	12 50	12 75	10	970	268	457	21	1,743	4,129	1,462	231	472	373	145	...
6% R. C. P.	9 50	9 68	10	450											...
United Provinces Electric	138 00	119 00	100	5,600	2,190	4,898	83	12,375	32,303	12,897	974	3,665	2,972	813	316
4 1/2 Debentures	90 00	90 00	100	3,000											...
Upper Ganges Valley	24 37	12 25	10	598	243	224	9	1,800	2,109	936	92	464	522	415	1
Upper Jumna Valley	20 00	16 25	10	500	500	489	34	2,080	3,055	986	115	463	590	341	2
Vallure Elec. Corporation	13 75	13 25xd	10	400	48	1.57	1.45	16.94	24.17	6.57	63	2.46	2.16	2.76	...
6% Cum Preference	7 05	7 25xd	10	125											...
West Coast Electric	14 35	16 50	10	1,000		1.67	52	15.16	26.59	6.42	45	3.25	2.68	1.41	1.90
5 1/2 Cum Preference	7 10	7 25	10	250											...

(a) After transferring Rs 69,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve, and Rs 44,000 from Deft. Taxation Reserve.
(b) After transferring Rs 1,00,846 from Tariff and Dividend Control Reserve and Rs 8,60,000 from Dividend Control Reserve.
(c) After transferring Rs. 8,814 from General Res. (b) After transferring Rs. 8,60,000 from Dividend Control Reserve.
(d) After transferring Rs 90,000 from provision for other contingencies no further required and Rs 30,600 from Deferred Taxation Reserve.

(e) After transferring Rs 190,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 189,298 from Tariff and Dividend Central Reserve.	(g) After writing back Rs 44,000 from Deferred Income Taxation Reserve and Rs 17,300 from provision for taxation.	(j) After transferring Rs 200,000 from General Reserve and including Rs 146,772 being Revenue of previous years and Rs 8,489 being excess debits in previous periods.
(f) After transferring Rs 69,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve; Rs 66,718 from Tariff and Dividends Control Reserve and Rs 11,705 from provision and taxation.	(h) Includes Rs 445,158 being Revenue of previous years and Rs 95,000 transferred from General Reserve.	(k) Includes Rs 741,929 being Revenue of previous years and Rs 65,444 being excess debits in previous years.
	(i) After transferring Rs 75,000 from Deferred Taxation Reserve and Rs 17,662 from provision for taxation.	

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NAME	Managing Agents, Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVESTED			Sales	Dividend	Managing Agents' allowance and Commission	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Tea	Coffee	Rubber					Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	2nd Previous
		000 lbs.	000 Cwts.	000 lbs.					Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Rs. 000	Latest	Previous	2nd Previous
Alageswar Amalgamated Office	Ramani & Co. Parkins Private Ltd. 6% Cum. Pref. 5½% Debentures	450			6,71	4,62	3	6-58 3-56	1,19 3,22	202 —24	10 nil (a)	10 nil nil	15 nil nil
Anandam	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P. 6% Debentures			2,15	2,08	1,07	11	12-52	1,09 10	1,09	15 7	15 7	7
Anapara	Associated Planters Private 6% Debentures		8		1,588	1,158	50	6-53	481	621	35	40	25
Arthala	R. N. Kapur & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	3,40			9,25	70	18	6-55	1,69	50	nil nil	nil nil	nil nil
Athimattam	M. Sebastian 6% Debentures			62	89	3		2-56	34	24	5 3½	3½	3½
Bababudin	A.V. Thomas & Co. (Mysore) 6% C. P.		2				13	6-58	130	250	25 6	25 6	25 6
Badra	Young India Agencies Private 7½ R. C. P.		3		474	356	16	5-58	155	215	17½ 7½	17½ 7½	15 7½
Balanoor	Young India Agencies Private 7½% C. P.	456	2	36	1,116	483	31	3-58	322	454	17½ 7½	17½ 7½	25 7½
Balmadies	Planting Agencies Pri 6% C. P.		2		2,87		11	5-56	73	58	10 6	15 6	12½ 6
Be Be	Mg. Director 6½% C. P. T. 6½% R. C. P. T.			3,17	5,67	30		3-56	1,35	94	6 7½	6 7½	6 7½
Blue Mountain	Kothari & Sons Agencies Pri...	1,615	14		7,030		210	6-58	2,026	1,307	12½ 12½	15	15
Chandramalai	Directors	2,83	1		3,091	722	25	6-56	1,39	4,21	15 10	45 20	20 10
Chembra Peak	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	1,619						3-58	(e) 428	873	10	20	10
Cochin Malabar	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd. 7% C. P.			1,999	3,779		86	2-58	1,076	1,107	10 7	15 7	25 7
Coffee Lands	Consol Coffee Estates 5% C. P.				31,21		18	6-56	17,67	9,21	25 5	18 5	25 5
Consolidated Coffee	5% Debentures Mg. Director 6% C. P.				69,31	2,91		6-56	35,42	25,39	20 6	22½ 6	17½ 6
Coonoor Tea	Matheson Bosanquet & Prvt.Co. 6% C. P.	3,22			7,90	1,53	12	9-56	1,37	1,55	17½ 6	25 6	45 6
Coorg Tea	Parkins Private Ltd. 6½% R. C. P.	3,09			6,83	95	32	3-55	3,34	2,03	25 6½	15 6½	10 6½
Cottanad Plantations	Directors 7½% C. P. P.	123		47	614		15	3-58	137	200	15 12	17½ 12	15 12
Cowcoody	Peirce Leslie & Co.		4		733	280	38	6-58	475	271	65 50	50	50
Devashola	Mg. Director	3,39			6,84		13	12-55	2,86	5,15	25 17½	40 17½	25 25
Devon	Young India Agencies Private 7½% C. P.	303	1		620	249		3-58	147	209	7½	7½	7½
Emerald Valley	Parkins Private Ltd.	1,18			2,57	60	11	12-54	1,67	1,02	30	25	15
Gokul Rubber	Young India Agencies			68	1,22	23	8	12-55	69	61	10	9	6½
Haileyburia	Parkins Private Ltd. 5% C. P.	16,04			21,42	12,59	94	12-55	9,07	14,89	25 5	25 5	25 5
Highland	5½% Debentures A. V. Thomas & Co 6% C. P.	10,18			21,08	2,44	68	12-55	16,57	11,76	20 6	25 6	12½ 6
Kadur	Young India Agencies Private 6½% C. P.				108	100	4	5-58	41	33	7½ 25	7½ 12½	7½ 6½
Kailas	A. V. George & Co. 6% Debentures		4,86				32	2-53	3,20	3,30	25	12½	6½
Kalasa	Peirce Leslie & Co. 7% Debentures	465			883	120	12	3-58	(d) 208	275	12½ 10	10	15
Kalpetta	A. V. Thomas & Co. E. I. Agencies Private	2,63		3,19	10,98	1,81	32	4-56	2,66	2,84	20 61	27½ 9	25 9
Karikode Rubber	6% Cum Pref 5% Debentures			1,42	1,97	78	7	12-55	97	61	12 6	6	6
Kil Kotagiri	Peirce Leslie & Co. 6% C. P.	875			2,474	498	58	10-58	948	(e) 833	15 6	15 6	20 6
Kumergode	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd. 7½% Debentures		4		747		19	10-58	252	277	20 6½	25 6½	20 6½
Kurchimala	Ipe Oommen & Co. Pr. Ltd. 6½% Cum Pref.	213	72		395	63	11	3-58	111	134	6½ 6½	7½ 6½	6½ 6½
Malebar Agricultural Co.	Vimsons Ltd. 6% C. P.	3,65			7,37	1,75		12-55	1,39	2,88	10 6	7½ 6	5 6
Malabar Industrial	5% Debentures Mg. Director			3,09	5,60	38		2-56	2,22		25 32½	20 22½	30 22½
Malankara	Johnson's Estates & Agencies	88		6,86	11,16	60	46	3-56	5,95	3,89	45 62	15 15	15 22½
Manar	Vasantha & Co.			266	437	104	12	6-53	116		20 6	15 6	22½ 6
Mercara	Associated Planters Private 6% Preference										6	6	6
Midland	A. V. Thomas & Co Ltd. 6% C. P.	12,47		11,30	38,28	2,69	60	3-56	12,52	21,88	20 6	25 6	17½ 6

*Ordinance in lbs.

*Ordinance in lbs.

... of Preference dividend from 1-8-1947 to 31-3-1950 at the rate of Rs. 5.25 per preference shares amounting to Rs. 2,14,000, will be paid by the issue of ... of Rs. 14,000 remaining after the issue of ...

PLANTINGS

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up per share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVES & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATELY ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1959	May 1958			General	Others	Carry- forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
	Rs. np.	Rs. np.			Rs.	Ra. 000	Ra. 000				Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
Alageswar	2 82	2 95	2	600	550	9	7	685	1,471	351	60	236	290	145	...
Amalgamated Office	15 00	11 25	10	450	...	8	49	4,11	12,85	1,11	...	5,77	41	...	...
6% C. P.	7 55	6 90	10	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	496 25	500 40	500	475	...	35	28	1,36	6,31	26	72	1,18	1	24	...
Anandam	15 75cd	15 40cd	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7% C. P.	9 00cd	9 30	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	...	...	100	123	...	...	41	1,765	1,837	192	259	1,224	471	27	...
Anapara	4 75	4 85	2	906	530	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	97 00	97 00	100	384	...	11	1,20	44	8,55	7,70	98	6,03	1,06	1,34	16
Arthala	4 00	4 00	5	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% C. P.	9 20	9 20	10	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Athimattam	1 12	1 19sd	2	325	...	50	3	55	3,70	17	...	5	49	27	...
Bababuddin	14 50	12 00	5	206	270	207	3	237	695	84	...	372	10	223	...
6% C. P.	8 35	8 56	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Badra	4 25	3 75	2	425	200	102	35	380	778	61	12	427	36	100	...
71% C. P.	9 62	10 12cd	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balanoor	21 25	16 25cd	10	1,099	376	160	8	584	1,584	270	21	592	199	550	...
71% C. P.	11 75	10 25	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balmadies	3 25	3 35	2	300	75	85	23	93	3,92	31	24	10	1,67	89	...
6% C. P.	9 00	9 00	10	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Be Be	3 53	3 40	5	866	...	2,87	2	2,34	12,66	...	4,56	51	44	2	...
64% C. P. T.	3 03	3 13	5	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% R. C. P. T.	6 44	6 64	10	286	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Blue Mountain	3 48	2 93	2	5,250	1,100	1,847	279	2,132	7,346	1,086	13	580	1,744	1,211	...
Chandramala	3 12	3 19	2	558	6,08	80	30	2,38	11,37	1,88	52	1,93	1,29	1,65	...
Chembra Peak	4 33	3 67	2	933	1,300	9	75	437	2,356	713	1	907	156	39	...
Cochin Malabar	6 35	4 65	3	2,691	1,700	...	30	2,522	5,638	678	...	1,711	328	58	...
7% C. P.	46 70	50 00	10	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee Lands	24 00	35 40arts	10	1,808	16,60	5,50	1,87	18,87	36,05	7,12	56	24,14	13,02	6,97	...
5% C. P.	84 00	81 50	100	1,041	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	10	308	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consolidated Coffee	21 75	25 30	25	755	36,25	9,63	1,12	41,96	116,23	25,14	13,11	53,79	15,20	15,81	...
6% C. P.	26 37	23 75	500	1,875	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
64% Debentures	...	...	10	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coonoor Tea	26 50	20 50	10	378	3,10	1,35	7	4,71	20,59	91	3	2,06	50	20	...
6% C. P.	95 95	101 00	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coorg Tea	5 20	10 75	2	408	1,00	4,25	1,02	2,32	7,84	1,43	11	1,81	3,40	3,37	...
64% R. P.	5 00	4 12	5	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cottanad Plantation	16 25	14 75	10	490	108	487	8	300	370	54	1	255	118	32	...
71% C. P. P.	10 75	10 55	10	106	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cow Coody	7 20	10 25cd	2	409	150	...	72	593	230	45	15	337	8	678	...
Devashola	28 25	18 30	10	600	375	1,41	12	4,15	10,41	2,16	106	93	17	4,75	...
Devon	18 00	17 25cd	10	449	250	105	45	289	983	185	10	320	115	96	...
71% C. P	106 00	96 50	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Emerald Valley	8 25	6 90	5	175	175	1,65	62	92	3,35	49	1,00	78	19	1,87	...
Gokul Rubber	1 50	1 50	2	450	20	...	1	1,04	3,23	11	1,30	25	15	92	...
Haileyburia	19 70	18 00	10	1,250	8,50	9,00	37	14,40	31,56	4,96	4	14,81	1,65	6,46	...
8% C. P.	75 00	66 00	100	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6% Debentures	1000 00	1000 00	1000	230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highland	13 50cd	13 48	10	1,800	4,81	5,15	47	8,45	25,80	4,94	2,61	4,25	1,85	10,30	...
6% C. P.	9 05	9 27	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kadur	2 95	2 85	2	120	25	10	8	84	155	3	...	122	5	18	...
64% C. P.	7 17	7 16cd	10	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kailas	5 15	4 20	2	600	6,00	...	30	324	12,44	46	...	2,08	10	1,38	...
6% Debentures	500 00	500 00	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalasa	3 97	502 50	500	548	618	109	77	205	1,371	227	40	257	60	270	...
7% Debentures	502 50	25 00	10	223	9,53	1,41	5	4,65	18,32	2,21	23	2,57	46	25	...
Kalpette	13 30	10 35	10	400	...	1,27	7	1,38	5,07	25	...	87	6	1,32	...
Karikode Rubber	10 75	8 30	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Cum. Pref.	7 33	...	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	100 00	100 00	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kil Kotagiri	8 35	5 60	2	859	1,325	356	109	619	2,990	428	...	605	42	301	...
6% C. P	9 80cd	9 57cd	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kamerode	6 85	9 70	2	400	220	...	44	290	864	111	...	169	2	158	...
73% Debentures	502 50	502 50	500	127	...	350	5	...	980	71	1	69	30	56	...
Kurchimala	7 00	6 30	10	345	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61% Cum Pref.	7 12	7 75	10	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar Agricultural Co.	8 55	8 75	20	500	1,80	1,00	1	5,20	16,89	1,41	2	2,36	1,13	2	...
6% C. P.	16 56	16 56	100	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5% Debentures	...	...	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malabar Industrial	16 00	15 50	10	450	61	1,96	4	4,84	6,05	17	56	73	1,80	2,98	...
Malankara	2 73	17 00	10	900	4,75	2,89	...	6,63	19,20	2,78	...	1,18	2	5,64	...
Manar	2 93	2 78	2	350	40	37	41	1,42	3,27	12	...	1,03	95	97	...
Mercara Rubber	8 90	7 00	5	325	230	...	9	178	733	7	...	132	50	104	...
6% Preference	8 12	8 31	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midlands	12 05	15 75	10	2,700	16,60	14,51	1,07	15,47	77,71	8,84	3,47	7,18	2,81	9,52	...
6% C. P.	8 18	7 82	10	1,720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

SOUTH INDIA

NAME	Managing Agents Agents/Secretaries	CROP HARVESTED			Sales Ra. 000	Stock Ra. 000	Managing Agents allowances and Commission Ra. 000	Year ended	NET PROFIT		DIVIDEND PER CENT		
		Tea	Coffee	Rubber					Latest	Previous	Latest	Previous	2nd Previous
		000 lbs.	000 Cwts.	000 lbs.					Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000	Ra. 000
Miamalai ...	Directors 7 1/2% C. P.	4.02	...	...	7.36	89	...	3-57	2.26	2.38	18 7 1/2	25 7 1/2	75 7 1/2
Mysore Coffee ...	Pavan & Co. 7% Debentures	...	...	...	3.58	...	12	6-55	42	1.20	...	...	...
Mysore Plantations ...	Mg. Director 6% C. P.	1.29	...	...	3.37	1.51	...	3-56	1.18	1.49	6 6	7 1/2 6	...
Neelamalai ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. 5% C. P.	12.65	...	...	28.55	9.23	89	6-55	13.30	19.58	17 1/2 5	17 1/2 5	12 5
Nellikampathy ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	7.60	...	75	16.07	2.28	48	6-56	3.63	8.96	10 25	12 25	12 1/2
Nelkithanam ...	Directors 7% C. P.	22 1/2	5*	67	...	...	...	3-52	57	65	7 1/2 6	7 1/2 6	6 6
Neenmeny ...	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P.	...	...	4.66	5.70	2.30	22	12-52	1.69	2.21	6 1/2 7	10 7	6 1/2 7
New Glen Morgan ...	6% Debentures Ramu & Co. Private	4.15	...	...	5.86	78	23	12-55	94	2.21	nil 15	nil 15	...
Nilambur ...	Associated Planters (Private) 6% C. P.	...	...	202	303	97	8	12-57	80	85	15 6	15 6	15 6
Nilgiri Tea ...	A. V. George & Co. 6 1/2% C. P.	3.45	...	...	7.87	1.29	12	3-53	1.49	2.58	12 1/2 6 1/2	15 6 1/2	15 6 1/2
Nonsuch Tea ...	6% Debentures Harrisons & Crosfield	8.20	...	...	16.90	...	...	6-53	7.38	7.85	33 35	49 1/2	...
Ouchterlony ...	Peirce Leslie & Co.	1,219	10	...	5,452	1,188	40	10-58	(b)336	(d)1,615	10 30	10	10
Panchura ...	Directors	2.05	6 1/2	...	...	...	...	6-56	1.13	1.08	30 40	30	30
Parkside ...	Math. Bosanquet & Co. Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.) Ltd.	5.61	...	...	16.07	2.28	48	6-56	6.00	6.27	15 25	25 25	...
Peermade ...	6% C. P.	2,093	...	...	3,505	43	...	12-58	(a)608	901	16 1/2 25	37 1/2	...
Peninsular ...	Directors	...	31*	2.26	5.66	2.97	2.68	2-56	3.55	2.16	30 15	20 15	6 6
Pericharamalai ...	Peirce Leslie & Co. Ltd.	41.27	...	...	94.65	8.55	...	3-57	33.42	40.11	35 45	45	45
Periyar & Parakkanni ...	E. I. Agencies Private Ltd. 7 1/2% R. C. P.	...	...	3.23	5.11	1.46	15	12-56	1.64	...	12 7 1/2	...	...
Pullangode ...	6 1/2% Debentures Aspinwall & Co. Ltd.	...	...	6.12	9.53	1.32	16	3-57	3.23	3.49	5 15	15 17 1/2	...
Puthuthottam ...	6% C. P. Ruby & Co. Private	1.77	...	13*	15.35	...	72	3-56	6.86	7.62	10 15	10	10
Rajagiri ...	A. V. Thomas & Co. Ltd. 6% C. P.	...	...	13.70	21.01	1.39	1.11	6-56	10.20	8.88	25 20	20 17 1/2	...
Rajendra Coffee ...	Associated Planters Private 6% Cum. Prof.	...	2	...	...	...	17	3-58	1.66	1.21	40 25	20 20	...
Savimalai ...	5 1/2% Redem. Cum. Prof. 6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 1/2 5 1/2	6 6	...
Shenoi Amalgamated ...	Peirce Leslie & Co. A. V. Thomas & Co. (India) Ltd. T. Stanes & Co. Ltd.	...	3	...	627	209	10	11-57	137	137	15 15	10 10	...
Stanes Amalgamated ...	5 1/2% Debentures	6.05	...	...	1.17	8.36	57	6-56	3.27	1.20	10 7 1/2	15 15	...
Takay Tea ...	Parkins (Private) Ltd. 6% C. P.	8.08	...	...	14.48	4.67	48	3-56	4.56	7.36	12 1/2 16 1/2	12 1/2 12 1/2	...
Tenky ...	East India Agencies Private 6% C. P.	...	...	...	5.32	97	16	3-57	1.72	2.30	6 9	6 9	...
Thamarapally ...	5 1/2% Debentures A. V. George & Co.	...	...	2.29	2.14	1.14	18	12-52	1.39	1.41	25 15	6 1/2 6 1/2	...
Thirumbadi ...	6 1/2% C. P. Peirce Leslie & Co.	...	...	8.14	11.10	1.86	11	9-56	3.63	1.79	12 1/2 12 1/2	10 10	...
Travancore Rubber ...	7 1/2% Debentures Directors	...	...	5.43	5.55	1.57	16	12-54	2.69	2.60	20 20	20 20	...
Trav. Rubber & Tea ...	Aspinwall & Co. (Trav.) 6% C. P.	1.180	...	1,058	...	...	...	12-58	780	(a)261	5 4	7 1/2 7 1/2	...
Tropical Plantations ...	Directors	4.57	...	6.42	17.93	2.40	36	12-56	5.48	5.46	12 16	20 20	...
Twyford ...	Parkins Private Ltd.	9.70	...	...	14.44	6.59	...	12-55	2.90	9.83	20 25	15 15	...
Udayagiri ...	A. V. George & Co. 7% C. P.	...	...	1.56	2.87	62	3	12-52	...	64	nil 7	nil 7	...
United Nilgiri ...	6 1/2% Debentures T. Stanes & Co.	12.95	...	...	27.73	2.40	91	3-56	10.88	13.90	20 35	23 23	...
Vaikundam ...	Harrisons & Crosfield	...	...	4.14	5.07	1.32	11	12-52	2.87	2.89	20 20	12 1/2 12 1/2	...
Vayikri ...	Young India Agencies Private 5 1/2% Debentures	63	...	...	1.60	9	10	3-56	53	1.05	9 9	6 6	...
Velmalai ...	Oopppottil Kurien & Co. (Pri.) 7% C. P.	56	...	458	...	...	...	2-58	246	241	10 12 1/2	15 15	...
Waterfall ...	6% Debenture Kothari Mehta & Co. Private 6% R. C. P.	1,200	...	...	4,563	253	147	6-58	1,420	2,146	12 1/2 12 1/2	15 15	...
Woodcote ...	Goodall & Co. 6 1/2% C. P.	75	...	...	175	3	6	6-58	16	30	6 9	6 9	...
Woodlands ...	6% Debenture Directors	48	...	2.89	7.69	1.54	...	3-57	2.73	66	10 12 1/2	20 20	...
	6 1/2% C. P. 6% Debentures	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1/2 6 1/2	6 1/2 6 1/2	...

NTINGS—Contd.

NAME	MARKET QUOTATION AS ON THE LAST DAY OF		Paid-up share	Paid-up Capital	RESERVE & SURPLUS INCLUDING LATELY ALLOCATIONS			Sundry Liabilities	Gross Block	Depreci- ation	LIQUID ASSETS				
	May 1959	May 1958			General	Other	Carry- forward				Invest- ments	Stocks & Stores	Out Standings	Cash	Others
	Ra. np.	Ra. np.													
allay	41 75	32 00	25	300	...	1.44	4	2.32	6.77	2.05	77	1.06	73	2.52	...
C. P.	26 00	25 87	25	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ore Coffee	4 03	3 28	2	600	75	...	54	1.99	7.81	43	...	1.80	6	...	5
ore Plantations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	1 47	1 75	2	500	95	40	3	2.44	9.26	1.15	...	1.70	1.42	...	8
C. P.	6 65	7 85	10	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
amala	4 45	4 15	5	3,600	6.75	12.70	47	17.61	61.65	9.71	1.48	9.74	5.07	23.31	...
C. P.	7 18	6 90	10	1,800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ampathy	2 85	3 05	2	1,200	2.30	2.30	5	8.83	23.43	4.22	11	4.19	1.74	4.71	...
C. P.	8 40	8 85	10	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ithanam	12.25	11 85	10	190	...	...	19	4.42	4.40	11	1.03	24	50	54	...
C. P.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
meny	16 75cd	14 10cd	10	335	50	1.00	31	3.09	13.49	1.12	...	2.61	21	6	...
C. P.	10 35cd	9 60cd	10	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	500	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	2	650	2.00	3.02	4	3.48	11.68	1.30	82	1.09	1.51	1.11	...
Debentures	...	...	10	200	120	187	2	183	896	66	...	110	40	13	...
Debentures	15 85	12 85	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	7 50	8 06	10	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	98 00	98 00	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
iri Tea	8 70	8 50	10	563	1.50	1.50	13	2.14	15.16	1.96	1	1.86	71	2.90	...
C. P.	5 03	4 30	5	280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	500 00	495 00	500	500	...	...	19	6.35	24.18	3.64	4.68	5.05	55	3.12	...
uch Tea	27 35	21 62	10	1,650	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
htherlony	5 25	4 80	2	1,946	1,094	1,225	5	641	4,693	1,575	...	1,440	175	177	...
chura	4 60	3 20	1	150	1.50	...	23	1.12	2.09	12	1.03	84	11	40	...
side	22 87cd	16 85	10	1,354	3.50	11.82	1,16	6.73	27.87	2.43	150	4.95	43	5.83	...
made	19 35cd	22 35cd	10	1,700	...	784	63	1,159	3,921	1,311	...	551	155	392	...
C. P.	98 00	93 50	100	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
insular	22 00cd	20 50cd	2	600	2.40	4	61	3.93	7.41	2.29	29	3.10	21	1.28	...
akaramala	4 12	4 12	10	3,477	45.46	...	1,22	29.38	91.59	25.94	17.24	3.02	20.81	2.86	...
var & Parakkana	...	...	10	500	...	40	4	2.99	10.09	33	15	1.55	9	...	...
R. C. P.	...	...	5	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debenture	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
angode	1 91	1 70	2	1,650	2.00	27	89	3.85	18.91	3.80	2.02	2.08	33	5.47	...
C. P.	8 05	8 65	10	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
huthottam	3 05	2 78	2	2,100	9.50	3.50	65	9.65	29.98	1.80	1.94	9.62	1.47	3.09	...
agiri	17 45	15 80cd	10	1,350	3.00	6.90	8	9.93	42.16	3.72	10	2.12	1.17	14.18	...
C. P.	8 22	7 50	10	2,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
endra Coffee	14 75	10 25	5	200	190	12	35	303	501	34	100	283	76	13	...
Cum. Prof.	8 05	8 46	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Redem. Cum. Prof.	7 20	7 32	10	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	1000	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
amalai	3 95cd	4 52	2	367	350	50	1	227	379	92	4	240	20	16	438
varoy	1 85	2 09	2	1,350	1.70	2.00	5	3.63	9.80	75	3.22	5.11	1.65	1.84	...
new Amalgamated	16 25	15 75	10	900	2.00	9.25	25	6.25	23.66	5.01	3.21	3.89	1.62	1.37	...
Debentures	460 00	460 00	500	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
layar Tea	1 65	...	2	1,250	6.50	6.75	25	6.67	29.40	2.35	2	7.99	3.09	3.03	...
C. P.	8 15	7 90	10	750	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ayoy	7 60	6 30	10	1,000	26	2.76	10	3.95	22.44	1.59	11	1.13	29	2.34	...
C. P.	7 15	7 95	10	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	100	174	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
anarapally	29 50cd	26 50cd	10	250	75	1.25	42	1.44	5.30	24	...	1.22	1	1.56	...
C. P.	4 75cd	4 75cd	5	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
irumbadi	1 92	1 85	1	915	4.00	...	27	5.17	14.40	96	...	2.57	1.11	86	6.50
Debenture	495 25	495 00	500	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
avancore Rubber	14 45cd	15 75cd	10	600	...	46	4	3.29	6.38	...	...	1.99	23	1.18	...
R. T. & Co.	7 12cd	6 50cd	10	4,100	750	671	24	1,097	8,555	1,644	200	590	265	274	...
C. P.	8 15	7 50	10	1,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ical Plantations	24 50cd	20 35cd	25	2,000	...	...	66	7.39	29.29	7.04	...	3.30	5	2.46	...
yford	17 25	13 00	10	900	15.50	1.00	21	6.96	21.34	1.76	1	7.87	1.45	3.77	...
ayagiri	11 15cd	11 75	10	220	40	2.95	20	87	...	7.71	9	...	97	58	1.25
C. P.	10 30cd	11 00	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	...	...	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ited Nilgiris	20 40	15 30	10	1,371	11.18	6.00	1.13	13.46	38.09	10.40	5.10	4.03	3.52	5.14	...
kundam	26 00	20 35	10	629	1.52	1.19	33	2.40	23.46	11	...	1.42	9	3.25	...
ritri	1 57	1 50	2	400	75	30	20	73	5.29	44	2	16	48	47	...
Debentures	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
malai	6 40	5 12	5	600	375	41	21	435	1,720	80	1	218	100	100	...
C. P.	8 60	8 40	500	250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	500 00	515 00	...	397	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
terfalla	4 05	3 15	2	3,150	1,800	1,054	134	2,232	5,772	669	27	608	1,205	1,928	...
C. P.	9 09	8 50	10	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
odcote	1 70	1 56	1	100	...	53	10	37	339	90	5	3	19	7	...
C. P.	3 46	3 79	5	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	500 00	500 00	500	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
odlands	8 22	7 70	10	695	42	1.05	10	3.09	13.88	40	...	2.68	1.09	1.67	...
C. P.	7 50	8 80	10	232	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Debentures	502 50	502 50	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

N A M E	Managing Agents/ Directors/Shareholders	Year Ended	Net Profit		Dividend %		Market Quotation as on Last Day of		Paid-up Capital	Reserves Including Latest Allocation			Cross Block	Depreciation	Liquid Assets				
			Latest Rs. 000	Previous Period Rs. 000	Latest	Previous	May 1959 Rs. a	May 1958 Rs. a		Paid-up Capital Rs. 000	Other Rs. 000	Carry forward Rs. 000			Sundry Liabilities Rs. 000	Stocks and Bonds Rs. 000	Outstandings Rs. 000	Cash Rs. 000	Other Rs. 000
C A L C U L A T I O N																			
Arthur Butler	N. Bhat, Trading Co., 7% C.P.	10-54	—3,45	—1,71	12.75	10.75	7 19	7 25	10	6,00	15	—4,73	17,37	12,78	9,57	6	11,99	4,68	82
Barker Engineering	K. C. Thapar & Brothers 6% C.P.	3-55	—5	—15	17.87	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Elec.	Bhatia Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	12-57	4,025	2,827	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	12-57	4,223	4,372	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	12-57	1,733	1,404	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	3-55	2,94	2,23	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	12-57	5,593	4,806	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	12-57	872	713	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	4-58	12,845	13,778	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	3-58	8,354	3,852	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	12-57	552	618	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	6-54	95	1,01	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	12-58	6,857	645	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	3-58	10,773	9,704	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	3-55	1,38	57	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	3-58	5,214	5,869	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	3-58	6,988	8,663	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	3-55	28,60	23,76	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	10-57	7,657	6,765	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	11-57	1,658	1,855	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	6-57	681	506	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	3-58	1,247	1,784	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	6-58	1,808	1,370	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	12-57	207	90	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	6-55	33,02	31,91	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	3-58	635	593	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	9-56	21,12	16,75	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	4-52	49	17	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	12-57	10,252	7,239	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	...	...	...	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	...	...	...	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	...	...	...	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	...	...	...	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	...	...	...	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	...	...	...	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	...	...	...	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	...	...	...	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	...	...	...	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	...	...	...	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	...	...	...	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	...	...	...	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	...	...	...	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	...	...	...	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10	5,000	100	97	8,53	12,229	7,869	35	1,74	1,49	
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Bhatia Bros.	Bhatia Bros. & Co. Ltd. 6% C.P.	...	...	...	12.75	29.37	15 50	26 56	10										

May
1959

Singareni	...	10	17.65
T. Stanes	...	10	28.75

United India Fire	7½	7.95
Vanguard Fire	10	3.00
W. I. Plywoods	... 100	170.50

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Preference.
TEXTILES:

Adoni 6% ..	..	10	10.00 N
Adoni B 6% ..	..	10	10.00 N
Bhawani 6½% ..	...	100	100.00 N
Bradbury 7% ..	..	50	54.60
Jiyajee Rao 5½% ..	...	100	98.50
Kothari 6% ..	...	10	10.00 N

Mahendra 5½%	...	100	99.00 N
Navsari 5%	...	100	91.00 N
Swadeshi (Kanpur) 6%	...	100	86.00 N

Anand 6% ...	...	50	50.00 N
Nagpur 6½% ...	...	25	22.24
S. Madras 5½% ...	...	10	10.00 N
S. Madras 5½% 2nd ...	...	10	10.00 N

PLANTATION:			
Highland 6%	...	10	9.20 N
Midland 6%	...	10	8.40
Nelliampathy 6%	...	10	8.80 N

Rajagiri 6%	...	10	8.24
Waterfall 6%	...	10	8.90 N
SUGAR:			
Cauvery 6%	...	100	90.00 N
Hindustan 5%	...	100	90.00 N

Maharashtra 7%	...	250	240.90
South Behar 7%	..	100	20.00 N
CEMENT:			
Andhra 6% ..	...	100	100.00 N
Dalmia 6 to 8%	...	10	8.40

India Cement 7 1/2%	100	95.00 N
STEEL:		
Indian Iron 5%	100	103.75
MISCELLANEOUS:		

Alumn. Corpn. 5%	...	100	75.00 N
Alumn. Corpn. 6%	...	100	100.00
Amar Dye 6%	..	100	98.30
Anil Hardboards 8%	...	100	105.50
Asso. Rubber 7%		100	100.00 N

Bombay Silk	5%	...	100	100.00 N
B. I. Corpn.	8%	...	100	47.50
Brunton Eng.	6%	...	100	105.00
Dhhrang. Chem.	6%	...	10	7.00 N
Dhhrang. Chem.	6%	...	100	94.00
Dhhrang. Chem.	6%	...	100	94.00

Digvijay Tins 6%	...	100	85.00
Digvijay Woollen 6%	...	100	40.00 N
East India Hotels 6%	...	100	100.00
Ferre Alloys 6%	...	100	100.00
Hindust. Cons. 6½%	...	100	77.00

Hindus. Motors 6%	75	73.50
Hingir Rampur Coal		
4½%	50	32.00 N
Indian Dye Stuff 6%	100	130.00
Ind. Hume Pipe 5%	100	61.20

Madhusudan 4% ...	12½	7.50
Motor & Genl. Fin. 10% ...	25	36.00
National Rubber 6% ...	100	100.00 N
New Central Jute 6% ...	100	100.00
N. I. Fisheries 6% ...	100	101.00

Orient Paper	5 1/2%	...	100	91.00
Orient Paper	5 1/2%	...	100	58.50
Poly Chem.	7 1/2%	..	50	52.50
Radio Lamp	5%		100	70.50
Rebates, India	A	Proof	100	110.00

Rombas Indus. A. Pref.	100	110.00
Rombas Indus. B. Pref.	100	61.00
Sen Raleigh 5'	100	109.50
Sirpur Paper 6% ...	100	110.00
Stanvac 6%	100	101.50 ^N

Star Paper 5%	...	100	70.00 N
Star Paper 6½%	...	100	92.00 N
Structural Eng. 5%	...	100	105.50
Sundatta Foods 6%	...	50	50.10
Texmaco 1st 5½%	...	100	85.00 N

Texmaco 2nd 5 1/2% ...	100	62.00
West Coast Paper 6% ...	100	110.50
W. I. Plywood 6% ...	100	90.00 N

Ordinary.

BANKS:			
Allahabad	...	100	360.00 N
Baroda	...	50	102.25
Baroda B	...	25	49.00
Bikaner		25	32.50

Central	...	25	53.00
Central 'A'	...	25	55.80
Devankaran Nanjee		50	52.80
Hindus. Comm.		50	9.30

Hindus, Mercantile	...	50	11.24
India 'A'	...	50	132.25
India	...	50	133.75
Jaipur	...	50	45.25
Jodhpur Comm.	...	6	1.94

Maharashtra	40	50 50
Mysore ...	100	300.00 N
Punjab National	10	22.48
Punjab and Sind	25	20.00 N

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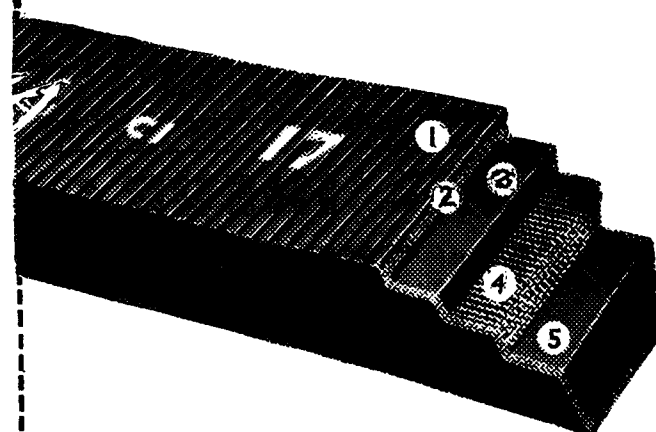


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FOR THE INVESTOR

Weak Now—But Cheerful Soon

Investment Gossip:

THE past week has been distinguished by lacklustre trading and easier tendency. Even the substantial improvement in production figures of the Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited failed to enthuse operators, and the steadiness toward the end of the week was owing to another firm of speculative activities, bearing covering.

All sorts of rumours, I find, are being canvassed; and I use the word advisedly. For, I cannot bring myself to believe half of the content of half of the gossip that is being passed by word of mouth on Lyon's Range and Dalal Street. You suddenly hear, for example, that the Tata Steel dividend will be reduced. The next moment, you will have somebody else asserting that even more onerous taxation will be considered by Government for the Third Plan. Sir Chintaman Deshmukh's recent statement in this regard will be quoted, as also the press report of a week ago or so, which maintained that, as

against the resources that had to be raised for the Third Plan, as much as Rs 2000 crores had to be found by way of additional taxes. Such, the sum and substance of the market activity last week.

Against this, we have to set the fact of the extremely satisfactory response to three major new issues that were offered on the market. Colour-Chem was a thundering success, Indian Rayon and Khandelwal Ferro Alloys are no less successful. This proves, it seems to me, that the investor's market is in no way weak or infirm. It is the speculative market which has all the attributes of having succumbed to such a bout of rumour mongering that it was found possible to depress prices.

For, otherwise, we cannot reconcile the weakness in share market prices with the extremely good reception to what are new issues and not merely rights issues. How long the speculative hold on the stock exchange will last, I will not venture to say.

But the present weakness in stock exchange prices is a blessing in disguise. It offers the opportunity for the investor with some spare resources to pick and choose among the very many blue chips that are today available at bargain prices. He will not go wrong, for example, who invests in any of the paper shares or many of the engineering scrip.

What is more, the prospect is that, even over the short term, prices should improve. For, it is scarcely likely that the bears will have undisputed and uninterrupted sway over stock exchanges. They will find it particularly hard to go against the slack season influences, which are already making available considerable resources in the money market. Indeed, if the new loan programme of the Central Government, to be announced soon, has proper regard for the money market easiness, the resulting firmness in the gilt-edged market should induce a sympathetic rise in share values.

Thus, over even the short term future, I expect much improvement in market sentiment, cheerful and upward.

ER

Investment Notes:

According to the statement issued by the Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited, saleable Steel production has risen by 9,319 tons to 49,470 tons in May as compared to 40,151 tons in April. Pig Iron production has also risen to 94,105 tons from 86,826 tons, while Steel Ingots have declined to 57,483 tons from 61,182 tons. Despatches of saleable steel are higher at 52,105 tons from 40,405 tons.

An agreement has been reached between the Investment Corporation of India Limited (a Tata concern) and W. T. Henley Telegraph Works for the manufacture of certain types of cables in India. A

new company will shortly be formed in which Henley's will have a 60 per cent interest and Tata 40 per cent. The necessary industrial licence has already been granted by the Government of India for the project.

The scheme for the amalgamation of the Magnesite Corporation of India Limited with the Dalmia Cement (Bharat) has, for the present, been dropped.

Transfer Books of Larsen & Toubro Limited, both for dividend as well as right issue, will be closed from the 11th June to the 16th July. The shareholders, whose names are registered as on the 16th July, will get the right issue.

Mettur Chemical & Industrial Corporation of Madras has proposed to issue third series of Debentures for Rs 15 lakhs, ranking pari passu with the existing Debentures, in favour of the Industrial Finance Corporation of India towards a loan of Rs 15 lakhs agreed to be given to the company. In this connection, a general meeting of the debenture-holders will be held on the 13th June for approving the Trust Deed.

ERS

Excellent Results of TRAYONS

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

THE viscose Rayon today occupies a place only next to cotton in the world's consumption of textile fibres and is also the cheapest of all man-made fibres. This is fully reflected in the uniformly good working results announced by different units of the rayon industry in this country. The year 1958 especially has witnessed excellent results.

In keeping with this trend, the Travancore Rayons Limited shows a rise of nearly Rs 37 lakhs in gross profit to Rs 97.12 lakhs, while sales have gone up from Rs 2.55 crores to Rs 3.28 crores. The dividend on the Ordinary shares is raised from Re 1 to Rs 1.25 per share.

After providing Rs 1.08 lakhs for Wealth Tax for 1957 (Rs 1.05 lakhs); Rs 37.39 lakhs for Depreciation (Rs 34.54 lakhs); Rs 5.80 lakhs for Development Rebate Reserve (nil) and Rs 6.66 lakhs for managing agents' remuneration (Rs 3 lakhs), the net profit has been more than doubled to Rs 46.19 lakhs from Rs 21.64 lakhs. As the profits have become taxable, the unabsorbed depreciation has been wiped out. The directors have provided Rs 1 lakh for Gratuity Reserve (nil) and Rs 30 lakhs for General Reserve (10 lakhs). The tax liability for the accounting year 1958 will be met out of the Deferred Taxation Reserve of Rs 30 lakhs. A sum of Rs 12.5 lakhs has been repaid to the Kerala Government and all the borrowings from banks have been fully repaid.

The company has received the Government's permission for setting up a plant for producing cellulose film with an annual capacity of 2,000 tons. This plant is expected to go into production by the middle of next year. Besides, a sulphuric acid plant with a daily capacity of about 50 tons has already been received and is now in the process of erection. This is expected to be commissioned in August this year. Regarding rayon yarn, the company is in correspondence with the Government of India for expanding the capacity by about 5 tons a day to 13.6 tons.

ERS

Bhartia Electric

Reduced sales from the Khardah Works are fully reflected in the working results of the Bhartia Electric Steel Company Limited for the year ended 31st December, 1958. Sales have declined to Rs 1.92 crores from Rs 2.06 crores; but the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to Rs 10.81 lakhs against Rs 10.25 lakhs in the previous year. Apart from providing a sum of Rs 5.00 lakhs for General Reserve and Rs 1.83 lakhs for Development Rebate Reserve, the Depreciation amount is reduced to Rs 6.00 lakhs from Rs 15 lakhs and Taxation provision to Rs 14 lakhs from Rs 15 lakhs. Reduced supplies of billets and the go-slow policy adopted by workers are reflected in the production figures, liquid steel being shown at only 15,063 tons against 16,280 tons; steel castings at 4,847 tons against 5,562 tons and rods and bars at 17,625 tons against 22,263 tons. The dividend is, however, maintained at Rs 1.25 per share.

ERS

Jeewanlal (1929) Ltd.

For the seventh year in succession, Jeewanlal (1929) Limited has not paid the dividend to the shareholders for 1958. Sales have risen to Rs 2.29 crores from Rs 2.26 crores; but the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to only Rs 3.52 lakhs as against as much as Rs 7.29 lakhs in the previous year. This is mainly due to the rise in the cost of raw materials in conse-

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quence of suppliers' higher rates in the climate created by the controlled economy of the country and the rise in the fabricating cost by reason of higher wage bills and other facilities granted to the employees. The Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 1.47 lakhs from Rs 1.31 lakhs and Taxation provision to Rs 44,987 from Rs 40,893.

The present profit is applied to the past accumulated losses which, as a result, stand reduced to Rs 1.70 lakhs. According to the directors' report, the current operations are going on steadily and they expect to reach shortly a stage whereby they may be enabled to pay some cash dividend in the not distant future.

£ RS

In the Duncan Brothers group, the Okayti Tea Company has reported excellent results for 1958. The net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, amounts to as much as Rs 1.58 lakhs as against only Rs 1,629 in the previous year, thanks to the rise in crop output to 179,694 lbs from 149,376 lbs and in the average price realised from Rs 3.90 to Rs 4.80 per lb. Apart from providing a sum of Rs 85,000 for Taxation; Rs 50,000 for General Reserve; Rs 37,500 for Hail Reserve; Rs 1,500 for Development Rebate Reserve and Rs 50,000 for Building and Machinery Reserve, the Depreciation amount is reduced to Rs 8,488 from Rs 9,243. A dividend of 32½ per cent is recommended on the Ordinary shares against nil in 1957.

£ R 9

The Runglee Rungliot Tea Company, in the same managing agency group, has raised the dividend from 25 to 30 per cent for 1958, thanks to an increase in the net profit from Rs 26,007 to Rs 54,508. The Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 11,944 from Rs 7,924. After transferring Rs 18,653 from Depreciation Reserve, the directors have allocated Rs 57,547 (Rs 28,251) to Taxation and Rs 18,000 (nil) to Building and Machinery Reserve. Crop output is higher at 196,080 lbs against 156,960 lbs; but the average price realised is slightly lower at Rs 3.45 against Rs 3.49 per lb.

The Kunchunpore Tea has, however, incurred a loss of Rs 85,793 against a loss of Rs 1.59 lakhs in the previous year. The Depreciation amount is raised to Rs 17,071 from Rs 10,339. Crop outturn is higher at 359,776 lbs against 288,137 lbs and the average price realised at Rs 1.71 against Rs 1.68 per lb.

£ R \$

Brushware Limited of the Begg, Sutherland group has reduced the dividend from $\frac{7}{8}$ to 5 per cent for the year ended 30th November, 1958. Sales are shown higher at Rs 5.15 lakhs against Rs 4.99 lakhs, while the net profit has gone down to Rs 4,777 from Rs 7,006. A sum of Rs 3,400 (Rs 3,600) is provided for Depreciation and Rs 5,580 (Rs 12,000) for Taxation.

According to the directors' report, the company continues to receive satisfactory business from the trade in general; but business from the Government has not been forthcoming any longer in consequence of their policy to give preference to the small-scale industries. This matter is receiving their attention.

£ R \$

The Kamani Engineering has done well during the year ended 30th September, 1958. After providing for management agents' commission Rs 1.19 lakhs (Rs 50,000) and for Gratuity Rs 40,000 (same), the profit comes to Rs 10.54 lakhs against Rs 2.34 lakhs. Out of this, a sum of Rs 4.05 lakhs (Rs 25,000) is provided for Taxation; Rs 3.62 lakhs (nil) towards Depreciation arrears for previous years and Rs 24,603 (nil) for Development Re-bate Reserve. Transfer to General Reserve is Rs 80,000. A dividend of 50 pP is recommended on the Ordinary shares. Sales have risen to Rs 2.84 crores from Rs 1.53 crores.

According to the directors' report, the company has still a considerable production capacity available and it is making efforts to secure more orders. In order to better utilise the existing capacity, new machinery has been ordered to balance certain operations in order to reduce the cost of production and diversify the production.

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NEW will find satisfactory, or derive satisfaction from, the conflicts and contradictions as between the reports of the three investigating bodies into the LIC transactions; and Government's assessment, in the light of the three reports, merely makes confusion worse confounded. The Vivian Bose Board of Enquiry held the charges against Mr H. M. Patel proved; the Union Public Services Commission have violently disagreed with this view; Government's disposition is in favour of the latter, and Mr Patel, rightly in our opinion, is deemed to be above reproach. On the other hand, there is a little better semblance of unanimity as to the opinion about Mr G. R. Kamat's role in this ill-fated deal; but, again rightly in our view, it has been decided that the "penalty of censure" will suffice. Thirdly, Mr T. T. Krishnamachari is absolved of having provided the impetus for the transactions, or even of approving of them, though the UPSC have thought that Mr Patel could have honestly believed that he had kept the Finance Minister fully informed. Fourthly, both the Chagla Commission and the Vivian Bose Board did not accept the proposition that the Mundhra shares were, at the time, acting as a drag upon the Calcutta stock exchange; and, in consequence, they have considered as unnecessary the intention to remove this drag, so that stock market prices could be stabilised. Finally, both the Chagla Commission and the Vivian Bose Board have concluded that the purpose of the transaction was to help Mr Mundhra. The UPSC have, again, disagreed with the Commission and the Board about these last two issues; and Government seem to be in agreement with the UPSC, since their communicative asserts that it was possible for the two officers concerned to have thought that there was a continuing threat to the Calcutta stock exchange, and emphatically denies that there was any intention to rush to the help of Mr Mundhra. In this regard, we may also note that the Board, on the basis of Mr Mundhra's known donations to the Congress party as also his acquiescence in keeping open his Kanpur mills at the behest of Government, has suggested that the possible motive was a desire on the part of Government to return a favour to Mr Mundhra; and

We believe that the conclusions of the Chagla Commission and of the Board of Enquiry have been vitiated by the fact that they did not realise that there was a crisis of sorts on the Calcutta stock exchange, and that this alone could be the true motive for the LIC transactions. But, then, Government themselves did not, in December 1957, admit to such a motive; and it was their failure to confess that the LIC's funds had been used for open market operations, to stabilise stock exchange prices, that must be held largely, if not wholly, to blame for the unfortunate series of unsatisfactory investigations. Nevertheless, even though the UPSC's advice runs counter to the findings of the two earlier investigating bodies, and in spite of the fact that Government have accepted the UPSC's recommendations, the investigations have had a salutary effect.

The autocracy of the administrative services, if indeed autocracy there was, will not be allowed easily to hold sway; Ministers will shy away from giving too free a hand to their secretarial staff; and the latter, in turn, will be less forward in their "enterprise". At the same time, the justness with which Mr Patel's case has been disposed of will mean that initiative at the secretarial level, so necessary for expeditious action, will not be unduly curbed.

Then, there is the recognition, belated though it is, that what Mr Patel embarked upon was a species of open market operations; and there is hope now that, in the national interest, there will evolve a clear policy about LIC's role in keeping up market sentiment.

Most important of all, the various investigations have proved that Mr Krishnamachari's part in the deal was such as to draw no more than constitutional responsibility. Even the IPSC report does not contradict Mr Krishna-

THE Nagpur Congress Resolution which stressed the role of cooperatives in bringing about the economic and social transformation of the countryside has precipitated a furious controversy. The ideological bias of partisans on either side has not helped an objective examination of the basic point at issue, namely whether the cooperatives could be depended upon to deliver the goods. The record of the cooperative movement in the country can throw useful light on the prospects of success of joint cooperative farming. A wealth of information on the progress of the Cooperative Movement which comes handy at the present juncture is contained in the Statistical Statements published by the Agricultural Credit Department of the Reserve Bank of India.*

The statements relate to the year 1957-58. All data concerning cooperation have been brought together in one volume, including tables relating to cooperative banks which were till now presented in the Reserve Bank's annual publication known as the Statistical Tables relating to Banks in India.

The growth of the cooperative movement can be gauged from the growth in the size of the statistical tables and the increase in the categories under which data are presented. The publication has been enlarged to nearly thrice its usual size and contains more complete data from the annual accounts of cooperative societies. Instead of classifying information relating to non-credit societies under six broad categories as in the past, the publication gives data separately for marketing societies, sugarcane societies, milk supply societies, farming societies, general insurance societies, cotton ginning and pressing societies, sugar factories and other processing societies. This classification will give an idea of the protection of consumers' stores, housing societies, weavers' societies, other industrial societies, spinning mills and fishery societies. The variety of the classification will give an idea of the protean growth of the movement which has now entered into practically all sectors of economic or industrial activity other than the heavy and basic industries.

machari, nor disbelieve him; all that the UPSC have stated is that, on his evidence, Mr Patel could honestly have thought that he was keeping his Finance Minister fully, or at least adequately, informed. This means that Mr Krishnamachari has already paid the price for his constitutional responsibility. Hence, since there is a precedent for a Minister who resigned for similar reasons to return to the Cabinet, we should think that the last obstacle has been removed from the path of Mr Krishnamachari's rejoining the Cabinet.

We may recall that, when Mr Nehru accepted Mr Krishnamachari's resignation, he stressed that India would no doubt call again upon his valuable services. This country has been denied Mr Krishnamachari's talents long enough, and we hope that the ringing down of the curtain on the LIC affair will see Mr Krishnamachari reappear on the New Delhi stage.

The Cooperative movement in India has made all-round progress since the attainment of independence. At the end of June 1953, there were 2.58 lakhs of cooperative societies of all types in the country. It is estimated that by the end of 1957-58, about 10.75 crores, or nearly 27 per cent, of the population were served by cooperatives compared with 25 per cent at the beginning of the period.

The figures which illustrate the growth of the movement during the last one decade would suggest that the purely organisational problems of setting up 'service cooperatives' in all villages, to be followed later by joint farming societies, is not so formidable as it may appear at first sight. Agricultural Credit cooperatives constituted the most important sector of the movement. There were 1,66,543 societies with a membership of 102.21 lakhs and working capital of Rs 133.75 crores of which Rs 78.42 crores represented borrowings from State or central financing agencies, while deposits held by these societies stood at Rs 8.63 crores. Loans advanced by them during the year amounted to Rs 96.08 crores compared with Rs 67.33 crores in the previous year. Outstanding loans amounted to Rs 107.13 crores at the end of the year. Other categories of societies, namely marketing societies, have also made good progress. There were 554 marketing societies engaged in processing activities at the end of June 1958.

It is also of particular interest to note that there were 3,637 farming societies, of which 1,212 were joint farming societies. The farming societies of all types had brought under cultivation an area of 4.58 lakh acres. The experience of these societies should be carefully studied in chalking out the detailed programme for the establishment of joint farming as the standard pattern of agricultural organisation.

**Statistical statements relating to the cooperative movement in India, 1957-58.' Copies available from the Administrative Officer, Department of Research and Statistics, Reserve Bank of India, Post Box No. 1036 Bombay 1. Price Rs 5.00.

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The Structure of Interest Rates in India-I

By B. KRISHNA RAO

INTRODUCTION:

IN this paper an attempt is made to study the movement of interest rates in India. The rate of interest is the price that borrowers pay on their debts. In practice there are manifold rates of interest though in theoretical abstraction economic writers refer to a single rate of interest. Published statistics of interest rates deal very often only with certain types of borrowers and certain types of loans. In point of fact an interest rate exists whenever a loan is transacted. Hence many difficulties arise in the assessment of the rates of interest in a country. To overcome these difficulties by the collection of appropriate data a survey with a proper design may be used. The Rural Credit Survey Committee did indeed conduct such a survey on the basis of area sampling for the purpose of estimating the levels of interest. In a number of countries the survey method was resorted to with a view to estimating the influence that interest exerts on investment decisions. Indeed, as Robertson said neo-Keynesian thinking on the question has been determined by surveys in connection with econometric investigations. Because of the varying features of economic development overlying great geographical diversity in India, the rates of interest do not display a uniform pattern in different regions. Even in monetary and financial institutions the interest rates do not show uniformity. What the actual rates of interest are in rural areas, how they are affected by public policy, how they change in different areas and how in the same institutions the pattern of interest rates is affected by different circumstances cannot be satisfactorily analysed till reliable information becomes available to a larger extent than now. Case studies such as those proposed by the Rural Credit Survey Committee* may reveal some of the peculiarities of the interaction of various economic forces in these areas and the institutions. In Bombay, Calcutta and Madras there are three centres where the money and capital markets are relatively more developed than in the rest of the country and on the basis of the information available in these centres as well as the surveys made by the Reserve Bank with reference to the deposits, advances and investments etc. of the Commercial banks it is possible to trace the influences acting on the rates of interest in India. It is however, necessary to recognise that the organised money market plays a relatively smaller part in India than in other countries like UK and USA.

RATES OF INTEREST IN AGRICULTURE:

In general, the price paid by the agriculturist in India on his debts is very high. The money market and banking development have little effective influence in rural areas. One geographical area differs from another in credit organisation and even within the same area there may be several types of organisations. A backward region devoid of transport facilities and a highly developed region with a considerable degree of monetisation would be apt to have different types of credit systems as the Rural Credit Survey Committee has pointed out. The relations between landlords and tenants have also to be given due weight in consideration of the problems of the agricultural credit. Broadly, the credit re-

quired by the agriculturist can be classified* as (i) short term credit, (ii) medium term or livestock credit, (iii) long term or mortgage credit, and (iv) marketing credit in which would be included processing, transportation and warehousing credit. In the private system of money lenders and indigenous bankers it might happen that no clear or marked difference is made between short term or medium term and long term lending. The interest rate pattern in view of the prevalent economic conditions shows a great diversity in the rural areas. Banking is relatively more developed in urban areas. The rates of interest in these areas diverge conspicuously from those in the rural areas. Very few banks finance agriculture directly. Some of the joint-stock banks however finance agriculture indirectly by financing merchants who give advances to the small village dealers or to the agriculturists. The Rural Credit Survey Committee has pointed out that production credit granted by commercial banks was only 4 per cent of the total bank credit. The larger part of this amount was advanced towards the commercial crops only. The Committee has estimated that private credit agencies such as the money lenders, the relatives of agriculturists and traders and the landlords supplied about 93 per cent of the total amount borrowed by the cultivators.** The combined contribution of the government and the co-operatives was only about 6 per cent. As for commercial banks 1 per cent represented the part played by them in the direct financing of the cultivators. The private money lender dominates the agricultural scene, the supply of credit respectively from the professional money lender and from the agriculturist money lender nearly being 45 per cent and 25 per cent. The ascertainment of the rate of interest and the period and the amount of borrowing is by no means easy so far as money lenders and other private agents are concerned; and unless these are known it is impossible to weigh the rates of interest by the amounts borrowed at those rates and ascertain the prevalent tendencies. Borrowing at the rate of interest as high as 25 per cent is not at all infrequent in India and in spite of the money lending legislation passed in various states, the money lenders do not exercise much restraint upon themselves. Even the rates charged by the Cooperative societies are high, in some cases as high as 12½ per cent.† The high administrative costs and the scanty deposits in the cooperatives are the reasons for such high rates of interest on agricultural loans. The Reserve Bank has been not only offering financial assistance to cooperative societies at concessional rates but also liberally participating in the National Agricultural Funds to improve the system of rural credit. At present the agriculturist pays a high rate of interest on his debts and is also subject to impositions of various kinds from his creditors in the private sector. An area-study made by the Rural Credit Survey Committee§ on the basis of a classification of districts into "monetised and commercialised districts", "monetised districts" and "subsistence tracts" revealed that the rates of interest were the lowest in the monetised and commercialised districts and the highest in subsistence tracts.

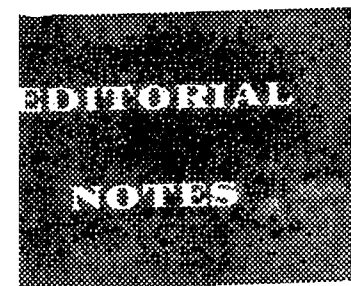
*All India Rural Credit Survey—Vol. III, Page 1024.
**All India Rural Credit Survey, Vol. II, The General Report, Page 167.
†Monthly Bulletins of the Reserve Bank of India, 1962.
§All India Rural Credit Survey Committee, Vol. II, Page 190.

RATES OF INTEREST IN THE ORGANISED MONEY MARKETS:

The call money rates, the deposit rates, the rates charged on bank advances, the rates of bazaar bills discounted by shroffs, the treasury bill rates, and the rates on first class trade bills, viz., Hundi bills, discounted by the State Bank of India are the prominent short term rates in India. The yield on the industrial debentures, and that on Government loans with a long period of maturity represent the long term rates of interest. In India preference shares with the right to participate in profits are not much common and preference share-holders derive in effect a fixed rate of dividend on their investment. The yield of the preference securities may also be taken as approximating to interest under these conditions, allowing for the fact that the risk involved in preference securities is higher than in debentures. It is in government bond however that the element of risk is the least and it is the yield of these bonds more than the yield of any other type of security that approximates to the true rate of interest. Bank rate plays an important role in the interest rate structure. It is the rate at which advances are made available to the banking system ultimately. The bank rate is relatively more stable than other rates and has the economic function of equilibrating the short term rate with the long term rates and vice versa. The rates on Reserve Bank advances against treasury bills and promissory notes under the bill market scheme are closely related to the Bank rate. The assistance given by the Reserve Bank to the Co-operative agencies charged at a lower rate than the Bank rate is a matter of concession with a view to improving those institutions.

A series of short term rates are implied a given long term rate of interest. The long term rate may also be viewed as emerging from the short term rates because of the effect of speculation. A short term loan often raised to meet temporary capital requirements. A long term loan on the other hand is used to finance capital equipment, purchase of land etc. This distinction is however purely empirical. The rate of interest is closely connected with the time element involved in loan. The essence of the time element, denoted by the concept of "duration", is not revealed by the maturity of the loan alone.* Maturity merely indicates the last date when the loan is paid off; it does not refer to the other payments on the loan and the dates on which they are made. According to F. R. Macaulay the duration of the bond may be considered function of the separate payments of which the bond may be said to comprise. The duration of any bond involving more than one future payment may be assumed to be a sort of a weighted average of the maturities of the separate payments. The concept of duration throws light on the fluctuations of bond yield in the actual market and a mathematical expression for it can also be found. In weight the maturities of the separate payments represent values of the various payments or have to be chosen, as otherwise absurd results may be obtained.** The theoretical justification for weighting by present values exclusively is however difficult to find. It is valid only in theory but also empirically that rate of interest are positively correlated with time element involved in a loan. Speculation forces however might upset the correlation bringing about disharmony in the interest rate structure.

*Vide Bond yields Interest Rates, Stock prices, Macaulay, F.R.
**Idem.



Conference

In his inaugural address to the 2. Seminar on Planning, the Minister has placed the problem in its proper perspective. The background of objections to the background of objections. Both the supporters and the critics, who are now actively playing the ideological game, would do well to bear in mind that the field of choice in the matter of setting up of targets for the implementation of policy is not limited. The rate of change of population sets the inalterable lower limit to the rate of growth, unless we are prepared for a progressive decline in the standard of living. Then there is the practical task of the mutual adjustment of targets and resources. The targets set should be as high as to facilitate the mobilisation of resources.

In a country where the vast majority of the population lives on a margin of subsistence, Planning if it is to be sustained by the enthusiastic support of the people, must be designed to produce a steady and tangible improvement in the living conditions of masses. It is in this last respect that the First and Second Plans, though sound enough in principle, have found wanting. Conception of investment in pro-

jects which take long to yield results, can lead to a depression in living standards in the interval as has happened in the case of the Second Plan. The most striking indication of this trend is the addition to the already heavy backlog of unemployment. The growth in the number of beggars and destitutes in the cities is another visible indication of the urgency of the problem.

If these basic factors are kept in mind in all discussions on the Third Plan, it is possible that differences of approach, so long as they are not inspired by irreconcilable opposition to the Socialist pattern, whether open or camouflaged, can be reconciled on the basis of practical programmes. In this respect it is very heartening to note that the Prime Minister has emphasised the importance of a practical and flexible approach which keeps in view at all times the importance of carrying out the programmes in a way which will be broadly acceptable to the people.

The Seminar itself is a get-together of economists with leaders responsible for the administration of the country and organisation of the party. It is eminently fitted for the dual task set before it by the Prime Minister, namely, objective appraisal of the economic situation and prospects and adjustment of the techniques of planning to the limitations imposed by immediate circumstances.

Taxes and the Plan

In his reply to the address presented by the Coimbatore Indian Chamber of Commerce, Mr Morarji Desai had something to say, though in general terms, both about the Third Plan and about taxes. While much about targets and the resources available to meet them remains uncertain, it is also clear that while mistakes that have been made in the past should serve as a warning, they should not be allowed to grow into an inhibition against taking reasonable risks for the economic advancement of the country.

It is also equally clear that a rate of advance that can be regarded as satisfactory will call for the maximum effort and mobilisation of resources. Though he did not mention any figure of additional taxation, the Finance Minister almost suggested that it was not fair on the part of those who now pay the lion's share of taxes to grudge paying more or to ask for redistribution of the burden. In this connexion the Union Minister referred to the heavy burden of indirect taxes and, in the case of agriculturists, direct taxes too, on the masses of the population living below the margin of subsistence. While all this does not afford a firm basis for speculating on the future pattern of taxation, at any rate it can be regarded as

a reliable pointer to the Finance Minister's reaction to proposals to increase the share of indirect taxes.

While Mr Desai was not willing to hold out any hope of relief in direct taxes, he was prepared to do what was possible to eliminate difficulties attending the change in the pattern of corporate taxes introduced in the last budget. He was also for rationalising the system of indirect taxes by substituting Central Excise for State Sales Tax, wherever, the State Governments were willing to cooperate.

Swords into Ploughshares

Of late there are several indications of furious rethinking, at policy making level, on the question of US foreign aid, which, in turn, may lead to a significant shift in the pattern of the aid programme. So far military assistance, in the form of supply of the "hardware of war" and defence support grants to enable the recipient countries to meet the cost of the establishments, has constituted over two thirds of the total aid programme. The utility of military assistance of this magnitude has increasingly come under critical scrutiny. While the positive addition to defensive strength that is aimed at is a dubious proposition, it has become clear that maintenance of top-heavy military establishments imposes a severe strain on the economies of underdeveloped countries and distorts their pattern of development. The feeling is apparently gaining ground that reduction of the military assistance, which mostly goes to waste in the form of rusting equipment, and diversion of the funds to economic assistance will be necessary to meet the Soviet competition in the field of foreign assistance.

A fortnight ago Senator Mansfield, assistant Democratic party leader in the Senate and a member of its Foreign Relations Committee, called for an end of all United States foreign aid within three years. Clarifying his point, he observed that he favoured continuing to give loans for economic development to foreign countries, but wanted to end grants for economic assistance and defence equipment. More recently the House Foreign Relations Committee has decided to cut \$367 million out of \$2.8 billion asked for military aid and to add \$100 million to the \$700 million asked for the Development Loan Fund.

The problem has been brought to focus by the examination of military assistance to Pakistan and its impact on that country's economic development as well as on neighbouring non-Communist countries. In his testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Defence Secretary McElroy was obliged to concede that Pakistan was maintaining a defence es-

tablishment that was larger than considered necessary by the US Chief of Staff. A Presidential Committee studying the military aid programme was particularly asked to find out if the Pak army build-up was aimed against Soviet Union or India. Mr William Draper, Chairman of the Committee, told the House of Representatives that the committee had found that "some part of Pakistan's fears had to do with India, and conversely, the same is true of India". It is also being more clearly realised that an outside military establishment, even if it is initially built up with free equipment and grants, hampers economic development by diverting funds towards military expenditure for purposes of maintenance.

The realisation of the economic and other consequences of military assistance has provided the impetus for the proposal to amend the Mutual Security Act so that military aid in future will be more selective. In particular, the amendments seek to impose safeguards against strains in the internal economy or in the relations with neighbouring non-Communist countries.

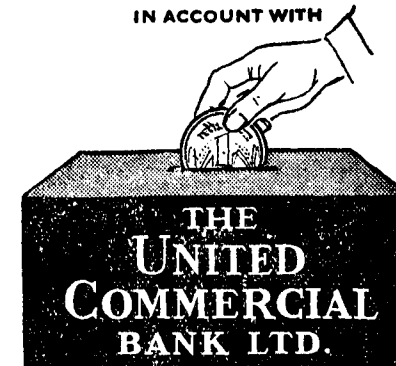
Against the larger context of world affairs, the move away from swords to ploughshares, even in a very limited sphere, is an encouraging pointer. It also gives added significance to Mr Adlai Stevenson's call to the beneficiaries of the Marshall Plan to club with Canada and the United States in extending similar help to India.



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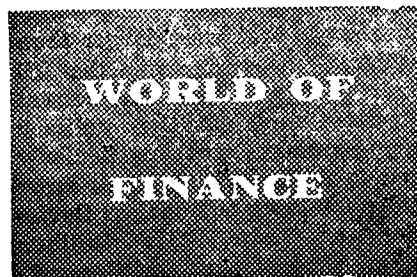
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Interest Rates Move Downward

THE busy season months have now passed; the inter-bank call money rate, which had been firmly sustained owing to pressure experienced by the banking system as a result of an expansion in Advances at a pace faster than the increase in their Deposit resources, last week showed perceptible signs of decline. Conditions are comfortable, borrowers over, inter-bank call money is at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, with stray transactions being reported at $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The slack season has, as we showed last week, started making headway and it is to be anticipated that, except for the interruption which will occur during the Central Government and State Government borrowing programmes, money will tend generally to be easy. Various consequences arising from the money market easiness and the decline in short-term money rates may briefly be discussed.

In the first place, the gilt-edged market should display a show of strength. During the last week, there was a not unappreciable improvement in the prices of selected Government securities, the average rate of allotment at the last week's public auction of Treasury Bills also moved down. Further decline in short term money rates and further improvement in gilt-edged prices may be confidently expected.

In the second place, this will constitute auto-grooming of the money market for the Government's borrowing programme during 1959-60. The easiness now prevailing and the greater easiness in prospect should both enable the new loan being on much more favourable terms and conditions to Government. As such, we may have to make some revision in the kind of new loan borrowing programme that 1959-60 should witness.

In the third place, Scheduled Banks are increasingly reluctant to bid for high cost Deposits at a time when there is monetary slackness. Competition for Deposits should abate considerably, and this is likely to be coupled with a continuing accretion to bank Deposits and a continued decline in Scheduled Bank Advances.

In the fourth place, the current easiness in the money market and the prospect of sustained easiness for another six months or so should impel the Indian Banks Association expeditiously to revise downward the maxima which, in terms of the inter-bank agreement, member banks may pay on their Deposits.

It is a very welcome sign that the 1959 slack season is making its presence so soon and so considerably felt.

Foreign Balances : Below 200 Crores

FOR the fourth week in succession, as the returns of the Reserve Bank for May 29 show, there has been contraction in Active Note circulation. Strangely, in each of the last three weeks, the decline has been around Rs 13 crores. In the latest week, Notes in circulation are Rs 13.69 crores lower at Rs 1738.65 crores. Rupee Coin has also returned from circulation for Rs 0.35 crores. Consequently, the Reserve Bank's cash in the till has moved up by Rs 14.04 crores to Rs 32.87 crores.

In the Banking Department, with Investments slightly lower by Rs 0.47 crores at Rs 288.70 crores, there is no indication of deficit financing. However, the balances of the Central Government have improved considerably by Rs 17.34 crores to Rs 71.74 crores. Although this might be the period of the year during which Government expenditures may be at a slightly lower level, the size of the improvement in the Centre's Deposits would strongly suggest that recourse has been had to ad hoc Treasury Bills. Some light in this regard is available in the return of the State Bank for May 29, wherein it is to be noted that Rs 10 crores of securities have been purchased. This purchase has obviously been effected from the Reserve Bank. Hence, the Reserve Bank's holdings of Rupee Securities or of Investments should have declined by such a figure. Since no such decline, in fact, has been registered, it is legitimate for us to conclude that the sale of securities by the Reserve Bank has been offset by the institution by Government of deficit financing for like amount. This would also explain the considerable accretion to the balances of the Centre. In this context, we may also note that Deposits of State Governments have declined by Rs 1.83 crores to Rs 15.96 crores; this being additional to an increase of Rs 1.48 crores to Rs 34.10 crores in their indebtedness. Some element of inter-governmental transactions,

with the Centre being the recipient, is not to be ruled out.

While the contraction in Active Note circulation offers evidence of the smooth progress of the 1959 slack season, testimony in this regard is also available in the figures relating to Scheduled Banks. For, although the Reserve Balances of member banks have declined by Rs 6.48 crores to Rs 73.85 crores—with the State Bank accounting for Rs 2 crores odd of this—it is significant that the Other Loans and Advances of the Reserve Bank have also moved down by Rs 5.70 crores to Rs 61.15 crores; and none of this latter fall is attributable to the State Bank. Therefore, it may be inferred that the decline in borrowings of other Scheduled Banks was greater than the drawing down by them of their Reserve Balances. The low level of Scheduled Bank borrowings is indicated by the fact that advances against usance bills of the Reserve Bank have been practically halved to Rs 3.33 crores.

Lastly, Balances Held Abroad, which, in conjunction with Foreign Securities in the Issue Department, had stubbornly remained above the Rs 200 crores mark, have declined in the latest week by Rs 3.29 crores to Rs 21.00 crores, so that the Reserve Bank's holdings in the two departments have fallen to Rs 199.01 crores.

As anticipated in this column last week, the State Bank, in its return for May 29, reports a fresh increase of Rs 10.28 crores to Rs 302.42 crores in gilt-edged investments. For this purpose, Other Assets were, in a manner of speaking, drawn down by Rs 4.03 crores. Then, the State Bank experienced an augmentation to its resources, firstly, by an increase of Rs 2.89 crores to Rs 529.94 crores in Deposits and, secondly, by a decline of Rs 1.34 crores to Rs 198.15 crores in Advances. As an end result, cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank is marked down by Rs 2.01 crores to Rs 26.46 crores.

Again as anticipated in this column, the Deposits of Scheduled Banks, as at May 22, have, in rising by Rs 13.54 crores to Rs 1752.69 crores, overtaken Active Note circulation. It may be recalled that Deposits had in this wise drawn ahead of Active Note circulation in the 1958 slack season; but the expansion in currency circulation during the 1958-59 busy season outpaced accretions to Deposits, as a consequence of which Active Note circulation again forged ahead of Bank Deposits. Now, with a considerable improvement in the new Deposits of Scheduled Banks and with the slack season causing a sustained decline in Active Note circulation, Bank Deposits, we repeat, have edged past Active Notes. We may also state that, of the rise of Rs 13.54 crores during the week, the State Bank accounts for Rs 5.77 crores. On the other hand, the total of Advances is, unexpectedly in our view at least, not contracting at a fast

enough pace; during the week ended May 22, for example, the total of Advances is lower by Rs 2.20 crores, with the State Bank being fully responsible for this. Nevertheless, the improvement in resources has enabled Scheduled Banks to reduce their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank by Rs 8.39 crores, of which Rs 5 crores is on account of the State Bank. The other Scheduled Banks have, meantime, cut their borrowings from the State Bank by Rs 1.34 crores to Rs 8.07 crores. There is a fractional change in Investments and, in the result, Cash Balances are marked higher by Rs 7.41 crores at Rs 168.53 crores, the State Bank's share being Rs 2 crores odd.

Thus, the next return of Scheduled Banks will presumably bear further evidence of the progress of the 1959 slack season. Deposits should again be higher, Advances should decline, borrowings from the Reserve Bank should be sizably lower—but Cash Balances need not necessarily rise. This last is due to the fact that the fresh investments in gilt-edged of the State Bank and the considerable reduction in the indebtedness of the other Scheduled Banks would presumably have been enabled by a drawing down of Cash Balances.

Dollar Imports

By Paul Einzig

CONTROLS on the import of many consumer goods from the dollar area are to be removed. The announcement of this decision did not come as a surprise, for during recent months the Government showed great determination in resisting pressure against further concessions in this direction. Those opposed to such concession insisted that they should not assume the form of unilateral liberalisation so long as the rising tide of economic nationalism continues to prevail in the United States. It was pointed out that recent unilateral concessions in favour of American exporters were not appreciated. They were followed by the rejection of several important British tenders in the United States in spite of the lower prices they quoted and that the Government should seek an assurance against the recurrence of such incidents before making further concessions.

The Government was not prepared to give any such undertaking, even though it repeatedly reaffirmed its determination to insist on fair treatment of British tenders. Some of the official answers to Parliamentary questions on the subject implied the possibility of further concessions in the near future.

The majority of the items which can now be imported from the dollar area have been on the free list for Western Europe. America's meat will be, therefore, Western Europe's poison. Henceforth the Western European exporters will have to face American as well as British competition in the British markets.

But the principal consideration that must have influenced the deci-

sion was the desire to contribute towards relieving the pressure on dollar due to the unfavourable change in the balance of payments of the United States. In British official circles the utmost importance is attached to the maintenance of the strength of the dollar, as it is considered to be one of the foundations of the free world's superior economic strength in its rivalry with Communist countries. It is considered to be worth while to make some sacrifice by increasing dollar imports for the sake of contributing towards the strengthening of the dollar.

Many of the household appliances, radio and television sets, gramophone records, recording tape &c. will be competing against the corresponding British goods, and in some instances at any rate the American prices are distinctly lower. So in addition to its effect on the balance of payments with the dollar area, the concessions are likely to affect employment in some British industries, at a time when unemployment is still considered to be abnormally high. The decision was taken on the assumption that in return the United States would abstain from increasing the visible and invisible tariff walls against British goods. Should there be such increase, or should there be further evidence of discrimination against British tenders, the Government might find it difficult to resist pressure in favour of reversing its policy.

The liberalisation of dollar import had a favourable reception in the Press. It is interpreted as an indication of the Government's confidence in the strength of sterling and in the prospects of the British economic recovery. Obviously the Government feels it can afford to give away some dollars through agreeing to an increase in American and Canadian imports to Britain. Even a few months ago this would have been considered a very bold move. Now it is felt that the recent improvement of the gold reserve position warrants confidence based on strength.

As for the effect of the concessions on the domestic industrial position, there too the recent improvements and the prospects of further improvements justify a certain degree of optimism. An increase in dollar imports is not likely to mean an increase in British unemployment. It will probably mean a slowing down of the pace at which unemployment will continue to decline. A stage has not yet been reached in British economic recovery at which the Government would begin to think in terms of applying the brake to prevent inflation. But a moderate increase in imports, might not be considered to be an unqualified disadvantage, if it means a decline in prices. And after all, American goods will only be imported if they are cheaper than the corresponding British products. This means that British firms may feel compelled to lower some of their prices in order to compete with American imports. As a result there may well be a decline in the cost of living index which has been stable for the past six months; or at any rate American competition might prevent an increase which would have taken place otherwise.

Such a decline would go some way towards offsetting the inflationary effect of the business recovery. It would remove the need for applying the brake which might otherwise have to be applied in due course. In April the proportion of the unemployed declined to 2.2 per cent. There is a widely held theory that when the proportion declines below 2 per cent the authorities would feel that the time has come for taking steps to slow down further expansion of production, in order to avoid the return of inflationary boom.

Yet another aspect of the freeing

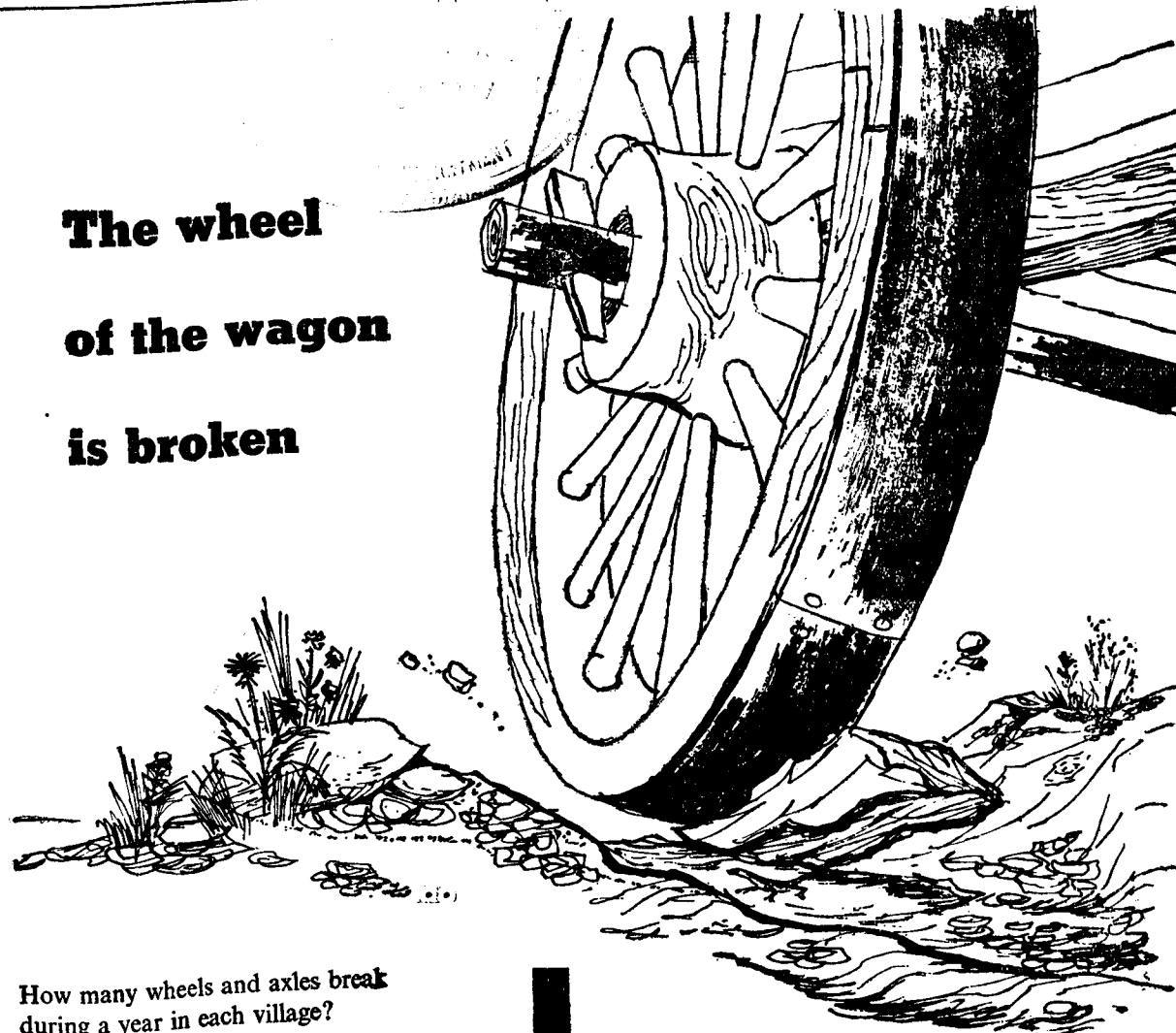
of dollar imports is that it is expected to reduce the tendency for American industrial interests to seek to buy up British firms, with the object of establishing themselves in British markets. American take-over bids of British industrial firms have been looked upon with mixed feelings in Britain. The Government rightly refused to yield to preserve in favour of measures to prevent such take-overs, but it promised to keep a watchful eye on the situation which has been causing widespread uneasiness. Since most American industries will now have access to the British market,

one of the main reasons for take-over bids will cease to operate. Admittedly this will tend to reduce the dollar influx on capital account. But such an influx is regarded in any case as because the dividends on the equities acquired by American firms will become a permanent charge on the British balance of payments.

It is necessary to point out in conclusion that the concessions were yet another manifestation of the free-trade mentality which is deeply ingrained in the British character.

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WORLD OF JUTE

Jute Goods Firm: Raw Jute Subdued

THE Jute Goods market has continued to display a firmer tendency with prices forging ahead from last levels under the influence of various factors. Although the actual business done is reported to be small, there appears to be a fair amount of overseas enquiries, both for hessians and sackings.

First, there are rumours of a fresh Government tender for B. Twills. Secondly, some business is reported done in Hy. Cees with Indonesia and in Cornsacks with Australia. Thirdly, a tender has been received from Burma, although the result is awaited with much interest in view of the fact that Pakistan was able to secure a substantial part of the recent Burmese tender. Fourthly, there are reports of the Egyptian Government having invited a further tender for 8,000 bales for June-July delivery. Above all, good shipments made last month coupled with the prospects of broadening overseas enquiry in the near future have aided the bullish trend in the market.

Category-wise, the outlook for Hessians is considered to be bright in view of their sound statistical position, although enquiries received from overseas buyers have been on a small scale. It cannot be denied that hessians have been faring well all along the season. The rate of offtake is keeping as fast as output is being stepped up.

With growing economic activity, US demand for hessians is expected to increase rapidly. Again, there are reports of improved demand prospects from other hessian markets, notably the Argentine. Although the foreign exchange shortage there does not appear to have eased, the need to relieve the situation through increased export efforts should make retention of the present import duty on hessians indefensible. As Argentina exports mainly agricultural commodities many of which have given excess production this season, it is quite possible that the Indian jute industry will, in due course, be asked to supply that country's normal requirement of 200 million yards of hessians.

Although the prospects for Sackings are clouded by the possibility of greater competition from Pakistan due to her increasing output and exports, there is still a belief that the demand for this category

may improve soon. This belief is based on the reports that the jute mills in Pakistan are fully booked for some months to come and, as a result, some orders from Australia and Burma may be diverted to India.

Meanwhile, difference of opinion existed between the contract committee of the IJMA and sellers' associations over some clauses of the new Transferable Specific Delivery Contracts. TSDC in raw jute and jute goods were exempted from regulation initially for a period of six months and subsequently for a further period of eight months. The exemption was granted to enable the East India Jute & Hessian Exchange to complete the necessary preliminaries in connection with the trading in such contracts in consultation with the different interests concerned and in accordance with the directions of the Forward Markets Commission.

Now, these necessary preliminaries have been completed. The Government of India have, therefore, decided to terminate the existing exemption and to bring TSDC in raw jute and jute goods also within the purview of Section 15 of the Forward Contracts (Regulation) Contract 1952 with effect from 1st June 1959. Such contracts will hereafter be illegal, unless they are entered into between members or with or through a member of the EIJHE, Calcutta.

Thanks to the reports of widespread rains in the jute-growing areas, conditions in the Raw Jute section have turned quiet. Sellers, who remained reserved so long, have become anxious for business. But, mills are not showing much interest in view of their comfortable stock position and on expectation of a further fall in prices in the coming weeks. Although prices have eased slightly on this account, the undertone remains steady in sympathy with the firmer trend of manufactured goods prices. Assam Bottoms old crop was done at Rs 20.50 per maund for June-July delivery and the new crop at Rs 22 for August-September delivery.

Following were the price trends:

	May 28th	Week's High	June 3rd
Hessian:			
40" x 10 Ozs.:			
Ready	40.75	41.45	41.35
July/Sept.	40.40	40.80	40.80
Oct./Dec.	39.20	39.70	39.65
40" x 8 Ozs.	32.80	33.25	33.25
40" x 7 1/2 Ozs.	30.37	31.10	31.10
Sackings:			
B. Twills			
Ready	93.20	94.50	94.50
July/Sept.	93.40	95.00	95.00
Oct./Dec.	91.15	94.80	94.60
Hy. Cees (Green)	93.75	95.75	95.75
Cornsacks	95.00	96.75	96.75
Cubans	116.00	117.50	117.50
A. Twills	113.00	113.25	113.25
L. Twills	104.00	105.00	105.00
D. W. Flours	109.50	110.50	110.50
Sugar Twills	104.00	106.25	105.25

Futures:			
Hessian—Aug.	40.30	40.76	40.66
Sacking—Aug.	93.45	94.80	94.70
Raw Jute—June	21.04	20.92	20.76
Raw Jute—Sept.	22.36	22.36	22.20

WORLD OF TEA

Growing Competition

WHILE the output of Tea in India is increasing, the prospects for exploring new markets for absorption of the surplus tea are not bright. There is ample evidence to show that tea is now having a buyers' market. The whole position should be judged from a long-term point of view, especially when the trend of world output is upward and consumption is not keeping pace with it.

The rate of expansion of the tea acreage in Africa continues apace and it is reported that 4,000 acres have come under tea annually since the war-years, bringing the present total up some 100,000 acres, while half of this acreage will be planted out in the next 10 years. It is estimated that, by 1965, Tanganyika and Kenya will produce 180 million pounds of tea annually. But, it is not on quantity alone that African producers have concentrated. With the passing of each year, the quality of the tea produced becomes better.

Thus, the competition offered to teas of other countries of origin, previously affecting only Common teas, is now spreading to affect teas of higher qualities. This is clearly indicated by the fact that, during last year, UK buyers paid 2d per pound more for African teas than in 1957. Apart from the result of expansion in acreage, the rise in African production will be more rapid now by virtue of the fact that much of the tea planted out several years ago is only just coming into bearing.

Production in Africa rose to about 80 million pounds in the 1958-59 season from 73.2 million pounds in the previous season. In the first quarter of the current year, production in British East Africa is placed at 24.7 million pounds against 20.1 million pounds in the corresponding period of last year.

The Ceylon Government have also taken measures to help Common teas, which face keen competition in the international markets by reducing the burden of duty on them and, at the same time, to encourage more and more people to grow quality teas. The new scheme of duty on tea exports from Ceylon will come into force from June 1, it has replaced the present flat rate of 70 cents per pound levied on teas exported by a uniform rate of 35 cents per pound with an additional ad valorem levy on quality teas. Teas fetching up to Rs 1.85 cents per pound in Colombo auctions will be exempt from the additional levy; but those

priced higher will pay, by way of levy, 50 per cent of the excess levied, subject to a maximum of 70 cents.

Meanwhile, in the Export Sale "B" of Darjeeling teas held this week, offerings were 11,104 packages. Quality was somewhat disappointing and showed a decline against in Sale "A". There was only a fair demand, which eased as the sale progressed and there were numerous withdrawals with prices generally easier for all grades.

In the Internal Sale, offerings were 21,156 packages of Dusts for which there was a fair demand and the market eased towards the close. Orthodox teas were sold at up to 6 nP per pound below last rates, while the smaller types met with poor demand. The few leg-cut Doars, on offer, followed the general trend and were 4 to 6 nP easier. Medium CTC Dusts were irregular and were generally upto 10 nP easier; and there were some withdrawals in this category. There were very few of the best CTC teas on offer this week and these were virtually neglected. Following rates quoted:—Medium Doars Dust Rs 1.68 to Rs 1.72; Medium Assam Grainy Dust Rs 1.64 to Rs 1.70 Medium Assam CTC Dust Rs 1.80 to Rs 2.05 and Best CTC Assam Dust unquotable.

In the Colombo market, 3 1/2 lakh pounds of Dusts were offered for internal consumption. Against fair demand at easier rates. Low Medium were 5 to 10 nP per pound easier, while better sorts were 15 nP to 20 nP easier.

This week's auction, held in Colombo, was the first at which the ad valorem sales tax became applicable in conjunction with the reduction in duty from 70 to 35 cents per pound. Quality showed a further decline and good demand was shown for higher and medium-grown sorts. Demand waned as the sale progressed and prices declined. Consequently, the benefit of the 35 cents reduction in the duty was largely discounted by the inferior quality and the weaker demand. Demand for low-grown teas was also quieter; but prices of these sorts advanced by about 20 to 25 cents per pound as the result of the cut in duty. Offerings totalled 6,998,186 pounds.

Tea exports from Indonesia declined to 76.12 million lbs last year from 78.54 million pounds in the previous year. Though the shortfall in exports was hardly 2.5 million pounds, the destination-wise shipments showed marked variations.

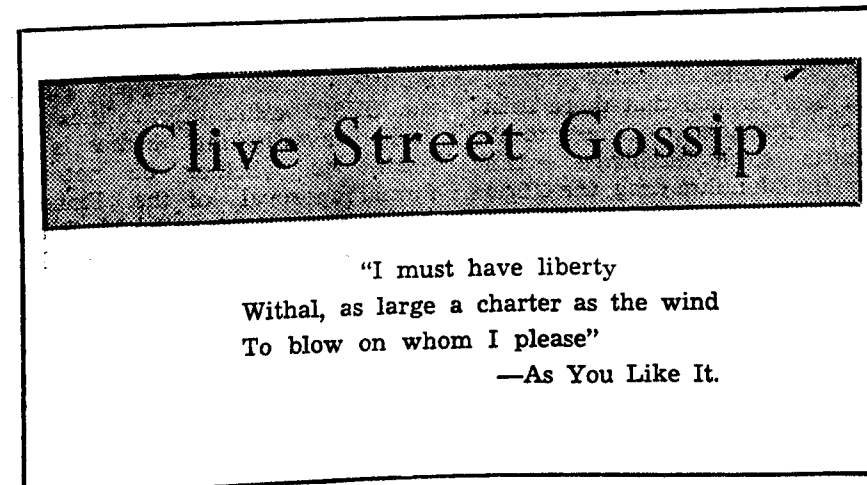
In London, tea auctions were resumed with offerings totalling 71,147 packages. However, the previous week's respite failed to produce any accumulated demand. Buyers were more selective than ever with those teas that wanted selling at fully steady to sometimes dearer rates, the balance moving irregularly easier. A small quantity of new season's Doars teas attracted interest and were sold above valuations.

Indian Finance

June 6, 1959

BY the time that the Chagla Commission, the Vivian Bose Board of Enquiry, the Union Public Services Commission and the Government had got through their several appreciations of transactions that resulted in the purchase by the Life Insurance Corporation of large parcels of shares in companies controlled by Mr Haridas Mundhra, all that had been proved was that a crime had been committed. Many persons have been suspected, many motives have been adduced. But, for the life of me, I am unable, as Government have been unable, to fix the blame squarely or to search out the motive accurately. We have, thus, a crime without criminal or motive, a meaningless exercise in illegality. This apparently is because each of the entities that sat in judgment has arrived at different conclusions, and what we have to deal with is a welter of confusion. What is more, in going through the published summary of the Vivian Bose Report, as well as the text of the advice of the UPSC, I find myself harking back to the views that I held when first the Mundhra affair began to be talked about. Frankly, I see little reason now to change the conclusions that I had then come to.

We have, in point of time, to start with the Chagla Commission, that is, in our study of the investigations conducted in the matter of the Mundhra transactions. What happened before, in Parliament, is of importance, but I shall be saving for the last my consideration of the significance of what was said on the floor of the Parliament in December 1957. Consequent upon the debate in the Lok Sabha, Government appointed Mr Justice M. C. Chagla as a one-man Commission to enquire into and report on these transactions. After examining a host of witnesses, the Chagla Commission submitted their report to Government in February 1958, the matter being discussed later in the month in both Houses of Parliament. Whether as relating to the evidence of the chief characters in this LIC drama, or in reference to the testimony borne by characters who belonged to the periphery of this story, one formed the inevitable impression at the time that what was said was by no means "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth". Now, Mr Chagla was in the unenviable position of passing judgment on the basis of incomplete evidence. The Chagla Commission found to the effect that the transaction was not entered into in accordance with business principles and was also opposed to propriety on several grounds. Mr Chagla neither imputed motive nor searched for the culprit. How-



ever, the Chagla Commission came to certain conclusions which in effect are assumptions. For example, Mr Chagla did not accept Mr H. M. Patel's contention that the Mundhra shares were operating as a drag on the Calcutta stock exchange; and that the purchase of these shares by the LIC would be a solution has been described by him as unsound. Hence, again without apportioning blame, Mr Chagla ended up by saying that the object of the transaction was to help Mr Mundhra. (This, perhaps, might be considered as imputation of motive; but, of this, more later).

Government then appointed a Board of Enquiry in May with Mr Justice Vivian Bose as Chairman and Mr Sukumar Sen and Mr W. R. Sathianadhan as members. This was consequent upon charges being filed against Mr Patel and Mr G. R. Kamat, from whom, by that time, explanations had been received. In brief terms, Mr Chagla conducted a coroner's inquest to determine whether a crime had been committed. Crime there was, he said, and the next step was for the most likely suspects to undergo the rigours of a trial, although all evidence was circumstantial. It is the Board of Enquiry which was asked to determine whether, in fact, there was sufficient evidence to pass the verdict of guilty upon one or the other or both the suspects. The Board submitted its report in September 1958. It came to the finding that there were sufficient grounds for holding both the suspects to be guilty. It would be useful, at this stage, briefly to analyse the logic of the findings of the Vivian Bose Board of Enquiry.

Mr Patel is deemed to be guilty of abuse of authority and negligence, Mr Kamat guilty of failing to discharge his duties with due care and caution—this is the Board's finding. In reaching such a conclusion, the Board rejected the defence's contention that the transactions were entered into in the light of the Mundhra drag and in pursuance of Government's general directive to support the stock market. The Board has rejected Mr Patel's plea that he acted under the direction and with the approval of the then Finance Minister, Mr T. T. Krishnamachari.

It is fantastic to argue that the fact that Mr Mundhra did give some money to the Congress party means immediately that Government felt obliged to help him out—or that they did so. It is just as fantastic to suggest that Mr Mundhra did Government a favour by keeping the Kanpur Mills open, and that Government in turn, when they could, helped out Mr Mundhra. So, this is a far fetched motive that the Bose Board has contrived to find.

The Board then considers the charges of which Mr Patel is found guilty. I do not have the space to list them here (as it is, I am trespassing upon Gateway Gossip), but two points need to be made. Firstly, the approved investment policy of the Corporation—for my part, I do not know of the existence of such approved investment policy—has been defined by the Board as being based on the following considerations: "Interests of the policyholders as laid down in the law, the interests of national development as envisaged in the Five-Year Plan, and the investments should be in 'blue ships'". The Mundhra transaction is stated to contravene this investment policy. Secondly, the Board does not believe Mr Patel's explanation of having reported to his Minister. In the case of Mr Kamat, the Board says that he was "over-awed and frightened by Mr Patel". However, Mr Kamat is not thought to have gone into the transaction with a view to helping Mr Mundhra. The gravamen of the charge against Mr Kamat is that, in fixing the prices, he did not exercise due care and caution and that he allowed his judgment to be influenced by Mr Patel.

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CALCUTTA BOMBAY MADRAS NEW DELHI

I shall shortly have something to say about Mr Krishnamachari's part in the LIC affair. What we have now to consider is whether the Vivian Bose Board could reasonably conclude that there was sufficient evidence pointing to the culpability of Mr Patel and Mr Kamat in regard to the charges preferred against them. Because I mainly agree with the findings of the UPSC, I shall let their arguments be equivalent to my view point. The most important conclusion of the UPSC is in regard to the Mundhra drag. According to the

UPSC, "while it could possibly have been argued that there existed no immediate danger to the Calcutta stock exchange arising from the Mundhra drag, the officers concerned were fully justified in coming to the conclusion that the threat to the market had not passed". Another basic issue on which the UPSC differ from the Chagla Commission and the Vivian Bose Board is in regard to the benefit derived by Mr Mundhra, which, they say, "was an incidental consequence inherent in the decision, but by no means its main

purpose". Another point on which the UPSC differ from the two earlier investigating bodies is in regard to whether or not the formal approval of the Finance Minister was obtained by Mr Patel. The UPSC have asserted that Mr Patel had "reasonable grounds for honestly believing that he had the Minister's authority for the transaction". It is intriguing to note, incidentally, that the Vivian Bose Board has contradicted itself. On the one hand, the purpose of the transaction is held to be to help Mr Mundhra; on the other hand,

Mr Krishnamachari is cleared in the sense that Mr Patel did not obtain his approval for the transaction. It would follow, logically, that Mr Patel would have been responsible for a politically inspired act of assistance to Mr Mundhra; and this is hardly tenable, since, if the help to Mr Mundhra was in the nature of quid pro quo, the impetus must have been Government-derived. It is in similar strain that the UPSC have disposed of Mr Patel's part or responsibility in the matter. The UPSC accept as fact the existence of the Mundhra drag; they accept as plausible the honest belief by Mr Patel that he had kept the Finance Minister fully informed. And, therefore, while answering individually the various criticisms of the Vivian Bose Board, they clear Mr Patel of all charges, though they have suggested that Mr Kamat may suffer the penalty of censure because of proved negligence in the fixing of prices.

Mr J. Sivashanmugam Pillai has given a minute of dissent to the report of the UPSC. He feels that sufficient proof has been adduced by the Vivian Bose Board squarely to fix the blame on Mr Patel. With copious extracts from the Vivian Bose Report, he seeks to prove the case against Mr Patel. It may thus be stated that the reasons for holding Mr Patel guilty are much the same, in the indictment of the Vivian Bose Board, on the one hand, and of Mr Pillai, on the other.

We come, finally, to the Government's decision. The Government resolution confirms that they accept the Chagla Commission's finding that the transaction was not in accordance with business principles and opposed to propriety. As far as the Mundhra drag in the market is concerned, Government have avoided committing themselves by pointing out there may be difference of opinion, but they have gone on to stress that due regard should be paid to whether or not Mr Patel "genuinely and bona fide felt that his appreciation of the situation was correct and that the remedy proposed by him was required in the public interest". As for the charge of quid pro quo, Government consider that there is no possible justification for such a suggestion regarding the probable motive. Then, in respect of the role of Mr Krishnamachari, the Government resolution states that, from the evidence, the initiative clearly "did not emanate from the Finance Minister". Secondly, in regard to the transaction, "only the constitutional responsibility of the Minister was attracted and as a consequence he resigned". In such a light, Mr Patel is exonerated, the UPSC advice in this regard being accepted by Government. Similarly, the penalty of censure is being imposed on Mr Kamat in line with the UPSC recommendation.

Indian Finance

June 6, 1959

In the way of concluding remarks, the Government resolution deplores the fact that the Vivian Bose Board of Enquiry made certain observations about individuals who had no opportunity to reply, before the Board, to the criticism levelled against them. Furthermore, it is not at all certain that it was within the competence of the Vivian Bose Board of Enquiry to have sat in judgment over any individuals other than those arraigned before it.

I think that is more than enough about the published documents on the LIC affair. As it is, the situation is sufficiently confused and complexing. One investigating body finds a man guilty, the other exonerates him. One says there was a drag in the Calcutta market, the other says there was not. One says that the intention was primarily to help Mr Mundhra, the other denies that such is the case. One says the formal approval of the Finance Minister was not obtained, the other holds that Mr Patel could honestly believe that he had fully apprised the Finance Minister. Where do you go from there? The crime, the fact of the Mundhra transaction having been improper, is proved. But there are apparently no culprits. Mr Krishnamachari is cleared, since all evidence shows that the initiative for the transaction did not come from him. Mr Patel is cleared because the UPSC have held, and Government have agreed, that he was in no sense guilty of abuse of authority. Mr Kamat alone is apparently to be some sort of sacrificial goat, since he is held not to have exercised due care in the fixing of prices. But all this is overlooking the main issue. We have to find the motive, and then only can we apprehend the criminal. If the Chagla Commission's report, if the report of the Vivian Bose Board of Enquiry and if the advice of the Union Public Services Commission are all inadequate, it is because none of these bodies has sufficiently gone into this matter of motive. I would like to try to solve this case, as far as it lies in my ability.

We may at once discount all possible political motivation for the transaction, since any imputation of a quid pro quo act by Government is to be ruled out. So, perhaps, the intention was to help out Mr Mundhra. Was this the case? The facts would seem to be that, in June 1957 and in the immediate months preceding, the Calcutta stock exchange was not in very good form. This is partly because of the mid-May Budget of the Finance Minister with its shock for the stock exchanges. But in Calcutta, it was the talk of the town that Mr Mundhra was in serious difficulties. That Mr Mundhra was in financial embarrassment, there can be no doubt. And it is also a fact widely known among Calcutta stock exchange interests that Mr Mundhra sought

to alleviate his position by borrowing against shares. The lenders in such case, or at least a specific set of them, were brokers on the Calcutta stock exchange. There were what are known as Badla transactions, whereby Mr Mundhra sold shares for spot delivery to these brokers, at the same time entering into a forward contract for the re-purchase of the shares six months thence. It was around June that matters came to a head, because it was known, again, that Mr Mundhra would not be honouring his forward contract to re-purchase shares. It is also a fact that, if the brokers had had no alternative, these Mundhra shares held by them would have been dumped in the market. It is in this sense that the Mundhra shares were a drag in the Calcutta stock exchange. So, there was a threatening crisis in Lyons Range. A landslide in share values would have affected adversely the interests of the Life Insurance Corporation as the largest holder of industrial shares in the country. The motive, therefore, could well have been to eliminate the Mundhra drag in the Calcutta market lest a landslide occurred. Now, as to proof whether there was a drag. The index number for variable dividend industrial securities fell from 113.7 (base: 1949-50) in January 1957 to 102.6 in June 1957. Thereafter, almost in every month, for a period of many months the index number improved steadily. Of course, I grant that factors other than the removal of the Mundhra drag were responsible for this more cheerful behaviour of the stock exchanges. But it is not at all an unfair assumption that it was the removal of the Mundhra drag which enabled such recovery.

We come, next, to the question of whether or not Mr Mundhra was sought to be immediately benefited. True, some of the share purchases were from Mr Mundhra direct. But Mr Mundhra himself did not really have an embarrassment, in the sense that he would not have otherwise purchased these shares from brokers. Then, this is not the least embarrassment being experienced by Mr Mundhra at that time, what with company law difficulties, etc., that he was embroiled in. So, it is perfectly reasonable to argue that, if any benefit accrued to Mr Mundhra, it was entirely incidental.

So, we now have the position where the motive was to stabilise prices on the Calcutta stock exchange, but this itself is not a crime. The crime is in the bungling that accompanied the purchase of shares, the hesitancy and lack of courage in announcing what the motive for the transaction was. On the evidence, no defence is possible about the manner in which the prices were fixed. On the other hand, the charge that the LIC paid too much is not quite correct. For, it is common market experience that the purchase even of a few thousand scrip in prominent industrial companies serves to take up the prices thereof. If the LIC had purchased in the open market, instead of by negotiation with Mr Mundhra, the prices that it might have paid for the Mundhra shares might have been much higher. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the method by which the price formula was worked out was faulty. And it is here that both Mr Kamat and Mr L. S. Vaidyanathan

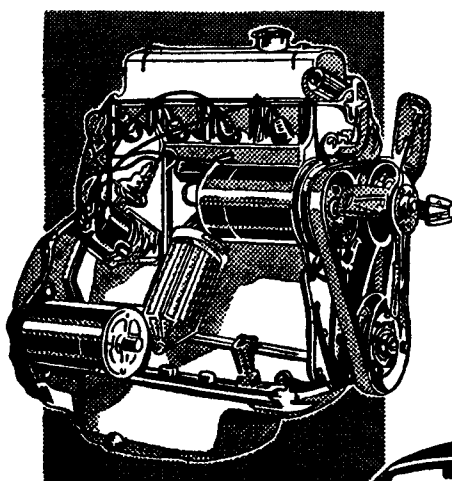
have been found to have exercised less care and caution than they should have. But the real culprit of the piece is cowardice. What was there to prevent a firm Government iteration that the LIC transaction was in the way of open market purchases with a view to stabilising stock exchange prices? After all, that was the Government's intention and, whether rightly or wrongly, the Government view of the time was that the funds of the LIC would be available for lending stability and strength to share markets. I remember that, before the Chagla Commission, one of the counsels said that the light of courage had failed. That is indeed the truth and much washing of dirty linen would have been avoided if courage had not failed on that fateful day in December on the floor of the Lok Sabha. But justice has not only now been done, but is seen to have been done.

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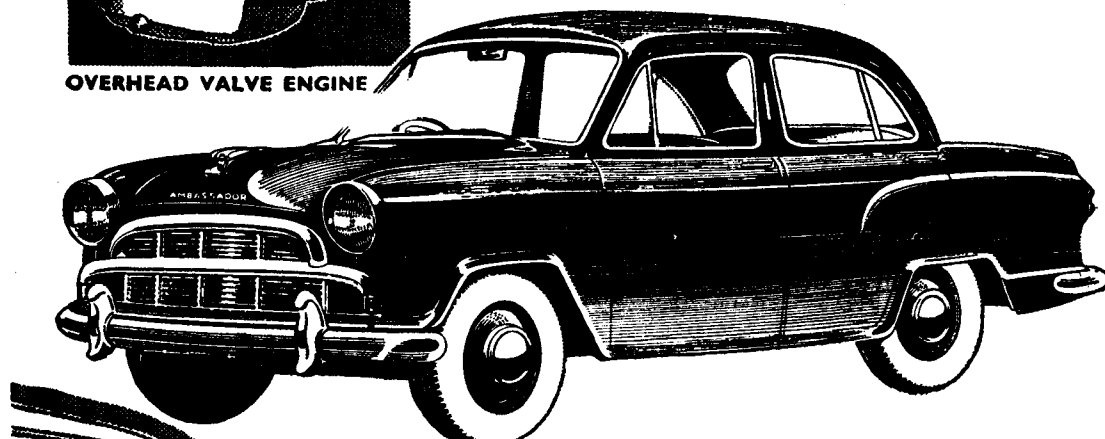
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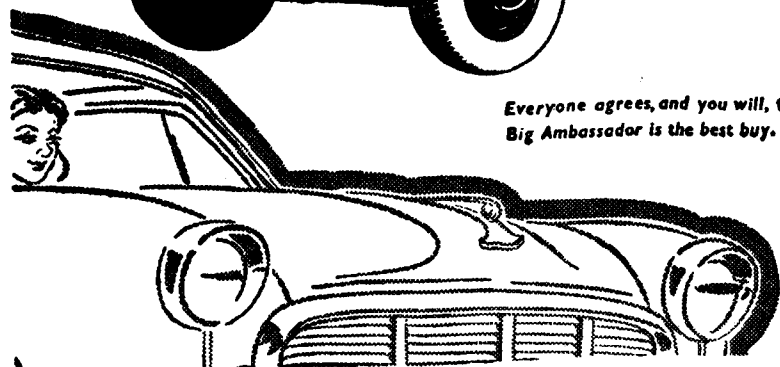


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GATEWAY NOTES

Bombay's Plan

With only two more years to go for the Second Plan to run its full course, there are few States in the country which had not begun to think in terms of the probable nature and size of their respective Third Plans. In common with the general trend of opinion in favour of an ambitious Third Plan with vastly greater outlay than provided under the Second Plan, most of the State Governments also would have their targets of outlay under the Third Plan pitched higher than under the Second Plan. In the Bombay State, already a provisional target of Rs 525 crores had been fixed as the target of outlay for the Third Plan period, which is in excess of the Second Plan figure by Rs 175 crores. This was revealed by Mr S. K. Wankhede, Minister for Planning and Development in the Bombay Cabinet, while inaugurating a meeting of the Nagpur Divisional Development Council. The exact size of the Plan could be fixed only after coordinating the findings of the study groups and the recommendations of the District Development Boards and the Divisional Development Councils.

Mr Wankhede also indicated a list of priorities under the Third Plan and pointed out that food-grain production should have the

top priority. This was necessary for achieving self-sufficiency while imports which were a regular feature were a mere drain on the foreign exchange resources of the country. The saving in foreign exchange which would follow the achievement of self-sufficiency in foodgrain production is about Rs 100 crores, and considering that imports of all types into the country, exceed exports by about 50 crores, the gain on account of stoppage of foodgrain imports would make a vast difference to the balance of payments position and go a long way in stepping up the rate of economic growth itself. The importance of minor irrigation for achieving such an increase in foodgrain production is only obvious and therefore, more outlay would have to be diverted for minor irrigation works.

Power generation has also to be stepped up considerably for meeting all the current and future demand arising from growing industrialisation. The Bombay State Plan, as revealed by the Minister, is expected to take into account the present hunger for electricity both in the rural and urban areas and provide larger funds for its development than under the Second Plan. In this connection, Mr Wankhede pointed out that electricity generated, would be stepped up at the end of the Third Plan to 12.8 million k.w. from the present figure of 3.4 million k.w.

Referring to the progress of the Second Plan, Mr Wankhede said that the progress was satisfactory.

There were, however, shortfalls and spillovers here and there which were attributed to lack of trained personnel and machinery.

★

Development of Bombay

All-round development of the Bombay division is envisaged under the Third Plan in terms of the recommendations of the Development Council for the Division. Equal emphasis has been laid on industrial development as on development of agriculture. Food-grain production will have primacy of place under the Third Plan and the Council has, with a view to facilitating an increase in production, stressed the need for undertaking irrigation schemes, major, medium and minor during the Third Plan period. Priority is recommended for such of those works regarding which preliminary works had been started but execution of which had been delayed due to paucity of funds. For areas in which major works are not possible, sinking of wells, supply of boring machines survey of under-ground water resources, and tubewells had been suggested.

Development of horticulture is considered important and the districts of Ratnagiri, Kolaba, Thana, West Khandash, and Surat etc, are considered as offering scope for the development of horticulture. Development of plantations of mango, cashewnut, bananas and betel-nuts and establishment of research stations are also recommended. The establishment of a new agricultural college either at Thana, or in Kolaba district and agricultural schools at Ratnagiri and Surat and an extension training centre at Kosbad, are also demanded.

In the field of industrial development, the scope for development of cottage and small-scale industries has been pointed out and a case has been made for the establishment of industrial estates in the important districts. Decentralisation of industries is therefore inevitable. A comprehensive geological survey of the region is also recommended to explore and exploit the mineral wealth.

In view of the importance of fisheries which offer the main occupation for the people in the coastal areas, development of fisheries is also necessary and the establishment of boat building yards is recommended. Milk schemes for twelve towns have been proposed with a view to providing ancillary industries to cultivators.

Development of all modes of transport is also considered important for the progress of the area covered by the division, and consideration of a number of railroad projects is urged. In view of its vast sea-coast, the region also offers plenty of scope for the development of sea communications. The Council has recommended construction of at least two all-weather ports between Bombay and Vengurla besides general development of all ports to facilitate transport of agricultural produce and passenger traffic.

Indian Finance

GATEWAY MARKETS

Outlook for Oils and Oilseeds

THE overall behaviour of the markets, both for oils and Oilseeds, has been generally steady. The outlook for Castor Oil is considered to be quite encouraging during the current year. The feeling of disappointment at the lack of response from the US buyers, which led to a sharp fall in prices last week, has once again given place to cautious optimism as US buyers are now inclined to pay higher prices. The USA is reported to have bought nearly 7,000 tons during the past month and indications are that she may be obliged to buy almost her entire requirements of oil from India. The minimum requirements of this country are placed at around 50,000 tons of oil per year, while the maximum quantity is put at 80,000 tons. On this basis, she will have to buy Indian castor oil at the rate of, say, 5,000 tons a month from now on.

In view of the fast recovery in the US economy of late, observers think that she will have to buy her maximum requirements of oil during the current year elsewhere than in Brazil, as the supply position in that country is said to be difficult due to severe damage to the crop on account of floods there. It is doubted whether Brazil will at all be in a position to supply any quantity of oil to the USA, at any rate, for the next three to four months.

Once the market is relieved of the pressure of the existing stocks, estimated at around 6,000 tons of oil, it should be possible for India to strike a bargain. The competitive capacity of Indian oil has been strengthened by the reported enquiries from the Iron Curtain countries which are likely to absorb about 5,000 tons and also from the UK which may take about 6,000 tons. On balance, the prospects for Indian castor oil have undergone a remarkable change.

In the Groundnut section, prices have continued to display a firmer tendency following the Government's decision to extend the validity of shipments of groundnut oil and expeller cake. It is stated that this decision will enable the exporters to fulfil their commitments and avoid distress sales abroad. The revival in activity has been accompanied by the usual spate of rumours regarding large business with the East European countries, particularly with Rumania. Some shippers were reported to have sold 1,500 to 2,000 tons of groundnut oil to Rumania at £122/123 per ton f.o.b. and chances of further business were rated high.

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have bought a substantial quantity at £127/128 per ton. Besides, the exporters reported a sustained interest in expellers with a sizable business materialising at £31½ to £31¾ per ton.

Although trading the Linseed section was devoid of interest, the over-all tendency of the market was better in line with the improvement in other oilseeds. Reports of a limited business in linseed oil with Australia aided the sentiment.

There was little activity in the Cottonseed section.

★

Gold & Silver

The Gold section, on the Bombay Bullion Exchange, displayed a fairly steady tendency. Offtake was reported to be satisfactory, while arrivals were small. This induced a little speculative buying and prices went up. However, the spot section eased somewhat on lack of fresh enquiries.

Fresh speculative buying from Calcutta helped the white metal to gain more than a rupee on balance. A leading operator purchased nearly 1000 bars at Calcutta and this gave impetus to the bullish activity in the local market.

★

Yarn

Listless conditions continued to prevail in the Bombay Yarn market and prices moved narrowly irregular on alternate bouts of buying and selling in the absence of fresh developments. The Government of India are, it is reported, busy scrutinising the pending applications for the import of Art Silk Yarn under the export promotion scheme. Rumours were also current that the authorities were trying to formulate an interim export promotion scheme for rayon fabrics, which was likely to be announced within two weeks.

Meanwhile, enquiries from abroad have been pouring in; but the exporters are not in a position to book business in the absence of export incentives. It is feared, in the circumstances, that India will lose the foothold that it had acquired in foreign markets unless the new scheme is announced without delay.

As judged by the figures of shipments during April, the export trade in Rayon textiles has registered a further sharp decline. The value of exports from Bombay, during the first 25 days of April, has amounted to only Rs 21.97 lakhs, while exports during the whole of the previous month were as high as Rs 36.07 lakhs and those in February Rs 75.90 lakhs.

The setback in respect of export from Calcutta has been equally serious with the shipments during April amounting to only Rs 6,444 as against Rs 34,725 in the previous month. In the case of Madras, shipments have fallen from Rs 1.81 lakhs in March to Rs 1.49 lakhs in April.

WORLD OF COTTON

Futures Buoyant: Good Mill Demand

THE Bombay Cotton futures market witnessed a sharp rise in prices last week. The strength was largely due to the tight statistical position coupled with encouraging offtake in the spot market. Sentiment was enlivened by the improvement in the conditions of the cloth market, which reported brisk activity. With the result, Jharilla August delivery spurted to Rs 712.50 per candy from Rs 702 in the previous week.

The Government decision to grant permission for the installation of 2,500 automatic looms annually for a period of three years in replacement of ordinary looms aided the bullish fervour in the market. Moreover, there were reports that export sales of cotton had been satisfactory during the past three weeks. Japan had already bought about 10,000 bales of Bengal Deshi and other short-staple varieties last month and it is expected to buy more cotton in the near future in view of the closure of the cotton market in Pakistan.

The Spot section continued to be lively in the wake of mill demand for quality cottons, thanks to the delay in the announcement by the Government with regard to the countrywise import quota. There is an insatiable demand for good quality cotton as more and more mills are switching over to indigenous growths. This switch-over to Indian cotton from foreign growths is largely due to the uncertainty of the Government's import policy and the foreign exchange difficulty in obtaining and maintaining the continuity of supplies to the mills.

This is evident from the falling consumption of foreign cotton by the mills which has dwindled to around 37,000 bales a month on an average as compared with 48,700 bales a month last year. This is also borne out by the stocks held by the mills which, as at the close of 31st March 1959, disclosed an almost 100 per cent decline. Under the export incentive scheme, the fact, that non-exporting mills have been allowed to part with their quota on a profit margin of 20 per cent, has made foreign cotton costlier by 20 per cent.

There were no developments in the Cotton Yarn section. Despite reports of improved offtake of yarn in the North Indian markets, prices remained mostly unchanged. Rs 16.50 per bundle. Among 40s. Among 20s, Modern had buyers at Meenakshi had buyers at Rs 25.37.

Meanwhile, uncertain conditions are prevailing on the import front. The upward trend in Sudanese cotton has cried a halt; but the prices of both Tanguis and Pima new crop have advanced sharply.

Import houses have put through some business in Gezira Sudans and central line Tanganyika, subject to licences and cancellation at par. The trade is, however, awaiting the procedural details in respect of the new import quotas before making any large-scale commitments. The details are likely to be announced shortly.

According to the latest advices from Egypt, the discount on sales of Egyptian cotton to India has been retained at 32.5 per cent. This has been extended to the new crop sales for payment in transferable currencies and for shipment before end-August, 1959. Meanwhile, the delay in the announcement of procedural details and composition in regard to the recent release of an import quota of only lakh bales has been causing some anxiety in the minds of the Indian buyers, who are hesitant to enter into commitments in respect of Egyptian cotton. It has resulted in a substantial rise in the prices of foreign cotton. The Sudanese cotton has gone up by nearly Rs 200 per candy, while the appreciation in the African variety is as much as Rs 60 to Rs 100 per candy.

On the export front, shippers showed active interest in the market on reports that Japan was likely to buy cotton from India as the market at Karachi remained closed.

★

KARACHI COTTON MARKET

The futures section of the Karachi cotton market continued to remain closed. Listless conditions prevailed in the spot market. Export interest was low, while mill activity was confined mostly to covering immediate requirements.

★

ALEXANDRIA COTTON MARKET

Prices in the Alexandria cotton futures receded last week. The export demand, which followed in the wake of the recent raising of

the discount rate, slackened. New crop progress report was encouraging.

×

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET:

Prices in the Liverpool Cotton futures market recorded handsome gains. Trading was active on improved trade buying in distant months and firm mill support to near months. Sudan contracts ruled quiet and values were unchanged.

×

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET:

Prices in the New York cotton futures market suffered a setback, thanks to fairly large commission house liquidation and selling by New Orleans interest. The main influencing factor was the growing concern in the Congress over the high cost of the price support and loan programmes. The report, that the Senate had approved of a ceiling on price support for farm product, aggravated selling. The majority of traders were inclined to discount the efforts being made in Washington to put through movement of surplus agricultural legislation designed to quicken the commodities into export channels.

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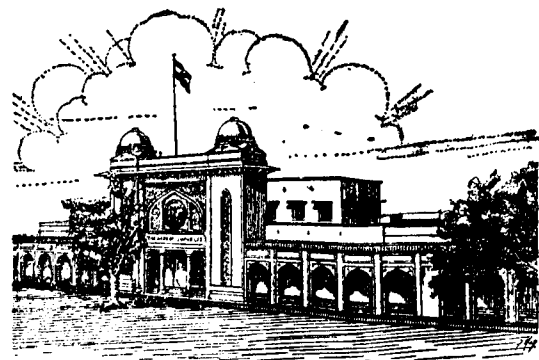
CLOTH AND PIECEGOODS:

Trading the Bombay Cloth market was subdued. In the domestic sector, the demand tapered off due to the approach of the monsoon. There were few buying enquiries from upcountry dealers and the demand for superior varieties of cloth was maintained at the previous week's levels. However, dullness prevailed in the market for coarse and medium varieties.

On the export front, Singapore was active with moderate business reported done. Fair business was put through with West Africa. Business with Sudan was restricted according to the value of import licences issued. Burma was practically quiet though business was reported to have been concluded in anticipation of licences. The buying tempo from the UK was maintained with a fair offtake in grey shirtings.

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DELHI REVIEW

SO many morals have been drawn in the last two years from the Mundhra episode that I may be forgiven if I draw another, though it is perhaps a little cynical. It is about the limitation of human judgment, its ability to draw inferences from facts. The facts relating to the affair have been sifted at length by the best available judicial and administrative wisdom: by men whose daily job has for years been to assess facts and evaluate character. At the end of it, they come to

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(2) Tender No. CON[COS] 46[GB]10/59 for supply of 110 cwt. Rope Manila Best white $1\frac{1}{2}$ " cir. to D.G.S. & D's G/ Tex-H.7B (ordinary). Earnest money is Rs 220/-. Tenders will be opened on 6-7-59 at 12 noon.

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Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from the Chief Cashier, S.E.Rly., Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipt for depositing earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES

S27

The Whole Truth

widely differing conclusions about the truth. Of course, we are all familiar with the fact of judicial differences of opinion, but such differences have oftenest been on questions of law. It is also true that decisions on questions of fact in a court of law are governed by certain rules of evidence. In the present inquiry, these rules were made not applicable, ironically enough, because it was thought that, this way, the ascertainment of truth would be easier. The consequence has been a most confusing welter of different opinions on every question of crucial importance. Sorting out the differences is itself an operation of considerable complexity, for, each of the three august bodies who evaluated the evidence has differed from one another and the other two on important questions. Even within the UPSC, there has been no unanimity, since Mr Shivashanmukham Pillai has appended a note of dissent differing from his colleagues on one of the most crucial issues before them.

Let me first take the question of the motives behind the transaction. Both the Chagla Commission and the Bose Commission hold that the theory of a "drag" on the Calcutta Stock Market by floating Mundhra shares is untenable. Therefore, they say, these shares could not have been purchased for restoring the stock market to health. The UPSC, on the other hand, holds differently. It says: "While it could possibly have been argued that there existed no immediate threat to Calcutta Stock Exchange arising from the Mundhra drag, the officers concerned were fully justified in coming to the conclusion that the threat to the market had not passed. . . . And if Mr Mundhra benefited by the transaction, it was an incidental consequence inherent in the decision but by no means its main purpose."

It will be recalled that this was precisely what was argued by Eavesdropper in his columns when he discussed the Chagla Commission's report. He argued that, in trying to get at Mr Patel's motivation at the time of purchase, what needed consulting was, not charts and tables, but the rumours and gossip in the market. For, these were what Mr Patel says made him take the decision he did. The President of the Stock Exchange testified to his having talked to Mr Patel about the effect of the Mundhra shares on the stock market and the possibility of the LIC doing something on the stock market about it. There was also independent contemporaneous evidence (e.g. the confidential report of the Reserve Bank testifying to the existence of such a selling presence on the stock market Mr Patel, on his own admission, did not consult any charts to satisfy himself about the drag. Logically, therefore, in judging his motive, they are of only secondary relevance. Of course, if there was other evidence, of a different motivation, the charts and graphs will assume

importance, since, in that case, Mr Patel may have been merely making convenient use of the rumour of a "drag." But there is no such evidence. Indeed, in trying to fix the alternative motivation, the Bose Commission and the Chagla Commission differ significantly. The Chagla Commission think that the motivation was personal and a desire to help Mr Mundhra. This is a mere assumption, and the further question of why Mr Patel should want to help Mr Mundhra should be answered before this can be accepted as valid. The Bose Commission, on the other hand, think that the motivation was political, and the deal was a sort of "quid pro quo for the donation given by Mundhra to the Congress party. For this fantastic assumption, all that the Bose Commission have is the fact of Mundhra or his representatives having met Mr Morarji Desai and certain others. If everybody who met Mr Mundhra should automatically come under suspicion, then very few people in the commercial, industrial and governmental circles could escape unscathed. It must be remembered—though it takes some effort to do so today—that Mr Mundhra was not treated as an outcast in those days and, as the con- troller of some of the most important sectors of the economy, had quite legitimate business with the people he met. Again, if certain members of the Government tried to persuade him to keep the Kanpur Mills open, they were not doing anything criminal. After all, that is not the only mill that Government have tried to prevent from closing down. As for donations to political parties, there is hardly an industrialist of any standing in this or any country in the world who has not made contributions to political parties from time to time.

The bizarre nature of this finding will stand out even more clearly in the light of certain other findings of the same Commission. Now, the Bose Commission, differing interestingly from both the UPSC and the Chagla Commission, reject Mr Patel's contention that he acted under the direction and approval of the Finance Minister, Mr T. T. Krishnamachari, in this matter. "If the facts he (Mr Patel) has told us are true, then he has acted on his own responsibility, however improbable that may appear to be. . . . Even accepting his version of his consultations with Mr Krishnamachari in Bombay, we find that this important matter was sprung on just as he was walking out of a meeting. . . . If that is what was said, then, surely a Minister is entitled to assume, as Mr Krishnamachari says he did, that he was not being asked to make an important policy decision but was merely being informed about a matter which the LIC had yet to process and examine."

If this is so, and Mr Krishnamachari was not responsible factually for the deal, then where does

the political angle come in? Sure it is not the Commission's suggestion that Mr Patel was sticking his neck out for some services that Mundhra rendered the Congress party? Or could it be that he was more royalist than the King himself or a fanatic Congressman at heart? There is absolutely no evidence for any of these assumptions. On the contrary, Mr Patel's antecedents as a member of the Indian Civil Service even in pre-independence do not make such assumptions entirely gratuitous. And unless such assumptions are made, it is not possible to link causally these transactions with Mundhra's donations to the Congress. It is true that the Bose Commission mention this only "possible motive," but even as a possible motive, it does not hold much water. The Commission's "every person connected with the deal has hedged, has not told the whole truth, has shied away from associating himself with the deal even in a remote way, as much as he possibly could. No one connected with the deal has told the whole truth." It is a curious thing to say since in matters like this, it is not to expect people to rush forward with data incriminating themselves. It is the duty of the Commissioner to find the truth. It cannot be that they were at a greater advantage in finding it than, say, a policeman investigating a case of murder or even of petty larceny. And yet, courts have not made allowances for the prosecu- tor's helplessness.

The UPSC's majority report completely clears Mr Patel. It is that, so far as Mr Patel was concerned, "the transaction was neither improper nor contrary to business principles nor one resulting in investments that should not have been made." The unbusinesslike nature of the transaction is limited in its view, "to the extent of fix- ing of prices" and the blame for attaches to Mr Kamat. The senting member, Mr Shivashanmukham Pillai, completely dis- agrees with his colleagues and holds all the charges against Mr Patel have been proved. The Government of India agree that there "some force in the minute of sent" but have decided to exonerate Mr Patel in view of "the long distinguished record of Mr Patel's service, complicated post-budget- ionic situation at the time the was put through, the absence of mala fides and the weight attached to the advice of the UPSC." particular form of Mr Patel's defence is sure to rake some polemical fire, especially in view of the Government's inability to "endorse the reasonings" of the UPSC. Some political capital also be sought to be made of Government's rejection of the finding on the factual responsibility of TTK for the deal. Whether the whole truth has come out of it, despite three probes, it is certain we have not heard the last of the matter.

OLYMPUS

June 6, 1959

NORTH INDIAN NOTES

Lack of consideration for merit in the recruitment of candidates to professional educational institutions, had been pointed out by Dr C. D. Deshmukh, Chairman, University Grants Commission. In this connection, Dr Deshmukh referred to the wide disparity in the minimum marks required by candidates for reserved seats on the one hand, and by candidates for unreserved seats on the other for admission. In such circumstances, it should not be a matter of surprise if the candidates to the reserved seats take longer time for completing the educational course than candidates to the unreserved course. Dr Deshmukh has himself given the example of an engineering college where candidates to the unreserved seats regularly passed whereas the candidates to the reserved seats took eight to ten years to finish their course. In such cases, the disparity in the minimum marks for admission not only results in waste of resources, but also lowers the record and status of the educational institutions. A proper relation between the two without putting candidates to the reserved seats to a disadvantage in the matter of higher education is therefore necessary. A difference of ten marks is considered preferable by Dr Deshmukh.

A change in the present system of examination is another desirable line of reform viewed as essential by educationalists. In the present system, which offers only a cumbersome test to the memory of the student, the real merits and talents of the students remain unrecognised and are therefore allowed to waste. Steps in this direction are expected to be taken by the University Grants Commission after the team of experts which is to study the system of teaching in different subjects like science, humanity, etc prepares and submits its report. About the existence of too many examinations, Dr Deshmukh said that it was not to be condemned in view of the discipline it would impose on the student mind which would only prepare them to face any and every challenge that they might be faced with.

A very pressing problem of university authorities, is the great rush to universities of students who seek higher education after the higher secondary stage. Scope for expansion of facilities is not unlimited. A restriction on admission to universities, though desirable, will only lead to frustration for students denied the opportunities of higher education unless provision is also made to divert part of the rush to other channels. Dr Deshmukh has in this connection expressed the desirability of starting polytechnics, which could, by absorbing part of the matriculates, also stop the current rush for university education.

University Education

public Cooperation

One of the basic assumptions for the success of the Second Plan is public cooperation in the implementation of important projects. This is especially true of projects in the villages. However the Government's programme in enlisting such cooperation from the public could not be considered a success as would be evidenced by the lagging progress of most of the projects connected with the development and improvement of rural areas and villages. This has been recognised by the Government and consequently more vigorous attempts are envisaged to secure public participation in the execution of Plan schemes in the villages.

The Planning Commission National Advisory Committee on Pub-

lic Cooperation, at a recent meeting, has underlined the need for measures for enlisting greater public participation in the implementation of Plan programmes especially for increasing foodgrain production. The Committee has suggested that voluntary organisations and local institutions should effectively harness the initiative and resourcefulness of the people for all developmental works. They are also to guide and assist the people in raising green manure and maintaining compost pits, in the matter of multiplication of improved seeds and their distribution, in the marketing of agricultural produce.

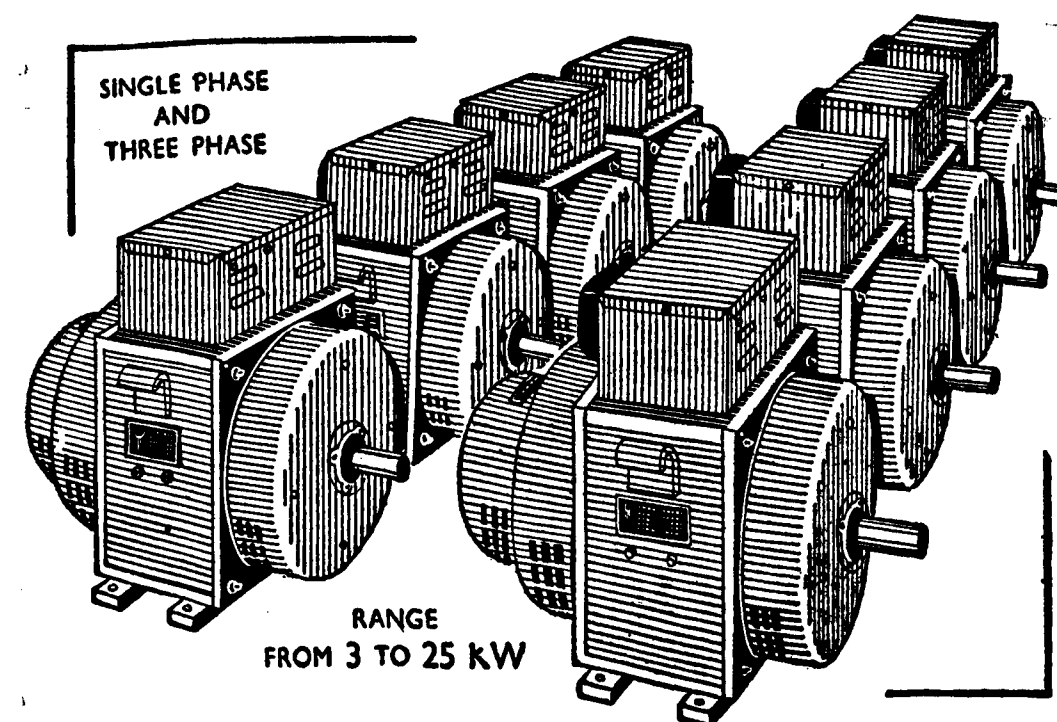
One of the important suggestions for raising foodgrain production is close integration of all minor irrigation schemes undertaken by the

public works, revenue and community development departments. The Committee also envisages the need for utilising the services of ex-servicemen, pensioners and students in the execution of the village schemes.

A corollary to the need for such public participation is the need for an effective propaganda machinery which could undertake publicity schemes and familiarise the people in the villages with the contents and purpose of the development activities in which their cooperation is sought. In this connection the Committee has suggested that literature on green manuring, compost pits, and soil conservation might be prepared in regional languages and supplied to voluntary agencies to enable them to assist the agriculturists in these matters.

SQUARE PATH

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DELHI REVIEW

THE Government of India's decision to acquire control over the entire output of sugar mills in the country has imparted a bearish tone to the Sugar markets. Although the full reactions to the latest policy are not known, prices of some popular varieties are reported to have declined by 75 nP to Re 1 per bag. As it is, there is no price control on sugar except in certain specified areas like Uttar Pradesh, North Bihar and the Punjab.

The consensus of opinion is, that the new step taken by the Government is drastic in that it deprives the industry of its limited freedom. The nervousness is aggravated also by the absence of details about the announcement. For instance, it is not clarified whether the Government propose to dispense with the practice of realising the monthly

Control Over Sugar Output

sugar quota in future. The arrangements for distribution and the prices at which sugar is to be acquired from the mills, especially those in the Deccan and South India, are issues which need clarification.

So far, the quantity of sugar reserved for direct Government allocations was limited to 25 per cent of the production. By taking over the entire production, the authorities will now be in a position to allocate sugar to needy areas. In other words, they have now assured control over the entire distribution from the factory-end to the markets. No longer need the dealers dependent on some sugar mills be uncertain of getting their requirements if their region is starved of sugar. Nor can any mill hold these dealers to ransom as has been alleged.

However, an unnecessary scare has been created all over the country, which only go to accentuate the present trend of soaring prices. Despite the reduced output, stocks in the country are not sufficient to meet the demand during the next four months. Meanwhile, the standing cane crop is reported to be in good shape and there is no fear of any fall in the output.

Khandasari prices have continued to rule steady in sympathy with crystal sugar following good demand for the marriage season. Rates are moving between Rs 37 and Rs 40 per maund, according to quality.

Gur

In the Hapur market, Gur prices are ruling steady due to good outside demand for dry quality.

However, in Muzaffarnagar, Chakku quality has declined by 50 nP to 75 nP per maund to Rs 22 on lack of buying interest. Lack of support from Rajasthan, an important consumer, is another contributory factor.

Foodgrains

Steady conditions have prevailed in the Hapur Foodgrains market. Despite Government efforts, arrivals of "rabi" grains have not improved very much. The Uttar Pradesh Government have declared that wheat procurement will continue in the surplus districts of the State for the whole of the year at rates fixed for the purpose, while producers have been advised to bring grain to the market before the advent of the monsoon. Dealers will, however, be allowed to move their released stocks on permit to the deficit areas and sell them at prices which can be Rs 1.50 to Rs 2.00 per maund higher than the procurement prices.

On the other hand, the total yield of last "rabi" crops in Uttar Pradesh is in the neighbourhood of about 83 lakh tons. This works out to about 17 lakh tons more than the corresponding yield of 66.05 lakh tons during 1957-58. Production figures, this year, of both "kharif" and "rabi" crops come to about 131 lakh tons, which means an overall increase of about

23 lakh tons over last year when the total yield was 109.37 lakh tons.

The all-India final estimate of Ragi for 1958-59 puts the area and production of the crop at 5,930,000 acres and 1,722,000 tons respectively as against the partially-revised estimate of 5,731,000 acres and 1,665,000 tons respectively for 1957-58. This shows an increase of 199,000 acres in area and 57,000 tons in production during the current year as compared with the previous year.

Meanwhile, in the Hapur market, Wheat prices have continued to rule steady in the open market, to be quoted at Rs 18 to Rs 19.50 per maund, according to quality as against the Government procurement prices of Rs 13 to Rs 15. Arrivals from the villages have continued to be meagre, which are privately lifted by consumers at fancy prices. As a result, consumers are finding it difficult to meet their requirements of wheat even at higher rates. Government purchases, under these circumstances, are also small.

The market for Rice is also ruling steady with prices showing small gains over last levels. The Uttar Pradesh Government are reported to have procured 74,000 tons as against a target of 1.5 lakh tons for the whole year. Gram is reaching Hapur in heavy quantity from the Punjab and prices, as a result, have eased slightly during the week under report.

In the Delhi grains market, Gram prices have declined further on improved arrivals coupled with the reports of railway loading restrictions, while Wheat prices have tended to increase further on increased retailers' demand. Gram prices are quoted at Rs 12.37 per maund against Rs 13.75 in the previous following the Northern Railway's announcement to stop fresh registration of wagons in Code (E) class and to stop loading to stations on the Central Railway and in Code (B) class to Howrah and Moradabad, Kanpur and Mughalsarai. The rate for Bajra has improved by Re 1 per maund. Jowar has not shown any market change, while the market for Pulses is ruling quiet. Moong has improved slightly on lack of fresh arrivals.

NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

June 6, 1959

THE PENINSULA

THE automobile industry is a relatively late comer in the industrial field; but, in the course of a short period, had made tremendous progress not only in stepping up production of automobiles but also in raising the proportion of components manufactured within the country. Though the industry has some way to go to be able to manufacture all the components within the country itself, by virtue of the progress already made, the prospect of self-sufficiency in component production has become nearer. In this progress of the industry the contribution made by Messrs Ashok Leyland Limited has been of no small order since it is one of the five firms licensed by the Government for entering into the production line.

The story of Ashok Leyland since its birth nearly a decade ago is one of interrupted progress in providing for the early realisation of the programme of complete manufacture of all the components for the vehicles in the production of which the Company specialises. The activities of the company in 1958 were geared to bringing this to fruition within the time fixed as the target date. These were mainly concerned with raising the Indian content of the commercial chassis produced by the Company, and necessarily involved increasing expenditure on machines, plants and expansion of factory site and area. Addition to the area of the factory of about 125,000 sq feet is estimated to have cost about Rs 29.33 lakhs, while plant and machinery installed in the year are estimated to have cost about Rs 46.55 lakhs which brought the total of investment for the three years 1956-58 to Rs 101.5 lakhs. The outstanding achievement of 1958 is the completion of practically the whole of the first phase of the building construction.

The beginning of engine production by the Company is to be reckoned as another remarkable development in 1958. Though full-scale production of the Comet engine is expected to start only by 1959, all the requisite plant and machinery needed for the manufacture of cylinder heads and most of that required for cylinder block had been installed and there should therefore be no uncertainty about the target date for the production of Comet engines.

While these are achievements of tall order, Dr Ramaswami Mudaliar has taken care to point out that there was going to be no slackening in the efforts of the Company in connection with its future production and expansion programme. On the contrary, Dr Mudaliar has pointed out that, in view of the unfinished programmes that are in the future, the efforts of the Company will have to be redoubled so that all the difficulties could be tackled effectively, to make smooth way for the Company's progress. Many such difficulties have cropped up to affect not only the prospects for the automobile industry but also the economic situation in the whole country.

The foreign exchange shortage is the common enemy to progress in the automobile industry as well as other sectors of the national economy. The impact of the foreign exchange shortage on the automobile industry had been particularly severe in view of the heavy dependence of the industry on imported components. It was a sad predicament for the industry to be faced with increasing demand for automobiles on the one hand and with a foreign exchange shortage which affected import of components on the other. Considerations of potential saving in foreign exchange against liberalised allocation in the present, which were urged on behalf of the automobile industry produced no effect on the Government. The automobile industry suffered sadly in consequence, and the programme of Ashok Leyland for increasing the output of chassis three-fold suffered a setback.

Though the foreign exchange shortage is likely to continue for some more years, Dr Ramaswami Mudaliar is optimistic about the outlook for the programmes of the Company, and in the increasing realisation by the Government of the country's urgent need for more transport vehicles, he sees the symptoms of a more favourable Governmental attitude to the automobile industry especially in respect of allocation of requisite foreign exchange for such raw materials, components and finished materials as must be imported at this stage of the country's development.

Another matter of concern for the company's authorities in respect of the smooth progress of the programmes is the lack of trained personnel to man the newly installed machinery and equipment. This difficulty could however be resolved when the additional training facilities that are now provided would begin to have their effect. The problem is therefore not expected to last beyond 1959.

If the foreign exchange shortage were to present no problem to the industry which is possible only if the Government pursues a liberal policy of foreign exchange allocation to the automobile industry, the realisation of the objective of making comet chassis including its engine and also the '600' and '680' types engines which are alternative power units in the 'Titan' and 'Tiger' chassis not less than 75 per cent in Indian content, is a matter for confident prediction. The company had already taken some im-

Ashok Leyland

MADRAS REVIEW

portant preliminary steps towards this by preparing a scheme for the manufacture of high quality castings. The Company is reported to have submitted the scheme which was prepared under the technical guidance of Mr W. West Chairman of West Yorkshire Foundries and Vice-Chairman of Leyland Motors to the Government. The foundry

which is to be located at Ennore is expected to be equipped for the manufacture of all types of quality castings required by the automobile industry. Referring to the need for such a line of production, Dr Mudaliar, said that continued dependence on imports for high quality iron castings would involve large scale loss of foreign exchange.

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a General Meeting of the members of the Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on Friday the 26th day of June 1959, immediately following the termination of the Annual General Meeting of the Company called for 11 a.m. on that day to consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification the following resolutions, the first of which will be proposed as an Ordinary resolution and the second as a Special resolution.

Ordinary Resolution:

1. That the proposed re-appointment and the draft agreement (which has for the purpose of identification been subscribed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors) submitted to this Meeting setting forth the terms and conditions on which it is proposed that Martin Burn Limited be re-appointed the Managing Agents of the Company for a period of 10 years from the 15th August 1960, be and is hereby approved and an application to the Central Government for its approval to this proposal under Section 326 of the Companies Act 1956 be and is hereby directed to be made.

Special Resolution:

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

- (i) Articles 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138 and 139 shall be deleted and for Article 131 the following shall be substituted—

"131. Subject to the approval of the Central Government Martin Burn Limited shall be the Managing Agents of the Company upon such terms and conditions as may from time to time be agreed upon between the Company and the Managing Agents and embodied in an agreement in writing between the parties."

- (ii) The first two sentences in lines 1 to 12 of Article 114 shall be deleted and

the following substituted therefor—

"Unless otherwise determined by the Company in General Meeting each Director shall be paid out of the funds of the Company by way of remuneration for his services in attending meetings of the Directors a fee of Rs. 100 for each meeting attended by him. Each Director shall also be entitled to receive a share of a commission (to be divided among the Directors in such manner as the Directors may determine and in default of such determination equally) of one per cent of the net profits of the Company computed in the manner referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 198 of the Companies Act 1956 in any financial year in which such profits shall exceed the sum of Rs. 5,05,050. The commission payable to the Directors shall be payable for a period of five years up to and including the financial year ending on the 31st March 1961, but this provision may be renewed or reviewed from time to time in accordance with the provisions of any statutory enactment from time to time in force and applicable thereto."

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LIMITED,
A. G. Gidley,
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

12, Mission Row,
Calcutta,
Dated 1st June, 1959.

Note: (i) A member entitled to attend and vote at this Meeting is entitled to appoint a Proxy to attend and vote in his stead. A Proxy need not be a member of the Company.

(ii) An Explanatory Statement is annexed to the Convening Notice issued to members of the Company.

Choice

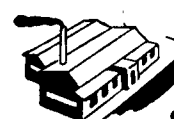


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(Incorporated in India 1927)
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Subscribed Capital - " 30,00,750 Reserve Fund - " 28,00,000
Head Office:—1, PRINCE YESHWANT ROAD, INDORE CITY
Bombay Office:—44, HANMAN STREET, FORT and JAI HIND ESTATE, BRULESHWAR
Branch Office:—Cloth Market, Siyaganj and Sanayogtaganj (Indore City).
Branches:—Anjad, Bhopal, Dhar, Khargone, Mhow, Ratlam, Sanaawal, Shujapur
Mandi, Tarana, Ujjain.
Pay Offices:—Jaora (Madhya Pradesh), and Sindhwa.
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BANKING BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TRANSACTED.
K. D. YOGI, Manager.

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

South Food Zone

The plea of the Madras Government to the Centre for the dismantling of the South Food Zone and for constituting the State into a separate zone by itself has been finally rejected by the Centre. This should have caused considerable disappointment to the Madras Ministers, since the continuance of the present arrangement was considered by the Madras Government to have only worked to the disadvantage of the State in the matter of foodgrain supplies.

The decision of the Centre was indeed surprising in view of the fact that their spokesmen had been talking in terms of constituting each State into a zone by itself, for movement of foodgrains, and it was held that this was necessary for the smooth and successful working of the State trading scheme in foodgrains. In the light of these declared intentions, the concurrence of the Centre to the proposal of the Madras Government remained almost an automatic assumption. What had motivated the Centre, in deciding in favour of continuing with the present arrangement is however not clear.

Speaking to pressmen Mr Bhaktavatsalam, the Madras Minister for Agriculture expressed his disappointment at the decision of the Centre. At the same time, he made it clear that the State Government could reconcile themselves to the continuance of the South Food Zone provided steps were taken by the Kerala Government for introducing price control. The absence of such price control made it possible for the Kerala merchants to offer tempting prices for rice from Madras which could only be expected to lead to large-scale diversion of rice from Madras to Kerala. The difficulties of the Madras State in the matter of foodgrain supplies had been caused by such dubious diversion to Kerala, and it was on the need for stopping such abnormal diversion that the Madras Government built up their case for the abolition of the South Food Zone.

The difficulties of the Madras Government in ensuring adequate supplies from internal production would only be aggravated by the Centre's decision against the constitution of the Madras State into a separate zone, in view of the fact that production of foodgrains in the current year is feared to have suffered a sharp decline consequent on unfavourable seasonal factors. While even in the best of years, production is only slightly above the needs of the State, what the state of supplies would be with production below normal level and with scope for diversion of foodgrains from out of the State remaining unchecked, could easily be imagined. The State would in

such circumstances need outside supplies to supplement its own stocks. It is however, to be doubted whether even the guarantee of such supplies could stabilise the situation in view of the possibility of the effects of such outside supplies being negated by greater diversion from Madras.

Textile Research

Addressing the South India Textile Research Association, at Coimbatore Mr Morarjee Desai, Union Finance Minister underlined the importance of research for tackling the problems faced by the cotton textile industry at present. Such research is of particular significance for improvement of quality and for the ultimate reduction of cost of production. In retrospect, it appears that had sufficient attention been paid to this aspect of industrial work, the industry would not have been in the present straits. Mr Morarjee Desai made this point very clear in order to drive home the benefits and advantages of industrial research.

Mr Morarjee Desai expressed his appreciation of the work that is being done in the institution and pointed out that the co-ordination of the works done in the three institutions in the country had eliminated the element of redundancy that was otherwise inevitable in the existence and disparate functioning of three institutions specialising in the same field of work. That the Madras Institute had justified its utility was made clear by Mr G. K. Devarajulu, Chairman of the Council of Administration in the course of his welcome address. It was pointed out that the services of the institute were being increasingly utilised by various industrial and financial corporation in inspecting machinery and economic survey of mills in the southern region. The institute is just in the process of development and out of a total capital of Rs 40 lakhs that is envisaged for its complete development only about Rs 25 lakhs had been invested so far. For meeting the balance of outlay it has been suggested by the Chairman that the Government should make a lump sum grant on the basis of their budget at the beginning of the year. This, Mr Devarajulu pointed out, would eliminate the difficulties of keeping a substantial fund in reserve and the delays experienced in realising the grants. Since the Finance Minister had been convinced of the utility of the institute it is to be hoped that there would be least reluctance on the part of the Government in extending aid to the SITRA.

While stressing the role of technicians in the industrial development of the country, Mr Morarjee Desai also laid emphasis on the human problem in industry. The fact that industrial psychology had been included in the subjects of study in the institute is to be appreciated.

SHREE GOPAL PAPER MILLS LIMITED

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the next Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at its registered office at 12, India Exchange Place, Calcutta on 27th June 1959 at 11 A.M. to transact the following business. Your presence in the meeting is requested.

AGENDA

- To receive the Directors' Report and to pass the audited accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1958.
- To declare dividends.
- To elect Directors in place of those who retire. M/s. H. P. Poddar and R. P. Agrawal, Directors of the Company being longest in office retire by rotation and being eligible offer themselves for re-election. S. B. Mohan Singh and Shri R. S. Khemka who were co-opted on the Board of Directors of the Company on 14-8-58 also retire under Section 260 of the Companies Act and being eligible offer themselves for election.
- To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
The present Auditors, M/s. Price, Waterhouse, Peat & Co. retire and are eligible for re-appointment.
- Special Business:—
To consider and if thought fit to pass the following resolutions with or without

PURCHASES:

Name of the Share	No. of Shares	Purchase rate	Date of purchase
Karamchand Thapar & Bros. (Coal Sales) Ltd.	1,000	Rs. 106/-	31st January, 1958.

SALES:

Name of the Share	No. of Shares	Sale rate	Date of sale
United Collieries Limited.	8,000	Rs. 10/-	18th March 1958."

- To transact any other business that under the Articles may be transacted at the Annual General Meeting.

NOTE:

- The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th to 27th June, 1959 both days—inclusive.
- A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy who need not be a member to attend and vote instead of himself.

modification as Special Resolutions:—

- "That pursuant to Section 314 of the Companies Act 1956 the Company hereby consents to Dewan Dina Nath who is proposed to be nominated on the Board of the Company by the Managing Agents, continuing to hold an Office of Profit as a Director of the Company".
- "That the Directors of the Company be and they are hereby authorised to take on rent such portion or portions of premises No. 25, Brabourne Road, Calcutta, belonging to Messrs. Indian City Properties Ltd. as may be necessary for the purposes of the Company either exclusively or in common with one or more of their allied companies on the terms and conditions as to rent and air-conditioning levy as set out in the explanatory notes hereto according to the areas occupied exclusively and in case of areas occupied in common as above, such proportion of rents and air-conditioning levy payable for the area so occupied as the Directors of the Company may agree with the said other companies from time to time".
- "That the contracts between the Company and the Managing Agents for the purchase and sale of the following shares at the rates noted against their names be and are hereby approved and confirmed—

(iii) The Explanatory notes of the above resolutions have been sent to the shareholders along with the notice of the Meeting. It can be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company at 12, India Exchange Place, Calcutta during usual office hours on any working day.

By Order of the Board
KARAMCHAND THAPAR & BROS. (Private Ltd.)
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, the 2nd June, 1959.

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

THE markets, both for Hides and Skins, remained generally dull last week. In the Tanned Hides section, arrivals of Cow hides were fair and there was a fair clearance at 3 nP to 6 nP per pound lower than the previous week. There was, however, no change in the Calf section.

On the export front, whatever enquiry there was, was mainly confined to 8/8½ lbs fifths and inferior fifths upto 49d and 41d respectively. There was some demand for inferior 10/12 lbs around 37d; but sellers were reported to be asking a higher price and were unwilling to part with their stocks at lower levels.

In single tannages, business was reported in light weights run premium marks on 85d basis. In the Calf section, there was some enquiry for 1½/2 lbs and 2½/4 lbs Buff Calf thirds of secondary marks and a small business was recorded at 66d to 68d for thirds.

THE INDIAN STANDARD WAGON COMPANY LIMITED

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting (being the fortieth Ordinary General Meeting) of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, at 11 a.m. on Friday the 26th June 1959, for the following purposes:

- To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st March, 1959 and the Directors' and Auditors' Reports thereon.
- To declare Dividends. The dividends if declared, will be paid to the shareholders whose names appear in the Company's books on the 26th June, 1959 or to their mandatees.
- To appoint Directors in place of those retiring.
- To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.

The Share Registers and the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 17th June, 1959 to the 26th June, 1959, both days inclusive.

A member entitled to attend and vote at the Meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote on a poll instead of himself and a proxy need not be a member.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LIMITED,
F. G. Liversedge,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta,
2nd June, 1959.

Hides and Skins Markets Dull

In the Tanned Skins section, there was no change in the arrivals and clearances. Prices remained unchanged.

In the export section, there was little or no enquiry from buyers. Even offers made at a reduction of 3d to 6d met with no response from overseas buyers.

Groundnut

Conditions in the Madras Groundnut market remained generally firm with prices shown an upward tendency on higher advices from Bombay. Although crushers were inclined to take up the stocks at slightly lower levels, sellers seemed to be determined not to sell stocks in view of their holding capacity. Arrivals averaged 40 to 45 tons per day. The rate for the summer crop is quoted higher at Rs 187 per candy.

In the Groundnut Oil section, however, activity was somewhat restricted. While the high price prevailing for groundnut was deterring crushers from offering or selling at lower levels, Calcutta interests also were not showing any greater interest due to the lower prices ruling in Bengal. Even then, the rate for the ready position improved to Rs 380 from Rs 373 per candy quoted in the previous week.

Coffee

At the end of April, the Coffee Pool was reported to be holding the largest stock to be held at any one time, viz, about 34,000 tons. Home consumption is increasing steadily and provides a stabilising factor, this year's offtake being placed at about 30,000 tons.

Rubber

Thanks to the sudden entry into the market by China and Russia, conditions akin to a boom are prevailing in the world Rubber market. The price at the Singapore market has touched Rs 168 per 100 pounds.

In the UK, consumption of natural rubber amounted to 15,271 long tons in March 1959, while imports of natural rubber totalled 13,819 long tons and re-exports 2,510 long tons. Stocks of natural rubber, held by the manufacturers and in warehouses, at the end of the month under review, amounted to 33,290 long tons.

According to the latest reports, world demand for rubber has risen by about 1.2 million tons in about ten years. Production of natural rubber, during the same period, rose by only 120,000 tons and almost the whole increase in demand was met by synthetic. Indian production is insignificant, being about 25,000 tons, while she needs

about 56,000 tons, the difference being met by imports.

If the price of rubber abroad continues at the current rates, India's foreign exchange bill on rubber account is expected to be Rs 5 to Rs 6 crores higher. Meanwhile, plans for synthetic production are being made and the estimate of capital investment has increased from Rs 10 to 15, 20, 25 and now Rs 30 crores.

Bangalore Silk

Unlike in the previous week, prices of Charka silk tended to move up a little in the Bangalore Silk market during the week ended 28-5-59.

Filature silk continued to be unchanged excepting for Kisan, which registered a rise of Rs 0.50 to quote Rs 41.00 per lb. It has been reported that the supply of raw silk was very meagre and that weavers were unable to get the qualities of silk suitable to their requirements. This was particularly noticeable in coarser varieties of Charka raw silk.

In the case of Reeling Cocoons, slight variations in prices were noticed. The rate for Mugur Cocoons closed the week 25 nP

higher at Rs 2.25. Mysore Seed Cocoons ranged between Rs 7.00 and Rs 15.00 as against Rs 5.00 and Rs 9.00 in the previous week.

Copra

While prices for Copra in India have been showing an easier tendency, those in foreign markets have been rising due to shortage of the commodity. In the Cochin market, the rate is quoted lower at Rs 420 per candy. In London, the rate is pushed up by nearly 100 dollars per ton over the last nine months.

The current price for early delivery Philippines copra is quoted around 288 dollars a ton. The Philippines crop usually contributes about 70 per cent of total world supplies. This season's crop from this area is about 800,000 tons against one million in the previous year. In addition, political disturbances have interrupted supplies from Indonesia, which provides 15 per cent of the world's copra. Many consumers, particularly in Europe, were reported to be running down their stocks before the shortage began to develop. These explain the very sharp rise in prices in the foreign markets.



NATIONAL AND GRINDLAYS BANK LIMITED

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Act of 1902 and the Companies Act of 1947. Registered in London under the Companies Act of 1902 on the 23rd March, 1966. The liability of members is limited.)

Bankers to the Government in Aden, Kenya Colony, Zanzibar, Uganda and Somaliland Protectorate

Capital (Authorised and Subscribed) £4,562,500

Paid-up Capital £2,851,563

Reserve Funds £3,168,579

Head Office:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C. 2.

London Branches: 54, Parliament Street, S. W. 1.
19, St. James's Square, S. W. 1.

Shipping, Travel and Insurance Departments:
9, Tufton Street, S. W. 1.

BRANCHES throughout India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Burma, Aden, Somaliland Protectorate, Zanzibar, Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika Territory and Northern & Southern Rhodesia.

The Bank conducts all classes of Banking and Exchange Business throughout the world. Trusteeships and Executorships are undertaken.

The Bank undertakes the recovery of Income Tax and preparation of Income Tax returns on behalf of its constituents.

Calcutta Branches:
Netaji Subhas Road; Brabourne Road;
Chowringhee Road & Church Lane.

Ashok Leyland Limited

Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar's Review

Addressing the 10th Annual General Meeting of Messrs Ashok Leyland Limited, on the 22nd May 1959, Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar said—

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have great pleasure in extending to you a cordial welcome to the Tenth Annual General Meeting of your Company.

The Directors' Report, Audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December 1958 have been circulated to you and, with your permission, I shall take them as read.

PROGRESS IN 1958:

During the year we continued to make steady progress in our twin objectives of continuously increasing the Indian content of the commercial vehicle chassis we produce and, at the same time so improving the sale of our products that our revenue shall keep pace with expenditure. The latter must necessarily increase as buildings continue to be constructed, plant and machinery is installed in them and labour to operate the machines recruited. Your Directors were pleased to find that the financial result of these endeavours during 1958 justified their recommending the payment of a dividend at the rate of 6% per annum free of Income-tax.

FURTHER EXPANSION:

I have referred to the continuous expenditure on buildings, plant and machinery. The phased Manufacturing Programmes in which we are engaged require that your Factory shall continue to expand for some considerable time. We have to provide not only for a substantial increase in the output of Comet chassis but also for the addition of other models to our range of products. We therefore applied in 1957 for Government's approval to the inclusion of the Leyland Tiger' and Titan' chassis in our Manufacturing activities; and we received a Licence to do so in March 1958. During the year we applied for a licence to produce the industrial versions of the three Leyland Diesel engines which are now included in our Manufacturing range.

Part of the 1958 achievement was the completion of practically all of the first phase of our building construction. It is, therefore, appropriate to review the financial implication of this work. When the Manufacturing Programme was commenced in 1956, it was immediately obvious that buildings then in existence, which covered about 3 acres, would be inadequate. Plans were made to add a total of 125,000 square feet as the first phase of a long term building pro-

gramme. This first phase has been completed at a total cost of Rs. 29.03 lacs; and of this amount Rs. 21.22 Lacs was spent in 1953. During the year plant and machinery to a total value of Rs. 46.55 Lacs were installed, bringing the total for the three years 1956 to 1958 inclusive to Rs. 101.5 Lacs.

The completion of the first phase of a building programme and the installation of plant and machinery as Workshops became available to house it, does not mean that we can slacken in our endeavours. On the contrary we must redouble our efforts to ensure that by the end of 1960 we achieve our objective of making the Comet chassis including its engine and also the '600' and '680' type engines, which are alternative power units in the Titan' and Tiger' chassis, not less than 75% Indian in content. This remains a formidable task in relation to the amount of foreign exchange available for allotment to the automobile industry.

EXCHANGE SHORTAGE:

It is unfortunate that at the time when the demand for our products has increased so greatly that we ought to increase our output of chassis three-fold, the foreign exchange made available to us for the import of raw materials and components made it impossible to do so. Nevertheless, as the figures in the Directors' Report indicate, a substantial improvement in the sales volume took place. It must be our constant endeavour in the future so to progress with manufacture that we shall be able to meet the full demand for our products, making output from the Factory keep pace with our sales so that all those who desire to operate Leyland vehicles may be satisfied. I am certain that there is increasing recognition by the Government of India that if the country's urgent need for road transport vehicles is to be met, automobile manufacturers should be allotted adequate foreign exchange for such raw materials, components and finished materials as must be imported at this stage of the country's development. There is a practical limit at this stage to the increase in production which can be secured by reduction of foreign content per chassis produced, with a given amount of foreign exchange. Beyond that limit the only solution to meeting a rapidly increasing demand for motor vehicles is to increase the foreign exchange allotments to manufacturers.

ENGINE PRODUCTION:

Another important development in 1958 was the beginning of Engine production in your Factory. It will probably be the end of 1959

before the 'Comet' engine can be considered made in India but 1958 saw the installation of all the plant and equipment needed for the manufacture of the cylinder head and most of that required for the cylinder block. Recruitment of labour and supervisory staff to provide for the efficient operation of the machine tools and other equipment has presented some difficulties. Men competent to do such highly skilled work are not readily available. It has, therefore, been necessary to augment training schemes and to take other steps to ensure a supply of skilled workmen. We hope the results of these actions will bear fruit in 1959 and onwards.

HIGH QUALITY CASTINGS:

Reference to the beginning of engine manufacture brings to mind the very important issue of the production of the high quality iron castings for the cylinder blocks and heads. If these were to be machined only, the castings being imported indefinitely, the nett saving in foreign exchange would not be appreciable. Your Directors, therefore, decided to request Messrs. Leyland Motors, who include in their Group the West Yorkshire Foundries, well-known specialists in the production of high quality castings for the automobile and other industries, to advise them on this important question. In December, 1958 Mr. W. West, Chairman of West Yorkshire Foundries and Vice-Chairman of Leyland Motors, visited India and as a result of this visit a proposal has been submitted to Government for the erection at Ennore of a modern Foundry capable of producing all types of quality castings required by the Automobile Industry. We confidently expect that Government will be pleased to approve this scheme.

AXLE WEIGHT THE BASIS:

Last year I referred to difficulties experienced by your Company on account of restrictions on the gross laden weights of motor vehicles. Some States have removed restrictions which hamper the sale of 'Comet' goods vehicles, which are designed for 12 tons gross vehicle weight. But there are still a majority of States in which this vehicle cannot be utilised with its full load capacity as a carrier of goods. Moreover, the habit continues of making restrictions on gross weights instead of on axle weights although the latter being a more scientific basis, was proposed by the Indian Roads Congress long ago. We shall continue our efforts to secure the removal of these difficulties.

Looking forward, much remains to be done but we shall strive to achieve our goals. The greatly increased demand for commercial vehicles in general, and for the 'Comet' in particular, offers a bright future if we can continue to make satisfactory progress with our Manufacturing Programmes, and make our output of chassis

equal to the demand for the. This involves the courage to continue with our rapid capital development in regard to buildings and equipment, confident that we can increase our resources to meet the inevitable and continuous rise in expenditure.

THANKS:

Once again I must express my gratitude to Messrs. Leyland Motors who have assisted us to the maximum possible extent. I am sure it will be your wish that I should convey to Sir Henry Spurr, Mr. W. West and Mr. D. G. Stokes our thanks for their personal help and guidance. I should also like to compliment the executives and staff and all the employees of the Company for their good work and loyal service throughout the year.

NOTE: This does not purport to be a record of the proceedings of the Annual General Meeting.

KAMARHATTY COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the One Hundred and Sixtieth Annual General Meeting of Members will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 4, Clive Row, Calcutta, at 11 a.m. on Friday, the 10th July, 1959, for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive and consider the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December 1958 and the Balance Sheet as at that date and the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditor thereon.
- (2) To declare Dividends.
- (3) To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
- (4) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 1st July, to the 10th July, 1959 both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE HENDERSON, LIMITED
I. F. MORRISS,
Acting Secretary,
Managing Agents
4, Clive Row,
Calcutta-1.
29th May, 1959.

Note: A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting may appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his behalf. A proxy need not also be a member of the Company.

Payment of any Dividend declared will be made only to those members whose names are registered in the Books of the Company on the 10th day of July, 1959, or to their Mandatees.



A State of Uncertainty

Watch-Dog Writes:

DEALINGS in stock markets have been characterised by a state of uncertainty during the week under review. Operators seem to be hesitant to enter into fresh commitments either way, as they have preferred to await the results of the seminar, to be held Ootacamund. The only relieving feature is the replacement buying noticed at lower levels on days that, in view of the sharp decline in values, the market may steady up shortly.

Jute shares changing hands at improving levels highlighted trading in the Calcutta Stock Exchange. Conditions elsewhere were fully steady.

Two-sided movements in prices characterised trading on the Bombay Stock Exchange.

On the Madras Stock Exchange, prices were marked down on a wide front due to the predominance of sellers.

There was a further advance in prices on the London Stock Exchange under the lead of Industrials.

Wall Street closed barely steady.

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Calcutta

Calcutta, Friday Evening.

AFTER last week's shake-out, the local stock market was in an unsettled state with periods of nervous selling predominating recovery phases. Unfounded rumours had a full play. Rumours of lower TISCO dividends, reduction in steel retention prices, curb on forward markets by way of margins, heavy tax on unearned incomes from forward markets, reconstitution of the Planning Commission—all these factors set the operators to rethink about the outlook. Thus, with the speculative issues receding sharply on long liquidation coupled with hammering by bears, a panicky atmosphere prevailed.

Even the news that the Indian Iron & Steel Company had agreed to the listing regulations of the Bombay Stock Exchange had no effect on sentiment. The only relieving feature of trading was a handsome recovery in prices at the close of the week, thanks to some replacement buying being influenced by the prospects of increased foreign aid or the Third Plan.

The improvement, noticed in the hiltedged market last week, became more pronounced with demand concentrated on short and medium-term issues. Sellers were, however, reserved and prices developed a hardening tendency. 3 per cent

1986 Conversion Loan opened at Rs 73 and, after improving at one time to Rs 74.20, receded at the close to Rs 73.90 on profit-taking.

Bank shares were quietly steady with Punjab National changing hands at Rs 22.00 to Rs 22.56.

After a lapse of few weeks, Jute shares met with a revival of buying interest, thanks to firmer advices from the gunny market. Apart from the sound statistical position of the industry, there was a belief that the working results of the mills would improve to a great extent in view of the bright prospects of demand from overseas buyers. Anglo-India were taken upto Rs 243 from Rs 228; Howrah upto Rs 23.87 from Rs 23.12; Megna upto Rs 15.62 from Rs 15.25; Nuddea upto Rs 62.50 from Rs 55.75 and New Central upto Rs 16.75 from Rs 15.44. The news of a 5 per cent dividend against nil pushed up Kamarhaty to Rs 203 from a low of Rs 190. National moved rather erratically between Rs 21.50 and Rs 22.50, to finish at Rs 22.37.

Although the inordinate delay in the announcement of the price increase for the commodity had an adverse effect on sentiment in the Coal section, selected scrips were well maintained in sympathy with the better turn of the market. Bengal remained very firm at Rs 308, while Central India moved up to Rs 7.53 from Rs 7.31 and Western Bengal to Rs 6.06 from Rs 5.91. Burrakur moved irregularly between Rs 17.25 and Rs 17.40, to finish at Rs 17.25.

Except a few selected scrips which met with special support at every setback in prices, trading in the Tea section continued to be restricted. Reports of a sharp fall in exports coupled with the rise in output in April led to fears that supplies of tea in the coming months might be excessive and there would be a consequent fall in the domestic prices. Prominent, amongst the few dealings recorded, were Brooke Bond, changing hands at Rs 20.37 to Rs 20.55; Grob at Rs 17.50 to Rs 18.25; Killcott at Rs 20.37 to Rs 20.75; Tezapore at Rs 18.50 to Rs 18.62 and Methoni at Rs 24.87 to Rs 25.25.

Although Sugar shares came in for selective enquiry, there was a general lack of buying interest following the recent decision made by the Government to retain the entire production of sugar mills at their disposal for direct allotment. Operators were inclined to await further developments on the sugar front. Carew met with sustained demand upto Rs 9.00 from Rs 8.87 and so also SKG upto Rs 9.94 from Rs 9.75. Champarun were, however, on offer at Rs 16 against Rs 17.06, while Balrampore turned quiet at Rs 7.12 against Rs 7.25.

Textile shares were a steady feature, thanks to the improved conditions prevailed on the cloth front. Jayshree changed hands at Rs 8.69 to Rs 8.81; Elgins at Rs 13.19 to Rs 13.62; Kesoram at Rs 14.06 to Rs 14.69 and New Victoria at Rs 1.25 to Rs 1.34.

In the Engineering section, price movements were mostly influenced by the speculative activity in Indian

Irons which, in turn, were subjected to alternate buying and selling. After opening steady at Rs 24.12, Indian Irons receded at one time to Rs 23.90 due to selling pressure, to improve moderately towards the close to Rs 24.00 on some replacement buying. Marshalls were at one time taken upto Rs 6.25 from Rs 6.12; Jessop upto Rs 30.69 from Rs 30.37 and TEXMACO upto Rs 25.65 from Rs 25.40, to finish the week at Rs 6.12; Rs 30.62 and Rs 25.40 respectively. Indian Galvanizing were nearly maintained at Rs 18.69.

Miscellaneous issues moved with the general trend of the market. Orient Paper moved between Rs 25.70 and Rs 35.90 (Rs 35.75); Indian Cable between Rs 29.94 and Rs 30.69 (Rs 30.37); Indian Aluminium between Rs 20 and Rs 20.78 (Rs 20.44); Indian Copper between Rs 4.04 and Rs 4.12 (Rs 4.10); NICCO between Rs 33.25 and Rs 33.50 (Rs 33.25); Hindustan Lever between Rs 20.37 and Rs 20.56 (Rs 20.44) Rohtas between Rs 21.87 and Rs 22.12 (Rs 22.12); Dunlop between Rs 31.19 and Rs 31.44 (Rs 31.31); Alkali Chemicals between Rs 22.56 and Rs 22.75 (Rs 22.62); India Steamship between Rs 14 and Rs 14.19 (Rs 14.12) and Metal Box between Rs 36.75 and Rs 37.12 (Rs 37.00). Figures shown within brackets were the closing rates for the week.

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Bombay

PRICE movements on the Bombay Stock Exchange were rather irregular due to alternate buying and selling, being influenced by various rumours. After opening steady, the market developed a weaker tendency and some of the major counters registered a significant decline in values under the impact of bull liquidation. Unsubstantiated rumours regarding likely Government control over corporate dividends, reports of lower production by the TISCO in May, tax on earned incomes and the likelihood of lower dividend on Tata Iron & Steel shares influenced tired long liquidation. Towards the close of the week, there was a sudden reversal in the trend, as fresh speculative buying and replacement demand aided a handsome recovery all along the line.

TEXTILES: This section remained generally active on reports of improved conditions in the cloth market. Dealings were prominent in Century and Svadeshi, which were taken upto Rs 540 and Rs 229.50 from Rs 529.50 and Rs 222 respectively. Bombay Dyeing changed hands at Rs 63.80 to Rs 65.00; Kohinoor at Rs 271.50 to Rs 277.50 and Nagpur at Rs 97 to Rs 98, to finish at Rs 64; Rs 277 and Rs 98 respectively. Finlay were quoted steady at Rs 266 and so also Central India at Rs 98.

STEELS: Steel shares created a mild flutter, but failed to force any discernible improvement. Apart from the reports of lower production in May, weakness in other sections seemed to have its effect here too. Tata Ordinaries opened at Rs 187.75 and, after improving at one time to Rs 189.25, receded to Rs 186.76, to

improve again towards the close to Rs 188.50 on bear covering.

MISCELLANEOUS: This section followed the general trend of the market. Cement shares showed small losses on balance. ACC closed at Rs 153.25 and Digvijay at Rs 152.50 after touching high levels of Rs 154.75 and Rs 155 respectively. Shipping shares remained almost steady with Scindia having support upto Rs 17.84 and Great Eastern upto Rs 22.00. Of the Automobile shares, Premier closed lower at Rs 108.25. Mining shares were subjected to some selling pressure, with Shivrampur Syndicate being offered at Rs 78.80 to Rs 80. Tata Chemicals were a firm feature at Rs 18.12. Among others, National Rayon changed hands at Rs 304.50 to Rs 309; Bombay Burma at Rs 518.50 to Rs 525.50; Belapur Sugar at Rs 292 to 295; Walchandnagar Industries at Rs 281.25 to Rs 282.50; Premier Construction at Rs 296.50 to Rs 304.50 and WIMCO at Rs 201.50 to Rs 203.50.

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Madras

ACTIVITY on the Madras Stock Exchange was subdued last week and business was confined to only a few selected scrips.

Textiles: Travancore Rayons were the star feature in this section and the scrip was taken upto Rs 21.20. Maduras were, however, on offer at Rs 26.18 and so also Metturs

KANKNARRAH COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the One Hundred and Fiftieth annual General Meeting of Members will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 4, Clive Row, Calcutta, at 11-30 a.m. on Friday, the 10th July, 1959, for the following purposes:—

- (1) To receive and consider the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1958, and the Balance Sheet as at that date and the Reports of the Board of Directors and the Auditors thereon.
- (2) To appoint a Director in place of one retiring.
- (3) To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The Share Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th July to the 10th July, 1959, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
JARDINE HENDERSON, LIMITED,
I. F. MORRISS,
Acting Secretary,
Managing Agents.

4, Clive Row,
Calcutta-1,
29th May, 1959.

Note: A member entitled to attend and vote at the meeting may appoint a proxy to attend and vote on his behalf. A proxy need not also be a member of the Company.

at Rs 403. Anglo-French changed hands at Rs 88 and Virudhunagars at Rs 39. Buckingham were keenly sought after and business was done at slightly higher levels.

Plantings: Plantation shares were generally stagnant and rates were marked down slightly from last levels, although some enquiry was noticed in a few selected scrips. In the Rubber group, TRTs were done at Rs 7.05, while Midlands, Thirumbadri and Cochin Malabars were weak with a decline in rates.

Among Coffee shares, Coffee Lands were enquired upto Rs 23.75, while Cowcoodys were quoted around Rs 7 cd. Consolidated coffees reacted to Rs 21.75 on profit-taking with Ouchterlony hovering narrowly around Rs 5.25.

In the Tea section, shares of the high-grown estates came in good support, Highlands being taken upto Rs 13.87 with buyers at this level. Chembras were done at Rs 4.26 and Neelamalais at Rs 4.40.

Miscellaneous: In this section, Aluminium Industries were marked upto Rs 19.90, while Brunton Engineerings were marked down to Rs 4.30 sellers. Enfields were wanted upto Rs 10.50. Andhra Scientifics looked upto Rs 7.50. Textools, India Cements and Mettur Chemicals were on offer at the market rates.

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London

THERE was a further advance in prices on the London Stock Exchange under the lead of Industrials. Investment and speculative buying was stimulated by good business and company news with higher Wall Street advices also helping sentiment. The main exception was provided by Gilt-edged securities, which reacted with small losses on balance. In Shipping shares, British and Commonwealth were a poor market following a sharp fall in profits. There was renewed demand for Gold shares with Diamond and Platinum shares also showing some improvement in prices.

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New York

CONDITIONS on Wall Street remained generally steady with price changes either way ranging to a dollar or so. However, towards the close of the week, considerable profit-taking was noticed in assorted goods, aircrafts, rails and electronics shares.

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In Briefs

In Calcutta, Bowreah and Dunbar Cotton mills have again Passed over the dividends for 1958.

In Madras, Radio & Electricals have reduced the dividend from 9 to 7½ per cent for 1958.

Balanoor Tea and Devon Tea have reduced the dividends to 15 per cent each from 17½ per cent, for 1958.

BHARTIA ELECTRIC STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the thirtieth Annual General Meeting of the shareholders of the Bhartia Electric Steel Co., Ltd. will be held on Tuesday, the 7th July, 1959 at 4 P.M. at the registered office of the company, 4, Old Court House Street, Calcutta to transact the following business:—

- To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited balance sheet and profit & loss account for the year ended 31st December, 1958.
- To declare dividend.
- To elect a director in place of Shri B. P. Khaitan who, being longest in office, retires by rotation.
- To elect a director in place of Rai Bahadur Moongtulal Tapuriah who being longest in office retires by rotation and in this connection if thought fit to pass the following special resolution of which special notice has been received.

"Resolved that Rai Bahadur Moongtulal Tapuriah, an associate of the Managing Agents, who has attained the age of 72, be and is hereby re-appointed a director of the Company notwithstanding that he is an associate of the managing agents, and has attained the age limit imposed by Section 280 of the Companies Act, 1956 and that the said age limit shall not apply to him."

- To appoint auditors for the year 1959 and to fix their remuneration.
- To consider and pass with or without modification the following special resolutions of which special notices have been received:—

(i) "Resolved that Shri R. L. Bhartia, an associate of the Managing Agents, who was re-appointed as Director of the Company at the general meeting held on 8th July, 1958 be deemed to have been duly re-appointed with effect from that date."

(ii) "Resolved that Shri P. R. Bagri, an associate of the managing agents, who was re-appointed as Director of the Company at the general meeting held on 8th July, 1958 be deemed to have been duly re-appointed with effect from that date and the payment of remuneration to him is hereby ratified, approved and confirmed."

- To consider and if thought fit to pass with or without modification the following special resolutions:—

Sub-clause (iv):—

- Resolved that the Company approves of the modification of special resolution passed under Section 360 of the Companies Act in the share-holder's meeting held on 20th April, 1956 by addition of the following sub-clause (iv), such modification to be deemed to have been effective from the date of the original resolution.

Sub-clause (iv):—

"The payment shall be made to the Company within one month from the date of supply or sale of the goods or supply or rendering of the service as the case may be."

(2) "Resolved that the commission of 1% on the net profits of the Company computed in the manner referred to in Section 198(1) of the Companies Act, 1956 be and is hereby authorised to be paid to all the Directors whether whole time or not, and payments, if any, made in the above manner after 1st January, 1957 be and are hereby approved and ratified."

EXPLANATORY NOTE

Item No. 4.

Rai Bahadur Moongtulal Tapuriah is an associate of the managing agents and has also attained the age of 72 years which is beyond the limit prescribed by Section 280 of the Companies Act, 1956. Under Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956, a special resolution is required for appointment of an associate as a Director. He was appointed Director by a special resolution at a meeting held on 4th June, 1956. Although the said section does not provide for special resolution for re-appointment, the management has been advised to approach the shareholders for a special resolution so that there may not be any room for doubt. A special notice has been received by the Company in this regard wherein it is proposed to move the resolution as a special resolution approving the re-appointment of the said R. B. Moongtulal Tapuriah, and specifically declaring that the age limit imposed by Section 280 shall not apply to him.

Item No. 6.

Shri R. L. Bhartia and Shri P. R. Bagri who are also Directors of the managing agents and as such associates of the managing agents, were appointed Directors of the Company by a special resolution

at a meeting held on 4th June, 1956. They were re-appointed Directors of the Company on the 8th July, 1958. Although Section 261 of the Companies Act, 1956 does not provide for special resolution for re-appointment, the management has been advised to approach the shareholders for ratification of the appointment by a special resolution so that there may not be any room for doubt. Special notices have been received by the Company purporting to move the said Resolutions as Special Resolutions.

Item No. 7(1).

In an Extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders held on the 20th April, 1956 certain contracts between the Company and the associates of the managing agents were approved by a special resolution as required under Section 360 of the Companies Act, 1956. Through the inadvertence the mention of the period of one month within which payments are required to be made to the Company by the associates under the said Section was left out from the resolution. However, the Company in all its transactions with the associates of the managing agents has been strictly adhering to the statutory period of payment as required by Section 360(2)(b). In view of the said omission, the Company has been advised and, therefore, proposes to modify the said special resolution passed on 20-4-56 by addition of another sub-clause being sub-clause (iv) to the said resolution in order to bring it in line with the requirement of the law.

Item No. 7(2)

Article 73 of the Articles of Association of the Company authorises payment of 1% of the profits as commission to its Directors. Sub-section (4) of Section 309 requires that the payment to Directors who are neither whole time nor Managing Directors, should be approved by the shareholders by a special resolution.

Note: (1) The Share Transfer Register of the Company will be closed from 23rd June to 7th July, 1959 both days inclusive.

(2) A member of the Company entitled to attend and vote at the above meeting of the Company shall be entitled to appoint another person as his proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and proxy need not be a member.

By Order of the Board,
BHARTIA COMPANY LTD.
Managing Agents.

4, Old Court House Street,
Calcutta-1,
Dated the 25th May, 1959.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA (REVISED SERIES)

Review for the Week Ended May 9, 1959.

The official wholesale price index (with the year ended March, 1953 as 100) rose by 1.1 per cent to 115.5 during the week ended May 9, 1959 as compared with 112.3 (revised) for the earlier week. The index was higher by 1.1 and 5.3 per cent respectively when compared with the corresponding weeks of the previous month and of a year ago.

The index for 'Food Articles' advanced by 1.9 per cent to 115.4 as compared with 113.3 (revised) for the earlier week owing to an increase in the prices of Milk in Calcutta (+33%), Potatoes at Farrukhabad (+20%), Arhar at Nagpur (+17%), Bajra at Jodhpur (+1%), Gur (+11%), Jowar at Ujjain (+9%) and at Mohal and Rohtak (+6% each), Maize at Bahraich, Mustard oil at Delhi and Eggs (+7% each), Barley at Moga and Gram (+6% each), Rice at Hailkandi and at Nagpur and Masur at Patna (+5% each) and Groundnut oil, Gingelly oil and Tea for internal consumption (+1% each) although the prices of Jowar at Coimbatore (—11%), Onions in Calcutta (—9%), Fish (—7%), Rice at Trivandrum, Wheat at Bahraich, Ragi at Bangalore and Chillies at Madras (—6% each), Wheat at Abohar, Urad at Bombay, Milk in Bombay and Pepper Black in Calcutta (—5% each), Betelnuts (—2%) and Mung, Cashewnuts and Turmeric (—1% each) showed declines.

The index for 'Tobacco' moved up by 0.9 per cent to 97.4 as compared with 96.5 (revised) for the previous week as a result of an increase in the price of raw tobacco. Flue cured redried at Guntur (+5%).

The index for the 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' group stood at 115.06 as against 115.5 for the last week. Castor oil (+3%) went up during the week under review.

An increase in the prices of Mustardseed at Kanpur and Cottonseed (+5% each), Groundnuts and Castorseed (+2% each), and Wool raw and copra (+1% each) raised the index for 'Industrial Raw Materials' by 0.8 per cent to 119.0 although the prices of Lac at Balarampur (—6%) and Jute raw (—1%) exhibited a fall.

Lower Prices of Rayon yarn (—5%), Coir yarn and Brass (—1% each) brought down the index for 'Intermediate Products' by 0.4 per cent to 107.8 despite an advance in the prices of Lead (+8%) and Zinc (+2%).

The index for 'Finished Products' remained stationary at its previous week's level of 108.0 during the week under review.

Index Number of Wholesale Prices by Groups and Sub-Groups of Commodities.

Group and Sub-Group	Week ended	
	9-5-59	11-4-59
(Base: 1952-53=100)		
Food Articles	115.4	114.1
Cereals	97.8	100.3
Pulses	92.3	99.1
Fruits & Vegetables	126.6	123.3
Milk and Ghee	118.1	115.8
Edible oils	130.6	125.0
Fish, Eggs & Meat	104.0	102.4
Sugar and Gur	142.0	128.1
Others	156.6	150.9
Liquor and Tobacco	96.0	97.5
Tobacco	97.4	95.8
Fuel, Power, Light & Lubricants	115.6	115.5
Industrial Raw Materials	119.0	115.7
Fibres	108.9	108.3
Oil seeds	133.3	126.0
Minerals	100.6	101.4
Others	112.7	111.3
Manufactures	103.0	108.1
Intermediate Products	107.8	108.5
Finished Products	108.0	108.1
Textiles	102.3	102.3
Cotton	110.8	110.9
Jute	84.3	85.4
Woolen	104.2	104.2
Silk and Rayon	95.6	95.7
Metal products	143.3	143.3
Chemicals	110.4	110.6
Oil cakes	138.6	139.3
Machinery & Transport Equipment	108.1	108.1
Others	112.9	112.8
All Commodities	115.5	115.4
*Estimated.	†Revised.	

IRON ORE PRODUCTION IN INDIA

The total output of iron ore during the month of March 1959 was estimated at 609,000 metric tons as against 632,000 metric tons during the preceding month according to the Indian Bureau of Mines.

The largest output was reported from Bihar and Orissa with 268,000 and 171,000 metric tons respectively.

Among the minor producing States Mysore, Madhya Pradesh and Bombay accounted for 80,000, 40,000 and 30,000 metric tons respectively.

During the month despatches of iron ore to iron and steel plants and export market were 471,000 and 142,000 metric tons respectively.

CARBON AND ALLOY STEELS

The Indian Standards Institution has issued five draft schedules for carbon and alloy steels used in various industries.

These draft schedules have been prepared by the Alloy Steels and Special Steels Sectional Committee of the institution, on which are represented the Ministries of the Government of India, important manufacturers, consumers and testing organizations in the country.

India has not had an established alloy and special steel industry, although during the Second World War manufacture of steels covering practically the entire range from carbon tool steels to quality aircraft steels and ordnance steels was undertaken in this country. The country's requirements for alloy and special steels have, therefore, been largely met from imports.

In order to encourage the establishment of an alloy and special

steels industry in the country on a sound footing, it was necessary, as a first step, to reduce the number of such steels used by the various industries to ensure their manufacture in economical quantities.

Secondly, since India does not possess resources for some of the most important alloying elements for steel, such as nickel and molybdenum, due regard had to be given for their conservation and as far as possible, to the development of steels using indigenously available alloying elements.

With these objects in view, the Committee collected all available data in the country with regard to the present and future requirements of various types of steels in terms of tonnage, specifications and where possible, forms, shapes and sizes.

A detailed investigation of the information which had been collected, indicated that instead of restricting the scope of work of the Committee to the rationalization of alloy and special steels it would be advantageous to include in its programme of rationalization all types of steels which are referred to in Indian standards or are likely to be referred to in future.

Accordingly, the subject of rationalization of carbon and alloy steels was covered under two broad headings: (i) steels used on the basis of mechanical properties without specifying detailed chemical composition, and (ii) steels used on the basis of chemical compositions which were further subdivided into: (a) carbon steels including tool steels, (b) free-cutting steels, (c) alloy steels other than stainless and tool steels, (d) high alloy steels other than tool steels, and (e) alloy tool steels.

After giving due consideration to the need for international co-ordination with standards being followed in different countries of the world, five draft schedules (except that for alloy tool steels) have been prepared on the basis indicated above.

In the preparation of these schedules, an attempt has been made to cover the requirements of most of the steel consuming industries. However, steels for specialized applications are not covered in these schedules.

Comments on these schedules may be sent before July 31, 1959 to the Indian Standards Institution, 9 Mathura Road, New Delhi.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR BICYCLE PARTS

The Indian Standards Institution has published four specifications on bicycle parts and accessories.

These form part of a series of Indian standards, undertaken at the instance of the Tariff Commission and the Development Council for bicycle industry.

The first standard, (IS: 960-1958), covers the requirements for cotton and rayon bicycle rim tapes and buckles.

The second standard (IS: 1282-1958), covers the requirements for bicycle cotter pins, their washer

(spring and flat) and nuts for two sizes of bicycles, namely 22 in. and 24 in.

The third standard, (IS: 1281-1958), covers the requirements for cranks and chain wheels intended for the chain drive, and fitted on the centre axle of bicycles of two standard sizes, namely 22 in. and 24 in.

The last standard, (IS: 1283-1958), covers requirements for bicycle free wheels for two sizes, i.e. 22 in. and 24 in.

Copies of the standards, published in English, are available from the office of the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Mathura Road, New Delhi, and from its branch offices at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

RAISINGS AND DESPATCHES OF COAL DURING MARCH 1959

The production of coal during March 1959 from all fields in India was 3,955,143 tons. The amount of coal despatched was 3,487,375 tons.

The comparative figures for the preceding month were 3,845,860 and 3,044,583 tons respectively.

The average daily loading for the month of April from the West Bengal and Bihar fields was 4,114 wagons as against 4,052 wagons in the month of March 1959.

The highest loading on any day during the month of April 1959, was 4,703 wagons.

The approximate tonnage shipped during April was 1,52,730 tons in 25 ships, out of which coastal shipping accounted for 89,011 tons in 15 ships, whereas foreign accounted for 63,719 tons in ten ships.

A daily average of 203 wagons was allotted for shipment traffic during April 1959, as against 240 in March 1959.

About 87,186 tons of coal despatched to Pakistan in April 1959. A daily average allotment of 132.10 wagons was made during the period, for export to Pakistan.

SPECIFICATION FOR ELECTRIC SOLDERING IRONS

An Indian standard, (IS: 959-1958) covering the requirements and tests for electric soldering irons, suitable for use on direct or alternating current circuits of voltages not exceeding 250 volts, has been issued by the Indian Standards Institution.

This standard is one of a series of Indian standard specifications for domestic electrical appliances which prescribe the minimum safety and performance requirements of such domestic electrical appliances.

With a view to minimizing the number of different types of soldering irons and formulating interchangeability of bits, this standard recommends certain sizes of bits and the corresponding wattages and voltages for the soldering irons.

Copies of the standard, published in English, are available from the offices of the Indian Standards Institution at New Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

COMPANY REPORTS

NATIONAL RUBBER MANUFACTURERS LIMITED.

Mg. Director: Mr. K. N. Mookerjee.			
Year ended Decr.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	16,345,653	13,217,358	10,993,248
Mis. Incomes	140,896	131,035	92,852
Stocks	4,029,930	2,413,224	2,017,237
Works in progress	396,610	300,212	125,546
Net profit	885,748*	718,803	737,746*
Taxation	42,464	153,062	150,000
Depreciation	242,982	219,667	181,510
Development Rebate	321,880	...	...
Other Funds	...	...	200,000
Div. Amount Ord.	299,424	296,000	160,000
Div. Amount Pref.	56,704	2,430	...
Carry Forward	96,706	180,392	126,748
Div. % Ord.	6	10	20
Div. % Pref.	6	6	...

(Annual General Meeting on 26-6-59)
 *After transferring Rs 200,000 from Dividend Equalisation Reserve.
 *After writing back Rs 57,388 being excess provision of Income Tax.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 6% Cum.	945,075	500,000	...
(ii) Ord.	4,990,400	2,900,000	800,000
Reserve Fund	400,000	400,000	400,000
Other Funds	321,880	200,000	200,000
Loans Secured	5,535,503	3,659,204	3,090,486
Loans Unsecured	...	702,191	1,025,512
Taxation Provision	165,000	302,530	150,000
Debts	2,816,572	2,664,264	2,399,156
Carry Forward	96,706	180,392	126,748
Total	15,271,116	11,569,051	8,491,902

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Block	7,258,541	5,021,761	4,126,435
Depreciation	3,103,186	2,820,528	2,640,861
Block (net)	4,155,355	2,161,233	1,485,574
New Share Issue Exp.	104,548	87,762	...
Stores	587,853	122,808	74,590
Works in Progress	396,610	300,212	125,546
Raw Materials	3,172,441	2,848,829	2,065,274
Stocks	4,029,930	2,413,224	2,017,237
Outstandings	1,423,650	1,734,372	1,383,207
Do More than 3 months	558,295	745,163	...
Mis. Deposits and Advances	632,879	783,127	1,219,330
Investments	10,450	10,000	9,393
Cash	219,105	301,321	111,764
Total	15,271,116	11,568,051	8,491,902

JEWANLAL (1929), LIMITED.

Year ended Decr.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Director:—Raj Bahadur Himchand K. Shah.			
Sales	22,869,738	22,554,415	19,969,489
Stocks	1,055,336	1,696,017	1,383,698
Raw Materials	4,620,633	5,834,462	9,535,588
Work in Progress	1,877,810	2,200,089	1,976,359
Net profit	543,981	901,095	698,658
Taxation	44,987	40,893	41,107
Depreciation	147,423	131,137	139,527
Carry Forward	—169,666	—521,227	—1,250,292
Div. % Ord.	Nil	Nil	Nil

(Annual General Meeting on 25-6-59 at 2 p.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	7,200,000	7,200,000	7,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,001	800,001	800,001
Loans Secured	4,298,396	7,187,832	10,003,221
Taxation Provision	90,274	40,876	22,478
Debts	2,298,179	2,831,266	2,057,714
Total	14,686,860	18,059,774	20,083,411

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Block	3,897,660	3,698,954	3,418,426
Depreciation	2,631,283	2,509,372	2,400,329
Block (net)	1,266,377	1,189,582	1,018,097
Cap. Exp. in Progress	11,551	8,859	14,849
Stores	335,032	311,941	330,964
Works in Progress	1,877,810	2,200,089	1,976,359
Raw Materials	4,620,533	5,834,462	9,535,588
Stocks	1,055,336	1,696,017	1,383,698
Outstandings	4,008,672	4,335,451	2,712,526
Do More than 3 months	245,700	944,545	787,825
Mis. Deposits and Advances	501,938	477,599	464,407
Investments	6,300	6,300	6,300
Deposits in Banks	452,250	450,000	450,000
Cash	145,675	83,702	122,506
Debit Balance	169,666	521,227	1,250,292
Total	14,686,860	18,059,774	20,083,411

PUBLICITY SOCIETY OF INDIA LIMITED.

Year ended March.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Income from Advt.	909,735	913,471	872,761
Sales of Sundry Goods	3,651	10,992	10,097
Interest, Dividends & Mts. Incomes	92,036	73,248	75,529
Net profit	330,049	209,546	233,593
Taxation	172,000	120,600	130,000
Depreciation	5,500	11,000	13,000
Reserve Fund	42,725	...	...
Div. Amount Ord.	95,400	71,550	95,400
Carry Forward	42,927	28,504	21,508
Div. % Ord.	50	371	50

(Annual General Meeting on 22-6-59 at 3 p.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of March.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	190,800	190,800	190,800
Share Premium	107,400	107,400	107,400
Reserve Fund	150,000	107,474	107,474
Other Funds	100,000	100,000	100,000
Staff Retirement Fund	10,000	10,000	10,000
Loans Secured	105,618	106,847	99,918
Loans Unsecured	...	...	38,488
Taxation Provision	323,573	319,949	196,945
Debts	1,243,923	1,192,895	1,032,982
Carry Forward	42,927	28,504	21,508
Total	2,274,241	2,163,869	1,905,514

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Block	194,583	193,867	191,949
Depreciation	180,538	175,038	164,298
Block (net)	14,045	18,829	17,651
Outstandings	811,519	712,474	1,160,399
Do More than 3 months	582,400	626,649	47,290
Mis. Deposits and Advances	726,010	574,091	445,663
Investments	56,137	126,137	168,465
Cash	84,130	105,689	65,446
Total	2,274,241	2,163,869	1,905,514

BRUSHWARE LIMITED.

Year ended Nov.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mg. Agents:—Begg, Sutherland & Co. (Private), Ltd.			
Sales	515,410	499,008	407,437
Stocks	43,650	36,063	33,521
Raw Materials	125,847	192,969	210,632
Works in Progress	18,720	16,366	17,755
Net profit	13,877	22,006	37,798
Taxation	4,620	12,000	4,000
Depreciation	3,400	3,600	7,500
Other Funds	...	...	...
Div. Amount Ord.	5,000	7,500	10,000
Carry Forward	5,832	6,055	6,549
Div. % Ord.	5	71	10

(Annual General Meeting on 26-6-59 at 10-30 a.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Novr.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	100,000	100,000	100,000
Reserve Fund	170,000	200,000	200,000
Other Funds	151,000	121,000	121,000
Loans Secured	22,151	71,911	87,883
Loans Unsecured	3,920	3,989	4,966
Taxation Provision	2,558	13,754	21,854
Debts	31,128	50,812	51,046
Carry Forward	5,832	6,055	6,549
Total	486,587	587,521	593,268

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Block	242,977	242,977	242,977
Depreciation	241,052	237,652	234,052
Block (net)	1,925	5,325	8,925
Stores	42,234	46,190	49,449
Works in Progress	18,720	16,366	17,755
Raw Materials	125,847	192,969	210,632
Stocks	43,650	36,063	33,521
Outstandings	31,637	61,348	95,976
Do More than 3 months	68,516	54,064	27,243
Mis. Deposits and Advances	23,294	24,054	16,821
Investments	129,309	130,239	130,209
Cash	1,455	533	2,567
Total	486,587	567,521	593,268

OSMANSHAH MILLS LIMITED.

Year ended Sept.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Mg. Agents:—Bansilal Bisesardas (Private) Ltd.			
Sales	12,144,324	11,099,837	16,024,962
Stocks	5,601,340	5,900,985	2,036,639
Net profit	45,000*	—12,593*	537,871
Depreciation	...	...	600,000
Development Rebate	45,000	...	...
Div. Amount Ord.	...	...	262,500
Carry Forward	...	...	12,593
Div. % Ord.	...	...	3

(Annual General Meeting on 19-6-59 at 3-30 p.m.)
 *After transferring Rs 1,070,571 from General Reserve.
 *After transferring Rs 842,183 from General Reserve.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Sept.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	8,723,500	8,723,200	9,720,400
Reserve Fund	2,840,313	3,834,431	4,701,896
Other Funds	50,250	45,550	48,350
Loans Secured	5,855,828	7,741,572	5,398,844
Taxation Provision	500,000	500,000	500,000
Debts	1,794,525	1,391,970	2,199,628
Carry Forward	...	...	12,593
Total	19,904,416	22,286,723	21,581,711

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Block	17,266,675	17,383,244	17,125,376
Depreciation	6,786,683	6,786,683	6,791,363
Block (net)	10,479,992	10,596,561	10,334,013
Stores	1,517,523	1,674,420	1,392,043
Raw Materials	920,708	2,377,952	2,827,891
Stocks	5,515,079	5,907,253	2,064,351
Outstandings	102,455	348,699	3,304,046
Do More than 3 months	23,536	43,419	116,460
Mis. Deposits and Advances	409,034	539,302	678,261
Investments	204,221	717,945	717,945
Cash	211,568	73,172	184,101
Total	19,904,416	22,286,723	21,581,711

SAVAMALAI ESTATES LIMITED.

Year ended Nov.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Secretaries:—Petree Leslie & Co. Ltd.			
Coffee (cwt.)	3,507	3,111	2,396
Net profit	192,764	136,244	127,487
Taxation	61,278	62,963	39,177
Depreciation	15,437	14,584	17,817
Reserve Fund	27,390	50,000	50,000
Div. Amount Ord.	68,771	55,017	55,017
Carry Forward	...	798	43,818
Div. % Ord.	121	15	18

(Annual General Meeting on 4-7-59 at 11 a.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Novr.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	550,170	366,780	366,780
Reserve Fund	194,000	350,000	300,000
Other Funds	50,000	50,000	50,000
Loans Secured	...	88,017	...
Loans Unsecured	3,285	12,931	...
Taxation Provision	76,646	49,244	40,127
Debts	107,801	87,525	43,818
Carry Forward	686	798	46,819
Total	976,678	1,005,235	883,437

Assets.		1958	1957	1956
G. Block	...	406,757	379,425	368,535
Depreciation	...	107,498	92,732	78,477
Block (net)	...	299,259	286,693	290,058
Cap. Exp. in progress	...	40	90	9,344
Development	...	453,064	437,533	399,452
Stores	...	27,884	30,245	35,502
Nurseries	...	369	1,112	4,285
Stocks	...	48,761	268,975	56,345
Outstandings	...	80	...	...
Mis. Deposits and Advances	...	...	...	...
Investments	...	24,841	19,815	14,458
Deposits in Banks	...	4,480	4,480	4,480
Cash	...	57,900	16,322	69,333
Total.	...	978,678	1,005,025	982,437

Men and Oil . . . 8

The Fire Officer

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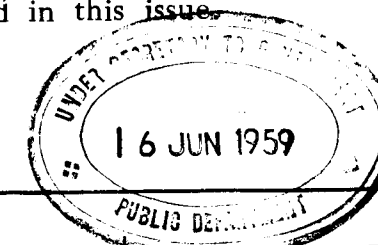
June 13, 1959

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

The second of the series of articles by B. Krishna Rao on The Structure of Interest Rates is published in this issue.



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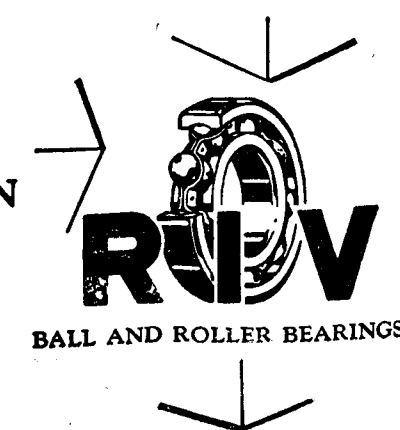
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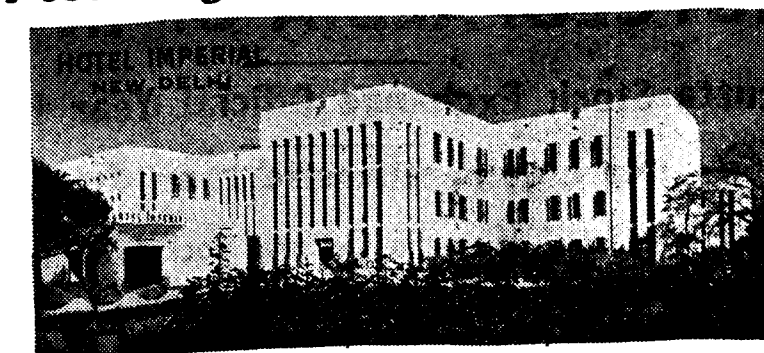
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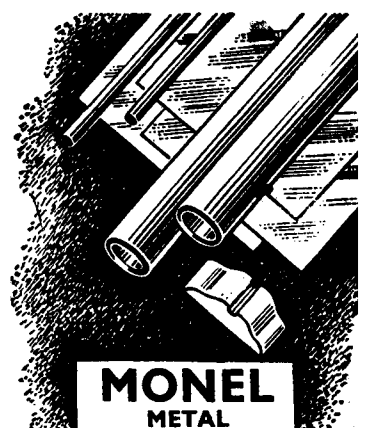
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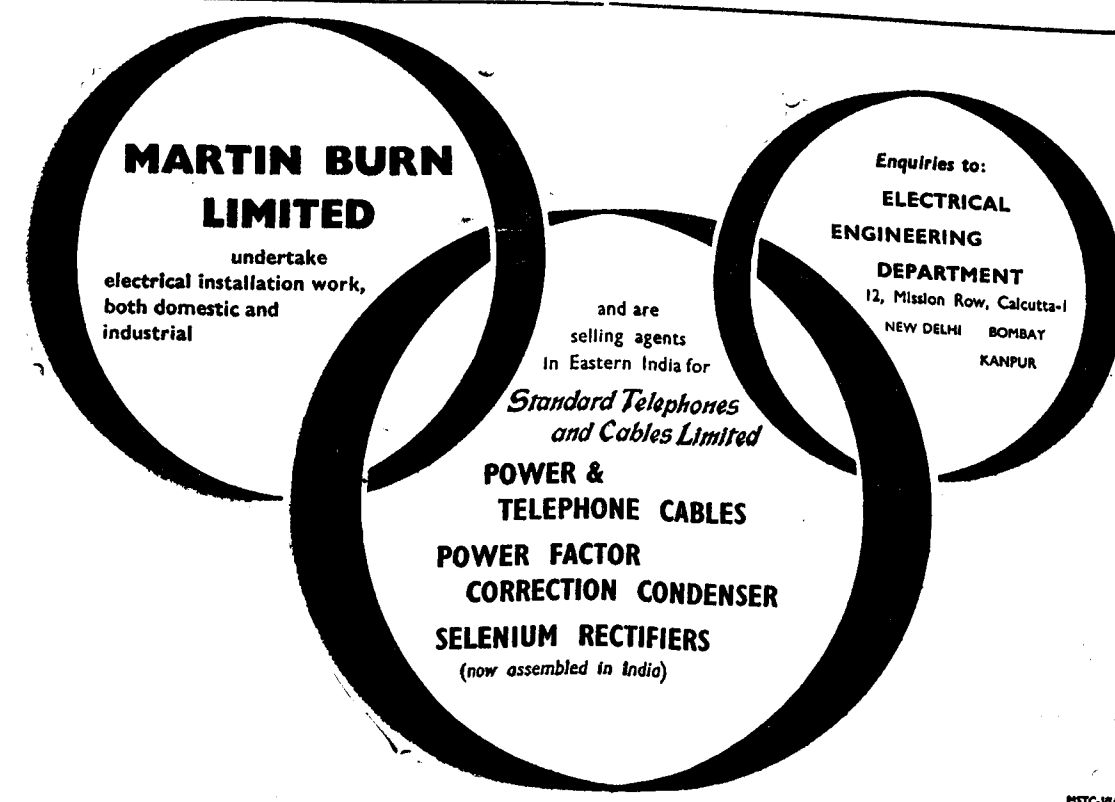
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FOR THE INVESTOR

Uneventful and Unexciting Week

Investment Gossip:

IT is my privilege to report one of the duller weeks on record as having been experienced during the week past on Lyons Range. Nor should this be put down, by such of my readers as are critical readers, to my predilection for that which is cheerful; for, the movement generally in prices was downward, and this might be taken by some to be sufficient pretext for me to utter a word of disapproval about the week's trading.

The fact of the matter is that activity itself has been of pitifully small proportions. There was, of course, no bull pressure; but neither was there any preceptible attempt at pushing down prices. It is therefore that I conclude that it has been an uneventful, unexciting and desultory period that I am supposed to write about.

What were the influences at work, which may be said to have had a bearing upon the small, extremely small, two-way fluctuations? Well, first of all, there was the investment gossip that a prominent personality was bearing the market; and it was not until the week drew to its close that some measure of firmness was forthcoming, with support emanating from Bombay.

Is there a second, valid reason? No: the latest production figures for Indian Iron have been particularly good; in Bombay, on Dalal Street, there should be excitement about, if only the rights issue to be announced by Tata Steel is to be considered by shareholders by the end of the month.

However, rumour is rife that the borrowing programme of the Central Government may come upon the market rather sooner than had earlier been anticipated. Current expectations are that the Central Government announcement will be made in the course of the next week or two.

This is held to be a bearish factor for, the simple reason that government borrowings will to the extent of public subscriptions drain money from the stock exchanges. I can't readily deny this.

On the other hand, the slack season has got well into stride. The rise in the Deposits of Scheduled Banks is more than of merely cheerful proportions. The decline in the Advances of the banking system, while not being of large dimensions, is nevertheless of significant size.

I still maintain that the 1959 slack season should prove to be a period in which, generally, the trend in stock exchange prices should be upward. I can't find an adequate explanation for the latter-day weakness in prices. I can only surmise that it is the speculative proclivities of the speculative fraternity, in particular their penchant for bear activities, which is responsible for such weakness as to be discerned both on Lyons Range and in Dalal Street.

£ 2 3 4

Investment Notes:

The very widespread response from the public to the issue of 34,937 equity shares and 50,000 7½ per cent tax-free Redeemable Cumulative Preference shares of Messrs Khandelwal Ferro Alloys Limited has resulted in heavy oversubscription. The list, which was opened on the 30th May 1959, was closed immediately on completion of the minimum stipulated period on the 3rd June 1959.

The National Rayon Corporation, Bombay, has now received the opinion of the Counsel and the Commission payable to the Managing Agents, as per advice of Counsel, has been calculated. The commission payable to the Managing Agents for the year 1957, comes to Rs 8,60,664, as against Rs 10,88,833, provided and paid for. The commission for the year 1958, i.e. for the year under report, comes to Rs 12,58,718 as against Rs 16,01,450 provided for. A refund of Rs 2,28,169 is, therefore, due from the Managing Agents for the year 1957 and they have agreed to pay the same. This refund, together with the amount of Rs 3,42,732 by which provision for the year 1958 exceeds the actual commission payable to the Managing Agents, aggregating to Rs 5,70,901, is thus available as additional amount for appropriation which the Directors propose to utilise as hereunder: Rs 2,70,901 as additional provision for Taxation, raising the total provision for taxation to Rs 72,70,901 and Rs 3,00,000 to General Reserve, raising the total of General Reserve to Rs 49,00,000.

Alembic Chemical Works Limited has decided to issue new 20,000 equity shares of Rs 100 each. The shares will be offered to the shareholders whose names are registered as on the 30th July in the ratio of one new share for every four shares held. The consent of the Controller of Capital Issues has been obtained. This, however, requires shareholders' sanction.

The Radio Lamp Works Limited is to issue 12,500 equity shares, at par, subject to the sanction of the Controller of Capital Issues.

£ 2 3 4

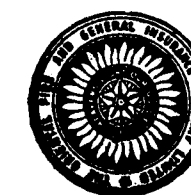
Investment Briefs:

Clive Row Investments have announced an interim dividend of 25 nP per share for the year ended 31st March, 1959.

Bengal Potteries have maintained the dividend at 10 per cent for 1958.

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Seebpore Coal Repeats

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

THE Seebpore Coal Company has maintained the dividend at Rs 1.75 per share despite a slight rise in the net profit, after providing for Depreciation and Taxation, from Rs 99,488 to Rs 1.24 lakhs for 1958. Apart from providing Rs 2,526 for Development Rebate Reserve; Rs 12,318 for Capital Reserve and maintaining Taxation provision at Rs 2.10 lakhs and Wealth Tax at Rs 6,500, raised General Reserve to Rs 30,000 from Rs 20,000. The depreciation amount is, however, reduced to Rs 45,500 from Rs 60,500.

Raisings are lower at 77,909 tons against 78,937 tons, while despatches have risen to 80,894 tons from 76,326 tons.

£ 2 3 4

Dunbar Mills

The difficult conditions generally experienced by the cotton textile industry and the mills in West Bengal in particular, are fully reflected in the working results of the Dunbar Mills Limited for 1958. Sales are shown at Rs 1.84 crores against Rs 1.74 crores, while the net profit amounts to Rs 5.37 lakhs against a net loss of Rs 5.37 lakhs incurred in the previous year. After transferring a sum of Rs 80,000 from General Reserve, the directors have provided Rs 82,700

for Development Rebate Reserve. The dividend is, however, passed over again.

£ 2 3 4

Indian Wood Products

The Indian Wood Products Company Limited has reported a net profit of Rs 5.35 lakhs for the year ended 30th September 1958 as against Rs 4.83 lakhs in the previous year, sales being shown at Rs 49.59 lakhs against Rs 46.17 lakhs. The directors have, after providing Rs 93,491 (Rs 80,030) for Depreciation; Rs 8.75 lakhs (Rs 9.23 lakhs) for Taxation and Rs 7,325 (nil) for Development Rebate Reserve, reduced the dividend from 27½ to 25 per cent for the year.

According to the directors' report, several new Katha factories have gone into production and competition in this product has become more intense. Also, since the close of the year, there has been a noticeable decline in Cutch exports to the UK and the Continent, partly due to increased competition from the Far East and partly to less consumer demand from the fishing industry. These factors coupled with fact that the price of Khair trees is continually being raised by the State Government have led the directors to take a cautious view of the prospects for the ensuing year.

£ 2 3 4

Poobong Tea

The Poobong Tea Company, in Duncan Brothers group, has again

Indian Finance

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passed over the dividend for 1958. The accounts reveal a net loss, after providing for Depreciation Rs 12,139 (Rs 10,608), of Rs 1.10 lakhs against a loss of Rs 1.72 lakhs in the previous year. After transferring Rs 95,000 from various Reserves, the directors have provided Rs 3,500 for Development Rebate, leaving debit balance of only Rs 14,156 to be carried forward to 1959.

Alcock Ashdown

The working results of Alcock Ashdown for 1958 have turned out to be disappointing. Though sales and work done have increased to Rs 1.03 crores from Rs 85.53 lakhs, the profit, after providing for Depreciation Rs 1.95 lakhs (Rs 1.51 lakhs); for Taxation Rs 50,000 (Rs 4.75 lakhs), has amounted to only Rs 61,477 against as much as Rs 4.06 lakhs in the previous year. To this is added Rs 4 lakhs being the excess provision for taxation in respect of past years no longer required and Rs 1.58 lakhs transferred from Investment Depreciation Reserve and Rs 24,846 from Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Debts and the last year's carry-over of Rs 25,010. This makes a total Rs 6.69 lakhs. Out of this, Rs 2.27 lakhs has been transferred to Reserve for Pensions and Gratuities as against Rs 75,000. The dividend is, however, maintained at Rs 12.50 per share.

According to the directors' report, competition in structural work is becoming increasingly keener and they are searching out new avenues of profitable work. This is, however, hampered by rigid import licence restrictions, both in agency lines and for production machinery.

Pickers Limited

Pickers Limited of Ahmedabad has maintained the dividend at Rs 7 per Ordinary share for 1958. Sales are shown at Rs 11.04 lakhs against Rs 11.59 lakhs, while sale of Hides and Hide Cuttings brought in are Rs 87,898 against Rs 60,358. After providing for Depreciation Rs 47,444 (Rs 45,372) and Development Rebate Reserve Rs 11,663 (Rs 7,992) and after providing for Taxation Rs 92,000 (Rs 98,000), the profit comes to Rs 42,203 against Rs 71,244. To this has

been added Rs 41,000 transferred from reserve as against Rs 60,000.

The directors have pointed out that, due to keen competition, selling price of pickers have to be reduced, while the increase in wage roll has also adversely affected the results.

Raymond Woollen Mills

The Raymond Woollen Mills Limited has done well during the year 1958. After a lapse of several years, a dividend of Rs 8 per share on the Ordinary shares has been recommended by the directors. Though net sales are maintained at Rs 2.01 crores, the gross profit has increased to Rs 23.84 lakhs from Rs 14.89 lakhs.

The directors have provided Rs 1.48 lakhs (Rs 1.16 lakhs) to agents' commission; Rs 4.60 lakhs (Rs 3.20 lakhs) for Depreciation; Rs 2.25 lakhs (nil) for arrears of depreciation; Rs 4.00 lakhs (nil) for Development Reserve; Rs 40,000 (nil) for Investment Depreciation Reserve; Rs 2.92 lakhs (Rs 1.03 lakhs) for Taxation and Rs 6.50 lakhs (nil) for General Reserve. It may be added that the dividends, both on the Ordinary and Preference shares, will be paid by transferring Rs 7.25 lakhs from Reserve Fund No. 1, so that the dividends will be free of income-tax.

Jyoti Limited

Jyoti Limited of Baroda has reported a rise in sales from Rs 91.61 lakhs to Rs 1.10 crores for 1958. After providing for managing agents' commission at Rs 1.01 lakhs (Rs 83,188); Taxation at Rs 6.30 lakhs (Rs 6 lakhs); Depreciation at Rs 2.51 lakhs (Rs 1.67 lakhs) and Development Rebate Reserve at Rs 1.62 lakhs (Rs 57,528), the net profit comes to Rs 5.38 lakhs against Rs 4.82 lakhs in the previous year.

Out of the profits, the directors have transferred Rs 1.42 lakhs (Rs 46,818) for General Reserve; Rs 50,000 (same) for Gratuity Reserve and Rs 50,000 (Rs 1.5 lakhs) for Rehabilitation Reserve. A dividend of 12 per cent is recommended. It may be added that the capital of the company was increased to Rs 30 lakhs from Rs 20 lakhs on the 1st July, 1958.

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Tea: Performance & Prospects

THE problems of Tea in recent times have been discussed threadbare at the annual meetings of the different organisations of the industry, as well as on the occasions when tax reductions were announced, so that it will be more profitable to turn aside from problems as such to the industry's performance and future prospects. In this as in other matters, it is possible to lose sight of the wood for the trees. The constant preoccupation with problems, such as high level of taxes, the burden of labour welfare measures, the low margin of profits and erratic fluctuations in prices, has created the impression that the Tea Industry is a chronic invalid, always in need of blood transfusion to keep it going. In any case it is time that spokesmen of the industry switched over from harping on problems to an objective survey of the position of the industry against the background of the general economic and industrial development of the country. The factual basis for such a survey, which might indicate a way of circumventing the difficulties, is provided by the annual report of Messrs J. Thomas & Co., Private Limited for the 1958-59 season which was released last week. The industry put up an outstanding performance last year, and on all counts a better season is in prospect.

The 1958 North Indian crop at 555.8 million lbs shows an increase of 27.4 million lbs over the previous year's figure and of 85.1 million lbs over the figure for 1947. During the last decade, the South Indian crop has also increased from 98.1 million lbs to 157.7 million lbs. The total Indian production in 1958 was 713.5 million lbs, of which 500.7 million lbs were exported as compared with 437.6 million lbs in 1957. The larger exports from India coincided with a period of record world production and larger shipments to consuming countries. Considering the easy supply position, it should be a matter for satisfaction that sale prices showed a definite improvement over the previous year. The final sale average for all Darjeeling Teas sold on the Calcutta market was Rs 3.22 as compared with Rs 2.83 in 1957. The low and medium grades also showed improvement though only to a slight extent.

It may be mentioned in this context that Government announced tax reductions on three occasions during the 1958-59 season. The effects of these successive reductions in taxes have been variously assessed. The Government's intention was to encourage exports by lightening the burden of export duties on costlier grades and at the same time to afford relief to the common grades through a system of excise duties assessed on a zonal basis. In the estimate of the spokesmen of the industry, the relief afforded to common teas through reduction of excise duties has been inadequate, a view which was emphasised at the last annual meeting of the Tea Association of India. Government circles also seem to feel that the tax concessions, which were meant to benefit the industry and foster exports, have not done either to any significant extent.

While considering the prospects of the industry and especially of the growers of common grades, it is relevant to take note of

remarkable change in the pattern of demand and prices, namely the rising trend in internal consumption. This has been brought about, not as a result of tax reliefs, but as the result of extension of the tea habit to new strata of population and increase in consumption by those already initiated. This change, which is likely to persist and grow in strength, is the most significant fact determining the fortunes of the industry in the future. The tea industry can now look forward to a substantial degree of stability in prices, if it is prepared to take note of the signs of the times.

It has been a weakness of the national economy that, of the three major industries, namely Jute Tea and Cotton, the first two have for long been mainly export industries. The internal market did not count at all in determining the level of prices and production. Recent years have seen a substantial increase in the domestic consumption of jute which has affected the export surplus. A similar change is taking place in respect of internal consumption of tea, though it might take a longer time to make a noticeable dent in the quantity available for export.

On the strength of statistics of internal consumption available, which are broad estimates including several unknown factors, it is not safe to erect a forecast of prospects for the immediate future. Internal consumption is estimated by deducting exports from total production. Figures arrived at in this fashion for any particular year can be misleading if used to forecast the level of consumption in the succeeding year. But the figures of the averages over a period should, however, give a more reliable indication of the secular trend.

The triennial average of the balance of production retained in India has, over the last twenty years, increased from 89 million lbs, in 1939 to 235 million lbs in 1958. A striking increase took place during the war years, when a substantial section of the population, apart from those recruited for the fighting and auxiliary services, were for the first time in a position to afford a cup of tea. During the six years of the war, the triennial average, which can be regarded as a reliable index of internal consumption, more than doubled itself, from 89 million lbs in 1939 to 184 million lbs in 1945. The end of the war and the war effort was marked by a sharp decline to 143 million lbs. The level of internal offtake during the next few years seem to have been determined by the level of prices. The figures for the last five years, however, indicate a steady upward trend.

Year	Triennial average of Retention million lbs.
1954 ..	173
1955 ..	173
1956 ..	207
1957 ..	222
1958 ..	235

It is relevant, in this context to point out that the years to which the above figures relate were also the years during which developmental activities under the Five Years Plan actually got under way. With the

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'The Wise Man in His Attitude towards the World has neither Predilections nor Prejudices. He is on the side of what is Right'—The Analects of Confucius.

level of outlays on planning envisaged for the future, it should not be surprising if the internal demand increases at the same rate as during the war years. The programmes for the industry in respect of production, exports, grading etc should be drawn up with this prospect in view. It might also be suggested that the attitude to taxation should also be governed by the same consideration, a point of view which was effectively presented by Mr A. B. Chatterjee Chairman of the Tea Board, at the annual meeting of the Tea Association of India. It is legitimate to expect a growing industry to contribute its share to the cost of development from which it can be sure of benefiting by an expanded domestic market.

A growing domestic market will be a factor making for stability of the industry which is now very much at the mercy of prices fetched in export sales. Already, the internal demand has established an effective floor price for common teas, so that prices for these varieties ruled well above the world price level throughout the last season. It will be to the decided advantage of the industry to develop domestic market by adoption of appropriate sales policies. For instance greater amount of good quality teas should be made available for the internal market. This was suggested by Mr M. K. Sinha in his presidential address to the annual meeting of the Calcutta Tea Merchants Association held in November last. He said that sales in Calcutta should be spread all the year round and offerings between Calcutta and the London auctions should be so divided that both centres have adequate amounts of quality teas at any one time. On the other hand it has been pointed out that, under conditions obtaining at present, a greater amount of quality teas at reasonable prices can be made available for internal consumption, only at a loss to producers, that is unless Government is ready to lower the level of taxes. Even otherwise, much can be done to improve the quality of the teas for internal consumption through adoption of better manufacturing methods and strict control of goods sold ex-factory to prevent residual teas from finding their way to the consumers.

With increase in internal demand of the order that appears likely, there is no point in canvassing proposals for restricting production with a view to maintain prices. The role of the International Tea Agreement as a stabilising factor can be taken over by a large and growing internal market. Export earnings can be maintained, simultaneously with the measures to foster internal demand, if export is confined to quality teas. Both for meeting requirements of domestic consumption and for ensuring supply of quality teas for export, it will be necessary to think in terms not of restricting, but of stepping up of production, and to pay particular attention to replanting. Spokesmen of the Government have not concealed their feeling that the industry has been negligent in this matter which vitally affects its future. It is possible that Government's assessment is based on facts which are not quite up to date, for much has been done since the Plantation Enquiry Committee submitted its report.

Oil: The Future and A Disturbing Factor

By GEORGE ADAMS

THE Fifth World Petroleum Congress held at New York has spotlighted the many factors involved in putting a great natural resource to work.

Thousands of oil men from around the world—scientists, technicians, executives—have discussed technical and scientific aspects of the industry, from geology to atomic physics.

In addition to exemplifying the marvellous possibilities of research and technology, the petroleum industry affords an outstanding example of economic interdependence, between producing and consuming countries and between governments and private industry.

A representative of a Middle Eastern oil-producing country once summed up the interdependence between host countries and oil companies by pointing out that without the massive investment of risk capital by western oil companies, the rich oil resources of the area would still lie buried below the ground where they would have been of no benefit to anyone.

Men long associated with the oil business observe that with all the changes in the industry, one factor remains constant and that is the necessity for taking chances and risking money. To explore, produce and market oil requires a tremendous investment both in money and technical knowledge.

The Structure of Interest Rates in India—II

By B. KRISHNA RAO

A DISCUSSION OF THE EFFECTS OF THE RATE OF INTEREST:

The distinction between the rate of interest and the rate of profit is neither clear nor consistent in classical writing such as Ricardo's but the corpus of economic theory which developed around the rate of interest tends to regard this factor price as a very effective instrument in the initiation of economic change. Indeed attempts were made by Hawtrey and Fisher to explain business cycles on the basis of interest variations. J. M. Keynes advocated low interest rates to increase investment to the full employment level. Interest costs, according to Schumpeter, act as a tax on profit. As Haberler pointed out, the changes in the long term rates of interest are interrelated with changes in the structure of production according to Aftalion and Haybek. Riefler studied the changes in interest rates in the United States during the period 1918-28 and came to the conclusion that long term rates varied in the same proportion as variations in the short term rates. A. T. K. Grant* took the view that there are large gaps between the long and the short term rates in England and that a large volume of resources lies on the margin. These resources flow into either short or long term investments according to Grant, and without waiting for the sympathetic reactions of long term rates enlarge or narrow the volume of employment. J. R. Hicks felt that 'interest is too weak for it to have much influence in the near future; risk is too strong to enable interest to have much influence on the far future'. In a similar strain A. F. Meade has stated that interest policy plays a significant part when the risk elements are less in enterprise and also in cases of major reorganisations of capital in fairly stable industries. "The long-lasting reorganisations which give their full yield on the capital involved only in the fairly distant future are profitable only if the rate of interest is low." "At high rates of interest what remains profitable is the type of capital expenditure

*A study of the English capital market. A.T.K. GRANT.

As for the future of the industry, it was noted here this week that world oil trade has increased from \$4 billion in 1948 to almost \$10 billion last year. Expectations are that it will again more than double within the next ten years.

A paper read to the Congress for A.P. Krylov, Director on the All-Union Research Oil and Gas Institute of the Soviet Union, said Russia had doubled its crude oil production between 1952 and 1957 and expected to triple its output by 1975.

Increasing quantities of Soviet petroleum have been offered for export. In 1950, the Soviet bloc exported no oil. In 1958, it exported ten million tons. It is probable Soviet exports will rise further in the future.

This presents the likelihood that Soviet bloc petroleum will have the capacity to try to capture a progressively larger share of the West European market. Thus cutting into existing markets for Middle East oil.

Considering the known Soviet willingness to ignore economic considerations in the interest of immediate political gains, the prospect takes on added implications. There is plenty of evidence that Moscow will cut prices temporarily, often below cost, in order to enter a politically important market or to achieve political leverage in competing countries.

which is not too expensive but will make a large and quick difference to output or to costs even though the improvement may not be long-lasting."** Prof. Meade pointed out that the use of the rate of interest for the purpose of controlling investment involves that social priorities which should be observed may be left out of account. The effects of changes in interest rates on production plans were analysed by J. R. Hicks under two categories of effects, viz., the income effects and the substitution effects. The income effect for an individual depends upon the relative movements in the capital values of his previously planned stream of expenditures and of his expected stream of receipts in a given period. The substitution effect in a given expenditure period is seen when individuals tend to substitute future expenditure for the present or vice versa because of the changes that were brought about in the discounted prices of future purchases by the changes in the rate of interest. If the income and substitution effects work in the same direction in the capital market a rise in the rate of interest will reduce current expenditure and a fall will increase it. The income effect and the substitution effect may work in opposite directions; "there is plenty of opportunity for all sorts of cross effects, and all sorts of complementarity to muddle things up."*

In a number of countries empirical studies were made to assess the influence of the rates of interest on investment. The statistical testing of the business cycle theories with reference to the data in the U.S.A. led Tinbergen to conclude that the influence of interest rates, in the restricted sense of discount rates and other short term rates, on goods is very small.*** He however has added that although statistics are incomplete it is nevertheless probable that movements in commodity stocks were dependent in a small

**Planning and the price mechanism. J. R. MEADE.

*Value and Capital J. R. HICKS.

@See American Economic Review, Vol. XLVI, 1956.

***Business Cycles in U.S.A. Tinbergen. Page 184.

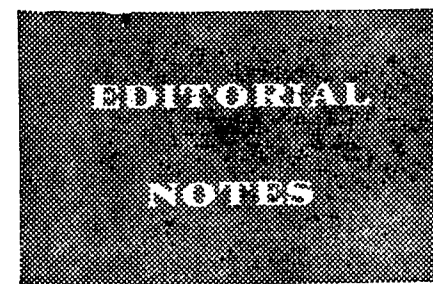
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degree on interest rates. "The influence of long term interest rates on investment activity in durable goods is found" says Tinbergen "to have been moderate, the influence of profits and in the case of residential building, the shortage and abundance of houses being much larger." On the basis of statistical investigation into the interest-elasticity of the investments made by business firms in Britain, during the pre-war period, R. S. Sayers says, "it is quite clear from our enquiry that in so far as their investment policy is affected by capital market conditions (in a broad sense at all) firms are more affected directly from the policies of the banks than they are affected indirectly through the long term securities market. What slight power the banks have, to damp their own hands, is not to any degree dependent upon the banking policy on the securities market."* Other surveys in France and the U.S.A. have not borne out the significance of the rate of interest in the investments made by business firms. Klein has however recently found high interest elasticity of investment demand in electric utilities and railroads in the United States. In general, the increased dependence of firms on self-financing and the tendency of banks and insurance companies to switch over to private securities and take on more risk etc have restricted the freezing—in effect of rising interest rates.

The following conditions peculiar to India have to be given due weight in the evaluation of the effects of the rates of interest in this country. Some of the rates of interest are effective only on a small number of transactions and are confined to certain areas only like the Bazaar Bill Rates in Bombay and Calcutta. Joint Stock Banking activity has been of a small order and banking expansion has been uneven in the country so that the effect purveyed by the banking system does not embrace the whole economy. Further, the contact between the Central Bank and the Commercial Banks has not been so close as to make monetary policy fully effective. On account of ignorance undeveloped investment habit and an irrational desire for safety the investible resources do not align in competition among themselves. Banks are heavy investors in public debt and with assured liquidity they are not thwarted easily in their credit operations by a high interest rate policy. The Indian Joint Stock Companies resort to self-financing on a considerable scale. The Indian Taxation Enquiry Committee has pointed out that retained profits were a larger source of capital than subscribed capital for the financing of expansion of industry. The Reserve Bank's study of the Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts of 750 Joint Stock Companies for the period 1950-55 also confirms the conclusion that the ploughing back of profits was resorted to by the companies on a large scale. Incentives for this practice are afforded by the grant of development rebates by the tax authorities. As a result of auto-financing the effectiveness of changes in interest on investments may prove to be small. The interest rates show little coordination between urban and rural areas and as within these sectors the rates are by no means uniform. The credit mechanism in India is undeveloped. The Central Banking Enquiry Committee remarked, "The fact that a call rate of ½% Hundi rate of 3% a bank rate of 4%, Bombay Bazaar rate for bills of small traders of 10% can exist simultaneously indicates extraordinary sluggishness in the movement of credit between various markets." Even today the fact stands that the movement of credit in the country taken as a whole is to a certain extent

*Oxford Economic Papers, No. 3, February 1940. Monthly Bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India, September, 1957.

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Co-operatives in West Bengal

While the Nagpur Congress resolution on land reforms has made "cooperation", which for its success should be kept clear of controversy, the topic of a raging political debate, the specific issue, namely the implications for agricultural production of the extension of the cooperative principle to the organisation of cultivation, is wrapped up in confusion. This is not a question which can be decided on the basis of ideological preference and pre-suppositions. A careful sifting of the known facts about the record of the cooperative movement in general, as also what little data is available regarding cooperative farming societies, should necessarily precede the formulation of a programme of action for replacing familiar methods of cultivation by individual proprietors by joint cultivations through cooperative societies. Those who are anxious that the programme that is ultimately drawn up should be based on an objective evaluation of data will, therefore, welcome the very lucid presentation of the relevant facts in so far as they relate to West Bengal, in a broadcast by Mr A. K. Dutta, Registrar of Cooperatives, West Bengal, from AIR, Calcutta.

When cooperatives are discussed, the wide variety of organisations

included in that generic description is not always kept in view. Even among cooperative farming societies, there are four types functioning in the country, and one type is frequently confused with another. These four types vary in respect of the extent and nature of the hold of the members over the lands they cultivate, their relations with the society and the manner of disposal of the produce. The lucid exposition of the nature and functions of these different societies by Mr Dutta should be helpful in clearing the atmosphere for fruitful discussion of the potentialities of joint farming.

Joint farming, it may be mentioned in this connexion, is not a radical innovation in West Bengal. As on June 30, 1958, there were 167 cooperative farming societies in the State, with total membership of 7,032 and covering an area of 13,037 acres. Of these 109 were Better Farming Societies, 18 Joint Farming Societies, 5 Tenant Farming Societies 29 Collective Farming Societies and 6 composite types. The Administration has rightly decided on an experimental approach to the problem of institutional changes in the agricultural set up. While the original programme for cooperative development under the Second Plan called for the establishment of 500 cooperative farming societies, at the rate of hundred each year, the target was later revised, with more emphasis on quality than on number. That would improve the chances of tackling the difficulties of internal administration which as Mr Dutta indicated have yet to be overcome.

More interesting is the assessment of the conditions in which the cooperatives may be expected to function with success. It has been found from experience that cooperative farming societies flourish only where irrigation facilities, scope for procuring better seeds and fertilisers, availability of credit, technical guidance etc are above the average. This experience suggests, that institutional changes by themselves may not lead to desired results. Careful preparation of the ground will be necessary, if the programme to raise cooperatives all over the country is not to lead to disillusion and discontent.

Bright Prospects

With the rise in the tempo of industrial development, the demand for paint, both for industrial and domestic purposes is bound to increase and the paint industry is not likely to languish for lack of markets so long as it is able to deliver the goods. Hitherto shortage of iron and steel has held back the natural expansion of the engineering industry which has an insatiable appetite for paint. Now that production has started at Bhilai and Rourkela, engineering industries will be enabled to go ahead at a rapid pace. It should not, therefore, be surprising if the

Second Plan target for paints, of 60,000 tons by 1960-61, is found inadequate.

The industry, so far, has a satisfactory production record. Output last year rose 5033 tons to 47,309 tons. Considering the difficulties occasioned by shortage of materials, some of which have to be imported, the increase achieved last year is certainly gratifying, and if this rate is maintained, it should not be difficult to reach the target by 1960-61. But the question which has now to be considered is whether this target will leave an adequate margin for a sizable level of exports.

In his presidential address to the Indian Paint Manufacturers' Association, Mr M. L. Basak has stated that, though Indian paints have to make their way against keen competition from the USA and UK, there is considerable scope for increasing export of Indian paints to neighbouring countries. A Panel for the paint industry has been constituted under the Export Promotion Council for Chemicals and Allied Products which was set up a year ago. The success of the efforts of the Panel will be limited by two factors, namely the level of output and the cost of production.

In the short run, the level of production will be determined by the facility with which imported raw materials are available, and the responsiveness of the Import Control authorities to the needs of the industry. For increased output in the long run, as well as for reduction of manufacturing costs, the industry must look to the ability of its technicians to utilise indigenous materials without detriment to the quality of the final product. This underlines the need for continuous research on materials and processes. One of the most fruitful development, to which Mr Basak has referred in his address, is the formation of the Indian Paint Research Association jointly by the members of the two organisations of the paint industry in the country.

The New Party

What appeared like an exercise in political theorising, when Mr Rajagopalachari first mooted the idea of a Conservative party, has reached fruition much earlier than its most ardent supporters expected. The conservative party has been born as the party of individual enterprise as opposed to the Congress pattern of socialism, and has been provided by its sponsor with a catchy slogan. "For the Freedom of the Farm and Family".

Even a few months ago the emergence of such a party in the political arena would have been regarded as fantastic. Though the advantage of having a party to the Right of the Congress, without compromising commitments, has been recognised by intellectuals addicted to political introspection, the objective conditions for the formation of such a party simply

did not exist. Except for those on the extreme Left on the one hand and the revivalists on the other, the vast majority of the population could not conceive of a better alternative to the Congress party which successfully comprehended the political and economic urges of the generality of the people. None of the Congress policies seemed a threat to the economic interests of any substantial section of the population. The socialist pattern was viewed by the people through an utopian mist. But the Nagpur Resolution on Land Reforms and the decision on State Trading in food have completely transformed the situation.

For the first time a conservative party has the chance of enlisting a following of respectable size. The agriculturists in regions where ownership of land had for long been widely distributed, as well as the small traders, who hitherto formed the hard core of Congress supporters are inclined to pay attention to an alternative programme to that presented by the Congress. The organisers of the new party have shown a shrewd sense of timing in seizing the psychological opportunity to launch their venture. And the sponsorship of Mr Rajagopalachari has given it a powerful impetus.

The weakness of the party is uncertainty about its first port of call. Mr Rajagopalachari himself does not expect it to function at least for the time being, as more than a pressure group or lobby acting as a brake on the Congress. But the dynamics of politics may force the pace and the party may emerge much sooner than anticipated, either by its sponsors or its critics, as a genuine political opposition.

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New Loan Imminent?

WITH money conditions turning insistently easier, owing both to an increase in the Deposit resources of the banking system and to a decline in the Advances of Scheduled Banks, the Central Government's new loan for 1959-60 may be said to be imminent. Although there are no perceptible signs of the Reserve Bank grooming the gilt-edged market in preparation for the new loan, the fact remains that the steady conditions in the gilt-edged market, as well as the easiness in the money market, not to speak of the anxiety of the State Governments to put through their own borrowing programmes, will all dictate the new loan announcement being made sooner rather than later. It is probable that, by the middle of June or the third week, the Central Government will make known the composition of the new loan for 1959-60, though the subscription lists may not be open until in July.

We may recall that, some three weeks ago, we had attempted an assessment of what the new loan programme should be. We had suggested that it should be a two-tier programme, one being a short medium $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent 1966 and the other being an issue of the existing $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent 1974. We see no valid reasons for changing the maturity period of the two loans or of the interest voucher that they would carry. But we feel that the issue price can be somewhat higher than we had deemed possible on the last occasion. Thus, the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent 1966, should, we feel, on no account be issued at discount exceeding 25 nP. We realise that this is substantially higher than the quotation for the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent 1967 at Rs 99.25. Nevertheless, we must bear in mind the fact that the gilt-edged market is just in process of gaining new strength and, as such, we have revised downward the extent of discount from 50 nP to 25 nP.

Then, as far as the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent 1974 is concerned, as against the current quotation of Rs 98.85, we feel that the issue price should be pegged, say, at Rs 99.25.

These are two suggestions as to the issue price which we have made because we believe that it should be possible for the Central Government, in spite of a fairly severe 1958-59 busy season, to borrow from a position of strength.

BEGINNING of the month disbursements have interrupted the

smooth progress of the 1959 slack season, in causing, as evidenced in the return of the Reserve Bank for June 5, a sharp rise of Rs 16.73 crores to Rs 1755.43 crores in Active Note circulation. Furthermore, outflow of Rupee Coin, at Rs 2.15 crores, has been heavy. Minor adjustments have been made in Rupee Securities and Foreign Securities are unchanged, so that the expansion in currency circulation is reflected in a sharp drawing down by Rs 18.94 crores to Rs 13.93 crores in the Reserve Bank's cash in the till.

In the Banking Department, it is to be noted that the impact of month early disbursements is confined to the Balances of the Central and State Governments, with the Scheduled Banks apparently feeling but little strain in meeting this periodic demand. For, the Balances of the Central Government have been run down by Rs 18.70 crores to Rs 53.04 crores. However, part of this was apparently due to the need experienced by the Central Government to meet the commitments in regard to Treasury Bills held in the Banking Department of the Reserve Bank which matured during the week; the relevant portfolio showing a drop of Rs 9.55 crores to Rs 0.75 crores. However, Investments are higher by Rs 10 crores, in round figures, at Rs 298.32 crores. Thus, deficit financing for Rs 10 crores may be said to have been instituted for meeting this maturing liability on account of Treasury Bills. Hence, the whole of the decline in the Central Government's Balances is to be attributed to the heavy net disbursements of the Centre in respect of month early disbursements. In the case of the State Governments, their Balances are shown lower by Rs 2.73 crores at Rs 13.17 crores; however, they have reduced their indebtedness by Rs 1.87 crores to Rs 32.22 crores.

The Reserve Balances of the member banks have improved by Rs 0.16 crores to Rs 74.02 crores. But there may be some rise in indebtedness of Scheduled Banks to the Reserve Bank, since the latter's Other Loans and Advances are higher by Rs 2.06 crores at Rs 63.20 crores.

The drain on Foreign Exchange Reserves continues, with Balances Held Abroad registering a decline, during the week, of Rs 1.09 crores to Rs 19.91 crores.

That beginning of the month disbursements did not put Scheduled Banks to much strain is suggested by the return of the State Bank for June 5, in which, significantly, the total of Advances has declined by Rs 3.74 crores to Rs 194.41 crores. However, this is accompanied by a fall of Rs 4.61 crores to Rs 523.33 crores in Deposits, suggesting that constituents met their month early disbursements by drawing on their bank accounts. With little else by way of important changes, Cash in Hand and with the Reserve Bank

has declined by Rs 0.85 crores to Rs 25.61 crores.

Another sharp increase in Deposits, one of Rs 13.08 crores to Rs 1765.77 crores, has been noted up in the return of the Scheduled Banks for May 29. The State Bank was responsible for Rs 2.89 crores of this rise. Secondly, the total of Advances has fallen by Rs 7.62 crores to Rs 1011.46 crores, the State Bank's share being Rs 1.34 crores. This accretion to resources by way of additions to Deposits and decline in Advances is testimony to the good progress made by the 1959 slack season. This two-way improvement has enabled Scheduled Banks to reduce borrowings from the Reserve Bank by Rs 7.47 crores to Rs 10.52 crores; and this fall is wholly on account of banks other than the State Bank. Investments have been marked up by Rs 10.20 crores at Rs 635.10 crores, this being wholly due to the State Bank. Consequently, with the State Bank having figured as drawing on its cash balances during the week, the Cash Balances of the Scheduled Banks have been marked down by Rs 1.28 crores at Rs 166.25 crores.

London Stock Exchange Trend

By Paul Einzig

THE British economic situation viewed in isolation from international influences would justify a Stock Exchange boom. Most factors seems to be in favour of such a boom. During the last two months unemployment has been declining sharply. It is now under the 500,000 mark and it is expected to be under 2 per cent when the next figures are published. The demand for both consumer goods and capital goods is on the increase. Profits are increasing, and so are dividends of many figures. In spite of the rise in equities, yields are still considerably below the corresponding yields on American equities.

After the recent deflation scare, which diverted investment from equities into Government loans, the trend of investment now favours equities once more. Progress is being made towards the popularisation of equities among small investors, which will result in a gradual increase of demand from quarters which have barely touched equities in the past. Over and above all, it seems certain that in a matter of months inflation will once more rear its ugly head.

In addition to all these influences, there has been a revival of take-over bids during recent months. Although these bids only affect the equities of a few firms, they indirectly influence the attitude of boards of directors in a large number of firms. Take-over bids stand a chance of succeeding because dividends are too low in relation to earnings and because the assets of most firms are not

Indian Finance

adequately valued in balance sheets. Recent take-over bid activities taught this lesson to directors who are now inclined to play for safety by removing the inducement for take-over bids. This can be done by increasing their dividends and by re-valuing their assets.

Many conservative boards are reluctant to go too far in either direction. They are anxious to plough back into their firm a large proportion of the earnings. They are equally anxious to retain in hand a reserve by undervaluing their assets of this firm. On the other hand they realise that if, as a result of their conservative attitude, take-over bidders were to assume control, the reserves of their firm would be plundered for financing further take-over deals. So they are inclined to feel that in such situation conservatism is not in the best interest of the shareholders. A number of dividend increases and revaluations of assets are therefore likely to take place, such revaluations would give the public better idea of the true value of the equity capital so that equities would rise to a level at which they cease to attract take-over levels.

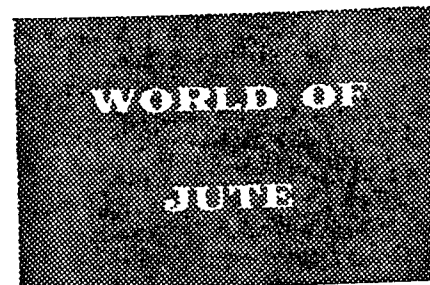
In face of the prospects of increased demand, both cyclical and institutional, the Stock Exchange displays a hesitant trend for equities. During recent months their trend has been balanced so to say, on a razor's edge. Almost any piece of news, or anticipation of news, has been sufficient to tip the balance one way or other, to an extent rather in excess of the intrinsic significance of the news. But some news pointing in the opposite direction usually intervenes and reverses the trend.

The London Stock Exchange follows slavishly the ups and downs of Wall Street. There is no basic reason for this. Yet the closing prices in Wall Street almost invariably affect next day's opening prices in London and continue to influence the trend during the day, unless offset by some other influence. To some extent the increased interest taken by American operators in a small number of leading British equities justifies sympathetic movements. Each decline in Wall Street American causes demand to be diverted from London equities to the corresponding class of American equities.

Operators on the London Stock Exchange eagerly seize upon any good news, or even rumour of good news, affecting individual firms. Dividend increases, bonus payments, higher profits etc are liable these days to affect the prices of the equities concerned in excess of the extent justified by the favourable news. This is because investors and speculators like to believe that a boom is just round the corner, and, even if they do not dare to back their convictions in a general way, they go for equities of firms whose progress seems to justify this optimism.

—(Copyright).

June 13, 1959



'No fresh business in either . . .'

THE jute market reports are daily depressingly repetitive: no day passes, when the information is not vouchsafed at the end of the afternoon's activities that no fresh business has been reported in either hessians or in sackings, though prices, from the consumer point of view, are very attractive. What is wrong with the World of Jute, that the prospect should fail to please? This is an extremely general question that I have posed, and one which, I may frankly confess, I have no intention (or even capacity) to answer.

What, instead, I should like this week to discuss, albeit briefly, is the vista that I see in my mind's eye as existing for the Indian jute goods industry. These are not views that are new; but they bear a restatement, particularly as the new jute year is about to start.

The greatest hope for our jute mills lies in the expansion of agricultural production. Thoughts on the food target for the Third Plan, and as freshly emphasised in the report of the Ford Foundation team, indicate categorically and unambiguously that very great efforts at increasing output is necessary, if India is at all to achieve even a modicum of improvement in the standard of living of the masses. More food means more jute goods to store them in. And it is a sharply rising internal consumption that can, as it were, "save" the Indian jute goods industry.

The experience of immediate years past is not discouraging; far from it. As in the case of tea, and as prospectively in respect of cotton textiles, a balancing between output of jute goods and demand therefor has been made possible mainly by a resurgence of internal consumption.

But few circles will with any confidence accept the proposition, that if it is put to them, that the time is not far off when Indian needs will be so substantial as to leave a smaller surplus available for export. For, the present is so bleak: the jute mills are working well below capacity, a surplus has been registered even in the production of raw jute, Pakistan is emerging as a considerable producer of jute goods—and world competition shows little signs of relenting; and, all the time, the ceaseless switch to bulk handling methods and the unending search for packaging substitutes are continuing.

But I maintain that the decade between the middle of the 'fifties and the middle of the 'sixties is an interruption, an interim, in the even prosperity of the industry based on the golden fibre.

It cannot be, I submit, that, in an expanding world economy, the only area where stagnation reigns will be in regard to jute goods. Indeed, the development that is in store, that must be in store, will be such as to result in a great augmentation in the use of jute goods. The masses of the underdeveloped world will not and cannot wait long for improvement to come their way. The undernourished and the near-starvation cases will be wooed, and all assistance will be rendered to them; of that, there does not seem to be any possibility of doubt. Bulk handling is all very well for the industrialised West, where labour is costly; bulk handling will be a luxury in the regions where labour is unemployed and plentiful. So it is that, for many decades to come and commencing from the time when there is a more concerted attempt to bring succour to the have-not nations and peoples, demand for jute goods must prevail.

I am afraid that what started out as a simple statement of my beliefs has taken on the aspect of a dogma of truth—at least, truth as I see it. Let us now turn our mind to more immediate matters.

Reports go to show that the current jute crop will be satisfactory, if so weak a word will find acceptance among my readers. Reports are also not contradicted that American consumption is being well-maintained. On the one hand, thus, the pressure upon raw jute prices should tend to be downward—always with the proviso that, already, the forthcoming bumper crop has already been "discounted" in terms of prices. On the other hand, any emphatic revival in American purchases of jute goods—by which, of course, I mean hessians mainly—should cause an upward trend in prices. The two may mostly cancel each other out. In the result, it may well happen that, over the next few months, prices in the raw jute and jute goods markets will remain largely stable.

There will no doubt be renewed pleas for exports of raw jute on a larger scale during the next jute year; this may be easier asked for than implemented. But it needs to be recognised that the presently experienced surplus in raw jute will surely be no more than a temporary phenomenon, much as has happened in respect of sugar. However, it is important that, in order to ensure that raw jute production, so bravely brought to a level sufficient to meet our needs, does not fall to a level lower relative to Indian requirements, prices for the raw jute market are maintained. This, indeed, is the immediate problem for the World of Jute to tackle—and find an answer for.

1009



First Export Sale Disappointing

THE first Export Sale of the 1958-59 season's teas was held this week and the results were disappointing as there were heavy withdrawals. It appeared that buyers were influenced by output trends and fears of growing competition from East Africa. It was thought earlier that, as the 1958 teas had been sold, the new season's sales would start well. Contrary to expectations, there was a poor and disappointing demand.

It looks as if that buyers may not take their requirements in any haste and that the pattern of discrimination in buying, which has been noticed during the past few years, is likely to be repeated in the months ahead. It is, however, believed that the demand for quality teas will be maintained as they are in short supply.

Exports from Africa have continued to rise, while China has announced a three-year Plan to step up her tea exports to 200 million pounds by 1962. Production and shipments from Ceylon show no signs of flagging, while Pakistan has recently stipulated a minimum exports of 20 million pounds per year. These bearish factors may, to a certain degree be offset, as far as the Calcutta market is concerned, by the increasing internal consumption and the expanding trade which India has developed with the Communist countries. The fact, that the UK now seems willing and able to maintain its stocks at a higher level than in recent years, must also augur well for the future; and this alone should be a stabilising influence on the market for the coming months.

In this connection, the latest annual report, issued by Messrs J. Thomas and Company, states that "fine plucking and careful manufacture by any method must pay a handsome dividend and the best teas may well realise prices comparable with some of the highest in recent years. However, when the bulk of plain teas are being offered, the finance available to the buyers may control the prices more noticeably than heretofore". The report conclude by stating that it is only on the basis of a reduced cost level that India can, in the face of mounting competition, expect to hold on to her present export trade.

Meanwhile, offerings in the export sale were 31,703 packages. Only the few bright liquoring teas

from the Dooars and Cachar met with any support at 20 to 30 nP per pound below valuations, the remainder being withdrawn. There was a fair weight of Legg-out teas on offer; but prices were from 30 to 40 nP below valuations with heavy withdrawals. There was only very little interest shown in Assam tea of orthodox manufacture; but the few bright liquoring CTC teas received some support. Whole Leaf grades were 20 to 30 nP easier, while Darjeelings, which showed a decline in quality, were upto 30 nP below last rates. As only very few representative teas were sold, no rates were given.

According trade sources from Ceylon, teas exports from Ceylon have declined to 87.83 million pounds during the first quarter of the year from 99.43 million pounds in the corresponding period of last year. Shipments to the UK dropped down from 33.53 million pounds to 30.25 million pounds and so also to the Continental countries from 5.55 million pounds to 3.48 million pounds. Exports to the USA, on the other hand, have improved to 11.44 million pounds from 11.09 million pounds. Egypt has also increased her offtake to 2.52 million pounds from 1.62 million pounds, while shipments to other countries have improved to 18.19 million pounds from 17.43 million pounds.

In the first internal tea sale held in Chittagong on Wednesday, off-rates were 13,908 packages. Pakistan Brokers offered 11,535 packages, while Ahmad Agencies auctioned 2,384 packages. Leaf offerings were 11,910 packages and Dusts 1,908 packages. There was a supplement of 76 packages.

In London auction, the offering of 73,670 packages was somewhat larger and comprised North, South Indian, Ceylon and other miscellaneous growths. Buyers were selective where quality was concerned; but generally demand was good throughout and prices showed, in the main, no significant changes either way.

CALCUTTA SHELLAC MARKET REPORT

The undertone though steady but inactive, a small business is reported to have been done.

Following are the quotations, on the 10th June.

Quotations,	Buyers.	Sellers.
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard Pure Buttonlac	80.00	81.00
TN Pure	62.00	63.00
Standard One	69.00	71.00
F. O. Superfine	71.00	73.00
Lemon No. 2	75.00	76.00
Lemon No. 1	80.00	82.00
Kusmi Seedlac No. 2	72.00	
Kusmi Seedlac No. 1	78.00	
Golden Kusmi Seedlac	85.00	
One B Seedlac	67.00	68.00
Two B Seedlac	59.50	60.50
Golden Bysaky Seedlac	72.50	
Manbhumi Fine Seedlac	64.00	65.00
London Standard Fine Bysaky Seedlac	62.00	63.00
London Standard Genuine Bysaky Seedlac	55.00	57.00

Shipments during June until the 8th were 14,312 packages comprising—Shellack 6,874 pkgs. Seedlac 5,890 pkgs. Buttonlac 342 pkgs. Others 1,206 pkgs.

WORLD OVERSEAS

US Notes

AS does any national monetary manager, the US Federal Reserve Board (FSB) prefers to keep potential inflationary pressures under control before, not after, they arise.

An example of this preventive approach was evident against last week, when the Board, on the fourth occasion since the current US economic upturn picked up speed last summer, raised its discount rate, this time from 3 to 3.5 per cent.

The new rate equals the highest level of recent years, which prevailed during the latter part of 1957, and compares with the mid-1958 low of 1.75 per cent when the FRB began to shift from a policy of credit ease, instituted to counter the brief 1957-58 recession, to one of greater credit restraint.

The discount rate can play an important part in a flexible monetary policy. It is the interest charge at which Federal Reserve Banks lend money to commercial banks which are members of the Federal Reserve System. This means that the higher discount rate is likely to be passed along by the commercial banks to business

S. E. RLY. TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for supply of the following items:—

(1) Tender No. PC/GM/3/59/55/CS/SHM/D of 58 for supply of 537 Nos. plates fish combined drop forged 90 lbs. RBS and 85 lbs. BN to CE's Drg. No. 13260, Sheet 5.

Tender forms are obtainable from the Controller of Stores, (P. C. Section) South Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta—23, on remittance of Rs. 5/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from the Chief Cashier, South Eastern Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta—23, by local firms. Earnest money against the tender is Rs. 1000/-. Closing date of the tender is 8-7-59 at 3 p.m. Firms not on the Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid income-tax clearance certificate along with the Earnest money deposit receipt with the Tender.

GENERAL MANAGER

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borrowers in the form of higher lending rates. In this way, an increase in the discount rate constitutes a means of credit tightening.

Actually, the latest discount rate increase was partly technical, being viewed by experts as an adjustment to the higher rates prevailing in private money markets. The raise followed by ten days a prior boost in the "prime" rate from 4 to 4.5 per cent. The prime rate is the interest that major commercial banks charge on loans to their biggest borrowers with the best credit ratings. Other bank lending rates usually are scaled upward from the prime rate.

Thus, the new discount rate increase had been widely anticipated in financial circle, and its effects on the rates which businessmen pay for credit may turn out to be relatively small.

In other sense, however, the discount rate boost may be viewed as a signal for greater restraint in the use of money and credit. This may be understandable in the face of the vigorous and sustained advance under way in the American economy for the past year. It may be recalled that last March an FRB spokesman said that the Board would have been pursuing a more restrictive credit policy even then were it not for the fact that the employment rise was not keeping pace with the production upsurge.

In the past several months, however, the employment situation has undergone marked improvement. Beginning in March, both the increase in the number of jobholders and the decrease in the number of jobless have far exceeded normal seasonal expectations.

As further evidence of the strong economic upturn, economists note that since last December there has been only a modest decline in the volume of business borrowers, although seasonal trends normally call for rather substantial reductions. And lately the loan curve, while it has not soared, nonetheless has turned upward, and in prospect now is the usual seasonal rise in credit, which normally begins in June.

Also, there has been an increase in consumer credit extensions. Recently, and the consumer price index advanced last month, to a record level. Neither of these movements, it should be noted, has been of exceptional magnitude. The rise in consumer credit, particularly for home mortgages, is well within the financial means of borrowers and is far from being excessive. And the consumer price index, while at its highest level, still is no higher than it was in July and November of last year.

It is to be noted that the latest FRB action boosting the discount rate has not gone uncriticized, particularly in Congress. Several Senators took the occasion to attack the FRB's "high interest rate

policy," claiming that it is holding the economy back.

On the other hand, many experts note that the board, acting in line with money market movements, is using its influence to make borrowing more selective as a means of keeping the current economic rise within sound proportions.

Britain

The gold and convertible-currency reserves of the Sterling Area fell by £47,000,000 during May and stood at £1,114 million on May 31, the Treasury announced in London on June 2.

It is pointed out in London that the May result was reached after the special payment of £58,000,000 in gold to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), representing an increase in the United Kingdom's subscription to the Fund. This additional gold subscription to IMF has the effect of increasing the United Kingdom's potential drawing rights on the Fund by five times the amount of additional subscription, making a substantial increase in second-line reserves. Were it not for the IMF payment, the reserves would have risen by £11,000,000 in May.

The fall in the reserves because of the special payment to IMF was anticipated by the Economic Secretary to the Treasury, Mr F. J. Erroll, in a speech at Nottingham on June 1.

STRENGTH OF ECONOMY

Britain's economy, said Mr Erroll, was stronger than for many years. "First, inflationary pressures have dwindled, and the overstretch of our resources has gone. A sign of the changed economic times in which we are living was provided the other day by the retail price index; it was the same this April as in April 1958." This, said Mr Erroll, was "good news; and I hope it is the sort of news on prices with which we are going to become familiar."

RIISING PRODUCTIVITY

The second strong point in the economy, declared Mr Erroll, was "that we have the capacity in industry to raise output without getting back to an overload—such a feature of our post-war history. Industry has been investing heavily in recent years, and now, with growing markets at home and abroad, we are very well placed to get productivity rising."

"We had, in fact, a modest rise at the end of last year, a forerunner of bigger gains this year. High productivity would bring with it lower costs of production. Thus, industry should have an excellent opportunity to get prices down."

The third point the Economic Secretary made was that "reserves of gold and convertible currency have risen steadily since September 1957, if allowance is made for heavy payments on the American and Canadian loans in December, and for our repayment, in March, this year, of over £70,000,000 to the

Indian Finance

International Monetary Fund. In this connexion, I should mention that we made a further payment last month to the International Monetary Fund of £58,000,000, which is the gold payment on our increased subscription to the Fund.

"We must expect, therefore, that the reserve figure for May, will show a substantial fall. But this is a payment which we are glad to make. In full agreement with the other countries concerned, and especially the United States, we have been working for this increase in the Fund."

WORLD CLIMBING OUT OF RECESSION

Referring to the world economy, Mr Erroll said it was now climbing out of the recession which affected nearly all countries, to some degree, last year. In Europe and North America, production and employment were rising again and expansion was under way.

"This will raise the purchasing power in the primary producing countries, which suffered from a big drop in export earnings from their products when demand by industrial customers fell. Already there are signs that commodity prices are hardening."

The United Kingdom, declared Mr Erroll, "is second only to the United States as an importer. Our policies here have a big effect on the world economy. Ours are expansionary policies, and they are giving an important push to the world economy. The Budget will still be fresh in your minds, but it is important to remember that it was only one of a number of gradual easements in 1958-59."

S. E. RLY. TENDERS

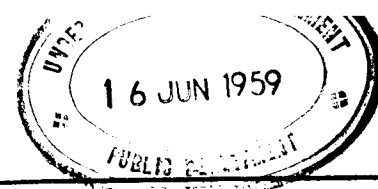
Sealed tenders are invited for tender No. CON/COS/48/D/59 for supply of 600 cwt. Spikes Dog 5/8" sq. x 6 1/2" long as per Drg. No. IRS(T)-T-276 IRS T2-1953. Tenders will be opened on 8.7.59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta—23, on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from the Chief Cashier, S. E. Rly., Garden Reach, Calcutta, by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipt for depositing Rs 520/- as Earnest money with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the undermentioned is exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
S31

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Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

sure that that is a prejudice confined to myself—most people seem to act upon it in practice, even in America. But I not only recognise the fact, I approve the ideal of inequality. I don't want myself to be the equal of Darwin or the German Emperor; I don't see why anybody should want to be my equal. I like a society properly ordered in ranks and classes. I like my butcher or my gardener to take his hat off to me and I like, myself, to stand bareheaded in the presence of the Queen... In America, I am told, everyone is always informing you, in everything they do and say, directly or indirectly, that they are as good as you are. That isn't true, and if it were, it isn't good manners to keep saying it."

There is much else besides what I have quoted both in Lord Cantilupe's defence and in Conservatism. Hazlitt, though a radical by temperament, has given what seems to me the acutest description of the sources of Burke's conservatism and those words apply equally aptly to Rajaji's. Burke took his idea of political society from the pattern of private life, wishing, as he himself expressed it, to incorporate the domestic charities with the order of the State, and to blend them together. He strove to bind the analogy between the compact that binds together the community at large, and that which binds together the several families that compose it. Thus, the reason why a man ought to be attached to his wife and children is not, surely, that they are better than others (for, in that case, everyone else ought to be of the same opinion), but because he must be chiefly interested in those things which are nearest to him. Burke was so far right in saying that "it is no objection to an institution that it is founded in prejudice, but the contrary, if that prejudice is natural and right; that is, if it arises from those circumstances which are properly subjects of feeling and association, not from any defect or perversion of the understanding in those things which fall strictly under its jurisdiction." On this profound maxim he took his stand. "The inequality of the different orders of society did not destroy the unity and harmony of

the whole. The health and well-being of the moral world was to be promoted by the same means as the beauty of the natural world; by contrast, by change, by light and shade, by the variety of parts, by order and proportions."

For a temperament nourished on such sources, colonialism is as reprehensible as revolution, for, both outrage the essential pieties of man. Faith in what Shakespeare calls "order and degree" in tradition and continuity, in hierarchy and fealty, noblesse oblige and sense of responsibility constitutes the core of Conservatism.

In the same essay on Burke, Hazlitt made it a touchstone of sense and candour of a radical whether he allowed Burke to be a great man. It is a crucial test and anyone who sees in Rajaji's move the resurgence of mere reactions—as some Congressmen have been doing—is apparently incapable of looking beyond his political nose. But what are the real chances, political and philosophical, of Conservatism? As I said earlier, as a temperament, it is likely to endure for ever, though such a temperament will find the environment less and less endurable as time goes on. But as a conscious political philosophy, it has had its day and where practiced, it is a minority cult and a kind of amiable eccentricity. It is said, for

instance, that there is a revival of conservatism in its Burkean sense in the US. Mr Russell Kirk, an American, has written a brilliant book called the "Conservative Mind", which is "pure Burke". But there is something essentially incongruous in America, with its general belief in "quick obsolescence", espousing conservatism. The symbol of conservatism is vintage Rolls Royce and not the latest model of the solid gold Cadillac. Anyone who has read Professor Galbraith's "The Affluent Society" will easily see how Conservatism for Americans can only be a form of exotic thrill like the small car craze that is giving Europe its much needed dollars. In its practical manifestations, it can lead to such absurdities like Professor Kirk's notion that the school lunch programme is a "vehicle of totalitarianism", that the social security system bears "nearly all the marks of remorseless collectivism".

In England, I do not suppose there is any real conservative left except for Mr Evelyn Waugh. There are the men of "Suez", but conservatism is as dead as Lord Cantilupe. The conservative party is as "sold" on the Welfare State as the Labour party. Mr Macmillan will sooner abandon bi-partisanship in foreign affairs than on the National Health Service. This is not to blame the conservative party, but only to draw attention to a fact that Mr Nehru often describes as "social dynamics"—(a phrase, I suspect, Rajaji would reject as claptrap, or at any rate a jargon word for a very ordinary idea). But it none the less describes a fact. One need not be a Marxist to believe that changes in social structure over the centuries have been such as to corrode precisely those pieties that gave conservatism its sustenance. Moreover, history is irreversible, and exigencies of governing impose their own res-

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CALCUTTA BOMBAY MADRAS NEW DELHI

triction. The very class hatred that Rajaji abhors will be let loose if the apparatus of the Welfare State is dismantled.

Rajaji may feel that things have not gone so far yet in our country and it should still be possible for us to do something before the "mores" of our people are similarly eaten away by what he fancies to be a paternalist state at best and totalitarian oppression at worst. I have a feeling that Rajaji underestimates the basic "unsettling" that has taken place in our social structure. I agree, our population is not yet the

admass of the West; and, in the villages, the old foci of loyalty are still operative to some extent. But it is only a matter of time before these will disintegrate, and the reason will not be solely State Socialism. Rajaji knows very well how the economic friction between the landlord and the tenant in the South has overtones of a purely communal character and how the decencies of socio-political life of the South have been outraged by this factor. And yet a conservative party taking its stand on traditions and continuity will have to combat this massive assault on factors that

have been responsible for the "stability of society."

The truth is, Rajaji's conservative party is something of a historical freak. All over the world, the conservative party comes first and the "progressive party" is something of an upstart trying to oust it. It is, in its own estimation, the "natural order of things". Its best virtue is poise, its worst vice is complacency. A conservative who is worked up, who is filled with fanatical zeal, is something of a paradox. An active "reactionary" is a contradiction in terms, for, the

Indian Finance

conservative's "humour" is "phlegm" and not "blood". It is part of the topsy turveydom of things that we are having a resurgent conservatism shrilly denouncing smug state socialism.

Similarly, a land party has always preceded one that tries its expropriation. The Tory preceded the Whig, which brings me to another curious—from the historical point of view—feature of the new party. It is an alliance of landed interests and what has now come to be known as "free enterprise".

Of course, Rajaji will be justified in considering all this as entirely irrelevant. He may say, "If the times demand a party like this, what does it matter that your history books have not recorded a similar party in the past?" He would ask you to read its manifesto and to assess for yourself its reasonableness and lend your support. It is a document admirable in many ways, though somewhat vague in details. With power and responsibility at some distance, this was perhaps inevitable. Assessing the political chances of its being heard, one will have reluctantly to come to a pessimistic conclusion. Mass following, it is unlikely to get in any substantial measure, since, except for the peasant proprietors whose cause it espouses, its promises to other have-nots are not very extravagant. And these latter form the majority of the electorate. The intangible support for it will come from those who are disillusioned with individual Congressmen and with individual acts of the administration. But if the party merely gathers within its fold malcontents of dubious antecedents, it will not make much headway. Of course, such undesirables will wilt under Rajaji's steady gaze and slink away. But Rajaji will not be always there to guide it.

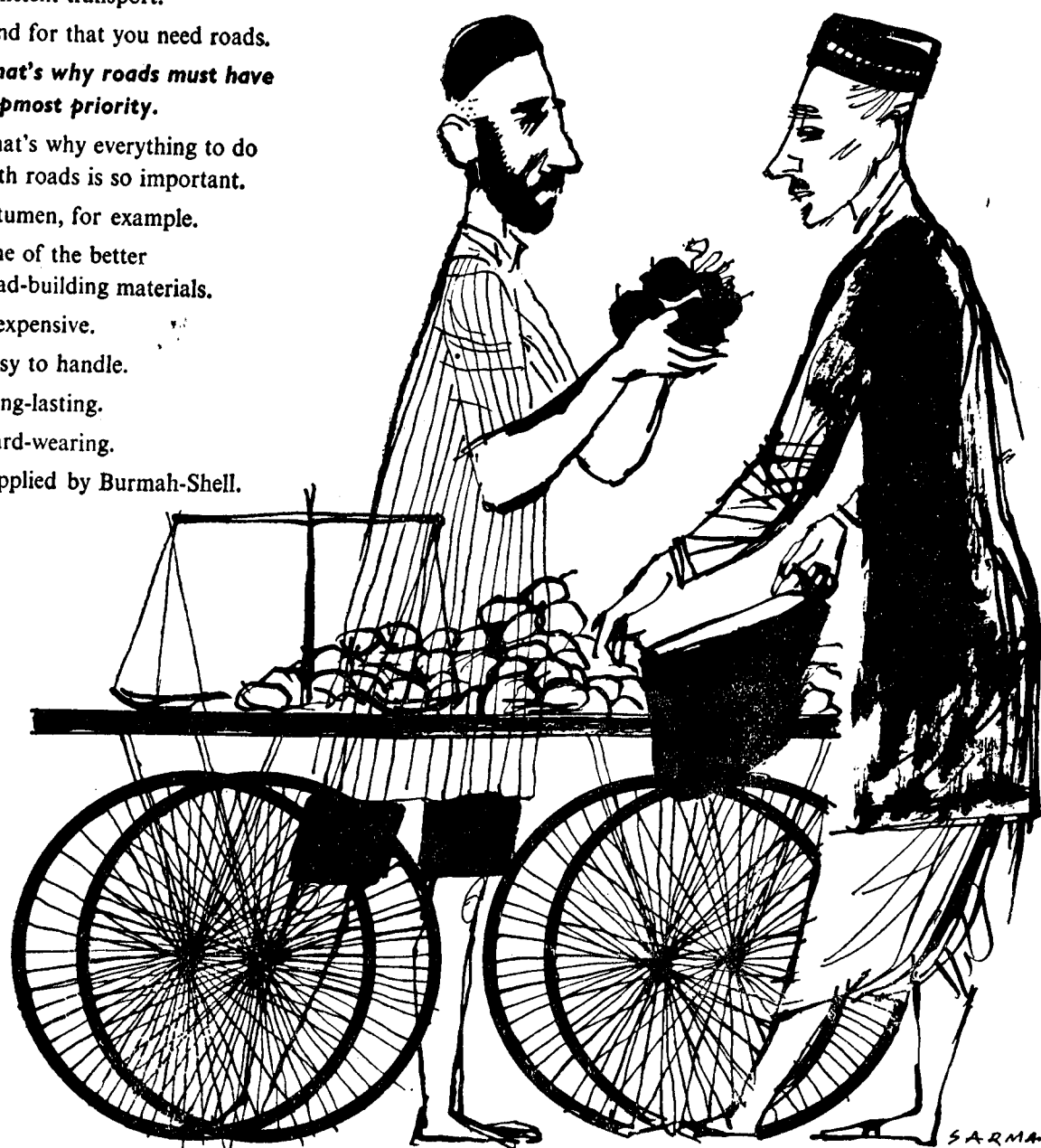
Coming as it does after his recent announcement of a desire to retire from controversial politics, Rajaji's association with this new party is significant. There was a certain stoic despair in some of his earlier speeches, not unlike that of Burke's in the sombre pages of the "Reflections". Now, apparently, he feels that there is something he can still do about our present problems. If all that the new party does is to put the Congress on its mettle, it would have rendered an important service. After all, that is the most important duty of an opposition.

Intriguing, nevertheless, is the welcome that has been accorded by The New York Times to the formation of this new party. I suppose this approval is in line with the "democratic" view that, for "democracy" to thrive in India, a party needs to come up which will set itself in opposition to the Congress. If it is for this reason that this distinguished American newspaper greets the new party, I am afraid that, at least on the present estimates that can be made, it is doomed to be disappointed. As far as I can see, a Conservative party has as much chance to survive as a snowball in the nether regions.

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une 13, 1959

GATEWAY GOSSIP

LEAVING through the Reserve Bank of India Bulletin for May, I was struck by the sustained effort that has been made to provide more and varied information. For a start, there is, as usual, the monthly review of financial and economic conditions. This is rather routine stuff, and there is not much in it that would excite comment, apart from the fact that the review takes due note of such things as the price of gold rising to a new peak "owing mainly to rumours of further official action to curb smuggling of gold". It is this attribute of the monthly review which renders it both more interesting and more useful than might have been expected in what is essentially an official assessment. For, there can be no doubt that the behaviour of both stock and commodity markets depends not a little upon dame rumour and what she is said to be whispering about.

For—I think—it is the second time, the Bulletin undertakes a survey of international monetary and credit trends. This is an article which has been prepared in the division of International Finance of the Economic Department. The previous survey was for the quarter ended December 1958 and the latest makes you au fait with developments during the quarter ended March 1959. I do not readily accept the proposition that credit developments abroad

have much meaning for us. The Indian economy is in many ways insulated, and it has long been a contention of this journal that mimicking of the Bank of England's decisions was not necessary. The last major occasion on which this journal had pointed out the lack of any necessity for the Indian monetary authorities to have followed blindly the lead given by the Bank of England was when the United Kingdom raised its bank rate in November 1951. But, though the Indian money market is insulated, it is upon developments abroad that the prospect of India obtaining foreign assistance depends.

From such a point of view, the latest article is most heartening. There was, according to the Bulletin, "a clear cut phase of recovery in the economy of the United States and the emergence of expansionary indications in the economies of the United Kingdom and other countries in Western Europe". Then, at some length, economic conditions in a selected number of foreign countries have been analysed.

We have next a section which is devoted to what are called News and Notes. This, however, if I may say so, has become somewhat of a misnomer, since what is included is most often too long to be styled as just a Note; nor do the items always comprise news. For ex-

The RBI Bulletin

ample, aside from an economic classification of the Central Government's Budget for 1959-60, the section includes a study of corporate finances for the period January to March 1958. This is a compilation which the Reserve Bank has been doing for the last two years. Its value is such that, every time the Bulletin is published, PTI usually carries a long dispatch. Trends are significantly to be adduced from such news as to profits and dividends. Thus, the accounts of 260 selected public limited companies show that their profits fell by over Rs 7 crores in 1957 as compared with the previous year. But, what with depreciation and other allowances under the Income-Tax Act, the provision for tax is lower almost exactly by the same amount, so that the profits have fallen only from Rs 23.08 crores to Rs 22.53 crores. The amount absorbed by dividends is higher at Rs 14.51 crores against Rs 12.79 crores. One disturbing fact is that retained profits have fallen by Rs 2.27 crores to Rs 8.02 crores, though, in extenuation, it may be noted that provision for depreciation has gone up by Rs 2.69 crores.

The third item in the section is a summary of the report on the activities of the Life Insurance Corporation.

Finally, there is a short note—and this is really a note—on the

Reserve Bank of India Amendment Act, 1959.

We then move on to a series of charts, very elegantly presented, before we come to the section devoted to statistics—there are no fewer than 60 tables in the latest Reserve Bank of India Bulletin. Statistics on employment exchanges make their debut, and a random glance through the tables persuades me to point out two or three interesting facts.

Firstly, the number of applicants on employment exchanges seeking employment is seen to have risen month by month, with a break in November 1958. As at the end of January 1959, nearly 1.2 million applicants had their name on the so-called "Live Registers" of employment exchanges.

Another strange fact relates to the very steady rise, both in number and in amount, of cheque clearances at centres other than where the Reserve Bank manages Clearing Houses. A word now about small savings, and I am done with a potpourri of Gateway Gossip. That is, the small savings campaign realised Rs 72 crores during 1958-59. This compares with the Budget Estimate made in February last year of Rs 100 crores, and the Revised Estimate of Rs 75 crores given by Mr Morarji Desai in February this year. There has, it would seem, been a shortfall of Rs 3 crores.

BOMBAY REVIEW

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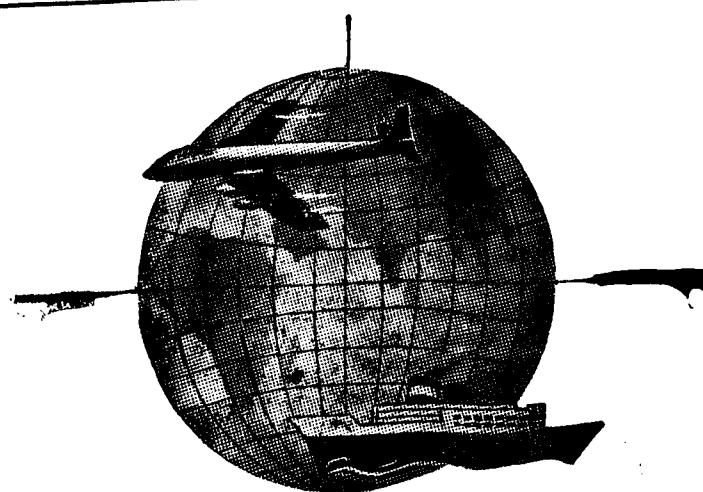
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GATEWAY NOTES

Excise Administration

INAUGRATING the first convention of Central Excise Non-Gazetted Officers at the Sundarbai Hall, Mr B. Gopala Reddi, Union Minister for Revenue and Civil Expenditure, disclosed the decision of the Government to merge the Central Excise and Customs with a view to bringing about closer coordination between the two wings of administration. The need for the merger arose from the similarity of duties performed by the two bodies. However, it was explained by Mr Gopala Reddi, that in the initial stages the merger would be effected only at the Gazetted officers' level, though later, non-gazetted officers would also be brought together.

This move of the Government intended to enhance efficiency of administration, has, however, not gone unchallenged and opposition had been voiced by the President of the Non-Gazetted Executive Officers' Union. Referring to such criticism, Mr Gopala Reddi pointed out that criticism from these quarters was totally unwarranted since it was for the Government to decide what steps to take to improve administrative machinery in the customs department. The opposition to the setting up of an additional Excise Collectorate in Bombay State at Poona was also meaningless since this would only relieve the pressure of work at the Bombay Collectorate.

Another suggestion that came for the Minister's criticism was a demand that the Government employees should have a share in management. Mr Gopala Reddi ridiculed the suggestion and pointed out that it was for the parliament which was at the helm of affairs, to take policy decisions about administration. It was not for the non-gazetted officers to demand participation in management. Mr Gopala Reddi advised them to be more attentive to their duties, especially in dealing with complaints received from the public.

In respect of the convention's demand for improvement in service conditions, Mr Gopala Reddi, was uncommitted and preferred to say nothing about it. This was understandable for the reason that the Second Pay Commission is already seized of the matter. It is for the Pay Commission to submit its recommendations to the Government which the latter could

either accept or reject, or even modify. As rightly pointed out by Mr Gopala Reddi, any action by the Government before submission of report by the Commission would be inappropriate and might be construed as trying to influence the Pay Commission.

Sholapur Mills

The decision of the Bombay Government to reopen the Narsingirji Mills at Sholapur, will be welcomed by all interests concerned and more particularly by the workers who had been thrown out consequent on closure by the Government. However, the developments that led to the closure of the mill and the subsequent decision of the Government to reopen it are interesting for the light they throw on particular aspects of industrial relations.

The Sholapur Mill was one of those which succumbed to the crisis that swept the cotton textile industry in 1958 and was taken up for management by the Bombay Government in March 1958 by way of unemployment relief measure. On resumption of working under Government auspices the workers were paid in the initial period two-thirds of the wages due to them under the awards applicable to the Sholapur textile industry. Full basic wages were restored subsequently, on a permanent basis, while, dearness allowance for the period ending August 1958 was also restored in November.

In the midst of this smooth running the workers precipitated a new crisis in the mill by resorting to strike with a view to enforcing their demand for full dearness allowance for the period from September 1958 to March 1959. The press note issued by the State Government in this connection, states that this was done by the workers without giving due notice and in spite of persuasive efforts by the representatives of the management. The closure of the mill was inevitable in such circumstances and was decided on by the Government. Though the Government have now announced the reopening of the Mill, the reinstatement of workers is made contingent on their tendering apology for participation in the illegal strike.

The strike has clearly demonstrated how irresponsibly labour could behave even without the least provocative factor. The fact that the very question on which labour precipitated a strike, was being held for consideration by the Advisory Board, deprived the strike even the semblance of a justification. The precarious financial conditions under which the Mill resumed working and the

GATEWAY MARKETS

Sharp Setback in Oilseeds Prices

PRICES on the Bombay Oilseeds Exchange suffered a sharp setback during the week under review due to nervous bull liquidation and bear selling, being inspired by an earlier start of monsoon and lower up-country advices.

In the Castorseed section, the tendency of prices was distinctly easy, as a large section to the bulls was disappointed by the absence of response from the USA in respect of castor oil. According to indications, USA was not interested in Commercial oil at prices higher than 14 cents per pound and this fact strengthened the view that business would not revive appreciably till the buyers absorbed the impact of the recent heavy purchases. Conditions in the UK, the Continent and the Communist countries were also not helpful to India. On the domestic front, the pressure of supplies from Gujarat, Bihar and Kanpur discouraged the buyers, especially in view of the subdued demand from crushers and shippers.

In the Groundnut section, too, prices suffered a sharp decline, as local and upcountry dealers, who were withholding stocks, were inclined to unload supplies, while vanaspathi interests preferred to await further developments. There is, however, a growing feeling that the Government should announce immediately their export policy in respect of the new crop of HPS groundnut. Meanwhile, competition is increasing in world markets. It is reported that South Africa has started offering its new crop around £93 per ton against £100 in the last season for shipment during June/November. According to a well-known firm of Rotterdam brokers, India can easily sell about 15,000 tons out of the new crop if the Government of India announce the export policy forthwith. It is feared that foreign buyers will divert their attention to other sources of supply in the event of a delay in the announcement.

In the Linseed and Cottonseed sections, trading was dull and featureless and prices generally followed the pattern set by groundnut and castorseed. Shippers have reported slackness in overseas enquiry for linseed oil. With the result, speculative support has been at a low ebb.

need for a smooth transition to normalcy were considerations which should have impressed on the workers the need for more co-operative approach and to adopt more persuasive tactics in settling their problems. That the workers resorted to strike even in the face of mitigating circumstances, has been attributed to the instigation of irresponsible elements. This is another aspect of trade union weakness in the country that has to be looked into and remedied.

Indian Finance

Meanwhile, with the approach of the monsoon, the centre of interest in the oilseeds market has shifted to the prospects of hedge trading in the new crop contracts. There are indications that trading in the new crop positions may commence two or three weeks earlier than usual. It appears that the Forward Markets Commission is inclined to permit trading earlier this year since it agrees to the general view in the market that such a step will be conducive to the prices at lower levels. The actual commencement of trading will, however, depend considerably on the unanimity between the Commission on the one hand and the trade on the other regarding certain major issues such as margins and ceilings.

The Sub-Committee, appointed by the Bombay Oilseeds and Oils Exchange, is reported to have come to a conclusion that, as far as possible margins should be avoided if the futures are also to be subjected to ceilings. It is submitted that the ceilings for castorseed and linseed whose prices largely depend on the trend of exports of their oils, should be fixed at prices lower by Rs 14 than those for groundnut.

Gold & Silver

Seasonal slackness in spot demand and larger arrivals accounted for weakness in the Bombay Bullion Exchange, more particularly in silver. In the Silver section, arrivals were reported to be heavy, while the offer was comparatively small. Advices from upcountry centres were also discouraging due to reports of continued arrivals. Stocks in the Bombay market were estimated at 500 bars and the average daily offtake at 15 bars.

The Gold section, which maintained a steady front for the greater part of the week, also eased towards the close. Floating stocks in the Bombay were estimated at 20,000 tolas, while the average daily offtake is placed at 2,000 to 3,000 tolas.

Conditions in the Bombay Yarn market remained dull with prices developing an easier tendency due to selling pressure in art silk yarn on fears of heavy arrivals in the coming months, being induced by rumours that the Government of India would soon announce the export promotion scheme for the art silk industry. Thanks, however, to revival of enquiry from the consuming centres, a further setback in prices was averted. In Stable-Fibre yarns there was a setback in prices on account of selling pressure from the South Indian mills.

Sentiment in the Cotton Yarn section remained depressed, although the rates for coarse varieties ruled better due to some enquiries from Burma.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Prices of Non-Ferrous Metals, which declined last week on prospects of early supply of zinc to consumers from stocks held by the State Trading Corporation, have firmed up again on reports that the issue of quotas to consumers might be delayed. Copper Scrap is quoted at Rs 219 per cwt; Zinc at Rs 99 per cwt; Lead at Rs 77.50 per cwt and Tin at Rs 140.50 per quarter.

June 13, 1959

WORLD OF COTTON

THE announcement of details in regard to the import of one lakh bales of cotton was greeted with relief by the textile industry and cotton import houses. Of this new crop contracts. There are indications that trading in the new crop positions may commence two or three weeks earlier than usual. It appears that the Forward Markets Commission is inclined to permit trading earlier this year since it agrees to the general view in the market that such a step will be conducive to the prices at lower levels. The actual commencement of trading will, however, depend considerably on the unanimity between the Commission on the one hand and the trade on the other regarding certain major issues such as margins and ceilings.

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Import Quota Welcomed

While the domestic sector displayed the usual seasonal slackness, the export front did not register any appreciable change. In the domestic sector, there was some enquiry for the products of few of the popular mills. In some cases, the required varieties were reported to be not available at all. Some of the mills were able to enter into forward deals at slightly better prices. On the export front, only stray enquiries were received.

Indian:	1958-59	1957-58
April ..	*378,619	348,743
March ..	380,193	354,283
February ..	376,105	350,474
January ..	413,181	392,007
Decr. ..	419,814	391,490
Novr. ..	363,650	390,784
October ..	394,558	372,781
Sept. ..	382,499	399,125
Total ..	3,108,619	2,999,692

Foreign:	1958-59	1957-58
April ..	*34,459	42,934
March ..	34,394	47,643
February ..	31,580	43,868
January ..	34,370	48,804
Decr. ..	39,301	51,853
Novr. ..	35,644	51,031
October ..	41,303	48,415
Sept. ..	42,554	49,310
Total ..	293,505	383,863

FUTURES MARKET:

The cotton futures market suffered a sharp setback with Jharilla August delivery declining to Rs 688 per candy from its seasonal high of Rs 712.50. Although there was a recovery to Rs 692.50 at the close of the week, sentiment in the market continued to be bearish. The sudden break in prices was attributed to heavy bear selling, being inspired by an earlier start of the monsoon. Reports of heavy tenders of cotton at Ahmedabad also unnerved bull operators, many of whom tried to safeguard their positions by liquidating a part of their previous commitments.

SPOT MARKET:

Prices in the Spot market also shared the general trend in all commodity markets. Although there was good potential demand for all popular growths, prices came down by about Rs 10 per candy, mainly due to the fact that many mills preferred to defer their purchases in view of the weaker trend in the forward market.

On the export front, the demand for Bengal and other short-staple varieties appeared to have subsided. Many shippers were reported to have covered their nearby requirements with foreign buyers. Rumours were, however, current that Japan would soon enter the market again to buy 30,000 bales of Bengal Deshi more from India at the current rates.

CLOTH AND PIECEGOODS:

Conditions in the Bombay Piecegoods market were noticeably dull.

BOMBAY REVIEW

HERCULES INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED (Incorporated in India)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Hercules Insurance Company Limited will be held at the Registered Office, 16, Hare Street, Calcutta on Friday the 10th July 1959 at 4 P.M. for the purpose of:

1. Considering the Accounts, Balance Sheet and the Reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors for the year ended 31st December, 1958.
2. Declaring a Dividend.
3. Appointing Directors in the place of those retiring. And, in this connection notice is hereby given that Special Notices as defined in Sec. 190 of the Companies Act, 1956, have been received by the Company under Sec. 281 of that Act to move the following resolutions at the meeting.

"That Sir Badridas Goenka, the Chairman of the Company, who has attained the age of 75 years and is retiring at this meeting, be and he is hereby re-appointed a Director of the Company and the age limit prescribed by Sec. 280 of the Companies Act, 1956, shall not apply to him."

"That Rai Bahadur Moongtu Lall Tapuria, a Director who has attained the age of 72 years and is retiring at this meeting, be and he is hereby re-appointed a Director of the Company and the age limit prescribed by Sec. 280 of the Companies Act, 1956, shall not apply to him."

4. Appointing Auditors and fixing their remuneration.

AS SPECIAL BUSINESS

5. Sanctioning the payment of Rs. 32,150 to the Directors as their fees for services rendered during the year ended 31st December, 1958.

The Share Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st July to the 10th July 1959, inclusive.

By order of the Board
E. K. Srinivasan
Managing Director
Calcutta, 5th June, 1959.

Note—1. A member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and a proxy need not to be a member.

2. The dividend when declared will be paid only to those shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register as on the 10th July 1959.

Explanatory Statement as required by Sec. 173 of the Companies Act, 1956.

Item 3.—Sir Badridas Goenka has been connected with the Company almost from its inception, first as a Director then as a Chairman and your Directors recommend that the Company should continue to have the benefit of Sir Badridas' long experience and guidance which have been of great value of the Company by his re-appointment as a Director.

No other Director is interested in this resolution.

Rai Bahadur Moongtu Lall Tapuria has been a Director of the Company since 1938. His long experience has been of great value and the Directors recommend that the Company should continue to have the benefit of his advice by his re-appointment as a Director.

No other Director is interested in this resolution.

Item 5.—Under Section 309 (1) of the Companies Act, 1956, shareholders' sanction is necessary for payment of fees to the Directors. The sum of Rs 32,150 is computed on the same scale as in previous years namely:

At Rs. 200/- p.m. per Director for 12 Directors of whom Mr Lokumal Kishinchand was up to 24th April, 1958	Rs. 27,150/-
Extra for the Chairman and Deputy Chairman @Rs. 2,000/- each per annum	Rs. 4,000/-
Extra for Investment Committee constituted by the Chairman and Deputy Chairman @ Rs. 500/- each per annum	Rs. 1,000/-
Total	Rs. 32,150/-

The Directors are interested only to the extent of the fees receivable by each.

2,000 tons steel railway sleepers available for export suitable reuse—
Specifications on request metallurgical products of all kinds.

Write: **SCRAPPING CO.**
Galerie du Centre, Bloc 2, Brussels (Belgium).

DELHI REVIEW

OBSERVERS here are deeply troubled by recent developments in Kerala. Prospects at the moment appear to be of the gloomiest and everybody is keeping his fingers crossed over the proposed 'direct action' sponsored by the opposition parties. The rights and wrongs of the respective attitudes are so mixed up that it is difficult to disentangle more rationalisations from genuine convictions. Both the Communist party and the opposition are attaching crucial significance to the coming 'struggle' and public opinion in the rest of India is being mobilised by both. So far, it would appear, that the Communist Party with its higher organisational discipline, have done the job much better. They have organised Kerala Week in Calcutta and other places: Mr Nambudiripad has undertaken a visit to all the important centres of articulate public opinion and explained his Government's stand both at public meetings and press conferences. Despite these attempts at bringing the issues into focus, public opinion outside Kerala, when not committed one way or the other, is confused.

In one sense, the present discontents are merely the manifestations of a deeper malaise. Kerala's distinction of being the first communist governed province is no accident. It flows directly from the nature of its problems and its socio-economic milieu. Over-population and its twin brother unemployment, scarce resources with consequent competitiveness for the merest survival, an exceptionally quick-witted people with a high degree of literacy and a deep sense of frustration constitute explosive political material. As is well known, Kerala has more newspapers per town than any other part of India and its bus conductors, who are often Masters of Arts, speak excellent English, though with strong Malayali accent. Despite considerable migration to other parts of the country, the scene is crowded with a vast army of educated men and women, unemployed or when employed, inadequately rewarded. The professions are so terribly overcrowded that it is said that there are more lawyers than litigants in Kerala. As though all this were not enough, Kerala has a delicate minority problem on its hand. There is a sizable Christian population and a fair amount of business interests are in their hands. Moreover, education, which has become recently the plaything of politics here, is the special interest of many Christian Missionaries here, who have been doing excellent work in this field for generations. There is, and has always been, widespread popular suspicion about the missions' religious and

political intentions, a good deal of it quite unfounded. Latterly, however, the communists have been alleging political motivation and covert political activity to them. The Catholics have been deeply agitated over certain provisions of the recent Education Act and have openly said so. Besides, the Church's implacable opposition to communism on grounds of religion is well known. It is difficult to say when opposition ceases to be unpolitical in these circumstances. The Kerala Education Minister is himself a Christian and there has been some interesting exchange of political fire between him and the Catholic educational authorities.

Another aspect of Kerala's minority problem is the considerable political power exerted by Muslims. This is a legacy of the old Madras State to Kerala, for along with the Malayalam speaking districts, they ceded Kerala to the communal politics of the 'Muslim League'. That the political power wielded by this group is real has been again demonstrated. In the first place Kerala's Muslim League was the only part of the pre-independence Muslim League that survived partition. It has also resisted a variety of pressure brought to bear upon it and is still there. The reasons for its continued existence are various. First, it has considerable financial resources, being backed largely by merchants of the area. But this might not have availed the party, if political respectability had not been conferred on it by other political parties had not wished to curry its favours for the sake of office (or of a quiet time, while in office). The Congress has not been blameless in this respect and the PSP's record has been even worse. The communists, despite their professions, have been careful to have at least the acquiescent cooperation of the Muslim League.

The circumstances in which the communists came to power are also indicative of the volatile nature of the politics of the State. The record of the Ministries before have been dismal, and the political instability there has necessitated the imposition of the President's rule. The second general election gave the communists a narrow, but stable majority. This does not necessarily indicate popular approval, for they secured, according to one estimate, only 35 per cent of the total votes polled. But, the victory was certainly momentous and since then the communists have been at great pains to acclimatise themselves to the demands of parliamentary conventions. In fairness, it must be said that they have made a fairly good job of it. But politically they have been having almost continual rough weather. The opposition parties

The Situation in Kerala

allege—and this is the principal item in their 'charge sheet'—that the Communists have steadily corroded the roots of political life in the State by infiltrating party men, and that there is widespread sense of insecurity. This particular charge was aired in Parliament two sessions ago and it resulted in a privilege motion against Mr Nambudiripad, which was later dropped. But enough was said then to make people in the rest of India uneasy about what was happening in Kerala. Meantime, the Education Bill was stirring up fresh unrest and had to pass the Supreme Court's scrutiny. The Bill was suitably modified and was recently passed and has obtained the President's assent. When it was in the process of implementation, there were fresh troubles, which in their turn have got merged with the wider discontent.

Apparently, the quarrel over the Education Act cuts across party lines, because it has its alignments along 'Caste lines'. It would appear that certain concessions granted to the Ezhava community have made the 'Nair community' uneasy and the latter are deeply agitated over it. On the face of it, it is a trivial enough reason, but it is argued that the communists were the first to introduce the caste angle by giving the so-called concessions to the Ezhavas. The communist answer is, of course, that they were doing nothing more than lend a helping hand to a backward community. Meantime, the management of private schools, whose discretion in the running of their schools was considerably curtailed, refused to open their schools. The Government was faced with a situation in which the majority of schools will remain closed, and anticipating further trouble, tried to gain time by postponing the date of reopening of the schools. Meantime, the various sources of discontent have joined in a 'direct action' threat that has its aim at nothing less than the dislodgement of the present ministry.

The attitude of the Indian National Congress to these developments has naturally been the subject of much lively interest. Obviously, there are pulls and pushes in various directions. On the narrow question of the Education Act, the Congress could not openly associate itself with a clash of interest which was frankly communal in its orientations. Mr M. Padmanabhan, the President of Nair Education Society is a Congressman, but Mr Narayanan who is also in the Congress is an Ezhava and his attitude is just the opposite. The Congress at first temporised and said that the Congress as such should not associate

itself with the struggle against the Education Act, but as individuals they can act as they deemed fit. This certainly was a vital equivocation and is a measure of the confused nature of the situation and the state of mind of the high command. Subsequently, however, the Education Act itself apparently receded into the background and the 'charge sheet' of many acts of commission and omission of the present Government became the basis of the agitation. The high command's approval of this was sought and obtained at Ootacamund and now the Congress is officially associated with this action.

One crucial factor in all this has been the inevitable embroilment of the Central Government in any decision the Congress as a political party might take. Mr Nehru, who, by implication, has approved of the present move of the opposition, has been at some pains to explain himself. His thesis is that 'there is a considerable upsurge among large masses of people against the Government there', and this movement is but an expression of such an upsurge. He hopes that violence would be eschewed and the more undesirable among 'all kinds of forces' at work in Kerala do not get the upper hand. The communists consider this a rather equivocal attitude and pose the basic question as follows: 'Is it consistent with the principles of Parliamentary democracy to rely not on the ballot box but on direct action to change a government which enjoys a majority in the legislature?' Coming as it does from the communists, it has a certain disingenuous ring, especially when one remembers their almost automatic association with every kind of 'direct action'. But the question is none the less worth asking and answering. The answer will be in some such terms as follows: Normally, and when the game is played according to the rules, the ballot box should be left to regulate changes in Government. But, to say that there is no conceivable circumstance when other modes of dislodging government cannot be adopted is clearly wrong. It is true that direct action should not be thought of lightly, for it is the nuclear weapon of parliamentary politics. The question, therefore, is whether the situation in Kerala is grave enough to warrant its use. The second question will be whether the welter of motives behind the present move can with propriety be described as a high-minded and help-less attempt at using the extreme weapon of democracy? There is hardly any impartial observer who will give an automatic answer in the affirmative to both these questions.

OLYMPUS

NORTH INDIAN NOTES

Low Income Housing Scheme

THE state of uncertainty that had stood against the progress of low income housing in the various States because of the delay taken by the Centre in announcing their decisions concerning the size of allocations, has now been removed and the Centre have now made a number of suggestions calculated to implement the low income housing programme according to schedule. While it has been made known that the State Governments could enter into commitments up to the original provision of Rs 120 crores, it has been advised that actual expenditure under various housing schemes, during the Second Plan period, should be restricted to Rs 84 crores. However, the revised State-wise break-up of Rs 120 crores and Rs 84 crores is yet to be worked out. No reduction in the allocations already made to individual States for the low income group housing scheme is contemplated.

In their suggestions for expediting the programmes in connection with the low income group housing scheme, the Centre have laid special stress on the acquisition and development of land by the States. The State Governments have been asked to utilise a substantial part of the housing outlay for this purpose. It has further been pointed out that such lands acquired or developed with short-term loan assistance under the scheme should, as far as possible, be disposed of by the State Governments or their agencies on lease-hold basis instead of outright sale. This, it is pointed out, would enable the State Governments to participate in future appreciation in the value of sites, besides facilitating control of disposal of those sites by beneficiaries to other parties.

In order to facilitate the sale of houses on a hire-purchase basis and to save the State Governments from investing 20 per cent of the cost initially from their own resources, it has been approved that the State Governments might try the experiment of building of houses up to 80 per cent of the estimated cost leaving the balance to be completed by the prospective purchasers. The maximum amount of loan permissible under the low income group housing scheme, has been fixed at the present level of Rs 8,000 per house during the remaining period of the Plan.

In addition to and distinct from the provision made under the low income group housing scheme, the State Governments have been asked to make special provision in their development plans, for construction of houses for the Government employees. The benefit of

the rental housing scheme, formulated by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply with funds from the Life Insurance Corporation, has been extended to the State Governments.

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Oil Exploration

OIL exploration has become one of the important subjects of pre-occupation with the Government and this testifies to Government's concern on the continuing dependence on imports which involves a huge drain on the foreign exchange resources. There has been some intensification of the efforts in this field and extensive prospecting business has been entrusted to the Geological Survey of India. Mr K. D. Malaviya's visit to the Soviet Union, to open negotiations with the Soviet Government for Soviet aid in connection with the country's oil exploration programme was the latest expression of the concern felt by the Government for exploiting the oil resources of the country.

The success that had attended the efforts of the Government in its oil exploration programme in the Punjab should encourage them to more intensive efforts in the same direction. Out of the four shallow and one deep well drilled round about Jwalamukhi information about traces of gas had been obtained in respect of three. Further testing of the deep test hole is expected to give more certain information about the extent of oil resources in the area. The selection of further sites is held to depend on the result of the experiments that are now being held in these places.

Indications of gas and oil are also reported to be available in the Hashiarpur region of the Himalayas, following tests conducted in this region. This has become another region marked out for intensive exploration with a view to ascertaining the prospects for oil.

Speaking at a press conference at Chandigarh, Mr K. D. Malaviya, Union Minister for Oil and Mines, defended the policy pursued by the Government in this field and further affirmed the determination of the Government to carry on intensive oil exploration work even in the face of the criticisms that had emanated from certain quarters against the Government's policy. Mr Malaviya in this connection, pointed out that the oil exploration programme in the public sector would not be costlier, than what it would be if it was undertaken by the private companies and maintained the Government's oil exploration policy was correct.

However, Mr Malaviya pointed out that the approach of the Government was not doctrinaire, and that the Government were willing to consider proposals from any foreign company for undertaking oil exploration in India provided the offer was attractive, and consistent with Government's policy.

NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

Sugar Prices Ease

THANKS to the revision of the sugar policy by the Government of India by deciding to keep entire production at their disposal for direct allotment and larger free sale quota announced recently, Sugar markets have turned quiet with prices developing an easier tendency. Traders are now cautious in their dealings on fears that any rise in prices may induce the Government to take more drastic measures. In fact, a section of the trade is inclined to avail of the current improvement in view of the approaching slack season. The possibility of a substantial, although temporary, increase in supplies has also weighed with them.

Steady conditions prevailed in the Muzaffarnagar market due to good demand from different consuming centres. Only a few mills were sellers in the market. Following rates were quoted (per maund):—Bijnore (D-20) Rs 39.76; Lhaskar (B-29) Rs 41.62; Mansurpur (C-29) Rs 41.37; Dhampur (D-29) Rs 40.00 and Rohana (B-29) Rs 41.62.

Khandsari markets have been ruling quiet as demand has slightly gone down.

Meanwhile, sugar traders in London expect the International Sugar Council to decide on further cuts in export quotas at a meeting to be held in London on the 16th June. The sugar market has still not responded to the 1½ cents cut in export quotas which the Council imposed last February. Prices in New York are reported to have fallen to about 2.90 cents per pound—well below the Sugar Agreement's minimum of 3.15 cents.

This suggests that the Sugar Council was over-optimistic when it persisted in claiming that the February export-cuts would be enough to halt the decline in sugar prices. The trade generally has, with equal persistence, maintained that the export-cuts were not enough, in themselves, to alter the course of prices.

The statistical position certainly seems to justify the trade's view; but there is a major uncertainty in Cuba, which has surplus stocks of about one million tons. If Cuba decided against joining the ISA and were to release these stocks, the market would collapse.

Despite indications that Cuba will eventually join the Agreement, there is clearly something to be said for postponing a decision until later this year in the hope of selling the huge surplus at higher prices than are presently available.

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Foodgrains

Quietly steady conditions prevailed in the Hapur Foodgrains market. Despite Government's exhortation, arrivals of "rabi" grains continued to be small. Cultivators have been induced to bring their produce to the market, as they are free to sell at the prevailing market prices to the

consumers directly. But, if they sell to licensed traders for stocks, half of it will be purchased by the Government at controlled prices.

Besides wheat, the Uttar Pradesh Government also aim at purchasing 50,000 tons of coarse grains from the open market. For this purpose, they have recently enhanced the price of Gram from Rs 11.75 to Rs 12.50 per maund and Barley from Rs 10 to Rs 11. But, as prevailing market prices are still higher, no purchases on Government account could be made.

At Hapur, wheat prices have continued to rule steady with the rates quoted at Rs 18.50 to Rs 20 as against the Government purchase price of Rs 13 to Rs 15 per maund. It is understood that the daily arrivals, on average, amount to about 50 to 100 maunds, which are being lifted by consumers at rates higher than those fixed by the Government. Trade interests say that, if the Uttar Pradesh Government had followed the same policy of wheat purchases as is done by the Punjab Government beginning purchases only when wheat prices tended to touch Government-fixed level, things would have been far better, both for consumers and for the Government.

The market for Rice continued to rule quiet. Gram continues to flow in heavy quantity from the Punjab and prices are ruling easy. Prices of coarse grains are unchanged. The market for Peas remains quiet due to poor outside support, while Arhar prices are steady following some demand from stockists.

Quiet conditions are witnessed in the Delhi grains market. Arrivals and despatches are on a moderate scale and the turnover is satisfactory. Wheat farm quality prices have improved slightly from Rs 17.50 to Rs 18 per maund on good local and outside demand, while the average quality remains unchanged at Rs 14.50 per maund. Rice prices have eased slightly by 50 p to Re 1 per maund on reports of increased arrivals of smuggled rice from Uttar Pradesh. Bajra prices remain unchanged at Rs 13 to Rs 15. Gram Dal has shown a loss of Re 1 per maund in sympathy with gram coupled with poor demand from Madras and other consuming centres. Other pulses remain generally unchanged with minor changes in values.

BRIDGE & ROOF CO. (INDIA) LIMITED.

The Board of Directors of the Company has decided to recommend to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, the payment of the following dividends:—

Dividend of 7½% for 1954.

Dividend of 10% for 1956.

Final Dividend of 2½% for 1953.

By Order of the Board,
BALMER LAWIRE & CO. LTD.
D. MANSON

Secretary,
Managing Agents.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
9th June, 1959.
Calcutta.

MADRAS REVIEW

IT augurs well for the successful initiation of the Third Plan that discussions on it had started sufficiently early to enable the working out of a final draft that would receive a wide measure of public support. While the attention it had received from the Ministers at the Centre had been rather sporadic, the Congress Party had found it necessary to organise a Seminar to discuss the broad strategy of the Third Plan, lay down the objectives and indicate in a rough way, the means to

S. E. RLY. TENREDS

Sealed tenders are invited for Tender No. Con/GM/35/GB1/59 for supply of M. S. Sq. head and spring washers. M. S. Bent Square washers, High Modulus packings and Grooved Rubber Pad. Details to be obtained from the tender schedule. Tenders will be opened on 9-7-59 at 3 P.M.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the Controller of Stores (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta—23, on remittance of Rs. 5/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of Cash Receipt from this Rly's Chief Cashier by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipt for depositing the earnest money of Rs. 1000/- with this Rly's Chief Cashier at Garden Reach, Calcutta—23 without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs. 1000/- with the Controller of Stores are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

GENERAL MANAGER

S 32

For Service & Security PANDYAN BANK LTD.

Central Office: MADURAI
Madras Office: 121, ARMENIAN STREET
Paid-up Capital ... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ... Rs. 10,25,000
Working Funds as on 31-12-1958 ... Rs. 4,51,32,327

76 Convenient Offices in Southern Districts
Banking Business of every description transacted
S. N. K. SUNDARAM, Mg. Director,

Third Plan

achieve the aims. The Seminar was not entirely a party affair, and professional economists were also invited and participated in the proceedings.

The first task in connection with the Third Plan was to indicate a broad system of priorities, and it was with this task that the Congress Seminar chiefly concerned itself. These broad principles that are to govern the allocation of priorities in the Third Plan, are more or less the same as in the Second Plan. In fact, the Third Plan would be a continuation of the Second Plan carrying forward the broad policy already laid down under the Second Plan.

The Seminar has indicated the ultimate goal to be one of eliminating poverty and backwardness and industrialisation is suggested as the way to this, so that there would be more production as well as new opportunities for employment. However so far as the Third Plan is concerned a simultaneous increase in agricultural production is also held to be of extreme importance and this is necessary not only from the point of view of ensuring more foodgrains to meet the needs of the people but also to ensure a sufficient supply of raw materials for agricultural-based industries. The failure of agriculture to rise to expected levels under the Second Plan so far, would have made such emphasis on agricultural production under the Third Plan almost an automatic assumption. Even apart from this the stress on agriculture could have been anticipated, in view of the extremely depressed character of agriculture which it would take concentrated measures spread over a fairly long period of time to remedy. The Second Plan had in this connection, pointed out that an increase in agricultural production would for a long time to come remain a major desideratum.

Along with intensification of agricultural production, expansion of basic capital good industries is also to receive the highest importance. Thus in the course of the Third Plan, the aim is to lay down the basic foundations for the future industrialisation of the country. In this the Third Plan would be an extension of the Second Plan since setting up of basic capital goods industries was accorded top priority in it for the first time.

While these are the important objectives, the achievement of these alone is not considered sufficient to meet the aspirations of the people, for an improvement in the standard of living. A national minimum of social services, reduction of inequalities of income and wealth, and provision

of maximum employment opportunities are also included in the broad strategy of the Third Plan. The Plan would therefore provide for largescale expansion of cottage and small-scale industries preferably on cooperative lines. Such small-scale and cottage industries would also provide an outlet for the utilisation of the productive capital of the masses of the people lying idle and unutilised at present. The aim is in short to give a wider and broader dispersed industrial and technical base for the economy. The attainment of this aim is considered to depend on the supply of technical personnel adequate both as to quality and quantity. The provision of facilities for training such technical personnel would therefore have an important place in the aims and objects of the Third Plan.

These objectives and principles conform to the ideal of the socialistic pattern of society that has been adopted as the goal of the country. However the socialism of the Congress will have its roots in the spiritual and cultural values and traditions of the country and the advance to such socialism would not involve the infringement of the fundamental values such as the liberty of the individual or development of human personality. The adoption of Gandhian means for the achievement of socialism is consequently stressed.

While these objectives and principles are matters of general acceptance, the Congress has not the entire of public opinion with it in the total investment envisaged or in some of the policies and programmes contemplated by it. The Seminar seems to have favoured an ambitious Third Plan with a total target of about Rs 10,000 crores, two-thirds of it being allotted to the public sector and the balance to the private sector. Anticipating such ambitious targets, questions had been asked in critical circles, whether, since it had not been possible to meet even the much smaller outlay under the Second Plan, it would be wise to fix a financial outlay that would bear no relation to the capacity of the country to meet. Private sector has been particularly perturbed by the ominous forebodings of new tax measures that are inevitable in the event of the Third Plan targets being pitched high. The Congress seems to be only overoptimistic in expecting that the required resources could be raised through public and private savings and a reasonable measure of external borrowing. For the same reasons, the savings target of 14 per cent at the end of the Third Plan which is considered necessary for a six-

per cent increase in the national income seems unrealistic.

The Seminar sanctions the institution of price control in strategic places and particularly for foodgrains and suggested that apart from State trading in foodgrains, appropriate action might be taken in respect of prices of other essential articles, commonly used by the masses. A definite price policy for cottage and small-scale industries products is also recommended in the view that this would stimulate expansion of market for the products of these industries.

A national wages and salaries policy applying both to the public and private sectors, is one of the most important suggestions of the Seminar. On the basis of this policy there would be definite maximum except in the case of persons with specialised qualifications. A workable policy in this field would obviate much discontent among the wage and salary earners of the low category, and remove causes that not unoften stand in the way of increase in production.

S. E. RLY. TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (1) Tender No. CON/GM/32/F2/59 for supply of Mechanical Signalling materials as per list to be obtained from tender schedule. Earnest money is Rs 1000/-. Tenders will be opened on 6-7-59 at 3 P.M.

(ii) Tender No. CON/GM/34/D/59 for supply of 60 Nos. Jim Crow as per IRS Drg. No. Y-74. Earnest money is Rs 1000/-. Tenders will be opened on 7-7-59 at 3 P.M.

Tender forms are obtainable from the Controller of Stores (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta—23 on remittance of Rs 5/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from the Chief Cashier, S.E. RLY., Garden Reach, Calcutta—23 by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipt for depositing Earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the Controller of Stores are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

GENERAL MANAGER

S 30

THE PENINSULA

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

Cooperation

EVER since the Nagpur Congress resolution laid stress on cooperative farming and service cooperatives, the subject of cooperation especially as it pertains to agriculture, has been taken up for ceaseless refrain by Ministers and other Government spokesmen. While this enthusiasm for cooperatives stems from the anticipated advantages which implementation of the cooperative programmes would bring about, precipitating circumstances, like the projected imposition of ceilings on individual holdings, and other measures of land legislation, seem to have given an impetus to thinking on this subject. For example cooperative farming was accepted as the corollary to the decision to enforce ceilings on individual holdings, being conceived as a check on the trend toward fragmentation of individual holdings which was inevitable in the enforcement of ceilings on land. While cooperative farming was something new to the country and the farmers, in view of the benefits and advantages of the scheme, the way towards their formation was to be paved by the opening of service cooperatives throughout the country in the course of the next three years.

The establishment of service cooperatives in the course of the next three years, is one of the formidable tasks faced by the State Governments. In the implementation of this programme, the State Governments have varying prospects being differently placed in respect of the growth of cooperative movement as it has come to evolve in the whole country with the main stress on credit cooperation. The Madras State along with perhaps one or two other progressive States like Bombay, is far ahead of others in the area covered by credit cooperatives and the volume of credit dispensed. It was revealed by Mr R. Venkataraman in the course of his inaugural address to the 14th Tam'l Nad Cooperative Conference held at Madras, that the State had already exceeded the target of Rs 13.50 crores to be provided by way of agricultural credit by the end of the Second Plan. All the 300

BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD.

The Board of Directors of the Company has decided to recommend to the forthcoming Annual General Meeting, the payment of a Final Dividend of 15% for the year ended 31st December, 1958.

By Order of the Board,
D. MANSON
Secretary.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta. 9th June, 1959.

agricultural banks proposed to be started under the Plan had also been registered. Though the cooperatives in the State operate on a narrow basis being predominantly concerned with provision of credit to members, the popularity of the idea as evidenced from the widespread existence of credit cooperatives, should make the transition to service cooperatives more smooth than in other States where the cooperatives had been in a state of anaemic existence.

Handloom Industry

Addressing the two-day Seminar on Handloom Industry at Madras, Mr R. Venkataraman, Minister for Industries, Madras, made out a case for the continuance of the rebate in Handlooms. The difficulties faced by the industry in marketing, having been not entirely got over, in spite of the enjoyment of concessions, withdrawal of such concessions will have adverse consequences on those engaged in it. The nearly 27 lakhs of handlooms that exist in the country provide employment and means of livelihood to about eight million people. In fact there is a case for special consideration of the interests of the handloom industry on the basis of the employment potentials of the industry.

It was also pointed out by Mr Venkataraman that the entire claim for rebate must be kept out of the ceiling share of States and must be administered as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. In the alternative it has been suggested that instead of the present practice of allowing rebate on every sale of handloom cloth, either wholesale, or retail by the Cooperatives, the primary societies might be allowed to market their cloth without any rebate at the prices to be fixed by them, to any agency they chose. There was also need for creating a fund to which could be credited all the amounts allotted under rebate. Rebate at a higher or a lower rate could be made to the apex society in any year depending on the amount available in the fund and the need for such assistance. This arrangement is considered preferable to the present scheme.

Though the cooperatives is the accepted pattern of organisation for running the handloom industry, the growth of such cooperatives is considered to have been hindered by inadequate support from the cess fund. Mr Venkataraman has therefore, pleaded for greater assistance from the cess fund and in turn raising the cess on mill cloth. The need for giving assistance to weavers outside the cooperative fold has also been stressed.

In regard to the question of powerlooms Mr Venkataraman pointed out that the question had varying significance for different States. In Madras and Andhra Pradesh, where there was considerable concentration of handlooms, the introduction of powerlooms is fraught with peril for the handloom sector.

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

Rubber Market Reacts

RUBBER prices in world markets have developed a reactionary tendency from the peak levels established in early May. This is mainly due to cautious buying, induced by the fact that, at this time of the year, output is high and consumption is low. The London price has fallen by over a penny per pound in a week, largely in sympathy with the New York market where the weakness is inspired by the American consumption figures for April. Consumption is placed at only 40,850 tons as against 51,991 tons in March.

Buyers in both the London and New York markets have naturally become cautious in their dealings, as the annual period of high production and low consumption is now at hand. Users are not anxious to buy when any shipments leaving Malaya now will arrive during annual holiday periods.

Behind these factors lurks the possibility that, with natural rubber prices at or near a peak, more users may be tempted to change over to synthetic. Some European consumers are already enquiring into synthetic supplies, which are quoted at around 15h 10d per pound.

On a longer view, there is reason to think that the natural rubber price trend may be upward, provided if Russia and China begin to buy. Moreover, stocks of natural rubber in the producing countries are reported to have declined to 252,500 tons at the end of March against 292,500 tons at the beginning of the year. Total stocks are also reported to have fallen this year from 735,000 tons to 692,500 tons.

Cashewnut

Thanks to keen demand from the USA, prices of Cashewnut have developed a firmer tendency, the rate being quoted at 50 cents per pound. USA is reported to have already bought about 75,000 cases from Cochin and Quilon so far this year. Against 46 to 48 cents the US buyers were offering for shipments to September previously, they are now reported to be buyers upto 40 cents for shipments up to December.

Optimism prevails that the USA may lift substantial quantities during the rest of the year at still higher prices. West Germany is mentioned to have taken about 3,000 cases recently and prospects of this country as well Russia entering the Indian market very soon are rated high.

Prices in India are, therefore,

likely to rise further, mainly due to the fact that the supply position of raw nuts is not very comfortable. Sources close to the trade state that not more than 12,000 tons of raw nuts can be expected before October/November, from Africa. This quantity is too small to meet the growing demand for finished nuts from abroad.

Coffee

With some good and timely showers after an anxious draught, Coffee interests in the South are optimistic about a record crop in 1959-60 season. Some sections estimate the size at about 50,000 tons as against an output of 45,430 tons in the previous season.

While production in India has risen from 8,000 tons in 1940 to 45,430 tons in 1958-59 world output has also been rising substantially. The world crop is now estimated at 56 million bags against 50.5 million bags in 1958-59, comprising 30 million bags from Brazil; 14.5 million bags from other Latin American countries and 11.5 million bags from Asia.

Despite the fact that the world market is faced with the problems of higher surpluses, the India Coffee Board decided to allocate at least 10,000 tons of Plantation variety from the 1959-60 crop for export. Of the 1958-59 crop, exports have, so far, totalled 6,903 tons.

Groundnut

Prices in the Madras Groundnut market have continued to display a firmer tendency, although prices in the Oil section have been ruling easier on lower advices from Bombay and Calcutta. Arrivals of seeds averaged 25 to 30 tons per day; but crushers were unwilling to operate due to the unworkable rates prevailing for oil. Superior oil-quality seed was quoted nominally at Rs 195 per candy with sellers at this level.

According to the latest reports, arrivals of summer crop in the up-country centres are reported to be steady. The standing crop in the Pollachi area is reported to be good.

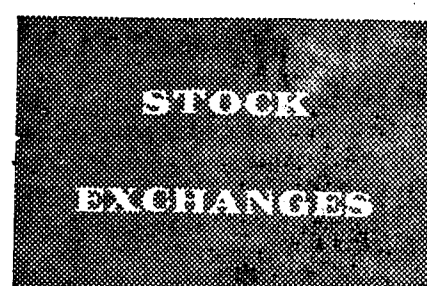
In the Groundnut Oil section, business done was small as Calcutta interests did not show much interest. The rate for the ready position is quoted at Rs 375 per candy.

Hides and Skins

In the Madras Tanned Hides market, arrivals of Cow hides were on the same level as in the previous week and there was moderate clearance at unchanged prices. Arrivals of Buff hides were moderate.

On the export front, activity was restricted. Whatever business done was confined to lower selections in certain classes and higher selections in others.

In the Tanned Skins section, arrivals of sheep skins showed no change and there was a good clearance at steady to a little higher levels. There was no change in goat skins.



Not Bear Week, But Weak Week

Watch-Dog Writes:

THE dominating note, as far as the Indian stock exchanges were concerned, was one of dullness. The trend was definitely easy, and few would venture to predict when the tendency would be reversed.

In Calcutta, there was no investment activity to speak of, though a strong feature, in the affections of investors, was National Carbon; activity was strictly speculative and even such activity was limited.

On Dalal Street, the prevailing mood was one of uncertainty. There is no conjecture as such about the meeting to be held at the end of the month to consider the Tata Steel rights issue, but, equally definitely, there was no desire to extend speculative commitments.

In Madras, there was relative steadiness in share prices, though textile shares continued to be largely neglected. But, as distinct from the two major stock exchange centres, there was evidence of selective investment support.

Profit-taking characterised movements on the Delhi stock exchange, with bulls preferring to remain quiet for the moment and realising what they could before prices slid further down.

Ahmedabad was a plainly uninteresting arena for stock exchange interests; cotton textiles have yet to regain the confidence of the investor.

THE INDO-BURMA PETROLEUM COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Preference Register of Members of the Company will be closed from the 22nd June 1959 to 1st July 1959 both days inclusive for the purpose of payment of the dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1959 on the 2nd July 1959.

By Order of the Board
STEEL BROTHERS & COMPANY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Gillander House
Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta.
6th June, 1959.

On Wall Street, there was a fresh setback in prices, though hopes were entertained that the bottom has been touched in this new phase of a bear market.

In London, the trend in Wall Street failed fully to be reflected. Selling seemed to have abated, and, in its place could be discerned a fresh wave of selective purchases.

Thus, overall, not altogether a bear week, but nevertheless a weak week.

Calcutta

Calcutta, Friday Evening.

NO PERCEPTIBLE improvement in the tone or tenor of the Calcutta Stock Exchange was discernible as the week drew to its close; nor did there emerge any developments of significance to cause a definite trend in prices either upward or downward. True, a brief news report that the cooler plate of one of the blast furnaces at Burnpur had burned did affect the speculative counters, but there was soon the indication that the repair involved would not take up much time. Hence, it is not correct to assert that there were, in fact, valid reasons for stock exchanges to wear a bleak and gloomy aspect.

Prices moved within narrow grooves; some improvement, of a fractional nature, was soon wiped out when settlement considerations induced a note of caution; then, as the week ended, Bombay's lack of cheer, for reasons to be indicated later, was responsible for the function to spread to Lyons Range.

In a market otherwise "unnoteworthy", firmness characterised the gilt-edged section. 3 per cent 1986 opened at Rs 73.60, went up in small lot transactions to Rs 74, then relapsed at the week's end to Rs 73.70. 3 per cent 1970-75 improved from Rs 91.30 to Rs 91.65, with small lots changing hands even higher at Rs 91.85. 3½ per cent 1974 also showed improvement, as did gilts generally.

There was not much activity in banks' shares, Punjab National quoted unchanged throughout the week. However, Bank of Bikaner were a spot, the quotation going up from Rs 30.19 to Rs 30.75. It is possible that, with the half-year results due to be announced in less than a month's time, more interest will be shown in bank shares during the next few weeks, particularly since results for the first half of 1959 are likely to be much better than the experience in the corresponding period of the previous year.

There was consistent interest in jute shares. National Jute moved

up from Rs 22.37 to Rs 23. Howrah and Megna were unchanged over the week, but New Central moved up to Rs 16.37 from Rs 16.12. In the anticipation that demand for jute goods will be satisfactory, market interest in the jute section, long dormant as it has been, revived during the last fortnight.

Coals were rather dull; the number of transactions was few and far between. Burrakur, put on 12 nP to close the week at Rs 17.31.

Teas opened on a fairly cheerful note, but the lack of enthusiasm shown at the first auction of the season was immediately reflected in dampening what interest there had earlier been. Bishnauth opened at Rs 20.06 and closed around the same level. Jayashree, on the other hand, dropped 13 nP to Rs 12.62. Scrip that changed hands at the beginning of the week included Dibrugarh at Rs 33.56, Grob at Rs 17.75 and Hantapara at Rs 125; transactions on Friday were restricted to five counters.

Sugars were a cheerful spot, and market men seem to be taking a much more hopeful view about prospects. Carew opened at Rs 8.87, and pushed steadily upwards to Rs 9.56. Sitalpore moved up 27 nP to Rs 5.87. SKG were quoted at Rs 9.94, and Raza Buland at Rs 13.81.

Stray transactions were reported in textiles, with Bengal Nagpur at Rs 4.37, Sutlej at Rs 66.25 and New Victoria at Rs 1.21.

Among the Engineerings, the movements in Indian Irons did not unduly influence other counters. Calcutta Stock Exchange's barometer opened the week at Rs 23.96, and closed, after small two way fluctuations, at Rs 24.02. Texmaco were well supported and rose from Rs 25.40 to Rs 25.70. Kumurdhubi, however, reacted from Rs 8.62 to Rs 8.50. BIC closed at Rs 28.25, Indian Galvanizing at Rs 19.37, Jay at Rs 211, JK Steel at Rs 120 and Marshall at Rs 6.44.

Miscellaneous counters attracted much greater attention. Balmer Lawrie, reported done at Rs 161 in a small lot cross-transaction, rose by the week's end to Rs 174. Britannia Biscuit put on half a rupee to Rs 21. Indian Cable went up from Rs 30.37 to Rs 30.81. National Carbon were an outstanding feature, in rising sharply from Rs 30.25 to Rs 34.62. Hindustan Motor hovered between Rs 8.59 and Rs 8.69. Indian Oxygen were another firm feature, being marked up by Rs 1 to Rs 27.25. Among other counters, Aluminium Corporation were at Rs 14.50, Imperial Tobacco at Rs 11.75, Metal Box at Rs 43.37 and Rohtas Industries at Rs 12.12.

Finally, among paper shares, Orient improved somewhat from Rs 35.70 to Rs 35.90; and Titagur rose from Rs 41.50 to Rs 42.50. India Steamship did not deviate from its course, the quotation being practically unchanged around Rs 14.

Bombay

THERE were net losses on the generality of shares on the Bombay Stock Exchange during the week past. This was because there was a gathering doubt in stock exchange circles as to whether Government would permit the Tata Steel rights issue to be made at par. Conjecture of this sort is both needless and unwarranted. After all, recent rights issues have been permitted at par, and there is no reason to think that Government will insist on a premium only in case of the steel companies. The week, however, opened with a firm undertone, the diffidence creeping in only as it drew to a close.

Excepting for a gain of Rs 12 in Standard, textile shares generally closed the week with but small net losses or gains. Ahmedabad Advance were at Rs 140, Century at Rs 548.50, Finlay at Rs 266 and Swan at Rs 375. Kohinoor were done at Rs 276.50 and Sholapur at Rs 422.50.

Tata Steel opened the week at Rs 191.25, moved both ways, and settled down Rs 2 lower. Indian Iron fared no better, in losing 12 nP over the week to Rs 23.92. Mukand, however, showed a reverse trend, in putting on 32 nP at Rs 18.08.

As in Calcutta, Miscellaneous counters fared best of all. Bombay Burmah old improved by Rs 11 to Rs 544.50. Ceat Tyres improved further to Rs 152.50. Hindustan Level were quoted at Rs 30.00 against the week's opening of Rs 29.25. National Rayon put on Rs 4 at Rs 322. There was a substantial rise in West Coast Paper, which shot upto Rs 143.50 from Rs 135. WIMCO were a steady feature at Rs 204.

THE MODERN MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE OF 18TH DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of Rs. 3/- per share of Rs. 50/- for the year ended 31st October, 1958, sanctioned by the Shareholders at the Twentyfifth Annual General Meeting held on the 9th June 1959, is made payable at the State Bank of India, Bombay, on and after Monday the 22nd June 1959 to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of Members on the 12th May 1959. The dividend warrants are made negotiable at par at the State Bank of India, Bangalore.

By Order of the Board,
N. SIRUR & CO. Private Ltd.,
Managing Agents,
N. D. SIRUR
Managing Director.

Registered Office:—
Temple Bar Building,
70, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay.

9th June, 1959.

Indian Finance

LIST OF QUOTED SHARES

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	5-6-59 Rs nP	5-6-58 Rs nP
Alahabad	6% 100	115.00	108.00
Behar	5% 50	19.75	19.75

Coal

Asso. K'pura	4½% 100	50.50	40.00
Bharat	5½% 100	48.00	45.50
Borra	6% 100	88.50	86.75
Burrakur	7% 100	102.50	105.00
Burrakur	6% 100	7.00	6.00
Equitable	6% 100	100.00	90.00
Ghusick & Musila	100	100.00	95.00
Gourangdi	5% 100	40.00	40.00
K'pura	5½% 100	55.50	44.50
Khas Kajora	5% 10	7.25	5.00
N. Beerbhoom	7% 10	10.00	10.69
N. Churulia	5% 10	2.50	2.50
N. Huntedih	5% 100	45.00	60.00
Ondal	6½% 100	91.50	95.00
Parsons	6½% 100	80.00	42.50
Unl. Colliery	5% 100	83.00	88.00

Cotton

Basanti	6½% 100	8.38½	6.94½
B-Nagpur	7% 100	75.00	75.00
Bowreah	8% 100	128.00	125.00
Bowreah	7% 100	66.00	65.00
Egin	8% 100	115.75	98.00
Egin	5% 100	8.25	6.75
Jagatjit	5% 100	43.75	50.00
Jijajerao	5½% 100	81.50	92.00
J. K. Cotton	6% 100	90.00	90.00
Keeoram	7% 100	105.00	103.00
Mutr	6% 100	52.00	63.00
N. Victoria	6% 100	3.00	3.25
N. Wives	4% 100	54.00½	55.00
Shree Bhawan	5% 100	50.00	50.00
Swadishi	6% 100	75.00	72.50

Flax

Agarpara	7% 100	106.00	91.50
Alexandra	7% 100	97.00	80.00
Alliance	6% 100	92.00	70.00
Anglo-India	7% 100	110.00	85.50
Avonland	5½% 100	83.50	58.00
Avonland	4½% 100	70.00	50.00
Bally	7% 100	106.00	90.00
Barnagore	5% 100	39.25	31.50
Belvedere	7% 100	101.50	86.00
Bengal	5½% 100	77.00	72.50
Bris	7½% 100	87.00	75.50
Budge-Budge	7% 100	108.00½	78.00

Calcutta	6½% 100	78.00	78.00
Caledonia	7% 100	70.50	84.50
Chester	7% 100	95.00½	86.00
Chitavalah	7% 100	98.30	87.50
Olive	6% 100	70.50	53.75
Olive	7% 100	78.00	74.00

Balrasta	7% 100	97.00	70.00
Datta	5% 100	78.50	70.00
Empire	7% 100	105.00	84.50
F. Gloster	7% 100	115.00	97.00
F. Gloster	5% 100	78.00	64.00
F. William	7% 100	115.00	91.50

Gangar Mfg.	5% 100	120.00	95.00
Gangar Mfg.	6% 100	98.00	72.00
Harting	6% 100	97.00	78.00
Heugly I	10	10.50	7.75
Kovra A Pref.	100	107.00	86.00
Mowrah	7% 100	107.00	90.00

Edmond	7% 100	105.00	91.00
Khaty	6% 100	90.00	60.00
Khaty	5% 100	90.00	52.50
Khaty	6% 100	88.00	68.00
Khaty	7% 100	86.00	55.00
Khaty	7% 100	105.00	82.08

Khaty	8% 100	89.50	72.25
Khaty	7% 100	106.00	80.25
Khaty	7% 100	108.50	73.50

Lawrence	7% 100	95.00	95.00
Lawrence	5½% 100	80.00	55.00
Nahati	7% 100	96.00	78.50
Nahati	4½% 100	65.50	49.50
National	7% 100	107.00	88.00

Nellmaria	6% 100	89.50	79.00
N. Central	7% 100	100.00	86.00
Northbrook	5½% 100	72.25	62.00
Rameshwara	6% 100	10.56	10.19

Reliance	7% 100	82.00	55.25
S. Ambica	7½% 100	90.50½	79.00
Soorah	7% 100	88.00	77.50
Standard	5% 100	97.00	101.00
Union	7% 100	98.00	86.00

Waverley	5% 50	41.50	25.00
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Calcutta	5% 100	9.75	10.50
Dishergarh	5% 100	82.00	74.50
Dishergarh	4½% 100	79.50	84.00
Jorhat	6% 100	105.00	105.00
Kurseong	6% 100	90.00	90.00

Arthur Butler	7% 10	10.75	7.25
Br. Bldg.	6% 100	67.00	70.00
Br. Bldg.	7% 100	100.00	100.00
Burn & Co.	7% 100	125.50	114.00
Burn & Co.	6% 100	119.00	105.00

I. Iron	5% 100	103.00	99.50
I. Machinery	7% 100	23.00	23.00
Ind. St. Wagon	7% 100	124.50	115.00
Jessop & Co.	5% 100	93.50½	77.50
J. K. Steel	7% 100	102.00	102.00

K'dhul	5% 100	94.50	84.50
R. Crude	5½% 100	54.00	54.00
S. Products	5% 10	2.19	3.31
Texmaco	5½% 100	93.00	86.50
Texmaco	5½% 100	63.50	54.00

Amluckie	7% 100	42.71	38.00
Bernah Jan	6% 100	74.00	74.00
Brooke Bond	6% 100	69.12	67.00
Dhussari	7% 100	2.95½	2.52

Dimakudi	6% 100	9.70	10.50
Kingsley Gola	6% 100	86.00	92.00
Mehema	6% 100	8.00	7.94
Tezpara	2% 100	10.44	10.75

Gliele	6% 100	64.00	75.00
Okayit	7% 100	100.00	93.00
Pusemang	7% 100	100.00	95.00
Siaglam	5% 100	6.25	7.12

Banarhat	6½% 100	110.00	112.50
Birpara	6% (Pref.) 100	114.00	112.00
C'bhutti	6½% 100	106.50	113.00
Hantapara	5% 100	100.00	114.00
Hasimara	7% 100	111.00	109.00
N. Decars	6½% 100	109.00	110.50

Sonal River	5% 100	93.00	93.00
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N. Samanbhad	5% 100	101.50	100.00
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Kotamullai	6% 25	16.00	16.50
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Atal	4½% 100	6.12	6.12
Thirumamah	10% 100	13.00	14.00

Carew	6½% 100	73.00	81.00
Cawagore	6% 100	107.00	104.00

NAME

Lawrence	7% 100	95.00	95.00
Lawrence	5½% 100	80.00	55.00
Nahati	7% 100	96.00	78.50
Nahati	4½% 100	65.50	49.50
National	7% 100	107.00	88.00

NAME

Asso. Mining	5% 50	27.25	29.75
Ch. Mien	4½% 100	52.75	54.75
Metal Corp.	5% 100	101.50	50.00

NAME

Dalmia Bharat	6% 10	9.37	...
Jaipur Udag	3% 100	37.00	40.00
K'pur Lams	6% 100	88.00	86.90
K'pur Lams	6% 100	100.50	100.50
K'pur Lams	6% 100	101.00	101.00
K'pur Lams	6% 100	54.50	54.50
Orissa Cement	4% 100	35.00	40.00

NAME

Alkali	5% 100	103.00	98.00
Bhatnagar	4½% 100	21.00	40.50

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 5-6-59 Rs nP	5-6-58 Rs nP
Rajendra 54 1/2	10	7.20	7.32
Sangameswar 7 1/2	10	9.90	9.40
Talwar Tea 6 1/2	10	8.15	7.90
Talwar 6 1/2	10	7.15	7.96
Thamaraipatti 6 1/2	5	4.75	4.75
T. R. & T. Co. 6 1/2	10	8.15	7.50
Udayagiri 7 1/2	10	10.30	11.00
Velmahat 7 1/2	10	8.90	8.40
Waterfalls 6 1/2	10	9.00	8.50
Woodcote 6 1/2	5	3.45	3.79
Woodlands 6 1/2	10	7.50	8.80
Woodlands 6 1/2	10	7.87	8.07

TEXTILES

Adoni 6 1/2	10	10.25	9.80
Anglo-French 6 1/2	100	69.00	74.00
Bore Wool 6 1/2	100	110.00	111.00
Buckingham 7 1/2	100	131.00	125.00
Cambodia 7 1/2	100	110.00	108.00
Cauvery Spg. 6 1/2	100	85.75	92.00
Cdm. Mura. 6 1/2	100	88.00	94.00
Co. Pioneer 6 1/2	100	91.75	98.25
Hemalatha 6 1/2	100	63.90	80.00
Kothari Tex. 6 1/2	10	9.00	8.35
Loyal 5 1/2	100	66.50	65.00
Palani Andavar 7 1/2	50	55.00	58.00
Rajalakshmi 6 1/2	50	51.00	53.00
Thrupati 6 1/2	10	10.00	10.00
Trav. Rayon 5 1/2	10	8.95	7.15
Vasanta 6 1/2	100	105.00	101.00
Vasanta 6 1/2	100	95.00	91.00
Vasanta 6 1/2	100	50.00	53.00
Vijayalakshmi 6 1/2	100	91.00	91.00
Vijayalakshmi 6 1/2	100	55.00	80.00

MISCELLANEOUS

Amrutam 7 1/2	100	131.00	127.50
A. Cement 6 1/2	100	103.00	102.00
A. Scientific 5 1/2	10	7.50	6.12
Aspinwall 6 1/2	10	8.00	9.40
A.V. Thomas 6 1/2	100	69.00	73.00
A. V. Thomas L.S. 1/2	10	6.50	6.50
Brunton 6 1/2	10	6.75	6.75
Cam. Scientific 6 1/2	5	5.30	4.60
Dalmia Cement 6 1/2	10	9.70	10.00
Highland 6 1/2	100	100.00	100.00
India Cement 6 1/2	100	93.00	86.00
I.S. Rolling 6 1/2	10	8.55	8.48
Madras Vanaspathi 1/2	100	33.00	33.00
Maricar 6 1/2	50	42.50	44.00
Mettur Chem. 6 1/2	100	99.50	89.00
Mys. Chem. Mfg. 6 1/2	10	9.00	8.75
Mys. Lamp 4 1/2	10	6.50	5.60
National Rubber 6 1/2	100	100.00	...
Parry's 6 1/2	10	8.35	7.95
Parry's 6 1/2	100	100.00	57.50
Rane 6 1/2	5	4.40	4.70
Rane 7 1/2	5	4.55	4.90
Ruby 6 1/2	10	9.10	9.75
Ruby (Madras) 5	10	10.00	...
San. Raleigh 5 1/2	100	110.00	84.00
Shanor A 6 1/2	10	8.50	7.75
Shanor B 6 1/2	10	11.60	10.25
Shand. Motor 6 1/2	100	97.50	90.00
Trav. Chem. 6 1/2	10	9.20	9.37
T. Thomas 7 1/2	100	88.00	98.00
United Hco. 5 1/2	10	10.00	10.00
Vanguard Fire 6 1/2	6	4.73	9.28
W. I. Plywoods 100	100	93.00	94.00

Ordinary Shares
MADRAS

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 5-6-59 Rs nP	5-6-58 Rs nP
Andhra	100	105.50	109.00
Andhra	50	85.27	90.00
Bank of Mysore	100	300.00	251.50
Central Bank	100	72.00	75.50
Central Bank	100	144.67	170.00
Central Bank	100	1.37	1.71
Central Bank	100	186.00	197.50
Central Bank	100	150.50	169.00
Central Bank	100	165.00	144.50
Central Bank	100	42.80	42.50
Central Bank	100	11.00	11.00
Central Bank	100	18.25	23.50
Central Bank	100	36.00	35.00
Central Bank	100	22.25	18.12
Central Bank	100	8.50	4.10
Central Bank	100	2.00	...
Central Bank	100	6.80	6.35
Central Bank	100	10.20	9.10

BANKS

Andhra	100	105.50	109.00
Andhra	50	85.27	90.00
Bank of Mysore	100	300.00	251.50
Central Bank	100	72.00	75.50
Central Bank	100	144.67	170.00
Central Bank	100	1.37	1.71
Central Bank	100	186.00	197.50
Central Bank	100	150.50	169.00
Central Bank	100	165.00	144.50
Central Bank	100	42.80	42.50
Central Bank	100	11.00	11.00
Central Bank	100	18.25	23.50
Central Bank	100	36.00	35.00
Central Bank	100	22.25	18.12
Central Bank	100	8.50	4.10
Central Bank	100	2.00	...
Central Bank	100	6.80	6.35
Central Bank	100	10.20	9.10

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 5-6-59 Rs nP	5-6-58 Rs nP
Ellice	10	10.75	11.00
Karakkal	10	10.75	9.30
Kumbakonam	10	12.00	11.25
Nagapattinam	10	10.37	10.00
Salen-Brode	10	13.00	13.00
South Madras	10	12.10	12.60
Tin-Tutserin	10	12.10	12.75
Vellore	10	13.75	13.25
West Coast	10	14.35	16.50

SUGAR

Andhra	10	22.52	16.50
Cauvery	100	106.00	90.50
Deccan	10	12.00	8.45
E. I. Distil.	20	36.37	27.50
India	10	12.10	13.00
Jeyore	10	15.75	13.30
K. C. P.	100	140.00	120.00
Kirilampudi	100	54.00	41.00
Mysore	10	52.25	33.75
Travancore	10	11.70	9.70
United Brew	75	400.00	200.00

PLANTATION

Alageswar	2	2.82	2.95
Amalgamated	10	15.00	11.25
Anandam	10	16.75	14.50
Anapara	2	4.70	4.80
Arthala	5	4.00	4.80
Athimattam	2	1.13	1.19
Bababudini	5	14.50	12.12
Badra	2	4.25	3.75
Balanore	10	21.00	16.25
Balmadras	2	3.25	3.35
Be Be	5	3.50	3.40
Blue Mountain	2	3.39	3.40
Chandramahal	2	3.10	3.20
Chembra	2	4.22	3.78
Cochin Malabar	3	6.30	4.85
Coffee Lande	10	23.75	35.30
Cons. Coffee	10	21.65	25.40
Concor	10	26.50	20.50
Coorg	2	5.10	...
Cottanad	10	16.20	14.75
Cowooddy	2	6.95	10.25
Devasahala	10	28.25	18.30
Devon	10	18.00	18.25
Emerald Valley	5	8.25	6.90
Gokul	2	1.50	1.48
Hallebury	10	19.60	18.00
Highland	10	14.00	13.40
Kadur	2	2.85	2.85
Kallan	2	5.15	4.20
Kallan	5	3.85	...
Kallan	10	13.30	24.50
Kallan	10	10.75	10.35
Kallan	2	8.25	5.65
Kallan	2	6.50	9.68
Kallan	10	7.00	6.80
Kallan	10	12.10	9.50
Kallan	10	8.55	8.75
Kallan	10	16.00	15.50
Kallan	10	19.00	17.00
Kallan	2	2.70	2.78
Kallan	10	6.75	8.75
Kallan	5	8.90	7.00
Kallan	10	11.90	15.85
Kallan	20	41.75	32.00
Kallan	5	5.60	5.00
Kallan	2	4.03	3.30
Kallan	2	1.47	1.75
Kallan	5	4.25	4.37
Kallan	2	2.77	3.08
Kallan	10	12.25	11.85
Kallan	10	16.75	14.10
Kallan	10	15.85	12.85
Kallan	10	8.70	8.50
Kallan	10	27.00	21.87
Kallan	2	3.72	...
Kallan	2	5.18	4.83
Kallan	1	4.60	3.20
Kallan	10	22.12	18.85
Kallan	10	19.35	20.50
Kallan	10	22.50	19.00
Kallan	2	4.06	4.15
Kallan	2	1.40	1.50
Kallan	5	1.88	1.70
Kallan	5	3.00	2.78
Kallan	10	17.45	15.50
Kallan	5	14.75	10.25
Kallan	5	2.65	3.00
Kallan	2	3.85	4.58
Kallan	2	1.85	2.08
Kallan	10	16.26	13.80
Kallan	2	2.20	2.55
Kallan	2	1.58	9.00
Kallan	20	7.80	6.30
Kallan	10	29.50	27.00
Kallan	1	1.92	1.60
Kallan	10	18.45	15.75
Kallan	10	7.10	6.55
Kallan	25	24.50	19.53
Kallan	20	17.12	13.10

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 5-6-59 Rs nP	5-6-58 Rs nP
Udayagiri	10	11.15	11.75
Unl. Nilgiris	10	20.10	15.30
Valkundam	10	26.50	20.43
Vayitri	2	1.57	1.55
Vellimal	5	6.40	5.12
Wetford	2	3.70	...
Woodcote	1	1.70	1.56
Woodland	10	8.22	7.80

TEXTILES

Adoni	10	8.80	7.50
Anglo-French	100	88.00	83.00
Asher	100	217.00	...
Balarama Varma	100	89.50	...
Balarama Varma B	10	8.25	...
Balasubramania	40	55.00	56.00
Balasubramania B	70	98.00	103.00
Bangl. Woollen	100	175.00	164.00
Buckingham	100	186.00	166.00
Cambodia	10	9.80	8.85
Cambodia	100	150.00	144.50
Cannanore	100	11.70	12.00
Cauvery	100	142.00	134.00
Colmb. Cotton	100	102.00	102.00
Colmb. Kamsala	100	50.00	50.00
Colmb. Kamsala	100	91.00	110.00
Colmb. Pannas	100	290.00	227.00
Colmb. Spandana	100	58.00	48.00
Dharmakrupa	100	197.50	177.00
Hemalatha	10	9.90	8.60
Janardana	50	70.50	72.00
Jawahar	5	11.00	12.25
Kadri	100	130.00	161.00
Kadri	10	15.00	16.00
Kannanpran	10	8.90	9.40
Kasthuri	25	24.75	24.75
Kothari	10	9.95	9.87
K. Rajendra	50	73.00	75.00
Lakshmi	50	122.00	93.50
Lakshmi A	25	62.00	46.00
Loyal	10	31.50	35.50
Madura	15	26.37	31.35
Mettur	100	402.00	345.00
Palamalai Rangam	100	103.00	103.00
Palamalai Rangam	50	134.00	130.00
Palani Andavar	75	190.00	190.00
Palani Andavar B	100	50.50	45.00
Pankaja	100	164.00	140.00
Premier	100	121.00	130.00
Potticher	100	130.00	121.00
Radhakrishna	100	64.50	65.50
Radhakrishna A	25	32.25	...
Radhakrishna B	25	64.00	68.00
Rajalakshmi	100	121.50	129.00
Rajalakshmi	100	175.00	175.00
Ramakrishna	100	102.00	126.00
R. G. Annamalai	100	56.50	57.50
Rangavilas	100	122.00	105.00
Royaswami	10	17.00	13.00
Sivaswami	100	114.00	120.00
Tirupati	10	9.30	9.75
Trav. Rayon	10	21.25	13.55
Technopolis	10	11.05	11.50
Vasanta	100	210.00	230.00
Venkatasa	50	117.00	130.00
Vijayakumar	100	102.00	107.50
Vijayalakshmi	100	88.30	97.00
Vijayawari	100	89.00	90.00
Virudhunagar	50	39.00	30.00

MISCELLANEOUS

Alum. Indus.	10	19.95	14.35
A. Cement B	10	10.20	11.50
Andhra Scientific ..	10	7.50	3.70
Asbok Layland ..	5	7.00†	4.90
Aspinwall	10	6.30†	7.50†
Aspinwall Trv.	10	5.80	7.50
Assoc. Indl. and Eng.	100	94.00	...
A. V. Thomas	10	17.00	16.80
A. V. Thomas I.	10	4.00	3.62
Bang. Frigg.	10	10.25	10.80
Binny	100	164.00	159.00
Brunton	10	4.00	4.56
Central Scientific ..	5	6.55	5.75
Dalmia Cement ..	10	10.60	9.95
Enfield	10	11.00	10.00
FACTS	10	8.50†	5.37
Forest Indus.	2†	3.00	2.15
Genl. Papers	10	11.90	9.00
Hindustan Ideal ..	20	26.00	...
Hindustan Lever ..	20	30.75	22.78
India Cement	5	6.03	5.35
Ind. Steel Rolling ..	10	15.30	11.00
Inv. Trust of I.	100	74.00	58.00
Jeevanlal	10	8.80	8.50
K.I.C.	10	11.00†	10.50
Madras Safe	50	50.00	50.00
Madras Vanaspathi ..	100	15.00	15.00
Marikar	50	36.00	40.50
Mettur Chem.	10	12.50	9.50
Mys. Chem. Fct.	10	10.55	6.70
Mys. Chem. Mfg.	10	19.00†	16.00

COMPANY REPORTS

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Begg, Sutherland & Co. (Private), Ltd.
Year ended Sept. 1958 1957 1956

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	29,827,935	36,147,383	31,942,478
Stocks	6,991,240	4,576,856	3,656,588
Net profit	2,596,081	5,485,777	5,431,868*
Taxation	1,100,000	2,900,000	2,250,000
Depreciation	675,000	650,000	600,000
Reserve Fund	...	900,000	200,000
Other Funds	250,000	300,000	1,500,000
Div. Amount Ord.	472,500	630,000	787,500
Div. Amount Pref.	109,000	109,000	109,000
Carry Forward	65,112	75,531	78,754
Div. % Ord.	7 1/2	10	12 1/2
Div. % Pref.	8	8	8
Div. % 2nd Pref.	5	5	5

(Annual General Meeting on 29-6-59 at 9 a.m.)

*Includes Rs 250,000 being adjustment on account of changes in stock valuation.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Sept.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 8% Cum.	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
(ii) Pref. 5% B Cum.	420,000	420,000	420,000
(iii) Ord.	6,300,000	6,300,000	6,300,000
Capital Reserve	...	4,500,000	3,100,000
Reserve Fund	300,000	3,800,000	500,000
Other Funds	10,520,021	2,256,192	5,747,056
Loans Secured	5,303,083	4,510,238	2,117,659
Loans Unsecured	17,416	116,070	84,586
Taxation Provision	1,025,023	2,892,343	1,845,066
Debts	5,627,046	3,491,476	4,361,364
Carry Forward	65,112	75,531	78,754
Total	30,677,701	29,451,850	25,654,485

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Block	17,356,243	16,840,953	15,423,707
Depreciation	14,868,839	14,193,839	13,557,642
Block (net)	2,487,404	2,647,114	1,866,065
Cap. Exp. in Progress	20,579	71,470	33,861
Stores	900,940	1,031,989	973,183
Raw Materials	5,598,580	5,195,900	5,405,495
Stocks	6,991,240	4,576,856	3,656,588
Outstandings	1,682,526	4,062,846	2,444,964
Do More than 3 months	1,149,279	273,958	166,635
Mis. Deposits and Advances	2,483,767	4,211,031	3,994,159
Investments	6,848,666	7,319,243	6,899,783
Cash	524,720	61,443	213,772
Total	30,677,701	29,451,850	25,654,485

BHARATIA ELECTRIC STEEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Bhartia Company, Limited.

	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	19,245,524	20,823,433	18,454,958
Stocks	1,553,461	1,424,621	163,135
Raw Materials	1,191,516	987,037	2,364,265
Works in Progress	1,516,186	1,761,097	1,495,823
Net profit	3,263,955	4,024,574	2,826,885
Taxation	1,408,000	1,600,000	1,000,000
Depreciation	600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
Reserve Fund	...	400,000	...
Development Rebate	182,549	...	...
Div. Amount Ord.	625,000	625,000	625,000
Carry Forward	53,806	97,400	97,826
Div. % Ord.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

(Annual General Meeting on 7-7-59 at 4 p.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Dec.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 7% Cum.	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
(ii) Ord.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Reserve Fund	...	100,000	...
Other Funds	151,500	62,500	62,500
Deprec'n. Reserve	...	35,147	35,147
Loans Secured	...	72,720	78,811
Loans Unsecured	...	4,741	...
Taxation Provision	88,126	3,128	15,328
Debts	148,649	67,666	68,538
Carry Forward	13,044	1,973	10,344
Total	6,111,873	5,760,708	5,105,943

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Block	13,819,982	12,229,219	10,943,302
Depreciation	8,527,333	7,969,445	6,632,584
Block (net)	5,292,649	4,259,774	4,310,718
Stores	2,874,348	2,529,015	1,806,998
Works in Progress	1,516,186	1,761,097	1,495,823
Raw Materials	1,191,516	987,037	2,364,265
Stocks	1,553,461	1,424,621	163,135
Outstandings	1,684,933	3,431,385	1,856,062
Do More than 3 months	322,835	553,137	250,643
Mis. Deposits and Advances	1,705,937	527,971	655,984
Investments	36,055	34,855	36,055
Cash	93,653	251,816	166,310
Total	16,441,573	15,760,708	13,105,943

KUNCHANPORE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Duncan Brothers & Co., Ltd.

	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Year ended Decr.			
Outturn (mtds.)	4,487	3,602	3,810
Av. Price per lb.	1.71	1.68	2.05
Sales	311,719	204,697	...
Stocks	294,778	270,997	...
Net profit	19,879*	8,231†	8,225
Depreciation	17,071	10,339	9,654
Carry Forward	3,889	1,081	3,180
Div. % Ord.	Nil	Nil	Nil

(Annual General Meeting on 23-6-59 at 4 p.m.)

*After transferring Rs 60,000 from Revenue Reserve.

†After transferring Rs 35,000 from Revenue Reserve.

Rs 72,597 from Depreciation Reserve and Rs 46,794 from Building and Machinery Reserve.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Dec.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	360,000	360,000	360,000
Reserve Fund	55,000	115,000	180,000
Other Funds	55,000	55,000	101,794
Deprec'n. Reserve	...	72,597	...
Loans Secured	158,391	212,209	13,843
Loans Unsecured	...	2,551	...
Taxation Provision	1,954	2,017	10,823
Debts	131,764	69,987	79,598
Carry Forward	3,889	1,081	3,180
Total	765,998	815,294	793,893

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Block	644,354	634,207	571,592
Depreciation	268,020	250,949	240,610
Block (net)	376,334	383,258	330,982
Cap. Exp. in Progress	4,570	...	37,347
Stores	19,262	35,767	332,461
Stocks	283,290	253,616	...
Outstandings	33,784	26,842	...
Mis. Deposits and Advances	...	46,809	...
Investments	20,449	57,966	46,296
Cash	...	...	...
Total	765,998	815,294	793,893

OKAYTI TEA COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Duncan Brothers & Co., Ltd.

	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Year ended Decr.			
Outturn (mtds.)	2,246	1,867	2,289
Av. Price per lb.	4.80	3.90	3.06
Sales	750,678	465,701	...
Stocks	76,668	73,680	24,403†
Net profit	286,556*	10,877	...
Taxation	85,000	9,248	11,119
Depreciation	8,488	10,000	...
Reserve Fund	50,000	...	...
Development Rebate	1,500	...	...
Other Funds	82,500	...	...
Div. Amount Ord.	10,500	...	3,500
Div. Amount Pref.	13,044	1,973	10,344
Carry Forward	324	Nil	Nil
Div. % Ord.	21 1/2	Nil	7 1/2

(Annual General Meeting on 24-6-59 at 3 p.m.)

*After transferring Rs 35,147 from Depreciation Reserve.

†After transferring Rs 8,000 from provision for taxation.

§Preference dividend for three years 1956, 1967 and 1958 at 7 per cent per annum.

§Preference dividend for the year 1955.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Dec.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 7% Cum.	50,000	50,000	50,000
(ii) Ord.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Reserve Fund	60,000	10,000	...
Other Funds	151,500	62,500	62,500
Deprec'n. Reserve	...	35,147	35,147
Loans Secured	...	72,720	78,811
Loans Unsecured	...	4,741	...
Taxation Provision	88,126	3,128	15,328
Debts	148,649	67,666	68,538
Carry Forward	13,044	1,973	10,344
Total	611,318	407,873	410,488

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Block	470,736	460,379	455,231
Depreciation	249,237	240,749	231,121
Block (net)	221,499	219,630	223,737
Stores	34,328	44,968	33,121
Stocks	76,668	73,680	24,403
Mis. Deposits and Advances	...	5,897	29,557
Investments	33,382	35,741	28,2
Deposits in Banks	175,000	...	...
Cash	64,544	4,307	4,1
Total	611,318	407,873	410,4

RUNGLEE RUNGLOT TEA COMPANY, LIMITED

Mg. Agents:—Duncan Brothers & Co., Ltd.

	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Year ended Decr.			
Outturn (mtds.)	2,451	1,962	2,6
Av. Price per lb.	3.45	3.49	3.
Sales	467,669	397,961	...
Stocks	140,105*	96,431	118,1
Net profit	55,000	25,500	30,5
Taxation	11,944	7,924	7,2
Depreciation	...	...	...
Reserve Fund	18,000	1,000	18,0
Other Funds	42,000	35,000	49,0
Div. Amount Ord.	23,523	10,362	20,3
Carry Forward	30	25	...
Div. % Ord.	30	25	...

(Annual General Meeting on 24-6-59 at 2-30 p.m.)

*After transferring Rs 18,653 from Depreciation Reserve.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Dec.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	140,000	140,000	140,0
Reserve Fund	270,000	270,000	270,0
Other Funds	231,000	213,000	212,0
Deprec'n. Reserve	...	18,653	18,6
Taxation Provision	161,389	173,022	149,8
Debts	103,774	116,078	170,5
Carry Forward	23,523	10,362	20,3
Total	929,686	941,115	981,3

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
G. Block	443,690	438,361	386,5
Depreciation	207,285	195,341	201,6
Block (net)	236,405	243,020	187,8
Stores	45,615	41,819	35,8
Stocks	164,659	97,327	205,3
Outstandings	1,323	18,646	9,5
Mis. Deposits and Advances	...	53,512	70,929
Investments	223,823	314,511	401,5
Deposits in Banks	150,000	...	50,0
Cash	54,349	153,863	43,7
Total	929,686	941,115	981,3

TUNGABADRA INDUSTRIES, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—The Cotton Agents (Private) Ltd., Bombay.

	1958	1957	1956
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Year ended September			
Sales	32,221,199	24,439,7	...
Stocks	3,368,634	1,600,8	...
Net profit	676,237	520,3	...
Taxation	20,113	9,0	...
Development Rebate	574,206	448,8	...
Carry Forward	12,500	...	...
(Annual General Meeting on 29-6-59 at 4 p.m.)			
Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Sep			
Liabilities			
Capital Paid-up	1958	1957	...
Debentures 5 1/2%	3,058,950	3,058,9	...
Other Funds	1,503,000	1,503,0	...
Loans Secured	29,843	17,4	...
Loans Unsecured	3,450,880	2,697,1	...
Taxation Provision	2,034,511	2,694,6	...
Debts	...	2,311,145	2,128,2
Total	12,408,329	12,112,7	...

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Dec.

G. Block	...	6,869,006	6,800,1
Depreciation	...	1,268,006	694,8
Block (net)	...	5,601,000	6,105,8
Stores	...	749,974	607,0
Raw Materials	...	235,504	194,3
Stocks	...	3,411,108	1,613,2
Outstandings	...	1,280,138	1,890,3
Do. More than 3 months	...	13,113	6,3
Mis. Deposits and Advances	...	302,421	841,9
Investments	...	25,451	25,4
Cash	...	200,697	239,1
Debit Balance	...		

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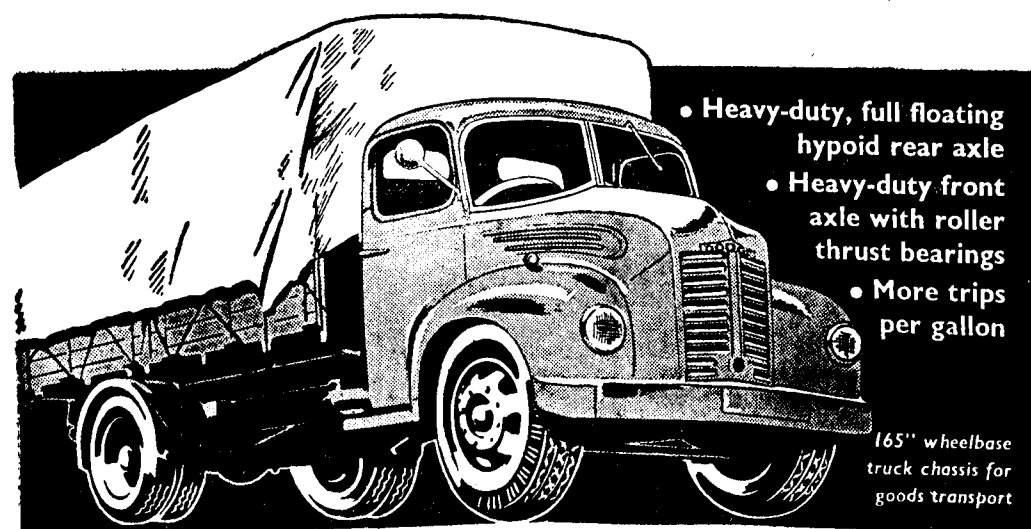
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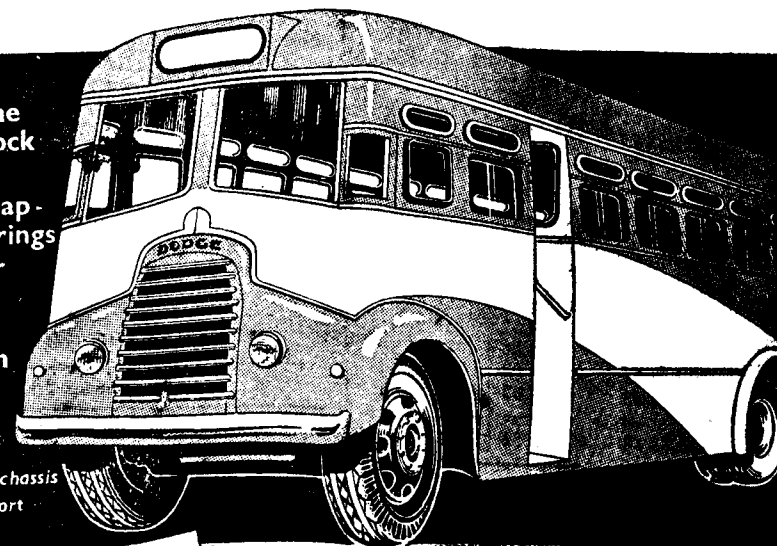
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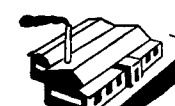


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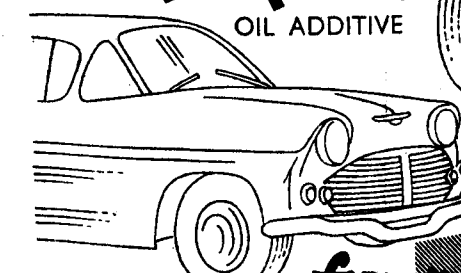


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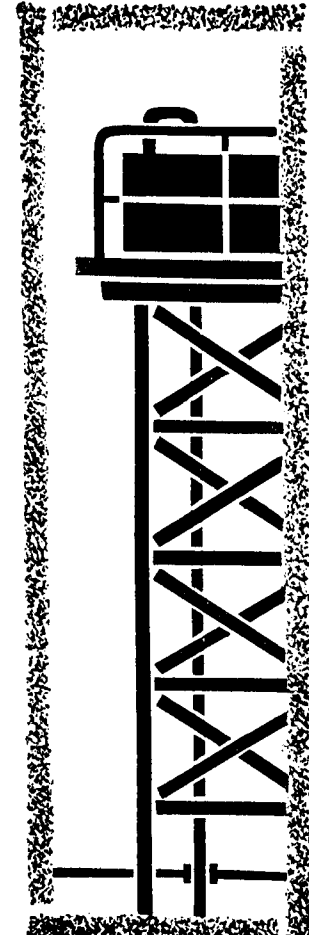
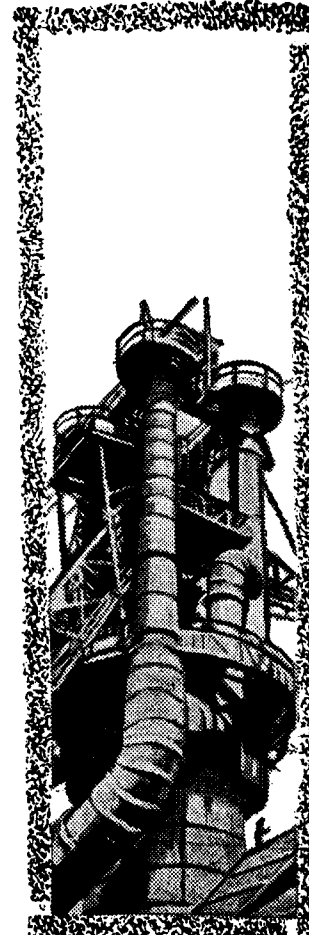
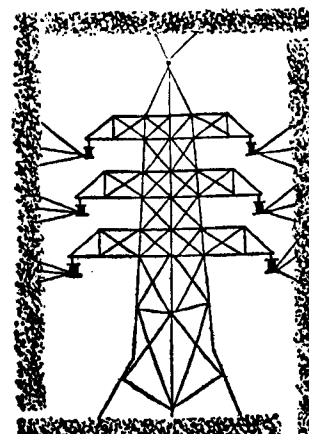
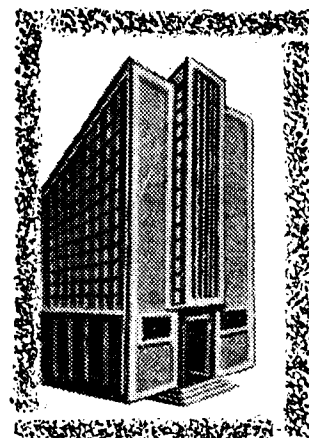
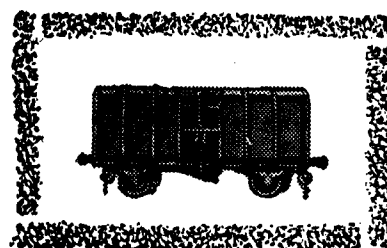
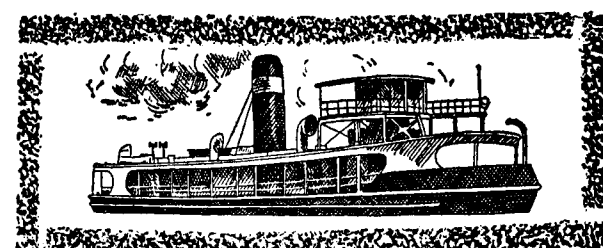
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FOR THE INVESTOR

Profit-taking at Week's End

Investment Gossip:

RENEWED rumours about a lower Tata Steel dividend and fresh apprehensions that Government would insist on a premium for the Tata rights issue set off a flutter in Dalal Street, which in turn caused Bombay advices to Calcutta being weak; then, aided and abetted by Bombay selling orders, the reactive trend was complete, and as a week that witnessed both firm and active conditions drew to its close, profit-taking pared gains.

No more, now, about the Bombay rumours. Until there is official word, it is inescapable that there will be gossip about the attitude of Government. For my part, all I can say is that it would be extremely unfair, if the authorities did insist on a premium issue; and if recent experience is any guide, Government in this regard are not likely to be intractable.

Corporate news has been good, very good. Even the jute section has continued to make headway. Rights issues continue to be announced week after week. It is now realised that the Central Government's new loan will not siphon off much money from the market. It is therefore recognised that, in broad terms, the prospect before markets is sound.

But I welcome the consolidation of gains that has taken place. This renders the market slightly less vulnerable to speculative onslaughts. Meantime, there is a continuing scarcity of scrip, especially of blue-chips. It is thus that miscellaneous issues are maintained at levels which show inched-up gains.

For the Investor, the 1959 slack season should prove to be a period when a steady improvement in prices is registered. Even on the short-term view, except perhaps when the governmental decision on the Tata Steel rights issue is made known, there is no reason to fear that much of a reactionary trend can take firm hold of Stock Exchanges.

ER

Texmaco's Fine Results for 1958

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

With sales touching a new peak, in rising by Rs 1.14 crores to Rs 5.31 crores, Texmaco's net profit,

before tax and depreciation, is over the Rs 1 crore mark for the second year in succession. However, with raw material and stores and spare parts consumption also rising, there is no increase in the net profit, which is indeed slightly lower at Rs 1.06 crores against Rs 1.08 crores.

But the provision for depreciation is sizably lower at Rs 24.50 crores against Rs 36.28 crores; and sundry provisions absorb Rs 6 lakhs against Rs 5 lakhs. The smaller charge of provision automatically rendered the tax liability higher, which is placed at Rs 38 lakhs as against Rs 29.15 lakhs. Wealth Tax, moreover, absorbs Rs 3 lakhs as compared with Rs 1.36 lakhs. While the Reserve for Development gets less at Rs 4.90 lakhs (Rs 7 lakhs in 1957), the transfer to General Reserve is Rs 1 lakh higher at Rs 6 lakhs. The dividend is maintained at Rs 1.50 on the ordinary shares, taking up Rs 22.50 lakhs and leaving Rs 36,726 to be carried forward against Rs 53,854 brought in.

As against the paid up capital of Rs 1.90 crores, of which Rs 10 lakhs is in tax free 5½ per cent cumulative preference shares and Rs 30 lakhs in taxable redeemable preference shares also carrying an interest of 5½ per cent, the Reserves and surplus amount to Rs 51.21 lakhs. There are debentures outstanding to the tune of Rs 40 lakhs, but, no doubt, an issue of capital will be made for meeting this liability maturing in 1960. On the assets side, the gross block of Rs 3.90 crores is shown at a net value of Rs 2.18 crores.

According to the Directors' Report, the working of the Cotton Textile Machinery Division was not satisfactory during the year under review; but "it is confidently hoped that this Division will show improved results during the current year." Mass production of U.D. Ring Frames, Drawing Frames and Simplex Frames is expected to commence during the current year. Manufacture of indigenous components for Capstan Lathes is also expected to begin this year. Wagon production was satisfactory. Other miscellaneous works are also being completed efficiently. It would not be wrong to infer that the performance of Texmaco during 1959 will be even better than in 1958.

ER

The Malhati Tea Syndicate

The Malhati Tea Syndicate Limited had a very good year in 1958, with an improvement in the crop amounting to 2,078 maunds, while the average sale price realised in respect of export sales was unchanged at Rs 1.97, the internal price improved from Rs 1.66 to Rs 1.78. Consequently, sale proceeds of tea, after adjusting for opening stocks and estimated value of unsold tea, rose from Rs 17.03 lakhs to Rs 20.14 lakhs. On the whole, expenses were kept down,

so that the net profit rose substantially from Rs 2.20 lakhs to Rs 4.08 lakhs. Provision made for depreciation has risen from Rs 0.95 lakhs to Rs 1.01 lakhs, and tax, including Wealth Tax, has mounted from Rs 0.47 lakhs to Rs 1.21 lakhs. The transfer to Capital Reserve has been trebled to Rs 75,000, though General Reserve receives slightly less at Rs 50,000 against Rs 75,000. The Employees Benefit Fund gets slightly more at Rs 2,000 against Rs 1,000. In the result, Malhati Tea was able to double its dividend payment to 10 per cent, absorbing Rs 90,000. The amount carried forward is Rs 1.06 lakhs against Rs 1.37 lakhs brought in.

The balance sheet shows a paid-up capital, all in ordinary shares of Rs 10 each, of Rs 9 lakhs. The Capital Reserve Fund, by dint of the current year's transfer, rose to Rs 5.77 lakhs. The General Reserve works out to Rs 15.05 lakhs, that is to say, the Capital and General Reserves together work out to more than double the paid-up capital of the company. The Fixed Assets of Malhati Tea are shown at a net of Rs 18.97 lakhs, whereas the gross block exceeds Rs 28 lakhs.

As for the next year, the company has made its estimate on the basis of a somewhat smaller crop of 12,000 maunds at a total cost of Rs 16.94 lakhs, of which Rs 15.57 lakhs will be deemed to be Revenue and Rs 1.37 lakhs will be deemed to be Capital. If the accounts of Malhati Tea are any indication, the crop of tea balance sheets for 1958 should be very good indeed.

ER

The Bijoyagar Tea Company

Malhati Tea's sister company, The Bijoyagar Tea Company Limited, has, however, not fared as well in 1958 as in 1957. This is because, at both Subhasini Tea Estate and at Bijoyagar Tea Estate, the crop realised shows a substantial shortfall, the setback at Bijoyagar being due, as the Directors' Report points out, "to the failure to effect proper irrigation owing to a temporary obstruction of the channel by the Railway Authorities". Thus, though the sale price realised compares well, the sale proceeds as such declined from Rs 29.22 lakhs to Rs 28.54 lakhs. The net profit, before tax and depreciation, consequently fell from Rs 6.10 lakhs to Rs 4.70 lakhs. Depreciation absorbs more at Rs 1.54 lakhs against Rs 1.34 lakhs. The provision for tax is, on the other hand, lower at Rs 1.23 lakhs against Rs 1.80 lakhs. The transfer to funds has been reduced from Rs 2.52 lakhs to Rs 1.52 lakhs. The dividend distribution is maintained at Rs 2 per share, or 8 per cent, absorbing Rs 69,530. The carry forward is slightly lower at Rs 1.70 lakhs against Rs 1.98 lakhs brought in.

The balance sheet shows an ordinary capital of Rs 8.69 lakhs, in Rs 25 shares. The Capital Reserve and the General Reserve together

amount to Rs 25.70 lakhs. The prospect for 1959, as far as the estimate is concerned, is for a smaller crop of 14,000 maunds to be realised at Subhasini and for a slightly larger crop of 3,800 maunds from Bijoyagar.

ER

Sen-Raleigh Industries

Although sales of Sen-Raleigh Industries of India Limited for the year ended September 1958 rose from Rs 1.97 crores to Rs 2.13 crores, this was mainly on account of an improvement in components sales which, as the Directors' Report points out, left practically no margin to the company in the period under review, since prices were rationalised only toward the close of the year. Secondly, production itself tended to be intermittent, as the availability of foreign exchange for import of raw materials was uncertain and spasmodic. As such, the net profit declined from Rs 23.17 lakhs to Rs 19.57 lakhs. Depreciation receives Rs 8.29 lakhs against Rs 7.26 lakhs. The reserve for repayment of loan gets Rs 2.75 lakhs, the Development Rebate Reserve receives a transfer of Rs 2.45 lakhs, and the provision for Wealth Tax is Rs 62,500. After meeting the preferential dividend, the ordinary dividend has been maintained at 6 per cent, absorbing Rs 4.20 lakhs.

The balance sheet shows a capital of Rs 1 crore, comprising Rs 30 lakhs in 5 per cent cumulative preference shares and Rs 70 lakhs in ordinary shares. The Reserves and Surpluses are placed at Rs 23.52 lakhs. The gross block of Rs 2.34 crores—additions to block during the year amounted to Rs Rs 76.89 lakhs—has a book value of Rs 1.23 crores.

ER

Bengal Assam Steamship

Bengal Assam Steamship Company Limited, under the Managing Agency of Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd., has just published its accounts for the year ended October 1958. The accounts show that income by freight has risen from Rs 25.93 lakhs to Rs 29.65 lakhs. On the other hand, fleet operating expenses have been kept fully controlled, so that the net profit, before taxation and depreciation, has risen considerably from Rs 2.33 lakhs to Rs 6.01 lakhs. The provision for tax, being nil in the previous year, is Rs 2.80 lakhs. After payment of preferential dividend, the Directors have proposed a distribution at 6 per cent on the ordinary shares, absorbing Rs 1.20 lakhs. The carry forward is rather higher at Rs 88,927 against Rs 36,387 brought in.

Bengal Assam Steamship has a paid-up capital of Rs 23.01 lakhs, of which Rs 3 lakhs is in 7 per cent cumulative preference shares of Rs 100 each, of which only Rs 60 per share has been paid up. The Reserves and Surplus are at the considerable figure of Rs 1.00 crore. On the other side of the ledger, the gross block of Rs 1.23

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crores has a net value of Rs 1.02 crores.

The Directors' Report points out that the company's entry into the Assam trade has now been established. It is expected that Assam traffic will become the main business of the company. However, the Directors' Report urges a note of caution, in pointing out that "the next few years are bound to be difficult for the company, as the Assam trade route is highly competitive".

₹ 23

Kanknarrah Company Ltd.

For the first time since 1955, the Kanknarrah Company Limited, under the Managing Agency of Jardine Henderson, Limited, has, in its accounts for 1958, reported a profit. However, the earnings before tax and depreciation, at Rs 18.91 lakhs, have been insufficient to cover the size of the debit balance carried forward from 1957. It may be recalled that, in 1957, the company suffered a loss of Rs 10.21 lakhs before providing Rs 10.01 lakhs for depreciation, with sales at Rs 2.96 crores. Thus, after depreciation, the debit carry forward increased to Rs 41.59 lakhs from Rs 21.37 lakhs brought in.

In 1958, Kanknarrah's sales rose considerably to Rs 3.49 crores. A provision of Rs 24,000 had, in the latest year, to be made for Wealth Tax. The charge of depreciation receives slightly less at Rs 8.75 lakhs. There was, moreover, the statutory provision for Development Rebate amounting to Rs 10,466. With the current year's earnings, the debit balance has been reduced to Rs 31.78 lakhs.

The balance sheet shows a complicated capital structure, with Rs 10 lakhs in the form of 6 per cent cumulative preference shares, Rs 4.23 lakhs in 6 per cent redeemable cumulative preference shares, Rs 30 lakhs in ordinary shares of Rs 100 each and Rs 24 lakhs in 'B' ordinary shares, issued as bonus shares of Rs 100 each. Moreover, there are 5½ per cent debentures outstanding to the tune of Rs 12.79 lakhs. Against this, the Reserves and Surplus are placed at Rs 8.85 lakhs. On the other side of the ledger, the gross block of Rs 1.76 crores is shown as having a book value of Rs 70.58 lakhs.

The Directors' Report points out that the improved performance during 1958 reflects "a sustained effort to improve manufacturing efficiency and to reduce working costs". There is, apparently, scope still left for a further increase in the production capacity of mill labour. It is intended, with a view to effecting further economies, to revert in the near future to single shift working on all old machinery. It is significant that, while the company's trading so far during the current year has been satisfactory, the considerable size of the debit balance prevents the Directors from giving any indication "regarding the likelihood of payment of arrears of preference dividends and the resumption of dividends on the equity capital".

₹ 23

Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Manufacturing Co., Ltd.

The accounts of the Bharat Carbon & Ribbon Manufacturing Company Limited for 1958 show that sales have risen from Rs 37.20 lakhs to Rs 45.31 lakhs. Though expenses also rose somewhat, the net profit, before tax and depreciation, has nevertheless gone up from Rs 2.10 lakhs to Rs 2.85 lakhs. Tax receives Rs 1.20 lakhs against Rs 75,000. The provision for depreciation rises slightly to Rs 57,817. There is a transfer of Rs 25,000 to Reserve for Rehabilitation of Machinery, and a dividend at 9 per cent has been paid on the ordinary shares.

According to the Directors' Report, capital worth Rs 3.64 lakhs was sold by private sale during the year. The consent of the Central Government was obtained for further issue of capital to the tune of Rs 4.70 lakhs at par, this issue having been offered to holders in March this year and the entire issue being over-subscribed.

The ordinary capital of Bharat Carbon is now placed at Rs 5.90 lakhs, in addition to which there is preference capital of the order of Rs 5.80 lakhs, part being in 6½ per cent cumulative preference shares and part in 7½ per cent cumulative preference shares. The gross block of Rs 12.67 lakhs is shown at a net of Rs 8.22 lakhs.

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Indian Finance

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Government Borrow from Strength

THE monetary authorities of the country deserve to be congratulated on an exceedingly well reasoned new loan programme for 1959-60. The timing is excellent, for, to have announced the new loan as early in the year as was the case last year would have meant that the money market would psychologically have felt that sufficient resources would not be available for supporting it in a big way; and to have delayed the announcement would have meant that the other borrowers standing in queue for tapping the capital market would have had much less of the slack season in which to complete their efforts. The terms and conditions are admirable, in the sense that they are more favourable to Government than are the existing issues on the basis of their present quotations. Thus, the new loans, instead of causing a decline in the gilt-edged market, will have the tonic effect of instituting a fresh upward movement in prices. The target is eminently proper. Although the amount sought is Rs 175 crores, plus the usual 10 per cent of over-subscription that Government have the right to hold on to, the strain on the market will be negligible for two reasons. Firstly, there are outstandings of Rs 113 crores in the maturing 3 per cent 1959-61, and these are eligible for conversion into the new loans. Secondly, the net money thus sought will be well within the capacity of institutional investors whose spare resources, in any case, would be earmarked for gilt-edged. But, then, we must also remember that the new loans are for Rs 175 crores as against the stipulated target, as mentioned in the Budget, of Rs 225 crores. Does it follow that Government have either decided that they no longer need to depend upon market borrowings for balancing their Budget or come fatalistically to the conclusion that their original target was rather too optimistic?

We have reason to believe that neither of these considerations influenced the monetary authorities to restrict their July borrowing programme to Rs 175 crores. On the contrary, the technique of borrowing from strength has, it seems, at long last been learnt. This technique consists, to put it simply, to place on the market less than the market has the capacity to absorb, and also to make available the gilt-edged issues on terms slightly less favourable to the lenders. It is in such a background that the idea both of a short-dated and of a short-medium loan has been discarded, although, in all conscience, the heavy maturities during the Third Plan, to which Indian Finance has repeatedly been drawing warning attention, urged strongly against the desirability of a short-term issue. But, then, as a palliative to banking investors, Government might have decided upon a short-medium, in a year—1966—when maturities were none too heavy; that Government have resolutely decided against any such issue, speaks of their determination to borrow from strength. For, the first of the issues is a medium-term, 10 year, 3½ per cent 1969 to be issued at a discount of Rs 1.15. The redemption yield is 3.64 per cent and, as far as Government are concerned, compares favour-

ably with the 3.66 per cent available on the existing 3 3/4 per cent 1968. It may be noted at this stage that, as in the last year, the medium-term matures in 10 years; but there, the comparison ends. The interest coupon has been pruned from 3 3/4 per cent to 3½ per cent; at its issue price, the last year's medium-term offered a rather higher redemption yield of 3.82 per cent; and, with the elimination of the short-term issue, banks with spare resources will be compelled to go in for the 3½ per cent 1969.

The second of the new issues is momentous, a 20 year 4 per cent issue at par. Not since during the war, we believe, have Government been persuaded that they are strong enough borrowers as to be in a position to hope to make a success of a 20 year loan. Last year's long term issue had a maturity of 15 years, and it was also issued at par. It is certain that strong institutional demand, not merely

Present US Economic Trends

By THOMAS J. MARSHALL

IT requires little prescience today to pronounce the American economy healthy to the core: that much even the economically untrained is bound to recognize from a mere reading of newspaper headlines.

But this week the mere fact that the 1957-58 recession has receded into the past, has been replaced by another story. It is the story of how that third recession since World War II has been overcome, and how much of the current plan is born of the country's own inner momentum.

To understand this story—and it is one of political and ideological as well as economic meaning—one must first realize the magnitude of today's upswing and then place it into the context of post-war economic history.

In the last 30 days—usually days of a slowly beginning summer ebb—a prosperity cycle of considerable vigour appeared in virtually all reports on economic activity:

Employment rose by 1,000,000 to a record of 66 million—not only an increase of unseasonally high proportions but also one that corrected much of the early-year employment lag in the manufacture of "hard" goods (appliances, automobiles and such).

Unemployment, usually pretty stable at this time of year, dropped by 238,000. Statistics reveal a sharp decline in the number of those out of work for more than 15 weeks (which is a little more than half the average length of unemployment payments), and also a strong influx of new job seekers such as housewives who work when earnings are good, or youngsters newly out of school.

Nor is this all. Factory employment, which usually drops in May, this year increased by about 100,000; average factory earnings for the first time exceeded \$90 a week, even though living costs remained stable.

Retail sales set a new record for May (\$18,255 million) and this, too, without benefit of significant price increases. Money set aside by confident businessmen for new factories and machines—an all-important economic weather

Indian Finance

Established 1929

June 20, 1959

"The Wise Man in His Attitude towards the World has neither Predilections nor Prejudices. He is on the side of what is Right"—The Analects of Confucius

from the LIC but from provident fund institutions, etc., as well, is responsible for Government deciding upon a 20 year issue.

The success of the borrowing programme is assured. On the magnitude of the success will depend Government's fresh forays into the gilt-edged market later in the financial year. For our part, we believe that a second tranche of Government borrowings should be possible in late August or early September. We also believe that the target at that time should be Rs 100 crores, so that the gross realisations from borrowings during 1959-60 should exceed Rs 275 crores. Finally, we would suggest that, for the second tranche, conversion facilities in advance be offered for the 4 per cent 1960-70 loan, so as to reduce the interest liability on the Rs 63.30 crores outstanding on this loan. Such manoeuvre would greatly facilitate the borrowing programme for the last year of the Second Plan.

vane—is now reported to come to a total of \$32,565 million for the year.

There is no need for citing reams of other high figures on gross national product, private income, company earnings and such. For the conclusion quite evidently is that the upward trend that began a little more than a year ago, is in full swing and recovery from recession has long changed into a full measure of prosperity.

This being so, another conclusion immediately comes to mind: it is that this change-over from recession to recovery to prosperity has been accomplished with less governmental intervention than many had clamoured for.

Some housing and road building programmes were increased. But there has been no massive "make-work" legislation. No major general revision of the tax system, no tax relief specifically for business and no great increase in federal spending. In fact, the administration's emphasis has been on conservatism in applying corrective measures.

Yet, recovery has been swift, and it has now decidedly changed into a new era of prosperity. To say that thereby the tempered economic and fiscal philosophy of the administration and of the moderate rather than the ambitious "spenders" in Congress has been vindicated, is only part of the story.

Thirteen years ago, Congress passed the so-called employment act. That act made it an obligation of the government to create conditions in which production, income and employment can maintain high levels. Since then, the act was applied in three recessions. But it is fair to say that in no instance all means at the disposal of government had to be thrown into the breach.

The economy's own recuperative powers and stabilizing legislation long in effect, together with such normal regulatory means as monetary and fiscal policies and a modicum of spending, sufficed.

To put it another way, there has now been in operation for well over a decade, and under administrations of different partisan denomi-

nation, an economic system that kept on expanding with what is generally considered moderate rather than drastic governmental intervention.

That is perhaps the most important fact to

The Structure of Interest Rates in India—III

By B. KRISHNA RAO

CALL MONEY RATES IN BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND MADRAS:

The call money rates are the lowest market rates and are mainly related to interbank borrowing in India. The rates among the larger scheduled banks are different from those among the smaller banks and are generally lower. In the matter of borrowing, the Indian banks still show strong notions of prestige. The call money rates have been rising steadily since 1951 indicating an increase in the costs of interbank borrowing. At higher rates the volume of borrowing usually becomes less and on this assumption of the demand curve for funds within the banking system is downward sloping and elastic. However, a few kinks in the demand curve are possible in view of the opportunities available for banks to increase their income earning assets. Thus in 1955 and 1957 interbank borrowing shows increase even though the call money rates are very high. The factors affecting the amount of interbank borrowing and the call money rate are (i) the bank rate, (ii) the market policy of the Reserve Bank, (iii) the return flow of money into the banking system during the slack season (iv) the price level of government securities (v) the seasonal demand for bank advances (vi) the degree of competition among the banks (vii) the prevalence of tacit agreements among the banks regarding the call money rate (viii) the bankers' ideas of prestige etc. (ix) the active rate at which advances are made available by the Reserve Bank under the bill market scheme, and finally (x) the Reserve Bank policy of varying reserve ratios. As between different markets the call money rates show considerable differences. It is said that the short term rates in Bombay move to the extent in sympathy with the discount rate prevailing in London. Such external influence arises from the fact that the foreign exchange banks sometimes obtain overdrafts from their head offices in London. Another fact which explains this external influence is that the Indian banks rediscount export and import bills of exchange in the London market and this in due course influences their lending policy in India.

The rise in the Bank rate in November, 1951 and the restrictions imposed by the Reserve Bank in the purchase of government securities from the open market immediately brought about a marked rise in the call money rates in all the markets. The upward trend in the call money rates during 1951-57 is due to the impact of several factors on the banking system. The monetary requirements of the public increased after the restoration of freer commodity trade by the removal of many fiscal controls imposed earlier. The rising demand of industrial production and better harvests during the First Five Year Plan period had a similar effect. The more rapid growth in the secondary and tertiary sectors in relation to the primary sector and the higher tempo of economic activity in general led to the impetus of the First Five Year Plan further added to the demands made upon the banking system. During 1954-57 the effect of deficit financing resorted to by the government in the money supply was restricted by the fall in foreign assets in the balance of payments. In a view to restraining inflation the Reserve

emerge from the current impressive economic statistics. For it has meaning beyond the moment and is apt to relegate to oblivion some theories that have never been more outdated than they seem today.

Bank has also followed a changed policy of discriminating purchase of securities since 1952-53. In these circumstances the call money rates increased, and the banks tended to borrow larger amounts from the Reserve Bank and the Imperial Bank than was usual.

DEPOSIT RATES:

The main business of the banking system is to attract current savings and time deposits and to finance short term internal trade and industry. The interest paid on deposits and that charged on loans and advances differ from bank to bank and from one area to another area. The indigenous bankers do not try to attract deposit. There is no connection between the indigenous bankers and the commercial banking system. Even the commercial banking system is not homogeneous. The rate differentials in short term deposits can be viewed in this light. It is often stated that the movement of deposit rates does not show any marked sympathetic movement with the Bank rate. Prof. Muranjan however suggests that the fixed deposit rates and the long term bond yields are positively correlated for at least the bigger banks. The banking system seeks to regulate the supply of deposits by fixing the short term rate on deposits on the basis of their debt position with the Reserve Bank and even other banks. The fact that debts of this form and rediscounts from the Reserve Bank can be incurred only for a short period creates a tendency for the banks to fix their interest rates in such a way as to avoid such debts. The effect of the Central Bank on deposit rates is weakened to the extent that banks resort to borrowing from other sources on a large scale. When commercial banks hold the bulk of short term savings of a country short and long rates may indeed hold together. The banks in India largely control short term funds, and these funds are replenished only to a limited extent from supplies of long-term capital. The ratio of deposit money to the total money supply with the public has been less than 35 per cent during 1951-58 and this indicates the relatively small impact of the banking system on the economy.

The hardening of the deposit rate structure since 1952 has not significantly altered the proportion of the fixed and savings deposits held in the banking system. The following table shows composition of the deposits during 1953-56.

Year	Fixed Deposits	Savings Deposits	Current Deposits
1953	34%	18.5%	48.0%
1954	34.5%	17.2%	48.3%
1955	35.5%	17.3%	47.2%
1956	35.8%	17.7%	46.5%

Source: Bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India July, 1958.

Though the composition of the deposits held by the banking system as a whole is more or less stable it is worthy of note that the amount of time deposits held by business concerns during 1951-57 has shown a remarkable rate of growth as compared to the demand deposits.

* Vide Monthly Bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India, July, 1958.

Indian Finance

The savings deposits and much more the time deposits have increased in the accounts of individuals during 1951-57. These facts are brought out in the following table. It may also be noted that seasonal influences are likely to be felt in demand deposits though the extent of such influences may differ from bank to bank.

Classification of Business Deposits

End of	(In crores of Rupees)		
	Demand	Savings	Time
1951	235.79	1.65	64.59
1952	224.30	1.79	65.18
1953	218.64	1.90	66.91
1954	235.84	2.08	82.95
1955	260.68	...	92.77
1956	255.94	...	82.08
1957	264.00	...	126.77

Classification of Deposits owned by individuals

End of	(In crores of Rupees)		
	Demand	Savings	Time
1951	123.92	130.46	122.97
1952	116.09	131.47	135.02
1953	112.96	133.31	141.07
1954	114.67	140.40	153.97
1955	125.57	140.79	174.27
1956	127.70	158.40	201.90
1957	130.08	173.00	250.94

Source: Bulletin of the Reserve Bank of India July, 1958.

The total volume of deposits is dependent on the degree of the monetisation of the economy, the spread of the banking system, the habits of spending and saving of the people, the level of prices, the size of the national income and other factors. A rise in deposit rates moderates the velocity of circulation of money. A fall in the deposit rate might discourage savings or alter the form of the savings. The effect of a falling deposit rate on long term rates may be small if banks operate more on the short term market than on the long term market. In general terms if short term borrowing is not significant in financing fixed capital as indeed it is not; if manufacturers pay less heed to interest than to other economic factors in holding stocks, and if the marginal disadvantage of holding stocks decreases with an increase in stocks, the savings of business men are not adversely affected by falling short term rates. This is true again when the fall in the short term rates does not cause sympathetic movements in the long term rate and when the manufacturers consider the movements in the long term security prices in deciding their investments. The tighter money market conditions during 1951-57, the rising Bank rate and the call money rates have intensified the competitive conditions among the banks in attracting deposits and the banks have sought to enforce a system of fixed rates by concerted action through the Indian Banks' Association. Such action might bring a measure of uniformity in different banks. To what extent the long interest rates are affected by this measure depends on the volume, the direction and the nature of the impact of the funds which may now seek alternative opportunities for investment instead of flowing into the banking system. The funds which seek investment outside the banking system may lower the rates of interest on private bills as Meade argued* but because of the absence of a developed discount market in India such an effect may be negligible. Either the small elasticity of deposits or the rapid increase of money supply under deficit financing might enable the banks to stand by their policy of lower deposit rates.

* A. E. Meade—Rate of Interest in a progressive State. Chap. IV.

June 20, 1959

EDITORIAL NOTES

P. M. On Planning

At his monthly press conference last week, the Prime Minister referred in passing to the Ooty Seminar and annotated some of the conclusions which had been reported in the Press. The Prime Minister made it clear that, when a discussion on private or public sector came up, they had only the largescale industries in mind. They were not bothered about the corner pan shop. They had laid down, said the Prime Minister, that big industries should be in the public sector. This was because most of them were so big that they were beyond the scope of the private sector. The discussion at Ooty was only relevant to largescale industries. In this respect, while they had no intention of touching existing undertakings, and they may even use their resources for expansion, as regards establishment of new centres, each case should be considered on its merits. This is the impression gathered from the report of what the Prime Minister said at his press conference. The use of the term 'big industries' by the Prime Minister is possibly unintentional. Perhaps he has used it in the sense of basic or key industries which are also big industries. There is an understandable case for reserving the basic strategic or key industries for the public sector, in order to accelerate the pace of development. To this

category belong power generation and the manufacture or extraction of the basic raw materials of industry. These may be properly regarded as forming part of the economic infra-structure. When, as is the case in under-developed economies, private enterprise is not in a position to build the infra-structure and cannot expand further in its absence, the State has necessarily to intervene. But adoption of mere size as the criterion for including an industry in the public sector will introduce a quite unnecessary, complicating factor. If an industry grows in size, it should be regarded as a sign of efficiency. Many industries will hesitate about using their resources for expansion, if the penalty of size is nationalisation. Such a policy will also inhibit enterprise in fields which have potentialities of growth. In either case industrial development in the country will receive a set back. And the suggestion that existing industrial undertakings in the largescale sector will be allowed to open new centres only as a special case will also impose a restriction which cannot be justified on economic grounds. For, it will mean that an industrial unit will not be allowed to invest its resources in the field in which it has proved its competence, but will be compelled to seek investment in industries of which it has no previous experience. The spreading out of interests that may result, instead of adding to efficiency of operations, may lead to undesirable concentration of control in the hands of a few entrepreneurs.

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Dizzy Target

It was reported from Ooty last week that the AICC Seminar was discussing the high strategy of planning, which apparently is to include a blitzkrieg on the taxpayers, for targeted outlay of Rs 10,000 crores in the Third Plan. According to some reports the total will be Rs 10,000 crores including expenditure of Rs 1,000 crores met out of revenue. It is not merely the Ooty Seminar that was thinking in terms of a Plan of such dimensions. The reports of the different working groups set up by the Planning Commission and by the States seem to have taken for granted a total outlay of the order of Rs 10,000 crores. But how this figure has been arrived at has nowhere been made clear. The total outlay is broken down into Rs 6500 crores in the public Sector and Rs 3,500 crores in the private Sector. Leaving the private sector investment out of consideration for the moment, it is difficult to see how a target of Rs 6,500 crores for the public sector can be taken seriously. The problem of resources, it may be readily conceded, need not intimidate us into adopting a timid approach to planning. The resources can always be found if we have a workable plan. But where are the projects

to absorb the investment of Rs 6,500 and the trained personnel to man them?

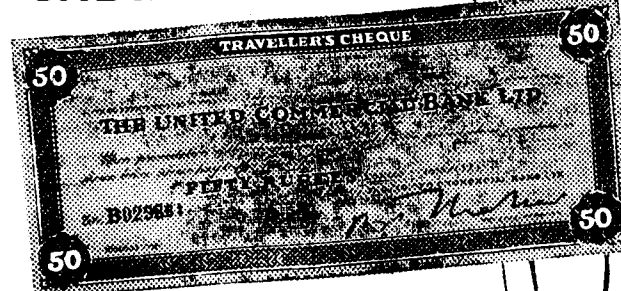
The experience of the Second Plan can throw useful light on what is possible. The biggest single item of investment in the Second Plan, apart from Railways, is Steel. The investment on steel has also determined the magnitude of investment on ancillary projects. Even after original estimates had been scaled up on a number of occasions, the total investment does not exceed Rs 550 crores. In the Third Plan, by present indications, the investment on steel production will be of smaller dimensions. The target of four million tons additional production that is now envisaged will be achieved by expansion of existing plants and establishment of one new plant. As the fourth plant is to be home made, the cost should work out less than was the case with Rourkela or Durgapur. Even allowing a large allotment for oil exploration and development, and giving Mr M. M. Shah all that he wants for Small Industries, the scope for investment in the public sector does not seem likely to absorb all of Rs 6,500 crores. That is of course on the assumption that a clear distinction is maintained in all cases between investment and mere expenditure.

Pandit Kunzru went to Poona last week and unburdened himself on the subject of cooperatives. If he says that cooperative farming is impracticable in our country at the

present time, many will be inclined to agree with his conclusion. Even if that is not the case, and Pandit Kunzru stands alone in a world of cooperative farming enthusiasts, he will still be entitled to express his views. If he chooses to give the reasons on which he has based his judgment, he will be listened to with respect. But when he goes further and says that Congressmen "have given in to the Prime Minister in public, but if you meet these people in private they have grave doubts about the success of cooperative farming" and does so without mentioning the names of the Congressmen who have such doubts, he is less than fair. He is unfair to the Congress, the country and to his own reputation for non-partisan approach to public affairs. If Pandit Kunzru had belonged to a political party opposed to the Congress, we could have understood and made allowance for the tactics of sowing doubt and dissension in the enemy camp. But the country expects higher standards of political controversy from Pandit Kunzru.

The country has a right to know the Congressmen who, lacking the grit to stand up for their convictions, will always be a liability when crucial decisions have to be taken. The Prime Minister has already invited those Congressmen who have no faith in cooperative farming to get out. They will then be free to apply for admission to the Swatantra party, that is, if the new party will have them.

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WORLD OF FINANCE

Hopes Hearten- ingly Exceeded

WHILE our anticipation that the new loan announcement would be made by Government by the middle of June has materialised, our hopes in regard to the composition of the programme have, it is heartening to record, been exceeded. In every respect, the details in regard to the new loan are such as to inspire the feeling that Government today have recognised the fact that they are in a position to borrow from strength. It is not, in this context, a sign of weakness that subscriptions are to be limited to Rs 175 crores, as compared with the Budget figure for the new loan at Rs 225 crores. For, weakness it would be only if the decision to seek a relatively smaller amount was based on the Government impression that the market would not be able to support a larger offer. This, clearly, is not the case, because the composition of the loans is such as to assert stridently that the terms favour the borrower rather than the lender. Thus, firstly, the idea of a short-term loan has been given up, whereas, in each of the previous three years, a five or six year issue has formed an essential part of the new loan programme. What is more, in each of these three short-term issues, the subscriptions, presumably mainly from the banking system, were substantial. Thus, the decision not to offer a short-term loan is in effect a statement of confidence on the part of the Government that they have no need to woo the banking system by offering an alluring short-term issue. Secondly, the medium term also conforms to the pattern of the previous three years, in that the maturity period is 10 years. But, whereas, in both 1957 and in 1958, the interest offered was 3½ per cent, the new loan carries an interest of 3¼ per cent. Moreover, at its issue price, the redemption yield is rather lower than has been the case in the previous three years. Finally, it is after a pause of 13 years that Government have felt sufficiently self-confident about the issue of a loan which matures in 20 years. It may be recalled that the last occasion on which a long-term loan as such was issued by Government was in September 1946, when the 3 per cent 1986 created history by inducing holders of Rs 248.91 crores of undated paper to convert into the new loan. Incidentally, the 4 per cent 1979, which is announced, is the longest

dated security of the Central Government with a fixed date of maturity.

The following table places the new loans within the structure of yields of existing Government issues:

Securities	Price	Current Yield	Redemption Yield
3½% 1965	99.75	3.54	3.45
3½% 1967	99.30	3.52	3.58
3½% 1968	99.30	3.54	3.59
3½% 1968	100.65	3.73	3.64
3½% 1969	98.85	3.54	3.64
4% 1972	101.70	3.96	3.82
4% 1973	101.65	3.96	3.85
3½% 1974	98.90	3.81	3.83
2½% 1976	83.25	3.30	4.09
4% 1979	100.00	4.00	4.00
7% 1986	73.70	2.78	...

Conversion facilities are offered in respect of the 3 per cent 1959-61 loan, with outstandings of Rs 113.66 crores, and the 2½ per cent Hyderabad Loan 1954-59 with outstandings of Rs 7.55 crores. Thus, if there is full conversion, the new cash that may be obtained by Government may amount barely to Rs 55 crores.

It may be taken as certain that, later in the slack season, the Central Government will come on to the market again with a second tranche of their borrowing programme for 1959-60. It is too early to predict what the composition of that loan might be, but we may state here that it should be possible for Government to realise at that time Rs 100 crores, so that the net new cash is of the order of Rs 150 crores. Even at this level, new cash from 1959-60 borrowing programme will fall short of realisations in this regard during 1958-59, when the relative figure was placed at Rs 202 crores.

It will be seen from the table that both the current yield and the redemption yield available on the medium term issue is lower than yields presently offered on existing issues. The 3½ per cent 1969 may consequently be expected to tone up the rest of the gilt-edged market, particularly since the class of investors who would go in for this loan may not be permanent holders thereof. On the contrary, it will be seen that, except for the redemption yield on 2½ per cent 1976 and the current yield on the 3 per cent 1986, the terms of the 4 per cent 1979 are such as to be more attractive to the investor. Since investors in the long-term issue, being largely Provident Fund Institutions, will be intending to hold on to the loans till maturity, the impact of the new long-term loan on the gilt-edged market should be such as to cause it to quote at a premium immediately.

There can, we feel, be no question either of the success of the borrowing programme or of the position of strength from which Government are borrowing this year.

Impact of Month Early Disburse- ments

WITH some possibility that beginning of the month disbursements spilled over into the second week, the Reserve Bank returns for June 12 show that there has been a small fall of Rs 1.64 crores to Rs 1753.79 crores in active note circulation and a small return of Rs 0.30 crores in Rupee Coin. Both Rupee and Foreign Securities are unchanged, so that the Reserve Bank's cash in the till improved by Rs 1.94 crores.

Figures in the Banking Department are equally featureless, with little to show by way of evidence of the onward march of the slack season. The Centre's Deposits are lower by Rs 0.48 crores at Rs 52.56 crores—and there is, with Investments fractionally lower by Rs 0.77 crores at Rs 297.55 crores, no indication of deficit financing. The balances of State Governments are lower by Rs 3.24 crores at Rs 9.93 crores, though their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank has declined by Rs 0.69 crores to Rs 31.53 crores. The Reserve Balances of member banks have declined by Rs 1.35 crores to Rs 72.67 crores, but this is due wholly to the State Bank. It would seem that banks have at the same time been able to reduce borrowings, since the Reserve Bank's Other Loans and Advances show a shrinkage of Rs 3.43 crores to Rs 59.77 crores.

The import surplus, uncovered by foreign assistance, continues: Balances Held Abroad, in declining by Rs 1.90 crores to Rs 18.01 crores, have fallen for the fifth successive week.

The return of the State Bank for June 12 also suggests the possibility of spillover of month early disbursements into the second week. The total of Advances is lower only by Rs 0.60 crores at Rs 193.81 crores. However, Deposits have risen by Rs 2.89 crores to Rs 526.22 crores. Though gilt-edged investments are unchanged, the fact that Other Assets have been marked up by Rs 6.57 crores would suggest that further purchases from the Reserve Bank are on the cards. In the result, cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank fell by Rs 1.80 crores to Rs 23.82 crores. It may be remarked that, with the new loan announcement, the ability of the State Bank to support position, problematic. It is true that the "hidden" resources under Other Assets may be pressed into service for subscribing to the new loan. Other than that, unless there is a combination of rise in Deposits and decline in Advances, the extent of State Bank support is likely to be small. However, we cannot rule out the possibility of the State Bank, just prior to the new loan, selling gilt-edged—in manner similar to last year—to the Reserve Bank. Nevertheless, it

may be stated here that the State Bank is unlikely to be able to subscribe to the new loan this year as much as it did last year.

The view that constituents probably met their month early disbursements by drawing down Deposits is confirmed in the return for Scheduled Banks for the week ended June 5. Deposit liabilities of member banks fell by Rs 12.53 crores to Rs 1753.24 crores, though part of this decline has occurred under the head of borrowings. The State Bank's share, incidentally, was Rs 4.61 crores. The total of Advances, unusually for the beginning of a month, has fallen by Rs 5.43 crores to Rs 1006.03 crores, with the State Bank responsible for Rs 3.74 crores of this. Borrowings from the Reserve Bank have again been reduced by Rs 1 crore. In the result, cash balances are slightly lower by Rs 0.05 crores at Rs 166.20 crores.

The magnitude of support that the Scheduled Banks may be able to extend to the new loan this year is likely to be rather smaller than was the case in 1958. It may be recalled that, in broad terms, the member banks were seen to have put in Rs 55 crores last year at the time of the new loan, Rs 35 crores of this being attributable to the State Bank. It is to be stressed that it is the subscriptions of the State Bank which are in some doubt; the other Scheduled Banks should again be mustering something like Rs 20 crores without much difficulty.

Capital Invest- ment Dilemma

By Paul Einzig

MANY industrial managements have to make a very difficult decision, whether to forestal the expansion of the demand for their goods and expand their plant now, or whether to defer this as long as possible by using existing plant to the full extent. There are cases in which it is safe to assume that demand will expand in the course of the next few years. Even in such cases the decision is no simple matter. It is arguable that since the chances are that in a few years' time the cost of building and equipping a new plant will be much higher, the sooner it is done the better. In reality the problem is very complicated, there are many arguments in both senses.

Of course there can be little doubt about the prospects of higher costs in a few years' time. In this life of ours, so full of uncertainties, there are only two things which are absolutely certain—death and inflation. The almost continuous rising costs in general and of the cost of building and equipping factories in particular, is beyond doubt. Indeed it seems practically certain that the latter will increase to a larger extent than the general price level. It is a pity that there is no reliable index showing the increase in the cost of capital in-

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vestment. Any experienced industrialist would confirm, however, that in Britain at any rate such costs have increased considerably more than in proportion to the rise in the cost of living. They are certain to continue to increase at a higher rate.

Therefore, we can safely assume that the erection of a factory in May, 1965 will cost a great deal more than the erection of the same factory this year. How much the increase will be is of course anybody's guess. Likewise it seems reasonably safe to assume that the interest charges on capital raised in five or six years will be higher than those on capital raised in 1959. In the meantime the investing public will become increasingly inflation-conscious and will expect to be compensated for the decline of the purchasing power of the fixed yield of debentures. The chances are that by then most capital schemes will have to be financed through the issue of additional equities, convertible debentures. This would mean that existing shareholders would have to share the firm's profits with the newcomers—a very costly method of financing from the point of view of old shareholders.

Yet, if the factory is erected before it is really necessary it would have to work well below its full capacity for a number of years, pending the expansion of demand for the goods it produces. That may mean higher overhead charges per unit of output; it would certainly mean loss of interest on the capital invested. No firm would of course put up a plant and keep it idle for years in order to save the increased cost of its erection and equipment. Should this be done, the loss of interest would offset, and possibly more than offset, the saving effected on the cost of putting up the plant. But if the new plant is employed to some extent from the outset and is employed increasingly as time goes on then the comparison of loss of interest with saving becomes a matter of involved arithmetics.

The argument which is of decisive importance is the possibility of technological progress during the next few years. Even if the commercial managements are in favour of carrying out the investment now, the technical managements are certain to be opposed to it on the ground that in a few years a plant put up today might well become quite obsolete as a result of new inventions. Few firms could afford to take that risk, even if recent inventions have resulted in extensive modernisation and automation of the works. There is always a possibility of further inventions. Technological experts can never claim that the last word has been said in any particular sphere. Firms which defer their capital project to the very last moment are liable to score over their rival which carried out its project prematurely,

by being able to produce at lower current cost thanks to technical progress in the intervening years. This may considerably more than offset the difference in the capital cost involved, allowing even for higher cost of raising funds. And after all, the demand for the products concerned may not expand. The requirements and tastes of consumers are liable to change in the course of time. It would be wasteful to have to re-tool the factory erected prematurely in anticipation of continued demand for the same product. In given

situations it is hardly feasible at all, if the change in demand is such as to call for totally different goods.

Evidently the answer to the question whether to invest now or later in cases where investment expenditure is optional is to defer the operation as long as possible. Admittedly, it must be exasperating for executives to watch the costs of capital investment operations go up and up, knowing for certain that the work will have to be carried out sooner or later. But there is a solution to this problem.

To hedge against the increased cost of capital investment, the firm would have to borrow the money now and invest it in safe equities which are bound to benefit in the long run by the rise in prices. Quite possibly the present prices of ordinary shares are too high, and a setback may be overdue. But thinking in terms of a number of years, it is safe to assume that the level of equity prices will be higher. The increase in costs would be covered by the capital gains on the equities.

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Aristotle had once described his pupil, Alexander the Great, as many in one: man of action, man of logic, romantic dreamer, believer in magic and so on. Like Alexander, we too have become many in one. At birth, we were christened Textile Machinery Corporation Limited, or makers of textile machinery, and over the years we have made many such machines. But we did not stop here. The 4,500 strong Texmaco, today manufactures a wide range of engineering products—cotton and jute textile machinery, industrial and locomotive boilers, pressure vessels, steel structurals, railway rolling stock, sugar mill machinery steel castings and so on. With the implementation of our new projects, now under way, we would become yet many more in one. Whatever Alexander did, he was inspired by the thought of adding fresh glory to the name of Macedon. Whatever we might do, there is a single aim that directs our activities—the proper utilisation of all our resources, to manufacture quality machinery—machinery to help India industrialise and bring prosperity to her teeming millions.

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Electric Lamp Industry

THE Electric Lamp Industry has made phenomenal progress since it was started in this country twenty five years ago. In the jubilee year of the industry, there were eleven manufacturing units under the banner of the Indian Lamp Factories Association. Production has increased not only in volume but also in the diversity of products. The types of lamps manufactured cover a wide range, including GLS lamps of 15 to 1000 watts in clear, frosted, inside white and daylight finishes, reinforced construction lamps, ornamental lamps, loco headlight lamps, cab and train lighting lamps etc. Manufacture of fluorescent lamps was started in 1952. The tubes are available in two colour shades. Production of miniature bulbs was also started in 1952.

Actual production of GLS including all types other than fluorescent tubes has increased from 7.62

million pieces in 1947 to 32.13 million pieces in 1957. Output of fluorescent tubes has increased from 73,000 pieces in 1952 to 10,24,322 in 1957 while miniature lamps production has increased from 1,42,500 lamps in 1952 to 67,81,264 which was the peak year for the industry as a whole. Production of lamps in 1958 was 29.44 million pieces GLS, 9,85,785 fluorescent tubes and 88,09,911 miniature lamps. Production has shown a slight decline except in respect of miniature lamps, and this is attributed to heavy accumulation of stocks in the previous year and the cessation of operation by one of the major units.

Reviewing the growth of the industry in his address to the Thirteenth Annual Meeting of the Indian Lamp Factories Association held in Calcutta on June 1, the President, Prof. S. K. Roy, observed, that the progress of the industry has enabled the country to dispense with the import of glow lamps and drastically cut down import of fluorescent and miniature lamps. The import of lamps now, he pointed out, is mainly restricted to special types like photo flood lamps, studio lamps, photo flash lamps etc., which are yet to be manufactured in the country. He also forecast that it would be possible, within a couple of year's time, to eliminate entirely the import of many of the important types of lamps which still figure in the import list and at the same time meet the increasing demand.

Analysing the trend of production, Professor Roy also drew attention to certain unsatisfactory features in the structure of the industry. The industry is composed of heterogeneous units of different size some of which are fully automatic, but none are of economic size, judged by the standard of industrially advanced countries. The minimum capacity for a economic unit organised on modern lines, he said, should be 12 million pieces per annum. Another problem is the existence of unused capacity which has resulted in increased overhead costs and impaired competitive strength. In order to re-

medy the imbalance between production and rated capacity, as well as to allow the existing units to attain economic size, Prof Roy urged on the Government that no new expansion, either through fresh installation or operation in double shift, should be allowed till the existing units have utilised about 90 per cent of their installed capacities. Such a policy, he was convinced, would promote national interest and would fit in well with the industrial policy of the Government.

In this context, Prof Roy also mentioned that the experience of the industry as regards production and demand had borne out earlier apprehensions that the Second Plan targets for capacity and production were on the high side. He, however, hastened to add that the immediate prospect should not in any way dampen the enthusiasm of the lamp manufacturers. Considering the increase in power potential likely to be achieved during the Third Plan period, he estimated that the annual additional demand for GLS lamps would be about 2.5 million pieces, while the demand for fluorescent lamps would increase yearly by half a million pieces. On this basis, the production targets for electric lamps by the end of the Third Plan should be fixed at 48.5 million pieces for GLS and other sorts, four million pieces for fluorescent lamps and 30 million pieces of miniature lamps.

Regarding the problems of manufacture and materials, the industry, it may be noted with satisfaction, is now almost self-sufficient in its requirement of glass shells. Only coloured shells are at present imported. Manufacture of these items is already in hand. Manufacture of other important components like rods and tubes of approved quality is also expected to start very soon. But certain items like filaments, miscellaneous gases, lead-in-wires or electrodes, molybdenum wire etc have still to be imported, and the import bill is likely to increase as a result of growth in production. Regarding raw materials, the President of the Lamp Manufacturers' Association put forward the interesting suggestion for organisation of a joint venture for manufacture of such materials.

Companies in the South

Statistics relating to changes in the corporate pattern of the Southern region are given in the report of the Regional Director in his review of the working of the Companies Act for the quarter ending March 31, 1959. During this period 72 new companies were formed with an authorised capital of Rs 215.73 lakhs. Total new investment by way of increase of paid up capital amounted to Rs 340.61 lakhs.

Majority of the new companies are private limited companies.

Indian Finance

Only seven out of the 72 are public companies limited by shares and these have total authorised capital of Rs 13.20 lakhs. Companies classified under the group, "Transport, Communications and Storage" account for the largest number of registrations. "Commerce" comes next with 17. "Processing (Metals & Chemicals)" have ten new registrations. The distribution of the new companies among the four States comprising the Southern Region is as follows.

State	Public	Private	Total
Madras	4*	41	45
Andhra Pradesh	1	6	7
Mysore	—	**	8
Kerala	3	9	12
Total	8	64	72

* (One company limited by guarantee).

While 72 new companies have come in, 33 companies, including a banking company, have gone into liquidation. Another 121 companies were struck off the Register of Companies as defunct. The total figures of paid-up capital involved are respectively Rs 61.53 lakhs and Rs 19.36 lakhs.

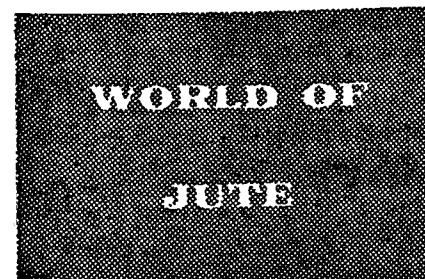
During this period two companies have changed their names, one Government Company has dropped the word private, two private companies have converted themselves into public companies and four public companies have been converted into private companies. Two insurance companies in Andhra have also merged under orders of the High Court. One company transferred its head office from Andhra to Madhya Pradesh and another from Kerala to Madras.

It is of melancholy interest to note that 100 prosecutions were launched during the quarter against companies and their officers for failure to hold annual meetings and for not filing annual returns and balance sheets. Out of 53 cases disposed of, 34 cases resulted in convictions. The total of fines imposed was Rs 1035.

The Ambassador Arrives

The arrival of the popular "Hindustan Ambassador" Car was signalled by an attractive display in the showroom of Messrs: India Automobiles Calcutta, on the first day of this month. The car should be in great demand, for, without raising prices, it offers all the requirements of an ideal family sized car—space, equipment and road worthiness, not to speak of a posh appearance. The Overhead Valve Engines, with which the Ambassador is equipped, it is claimed, are more economical on fuel consumption, easier in maintenance and efficient in operation. Demand should be keen as the availability of the new model is still limited, but the manufacturers promise that supply will improve in the not too distant future.

June 20, 1959



Need to Unseal More Looms Soon

THE production of jute goods during May showed a small improvement of 2,400 tons to 86,890 tons, though this could be ascribed solely to an increase of 5½ hours in hours worked. The output of hessians rose from 38,100 tons to 39,700 tons, sacking unchanged at 37,900 tons and other varieties accounted for 9,200 tons against 8,400 tons. This is a small improvement, but the decision to unseal 1½ per cent of the total loomage should result in adding to production at a monthly rate of roughly 1,500 tons.

With the last week's decision to unseal 1½ per cent of the loomage, the industry will revert to what was long the normal basis of its working, namely, 12½ per cent of the loomage being sealed. But I do not think that there can be any doubt that the extent of the unsealing decided upon is, relative to the prospective demand for jute goods as it may emerge during the imminent busy season of this industry, far too small. As it is, in hessians, a squeeze position has already developed. It is well within the realms of possibility that the USA, which has been reporting heartening consumption figures, will be a purchaser on a worthwhile scale during the next six months. If, in addition, as is not unlikely, the Argentine should also interest itself in Indian hessians, the statistical position in this lighter construction of jute goods may reach a parlous state by the end of October. In such a situation, we would have to hark back seven years to find a parallel, and the danger is that the disastrous developments of November 1952 may be repeated in 1959. Nor is there much room for switch over in production from sackings to hessians. So, it seems clear beyond any doubt that the present and prospective statistical position should dictate a decision by the IJMA much more bravely to plan an increased production.

The trouble, unfortunately, is that an earlier attempt at liberalisation in the production programme of Indian jute mills ended in fiasco. But, if I remember right, the decision then taken was in the early part of the calendar year, or the tail end of the busy season in jute goods. There, the only determinant was the then current statistical position. Today, on the other hand, there are a number of factors which can be taken into account in proceeding, without much risk,

on an enlarged production programme.

Firstly, we have the greatly improved raw jute situation. Our reliance on Pakistani jute is minimal. We found possible in the course of the present jute year to export some quantities of the indigenously produced raw material. There are no indications as yet that raw jute availability during the jute year 1959-60 will show an untoward fall. So, there is no need to apprehend that the supplies of raw jute will be inadequate to take care of a larger volume of jute goods production.

Secondly, I repeat, hessian stocks are at a low level on the eve of the seasonal demand for the commodity.

Thirdly, I also repeat, the stock position in regard to sackings is not such as to leave any considerable elbow room for diverting capacity to hessians.

Fourthly, prices of raw jute are attractive, in the sense of the margin that they will afford on the jute manufactures.

Finally, the firm tendency in the jute goods markets is always an incentive for consumers to enter into rather than keep themselves away from the market.

To all this, I would add the necessity for avoiding a recurrence of what happened in the November 1952 Phatka when stocks had fallen so low and demand was so keen as to have enabled members of the speculative fraternity to indulge in their activities to their heart's desire. If I remember right, again, on settlement day alone, hessians rose by something like Rs 6 per hundred yards to Rs 54. What the November 1952 Phatka did was to kill activity in jute goods markets and, consequently, business accruing to India in this behalf for something like six to nine months.

This, indeed, is the real reason why I urge immediate consideration being paid by the IJMA further to unseal looms in the very near future.

The jute goods market, especially the hessian section, has firmed up during the past week. There has been some improvement in the heavy goods section also where reports of a substantial order from Peru for B Twills has been a helpful factor apart from a sympathetic rise that is to be expected when the hessian section is in the limelight. The reasons for the upsurge in the hessian section are not far to seek. In the first place the low level of hessian stocks in spite of the increased emphasis that is placed for some time now on the production of this construction of goods by transferring loomage from sacking to hessian. Secondly, there are indications that the Argentine will soon enter the Calcutta market. In view of the rising trend of burlap of production the US may also be ex-

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pected to increase its purchases. Thirdly the increase in production that will ensure as a result of the unsealing of the 1½ per cent looms is not expected to make much difference to the supply position in the present context of good enquiries for jute goods.

The jute goods market opened the past week on a rather subdued mood in the absence of fresh enquiries. 40" x 10 oz Hessian Jute was done at Rs 41.15 while B Twills for the same position was placed at Rs 95.55. Conditions were quite steady on Monday with prices all along the line moving up on bear covering. Reports that a fair quantity business was done with overseas countries in B Twills also imparted strength to sentiment.

40" x 10 oz Hessian Jute steadied up further to close the day at Rs 41.45 while B Twills gained more than a point to be placed at Rs 96.85. Fresh reports of foreign enquiries pushed up prices in the market in early dealings on Tuesday Hessian moved up briskly but closed somewhat subdued at Rs 41.90. B Twills however, could not retain the gains in full and closed at Rs 97.35 on profit taking. The reactionary tendency in heavy goods gathered further momentum on Wednesday and by close of the day was pushed down to Rs 97.10. The hessian section, however, ruled firm on persistent reports of imminent enquiries from the Argentine. The quotation consequently at the end of the day stood at the high level of Rs 42.30.

The raw jute market after a dull start improved in later dealings in sympathy with the good section. Toward close of the week there were indications that sellers were not very anxious to part with their stocks at current levels presumably in view of rising tendency in the goods section coupled with paucity of supplies. Assam Bottoms which was quoted at Rs 26.50 at the beginning of the week was done upto Rs 21.25 by close.

The Shellac market in Calcutta continued to rule dull during the past week with business passing at a low ebb. The table below gives quotations in the Calcutta market as on June 16.

Quotations	Buyers Rs. np.	Sellers Rs. np.
Standard Pure		
Butonlac	...	82.00
TN Pure	...	60.00
Standard One	...	71.00
F. O. Superfine	...	70.00
Lemon No. 2	...	76.00
Lemon No. 1	...	80.00
Kusmi Seedlac No. 2	...	70.00
Kusmi Seedlac No. 1	...	76.00
Golden Kusmi		
Seedlac	...	95.00
One B Seedlac	...	65.00
Two B Seedlac	...	60.00
Golden Bysaky		
Seedlac	...	70.00
Manbhumi Fine		
Seedlac	...	63.00
London Standard		
Fine Bysaky	...	61.00
Seedlac	...	63.00
London Standard		
Genuine Bysaky	...	55.00
Seedlac	...	57.00

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(Established—December, 1911).

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Authorised Capital	Rs.	6,30,00,000
Subscribed Capital	Rs.	5,76,66,125
Paid-up Capital	Rs.	3,14,54,250
Reserve Fund & Other Reserves	Rs.	4,04,68,516
Deposits as at 31-12-58	Rs.	1,62,32,43,651

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US Notes

ONE of the sure signs of exuberance in the American economy has been the tendency for capital spending, particularly for new plant and equipment, to outstrip earlier estimates. It should come as no particular surprise, then, given the strength of the current US economic upsurge, to find that each succeeding survey of business spending plans this year has shown a bigger increase over 1953 than the last.

Actual business expenditures for new plant and equipment rose from an annual rate of \$29,600 million in the third quarter of last year to \$31,200 million in the first quarter of this year, according to US Government estimates. Now, another rise in the current quarter to an annual rate of \$32,000 million or more is anticipated. And further gains during the second half of this year and in 1960 are being freely predicted.

Fortune magazine, respected business journal, expects plant and equipment outlays to rise 8 per cent this year over last, to a total for all of 1959 of about \$33,000 million. Moreover, fortune predicts that 1960 plant and equipment spending will match or exceed the \$37,000 record set in 1957.

More than 60 per cent of the current spending is going into modernization, as against expansion, of productive facilities. This ratio is expected to shift toward the expansion side in 1960 and 1961.

At present, of course, there is ample capacity in most industries, following the large plant and equipment expansion programme of 1955-57. But as the economy continues to advance and business and consumer demand for goods continues to grow, increased spending for new plants will be required.

Foreign investments are taking a slightly heavier share these days of American industry's new plant spending. This is because of the opportunities for growth in consumer goods and other industries being found in many other countries around the world. These opportunities have led American automobile, chemical, machinery and rubber companies, for instance, to divert some of their investments to plants abroad.

The bulk of capital spending by American industry, of course, still is in the United States. The increasing magnitude of these outlays demonstrates that the US economy has lost none of its vitality

and that the opportunities for continued US economic growth are excellent.

This is reflected not only in the large-scale expansion and modernization effort now going on, but also in the ambitious relocation programmes being undertaken by many American manufacturers. Many small and medium-sized companies, in particular, are finding it desirable to build new plants, usually a single story in height, in the rapidly developing "industrial parks," or planned industrial districts, that are springing up throughout the country.

At a time when the technological advances and the burgeoning economic activity of the past decade have demanded that industry expand, too often there has not been enough land within cities available for this expansion, nor has it always been feasible to convert old multi-storeyed structures into the efficient work areas demanded by modern industry. As a result, expansion has been taking place to an increasing degree outside the cities, in specially zoned suburban areas, where industry has found space that is both ample and conveniently situated.

The zoning regulations governing these carefully chosen industrial sites, which normally are 100 acres (40 hectares) or more in size; generally are designed to protect the community as a whole, and to prevent the encroachment of undesirable, haphazard industrial development. Protective provisions usually require that the industrial plants have large set-back areas from streets, minimum land-to-building ratios, off-street parking for workers' automobiles, and adequate public utilities and other facilities.

Thus, the protective provisions insure the long-term value of the site and buildings, and guarantee that the surrounding and nearby residential areas will neither be harmed nor unduly disturbed.

And one of the big advantages gained by the suburban communities from the development of industrial parks is financial, largely in the form of tax revenue from the land improvements and building assessments.

Australia

OVERSEAS interests have invested some £900,000,000 in Australian industries since 1956. Australia's ability to attract overseas investors was still growing, the Minister for Trade, Mr J. McEwen, said in Canberra recently.

The continued capital inflow from abroad not only reflected the confidence of overseas investors in Australia's economic future, but it had also played a significant part in Australian development over the post-war years, he said.

During the ten years to 1956-57, private overseas investment in Australian companies amounted to over £700,000,000, and the net

annual inflow was estimated now to be more than £100,000,000. United States investors were contributing almost one-third of this.

A feature of American investment had been the large plough-back into local industry of undistributed profits, Mr McEwen said. In 1956-57 undistributed income from North American investments in Australia amounted to nearly £20,000,000. This clearly pointed to the high regard the U.S. investor held for Australian secondary industry as a sound proposition for investing private capital.

The Minister, who was releasing a new edition of the booklet "United States Investment in Australian Manufacturing Industry" said that of the 880 American firms listed in the booklet, some 200 had established Australian subsidiaries or were affiliated with Australian companies. The remainder, together, had licensing or royalty arrangements with 450 Australian companies. In some instances Australian manufacturers had manufacturing agreements with two or more United States companies.

"Australia welcomes overseas investment, particularly where it is of a kind likely to help in the balanced development of Australia's resources and bring with it the skills and 'know-how' needed for the successful fulfilment of the project in which the investment is made," Mr McEwen said.

"In 1956-57 the United Kingdom invested private funds of £58,400,000 in Australia including £35,600,000 in undistributed income. Other countries are showing increased interest in Australia as a field for investment, notably West Germany and other continental countries."

Mr McEwen said that overseas capital would be encouraged to play a continuing role in the expansion of industry in Australia, and the Government was pursuing a policy of providing an economic climate attractive to business initiative and enterprise. That this policy had been successful could be seen from the impressive upward trend in the inflow of private capital.

In a broad sense, overseas capital was being joined with domestic capital in partnership to develop the vast natural resources of Australia.

He hoped that future overseas investors would become increasingly aware of the advantages of fostering that partnership when considering the capital needs of individual enterprises.

Sharp rises in the profit of Monsanto Chemicals (Australia) Ltd., in recent years, reflect the healthy growth of the Australian plastics industry which depends on the Monsanto group of companies for many of its basic raw materials.

In 1958 the Monsanto group's turnover totalled £7,900,000 and profits increased more than 50 per cent to £502,585. The 1957 profit of £331,128, in turn, was more than double that of 1956.

The plastics industry is now producing an extensive range of products, including many items for the agricultural, horticultural, electrical and building industries, household

equipment and a wide variety of smaller items like pens, pencils, and knitting needles. A recent Government survey showed that the plastics industry is producing at least 44 different types of small items of varying sizes.

Plastics manufacturing began in Australia in 1917 when plastic buttons were moulded from imported phenolformaldehyde. Between the wars development was steady. For a decade from 1946, however, there was a rapid expansion with the number of factories increasing from 107 to 276, and employment by 110 per cent to 7,500 persons.

Brown coal from Victoria's vast deposits in Gippsland are to be used in a big new industry to be established to make hardboard for the building trade. Victoria's brown coal, already the basis of so much of Victoria's great industrial development, is proving a suitable fuel for all kinds of new industries.

The new venture involves an investment of £2,000,000 by its sponsors, the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which will be located near Melbourne.

Big life assurance companies like the Australian Mutual Provident Society continue to play an important part in the country's development by investing funds in housing loans, and in other projects for community growth. The Society increased its investment earnings by 14.7 per cent in 1958, and announces new records for income, assets, new business, payments to policy holders, and amount of reversionary bonuses to be distributed.

The Society placed £14,400,000 on mortgage during the year, lifting the total to £163,900,000.

£5,700,000 was invested in Commonwealth loans, increasing the total holding to £134,000,000, and £6,000,000 was invested in Australian debentures and shares, bringing the total of such holding to £43,000,000.

An amount of £1,300,000 was invested in freehold property to bring the total in this field to £16,600,000.

Loans on policies increased by £1,800,000, to a total of £18,800,000.

The Society's net income from its investments generally rose by £2,100,000 to £17,100,000, and the profitable outlet that it has found for its capital illustrates what can be gained by both overseas and Australian life assurance companies through placement of available funds in Australian development.

Under licence from the Budd Co. of the United States, the Commonwealth Engineering Co. Ltd., is to build 91 stainless steel railway carriages for the Queensland railways at a cost of £2,000,000. The cars will be built at Rocklea, Brisbane. They will be corridor types, each to carry 150 passengers, and will feature modern safety, sound-deadening, and heat-insulation provisions.

Commonwealth Engineering Co. Ltd., has a controlling interest in a big South African enterprise. Union Carriage and Waggon Works, of Nigel, which has orders valued at over £7,000,000 for about 700 different types of railway carriages for the South African railways.

Indian Finance

June 20, 1959

THE whirligig of Time brings its own revenge on ideological bullying. The precise mode of such vengeance is often terrible to watch, and Time's hands are often violent and bloodstained. Hitler and Mussolini and a hundred other tin pot dictators have been made to eat the dust after years of bluster. Stalin's successors do not mention his name if they can help it. In Poland and Hungary, the bully was knocked down, though, in the latter, he is up and about, but not quite with the old assurance.

But it is not always in a gory fashion that Time gets even. Often, it is no more than a wry satisfaction at the incongruities of earlier and later stances. Thus, people get into power by shrilly denouncing slavery and, once in the seat of power, themselves forge fresh links in the chain. The explanation they give will almost always be found to be specious. Often, Time's satisfaction is not malicious, for, the discrepancies are due no more than to the compulsions of unbending facts. In such cases, it throws a mischievous wink at the dogmatist—a gesture whose significance he fails to comprehend—and passes on.

Take, for instance, the almost concerted assertion on all sides about the need for enterprises in the public sector to make profits. Dr V. K. R. V. Rao speaks of it with a missionary enthusiasm. The members of the AICC seminar on planning discuss it avidly with just a glint of greed in the corner of their eyes. Professor Galbraith has given it his blessing. And the Krishna Menon Committee on State enterprises discusses the implications without beating about the bush. And yet, not so long ago, "Profits" was a dirty word. I remember Mr J. R. D. Tata once telling the TISCO shareholders that there was nothing wrong with profit motive and that it had provided mankind with a good deal that it would not have had otherwise. I thought then that Mr Tata was protesting too much. But apparently he was not and what he said needed saying. Now, Mr Tata will see that he has succeeded beyond his wildest expectations, since Government, too, are discovering the virtues of a nice little profit. Of course, there is as yet no complete acclimatization to the idea, for, every now and then we have contradictory and confusing pronouncements from different quarters of Government. For instance, on the question of state trading in food, it is sometimes stated that it will be on a "no profit, no loss" basis. At other times, just the opposite is implied. Of course, the audience to whom these

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

contradictory statements are addressed are different. In the first case, it is intended to assuage the fear of those who think that state trading is likely to push up prices. It is also intended to win support for the idea by implying that the cost to the consumer will actually be less than what it is since the profits of all the middlemen are eliminated. (In actual practice, even if the Government did not make any profit, it may still be selling at a higher price, since, often, they buy their rice from the very middlemen they are supposed to displace).

But the audience to whom the possibility of profit from state trading is confined—or at any rate the frame of mind to which it is addressed—is the one which is bothered about resources for the Plan. Then, in the frenzy of adding up to the pre-determined figure, credit is taken for staggering profits from the trading operations of Government. Thus the papers report of "one leading economist's" estimate based on "very rough series of guess work" of profits from state enterprise at Rs 500 to Rs 700 crores. (Since this gentleman also puts the additional receipts from taxes at Rs 2400 crores to Rs 3150 crores, his guess work must be very rough indeed). In any case, it is clear that the idea of profit has gained respectability because of the need for resources for the Plan.

There is, of course, nothing surprising in socialists wanting state enterprises to make a profit. Indeed, the State being the capitalist to end all capitalists, there is strict, though a little ironic, logic in it. Indeed, certain theoretical analyses of socialism have been conducted on the basis of the strictest monopoly conditions in the same way as some of the classical economic analyses have been made on the basis of the most perfect competition. Nevertheless, if you read some of the earlier discussion of socialist doctrine, especially of the Fabian and the milk and water type, you may feel that the idea of state trading making a profit out of the citizen somewhat jarring. And if you are Morrisian socialist, you will find the idea even more odd. If your socialism has not proceeded beyond shrill denunciation of the Gradgrinds of the

world, the very idea of profit will have unpleasant associations for you.

Of course, all this is irrational. There is a difference between the state and private citizens making a profit out of you, though the difference is not as self evident as some people seem to imagine. Again, utopian socialism is all very well, but socialism, especially in an undeveloped country, costs money and it looks as if, as time goes on, the only way to find it is the old fashioned way of making it. In the old days, our parents took the odium of a slave driver in order to afford us the luxury of the social conscience with which to denounce them. Nowadays, it would appear that even this function will have to be taken over by the State. Even our neuroses have these days to be provided by the State. The welfare state is the father symbol of our times, and no wonder the angry young men denounce it with the same frenzy with which Shelley denounced his father.

One can recognise the justice and inevitability of the State making profit out of us and yet see the comic side of it. In all the recent discussion of the subject, I was struck by a rather odd fact: people worrying about the profits of state trading seem unconsciously to

speak the same language, use the same gestures and have the same problems as any ordinary businessman.

Take some of the recommendations of the Krishna Menon Committee. It says that state undertakings must make necessary provisions for depreciation and reserves for unexpected contingencies. Many a company executive will recall sessions with the auditors when he reads this particular recommendation. Likewise, the committee's preoccupation with the labour management relationship is one of the crucial worries of entrepreneurs in the private sector. Often in the past, there was an ambiguity in authority's attitude to labour disputes. Its generosity with other people's funds has been in embarrassing contrast to its parsimony with its own funds. Expedients like the Pay Commission were only face saving devices. Such embarrassments may increase when the State comes more into its own as an industrial power, and when this forces present equivocations into the open. They will have to be shed either by a more overt commitment to generosity to labour, or (what is more likely with the Plan's hunger for funds) by a more realistic attitude toward demands by labour. The Krishna Menon Committee has suggested that there should be more direct association of labour with management. In making this suggestion, it is merely drawing on the practice of the more progressive among the private sector. Indeed, it will be found that resistance to the idea is more firmly entrenched among some Government undertakings than in enlightened "free enterprisers".

Khira

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But the crowning piece of irony comes when the Krishna Menon Committee complains of high taxation of State undertakings! And the particular form the complaint takes is interesting. The Committee says: "Since the Government is the only shareholders of such companies, the taxation on profits is always at the highest slab". Does it not take your breath away? For all we know, it could be that fictional monster—the earner of unearned income—complaining of "penal personal taxation". And if Government

companies were not mercifully exempted from the operation of Section 23A of the Income-Tax Act, we would have had the weird spectacle of Government being denounced by State undertakings as impeding ploughing back of profits by insisting on improvident distribution of dividend to—Government! An even more probable absurdity would have been a zealous income-tax officer imposing penal supertax on a Government company for non-distribution of dividends! Though all these delightful (though inconvenient)

possibilities have been removed, we may yet live to see the spectacle of the income-tax department in a deathly grapple with State enterprises! In any case, complaints about high taxes have the ultimate hall mark of successful businessman. There can thus be no further doubt about State trading having come of age. One only hopes that these undertakings will not start complaining of irksome Government controls and the strangling propensities of red tape.

In fact, reading the complaint about taxation, I was reminded (with some injustice, I agree) of the last scene of Orwell's *Animal Farm*: As the animals outside gazed at the scene, it seemed to them that some strange thing was happening... They looked from pig to man, and from man to pig, and from pig to man again; but already it was difficult to say which was which. Of course, the point has been made before. The great divide is not capitalism and communism but the power elite and the admass, the executive and the rest.

I must not be understood as taking anything of value from the various suggestions on state trading made in all these reports. Indeed, as I said the week before last, I firmly believe that it is not only permissible, but obligatory for a State enterprise to make profits. It is not only a measure of its efficiency—as Mr Galbraith points out, both the US and the Soviet Union recognise this as a legitimate test—but it is also a source of funds for the Plan. Along with a good deal of socialist opinion at home and abroad, I would much rather that the profits of State undertaking provides the funds for welfare than tax.

One suggestion of the Krishna Menon Committee is worth serious consideration. It is that the workers of a state undertaking and other members of the public should be encouraged to have a financial stake in such concerns. The Committee adduces three benefits from this step: first, it will find the capital for the concern, secondly, it will mop up additional earning and thus arrest inflationary pressures; and, lastly, it will enable the "community to participate in the profits of a Government undertaking or share its burden". These are excellent reasons, the last particularly so. I know, the idea has worked in the US, though, in India, it has been found rather difficult to make workers accept bonus and other windfall receipts in the form of national savings certificates. Of course, a share in a Government concern is slightly different, but then, the return has to be adequate for one to put his money here rather than in a private sector undertaking. But the idea is full of promise.

From the point of view of evolving a truly mixed economy, this will be an admirable device. From the Government point of view, it will be a case of taking the war into the "enemy's own camp" and fighting him with his own weapons, while, from the point of view of the public, exposing the Government to the hazards of a general meeting of a company is a far more effective way of keeping them on their toes than periodic washing of dirty linen in Parliament.

EAVESDROPPER.

GATEWAY GOSSIP

MR H. V. R. IENGAR, Governor of the Reserve Bank, has seen fit to address a communication to the Scheduled Banks in which he has called for a contraction of at least Rs 100 crores in their Advances during the course of the current slack season. He also revealed that, though he had considered issue formal instructions, presumably in the form of a directive, he had ultimately decided that it would be much better if the Scheduled Banks by voluntary action could be induced to effect such a reduction in the accommodation they extend to constituents. The question that arises, which has been exercising the minds of those in the Gateway money market, is whether there was any need for Mr Iengar thus to have made an exhortation, containing in it a veiled threat, to the Scheduled Banks.

The answer, it seems to me, is that there was no compelling necessity for Mr Iengar, at this stage at least, to have called for a reduction in Advances. After all, in the four weeks since the peak of Advances was touched on May 8, 1959, there has already been contraction for an amount of Rs 21.23 crores; and this compares with the fall, over the corresponding period last year, of Rs 28 crores. With over four and a half months still left to the credit of the 1959 slack season, it should be obvious that, even as a matter of course, Advances would have shrunk by the figure that Mr Iengar has in mind.

Mr Iengar on Bank Advances

But, while necessity there was not, Mr Iengar may very rightly have considered it his duty to draw the attention of bankers to the pivotal role of bank Advances in the Indian economy and the unfolding of developments therein. It is certainly no accident that, at around the same time, Mr Iengar has, in each of the three years that he has been the Reserve Bank Governor, addressed himself to this matter. If my memory serves me right, his theme in 1957 was the need for the banks to distinguish between productive Advances and accommodation in respect of commodities which were in short supply. Then, after referring to the severity of the 1956-57 busy season, he called upon Banks so to effect a reduction in Advances as to facilitate financing during the next, or 1957-58, busy season. What concerns, or gives Mr Iengar concern now, is the steep size of expansion in Advances in the last busy season as well as the paradoxical behaviour of prices in food-grains.

The credit expansion during the 1958-59 busy season has been the sharpest in the last four busy seasons. Then, in spite of very good food crops in the current season, foodgrain prices "have shown a tendency to rise again." While credit for productive purposes was not only justified and even necessary, the Reserve Bank Governor is not sure that all of the

increase in Advances was in this sense justified. So it is that he calls for a contraction in Advances of Rs 100 crores, as against the actual fall during the last year's slack season of Rs 118 crores. This is necessary partly so that bank accommodation would not be utilised for the speculative withholding of stocks, and mainly because, with such reduction in Advances, banks would, by the end of October this year, be in much better position to take on the responsibilities of financing the 1959-60 busy season.

Mr Iengar, I'm sure, has valid information on which to base his view that the sharpness of the credit expansion during 1958-59 busy season insinuated the possibility of banking finance being used for speculative purposes. But again and again the Reserve Bank attitude to the relationship between a developing economy and the banking system is being stressed. Even such contraction in Advances would leave bank credit at a figure 10 per cent higher than the level obtaining a year earlier. This "cushion" is intended to take care of the legitimate rise in industrial Advances.

In the ultimate analysis, Mr Iengar cannot be faulted for reverting, at the eve of each slack season, to the need for caution in respect of bank Advances. For, it was the unpreparedness, until a

late stage, during the 1956 slack season which led to the rigours experienced by the banking system during the 1956-57 busy season. The Reserve Bank was compelled to make preparations for extending assistance to banks on an unprecedented scale, so as to enable them to meet the demand for money that ensued. Both 1957 and 1958 have shown that the exercising of caution during the slack season can make matters relatively easy for the busy seasons that followed. It is in this sense that Mr Iengar has been perfectly correct in asking for a "significant reduction" in bank Advances.

However, we may take it for granted that banks will find no difficulty in effecting such a reduction. But the creation of such idle resources in the hands of banks, in this day of high-costing Deposits, will cause banks to increase their investments in gilt-edged. While this is a good thing both for banks and the Indian economy, the net result of such "voluntary" scaling down of Advances, coupled with keenness for investing in gilt-edged, will be to leave the banking system with less of "free" resources by the time the 1959-60 busy season gets under way. So, it may be that, even after a significant reduction in Advances, the banks might have, if they added to their gilt-edged portfolio as significantly in the slack season, to rely considerably upon the Reserve Bank for the 1959-60 busy season.

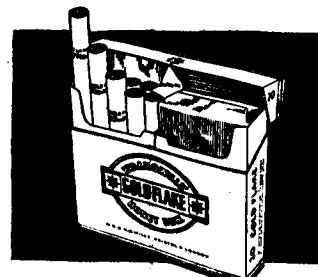


Criss-crossed by rivers, the rich alluvial soil of Bengal yields crops early—when Nature is kind.

The easy pace of life helped to develop a tradition of folk art, music, and rituals steeped in Nature-cults. In literature and music, painting and the making of images, dolls, textile designs, West Bengal has manifested a rich culture. The spirited toy horses of Bankura and the life-like dolls of Krishnagar are utterly different in style, but equally interesting examples of a living tradition. Here were produced the famous 'Bazaar' paintings of Kalighat and the brass images which are still the delight of collectors.

Wherever You Go in India, viewing the diverse customs and beliefs of this ancient land, there is the full, rich flavour of Wills' GOLD FLAKE, to lend added pleasure to your travels.

Wherever you go... they're good



Issued by The Imperial Tobacco Company of India Limited

67/412

BOMBAY REVIEW

WORKING RESULTS at a glance

P. N. B.
64th YEAR

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS AS ON 31-12-1958

LIABILITIES		
(i) Paid up Capital.		Rs. 1,25,00,000
(ii) Reserve Fund and other Reserves.		Rs. 1,27,00,000
(iii) Deposits.		Rs. 1,29,19,53,210
(iv) Other Liabilities (including contra items such as Bills for Collection and Acceptances, endorsements and other obligations).		Rs. 32,43,64,779
Total :-		Rs. 1,64,15,17,989
ASSETS		
(i) Cash and Balances with Bankers.		Rs. 13,01,77,278
(ii) Investments :		
(a) Investment in G. P. Notes, Municipal Loans, Shares and Debentures guaranteed by the Central and State Governments.	Rs. 61,19,98,641	
(b) Other Investments.	Rs. 1,34,06,123	Rs. 62,54,04,764
(iii) Loans and Advances.		Rs. 66,76,22,635
(iv) Other Assets (including contra items such as Bills Receivable being Bills for Collection and constituent liabilities for acceptance, endorsements and other obligations).		Rs. 21,83,13,312
Total :-		Rs. 1,64,15,17,989

Chairman: S. P. Jain

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LTD.
Head Office : New Delhi.A. M. Walker
General Manager

GATEWAY NOTES

Cooperative Farming

Not all the arguments advanced by the supporters of cooperative farming have served to stop the almost incessant criticism that is being voiced against it from some quarter or other. Pandit H. N. Kunzru took up the subject of cooperative farming for criticism while addressing a public meeting held in Poona to commemorate the 54th anniversary of the founding of the Servants of India Society.

One of the chief arguments made by the supporters to meet the points of the critics had been that cooperative farming would be introduced on a voluntary basis and therefore, it was as innocuous a measure as could be conceived. Obviously if farmers were to take to it of their own accord without outside pressure it could not be held that cooperative farming could do any mischief to Indian agriculture. However it is exactly this point that is questioned by the critics and Dr Kunzru has pointed out, that cooperative farming societies organised even on voluntary basis would "degenerate into something very undesirable". Dr Kunzru believes with other critics of cooperative farming that though now the idea has been accorded a voluntary basis, outside pressure was inevitable at some time or other and therefore, ultimately cooperative farming would lead to totalitarianism.

While one of the main arguments advanced in favour of cooperative farming is that it would result in increased production it is pointed out on the other side that this could be done simply by assuring the requisites of scientific agriculture to the farmers. In this connection Dr Kunzru refers to the examples of Poland and Yugoslavia where encouraging results had been obtained by providing necessary incentives to the farmers though the lands were left in private individual ownership and cultivation. In Indian conditions easy credit facilities better and organised marketing facilities assurance of fair return for farm produce and the assured supply of the needs of the farmers would according to Dr Kunzru go a long way in increasing agricultural produce.

Dr Kunzru also doubts the possibility of reorganising the countryside as envisaged under the programme of cooperative farming since lack of trained personnel makes conditions impossible for the rapid growth of such societies. And it is wholesale introduction that is contemplated by the Government. This would only disorganise agriculture.

Textile Exports

The Committee of the Indian Cotton Mills' Federation has taken issue with Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry about the possible causes for the inability of the Indian textile industry to compete with Japan and Hongkong. The Minister had gone on record as saying that "wholly unsatisfactory" management in the industry and "unsatisfactory" labour relations were responsible for the failure of the Indian industry. This is at best an exaggeration for the reason, that besides management there are also other factors operating on cost of production and price and consequently on the ability to compete with other countries.

The Committee would not accept inefficiency of management as having anything to do with failure in exports. On the contrary, it is pointed out, that the halting policy of the Government in respect of the installation of automatic looms left very little scope for effecting improvements in quality or for bringing down cost of production, and naturally this could not but affect ability to influence foreign markets.

However, the difficulties of the industry did not spring from one source alone. The impact of the rise in the basic wages and dearness allowances on production costs, cannot also be overlooked in judging the capacity of the industry to stand against the competition offered by better and cheaper goods of other countries. And with a cost of production which is now considered the highest in the world, it is hardly possible to expect improvements in exports in any substantial measure, unless the way is prepared for reducing cost of production also.

Apart from high wages and dearness allowance, the high price of Indian cotton is another material element in the high cost of production. India has been particularly unfortunate in this respect in view of the fact that while the price of cotton in the country had tended to go up, the trend in the international market has been just the reverse. The slump in the international market for cotton textile which did not spare any exporting nation, explained for part of the fall in Indian exports of cotton textiles in the last year.

In the light of these facts, the Committee has sought to refute the contention of the Union Minister about inefficiency in management being responsible for the troubles of the industry. While the Committee admits that there might have been stray instances of mills suffering from mismanagement, it maintains that it is totally untrue to relate it to fall in exports. It is the view of the Committee that modernisation of the outdated machinery would alone go a long way in improving prospects for Indian cloth in the foreign countries.

GATEWAY MARKETS

Oilseeds Subdued

BUT for occasional interest the oilseeds market displayed a subdued trend during the past week. The groundnut section was, however, an exception with prices developing a hardening tendency towards close. Trading in the groundnut section in earlier dealings was largely influenced by weather reports. The higher advices from the ready section, the spurt in oil prices and the revival of overseas demand for oilcakes imparted strength to the market during the second half of the week. Groundnut August contract steadied up to Rs 201.2 in the initial stages as reports at that time indicated lack of rains in most of the growing areas. But the trend was reversed in the course of the next one, two days on news of rains in the Hyderabad region. The price level fell to Rs 198.75. On Monday prices recovered on bear covering following firmness in the ready and oil sections to close at Rs 200.50.

The castor seed section continued to rule easy in the absence of buying interest. It is reported that shippers had not been successful even in putting through business at the prevailing low level. Perhaps the main deterrent to higher levels is the growing pressure from spot supplies. Castor seed September idled round the opening levels except for a short-lived smart spurt in mid-week on news of business with the US. The contract closed on Monday at Rs 163.00.

The linseed section ruled dull in the absence of incentives. September linseed improved to Rs 34.36 but by close on Monday was quoted at Rs 34.12. Trading in the cotton seeds section was featureless and September cotton seed finished on Monday at Rs 133.50 after having been done upto Rs 133 in earlier dealings.

It was pointed out last week that the prospects of early commencement of hedge trading in the new crop contracts would depend largely on an agreement between the Forward Markets Commission and the trade on certain major issues such as margins and ceilings. It is learnt that the Commission are not in favour of fixing ceilings in lieu of margins. But they have already indicated to the Board of the Bombay Oilseeds and Oil Exchange that a liberalisation of margins may be possible while the present exemptions available to exporters as regards margins against their export commitments will be continued. Under the revised system there will be no raising of margin during the period of delivery and purchases of 300 candies may be totally exempted

Indian Finance

from margin provided the total commitment of a member does not exceed 500 candies.

Bullion

In marked contrast to the previous week, conditions in the bullion market firmed up, particularly in silver. Despite reports of fresh heavy arrivals sentiment continued to improve throughout the past week on persistent bear covering. Initially the bear covering was necessitated by higher advices from Calcutta. Later on the uptrend was aided by reports of shrinkage in ready stocks. Toward close bear covering gained momentum on reports of heavy buying from Calcutta Silver Jeth opened at Rs 192.81 and after a set back to Rs 192.44 during midweek moved up again to touch a high of Rs 195.44 on Friday to be finally placed at Rs 195.62. A margin at the rate of Rs 1,000 per bar became payable from Saturday last under the Bombay Associations' by law 33D as the carryover charges exceeded one rupee.

The gold section also displayed a firm trend though the initiative was upsurged by silver. The conditions which induced the uptrend in gold were generally similar to those that obtained in the case of the white metal—paucity of ready stocks, bear covering etc Gold Jeth opened steady at Rs 118.56 and after a slight set back in midweek again advanced to close at Rs 120.56.

Yarn

Except for some demand for certain counts of cotton yarn, the yarn market was listless with prices in the staple fibre section tending to move to lower levels. It would appear that the recent announcement by the State Trading Corporation regarding arrangements for the supply of viscose art silk yarn from the German Democratic Republic, Hungary and Egypt is not entirely to the satisfaction of the trade. The decision to entrust the import to three authorised agents only in Bombay will, it is felt, be detrimental to the interest of other importers. According to the STC arrangements prospective importers will have to book orders of their requirements against 24 per cent of their quota licence directly with the three agents.

S. E. RLY. TENDERS

Sealed Tenders for Tender No. CON/GM/27/WP/F/59 are invited for supply of 3 Nos. Steel Staging 16' x 16' x 8' tank and not for steel staging 38'-0" height as previously advertised in this paper.

The opening date of the tender is 24-6-59 at 3 P.M.
GENERAL MANAGER.
S 33

June 20, 1959

WORLD OF COTTON

FACTORS of mixed significance developed during the last week in the World of Cotton, and their resultant impact on markets is, as was supposed to be expected, rather confused. First of all, there was the announcement of a new incentive scheme for the promotion of export of cotton textiles; and this announcement may be said to be in fulfilment of a promise given in this behalf by the Minister of Commerce and Industry. The scheme, which is to come into force from the first of next month, will be effective till the end of the year. Market gossip has it that, in terms of the scheme, a mill will be permitted to import raw cotton to the extent of two-thirds of FOB value of its exports; but of such imported raw cotton, only a quarter will be available for its own use, the balance being passed on to the Pool. However, the scheme is an improvement on the existing procedure in that, till of date, only 10 per cent of imported cotton could in this wise be retained.

In the case of fine and superfine mills, it is reportedly stipulated that they may retain 100 per cent of their cotton entitlement. Of course, it is not very clear how the new scheme as such will prove to be helpful to the promotion of cotton textile exports. For, it is noticed that the complaint is valid that there is a great inadequacy in local supplies of longer staple. So, the scheme at best offers the allure of foreign cotton to persuade mills to expand exports. Is it to be inferred that, without the assistance of such incentive, mills were not too keen about exports? This charge, if made, is palpably untrue. What today stands in the way of Indian exports of cotton textiles is really the competition that is being faced in international markets. Thus, over and above the vigorous ability of Japan to undercut other textile manufac-

THE HOWRAH-AMTA LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Board of Directors has sanctioned payment of dividend on 5% Cumulative Preference Share Capital of the Company for the half-year ending 30th June, 1959. Payment will be made on or after 1st July, 1959, to those Preference Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 30th June, 1959, or to their mandatories.

By Order of the Board,
Martin Burn Ltd.,
F. G. Liversedge,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.

Calcutta,
The 16th June, 1959.

Confused Impact on Cotton Prices

slow in taking advantage of it. As for the rupee capital, it is to be hoped that the prospect of the industry will so improve in the near future as to make it more attractive to the Indian investor.

Obviously, fortunately, we have had some sign during the last week. Stocks of cotton textiles, which had so long been an embarrassment to the industry, have been showing heartening signs of decline. The estimated stock of of cloth with mills at the end of May amounted to 3.78 lakh bales, against 5.05 lakh bales at the end of May last year. The reduction in stocks during the last week has amounted to 61,000 bales. But, then, production, too, has been declining. In the first four months of 1959, output of cloth worked out to 1,635 million yards, as against 1,836 million yards in the corresponding period of 1957 and 1,642 million yards in the corresponding period of last year. Nevertheless, the improvement in stocks is a welcome sign that the tribulations of the industry are in sight of their end.

If, as we have reason to believe, the record of foodgrain production in the current year sparks off a record demand for cotton textiles, especially in September/Second World War, it has today 240,000 spindles and 14,000 looms. So, essentially, it is overseas competition that has to be tackled, and tackled vigorously. We cannot at all be happy about the drop in cloth exports, which Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri characterised as owing to "wholly unsatisfactory" management of the textile industry. The answer, clearly, lies in reducing the cost of manufactures so as to imbue Indian textiles with greater competitiveness. The Indian Cotton Mills Federation has indeed drawn pointed attention to this need for the encouragement of the installation of automatic looms. As the Committee points out, "foreign markets cannot be expected to buy goods of indifferent quality when better ones are so readily available from other competing countries", but, surely, Government have given indication of their solicitude as regards the cotton textile industry. It was not long ago that a ministerial announcement was given to the effect that the National Industrial Development Corporation would make available sources for the rehabilitation of a cotton textile industry on the same lines as it did not to help the jute mill industry.

The limiting factor to this programme of modernisation is going to be capital, both foreign and internal. As far as foreign exchange is concerned, arrangements should be possible for utilising the Export/Import credit—which, the official complaint is, India is so

BOMBAY REVIEW

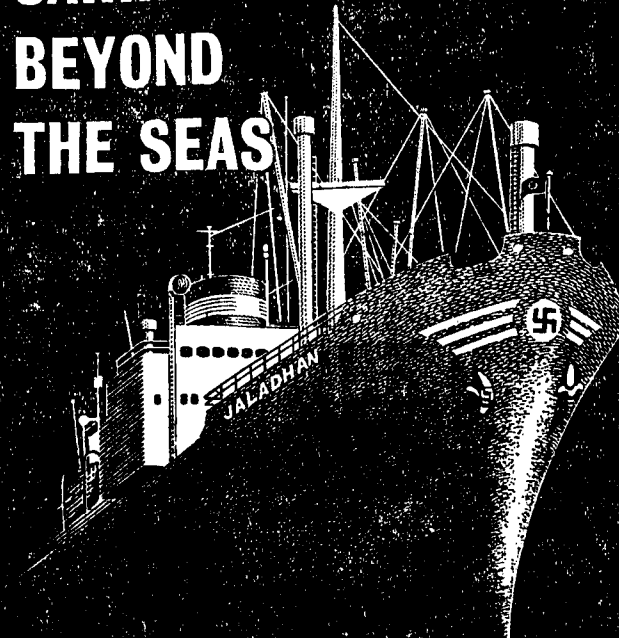
October this year, boom like conditions in the cotton textile market should be expected. In such a situation, with the internal market recovering robustly, prospects of the cotton mill industry of finding the wherewithal for putting through modernisation should be more hopeful.

For the rest, during the week, the raw cotton market suffered a bad hammering at the ends of bears. Short-selling was the order of the day, though no reason could be adduced for this bear proclivity. In the mid-week, the Jharilla August, opening at Rs 690, somewhat rapidly declined to Rs 683. The spot section tended to be quiet, and mills were on a hand-to-mouth basis. However, cotton has tended to be in greater demand.

It may be that the early start of the monsoon holds out the promise of a more substantial crop, and this might have induced bear sales on a considerable scale. If, as we now expect, the market for cotton textiles improves, then, the current weakness in the raw cotton market should prove to be short lived.

In the New York market, prices were rather firmer, and cotton futures, opening higher, closed with further gains recorded.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD. SCINDIA HOUSE, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY 9.

United Industrial Bank Ltd.

NINETEENTH REPORT
Directors' Report for the year ended 31st December, 1958

GENTLEMEN,
The Directors beg to submit to the shareholders the Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December, 1958. The Auditors' Report is also annexed.

2. It is regretted that there has been a loss of Rs. 44,809.86 nP. The amount representing profits carried forward from the previous year was Rs. 40,916.97 nP. and after adjusting the amount of the loss there remains a balance

5. The following Directors retire under the Articles but, being eligible offer themselves for re-election.

(i) Sri Priya Nath Roy.

(i) Sri Priya Nair Roy.
(ii) Sri Gajraj Sarawgi.

4. The Shareholders are requested to pass the following resolutions at the 10th Annual General Meeting of the Company:

5. Sri Gajraj Sarawgi, Director, being out of station, could not sign the Balance Sheet.

For & on behalf of
Board of Directors

**Board of Directors,
IADU NATH POV**

Calcutta, 1959.
The 6th May, 1959.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958

[illegible]

Profit and Loss Account for the Year Ended 31st December, 1958

EXPENDITURE.		1958.	
Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
3,42,993.37		3,56,875.49	
1. Interest paid on Deposits, Borrowings, etc.			
2. Salaries and Allowances and Fund in-charge of Salaries and Allowances of General Manager		3,98,844.57	
Rs. 16,987.00			
(1957—Rs. 17,054.84)			
3. Directors' and Local Committee Members' Fees and Allowances		2,160.00	
4. Rent, Taxes, Lighting and Insurance, etc.		47,299.65	
5. Law Charges		6,249.49	
6. Postage, Telegrams and Stamps		5,719.54	
4,480.23			
8,000.00		8,000.00	
7. Auditors' Fees			
8. Depreciation on and Repairs to the Banking Company's Property		7,416.36	
8,556.20			
9. Stationery, Printing and Advertisement, etc.		22,277.80	
23,234.95			
10. Loss from sale of or dealing with Non-Banking Assets		NII	
NII			
18,685.03		19,964.38	
7,081.43			
11. Other Expenditure			
12. Balance of Profit		NII	
8,46,625.44		8,74,807.28	
TOTAL Rs.		TOTAL Rs.	

INCOME (less provision made during the Year for Bad and Doubtful Debts and other usual or necessary provision).		1957		1958	
Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.	Rs.	nP.
1. Interest and Discount		7,25,305.17		6,55,777.71	
2. Commission, Exchange and Brokerage		69,016.24		78,176.80	
3. Rents		NII		NII	
4. Net Profit on sale of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other Assets (not credited to Reserve or any particular Fund or Account)		NII		NII	
5. Net profit on revaluation of Investments, Gold and Silver, Land, Premises and other Assets (not credited to Reserves or any particular Fund or Account)		NII		NII	
6. Income from Non-Banking Assets and profit from sale of or dealing with such Assets		NII		NII	
7. Other Receipts (including Income Tax Refundable Rs. 92,078.06)		52,304.03		96,042.91	
8. Loss		NII		44,809.86	
TOTAL Rs.		8,46,625.44		8,74,807.28	

Particulars of Advances

	31-12-58. Rs. nP.	31-12-58. Rs. nP.
(I) Debts considered good in respect of which the Banking Company is fully secured	93,05,011.49	92,69,034.08
(II) Debts considered good for which the Banking Company holds no other security than the debtors' personal security	8,05,574.23	8,49,875.44
(III) Debts considered good secured by the personal liabilities of one or more parties in addition to the personal security of the Debtors	37,572.33	41,111.46
(IV) Debts considered doubtful or bad not provided for	Nil	Nil
	<u>1,01,48,158.05</u>	<u>1,01,58,020.98</u>
(V) Debts due by Directors or Officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	77,568.91	75,430.44
(VI) Debt due by Companies or Firms in which the Directors of the Banking Company are interested as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents or in the case of Private Companies as Members	Nil	Nil
(VII) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances made at any time during the year to Directors or Managers or Officers of the Banking Company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other persons	79,447.19	83,491.68
(VIII) Maximum total amount of advances, including temporary advances granted during the year to the Companies or Firms in which the Directors of the Banking Company are interested as Directors, Partners or Managing Agents or in the case of Private Companies, as Members	Nil	Nil
(IX) Due from Banking Companies	Nil	Nil

Auditors' Report to the Shareholders

We have obtained all the information and explanations which to the proper books of account have been kept by the Bank as required by law so audit have been received from these two Branches as well as from the the books of account and returns.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the Bank's affairs as at 31st December, 1988, and in the case of the Pr
Act 1956 and the Banking Companies Act, 1949.

necessary for the purposes of our audit and have found them to be satisfactory. In our opinion we have visited two Branches and proper returns adequate for the purposes of our visits by us.

Calcutta,
30th March, 1959.

M. K. BHATTACHARYA,
General Manager.

LOVELOCK & LEWIS,
Chartered Accountants.

Sd/- JADU NATH ROY	} Directors.	Sd/- S. K. DAS
Sd/- S. C. LAW		Sd/- K. D. ROY
Sd/- P. N. ROY		Sd/- B. N. TAPURIAH

DELHI REVIEW

CONSIDERABLE detailed thinking is going on in official and planning circles on the principles that ought to govern the running of enterprises in the public sector. There is probably some duplication of effort, but on a matter like this, concurrent discussion in various forms and at various levels is not necessarily wasteful. Thus, the AICC seminar on planning has recently discussed these principles, with particular reference to their pricing policy, earning of profits and utilisation of such profits. Readers will recall the recent publication in the press (and discussion in this journal) of Dr V. K. R. V. Rao's note to the Planning Sub-Committee of the AICC on the subject. There have been other studies and papers both by Indian and foreign experts all of which are under scrutiny.

Among the more interesting suggestions are some by Professor Galbraith, whose interest in Indian planning has been both keen and continuous. His new suggestions are mostly of interest for their concern with details, and are in consonance with his known general views on the subject. He believes in the expansion of the public sector in an underdeveloped economy trying to pull itself up by the boot-strap. He suggests that this compulsion be frankly recognised. But he also suggests, interestingly, that the expansion of public sector should increasingly rely on profits by State undertakings and, by implication, correspondingly less on taxes. As regards future expansion, he divides the subject into three broad categories: (i) initiation of new projects; (ii) operation, expansion and financing of existing projects; and (iii) those requiring generation of initiative and effort at local levels. Different criteria of tutelage and, obversely, comparative freedom will apply to these three categories. Professor Galbraith suggests that the first claim on the

A Policy for State Enterprises

profits of an undertaking should be its own schemes of expansion. It should go to Government for finance only when its own earnings are inadequate. Where an existing concern has no scheme of expansion, or where its profits are abundant enough to allow a surplus after providing for expansion, such surplus should be utilised to repay its capital so that the capital thus released may be used elsewhere. Alternatively, he suggests the pooling of profits of similar industries, so that the surplus may be utilised for schemes of expansion according to a scheme of priorities. From this, to the notion of a public development bank, is but a step. It is an interesting suggestion worth detailed thinking.

There are, of course, some objections to a scheme of profit-making by the public sector. First, from the consumer, who may think that the profit is being made at his expense. Second, the employees of State undertakings may want a larger share of the earnings of the enterprise. In other words, precisely the embarrassment that the private sector feels today, may tomorrow be that of public enterprises seeking to make a profit. There can be no complete answer in advance to this possible development, but Professor Galbraith is right in hoping that a more overt commitment to development of the profits made would assuage consumer-grouses and employee-frustrations.

Another important document on the subject is the report of the Sub-Committee of the Congress Parliamentary party, with Mr V. K. Krishna Menon as Chairman. The Committee starts with the now generally accepted view that State enterprises can, without impropriety, make profits. They should also make the usual prudential reserves from profits toward depreciation and other imponderables of business. The Committee also suggests that, where two

or more units produce the same or similar commodities, prices must be made uniform by the machinery of an equalisation fund. Such a fund will be available exclusively to the more efficient units and thus provide the usual incentives and rewards for efficiency. Indeed, the Committee suggests that part of the benefits thus gained should be made available to the workers and employees of the efficient unit, so that a palpable incentive may be there before them.

The Sub-Committee does not confine itself to a price and profit policy for State undertakings. It also deals with general organisational questions. In particular, it has made a number of interesting suggestions touching on labour-management relationship. Indeed, it would appear that the Committee considers that public sector undertakings should be used as a sort of testing ground for evolving a satisfactory labour management relationship. One suggestion, often canvassed and sometimes adopted, is to give workers a stake in the undertaking as a shareholder. The advantages claimed for such association of employees with the capital of the undertaking are: first, this is one way of finding capital for the undertaking; secondly, it will mop up additional earnings of the lower income groups and thus act as an anti-inflationary agent; and, finally, it will enable "the community to participate in the profits of a Government enterprise or share its burdens". The extent of capital available for participation by the public and workers has been recommended to be at 20 per cent of the total share capital. Workers are to be allowed to subscribe to this capital up to specified monetary limits: there will be some restrictions on the transfer of shares, since it will be difficult to keep alive the worker's interest in the efficiency of the undertaking.

Secondly, public sector enterprises should be model employers and be "progressive in matters of housing, education, sanitation and welfare of the workers". It should be the constant endeavour of these undertakings to make the workers feel a sense of identity with them. The management should take a personal interest in the welfare of the workers. This can be done, for instance, by watching out for talent in the children of the workers and making a point of encouraging it. Thus, the provision for education should not be confined to the usual routine primary schools, but should extend to the establishment of technical schools. Where possible, the undertaking should encourage by underwriting specialised training for gifted children. In the families of workers.

Yet another suggestion, again one which has been discussed in the context of the private sector enterprise, is the more direct association of workers with the managerial part of the enterprise. Workers should be associated with works committees and production committees. This

OLYMPUS

association will not, of course, take away anything from the workers' right of collective bargaining, but will, at the same time, instil a greater sense of responsibility in them.

Dealing with certain problems arising out of Government undertakings making use of the company structure for carrying out their duties, the Krishna Menon Committee has some important and interesting suggestions. For instance, it says that Government companies should not be limited companies. The argument is that it would "be contrary to public policy for Government to seek to escape liability by limiting it to the capital invested. The resources of the Government are understood and accepted by the public as being behind whatever actual nominal capital may be attributed to the company." This suggestion is presumably for the reassurance of those who may be Government company's creditors in the course of its operation. Government should not, according to this reasoning, fail to honour the company's commitments, merely because the company itself has no assets to match. There is some danger of this provision blurring the principal aim of approximating government undertakings to the structural pattern of ordinary commerce, since a company assured of inexhaustible funds at the back is hardly likely to be anxious to husband its resources efficiently.

The Committee also draws attention to certain taxation anomalies that have arisen in the taxation of profits of Government companies. These are at a handicap vis a vis privately owned companies, since, as the sole shareholders (or, if the Committee's recommendations are adopted, the dominant shareholder), Government are taxed at the highest slab. The Committee recommends the removal of this anomaly, especially, since, in its view, the Government have to maintain higher social service standards. There is a certain amount of shadow-boxing in all this, since the whole thing will be merely a matter of book-keeping. Either as tax or as profit, the Government are the beneficiary. On the other hand, it may be argued that the particular enterprise loses control over the funds if they are taken away as tax and to that extent its plans for expansion are thwarted. There is a certain amount of ambiguity in all these arguments. If profits from public undertakings are to form one of the important sources of funds for the plan as a whole, then this unwillingness to pay taxes is somewhat anomalous. But from the point of view of the particular undertaking, this is an unexceptionable position.

The Committee has other suggestions to ensure a fair degree of autonomy for those undertakings. These deserve careful study. In its entirety, the report forms a useful starting point for the discussion of a subject that is sure to assume increasing importance in the Third and subsequent Plans.

NORTH INDIAN NOTES

The fourth Annual Report of the Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation, records an improvement in the working of the Corporation during 1958-59 as compared with the previous years. Thus against Rs 93,251-10-11 and Rs 160,000 for 1956-67 and 1957-58 respectively by way of amount available for payment of guaranteed dividend, the figure for 1958-59 stands at Rs 1,85,000. As a result, the subventions from the State Government to cover the guaranteed dividend at 3½ per cent has progressively come down from Rs 2,15,814-2-1 in 1956-57 to Rs 1,90,000 in 1957-58 and to Rs 1,65,000 in 1958-59.

In its loan operations also the Corporation has given a better account of itself. Against 27 applications for a loan amount of Rs 52,68,000 in 1957-58, the applications for loan during 1958-59 totalled 29 for Rs 65,39,000. There were nine other applications pending as on 1st April 1958 for an amount of Rs 16,05,000. However the Corporation has sanctioned loans only for about 8 industrial concerns for an amount of Rs 18,75,000. Against this, the number of acceptances during 1957-58 stands at 20 and the amount sanctioned at Rs 71,90,000. The total loans sanctioned to date is thus Rs 90,65,000 against which disbursement at Rs 48,15,000 works out to 53.1 per cent.

In view of the fact that repayment of the principal of some of the loans had already started the outstanding loans of the Corporation is less than the disbursement, being Rs 43, 26,500. The textile industry accounts for the largest

Madhya Pradesh Financial Corpn.

share of the loans sanctioned by the Corporation, being Rs 50,00,000 in the period upto March 31, 1958 and Rs 10,00,000 during the year ended March 31, 1959. Other industries to have benefited from the operations of the Corporation are potteries & tiles, strawboard mills, sugar factory, rice & dal mills, cycle parts, and cycle manufacturing, umbrella factory, agricultural implements etc. The Corporation has thus helped the promotion of new industries as also modernisation of the existing industries to a considerable extent.

The Corporation has not only tried to accommodate applications for loans subject to the criteria laid down, but has also tried to understand the difficulties of the borrowing concerns, with a view to make it easier for the latter to obtain financial assistance from the Corporation. At the request of the Corporation, for example, the State Government had waived the payment of Stamp duty on documents executed by the borrowers in favour of the Financial Corporation for a period of two years in the first instance.

Manganese Ore

The heavy decline in the production and exports of manganese ore in the last year has been a source of great concern for the country in so far as manganese ore has been one of the important foreign exchange earners. Under the impact of the world recession in the steel industry coupled with the favourable position of stocks held by all the principal importing countries, demand for Indian manganese ore declined bringing off a fall in exports. Exports of manganese ore declined to 0.96 million tons in 1958 from 1.72 million tons in the preceding year. The fall in the value of exports of manganese ore was to the tune of Rs 163 million. The United States, France, Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Japan and Italy accounted for a substantial fall in the exports of Indian manganese ore.

The fall in demand for Indian ore, had naturally unsettling effects on the state of the industry, production in which decline from 16.5 lakh tons in 1957 to 12 lakh tons in 1958. The reaction on the price for the product was also drastic. From a level of Rs 210 per ton (f.o.b. Calcutta) in the beginning of the year, the price for manganese ore fell to Rs 160 towards the end of the year. Another adverse effect of the fall in demand, was the closure of a number of manganese mines during 1958-59.

These adverse developments in the manganese industry have forced the Government to think in terms of special measures for stepping up the production and sales of manganese ore. A Sales

Promotion Council consisting of the representatives of the State Trading Corporation and various mineral associations is to assist in the programme for higher sales. The Government of India have also abolished the export duty on all grades of manganese ore from November 1958. Mine owners and exporters have been permitted to enter into longterm contracts for a minimum period of three years with foreign buyers while shippers have also been assured that any change in the future export policies of the Government will not deprive them of the export and

movement quota.

Liberalisation of policy in respect of exports handled by the State Trading Corporation is also announced, and under the new policy exports of low grade ores by private traders could be arranged by the STC against its own quota, in case exporters and quota-holders do not have adequate quotas themselves.

Link arrangements under which manganese ore would be provided on a barter basis against other commodities from other countries is conceived to stimulate demand for Indian manganese ore.

DELHI REVIEW

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

3½ per cent. Bonds 1969 Issue Price Rs. 98.85 per Rs. 100 (Nominal). Repayable on 1st July 1969.

4 per cent. Loan 1979 Issue Price Rs. 100 per Rs. 100 (Nominal). Repayable on 1st July 1979.

Subscriptions to the above bonds and loan will be received simultaneously and will be limited to a total of Rs 175 crores (approximately). Subscriptions may be in the form of (i) cash/cheque or (ii) securities of the 3 per cent. Second Victory Loan 1959-61 or 2½ per cent. Hyderabad Loan 1954-59, which will be accepted for conversion at the following rates:—

3 per cent. Second Victory Loan 1959-61—Rs 100 for Rs 100 (Nominal).
2½ per cent. Hyderabad Loan 1954-59—Rs 85.50 for Rs 85.71 or O.S. Rs 100 (Nominal).

Interest will be paid on the 3 per cent. Second Victory Loan 1959-61 and 2½ per cent. Hyderabad Loan 1954-59 tendered for conversion upto 30th June 1959 inclusive.

The new bonds and loan will bear interest from 1st July 1959. Interest will be payable half-yearly on 1st January and 1st July.

Subscription lists will open on 1st July 1959 and close on 3rd July 1959 or earlier without notice.

Applications for the bonds and loan will be received at:—

- Offices of the Reserve Bank of India at Bangalore, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Nagpur and New Delhi;
- Branches of the State Bank of India at other places in India, except at the places mentioned in (c) and (d) below;
- Branches of the State Bank of Hyderabad conducting Government business and those at Nagarjunasagar and Saliu; and
- Branches of the Bank of Mysore Ltd., in the State of Mysore except at Bangalore.

For full particulars apply to any of these offices or branches or treasuries.

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DELHI REVIEW

QUIET conditions were witnessed in the foodgrain prices during the past week. Arrivals of rabi grains in the market were still meagre, but the UP State Government has tightened its wheat procurement operations by extending the Wheat Levy Order to commission agents also who will now be required to sell 50 per cent of the wheat stocks coming into their possession in any manner to Government at fixed prices. Total wheat production in the country, however, has recorded another peak height at 9.69 million tons in 1958-59 which is an increase of 14.1 per cent over the average for the previous five years, the corresponding increase in area is 4.9 per cent.

Wheat prices at Hapur ruled unchanged at Rs 18 to Rs 20 per maund in the open market as against Government purchase price at Rs 13 to Rs 15 a maund. Wheat is not openly reaching the market here and daily arrivals at an average of 50 to 100 maunds are being lifted in private by consumers at fancy prices. The State Government purchases here are small, but the State Government is reported to have purchased about 10,000 tons of wheat by June 9, in the State. Prices of rice continued steady and the UP State Government has decided to make rice available at fair-price shops in the urban areas of eleven more districts. The Central Government's procurement

Foodgrain Prices Rule Quiet

plans for rice are working satisfactorily and about 12 lakh tons of rice and paddy has already been obtained against a target of 20 lakh tons. Latest prevailing prices of rice here were:—sela basmati Rs 33 to Rs 36, mainpuri Rs 22.50, raimunia Rs 27, gadda Rs 22.50 a maund.

Gram prices registered fractional fall during the week, thanks to heavy arrivals from Punjab and a bumper crop in the country. Gram production in 1958-59 has touched a new height at 68,26,000 tons, which is an increase of 37.1 per cent over last year and 27.1 per cent over the average production of last five years. Barley production in the country in 1958-59 was also heavy at 26,40,000 tons which is an increase of 18 per cent over last year. Barley and bejhar prices also sought lower levels, while jowar and guwar prices were unchanged as demand was reported fair for seed purposes. Weekend prevailing prices (in rupees per maund) were:—gram 13.25, barley 12.75, bejhar 12.25 to 12.87, jowar 13.75 to 16 'guwar black 12' white 15.37.

Good demand from O.T.R. destinations coupled with easy loading facilities accounted for quietly steady conditions in peas prices during the past week. Local arrivals were at an average of 750 to 1,000 maunds daily and local stock is put at 42 khatties as against 193 khatties on this date last year. Total arrivals during the current season upto date were about 1.05 lakh maunds, as against 1.19 lakh maunds in the corresponding period of last year and local stocks on this date last year was 193 khatties. Arhar prices ran down fractionally during the week for want of outside support and with daily arrivals averaging 500 maunds, local arhar stock is now put at 26 khatties as against 147 khatties on this date last year. Prices of other pulses stayed quiet and weekend prices (in rupees per maund) were: peas dara 12.87, farm white quality 13.40 to 14.50, peas dal 14.37, arhar 17.25 to 17.50, arhar dal 22, to 23, urad 19.25, moong 20.50 to 22.50, masoor 15/- to 19.25.

Sowings of kharif-maize crop has begun in some areas, while large scale sowings will begin with the onset in monsoon, which is expected here in the first week of July.

After early slight fall following the change in Government's sugar policy, sugar prices again recorded a firm trend and have now touched new heights for some quality in mill delivery section. Wholesale trade in sugar is to be licensed, but the delay in issue of sugar licenses under the State Government's Sugar Licensing Orders has also lent weight to the bullish trend. Arrangements have, however been made at some places to supply

NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

sugar at controlled prices, but the uptrend is perfectly bullish.

Sugar prices spurted by Rs 2 to Rs 2.50 per maund in the Muzaffarnagar market during the last week and were now quoted at Rs 5.62 to Rs 7.50 per maund higher than the controlled prices fixed by the Government. There is reported to be good bull support from Punjab and Rajasthan. Latest prevailing prices were:—crystal spot delivery Shamli D29 Rs 36.75, Deoband D29 Rs 38.25, wholesale mill delivery controlled B29 Rs 37.12, C29 Rs 36.37, D29 Rs 36, market quotations FOR mill stations Meerut D29 Rs 42.75, Lhaksar B29 Rs 43.62, Bhampur D29 Rs 42/-, Amroha D29 Rs 41.62, Bijnore D29 Rs 41.62, Saharanpur D29 Rs 43.25, Mansurpur C29 Rs 43.87, Daurala C29 Rs 43.37. Sugar prices in the Kanpur market also recorded a hardening trend during the past week as supplies in the market were restricted.

Khandsari prices ruled quietly steady during the week to be quoted now at:—superior Rs 37 to Rs 39.50, inferior Rs 35 to Rs 37 a maund.

Ready gur prices ruled quietly steady during the week and daily arrivals continued at an average of 500 maunds as producers who had retained their stocks until now for better prices are now rushing their supplies to the market before the onset of monsoons. Total arrivals of gur during the season were above 6.50 lakh maunds as against about 4 lakh maunds last year and local stock is now put at 65,000 maunds. Condition of the new cane crop is reported fair, but much will depend on coming rainy season. Prevailing prices were:—pansera Rs 21 to Rs 21.27, shakker Rs 22.50 a maund.

Ready gur prices were quiet in the Muzaffarnagar market due to want of outside support and local stock is about 3 lakh maunds. Shakker prices improved slightly due to good demand from Rajasthan and Gujerat.

Gur future trading has been sanctioned here by the Central Government and will soon start under new regulations put by Forward Market Commission.

SOUTH EASTERN RAILWAY

Amendment to Tender Notice

Firms are requested to note the following details in connection with the Tender No. CON/GM/27/WP/FT/59 for 3 Nos. steel staging for submitting their quotations.

"Staging is required for 16'x 16'x8' tank" Tenders will be opened on 24-6-59 at 3 P.M.

GENERAL MANAGER
S36

THE PENINSULA

NE of the important objectives for realisation by the Government when Planning was initiated, 'as the provision of medical and health facilities in the villages. However, the very nature of the problem which is of vast dimensions, combined with the limited resources at the disposal of the Government makes it impossible that any substantial measure of success could be registered in the short run. Notwithstanding the progress that had been made in the First Plan and the first three years of the Second Plan, the problem had lost none of its rigour or intensity and will, consequently, remain for many more years to come a fairly formidable one for effective tackling. In the circumstances, the best use of all the limited facilities existing in the country is of paramount importance if medical benefits are to be given to the largest possible number of people.

It is in such faith that pleas had been made for pressing into service the indigenous systems of medicines such as the Ayurveda, Unani, and the Sidha system, all of which had been practiced in the country since ages past. However it is on the spread of the allopathic system and on the expansion of facilities for its practice that hopes are set for ensuring proper and adequate medical aid to the millions in the countryside. Establishment of rural hospitals, expansion of facilities for medical education etc are some of the important planks in the Government's programme of public health.

Both these programmes had been lagging behind in meeting the needs of the rural people for more

SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY LIMITED

Dividend on Preference Shares

The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend of 3%, less Income Tax, on the Company's Preference Shares in respect of the year 1959, payable to Members whose names appear in the Preference Share Register on the 15th July 1959. Warrants will be posted on or after that date to the addresses or in accordance with the instructions, recorded in the Company's books.

The Transfer Register of the Preference Shares will be closed from the 8th to the 15th July 1959, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board
SHAW WALLACE & COMPANY LIMITED

D. A. Houghton
Calcutta Director & Secretary.
4, Bankshall Street,
Calcutta.
16th June, 1959.

Medical Aid

and better medical aid. The dearth of doctors has become so evident and persistent especially in the village that it is in the provision of more facilities for medical education that attention will chiefly have to be concentrated. The effect of shortage of doctors has further been aggravated for the villages by the reluctance of doctors to set up practice in the villages and it is towards urban centres that doctors, especially newly graduated medical practitioners tend to flock in the hope of better material prospects.

Naturally it is the importance of medical service in the rural areas that is being emphasised on every occasion when the subject of public health and medical aid comes for discussion. President Rajendra Prasad, echoed the same sentiments when he laid the foundation stone of the Library Hall of the Bangalore Medical College this week. Referring to the continuing lack of medical aid in rural areas, Dr Prasad observed that it was of extreme importance that not only more medical institutions should be set up but also that these institutions should be well-equipped to be able to give the necessary qualifications and instructions to the students.

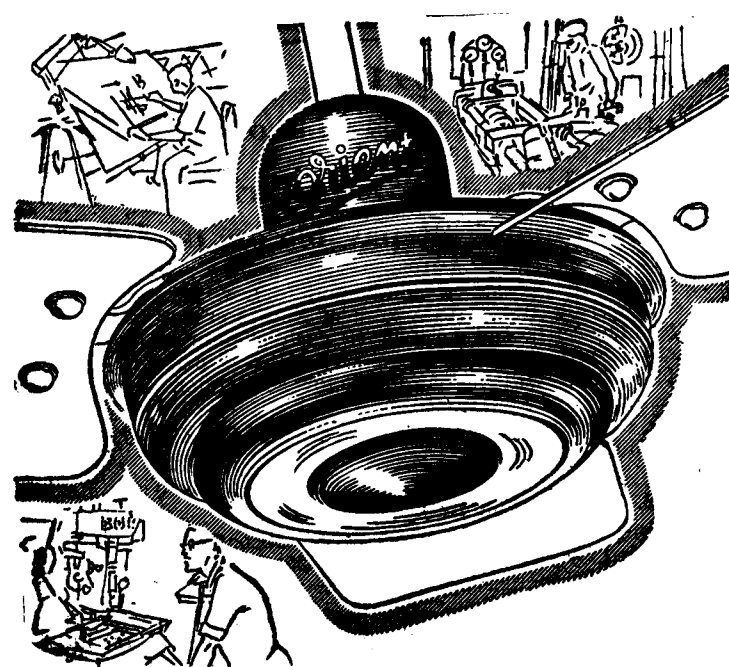
Medicine being a growing science with tremendous changes being witnessed almost everyday, it was also essential that education in it should keep abreast of the latest developments in that branch of study. As an illustration of the profound changes that had taken place in the field of medical science, Dr Rajendra Prasad referred to the lengthy and complicated prescriptions that are now being dispensed against the small prescriptions dispensed some thirty years ago.

Dr Prasad also referred to the rather complicated and complex turn that medical science had taken and especially to the lengthy and longdrawn out process of diagnosis involving the use of specialised and intricate instruments. Without meaning to go back to the old things when diagnosis was a simple process of feeling the pulse, Dr Rajendra Prasad has made a plea for simplifying things in the medical profession. What scope there is for such simplification, is a matter to be investigated by the medical men. However it is to be pointed out that the use of complicated instruments etc have come as the result of attempts to gain more precise knowledge of the subject and therefore, has conferred only more benefits on humanity. How far the process of simplifying is consistent with this need for precision is also a matter that will have to be investigated. Dr Prasad has put down the slow progress in the provision of modern allopathic medical facilities

to their being expensive. It is for this reason that he pleads for research for simplifying medical practice without sacrificing the advantages of new discoveries and inventions in the science. It is to be conceded that a simplified system is best suited to conditions in India where the people are too poor to afford expensive medical treatment. On this consideration it should be more appropriate for the Government to give encouragement to the indigenous systems of medicine. It is only recently that the worth and utility of these systems of medicine have come to be accepted and recognised by the Government, and the latter are now committed to rendering such assistance to these systems as might be required for their popularisation. Research facilities are first in the list of requirements for making them popular and for getting better results from their practice. The mutual exclusiveness of these systems and their resistance to new ideas are also barriers that have to be laid aside if they are to become popular with the public and acquire a status comparable to that of modern allopathy. These matters are just beginning to be recognised and quick results are therefore not to be expected.

Dr Rajendra Prasad also deplored the present day tendency to look toward the Government to do everything. This was true not only in respect of medical facilities but also in respect of almost all other activities not excluding sports. Dr Prasad interprets this as a sign of weakness in view of the fact that this tends to overlook the scope for action on private initiative and consequently has a restrictive effect on progress. In this respect, the efforts of the authorities of the Bangalore Medical College in rearing up the institution on the basis of donations made by students and other means of private contribution are praiseworthy. It was in this connection pointed out that a sum of nearly Rs 6.3 lakhs was collected by way of donations from the students seeking admission to the college.

Mr Mangaldas Pakvasa, the acting Governor of Mysore, in his address said that either through rule or convention, the doctors must be made to work in the rural areas and affording medical relief to the people there. He suggested that a certain portion of students coming from the rural areas, should be asked to go back to their areas and render medical service.



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Chowringhee Road & Church Lane.

MADRAS REVIEW

While the need for the development of small-scale and cottage industries, which is held out as the way for achieving rapid industrialisation of the country, has been accepted and provided for by the Government, it does not appear that all the necessary steps had been taken for ensuring their rapid progress. Many adverse factors such as too rigid application of the rules under the Factory laws, shortage of finance as also of raw materials particularly iron and steel still exist to impede the progress of these industries. This was revealed by Mr R. Venkataraman, the Madras Minister for Industries while inaugurating the third anniversary celebrations of the Small-scale Industries Association.

Only in the measure in which success is achieved in tackling these problems could progress be ensured for the small-scale industries, and it needs no pointing out, that these are bottle-necks of a sufficiently serious nature to claim the sympathetic consideration of the Government with a view to their elimination. It is gratifying to hear from Mr Venkataraman that Government are in no complacent mood about ensuring favourable conditions for the progress of the cottage and small-scale industries. He has given an assurance that the case of the small-scale industries for relaxation of some of rigorous rules of the Factory law, would be sympathetically considered by the Government even without waiting for

the recommendations of the Committee that is now engaged in investigating it.

With regard to finance also, Mr Venkataraman has made promises of sympathetic State action and said that provisions had already been made under the State Aid to Industries Act for affording liberal finance. In this connection he referred to the pilot scheme started to help small-scale industries financially in such places as Madras, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. What is however needed is the extension of such facilities to other areas and places in the State.

Raw material shortage especially in respect of iron and steel could not continue for long and the needs of the industry could before long be met from Indian production. In respect of other machinery also, Mr Venkataraman is inclined to be optimistic and has pointed out that no great difficulty could be felt in ensuring adequacy for the small-scale industries. Marketing is another important problem before the small-scale industries and it is from this standpoint that the development of small-scale industries on ancillary basis to large-scale industries is of extreme importance. It is on this basis that most of the small-scale industries operate in the advanced countries of the West.

Handlooms

The two-day Handloom Seminar, of the Southern States held in Madras last week, had served to

Small-scale Industries

spotlight the problems faced by the handloom industry. The Seminar has made a number of proposals for promoting the interests of the handloom industry and save it from the attacks of the more organised mill sector of the industry.

The pegging of mill production at 4,000 million yards for internal consumption has been suggested to safeguard a fixed share of the domestic demand for the handloom industry. The Seminar has looked with disfavour the contemplated expansion of the powerlooms in the country and had called for a review of the Government's policy in this sphere especially in the light of the shrinking demand for cloth in the country. Impositions of restrictions on powerlooms in regard to the production of reserved categories of cloth is also urged.

The Seminar has called for imports of long staple cotton so that the handloom industry will have sufficient yarn supplied to it by the mill to enable it to meet part of the rising demand for finer varieties of cloth. Imports of necessary machinery to enable the manufacture of superfine variety is also urged. Until such time as indigenous production of these types of yarn picked up, the import limited quantities of these yarn required by the handloom industry has been recommended. A case has also been made for greater supply of art-silk yarn to the handloom industry.

The disparity in the price of yarn available to the handloom industry and the weaving mills, with the latter enjoying a price advantage is considered anomalous and its removal has been urged. In

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

order to enable the cooperative spinning mills to withstand the competition of established joint stock mills set up at much cheaper cost, the Seminar requested the all-India Handloom Board to examine with sympathy the question of extending financial assistance to cooperative spinning mills in the first five years of their establishment.

The need for setting up a finance corporation to give financial assistance to weavers outside the cooperative fold has also been stressed. The formation of industrial cooperatives to assist this class of weavers is envisaged.

Another important suggestion of the Seminar relates to the need for running training course in designs for the benefit of weavers working in the evenings with financial aid from the Cess Fund.

THE METAL BOX COMPANY OF INDIA LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twentysixth Annual General Meeting of the Company will be held at the Registered Office, 59C Chowringhee Road, Calcutta, on Thursday the 16th day of July 1959 at 12.30 p.m. for the following purposes:

1. To receive and consider the Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st March 1959 and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon.
 2. To declare a Dividend.
 3. To elect Directors.
- Special Notice of intention to propose the re-election of Mr K. C. Mahindra, who is 65 years of age, has been received.
4. To appoint a Chairman of the Directors.
 5. To appoint and fix the remuneration of the Auditors.
 6. To transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

A member entitled to attend and vote is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and a proxy need not be a member. Proxies, in order to be effective, must be received by the Company not less than 48 hours before the Meeting.

NOTICE is hereby also given that the Ordinary Share Register of the Company will be closed from the 1st to the 16th July 1959, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BIRD & CO. (PRIVATE) LTD.
MANAGING AGENTS.
Calcutta,
16th June, 1959.

By Order of the Board,
F. P. GILBERT
SECRETARY
59C, Chowringhee Road,
Calcutta.
18th June, 1959.

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

IT is now fairly certain that the 1959-60 coffee crop will be a bumper one. According to an estimate of the India Coffee Board hopes of a 50,000 ton coffee crop have revived following sufficient late rains and the astonishing resilience shown by younger coffee. In a recent press note the Board said that the crop suffered a setback until late May owing to

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (1) Tender No. CON[COS] 49[F1]59 for supply of 1327 Rft. Gutter G. I. 16G as per IRS Drg. No RA 234. Specn I. S. 277-51. Earnest money is Rs 200/-. Tenders will be opened on 14-7-59 at 12 noon.

(ii) Tender No. CON[COS] 50[F2]59 for supply of 11,210 ft. casing with capping single groove made of C. P. Teakwood 4"x14" overall, walls 1/2" thick base 1/4" thick in length of 6'-0" to D. G. S. & D's Specn. H-58D. Earnest money Rs 280/-. Tenders will be opened on 14-7-59 at 12 noon.

(iii) Tender No. CON[COS] 51[GB]59 for supply of 746 gallons paint red lead non-setting ready mixed. Specn. I. S. 102-50. Earnest money is Rs 500/-. Tenders will be opened on 15-7-59 at 12 noon.

(iv) Tender No. CON[COS] 52[F1]59 for supply of 2230 Nos. rain water asbestos pipes 4" dia x 6ft. long single socketed. Earnest money is Rs 240/-. Tenders will be opened on 15-7-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the undermentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta —23 on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from the Chief Cashier, S. E. Railway, Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 by local firms.

Tender Should accompany the receipt for depositing the earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
S 34

Rise in Coffee Exports

scanty rains in Coorg, Chickmagalur and Hassan Districts. Record bumper crop are expected from Shevroys and Nilgiris in particular.

Receipts of 1958-59 crop to the pool until the end of May 1959 amounted to 44,885 tons comprising 17,697 tons of Plantation, 7,332 tons of Arabica Cherry and 19,856 tons of Robusta. The Board said that the home market continued to maintain the upward trend in its offtake and upto the end of May the release amounted to 12,412 tons as against 10,799 tons for the same period last year.

There has been a significant rise in exports. A total quantity of 9,293 tons was sold for export upto the end of May. This includes 1,600 tons to German Democratic Republic and 600 tons to Russia. Last year the sales for export amounted to 5,679 tons for the corresponding period. Since the latest revised crop-estimate stood at 46,045 tons as against an earlier estimate in January of 43,660 tons the exportable surplus was placed by the Board at nearly 17,000 tons as against 14,494 tons estimate earlier.

Oils and Oilseeds

The oilseeds market ruled firm during the past week largely due to lower levels of Groundnut prices recorded a steady advance though the improvement was not always related to increase in the demand; for only small purchases were reported from crushers who seemed to be reluctant to increase their offtake in view of the lower oil prices. The steadiness in groundnut prices is therefore to be attributed to arrivals which were reported to be on the decline in almost all the markets. Arrivals in South Arcot markets generally in Madras, while in Madras, showed a decline, while in Madras, arrivals were of the order of about 350 bags a day. Though scattered rainfall has been experienced more rains will be required for the standing crop as well as for the winter crop for which preparatory cultivation is already in progress. The standing crop in Pollachi is reported to be good and the recent rains there should be further helpful to the crop there. An adverse factor in the uptrend in groundnut prices during the past week has been the fall in oil prices which eased on lower offerings from the smaller rotary units.

Groundnut oil ruled easy on lack of buying support. Though earlier in the week both Calcutta and Andhra evinced some interest, there were few bids from these quarters by the close of the week.

Hides and Skins

In the Madras tanned hides market arrivals of cow hides continued to be on the same level as in the previous week. Clearances were

a steady level at unchanged prices. Arrivals of Buff Hides were on a fair level with demand steady. Prices however showed no appreciable change from previous week's levels. While cow calf met with a better market buff calf ruled steady. Arrivals in both continued on the same level as last week.

In the export section, after earlier dullness a firm tendency was noticeable on rumours of enquiries from East European countries. Business done during the week was however selective.

In the tanned sheep skins section, arrivals were again on the same level as in the previous week and there was a fair clearance at unchanged prices. Goat skin arrivals were at a meagre level.

Bangalore Silk

Indicative of gradual picking up of demand for silk fabrics, in view of the marriage season in the South, prices in the Bangalore Silk Market, during the week ended 11-6-1959, showed a perceptible rise especially in Charka and Cottage Basin silk. But the supply position of raw silk has not changed for the better.

Limited supply is also reported about cocoons. However, following the occasional showers reported from some of the sericultural areas in Mysore, it is expected that cocoon supply position would improve in about a month's time.

As compared to the previous week, there has been a decline in the price of Mysore Seed Cocoons which quoted at between Rs 8.00

and Rs 10.00 as against Rs 10.00 and Rs 15.00 while Foreign Race Seed Cocoons continued to range between Rs 5.00 and Rs 10.00

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for tender No. CON[GM]36[HC] 59 for supply of (1) 6000 ft. cable V. I. R. 7 core 1/.064 armoured; (2) 6000 ft. Cable V. I. R. 4 core 1/.064 armoured. Tenders will be opened on 16-7-59 at 3 P.M.

Tender forms are obtainable from the Office of the Controller of Stores (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta—23 on remittance of Rs 5/- (not refundable) per copy by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from the Chief Cashier, S. E. Rly., Garden Reach by local firms.

Tender should accompany the receipt for depositing Rs 1000/- as earnest money with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tender is liable to be rejected. Approved contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the Controller of Stores are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

GENERAL MANAGER

S 35

SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIALISTS GET YOUR FACTORY REGISTERED

Registration entitles you to make best use of Government assistance — technical, marketing financial & other — and helps you to develop your enterprise on scientific lines.

AT YOUR SERVICE

For
TECHNICAL
ASSISTANCE

Contact:
SMALL INDUSTRIES SERVICE
INSTITUTES

(New Delhi, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Ludhiana, Kanpur, Gauhati, Patna, Cuttack, Indore, Trivandrum, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Jaipur, Srinagar)

MARKETING
ASSISTANCE

NATIONAL SMALL INDUSTRIES CORPORATION
(New Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta)

FINANCIAL
AND OTHER
ASSISTANCE

STATE DIRECTORS OF
INDUSTRIES

For registration forms contact:

DIRECTORATE OF INDUSTRIES
OR DISTRICT INDUSTRIES OFFICERS IN YOUR STATE

DA59/51

THE INDIAN BANK LTD.,

Head office: FIRST LINE BEACH, MADRAS-1.

23 LOCAL OFFICES
113 BRANCHES

LOANS AND ADVANCES

Current accounts

Savings Bank accounts

Fixed Deposits

3-Year Cash Certificates

PURCHASE AND SALE OF SECURITIES UNDERTAKEN
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS TRANSACTED

New York Agents:

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

London Agents:

WESTMINSTER BANK LIMITED

D. P. PARTHASARATHY,
SECRETARY.

STOCK EXCHANGES

Revival of Interest

Watch-Dog Writes:

THE past week witnessed a broadening of activity in the Stock exchanges with the undertone steady to firm on revival of buying support. Apart from the fact that the terms of the New Government loans are much more favourable than earlier anticipated investors seem to have veered round to the view that prevailing price levels are attractive considering the brightening prospects for industry in general.

In the Calcutta Stock Exchange prices moved up after a steady opening sentiment having been aided by strong support for a number of miscellaneous industrials.

The Bombay Stock Exchange ruled quite steady in earlier dealings but toward close rumours about Government insistence on a premium for the proposed new issue of TISCO imparted a subdued trend.

The Madras Stock Exchange developed a firm trend with plantation issues in the forefront. Selected textile and Miscellaneous issues also participated in the uptrend in later dealings.

Conditions in the London Stock Exchange were firm as sentiment was favourably affected by the record May export figures. Widespread gains were recorded by many industrials.

Wall Street also witnessed a firm trend following a broadening of interest. Significant gains were recorded in a fairly large number of counters.

Calcutta

Calcutta, Friday Evening.

TRADING in the Calcutta Stock Exchange during the past week was on a cheerful note though toward close the more speculative counters were somewhat subdued. The main encouraging influence came from the terms of the New Government Loan announced early in the week. The fact that the amount of the two loans is well below earlier official indications is expected to aid the uptrend in equity prices as it is generally believed that the subscriptions to the loans may not result in any large diversion of funds seeking investment in stock markets. Though it is admitted that Government may decide to seek public subscription to a further loan later in the year it is pointed out that the moderate size of the present borrowing is indicative of a desire on the part of the authorities to fix the amount of the loans in such a way as to make the outflow of funds to have no serious repercussions on the money market. The subdued tendency

noticeable toward close especially in the more speculative counters is presumably due to rumours about Government's insistence on a premium for the new issue from Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited.

Bank shares were a steady market. Punjab National was well maintained at Rs 22.25. Bank of Bikaner was done at Rs 31.

In the textile section prices where changed were slightly better on balance. The improvement in sentiment is to be attributed to the better advices from the cloth market where stocks are reported to have declined in recent weeks. Kesoram improved from Rs 14.50 to Rs 14.75. Jayshree was steadier at Rs 8.81 while New Victoria moved upto Rs 1.31 from Rs 1.19.

Though there was a slight broadening of interest in the coal section toward the close price fluctuations were confined to a narrow margin. Bengal changed hands at Rs 306. Burrakur opened the week at Rs 17.37 and closed slightly lower at Rs 17.25. Central India was steady at Rs 7.62. Raneegunge met with some enquiry and closed higher at Rs 16.31. Western Bengal showed slight improvement at Rs 6.16.

Jute shares were an active market with selected shares meeting with support at increasing levels. The encouraging statistical position of jute goods coupled with hopes of fresh overseas enquiries was mainly responsible for the revival of interest in jute shares. Empire advanced from Rs 18 to Rs 18.31. Megna opening at Rs 15.94 moved up to Rs 16.44. Birla was done at Rs 21.75. Anglo-India advanced to Rs 250 from Rs 247. Nellimarla was in request and closed higher at Rs 14.87. Howrah opened at Rs 23.87 and steadily advanced to close at Rs 24.50.

In the Engineering section Indian Irons opened at Rs 24.21 and moved upto Rs 24.46 before closing at Rs 24.25. Indian Galvanizing was a bright spot in this section. This scrip on Wednesday moved up briskly from Rs 21.25 to Rs 22.50. Among other Engineerings TEXMACO closed at Rs 25.60 as against the week's high of Rs 25.90. Jessop was finally placed at Rs 31.25.

Several significant advances were noticeable in the Miscellaneous section. Dunlop Rubber opened at Rs 33.12 and after opening at Rs 34.31 on Wednesday closed slightly lower on Friday at Rs 34.25. Guest Keen Williams was a steady counter at Rs 39.12. Indian Aluminium opened the week at Rs 21.19 and after some steadiness on Tuesday closed the week at Rs 21.56. Indian Cable opened at Rs 31.19 and closed better on balance at Rs 31.56.

Among other miscellaneous industrials Orient Paper was a prominent spot and closed at Rs 37.10 after having been done upto Re 37.55 as against previous week's closing of Rs 35.90. Sirpur Paper was in request and appreciated to Rs 13.06 from Rs 12.75. Titagur Paper had buyers upto Rs 45 as compared to its previous closing of Rs 43. Alkali Chemical came in for investment support and advanced to Rs 24.50 from Rs 22.87. Indian Oxygen

attracted a good deal of attention and consequently was taken up to Rs 28.75 by close. Indian Copper closed at Rs 4.11.

Tea shares continued to be listless in the absence of support. It would appear investors are reluctant to extend commitments in view of the disappointing results at the new season's first export sale. It is, however, believed that prospects for good quality teas are good and this fact may in course of time result in selective buying support in this section. Among the few transactions reported were Banarhat at Rs 305, Bishnauth at Rs 20 Bhatkawa at Rs 23.25, Brooke Bond at Rs 19.78 and Sungma at Rs 19.12.

Sugar shares were generally a dull market. An exception has been Carew which moved upto Rs 10.50 from the previous week's closing level of Rs 9.56. The scrip was done upto Rs 10.87 in later dealings. Raza Buland was almost unchanged at Rs 13.69 as were SKG at Rs 10 and Sitalpore at Rs 5.94.

Bombay

After earlier cheerful trading conditions in the Bombay Stock Exchange turned rather subdued toward close. It was clear from the start that Dalal Street continued to be preoccupied with the day to day reports about the new Tata issue. It would appear that operators had somehow gained the impression that a premium would be insisted upon by Government. Rumours regarding the possibility of the authorities deciding in favour of a premium gained especial strength on Friday with the result the market displayed a depressed mood with widespread small losses.

In the Steel section, Tata Steel reacted to Rs 189 on Friday from the previous day's closing of Rs 192.25. Indian Iron was also subdued in sympathy at Rs 24.20.

Selected textile shares were in request in earlier dealings presumably on reports of decline in cloth stocks. Central was better at Rs 99. Century was well supported in earlier dealings but moved back by close to Rs 544.50. Kohinoor attracted some attention and was finally placed at Rs 280 as against its opening rate of Rs 276.50. Simplex was easier on lower dividend rumours and closed at Rs 170.52. Standard was better at Rs 513 though the week's high levels could not be maintained. Swadeshi met with good support on Friday and gained nearly 10 points during the day's trading to be placed at Rs 243. Bombay Dyeing was done at Rs 64.

The Miscellaneous section provided some bright spots. Voltas was in demand and appreciated to Rs 175 from Rs 162. Bombay Burmah spurted to Rs 561 from Rs 533.50 but part of the gain was erased toward close and the scrip was finally placed at Rs 551. After having been higher Premier Construction closed at Rs 313. National Rayon was done at Rs 320.50.

BRIDGE & ROOF CO. (INDIA) LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the above-named Company that the Annual General Meeting (being the seventy-fifth Ordinary General Meeting of the Company) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 21, Netaji Subhas Road Calcutta, on Monday, the 13th July, 1959, at 11.45 A.M. to consider the Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1958 and to transact other ordinary business and the under-noted special business.

SPECIAL BUSINESS

NOTICE is also hereby given of the following Resolution which will be proposed as a Special Resolution:—

"That the following contract between the Company and The Bengal Paper Mill Co. Ltd., an Associate (as defined by Section 2(4) of the Companies Act, 1956) of Balmer Lawrie & Co. Ltd., the Company's Managing Agents, a draft whereof has for the purpose of identification been subscribed by the Chairman of this Meeting be and the same is hereby approved and the Directors are hereby authorised to execute the said Agreement on behalf of the Company with all convenient despatch:

for sales of such goods and services in connection with fabrication and erection of structural steelwork and buildings and other services in which the Company regularly trades or does business and which the Associate may require for the purpose of its business, payment for such sales being due within one month from the date of the supply of such goods or the supply or rendering of such services:

it being a term of the above contract that the prices at which transactions take place shall be at rates which are not less favourable to the Company than the market rates or which are otherwise reasonable."

NOTICE is also hereby given that the Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 29th June, 1959 to 13th July, 1959, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD.
D. MANSON
Secretary,
Managing Agents.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta,
10th June, 1959.

Note: A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

MOVEMENT OF WHOLESALE PRICES.

Review for 1958-59.

The official index of wholesale prices in India (with the year ended March, 1953 as 100) showed a rising trend from the beginning of 1958-59, the year under review, when it stood at 107.4 and reached the level of 116.5 in September 1958. The three months from October to December, 1958, however, witnessed a period of gradual fall and the index declined to 111.4 in December, 1958. It depicted an irregular tendency in the last quarter of the fiscal year and closed at 112.3 in March 1959.

The annual average index for the year 1958-59 worked out to 112.9 registering a rise of 4.2 per cent over the average of 108.4 for the earlier year. This rise in the 'All Commodities' index was caused by an increase in all the constituent groups and except Industrial Raw Materials and 'Finished Products'. 'Food Articles' was higher by 3 per cent at 169.4. Among 'Other Articles', the following commodities witnessed significant variations during the year: Jira (+85%), Turmeric (+37%), Betelnuts (+33%), Cloves (+73%), Black Pepper (+9%), Salt (—5%), Cardamoms (—10%) and Chillies (—%).

FOOD ARTICLES.

The index for 'Food Articles' rose from 105.2 in the beginning of the year to attain the highest level of 121.2 in September, 1958. At the end of the year, however, it was at a level of 113.8. The annual average for 1958-59 stood at 115.2 as against 106.4 for the previous year indicating an advance of 8.3 per cent. Almost all the sub-groups shared in this increase —'Pulses' went up by 28 per cent to 103.9, 'Sugar and Gur' by 18 per cent to 127.2, 'Other Food Articles' by 15 per cent to 151.3, 'Fish, Eggs and Meat' by 11 per cent to 108.4, 'Cereals' by 6 per cent to 106.8, 'Fruits, and Vegetables' by 3 per cent to 117.0 and 'Milk and Ghee' by 2 per cent to 107.3 while 'Edible Oils' showed a fall of 1 per cent to 124.3.

The monthly index for 'Cereals' moved up from 97 in April 1958 to 115 in September and then fell gradually to 102 at the end of the year under review. The index for Rice advanced from 10 in the beginning of the year to reach the level of 118 by August 1958 and then came down to 92 in March 1959. The yearly average for Rice stood at 105.6 for the period under consideration as against 104.8 for the earlier year. Wheat which stood at 85 in April 1958 advanced sharply and reached 125 by January 1959, but thereafter showed a downward movement and was at 114 at the close of the year under review. The annual average

index for Wheat for 1958-59 stood at 105.4 as compared with 87.7 for 1957-58. The average index of Barley for the period under review showed an increase of 30 per cent to 123.9. Maize went up by 12 per cent to 124.6 while Jowar and Ragi receded by 8 and 3 per cent to 104.5 and 102.3 respectively. Gram showed a rise of 42 per cent to 96.2. Among 'Other Pulses', Arhar rose sharply by 48 per cent to 114.9. Mung went up by 36 per cent to 115.8 and Masur increased by 7 per cent to 107.6. Urad, however, went down by 3 per cent to 95.4. In the case of 'Fruits and Vegetables', Cashewnuts showed a fall of 17 per cent to 68.3. Onions went down by 14 per cent to 118.6 and Oranges drifted down by 5 per cent to 155.5, while Bananas advanced by 12 per cent to 115.7. Milk and Ghee both increased by 3 and 1 per cent to 112.7 and 100.8 respectively. Among 'Edible Oils', Coconut oil moved up by 25 per cent to 148.5, Groundnut oil by 3 per cent to 107.3 and Vanaspati (Daida) by 1 per cent to 115.2, while Mustard oil came down by 9 per cent to 148.3 and Gingelly oil by 7 per cent to 113.8. Regarding 'Fish, Eggs and Meat', Fish index was up by 12 per cent at 107.8, Eggs by 13 per cent at 114.1 and Meat by 9 per cent at 105.9. Sugar was up by 11 per cent at 120.8 and Gur advanced by 22 per cent to 131.0. The average index for Tea for 1958-59 was higher by 3 per cent at 169.4. Among 'Other Articles', the following commodities witnessed significant variations during the year: Jira (+85%), Turmeric (+37%), Betelnuts (+33%), Cloves (+73%), Black Pepper (+9%), Salt (—5%), Cardamoms (—10%) and Chillies (—%).

TOBACCO.

The average for Tobacco during the year under consideration exhibited a rise of 1.6 per cent to 93.8 as compared with 92.3 for the last year. The rise was due to an increase of 2 per cent in raw tobacco and 1 per cent in tobacco manufactures.

FUEL, POWER, LIGHT AND LUBRICANTS.

The average for the group for the period 1958-59 was higher by 1.8 per cent at 115.4 as against 113.4 for the earlier year. Prices of Coal (+5%), Aviation Spirit and Electricity (+2% each), Diesel Oil (+1%) and Castor Oil (—11%) showed fluctuations during the period. The prices of Kerosene oil, Petrol and Lubricants oil did not report any noticeable variations.

INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS.

The index for 'Industrial Raw Materials' showed an irregular trend during the year under review. It went down from 114.2 in the beginning of the year to 113.5 in May 1958. Thereafter it witnessed a rising trend to September 1958, when it stood at 119.0. Afterwards the index fell gradually to 112.5 by December 1958. It then started moving up and stood at 116.2 at the end of the year. The yearly average for 1958-59 worked out to 115.6 as compared with 116.5 for the last year. The index for Cotton Raw which was 103 at the end of the last year continued its downward trend and reached 94 in

November 1958, but rose thereafter and closed at 102 at the end of the year at 99.4 as compared with 106.1 for year under review. Its average level for 1958-59 was lower by 6 per cent the earlier year. Jute Raw witnessed a downward trend during the year. From 126 in April 1958, it finally came down to 114 in March 1959. During the year under review the average level of Jute Raw went down by 11 per cent to 117.7 when compared with 132.8 for the earlier year. Hemp Raw also witnessed a fall of 7 per cent to 89.3 during the course of this year. The financial year average for Wool Raw worked out to 112.8 as against 121.3 for the previous year showing a net fall of 7 per cent. Silk Raw registered an increase of 8 per cent to 156.5 during 1958-59. In the case of Groundnuts, the fiscal year average went up by 8 per cent to 116.9 as compared with that of the earlier year. The index rose from 107 in April 1958 to 132 in September 1958. Thereafter it showed a declining trend during the next three months and stood at 105 by December 1958, but rose again to 121 at the close of the year under review. The fiscal year average for Linseed also increased by 11 per cent to 122.6 as compared with the previous year average of 110.9. The index for Gingelly seed went down from 112 in April 1958 to 109 in May and thereafter moved in an irregular manner and finally closed at 106 in the year under review. The annual average for 1958-59 stood at 111.2 as compared with 117.8 for 1957-58 showing a fall of 5 per cent. Rape-seed also receded by 6 per cent to 150.1 as compared with 159.2 for the previous year. The average for Copra was higher by 15 per cent at 134.3 as compared with 116.8 for the last year. Cottonseed was also higher by 16 per cent at 148.5 over its last year's average of 127.8.

The other items which showed significant changes in the year under review were: Hides Raw (+7%), Skins Raw (+6%), Bamboos (+3%), Logs and Timber (+2%), Iron Ore (—17%), Tanning Materials (—16%) and Lac (—16%). The prices of Sugarcane and Rubber remained unchanged.

INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS.

The index for 'Intermediate Products' which stood at 108.9 in April 1958 moved up gradually to 112.2 in August and thereafter it showed a downward trend. At the close of the year, the index stood at 109.4. The average for 1958-59 worked out to 110.3 depicting a rise of 2.8 per cent over its last year average of 107.3. This rise was caused by an increase in the prices of Rayon Yarn (+37%), Zinc (+15%), Aluminium, Linseed Oil, Brass and Tin (+7% each), Lead (+5%) and Semis (+2%). The 'prices of Cotton Yarn (—7%) and Leather (—1%) were, however, marked down during the year under review.

FINISHED PRODUCTS.

The index for the 'Finished Products' group did not show any noticeable changes during the year under review; it opened at 107.6 in April 1958 and rose to 108.6 by November and finally closed at 108.0 in March

1959. The average for the year worked out to 108.0 as compared with 108.2 for the previous year. The index for Cloth (Mills) which stood at 118 in the beginning of the year displayed a decline and stood at 113 at the close of the year under review. The average for 1958-59 for Cloth (Mills) was lower by 5 per cent at 114.3, when compared with 119.9 for the earlier year. The fiscal year average for Cloth (Handloom) also went down by 1 per cent to 104.3 as compared with 104.9 for the preceding year. The index for Jute Manufactures showed a fall of 9 per cent to 86.5 during the year under review. Woollen Manufactures closed at 105 as compared with 104 at the beginning of the year. Rayon and Silk Manufactures opened at 93 and reached 96 by August 1958, but came down to 90 by December and stood at 95 at the close of the year. On the whole, the fiscal year average showed an increase of 9 per cent to 93.2 as against 85.7 for the earlier year. The index for Aluminium utensils witnessed a rise of 3 per cent to 124.2 in the year. Other commodities which exhibited advances during the year were: General Chemicals (+23%), Oilcakes (+19%), Cycles (+11%), Bricks and Tiles (+7%), Drugs and Medicines (+10%), Coal Tar Products (+7%), Shoes (Rubber) (+5%), Paper and Newsprint (+6%) and Iron and Steel Manufactures (+1%). The index for Rubber Tyres and Tubes which stood at 79 in the beginning of the year remained unchanged till February 1959, but went up by 8 per cent to 85 in March 1959, due to an increase in excise duty. The index number for Fertilisers stood stationary at 96,

Statement showing Groups and Sub-Groups of Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India. REVISED SERIES.

(Base: Year ended March 1953=100).		March	
Groups and	1957-58	1958-59	1959
Sub-Groups.			
Food Articles	106.4	115.2	102.3
Cereals	100.0	106.8	95.2
Pulses	82.4	103.9	77.8
Fruits & Vegetables	113.6	117.0	98.0
Milk and Ghee	104.8	107.3	102.8
Edible Oils	125.5	124.3	117.9
Fish, Eggs & Meat	98.0	108.4	102.5
Sugar and Gur	108.1	127.2	111.4
Others	131.3	151.3	127.9
Liquor and Tobacco	94.0	95.4	94.9
Tobacco	92.3	93.8	93.3
Fuel, Power Light and Lubricants	113.4	115.4	114.1
Industrial Raw Materials	116.5	115.6	111.3
Fibres	117.5	108.0	110.2
Oilseeds	120.4	127.0	113.0
Minerals	108.4	106.0	108.2
Others	107.7	109.2	110.2
Manufactures	108.2	108.1	107.6
A. Intermediate Products	107.3	110.3	106.8
B. Finished Products	108.2	108.0	107.7
Textiles	107.3	103.2	105.9
Cotton	116.2	111.7	116.7
Jute	95.2	86.5	86.0
Woollen	102.9	105.6	103.0
Silk and Rayon	85.7	93.2	92.5
Metal Products	141.2	143.1	143.4
Chemicals	98.4	106.8	99.3
Oil Cakes	114.8	136.0	112.2
Machinery & Transport Equipments	101.7	103.8	102.6
Others	110.0	113.7	112.1
All Commodities	108.4	112.9	105.4

Indian Finance

		1958-1959											
Groups and Sub-Groups.		April	May	June	July	August	September	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	March
Food Articles		105.2	107.2	113.4	118.4	120.2	121.2	121.2	118.0	113.3	114.3	115.7	113.8
(a) Cereals	...	97.2	99.4	105.5	109.9	113.5	114.6	113.6	110.5	105.0	105.2	105.1	101.7
(b) Pulses	...	82.4	82.4	91.2	99.7	101.8	105.5	109.2	112.3	111.1	117.1	121.0	113.4
(c) Fruits and Vegetables	...	108.0	112.3	111.5	120.1	123.9	124.9	123.8	117.0	115.6	113.5	114.9	118.4
(d) Milk and Ghee	...	105.2	107.4	111.1	110.7	109.6	108.7	109.7	106.2	103.6	103.5	105.2	106.9
(e) Edible Oils	...	122.8	120.7	122.9	126.4	129.2	132.7	131.3	123.8	118.1	118.8	121.7	123.3
(f) Fish, Eggs and Meat	...	102.3	105.4	106.7	110.4	114.4	115.2	109.7	108.7	108.1	109.2	105.7	104.9
(g) Sugar and Gur	...	113.5	116.8	125.3	132.8	136.2	135.4	136.0	127.8	120.6	126.6	127.5	128.2
(h) Others	...	130.7	133.9	142.2	160.4	155.4	157.2	159.0	159.8	152.7	151.1	156.5	150.0
Liquor and Tobacco		93.4	92.0	92.1	92.6	90.3	90.9	93.0	96.0	96.4	103.6	104.4	100.3
(a) Tobacco	...	91.7	90.2	90.3	90.9	88.4	89.0	91.3	94.4	94.9	102.5	103.4	99.0
Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants		114.8	114.7	115.7	115.9	116.0	115.0	115.4	114.5	114.8	114.8	115.9	116.1
Industrial Raw Materials		114.2	113.5	115.2	117.5	118.7	119.0	116.9	113.2	112.5	114.1	115.5	116.2
(a) Fibres	...	112.1	110.6	109.8	110.5	110.8	107.9	104.5	102.6	105.2	106.8	107.4	107.9
(b) Oilseeds	...	118.7	118.5	123.7	130.0	133.4	137.3	135.3	126.8	122.1	123.8	126.4	127.6
(c) Minerals	...	106.2	106.9	107.3	106.0	107.3	106.3	105.2	106.5	107.3	106.6	103.1	102.9
(d) Others	...	110.2	110.1	110.5	108.3	106.9	106.4	106.9	108.0	109.0	110.3	111.1	111.2
Manufactures		107.7	107.7	107.9	108.1	108.9	108.9	108.7	108.8	108.3	108.4	108.5	108.2
A. Intermediate Products	...	108.9	108.1	109.9	111.7	112.2	112.6	110.3	110.0	110.3	110.5	110.6	109.4
B. Finished Products	...	107.6	107.6	107.7	107.5	108.4	108.5	108.5	108.6	109.0	108.1	108.1	108.0
(a) Textiles	...	105.2	104.6	103.8	102.9	104.1	103.8	103.6	103.2	101.9	101.9	101.7	102.1
(i) Cotton	...	114.4	113.5	113.1	110.2	112.3	111.8	111.5	111.2	110.6	110.4	111.1	111.0
(ii) Jute	...	88.1	88.0	86.1	88.1	89.7	87.2	87.5	88.0	85.3	85.4	82.0	82.3
(iii) Woollen	...	103.7	104.7	105.9	105.9	105.9	105.9	105.9	105.9	105.9	105.9	105.4	105.4
(iv) Silk and Rayon	...	92.8	92.2	90.7	94.6	95.7	96.6	95.5	92.2	90.2	91.1	92.4	95.0
(b) Metal Products	...	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.0	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.1	143.3	143.3
(c) Chemicals	...	99.0	99.5	108.7	104.3	106.1	108.1	107.4	110.3	110.5	111.3	111.2	110.7
(d) Oil Cakes	...	116.9	120.1	128.5	135.1	135.6	137.0	141.7	143.2	143.0	143.6	147.5	140.1
(e) Machinery and Transport Equip- ments	...	102.8	102.9	103.0	103.4	103.4	103.4	103.5	104.1	104.4	104.5	105.4	106.1
(f) Others	...	112.6	114.4	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.5	113.9	113.8	114.3	114.1	113.7	113.2
AN Commodities		107.4	108.2	111.7	114.7	115.9	123.9	116.1	114.0	111.4	112.3	113.3	112.3

COMPANY REPORTS

SEN-RALEIGH INDUSTRIES OF INDIA LIMITED.

Secretary: Mr. K. D. Ganguli.

Year ended Sept.	1958	1957	1956
Sales	21,285,288	19,658,349	16,507,435
Stocks	775,752	932,798	917,852
Works in Progress	2,665,700	2,079,113	1,444,479
Net profit	1,958,313	2,163,600	2,112,397
Taxation	62,500	63,444	45,000
Depreciation	828,993	725,923	676,104
Reserve Fund	...	150,000	150,000
Development Rebate	245,000	...	...
Other Funds	275,000	635,000	760,000
Div. Amount Ord.	430,000	406,401	345,471
Div. Amount Pref.	150,000	145,624	127,400
Carry Forward	43,141	66,321	29,113
Div. % Ord.	6	6	6
Div. % Pref.	5	5	5

(Annual General Meeting on 29-6-59 at 3 p.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Sept.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 5% Cum.	3,000,000	3,000,000	2,612,100
(ii) Ord.	7,000,000	7,000,000	5,873,050
Forfeited Shares	...	...	17,130
Capital Reserve	24,641	21,318	8,188
Reserve Fund	350,000	350,000	200,000
Other Funds	1,934,440	1,395,000	760,000
Loans Secured	11,441,199	9,369,669	7,482,380
Loans Unsecured	13,618	6,205	3,793
Taxation Provision	62,500	61,000	45,000
Debts	9,748,481	6,982,819	6,928,902
Carry Forward	43,141	66,321	29,118
Total	33,618,020	28,252,332	23,559,656

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	18,475,376	15,993,266	13,823,357
Depreciation	4,265,765	3,447,039	2,738,963
Block (net)	14,209,611	12,546,227	11,084,394
Cap. Exp. in Progress	4,913,833	728,341	203,400
Stores	5,408,805	4,143,130	6,616,247
Works in Progress	2,665,700	2,079,113	1,444,479
Raw Materials	1,407,731	4,030,115	...
Stocks	775,752	932,798	917,852
Outstandings	1,121,447	470,121	881,740
Do More than 3 months	145,431	54,191	...
Mis. Deposits and Advances	680,491	622,628	950,477
Investments	1,381,895	1,381,895	1,381,295
Cash	907,524	1,263,975	479,772
Total	33,618,020	28,252,332	23,559,656

INDIAN WOOD PRODUCTS COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., Ltd.

Year ended Sept.	1958	1957	1956
Sales	4,958,538	4,616,536	4,181,332
Net profit	1,503,548	1,486,754	1,541,016
Taxation	874,936	923,427	999,430
Depreciation	93,491	80,080	73,362
Development Rebate	7,325	...	...
Div. Amount Ord.	500,000	550,000	600,000
Carry Forward	105,936	78,140	144,843
Div. % Ord.	25	27	30

(Annual General Meeting on 29-6-59 at 12-15 p.m.)

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Sept.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 5% Cum.	2,000,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
(ii) Ord.	3,037	3,037	3,037
Capital Reserve	1,600,000	1,600,000	1,600,000
Other Funds	447,325	440,000	440,000
Taxation Provision	468,042	690,626	882,632
Debts	1,256,839	1,359,501	1,254,456
Carry Forward	105,936	78,140	144,843
Total	5,881,179	6,171,304	6,324,968

Assets.

G. Block	2,144,636	1,996,436	1,948,737
Depreciation	1,669,639	1,576,148	1,506,208
Block (net)	474,997	420,288	442,529
Stores	275,759	258,854	236,106
Stocks	4,037,342	3,917,970	4,142,789
Outstandings	119,325	183,433	140,907
Do More than 3 months	18,975	20,971	23,140
Mis. Deposits and Advances	311,875	239,282	89,924
Investments	2,000	2,000	2,000
Deposits in Banks	300,000	650,000	1,050,000
Cash	340,908	478,506	197,563
Total	5,881,179	6,171,304	6,324,968

BENGAL ASSAM STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.

Year ended Oct.	1958	1957	1956
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Freight and Charter	3,495,956	3,118,612	3,864,458
Hire	...	...	...
Interest & Mts.	132,894	104,186	72,939
Incomes	601,028	240,446*	797,888
Net Profit	280,000	...	300,000
Taxation	127,488	166,090	272,694
Depreciation	...	...	...
Other Funds	130,000	100,000	150,000
Div. Amount Ord.	21,000	21,000	21,000
Div. Amount Pref.	88,927	36,387	110,020
Carry Forward	6	5	74
Div. % Ord.	7	7	7
Div. % Pref.	6	6	6

(Annual General Meeting on 7-7-59 at 11 a.m.)

*After writing back Rs 112,871 from depreciation

provided in previous years.

Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Oct.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 5% Cum.	300,000	300,000	300,000
(ii) Ord.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Capital Reserve	1,291,874	1,291,874	1,319,619
Other Funds	825,000	825,000	825,000
Fleet Dep'n. Res.	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Loans Unsecured	6,514,096	6,514,096	6,625,003
Taxation Provision	733,488	20,117	70,358
Debts	960,971	1,141,240	817,016
Carry Forward	88,927	36,387	110,020
Total	14,141,121	13,429,714	13,747,749

Assets.

G. Block	12,258,816	12,258,816	12,409,186
Depreciation	2,071,765	1,944,277	1,829,251
Block (net)	10,187,051	10,314,539	10,579,935
Stores	25,951	12,501	12,545
Outstandings	376,001	107,564	85,980
Mis. Deposits and Advances	...	...	...
Investments	464,824	570,461	94,441
Deposits in Banks	256,166	255,000	255,000
Cash	1,950,000	1,750,000	1,900,000
Total	14,141,121	13,429,714	13,747,749

SEEBPORE COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Andrew Yule & Co., Ltd.

Year ended Dec.	1958	1957	1956
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Raisings (tons)	77,909	78,837	81,904
Despatches (tons)	80,894	76,326	85,142
Sales	1,613,587	1,430,696	1,381,480
Stocks	27,392	66,058	26,009
Net profit	392,607	382,988	426,101*
Taxation	216,500	216,500	158,000
Depreciation	45,500	60,500	80,000
Reserve Fund	30,000	20,000	75,000
Development Rebate	2,526	...	...
Other Funds	12,318	...	...
Div. Amount Ord.	70,000	70,000	90,200
Div. Amount Pref.	20,000	20,000	20,000
Carry Forward	43,961	48,188	52,200
Div. % Ord.	25	25	32.21
Div. % Pref.	5	5	5

(Annual General Meeting on 25-6-59 at 11-40 a.m.)

*After transferring Rs 107,867 from provisions for

Indian Finance

LIST OF QUOTED SHARES

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 12-6-59 Re NP	12-6-58 Rs NP
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Banks

Allahabad 6% 100	114.00	108.00
Behar 5% 50	19.75	19.75

Coal

Asso. K'pura 4 1/2% 100	50.50	40.00
Bharat 5 1/2% 100	48.00	45.50
Borra 6% 100	83.50	86.75
Burrakur 7% 100	106.00	105.00
Burrakur 6% 100	7.00	6.00

Equitable 6% 100

Equitable 6% 100	100.00	90.00
Ghuseick & Musila 100	100.00	95.00
Gourangdi 5% 100	40.00	40.00
K'pura 5 1/2% 100	55.50	44.00
Khas Kajora 5% 10	7.75	5.00

N. Beerbhoom 7% 10

N. Beerbhoom 7% 10	9.65†	10.69
N. Churulia 5% 10	2.50	2.50
N. Huntodhi 5% 100	45.00	60.00
Ondal 6 1/2% 100	91.50	95.00
Parasee 5 1/2% 100	50.00	42.50
Unl. Colliery 5% 100	83.00	88.00

Cotton

Basanti 6 1/2% 100	8.38†	8.94†
B-Nagpur 7% 100	75.00	75.00
Bowreah 8% 100	128.00	125.00
Bowreah 7% 100	65.00	65.00
Elgin 8% 100	115.75	98.00
Elgin 5% 100	8.25	6.75
Jagatjit 5% 100	43.75	50.00
Jyajeeroo 5 1/2% 100	81.50	92.00
J. K. Cotton 6% 100	93.00	90.00
Kacram 7% 100	105.00	103.00
Mahr 6% 100	61.00	63.00
N. Victoria 6% 5	3.00	3.38
S. Niwas 5% 100	54.00	55.00
Shree Bhawani 5% 100	100.00	100.00
Swadeshi 6% 100	75.00	72.50

Sate:

Agarpara 7% 100	106.00	91.50
Alexandra 7% 100	97.00	80.00
Alliance 6% 100	92.00	70.00
Anglo-India 7% 100	110.50	85.50
Auckland 5 1/2% 100	83.50	58.00
Auckland 4 1/2% 100	70.00	50.00
Bally 7% 100	106.00	85.00
Barnagore 5% 100	39.25	31.50
Beldere 7% 100	94.50	25.00
Bengal 5 1/2% 100	77.00	72.50
Birla 7 1/2% 100	89.00	88.50
Budge-Budge 7% 100	103.00	96.00

Jyajeeroo 5 1/2% 100

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Kacram 7% 100	105.00	103.00
Mahr 6% 100	61.00	63.00
N. Victoria 6% 5	3.00	3.38
S. Niwas 5% 100	54.00	55.00
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Swadeshi 6% 100	75.00	72.50

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Anglo-India 7% 100	110.50	85.50
Auckland 5 1/2% 100	83.50	58.00
Auckland 4 1/2% 100	70.00	50.00
Bally 7% 100	106.00	85.00
Barnagore 5% 100	39.25	31.50
Beldere 7% 100	94.50	25.00
Bengal 5 1/2% 100	77.00	72.50
Birla 7 1/2% 100	89.00	88.50
Budge-Budge 7% 100	103.00	96.00

Preference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 12-6-59 Re NP	12-6-58 Rs NP
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Banks

Allahabad 6% 100	114.00	108.00
Behar 5% 50	19.75	19.75

Coal

Asso. K'pura 4 1/2% 100	50.50	40.00
Bharat 5 1/2% 100	48.00	45.50
Borra 6% 100	83.50	86.75
Burrakur 7% 100	106.00	105.00
Burrakur 6% 100	7.00	6.00

Equitable 6% 100

Equitable 6% 100	100.00	90.00
Ghuseick & Musila 100	100.00	95.00
Gourangdi 5% 100	40.00	40.00
K'pura 5 1/2% 100	55.50	44.00
Khas Kajora 5% 10	7.75	5.00

N. Beerbhoom 7% 10

N. Beerbhoom 7% 10	9.65†	10.69
N. Churulia 5% 10	2.50	2.50
N. Huntodhi 5% 100	45.00	60.00
Ondal 6 1/2% 100	91.50	95.00
Parasee 5 1/2% 100	50.00	42.50
Unl. Colliery 5% 100	83.00	88.00

Cotton

Basanti 6 1/2% 100	8.38†	8.94†
B-Nagpur 7% 100	75.00	75.00
Bowreah 8% 100	128.00	125.00
Bowreah 7% 100	65.00	65.00
Elgin 8% 100	115.75	98.00
Elgin 5% 100	8.25	6.75
Jagatjit 5% 100	43.75	50.00
Jyajeeroo 5 1/2% 100	81.50	92.00
J. K. Cotton 6% 100	93.00	90.00
Kacram 7% 100	105.00	103.00
Mahr 6% 100	61.00	63.00
N. Victoria 6% 5	3.00	3.38
S. Niwas 5% 100	54.00	55.00
Shree Bhawani 5% 100	100.00	100.00
Swadeshi 6% 100	75.00	72.50

Sate:

Agarpara 7% 100	106.00	91.50
Alexandra 7% 100	97.00	80.00
Alliance 6% 100	92.00	70.00
Anglo-India 7% 100	110.50	85.50
Auckland 5 1/2% 100	83.50	58.00
Auckland 4 1/2% 100	70.00	50.00
Bally 7% 100	106.00	85.00
Barnagore 5% 100	39.25	31.50
Beldere 7% 100	94.50	25.00
Bengal 5 1/2% 100	77.00	72.50
Birla 7 1/2% 100	89.00	88.50
Budge-Budge 7% 100	103.00	96.00

Sate:

Agarpara 7% 100	106.00	91.50
Alexandra 7% 100	97.00	80.00
Alliance 6% 100	92.00	70.00
Anglo-India 7% 100	110.50	85.50
Auckland 5 1/2% 100	83.50	58.00
Auckland 4 1/2% 100	70.00	50.00
Bally 7% 100	106.00	85.00
Barnagore 5% 100	39.25	31.50
Beldere 7% 100	94.50	25.00
Bengal 5 1/2% 100	77.00	72.50
Birla 7 1/2% 100	89.00	88.50
Budge-Budge 7% 100	103.00	96.00

Sate:

Agarpara 7% 100	106.00	91.50
Alexandra 7% 100	97.00	80.00
Alliance 6% 100	92.00	70.00
Anglo-India 7% 100	110.50	85.50
Auckland 5 1/2% 100	83.50	58.00
Auckland 4 1/2% 100	70.00	50.00
Bally 7% 100	106.00	85.00
Barnagore 5% 100	39.25	31.50
Beldere 7% 100	94.50	25.00
Bengal 5 1/2% 100	77.00	72.50
Birla 7 1/2% 100	89.00	88.50
Budge-Budge 7% 100	103.00	96.00

Sate:

Agarpara 7% 100	106.00	91.50
Alexandra 7% 100	97.00	80.00
Alliance 6% 100	92.00	70.00
Anglo-India 7% 100	110.50	85.50
Auckland 5 1/2% 100	83.50	58.00
Auckland 4 1/2% 100	70.00	50.00
Bally 7% 100	106.00	85.00
Barnagore 5% 100	39.25	31.50
Beldere 7% 100	94.50	25.00
Bengal 5 1/2% 100	77.00	72.50
Birla 7 1/2% 100	89.00	88.50
Budge-Budge 7% 100	103.00	96.00

Sate:

Singtom 5% ...	10	5.25	1.12
Doubt			

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 12-6-59 Rs nP	12-6-58 Rs nP
Nawabganj ... 100	60.00	60.00	
New India ... 10	27.37	22.25	
New Sava ... 10	5.06	4.00	
Punjab ... 100	80.00	80.00	
Puraspore ... 10	12.12	10.19	
Rammugger Cane ... 10	18.87	19.50†	
Ratna ... 10	2.65	3.00	
Raza ... 10	13.81	13.75	
Ryan ... 10	16.50	20.00	
Samastipur ... 10	13.25	12.00	
Shree Anand ... 10	11.00	10.25	
Sitalpur ... 10	5.87	2.37	
South Behar ... 10	1.37	1.37	
Sri Hanuman ... 10	14.65	15.25	
S. K. Gyan ... 10	10.00	9.28†	
Shree Sitaram ... 10	8.50	10.50	
Upper India 'A' ... 100	127.00	127.00	
Upper India 'B' ... 25	15.90	15.00	
Upper Ganges ... 10	55.00	55.00	
United Province ... 10	16.25	14.00	

MININGS AND MINERALS

Assam Silimanite ... 10	10.62	10.25
Asoc. Minings ... 10	8.30	8.80
Bhar Stone Lime ... 10	32.62	28.75
Burma Mines ... 3 1/2	1.66	1.32
Consol. Tin ... 1 1/2	0.44	0.63
Chromite Mica ... 10	10.54†	10.25
Indian Copper ... 2 1/2	4.08	3.20
Kangra Valley ... 100	95.00	85.00
Karapura Devel. ... 10	14.19	11.69
Metal Corpn. ... 10	13.44	7.44
Orissa Minerals ... 10	37.62	25.19
Sutna Stone Lime ... 10	19.25	21.00

CEMENT, POTTERY & FIRECLAY

A-B. Cement ... 10	3.53	4.00
Asbeka Cement ... 10	8.89	8.94
Bengal Potteries ... 2 1/2	4.62	3.50
Dalmia Bharat ... 10	10.56	10.62
Dalmia Bharat ... 2 1/2	2.44	2.25
Jalpur Udyog ... 10	10.94	12.81
Kalyanpur Lime ... 100	103.00	102.00
K. G. Fireclay ... 10	22.75	24.00
Reliance Fireclay ... 10	11.87	25.00
Orissa Cement ... 10	15.12	13.00
Sone Valley ... 5	5.87	5.12

CHEMICALS

Alkali ... 10	23.00	14.75
Bathgate ... 10	1.06	0.94
Bengal Chem. ... 100	101.00	85.00
Bharat Starch ... 10	8.06	8.06
Burma Lime ... 10	7.50	8.00
Calcutta Chem. ... 10	15.25	...
Dharwadnara ... 100	111.00	81.00
Frank Rose ... 5	2.78	2.19
Smith Stanistreet ... 5	11.12	12.12

FLOUR MILLS

Bengal ... 10	32.25	30.00
Dohi ... 10	16.00	16.00
Hoghtly ... 10	36.87	42.50
United ... 10	28.37†	31.00

OILS

B. B. Petrol ... 10	1.75	1.97
Cochin Bazar Oil ... 10	2.00	2.00
I. B. Petrol ... 10	25.19	28.75†
Northern India Oil ... 10	1.12	2.31
Tide Water Oil ... 10	16.65	13.69

PAPER MILLS

Baliapur ... 25	31.62	...
Bengal Paper ... 25	94.00	91.50
India Paper ... 10	22.06	20.81
Myore Paper ... 10	17.75	14.62
Orient Paper ... 10	35.90	31.85
Shree Gopal ... 10	17.87	16.25
Sripur Paper ... 10	12.81	11.37
Star Paper ... 10	11.50	11.25†
Titagarh ... 10	42.25	38.55
Titagarh P.O. ... 10	4.25	4.12
U. I. Copper ... 10	60.00	66.00
West Coast ... 100	135.00	...

PRESSING

Bhagwati ... 10	4.80	7.00
Camperdown ... 100	110.00	118.00
Hoghtly Ganges ... 10	544	5.50
Shiva Jute ... 100	85.00	65.00

Indian Finance

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 12-6-59 Rs nP	12-6-58 Rs nP
Kishore Trading ... 100	75.00	75.00	
Kusum Products ... 10	5.75	5.75	
Macfarlane ... 5	3.12	3.25	
Martin-Burn ... 10	28.25	26.28	
Mahindra and ... 10	15.05†	...	
Mahindra ... 10	200.00	200.00	
Marwar Trading ... 100	202.00	...	
McLeod & Co. ... 100	43.37	28.50	
Metal Box ... 10	5.75	4.50	
Moradabad Water ... 10	34.62	25.75†	
Nat. Carbon ... 10	33.25	27.00	
N. I. Cables ... 10	17.44	...	
Nat. Rolling ... 10	15.00	10.44	
Nat. Rubber Mfg. ... 10	13.97	12.12	
Nat. Tanneries ... 10	0.30	0.30	
Nat. Tobacco ... 10	16.75	11.75	
New I. Invest. ... 75	45.50	31.00	
Pearl Invest. ... 10	1.25	1.25	
Phillips India ... 10	22.44	14.75	
Phosphate Co. ... 100	200.00	175.00	
Publicity Society ... 4	14.50	7.75†	
Prem. Trans. ... 10	1.50	1.50	
Rallis ... 100	66.00	34.00	
R. B. Rodda & Co. ... 10	4.08	5.25	
Rohtas ... 10	22.12	19.37	
Sahu Properties ... 5	2.78	...	
San Raleigh ... 10	16.87	14.87	
Shaw Wallace ... 10	17.87	10.37	
Spence's Hotel ... 2	1.06	1.06	
Star Co. ... 100	20.00	15.50†	
Star Trading ... 25	81.00	81.00	
Straw Products ... 10	8.00	8.00	
Strick ... 10	16.94	16.06	
Union Co. ... 100	75.00	75.00	
Union Tobacco ... 10	1.94	0.25	
Walfords ... 1	2.12	1.97	
Walfords (Pe) ... 1	1.75	1.50	
W. Stockholder ... 10	1.56	0.80	

Preference Shares
MADRAS

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 12-6-59 Rs nP	12-6-58 Rs nP
Canara Bkg. 5%	50	47.50	47.50
Canara B'ing 4%	80	42.75	41.75
Canara I. & B. 6%	100	97.00	108.00
Canara I. & B. 5%	10	9.75	9.00

BANKS

Canara Bkg. 5%	50	47.50	47.50
Canara B'ing 4%	80	42.75	41.75
Canara I. & B. 6%	100	97.00	108.00
Canara I. & B. 5%	10	9.75	9.00

ELECTRICS

Berhampur 6%	10	8.55	8.50
Kumbakonam 6%	10	9.80	8.50
Nepapatnam 6%	10	9.80	8.50
Salem Road 6%	10	9.90	10.25†
S. Madras 5 1/2% Int.	10	10.00	9.80
S. Madras 5 1/2%	10	9.25	9.55
Tin. Tuticorin 4 1/2%	10	9.50†	9.68†
Vellore 6%	10	7.05	7.25
W. Coast 5 1/2%	10	7.10	7.35

SUGAR

Cauvery 5%	100	103.00	91.00
Deccan 7%	5	8.00	8.75
R.I.D. 7%	20	17.25†	16.15†
India 7 1/2%	100	94.00	98.00
Jeypore 6%	100	100.80	93.00
K.C.P. 5 1/2%	100	106.50	100.00
Kiriyampudi 5 1/2%	100	95.00	100.00
Travancore 5%	10	115.00	88.00
	8	8.60	6.95

PLANTINGS

(S. India)			
Amalgamated 6%	10	7.55	6.90
Anandam 7%	10	9.00†	9.30†
Artihala 6%	10	9.20	9.20
Bababuddin 6%	10	8.35	8.55†
Badrakrishna 7 1/2%	10	9.62	9.75
Balanoor 7 1/2%	10	11.75†	10.25
Balmadies 6%	10	9.00	9.00
Be Be 6 1/2% R.	5	3.03	3.13
Be Be 6 1/2% R.	10	6.44	6.64
Chandramahal 7 1/2%	2	2.15	2.00
Cochin Malabar 7%	50	50.00†	50.00†
Coos. Coffee 5%	100	84.00	81.50†
Coonor Tea 6%	25	26.37†	23.75†
Coonor Tea 6 1/2%	100	96.95	101.00
Cottanad 7 1/2%	5	5.03	4.12
Devon 7 1/2%	100	107.75	10.55†
Heleyburia 5%	100	106.00†	95.50
Highland 6%	100	75.00	71.00
Kadur Coffee 6 1/2%	10	8.75†	9.35†
Karikode 6 1/2%	10	7.17	6.84
Kil Kotagiri 6 1/2%	10	7.33	6.30†
Kurchemala 6 1/2%	10	9.80†	9.57†
Malabar Agri. 6%	20	16.56	16.56
Mer. Rubber 6%	10	9.00	9.50
Midland 6%	10	8.12	8.31
Mamallay 6%	10	8.20	7.82
Myore Agri. 7 1/2%	25	26.00	25.97
Myore Agri. 7 1/2%	10	6.40	7.00
Myore Plan. 6%	10	6.65	7.85
Neelamalai 5%	10	7.19	6.90†
Neelampathy 6%	10	8.40†	8.85†
Neenorey 6%	10	10.35†	9.85†
Nilambur 6%	10	7.50	8.05†
Nilgiri Tea 4 1/2%	5	5.03	4.30
Peermade 6%	100	98.00	98.50
Penmudi 6 1/2%	10	9.25	10.00
Pullangode 6%	10	8.85	8.65
Rajagiri 1 1/2%	10	8.20†	7.50†
Rajendra 6%	10	8.06	8.45

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LOANS

(Non-Terminal Loans)			
3% Govt. Paper ...	73.35	71.25	
(Terminal Loans)			
3% Loan (1968) ...	73.70	71.70	
3 1/2% Loan (1961) ...	97.70	95.35	
2 1/2% Loan (1960) ...	95.50	98.05	
2 1/2% Loan (1957) ...	96.95	95.45	

*Nominal. †Dividend. ‡Cum-Dividend.
§Rs. 1000. †Rs. 100.

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 12-6-59 Rs nP	12-6-58 Rs nP
Rajendra 5 1/2%	10	7.20	7.32
Sangameswar 7%	10	9.90	9.40
Talayar Tea 6%	10	8.15	7.90
Teekoy 6%	10	7.15	7.95
Thamarapally 5 1/2%	5	4.75†	4.75†
T. R. & T. Co. 6%	10	8.15†	7.50
Udayagiri 7%	10	10.30†	11.00
Vellimalai 7%	10	8.60	8.60
Waterfalls 6%	10	9.00	8.60
Woodcote 4 1/2%	5	3.48	3.79
Woodlands 6 1/2%	10	7.50	8.80
Woodlands 6 1/2%	10	7.67	8.97

TEXTILES

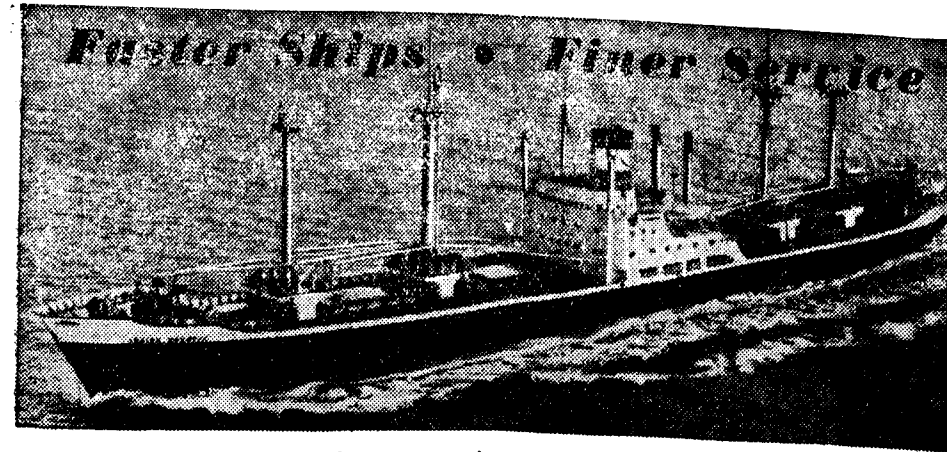
Adoni 6%	10	10.25	9.80
Anglo-French 6%	100	69.00	74.00
Anglo-French 6%	100	110.00†	111.00
Byron Wool 6%	100	131.00†	125.00
Buckingham 7 1/2%	100	110.00	108.00
Cambodia 7%	100	85.75	92.00
Cauvery Spg. 6 1/2%	100	88.00	94.00
Coin. Murr. 6%	100	91.75	98.25
Co. Pioneer 6 1/2%	100	63.00	80.00
Hemalatha 5%	10	9.20	8.35
Kethari Tex. 6%	100	66.50	65.00
Loyal 5%	10	55.00†	58.50
Palani Andavar 7%	50	49.75†	53.00†
Rajalakshmi 6 1/2%	10	10.00	10.00
Thirupathi 6 1/2%	10	8.95†	7.15
Trav. Rayon 5%	100	105.00	101.00
Vasanta 6 1/2%	100	95.00	91.00
Vasanta 6%	50	50.00	53.00
Vijayakumar 6%	100	91.50	91.00
Virudunagar 6%	100	55.00	80.00†

MISCELLANEOUS

Amrutnagar 7 1/2%	100	131.00	127.50
A. Cement 6%	100	105.00	102.00
A. Scientific 5%	10	7.50	5.12
Aspinwall 6%	10	8.06	9.49†
A.V. Thomas 6%	100	69.00	73.00
A.V. Thomas L.S. 1%	10	6.50	6.50
Brunton 6%	10	6.75	6.75
Can. Scientific 6%	5	5.20	5.00
Can. Scientific 6%	10	9.70	10.00
Dalmia Cement 6%	100	100.00	100.00
Enfield 6%	100	100.00	86.00
India Cement 5 1/2%	100	8.55	8.48
I.S. Rolling 5 1/2%	10	33.00	33.00
Madras Vanaspathi	100	42.50	44.00
Marker 6%	100	99.50	89.00
Mettur Chem. 6%	10	9.00	8.78
My. Chem. Mfg. 6%	10	6.50	5.80
My. Lamp 4 1/2%	10	6.50	5.80
National Rubber	100	100.00	...
Mfrs. 6%	100	8.35†	7.95†
Parry's 5%	100	100.00	57.50
Patil 6%	100	4.40	4.70
Rane 6%	10	4.55	4.90
Rane 7%	10	9.10	9.75
Ruby 6 1/2%	5	10.00	...
Ruby (Madras)	10	110.00†	84.00†
Sen Raleigh 8%	100	8.50	7.75
Spencer A 6 1/2%	10	9.77	10.25
Spencer B 6 1/2%	10	19.50	90.00
Stand. Motor 6 1/2%	100	9.20	9.37†
Trav. Chem. 6 1/2%	10	88.00	93.00
T. Stanes 7%	10	10.00	10.00
United Elec. 6%	10	4.73	9.28
Vanguard Fire 5 1/2%	5	93.00	94.00
W. I. Plywoods ...	100	...	...

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN			
ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees).			
	Week Endoo		
	29-5-59	29-5-59	6-6-58
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept. .	730.66	13,09.98	10,40.74
Notes in circulation ...	343,77.25	338,27.77	339,00.62
	351,07.91	351,37.75	349,41.36
ASSETS:			
(A) Gold Coin & Bullion	23,37.59	23,37.59	11,40.93
Approved Foreign Exchange	51,43.69	51,43.69	63,17.83
India Notes receivable from Reserve Bank ...	43,01.61	43,01.61	48,02.30
(B) Rupee Coin ...	4,34.38	4,64.22	4,10.86
Govt. of Pak. Securities Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer	223,00.58	226,00.58	221,79.38
Gold coin & Bullion ...	19.02	19.02	19.02
Sterling Securities ...	4,40.63	4,40.63	4,40.63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00.90	1,00.90	1,00.90
Rupee coin ...	29.51	29.51	29.51
Total ..	351,07.91	351,37.75	349,41.36
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
	3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up ...	3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00
Reserve Fund ...	3,00.00	3,00.00	3,00.00
DEPOSITS:			
(a) Central Govt. ...	83,78.19	85,12.16	77,75.99
(b) Provincial Govts. ...	3,60.55	3,48.01	...
(c) Banks ...	20,25.33	28,50.23	21,34.75
(d) Others ...	4,92.54	4,93.89	5,24.10
Bills payable ...	39.83	43.54	47.65
Other Liabilities ...	13,74.99	14,26.80	12,46.01
	132,71.43	142,83.63	123,02.26
ASSETS:			
Notes ...	7,30.66	13,09.98	10,40.74
Rupee Coin ...	67	70	35
Subsidiary Coin ...	43	41	28
Bills purchased & discoutd. (a) Internal ...	...	...	...
(b) External ...	20.89	30.00	8.33
Govt. Treasury Bills	29,48.57	28,92.04	5,01.00
Loans & Adv. to Govts. Provincial Governments	9,45.00	9,45.00	...
Debtor Balances ...	4,17.40	9,38.33	5,00.57
Other Loans & Advances	2,47.48	2,07.98	4,13.90
Investments ...	70,14.61	70,16.63	68,74.32
Other Assets ...	9,39.72	9,42.56	9,44.21
Total ...	132,71.43	142,83.63	123,02.26
Ratio of Gold Coin an Bullion, Silver Bullion, Sterling securities and approved Foreign Exchange to Banks' notes issued, 35.16 per cent.			
SCHEDULED BANKS IN PAKISTAN (In 000's of Rupees).			
	Week Ended		
	29-5-59	28-5-59	30-5-58
DEMAND LIABILITIES:			
(a) General ...	183,70.48	185,54.62	169,38.94
(b) (i) Deposits from Banks	6,91.97	9,83.86	8,25.08
(ii) Borrowings from Banks ...	1,66.85	1,55.46	5,28.39
TIME LIABILITIES:			
(a) General ...	74,99.43	73,66.18	70,85.42
(b) (i) Deposits from Banks	3,78.48	3,60.48	4,27.88
(ii) Borrowings from Banks ...	2,19.71	2,76.73	75.00
Borrowings from the state Bk			
(a) Against Usage Bills	...	...	...
(b) Other Borrowing ...	81.75	81.75	1,67.60
CASH IN PAKISTAN:	33.50	32.00	2,08.50
(a) Pakistan Notes ...	5,27.57	5,06.51	4,57.69
(b) Pakistan Rupee Coins	24.55	23.47	25.09
(c) Pak. Subsidiary Coins	9.85	9.61	8.38
BALANCE WITH THE STATE:			
BANK:			
(a) Principal Office ...	21,92.66	19,87.17	14,97.70
(b) Other Offices and Branches ...	5,82.70	5,98.51	5,58.91
Balances with other banks in Current Account in Paktn.	4,76.75	4,70.65	4,35.29
Money at call & short notice in Pakistan	4,87.03	7,45.28	9,43.83
INVESTMENT (At Book Value)			
(a) In Central Govt. Securities including Treasury Bills ...	94,72.24	94,27.35	89,86.77
(b) In Provincial Govt. Securities including Treasury Bills ...	13,37.93	13,37.97	10,87.48
(c) In Others ...	3,13.15	3,13.15	2,88.75
ADVANCES IN PAKISTAN ...	107,99.36	112,34.65	109,06.68
BILLS DISCOUNTED IN PAK.	2,84.85	2,86.59	3,38.79
FOREIGN BILLS DISC. FK.	13,22.75	13,48.56	8,17.76

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Working Funds as
on 31-12-1958 ... Rs. 4,51,32,327
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S. N. K. SUNDARAM, Mg. Director.



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"Pratap, isn't that shirt
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"MUMMY says my clothes get torn so fast that this is all
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"Poor lad! Ask your mummy to buy BINNY'S
cloth. BINNY'S Quality Control* their production."

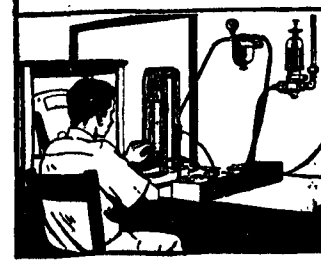
"Quality Control? Can you tell me what that means,
uncle?"

"If you go to a textile mill, you will see machines
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often small defects which we
cannot see with our naked eyes
get into the cloth. Cloth that
contains these defects gets torn
easily. At BINNY'S they have
a special department which is
continuously looking out for
these defects and preventing
them from getting into the
cloth. That's why their cloth
lasts so long."

"Thanks a lot, uncle. I must
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in textiles

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This instrument measures the
fineness of the cotton fibres and
enables the technician to select
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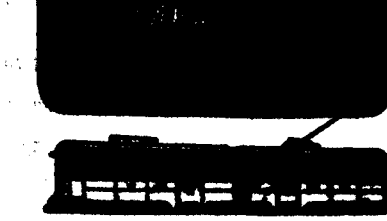
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Indian Finance

Indian Finance

Saturday

June 27, 1959

Volume LXIII No 25

Price: Rs 1.50

HIGHLIGHTS OF THIS ISSUE

In India, Treasury Bills do not influence short
term interest rates—but the other way about.

Read the latest in the series on the Structure
of Interest Rates by B. Krishna Rao.

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1928
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C. S. Rangaswami

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C.A. I.B. (Lond.)
General Manager.

Estd. : 1906

H.O. : UDIPI, S.I.

The Canara Banking Corporation Limited

	(As on 31-12-1958)
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Reserves	Rs. 14,40,000
Deposits	Rs. 7,19,35,000
Advances	Rs. 3,95,40,000
Working Capital	Rs. 9,18,94,000

(Rounded off to the nearest thousand)

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FOR THE INVESTOR

The Deferred Tata Issue

Investment Gossip:

ONCE upon a time, and not so
long ago at that, the cynosure of
speculative eyes were Tata Defer-
reds. Today, both on Dalal Street
and in Lyons Range, it is the de-
ferred Tata issue that is the centre
of attraction and interest.

It was announced in the middle
of the week that the meeting to
consider the rights issue was being
postponed, because Government
had not as yet indicated their atti-
tude in the matter of: Premium or
Par?

Some say that the authorities
intended that the Government bor-
rowing programme be completed
before they committed themselves
on the Tata rights issue—especially
if what their decision was could
have had a bearish connotation for
the stock exchanges.

Others assert: nothing of the
sort. This just shows Government
in their usual form, with the usual
magnitude of delay and dilatori-
ness.

But the fact that the Tata issue
was deferred was enough to set off
a chain reaction in rumour. Prices
fell sharply, on the reasoning that
Government delay could only mean
an insistence on a premium issue.

Soon thereafter, however, there
was a smart recovery; bear cover-
ing of course, helped.

Meantime, here in Calcutta, the
fact that the blast furnace, thrown
out of commission a few days ago,
is back to work served to lend
some strength to prices.

In any case, it is perhaps a good
thing that, albeit for the moment,
the Tata rights issue has been
shelved. For, it will mean that

much more of time for the inves-
tor to get his money ready.

As of now, current stock ex-
change interest is riveted on the
Government's new loan: lists are
to open in the middle of next week.
If the borrowing programme should
turn out to be more of a success
than at present expected, a subtle
upward pressure on share prices
is, in sympathy, to be anticipated.

While, generally, for the tenure
of the 1959 slack season, prospects
are for share prices to be well
maintained, the period till the Tata
rights issue's terms are announced
is likely to be uncertain.

But there can be no doubt that
the 1959 slack season is offering
choice new and rights issues For
the Investor.

₹₹

Investment Notes:

The Tire Cord scheme of the
National Rayon Corporation is now
being implemented according to the
Chairman of the company. The
company's top technicians would
shortly proceed to the USA to confer
with the Consultants. Production on
the plant is expected to commence
sometime in 1961. The total cost of
the Plant is expected to be in the
neighbourhood of Rs 3 crores, out of
which an amount of about Rs 1.2
crores would be available by way of
credit under deferred terms payment.

The expansion programmes of Tra-
vancore Rayons are going on accord-
ing to schedule. The company has
received permission from the Central
Government for setting up a third
Cellulose Film Plant, with capacity of
about 2,000 tons per year. This
plant is expected to go into produc-
tion by the middle of 1960.

₹₹

Balmer Lawrie's Impressive Results

Balance-Sheet Reviews:

Although sales of Balmer Lawrie
& Co Ltd fell during 1958 from
Rs 11.77 crores to Rs 11.66
crores, the other sources of income
showed a substantial improvement.
Thus, firstly, service rendered re-
alised Rs 88.98 lakhs against Rs
81.08 lakhs. Secondly, income
from trade investments rose from
Rs 5.52 lakhs to Rs 7.65 lakhs.
Profit on sales of fixed assets fet-
ched Rs 2.17 lakhs against Rs 0.21
lakhs. Finally, remuneration as
Managing Agents and Secretaries
and Treasurers and miscellaneous
income rose from Rs 17.88 lakhs to
Rs 21.69 lakhs. After adjustments
for items relating to the previous
years, the net profit of Balmer
Lawrie, before taxation and depre-
ciation, rose significantly from Rs
32.28 lakhs to Rs 49.08 lakhs. The
transfer to General Reserve has
been raised substantially from Rs
2 lakhs to Rs 5.50 lakhs, though
the transfer to Reserve for pen-
sions, at Rs 1.74 lakhs in 1957, has
been skipped. There is, more-
over, a transfer to Development

Rebate Reserve of Rs 0.61 lakhs.
In view of the fine results, the
company has increased its dividend
distribution from 15 per cent in
1957 to 20 per cent in 1958, includ-
ing an interim dividend paid in
December last year of 5 per cent.
The balance carried forward at
Rs 5.03 lakhs is slightly higher
than the amount brought in of
Rs 5.01 lakhs.

The paid-up capital of Balmer
Lawrie is placed at Rs 80.01 lakhs.
Against this, Reserves and Surplus
amount to Rs 84.46 lakhs. The
gross block of the company is
Rs 74.47 lakhs, and the book value
of fixed assets is Rs 35.70 lakhs.
The trade investments of Balmer
Lawrie are placed at Rs 1.14 crores.
The quoted investments, with a
book value of Rs 1.09 crores, had
a market value at the end of 1958
of Rs 1.56 crores. This is the size
of the hidden reserve which ac-
crued to the company as a result
of the very fine year for industries
generally during 1958.

All in all, the company had ex-
ceedingly good year in 1958.

₹₹

Mettur Industries

Although the sales of Mettur
Industries Limited during the year
ended March 1959 showed an im-
provement from Rs 1.51 crores to
Rs 1.56 crores, the profit after tax
and depreciation is shown to be
lower. But this is mainly because
the provision for taxation has been
marked higher by Rs 10.60 lakhs
at Rs 28.90 lakhs. Thus, with
depreciation getting Rs 1.95 lakhs
against Rs 1.91 lakhs, the profit
appears to have declined from Rs
14.51 lakhs to Rs 7.42 lakhs.

But the taxation liability is it-
self heavy because the company has
decided that there is no justifica-
tion for maintaining, at the present
time, the reserve at a high level;
consequently, a transfer has been
made from general reserves for
the payment of a special dividend
at Rs 50 per share. Thus, the Pro-
fit and Loss Appropriation Account
receives a transfer of Rs 29.75
lakhs from General Reserve and
of Rs 10 lakhs from Dividend
Equalisation Reserve. Over and
above the special dividend, which
absorbs Rs 30 lakhs, the routine
dividend has been paid at 25 per
cent, absorbing Rs 15 lakhs, against
20 per cent in the previous year.

The balance sheet shows that, as
against the ordinary share capital
of Rs 60 lakhs, the Reserve and
Surplus are placed at Rs 29.54
lakhs, even after the transfer this
year to the Profit and Loss Account
of Rs 39.75 lakhs.

On the assets side, the Gross
Block of Rs 60.14 lakhs is shown
as having a net value of Rs 18.62
lakhs.

₹₹

The Kamarhatty

The Kamarhatty Company Lim-
ited, under the Managing Agency
of Jardine Henderson Limited, has

fared even better during 1958 than
did the sister company, Kank-
narrh, whose accounts we re-
viewed last week. Kamarhatty,
on sales which rose from Rs 3.39
crores to Rs 3.90 crores, has re-
ported a profit of Rs 33.93 lakhs
against the loss last year of Rs
18.02 lakhs, and was sufficient to
enable arrears of dividend being
paid on the preference shares for
1956 and 1957 and also to pay the
dividend for 1958. Depreciation
receives Rs 10.21 lakhs against Rs
4.24 lakhs. There is a provision of
Rs 43,000 for Wealth Tax, and an
amount of Rs 20,203 has been
transferred to Development Rebate
Reserve. It was still possible for
the company to pay a dividend of
5 per cent on the ordinary shares
—the first such payment since 1953.

The balance sheet shows that,
against the capital of Rs 59.20
lakhs, of which Rs 16 lakhs is in
6 per cent cumulative preference

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT

6/230/51
M. K. BHATTACHARYA, General Manager
12, Burmah Road, Calcutta-13.

IN ACCOUNT CURRENT WITH
UNITED BANK OF INDIA LTD.
4, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA

DATE	BY	AMOUNT	DATE	TO	AMOUNT
1 JAN 59	BY	4,578.12	1 JAN 59	TO	4,578.12
3 JAN 59	BY	10.12	3 JAN 59	TO	10.12
5 JAN 59	BY	10.12	5 JAN 59	TO	10.12
7 JAN 59	BY	10.12	7 JAN 59	TO	10.12
9 JAN 59	BY	10.12	9 JAN 59	TO	10.12
11 JAN 59	BY	10.12	11 JAN 59	TO	10.12
13 JAN 59	BY	10.12	13 JAN 59	TO	10.12
15 JAN 59	BY	10.12	15 JAN 59	TO	10.12
17 JAN 59	BY	10.12	17 JAN 59	TO	10.12
19 JAN 59	BY	10.12	19 JAN 59	TO	10.12
21 JAN 59	BY	10.12	21 JAN 59	TO	10.12
23 JAN 59	BY	10.12	23 JAN 59	TO	10.12
25 JAN 59	BY	10.12	25 JAN 59	TO	10.12
27 JAN 59	BY	10.12	27 JAN 59	TO	10.12
29 JAN 59	BY	10.12	29 JAN 59	TO	10.12
31 JAN 59	BY	10.12	31 JAN 59	TO	10.12

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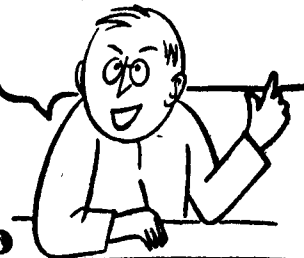
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bills produced the desired effects on the short term money rates. In India there are considerable excess reserves with the banking system, and rediscounting is not widely practised. The treasury bills therefore instead of deciding the pattern of money rates in India are influenced in turn by them. The issue of the treasury bills has been discontinued often in India because the market rates were found to be too high. With regard to the advances provided to the private sector the commercial banks vary their rates of in-

terest according to the size of the loan, the nature of the collateral and the state of the money market. The larger the loan, other things concerning collateral and the state of the money market being equal, the lower the rate of interest. Where government securities are offered as collateral, the actual rate charged by the banks is higher than the yield of the bonds; the rate against stock exchange securities is greater than the rate charged against government securities; and the rates on stocks of merchandise is greater still. The volume of loans granted at relatively low rates is not significant because the banks themselves hold a very large part of the public debt and also because other types of financial assets available as collateral are limited in supply on account of the underdeveloped character of the Indian economy.

The amount of advances granted by the banking system to commerce has been one-half of the total advances; nearly a third is made available to industry and about one-eleventh for personal and professional purposes. Production credit for agriculture has been only 3 per cent of the total advances recently. Of late the amount advanced to industry has been increasing relative to the advances made to commerce. The demand for bank advances arises from the income motive and the speculative motive. The amount of bank advances is interrelated with the price level and the interest rate charged. It is also affected by expectations regarding the future course of movement of the prices of commodities and shares and the rates of interest. In the boom phase the rate of interest is looked upon as too low by the business classes. In a depression the interest rate appears to them too high. Temporary fluctuations in advances arise from the bearish or bullish sentiments prevailing in the market, quite apart from the ordinary seasonal fluctuations; and, either of these two influences may be strong enough to exert pressure on the long term market. A discriminating and a well designed open market policy followed by the Reserve Bank has now been in vogue to protect the capital market against these adverse effects of merely seasonal influence that occur in the short term market. Speculative disturbances are irregular in character. When speculation is increasing in the purchase of shares, the proceeds of bank advances obtained for the purpose forms a supplement to the resources of the long term market and this may involve an increase in money supply and an enlargement of capital expenditure beyond the amount of current savings in the economy. When speculation is on the decline, the resources diverted to the long term market decline and this may reduce the demand for capital outlay below the amount of current savings. Inflation and deflation may be thus caused by speculation. But speculation may be intense even when the amount of advances remains unchanged. Speculators are not directly sensitive to changes in the short term rate of interest for they hope for relatively large capital gains in a short time, compared with which the burden of even a high rate of interest for a few weeks is negligible. If the short term rate is raised at a time of expanding demand for commodities when the share prices may be subject to speculation, the rise in the rate may not cause any substantial reduction in the bank advances diverted to the capital market; the consequence is inflationary despite the rise in the short term rate. If this is to be checked by the Bank rate it will not be through the deterrent effect upon the cost of borrowings of the speculators but through the effect produced on the availability of credit as such. However if the prices of the securities fall in sympathy with the rise

in the short term rates the scope for inflationary speculation becomes restricted. The disturbance that sets in the alignment of the long and short term rates on account of speculation can be evened out by the Reserve Bank by an appropriate regulation of credit. Sec. 21 of the Banking Companies Act which gives the Reserve Bank elaborate powers to regulate the volume of advances and the rates of interest to be charged on them. Particular classes of transaction can also be prohibited, under Sec. 36 of the same Act, by the Reserve Bank.

POLICY OF THE RESERVE BANK:

The inflationary conditions of the post-war period and in particular the inflationary expansion brought about by the Korean war made it impossible to finance development in India on the basis of cheap money. Actually, the Reserve Bank of India raised the Bank rate from 3 per cent to 3½ per cent in the middle of November 1951 and from 3½ per cent to 4 per cent in May 1957. The Bank rate was supplemented by an appropriate open market policy. In the organised money markets the interest rate structure has adjusted itself to a higher level relative to 1951. The rise in the long term bond yield, the higher yield of industrial debentures and the upward movement of short term rates since 1951 have brought about dear money in the country. The government-sponsored Industrial Finance Corporation therefore raised the rate of interest on its loans from 5½ per cent to 6½ per cent during 1951-57. The rise in the money supply due to deficit financing in the later years of the first plan, in so far as it could affect interest rates, was offset to some extent by the adverse balance of payments in the private sector and the two sets of factors viz. the growth of the time liabilities of banks and the lower velocity of income circulation during 1951-54 and 1955-57 which indicate increased liquidity preference on the part of the public. In the period 1951-53 the Reserve Bank attempted to control the post-Korean inflationary boom and raised the Bank rate augmenting it by a tighter policy of open market purchases. The subsequent rise in the Bank Rate has the objective of controlling the inflation generated by a large public investment programme under the Second Five Year Plan in which deficit financing has loomed large. Since 1951 the Reserve Bank has acquired many powers for the effective regulation of credit and as there exists an intimate relationship between the amount of money supply and the interest rates, the powers of the Reserve Bank are full of significance for the pattern of interest rates. The methods of moral suasion and variation of cash reserves, used in a restrictive manner by the Reserve Bank, have a freezing-in effect on credit and hardening the interest rate structure. Selective credit control by the Reserve Bank regulates the volume of credit available in specific directions and hence may cause banks to bring about relative variations in the interest rates charged on advances. Such control exercised by the Reserve Bank on the aggregate level of advances* on sugar and food grains might raise the rates of interest on

*Vide Report on Currency and Finance 1957-58.

INDICES OF SECURITY PRICES.										
Average for the last week of	Government and Semi-Government Securities.			Debentures.			Fixed Dividend Industrial Securities.			
	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	Bombay	Calcutta	Madras	
Base 1938 100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1952-53 ...	92.1	92.8	91.9	90.2	92.7	86.4	127.2	93.8	127.7	
Base 1949-50 100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1953-54 ...	89.9	90.4	90.7	101.4	102.2	100.0	92.6	85.6	99.8	
1954-55 ...	90.0	90.5	90.9	99.1	101.3	100.5	91.7	83.2	94.4	
1955-56 ...	90.3	90.8	91.2	100.0	102.1	100.1	90.2	80.3	97.0	
1956-57 ...	89.9	89.9	90.2	99.0	98.6	99.5	83.4	73.4	93.8	
1957-58 ...	88.8	89.2	89.6	96.5	97.3	97.4	79.6	61.9	83.7	

loans against these goods. However, in view of the small amounts advanced on these goods the effect on the pattern of interest rates as a whole might be of a small order. The Reserve Bank can increase government securities in its portfolios, under the Reserve Bank Amendment Act 1957, when the foreign assets decline but the effect on money supply is neutral when domestic government bonds merely replace foreign securities. The diverse strands of credit management by the Reserve Bank have to be taken into account in studying the effects of monetary policy on interest rates. The sympathetic movement of the short term and long term rates during 1951-53 does not suggest a disequilibrium in the interest rate structure in India.

Bank rate policy for the regulation of economic activity was under a cloud for a long time. It is only recently that there is a tendency to resort to flexible interest rate policies. Thus during 1957 Central Bank discount rates were revised in eighteen countries not less than twenty-five times. In the war and the post-war period the revision of the Bank rate was not favoured because it might interfere with the management of public debt on a low cost basis and also with the promotion of a stable market for government securities. In the USA the question of raising the Bank rate was once a matter of controversy between the Treasury Department and the Federal Reserve System. Recently the possible psychological effects of a higher Bank rate and the necessity to match anti-inflationary policy caused many countries to resort to the Bank rate. In the efficacy of the interest rate policy as such however contrary opinions are still held widely.

With a view to enforcing dear money, nearly sixteen years after its inception the Reserve Bank of India announced the tightening up of its open market policy and the raising of the Bank Rate to 3½ per cent in November 1951. The banking system immediately reacted to these policies by raising the money rates all round and subsequently when prices began to fall, it insisted on further collateral security so that the margins against the existing loans could be maintained. There was a steep fall in the gilt-edged market and the Reserve Bank supported the 3 per cent conversion loan of 1946 at Rs 80 in December 1951. The policy of the Reserve Bank has been one of permitting a controlled expansion of credit in the context of development and it is in the light of this policy that open market operations and other monetary measures have been enforced in India. The disinflationary measures of 1951 worked themselves off by 1953 for since 1954 there has been an increase in money supply. In the last three years of the First Five Year Plan an increase of Rs 420 crores took place in the amount of money supply partly due to large scale deficit financing and partly due to expansion of bank credit. By 1957-58 not only was there an increase in the money supply but the price level too rose to 107.2 in April, 1957 from 89.6 (1954-55). The Reserve Bank resorted to increasing the Bank rate again as a general measure of credit control during May 1957.

EDITORIAL NOTES

“Shaktiman”

The Defence Ministry and, especially, the Ordnance factories may derive legitimate satisfaction from the rapid implementation of the programme for manufacture of army trucks in the defence establishments. The satisfaction is all the greater because of the chorus of adverse criticism with which the proposal was greeted when it was mooted last year. No wonder that the first three-tonner to roll off the Assembly lines at the Gun Carriage Factory at Jabalpur was greeted with fanfare of trumpets and thunderous cheers from the happy workers.

There is no mistaking the note of exhilaration in the short speech made by the Prime Minister on the occasion. Those responsible for the conduct of public sector undertakings and Indian technicians will treasure the Prime Minister's enthusiastic tribute to their competence and adaptability. For it may be taken as a guarantee that Indian talent will not be relegated to the back seat in planning and implementation of projects in future. And that is all to the good. For while steel and machines are no doubt important, it is the men behind the machines who will ultimately determine the pace of progress.

It is characteristic of the Prime Minister that he saw the achievement of the Ordnance factories

against the background of India's industrial development and the respective roles of the private and the public sectors. Few will dispute the importance he has assigned to the basic and machine-building industries. And all except those who are opposed to the very concept of planning for industrial development will agree with the four “musts” which he laid down as conditions of progress, namely steel, machine building, power and trained people and above all increased food production.

Expressing the hope that the private sector will grow more effective, the Prime Minister invited its representatives to have a look at the working of the public sector and learn efficiency from it. For the latter it may be said that readiness to take advantage of all opportunities of improving efficiency is the condition for staying in business. But they can also legitimately claim that, if they had all the facilities enjoyed by the Ordnance factories in this particular instance, with no bother over import licences, foreign exchange or technical assistance, they too would not be found wanting. As things stand at present, most of the time of, business executives is spent in quest of permits and licences and in chasing the papers through the prolonged operation of processing in different establishments in New Delhi and elsewhere. What time they have left after getting permits and licences is spent in following the complicated amendments of company legislation. In the circumstances, if private sector is to play its role and make its contribution to industrialisation and national revenues, the Prime Minister might pay some attention to the laws, rules and regulations which hamstring enterprise in the private sector.

Retreat from Control

Dr B. C. Roy and his Cabinet have shown rare political courage in announcing the decision to suspend price control on rice which has been nominally in force from the beginning of the year. We say nominally advisedly, for at no time since the promulgation of the price control order was rice available at scheduled prices in the open market. In fact, the Price Control Order, and the action taken under it, have led to an impossible situation. Rice had practically disappeared from the open market and the resulting pressure on Government stocks had brought the ‘modified rationing’ system to the verge of breakdown. A breakdown of ‘modified rationing’ would have been an unmitigated disaster and had to be averted at all costs.

The Government's decision is based on a realistic assessment of the actual state of affairs regarding availability and requirements of the different grades of food grains. The Government was faced with a difficult choice. They could either accede to the leftist clamour for

stricter controls and impose compulsory procurement and rationing, or relax controls retaining ‘modified rationing’ as a check on profiteering. These who advocate stricter controls leading to rationing and compulsory procurement pay little regard to the effects of compulsory procurement on production and supplies in the long run. They forget the experience of the war-time and immediate post war period when every extension of control and rationing was accompanied by a reduction in the quantum of the ration. Government have shown wisdom in choosing the lesser evil.

Under the new system, the requirements of the low income groups will be met through the modified ration shops, while those who are ready to pay more for quality will be able to get their requirements from the open market. Whatever politicians may say in their public utterances, the general public will welcome the Government's decision as the only sensible one in the circumstances. Those who have doubts will be convinced if they take the trouble to go through the full and frank statement of the Chief Minister.

A great responsibility now rests on the trade who have the chance of reaping windfall profits. Wisdom would dictate a policy of deliberate restraint of prices.

Pisciculture

The opening of the new laboratory building of the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station in Calcutta, last week, served as an appropriate occasion to emphasize the importance of fisheries to the country's food economy. Dr B. C. Roy who inaugurated the function spoke with undisputed authority on the nutritive value of fish as a constituent of diet. Mr M. V. Krishnappa, Union Deputy Minister of Agriculture, who presided, gave facts and figures regarding Government's plans for the development of fisheries.

Mr Krishnappa drew attention to the limited area of cultivable land available in our country. At the most liberal estimate this works out to less than one acre per head. As land resources are limited, water resources should be exploited to find food for the growing population. Speaking with particular reference to Bengal, he said that the problems of shortage of rice, fish and of rehabilitation could be solved at one stroke by the development of fisheries.

A realistic approach to the problem of development of fisheries should be based on accurate estimates of the extent of inland water resources and the scope for increased production through intensive development. Mr Krishnappa referred to ten crore acres of inland water resources. It will be necessary to know how this vast area is made up, what part of it is available for pisciculture and how much of it remains unutilised at

present, in order to arrive at a reliable estimate of the scope for additional development.

It will not be correct to assume that water resources are not being utilised, though research can show the way to improved methods of fish culture. Already India, with a production of over a million tons of fish a year, ranks eighth among the fishing nations of the world. And inland fisheries, it is estimated, contribute about one-third of the total production.

In Bengal at any rate, it is hardly likely that any area suitable for fisheries remains unexploited, especially in view of the high prices fetched by fish. In fact the complaint is the other way. The leftists allege that large areas of paddy fields in 24 Parganas and the Sunderbans have been converted into fisheries by the landlords and they say this is one of the principal reasons for the prevailing scarcity of foodgrains. Such conversion, if it has taken place, only aggravates the hardships of the poor, without adding to the total food supplies.

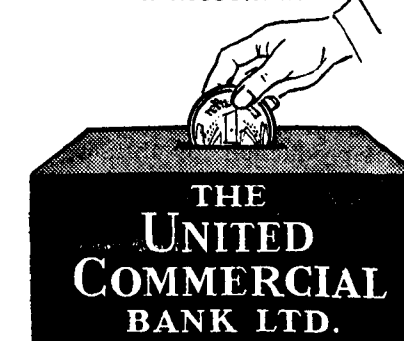
Mr Krishnappa complained that the allotments made for development of fisheries under the First and Second Plans were very meagre. He also pointed out that, out of the allotment of Rs 4 crores for State schemes in the First Five-Year Plan, only Rs 2.3 crores were actually utilised. Against this experience, the allotment of Rs 8.86 crores in the Second Five-Year Plan cannot be considered inadequate.



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WORLD OF FINANCE

Interest Rates Decline Sharply

THE slack season is now in full wing. Deposits of Scheduled Banks, as well as their Advances, show every evidence of the return of funds from busy season financing. Partly, it is true that the contraction in Advances has not as yet reached a tempo which could bear testimony to really easy conditions in the money market. On the other hand, the improvement in Deposits is of significantly large proportions. Also, the main index of money market activity is to be found in the inter-bank call money rate, which, in Bombay, has slid down to 1½ per cent. Thus, it is a valid conclusion that we may arrive at, that the slowness in the rate of decline in Bank Advances is owing to reasons that have no connection with any presumed continuance of busy season influences.

The small size, and the slow rate, of the fall in Advances is the more difficult to understand, since, with cotton textiles stocks declining recently in most heartening manner, the quantum of financing for stocks should now be less. Moreover, it is not as if import restrictions have been relaxed, and that, consequently, there is larger volume of imported commodities and articles that require bank finance. Lastly, there seems little reason to doubt that here is already the beginning of the return of agricultural financing or the last busy season. It is by inference and elimination that we can get at the probable reasons why Advances continue to be at levels higher than should be expected—or, as Mr H. V. R. Iengar, the Reserve Bank Governor, has hinted, warranted.

We would suggest that there has been a resurgence of industrial production. By this, we mean that the upward curve in the index of industrial production, which for some time had been static, has now presumably been resumed. Therefore, the first reason may be that enlarged industrial production now requires a greater volume of bank financing. The second reason, that Mr Iengar has indirectly adduced, is the probability of "camouflaged" bank credit being utilised for other than productive purposes. At one stage, we were reluctant to accept such a view. However, there seems little doubt now that withholding of stocks does constitute a

reason why bank Advances are almost static at higher levels.

In regard to what we may call industrial advances, prospects are that, if our hypothesis of rising production is correct, that the experience during the 1959 slack season will be a part parallel of the 1956 slack season. But there are important differences between the two slack seasons. The most significant of the differences is that, in 1956, a very steep import surplus—and a considerable part of this on private sector account—had to be financed by the banking system. This demand was superimposed on the demand arising from increasing industrial production. In the result, by the time the 1956 slack season had ended, banks found themselves in an over-extended position. In 1959, there is little import surplus to speak of on private sector account. Secondly, while industrial production may be rising, this is partly offset by a likely decline in Advances against stocks, especially of cotton textiles. Thirdly, from the point of view of resources of the banking system, Deposits will not suffer from being spent on imports. So, the prospects are that, though Advances may not decline by any considerable figure—the best that may be hoped for is likely to be the Rs 100 crores that Mr Iengar has called upon the banks to manage—a more strident increase in Deposits will set the seal on the 1959 slack season being truly slack.

Again, the first tranche of Government's borrowing programme will not impose a strain either on the banking system or on the money market. It is in such background that we expect the money market easiness to gather strength, as it were. At this juncture, some reference to the disappointing Treasury Bill Auction results is necessary. It is, we think, obvious that the new loan announcement has inhibited interest being shown in Treasury Bills. In spite, therefore, of falling interest rates, Treasury Bills are not at the moment popular, because banks are waiting for the new loan to be out of the way. Thereafter, applications should rise robustly, and the average rate of allotment should decline to just above the inter-bank call money rate. Banks, which this year have not been given a short or a short-medium dated loan, may be compelled to go in on a larger scale for Treasury Bills.

The decline in interest rates has made the new loan much more attractive. The success of the 3½ per cent 1960 and the 4 per cent 1970 has now been guaranteed. Since the first tranche of the borrowing programme has not offered anything specific for banks, we expect—and would strongly urge—a bank-orientated Government loan for the second tranche. This is a subject that we shall revert to on a future occasion.

Currency Contracts

A steep decline of Rs 16.00 crores to Rs 1737.79 crores has been registered in Active Note circulation in the returns of the Reserve Bank for the week ended June 19. Rupee Coin has also returned from circulation for Rs 0.87 crores. With a small adjustment under Rupee Securities, this decline in currency circulation is reflected in a substantial rise of Rs 16.86 crores to Rs 32.73 crores in the Reserve Bank's cash in the till.

In the Banking Department, there is, as was to be expected, evidence of inter-governmental transactions. A rise of Rs 4.80 crores to Rs 302.35 crores in Investments is indicative of deficit financing incurred by the Central Government during the week. This replenishment of resources was necessary, as we can see it, owing to the Centre meeting its commitments to the State Governments. Balances of State Governments have improved by Rs 8.36 crores to Rs 18.29 crores, and, at the same time, their indebtedness to the Reserve Bank has declined by Rs 4.35 crores to Rs 27.13 crores. The Central Government were able, after deficit financing, to meet their liability in respect of State Governments by drawing down their balances by Rs 2.74 crores to Rs 49.82 crores.

The progress of the slack season is evidenced in the fact that the Reserve Balances of the Scheduled Banks improved by Rs 7.11 crores to Rs 79.88 crores. This, however, was likely mainly to have been on account of the State Bank, whose cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank rose by Rs 5.91 crores in the relevant week. It would appear as if there has been a slight rise in the borrowings of Scheduled Banks from the Reserve Bank, as the Other Loans and Advances of the latter have increased by Rs 1.93 crores to Rs 61.70 crores.

The import surplus continues unabated, with Balances Held Abroad decreasing, during the week, by Rs 2.39 crores to Rs 15.62 crores.

According to the return of the State Bank for June 19, slack season influences have helped in an increase of Rs 4.52 crores to Rs 530.74 crores in Deposits. However, the total of Advances, instead of declining in conformity with the march of the slack season, is fractionally higher by Rs 0.31 crores at Rs 194.12 crores. With a small decline in Other Assets, cash in hand and with the Reserve Bank has risen by Rs 5.91 crores to Rs 29.73 crores.

The statutory statement of Scheduled Banks for June 12 shows that there has been a considerable rise of Rs 14.55 crores to Rs 1766.79 crores in Deposits—the highest

level of Deposits touched so far. Since the beginning of the year this means that Deposits have risen by over Rs 140 crores. Of the latest week's increase, Rs 2.89 crores are attributable to the State Bank. Meanwhile, the total of Advances has declined by nearly Rs 5 crores to Rs 1001.12 crores from Rs 1006.03 crores—and only Rs 0.60 crores of this can be seen to be on account of the State Bank. There is a fractional change in Investments. Borrowings from the Reserve Bank have been further reduced by Rs 4.57 crores to Rs 4.95 crores. Also, borrowings from the State Bank have been marked down by Rs 0.59 crores to Rs 6.88 crores. In the result however, Cash Balances of Scheduled Banks are just a bit lower at Rs 165.72 crores against Rs 166.20 crores. But we must remember that, in the week under review, the Other Assets of the State Bank rose by over Rs 6½ crores. There is reason to believe that what had been intended as an increase in the Investments of the State Bank prior to the new loan will now stand deferred.

From the point of view of the position of the Scheduled Banks as at June 12, 1959, it is difficult to guess at the possible capacity of Scheduled Banks to support the new loan programme of Government, the subscription lists for which are to open next week. Certainly, the State Bank's cash in hand is not such as to inspire confidence that it will be in a position, as last year, to put in Rs 35 crores. On the other hand, it is not at all unlikely that the other Scheduled Banks put together will be able to muster Rs 20 crores on July 1. Again, it is not possible to predict what may be the extent of subscriptions of other institutional investors which will stand reflected in the figures of Scheduled Banks. Nevertheless, it may be taken as certain that a decline of fair dimensions will occur in the Time Liabilities of Scheduled Banks in new loan week. The minimum decline that we expect is around Rs 15 crores—the maximum may be anything around Rs 35 crores.

Then, as far as the Scheduled Banks are concerned, on net Deposits of Rs 1692.32 crores as at April 24, 1959, their Balances with the Reserve Bank at Rs 87.99 crores exceeded the statutory minimum by Rs 29.91 crores. The net Deposits of Scheduled Banks as at June 12 amount to Rs 1712.26 crores. Balances with the Reserve Bank are placed at Rs 67.82 crores. Therefore, it would seem as if there is not much room for Scheduled Banks to use their Reserve Balances for purposes of subscribing to the new loan programme. Nevertheless, we continue to adhere to the view that the subscriptions of Scheduled Banks other than the State Bank will be placed around Rs 20 crores. Part of this no doubt, will be reflected in a decline in the Reserve Balances

Indian Finance

June 27, 1959

amounting, perhaps, to Rs 10 crores.

As far as the impact of the new loan on Reserve Bank returns is concerned, it is difficult to say whether the new loan will result, as it has been doing in each one of the recent years, in considerable reverse ad hocs being instituted by Government. Last year, the extent of cancellation of Treasury Bills during the new loan week amounted to the very considerable figure of Rs 100 crores. All that can be predicted at the

moment is that reverse ad hocs should in any event be not less than Rs 50 crores in the current year's new loan week.

United Industrial Bank

The accounts of United Industrial Bank Limited for 1958 show that Deposits and other accounts fell from Rs 1.48 crores to Rs 1.36 crores. Investment in Government securities was practically unchan-

ged at Rs 55.79 lakhs. The total of Advances was also changed but fractionally at Rs 1.02 crores, against Rs 1.01 crores. Cash Balances fell from Rs 17.59 lakhs to Rs 16.42 lakhs.

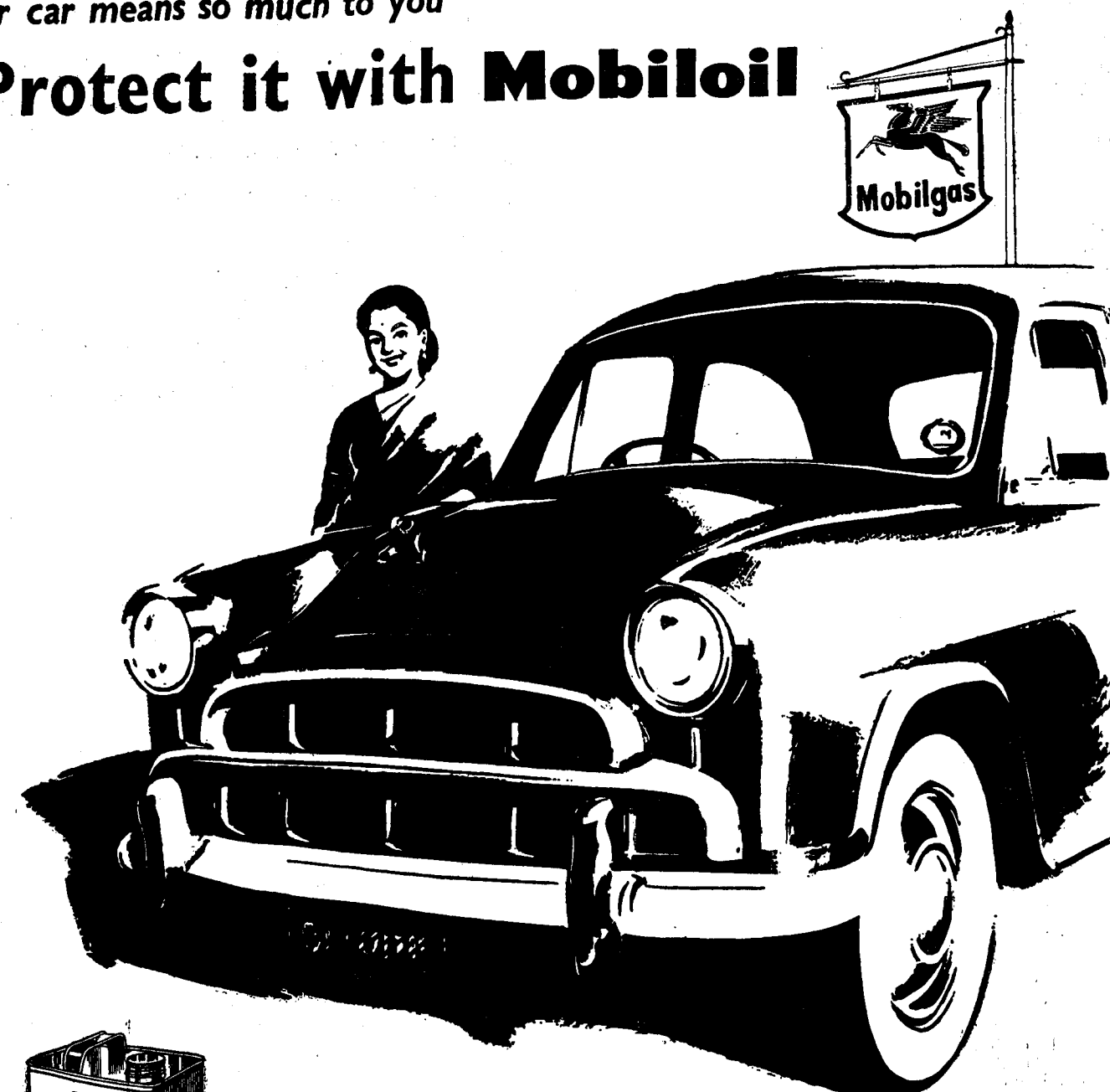
The income from interest and discount was marked lower at Rs 6.56 lakhs against Rs 7.25 lakhs. Commission, exchange and brokerage, however, have fetched more at Rs 0.78 lakhs against Rs 0.69 lakhs. Unfortunately, the difficult banking conditions during 1958, and especially the high cost of

Deposits, caused interest paid by United Industrial Bank to rise to Rs 3.57 lakhs from Rs 3.43 lakhs, in spite of decline in Deposits during the year of Rs 12 lakhs. Salaries and allowances also absorbed more at Rs 3.99 lakhs against Rs 3.62 lakhs. Thus, as against profit in 1957 of Rs 7,081, the bank experienced a loss in 1958 of Rs 44,810. However, after taking into account the amount brought forward from the previous year of Rs 48,917, the credit balance carried to the balance sheet is Rs 4,107.

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Europe's Two Free Trade Areas

By Paul Einzig

THE Stockholm negotiations for the establishment of a "Little Free Trade Area" consisting of Britain, the Scandinavian countries Switzerland, Austria and Portugal have been successful beyond the most

optimistic expectations. They have resulted in a virtually complete agreement as far as an industrial Free Trade Area is concerned, and by the time the Ministers of the seven countries will meet next month an agreement is likely to be reached also in respect of the inclusion of agriculture into the arrangement. It seems, therefore, probable that Western Europe will possess in the near future two free trade areas. Effort to unite Western Europe in one single comprehensive free trade area having failed for the time being, the next

best thing is to have two large territories within which trading will become increasingly free during the next few years as and when quotas and tariff are dismantled. There is, moreover always a possibility that these two territories might amalgamate into one free trade area in the not too distant future.

It would be absurd to claim that the possible advantages of the "Little Free Trade Area" bear comparison with the anticipated adventures of the greater area originally planned, or even with the actual advantage of the Common Market consisting of Western Germany, France, Italy, and the Benelux countries. Geographically the Common Market countries constitute a compact territory in the heart of Western Europe, while the countries of the Little Free Trade Area constitute, so to say, the outer ring around the Common Market countries. Moreover the economies of the outer "seven" are not nearly as complementary as those of the inner "six".

Even though the new arrangement provides opportunities for expansion of foreign trade between the seven participants, there is very little scope for an integration of their industries so as to derive the maximum benefit from that international division of labour which has been regarded, ever since Adam Smith, the main advantage of multilateral free trade. But Adam Smith would turn in his grave at the thought of achieving international division of labour, not through the free play of economic forces but through planned integration.

It is this planned integration that is regarded in London to be the potential source of considerable disadvantages for British industries. British official circles are not unduly worried about the effect of the gradual reduction of quotas and tariffs within the Common Market. The arrangements between French and German industries to become complementary to each other instead of being rivals are considered to be much more dangerous. Many French and German firms have agreed to specialise in certain products, with the result that they are in a position to mass-produce a smaller range of articles at a lower cost. It may take some time before the effects of such arrangements on international competition become visible, but they are expected to be much more substantial than the effects of quota and tariff reductions. And the arrangements are not likely to be confined to Franco-German relationship.

From this point of view the prospects of the "seven" are not nearly as promising as those of the "six". It is difficult to visualise integration between their industries comparable with that of the French and German industries. Indeed the view is held in British official and industrial circles that the proposed agreement between the "seven" is worth while, not so much for its own sake as for the

sake of paving the way towards an amalgamation between the two free trade areas. There will be an organisation in a position to negotiate on behalf of its member countries with the organisation representing the Common Market.

The Common Market in general and France in particular does not seem to be worried by the change in the situation that will arise when the Little Free Trade Area has been established. Until now the reactions have not been hostile, possibly because it is assumed in Paris and in other capitals of the Common Market that the new area will not be sufficiently effective to be really dangerous. The satisfactory improvement in the position and prospects of France under de Gaulle's regime may possibly mitigate the intransigence of the French attitude towards closer association with Britain and other countries left outside the Common Market. France has prevented the creation of a larger free trade area because French industries felt they could not cope with British competition in their domestic markets in addition to German competition. Once the effect of German competition has become an accomplished fact French industries may feel in a position to face additional British competition in return for the advantage of a larger free trade area.

Over and above all, political considerations point towards a better prospect for the extension of the free trade area over the whole of Western Europe. The existence of two rival free trade areas does give the appearance of a divided free Europe. Politically-minded French statesmen may be more impressed by this consideration than by economic argument.

Uneasiness over the Berlin position is also likely to reinforce the desire in Paris for preventing the Soviet Union unit a united front. Had the Geneva discussion proceeded smoothly the need for Western unity might not have appeared to be nearly so urgent. But, the deadlock and the prospective war scares may go a long way towards overcoming French opposition to an economic arrangement that would include Britain and a number of other countries. The chances are that Mr Khrushchev will go down in history as the real creator of the European Free Trade Area. If so, the right thing would happen for the wrong reason.

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CANCELLATION OF TENDER NOTICE

The tender notice for Tender No. CON/COS/52/F1/59 for supply of 2230 Nos. rain water asbestos pipes 4" dia x 6 ft. long single jointed, due on 15-7-59 which appeared in this paper recently is hereby cancelled.

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WORLD OF JUTE

Irregular Trend

PRICE movements in the jute markets last week have shown an irregular pattern as the two principal categories in the goods section have been subjected to alternate bouts of selling and buying. Though sentiment in the raw jute section has often been sympathetically affected by the trends in the goods section, the undertone here has been steadier in comparison. It is, however, gratifying to note that the outlook for jute goods has further improved during the past week. The statistical position of hessian is a powerful influence in maintaining the price level and as noted in these columns its prospects in the USA in view of the rising trend of burlap consumption there are generally considered good. There is every indication that the Argentine will make substantial purchases in the near future, though now some anxiety has come to be entertained as regards the offtake from this source following reports of political tension. A point to be borne in mind about the Argentine business is that that country has perforce to buy hessian goods to move its produce to consuming countries overseas.

Perhaps the most encouraging factor that has emerged in the industry in recent months is the revival of overseas interest in sacking. It may be remembered that this category of goods has been causing considerable anxiety till recently in view of its mounting stocks with mills. The situation has been sought to be met by switching over sacking looms to the production of hessians which have been in good request. True the rate of accumulation of sacking stocks has been slowed down, but the main problem has continued to be very much with the industry. The situation has, however, taken a turn for the better during the past three, four months thanks to the revival of interest in Indian sackings from a number of consuming countries. In recent weeks there have been reports about enquiries from Indonesia, Burma, Egypt and Peru. It is believed that the demand from Australia which still continues to be meagre may pick up in coming months as the lack of interest is attributed to the late rains. During the week under review reports had it that China had made enquiries for near delivery heavy goods. It will be clear, therefore, that there are already strong indications of a substantial increase in demand for both the principal varieties of jute goods.

One such indication is in the figures for despatch of jute goods from mills during last (May) month. Total despatches are nearly 7000 tons higher than in the previous month and what is significant is that almost the entire increase has occurred in despatches for export.

The jute goods market opened the week on a steady note. Though the volume of business passing was not large prices were well maintained mainly due to covering in ready hessian. Hessian 40"x10 oz June was done at Rs 42.75 on Saturday while B Twills was maintained at Rs 97.05. Sacking prices declined by 65 nP in the course of the trading on Monday as B Twill's June was finally placed at Rs 96.30.

The reactionary tendency was due to selling pressure in the futures market. Hessian 40"x10 oz, however, did not sustain much loss and was placed at Rs 42.60.

The trend in sacking was completely reversed on Thursday when following reports of business with China in heavy cees for delivery next month operators revived their support for B Twills which as a consequence recovered to close at Rs 97. The hessian section, however, came under selling pressure on the news of political upheaval in the Argentine. As marketmen were expecting sizable business from this quarter the news about the disturbance there had a disturbing effect on sentiment in the hessian section. Toward close there was some support at the lower

levels in sympathy with the heavy goods section. Hessian closed at Rs 42.50. Wednesday found the market slightly easier all along the list as trade except for some covering business in the sacking section was meagre. Hessian was particularly weak as selling pressure continued from the futures market. Hessian 40"x10 oz was finally placed on Wednesday at Rs 42.30 with B Twills at Rs 96.85.

In the raw jute market sentiment was rather subdued in earlier dealings in sympathy with the goods section but in later dealing there was some improvement. Assam Bottoms which closed at Rs 22.50 on Saturday came back to Rs 22 on Monday. The rate recovered by Wednesday to Rs 22.25.

Bonus announcement

The Life Insurance Corporation has pleasure in announcing the results of the First Valuation of its Assets and Liabilities as at 31st December 1957. The valuation covers all policies issued by the Life Insurance Corporation as well as those issued by the erstwhile insurers whose assets and liabilities have vested in the Corporation. These comprise 56,83,414 policies assuring a sum of Rs. 1,472,81,31,684 including bonuses and 11,539 annuities for Rs. 72,80,120 per annum. The valuation discloses a gross profit of Rs. 33.04 crores.

The Life Insurance Corporation Act vests the Corporation with the power to classify policies for the purpose of declaring differential bonuses wherever necessary. The Corporation has formulated a provisional scheme of differential bonus and has grouped the policies issued by the different insurers into 7 Groups for the purpose of declaring differential rates of bonus according to the financial strength of the insurer concerned.

PAYMENT OF BONUS: Pending finalisation of the scheme of differential bonuses, bonus at the rates given in the table below would be payable only in respect of policies becoming claim by death or maturity after the date of valuation and before the final scheme of differential bonus is approved by Government. The Corporation hopes to work out this final scheme of differential bonus shortly and get Government's approval to the same. As soon as the scheme is finalised the Government's approval is obtained, bonus according to that scheme would vest in the policies. It is expected that the rates of differential bonus finally declared would not differ materially from the rates now declared on policies becoming claims by death or maturity.

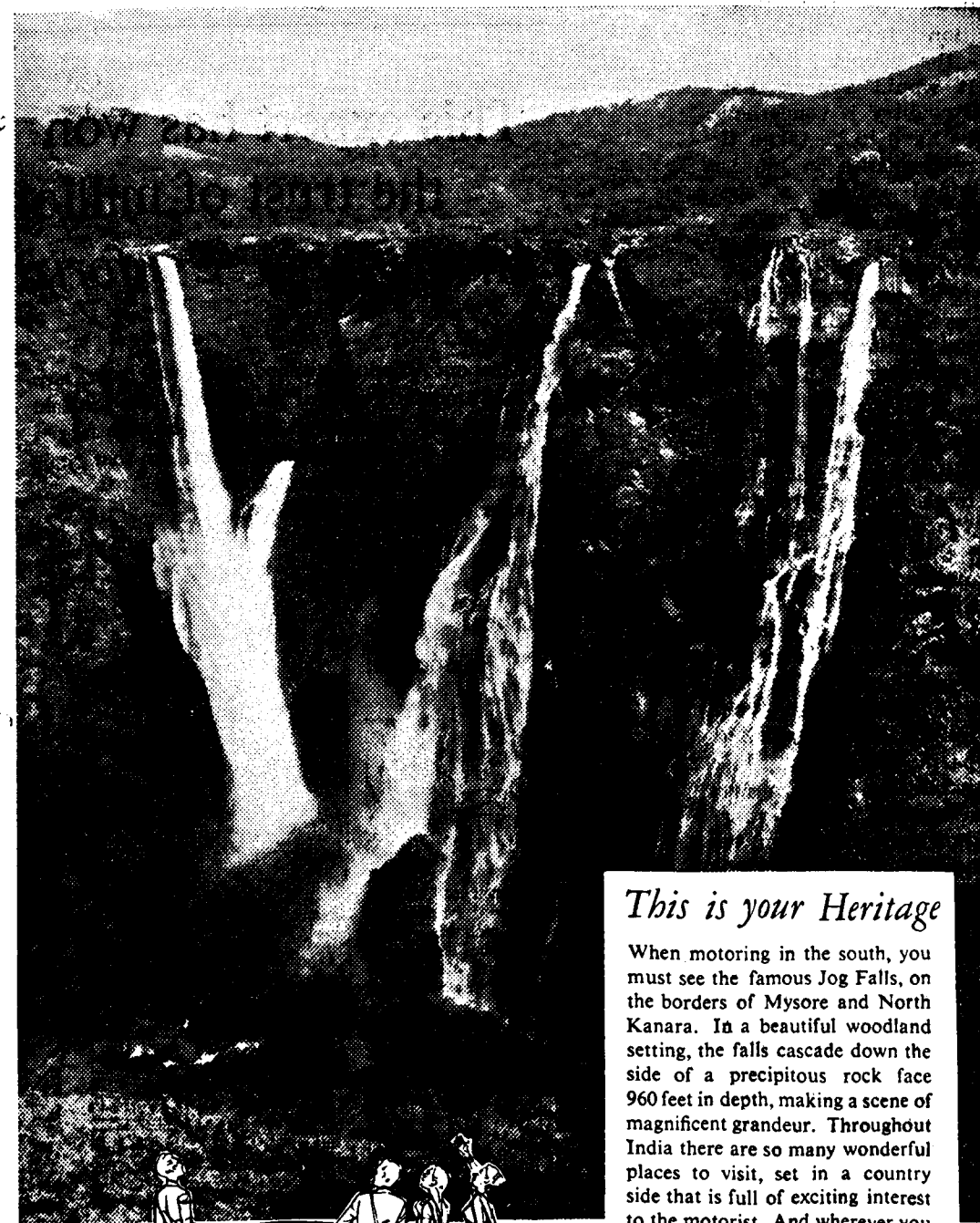
The rates of bonus applicable to the various Groups are given in the following table:

GROUP	Rates of Bonus per annum per thousand sum Assured:	
	Endowment	Whole Life
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Special Group	16.80	21.00
2. Group I	14.00	17.50
3. Group II	11.20	14.00
4. Group III	8.40	10.50
5. Group IV	5.60	7.00
6. Group V	Nil	Nil

In addition, there is a Miscellaneous Group of policies which will be dealt with in a special manner in view of the different methods of distribution of profits adopted by the old insurers concerned. Detailed information giving names of the insurers included in each Group will appear in Leading Newspapers on June 20th, 21st and 22nd.



Life Insurance Corporation of India



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When motoring in the south, you must see the famous Jog Falls, on the borders of Mysore and North Kanara. In a beautiful woodland setting, the falls cascade down the side of a precipitous rock face 960 feet in depth, making a scene of magnificent grandeur. Throughout India there are so many wonderful places to visit, set in a country side that is full of exciting interest to the motorist. And wherever you motor in this vast land, your trip will be more pleasant, and free from car troubles, when you drive on Caltex Petroleum Products.



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WORLD OF TEA

Demand Still Slack

The results of the Second Export sale held this week in Calcutta has strengthened the belief that buyers may not be in any haste to take their requirements because they know that supplies will be plentiful. For, apart from the continued good output in the principal tea growing countries, there are indications that competition from the new entrants in the export field is stiffening. It would appear that as far as our country is concerned energetic steps have to be taken if the export performance in tea is to be maintained at least at the previous year's level. If the export figures for Non-Indian tea for last month are any guide the position as far as can be discerned so far and as compared to last year is not of a variety that can be viewed with much enthusiasm. Tea exports from North India during May are placed at only 8.35 million lbs as against 27.82 million lbs in the corresponding month of last year. The total for the first five months of the current year at 89.41 million lbs is against 129.43 million lbs for the same period last year. While a decline in off-take has occurred in almost all cases, the steep fall in exports last month is mainly brought about by the poor off-take by UK which took only 2.84 million lbs as against 8.6 million lbs in May 1958.

The disappointing figures for the first five months of the year should not, however, be taken to mean that the export performance in the coming months may not record much improvement. While it is true that internal off-take will have to be considerably stepped up to cope up with the new situation that is fast developing in the world of tea, it is not as though the outlook for exports is bleak. India's expanding trade with the Communist countries may be expected to offset to some extent the decline elsewhere. Moreover, our efforts to popularise Indian tea in consuming countries are already meeting with success. For instance last year Indian tea has made considerable headway in Canada. Off-take of Indian tea by that country has increased to 19.1 million lbs as compared with 16.9 million lbs in the previous year.

Though offerings at this week's export sale (sale No 2) were lower at 27.119 packages demand was found to be again at a disappointing level. Barring the few bright useful liquoring descriptions which

met with some demand, the rest of the offerings encountered a quiet market with the result that rates declined from 10 to 16 nP from previous levels. There were many withdrawals especially in Fannings which recorded considerable decline with Cachar and Dooars Broken also fetching lower prices. While Bright Leggcut Dooars had buyers at the lower levels, enquiries for the more ordinary sorts was very poor resulting in some withdrawals. Fair support was forthcoming both for whole leaf grades and Darjeelings but prices fetched were generally below valuations. The latter were frequently easier with rates up to 30 nP and more lower on occasions. Demand was good for the few useful CTC teas and bright Assam BOP's Other descriptions and all orange Fannings met with an easier market with rates showing

a decline upto 30 nP. There were some withdrawals in these offerings.

Quotations: Clean Black Pekoe Rs 2.10; Plain BP Rs 1.60 to Rs 1.66; Plain Fannings not quotable; Medium BP not quotable; Medium Fannings not quotable; Best Assam CTC BP Rs 3.20 to Rs 3.40; Best Assam CTC Fannings Rs 3.60 to Rs 4.00.

At the export sale held in Cochin on June 16, prices were generally easier. The quality of the majority of the offerings which totalled 2 million lbs. was rather poor. Whole leaf grades met with a firm market with the well made types in this category taken at slightly higher rates. Fannings were well supported but buyers mainly followed quality in high grown teas. Among Low Medium and Medium, the latter met with better demand but prices were

generally easier in both categories. Though demand was good for tippy teas rates were easier.

At the internal sale held on June 18 Cochin 7 lakh lbs of dusts were offered and demand was generally good. Prices, however, were easier with low medium and medium dusts lower by 10 to 15 nP. High grown teas displayed a hardening tendency as did milled dusts.

Offerings at the London auction continued to be large as those at last week's sale were placed at 73,456 packages. A decline in quality was noticeable in the price ranges. This was to be expected because the offerings comprised end-season manufactures from North India and Ceylon. Though demand was good earlier support lessened thereafter with prices steady only around good quality types.

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Meet our American-trained expert who makes sure that any fabric marked 'Sanforized' won't shrink. Every day, all through the year, he tests fabrics bearing this international label; so that your clothes won't shrink out of fit—even after many, many washings!

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Travelling from mill to mill, he advises and helps them with their technical problems; and makes on-the-spot tests that ensure value in the cloth you buy labelled 'Sanforized'.



Whenever he visits the mills, he takes at random several samples from their godowns as well as off the processing machine. These samples are first measured, and then given a standard wash test.



And then, the samples are re-measured. This is the first stage of ensuring quality. All fabric must meet the Company's strict anti-shrinkage specifications before it can use the label 'Sanforized'.



These tested samples are sent to the New York office for re-checking, and with them goes the expert's detailed report. These documents record the progress and prosperity of each individual mill.



The New York office checks thousands of samples from all over the world. This is your assurance that fabric labelled 'Sanforized' is of a uniformly high standard, and is welcomed everywhere in the world!

Look for



on the label

and your clothes will never shrink out of fit!

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SAN. 59.1A

WORLD OF BUSINESS

Rubber Manufacture

The rubber manufacturing industry has now grown to a stage when the country is not only self-sufficient in respect of most of items, but there is surplus manufacturing capacity in some lines which can be profitably utilised for developing exports. The consumption of raw rubber can be taken as a reliable index of progress of the manufacturing industry. During the ten years from 1948 to 1958, the consumption of raw rubber has increased from 19,719 tons to 38,052 tons, an increase of 92 per cent. While the progress of the industry as regards growth of production and manufacturing capacity is very encouraging, exports in recent years have met with an unfortunate set back. From the peak level of Rs 176.20 lakhs in 1953-54, the value of exports has dropped to Rs 15.71 lakhs in 1958. To the extent that the decline is the result of the establishment of tyre factories by international companies in countries which formerly used to take their requirements from India, long and strenuous effort will be required to reach the tentative target of Rs 156.59 lakhs suggested by the Rubber Panel of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council. Better results could be attained by concentrating on new items.

In his address to the annual meeting of the National Rubber Manufacturers' Association, Mr K. N. Mookerjee has listed five difficulties in the way of export of Indian Rubber products. These are: (1) Irregular supply of some raw materials; (2) Inadequate import licences for others; (3) unport economic Shipping Freight; (4) Higher cost of indigenous rubber (5) Unfavourable competition in export markets. He has made the reasonable suggestion that facilities of drawback of custom duty and rebate of excise duty on raw materials/components used in the manufacture of export commodities should be made available to rubber products as well.

Maintenance of production by the manufacturing industry depends on steady supply of raw rubber at economic prices. Mr Mookerjee has drawn pointed attention to the fact that the position of raw rubber has been steadily deteriorating. The gap between industrial off-take and the widening from year to year. The deficit has increased from 37 per cent of total consumption last year to 50 per cent during the first

quarter of the current year. In this connexion Mr Mookerjee has also drawn attention to the unsatisfactory progress of the replantation scheme and regretted that the substantial amounts collected from Rubber Manufacturers in the form of development cess and the difference between the price of imported rubber and Indian Controlled rates which accrues to the Rubber Board, have not been properly utilised.

In order to enlarge the sources of indigenous supplies, Mr Mookerjee has suggested that every effort should be made to encourage rubber cultivation in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. This will not only be useful in filling the gap between indigenous supplies and requirements, but also help in speedy rehabilitation of the economy of the islands. Mr Mookerjee has also referred to the regrettable hold-up in the plans for establishment of synthetic rubber plant in India as a result of shortage of foreign exchange. As the country is now importing about

four crores worth of rubber, both natural and synthetic every year and the import bill is likely to increase, even from the point of view of saving foreign exchange it will be advisable to speed up the proposed plant at Bareilly. The same argument will apply in regard to the proposals for the manufacture of certain other important rubber chemicals, including carbon black.

Steps indicated above for ensuring supply of raw materials and ingredients are essential for maintaining the rate of progress of a manufacturing industry catering to a rapidly expanding market. In this respect, the progress made by National Rubber Manufacturers Limited is outstanding. Over the last ten years, sales have increased fourfold. Satisfactory progress has been made in the implementation of the expansion schemes of the Company which has recently started manufacture of cycle tyres and has installed the latest model of automatic Cycle Tyre Unit which will go into production shortly.

AIMO Directory

AIMO Directory of Indian Manufacturers:—Second Edition (1958) Published by The All-India Manufacturers' Organisation, Cooperative Insurance Buildings, Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay-1.

The Second Edition of the AIMO Directory of Indian Manufacturers is, as is to be expected, an enlarged and improved version of the First edition that came out in 1952, and would be welcomed as perhaps the only exhaustive and up-to-date book of reference for the business public. The Directory gives almost all the information that would be expected from a publication of its kind, namely, exhaustive list of the names of manufacturers of different products covering about 37,000 industrial establishments, particulars of individual industrial establishments, statistics relating to installed capacity and production of various industries, etc. The Directory thus fills a major gap in the field of industrial statistics.

WORLD CHAMPIONS CHOOSE Firestone

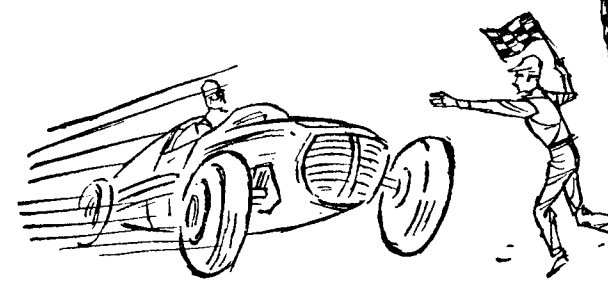
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because—in the world's foremost racing events, Firestone tyres prove their safety year after year in standing up to the tortuous twisting, pounding and heat without a single tyre failure. You, too, can have this same safety and dependability because the Firestone tyres for your car are built with the same safety construction features as racing tyres. Firestone tyres are Safety-Proved by performance.

Glen Roberts, winner of the Ninth Annual '500' race at Darlington, South Carolina, said that his wonderful performance was mainly due to his Firestone tyres, which had to withstand a track temperature of 121 degrees.

Firestone

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TUBELESS OR WITH TUBE





US Notes

An official government report issued last week confirms what private estimates have been indicating for some months: namely, that the capital spending revival in the United States is hitting an even faster pace than expected. Moreover, the trend toward larger business investment in new facilities seems to be accelerating, pointing to further substantial gains in 1960.

Last week's joint report by the securities and exchange commission and the Department of Commerce estimates that business investment in new plant and equipment, which has been on the rise for the past six months, should reach \$32,600 million for all of 1959. This is an increase of nearly \$800 million over the total projected by the same agencies in their previous survey last March, just three months ago. This means that this year's by 7 per cent, instead of the 4 per cent estimated in March.

The quarterly breakdown for 1959 supplies a graphic illustration of the upward trend, in the annual rate of spending for new plant and equipment. In the first quarter, it was \$30,600 million. For the second quarter, now drawing to a close, the estimate is \$32,300 million. For the third and fourth quarters, rates of \$33,400 million and \$34,100 million, respectively, are projected.

This new government report parallels closely the results of two recent private studies. One by the McGraw-Hill Company, Publisher of Business Journals, also showed a 7 per cent increase in over-all capital spending plans this year as compared with last.

The other, by the National Industrial Conference Board (NICB), showed an even larger gain. It would be noted, however, that the NICB study was concerned not so much with current spending programmes as with appropriations—that is, money set aside by companies for later investment in plant and equipment. As such, these appropriations normally would not show up as actual spending for six months to a year—another strong indication that the growth of capital outlays will continue into 1960.

Further substantiation of the trend is found in two key business barometers: new orders for machinery and new contracts for industrial construction, both of which are obviously bound up to a large degree with plant and equipment planning.

As noted by "Business Week" magazine, a McGraw-Hill publication, new orders for machinery have been rising markedly since the end of last year. In the first four months of this year, these orders were running nearly 40 per cent above the 1958 pace and topped the record rate of 1956 and 1957 by 15 per cent.

The index for new construction, based on data gathered by "Engineering News-Record," another McGraw-Hill journal, has lagged behind the upturn in the machinery index, and is well below the heights reached in 1956. It has, nevertheless, more than doubled in recent months.

What is more, McGraw-Hill economists say that it is going higher still. They base this conclusion on another "engineering news-record" statistical series covering "proposed projects"—industrial projects that are in their initial planning stages, but have not yet been translated into firm construction contracts. This indicator, which moves some six months ahead of the new contracts index, is swinging up strongly at the present time.

Government economists see the rise in plant and equipment outlays as a favourable and healthy sign, reflecting both business confidence and the steady rise in retail sales. They do not, however, see in the making a capital spending rush of 1957 proportions, when plant and equipment expenditures reached a record \$37,000 million.

Even if this record should be approximated next year, it would have to be considered in the context of an economy significantly larger than in 1957. Right now, the US economy is turning out some 4 per cent more in the way of goods and services than it was in 1957, and its output is likely to increase further later this year and next.

Additionally, it is generally agreed that a good part, perhaps the major part, of the planned capital outlays currently is being earmarked for modernisation rather than expansion of capacity. This may well explain, as business week points out, why new machinery orders are soaring to new heights while industrial construction contracts, though climbing, are rising more slowly.

Sweden

A draft plan for a Trading Association among the "Outer Seven" was drawn up by officials from Austria, Denmark, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland and the United Kingdom meeting at Saltsjobaden outside Stockholm on June 1-13. It is expected that there will be a meeting of ministers of the Seven countries in Stockholm at the beginning of July to consider the report and take decisions on it, it was said in a communique from the meeting.

The officials had been charged by their governments to discuss the

problem of economic cooperation in Europe and to examine, on a non-committal basis, methods of reopening negotiations with the Six Nation Group and the other members of OEEC in order to remove trade barriers and establish a multilateral association embracing all members of OEEC.

In particular, they had been charged with examining the problems involved in creating intimate trading arrangements between the Seven countries, what the rules and institutional arrangements should be and whether it could be so devised as to promote negotiations for a wider European settlement.

The new plan, in respect of industrial products, deals with the abolition of tariffs and quantitative restrictions, rules to ensure fair competition and rules for identifying the goods which would move freely between the members. The immediate objective would be a reduction of tariffs by 20 per cent on July 1, 1960.

The plan further provides for special agreements on agriculture and fish.

It is understood that there will be no supranational authority but a steering board and a relatively small secretariat.

The value of Swedish exports in the first quarter of the current year exceeded that of the same period 1958 by 5 per cent, while the value of imports dropped by 14 per cent, according to a survey by the Swedish Institute of Economic Research. Breakdown figures for exports show a fall in prices of close on 2 per cent and an increase in volume of 8 per cent while for imports the fall in prices was close on 5 per cent and the decrease in volume 9 per cent.

An analysis of the increase in the export volume shows a rise of 26 per cent for timber shipments and of 23 per cent for pulp shipments in the first quarter of 1959 compared with the same period last year. Paper exports went up by 2 per cent, including a heavy rise for newsprint, unchanged shipments of fibre-board and some decline for other kinds of paper and board. Forest products, taken together, showed a rise of 16 per cent.

In the metal sector there was a decrease of 16 per cent for iron-ore exports, while shipments of merchant iron and steel went up by 15 per cent.

Machinery and instrument exports registered a drop of about 10 per cent, whereas means of transport rose by approximately 40 per cent, largely due to a temporary rise for ship exports but also to a continued upswing for car exports.

The comparatively heavy decline in the volume of imports should be viewed against the background of the unusually large imports in the first quarter of 1958, the Institute says. However, there was a decrease for all major commodity groups except agricultural products.

Indian Finance

Export prices dropped by an average 2 per cent from the last quarter of 1958 to the first quarter this year. Within this average iron ore prices went down by 1 per cent and timber prices by 7 per cent. Average import price remained unchanged.

The heavy increase in stocks in the Swedish mining, steel and engineering industries in 1955-57 amounting to about Kr 800,000,000 900,000,000 per annum, was followed by a decrease in stocks, a current prices of some Kr 60,000,00 in 1958, according to a recent survey. Total stocks in these industries at the end of 1958 are estimated at Kr 8,400,000,00 (£ 579,300,000; \$1,650,000,000).

However, in terms of volume stocks in the industries concerned rose by just over 1 per cent. This compares with an annual increase of 11-12 per cent during the preceding three years.

Britain

United Kingdom exports rose in May to £299,200,000, just beaten an all-time record reached in May 1957, according to provisional figures issued by the Board of Trade in London.

Imports fell from their high level in April, and the visible trade deficit was £1,500,000, the smallest ever recorded.

Exports follow the improvement shown in April, when they were valued at £295,600,000. In April and May together they were 13 per cent above the rate for the first quarter of this year, and 9 per cent above the corresponding months of 1958.

Imports amounted to £310,900,000—£35,000,000 less than in April. In April-May together they were 4½ per cent above the rate for the first quarter and 7 per cent above the corresponding months year ago.

Re-exports were £10,200,000 in May—£1,000,000 less than in April.

Excess of imports (c.i.f.) over exports and re-exports (f.o.b.) was £1,500,000 in May, compared with £39,000,000 in April.

Commenting on the figures, Sir David Eccles, President of the Board of Trade, said: "The trade results for May are good news. The visible deficit was at a record low level. I do not think it will stay so low, as with expanding trade we shall import more."

"On the other side of the account, the export figures make an excellent showing. The rise in April is continued in May and with the world pulling out of trade recession, exports are already expanding in a satisfactory way."

"This is due to the vigorous search for markets abroad which our business men made when home trade was not good. Now they will be able to sell more at home and abroad."

June 27, 1959

Clive Street Gossip

"I must have liberty
Withal, as large a charter as the wind
To blow on whom I please"
—As You Like It.

which instead of living, they are domiciled. They are not cattle, they are not ciphers, they certainly are not human beings; they are personnel."

Sir Ernest Gower, from whose delightful book I am quoting this passage, has gathered hundreds of similar nuggets. Meant primarily for officials, he warns them against srares hidden in words like "backlog" and "bottleneck". The latter is a particular favourite in this country officials as well as leader writers obliged to follow the fortunes of the Plan find it useful as a portmanteau word for every kind of difficulty. It is no longer a special kind of constriction preventing a free flow. Consequently, bottlenecks are not "narrow" but "big"—in which case I cannot see what there is to complain about. But since the man using the metaphor does not visualise it, he can go on to talk without any sense of incongruity of "ironing out bottlenecks". It is clear that the other metaphor taken from the launderer's trade is equally dead to him. So dead is it that it is possible to speak of a "bottleneck in bottles". Since this was a newspaper headline, it may have been intended as a witicism, but other examples quoted by Sir Ernest Gower cannot be dismissed so lightly. Bottlenecks are not only, as we may in our innocence imagine, narrow; they are also "drastic", "far reaching and decisive". There are "overriding bottlenecks" and "world wide bottlenecks" and the most menacing of all—a "vicious circle of interdependent bottlenecks"—a phrase that many a leader writer may find useful in describing our embarrassment over the Plan!

In most cases, jargon is no more than an amiable foible. "Under the impression," said Mr Micawber, "that your peregrinations in this great metropolis have not as yet been extensive, and that you might have some difficulty in penetrating the arcana of the Modern Babylon..... in short," said Mr Micawber in a burst of confidence, "that you might lose your way....." The Micawbers of the world are pretty free with verbal coins (presumably because they are short of the other kind). "They do not," as a leader in the Times once querulously complained, "go, they proceed. They do not have, they are (or more often, are not) in possession of. They do not ask, they make application for.....Once they either kept things or gave them up; now they must retain or surrender them. Want (it is true) they do not know, nor need; but deficiencies and requirements are just as inconvenient. They cannot eat, they can only consume. They don't wash, they only perform ablutions; instead of homes, they have places of residence.....In

the spiritual potential of man", we know that using the language it does, it will fail to do what it presumably wants to do. A few days ago, I read in the papers of a conference of publishers referring to books as "spiritual goods"; I could, for the first time, see the justice of sales tax on books and of customs authorities looking for contraband among them. Curiously, the conference, after describing books in this fashion, demanded special treatment for them. After this, it is a mercy that booksellers do not describe themselves as licenced spiritual victuallers. One should not be surprised if, one of these days, priests are described as God's salesmen since there is no reason why there should not be sales promotion for salvation as for nylon socks.

Oftenest, however, the pleasures of running jargon down to earth are less grim. Panjandrums, great and small, find in it a distorting mirror of their own importance. When a man writes, "it is also of importance to bear in mind the following considerations.....", he is doubtless weighed down with the burden of the important things he has already borne in his gigantic mind and which he doubts whether the other minds will be able to support. In the following example, the analytic powers of the "scrutinising authority"—an useful vague enormity to strike terror in the hearts of people—have got paralysed in coils of passive voice: "The pro-

posals made in response to this request show differences of approach to the problem which relate to the differing recommendations of the Committee' report and include some modification of those recommendations". A man who "can only deal with application of a highly essential nature" and in a position to disapprove of "importations from the USA unless there is a compelling case of essentiality" must be very "essential" person indeed! He is, therefore, in a position to inform a farmer that "it is confirmed that as a farmer you are granted high essentiality" Fancy that! What an important matter this important man must be if he is in a position to grant mankind's most indispensable man a certificate of "high essentiality"!

Almost all the vices of jargon can be traced to a desire to bully from the public a disproportionate homage to its user. Latinisms and learned words (often misused, like repercussion, anticipate, dilemma, envisage, implement, optimum) and abstract nouns ("the actualisation of the motivation of the forces must to: great extent be a matter of personal angularity") and, of course, the passive voice are used to displace the human voice by an oracle. Authority with capital A can hardly be expected to do things, it can only "achieve". In a democracy, quite a lot of time will have to be wasted by attempts to bring home to the public "the desirability of attaining unanimity". Jargon is really incantatory in its effects, like the abracadabra of witless doctors. You will not think much of the Finance Ministry if it told you that it wants to stop tax evasion by making it difficult for a man to lie about his income, expenditure and savings at once. But if you are told about the "integrated tax structure" you are vaguely impressed by the presumably uncanny mysteries behind the phrase. "Perspective plan

... a medium of progress

JAXFLEX POLYETHYLENE PIPE

in cold water services
in home or garden, field or farm, plantation or mine

Ask Jacks about it

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CALCUTTA BOMBAY MADRAS NEW DELHI

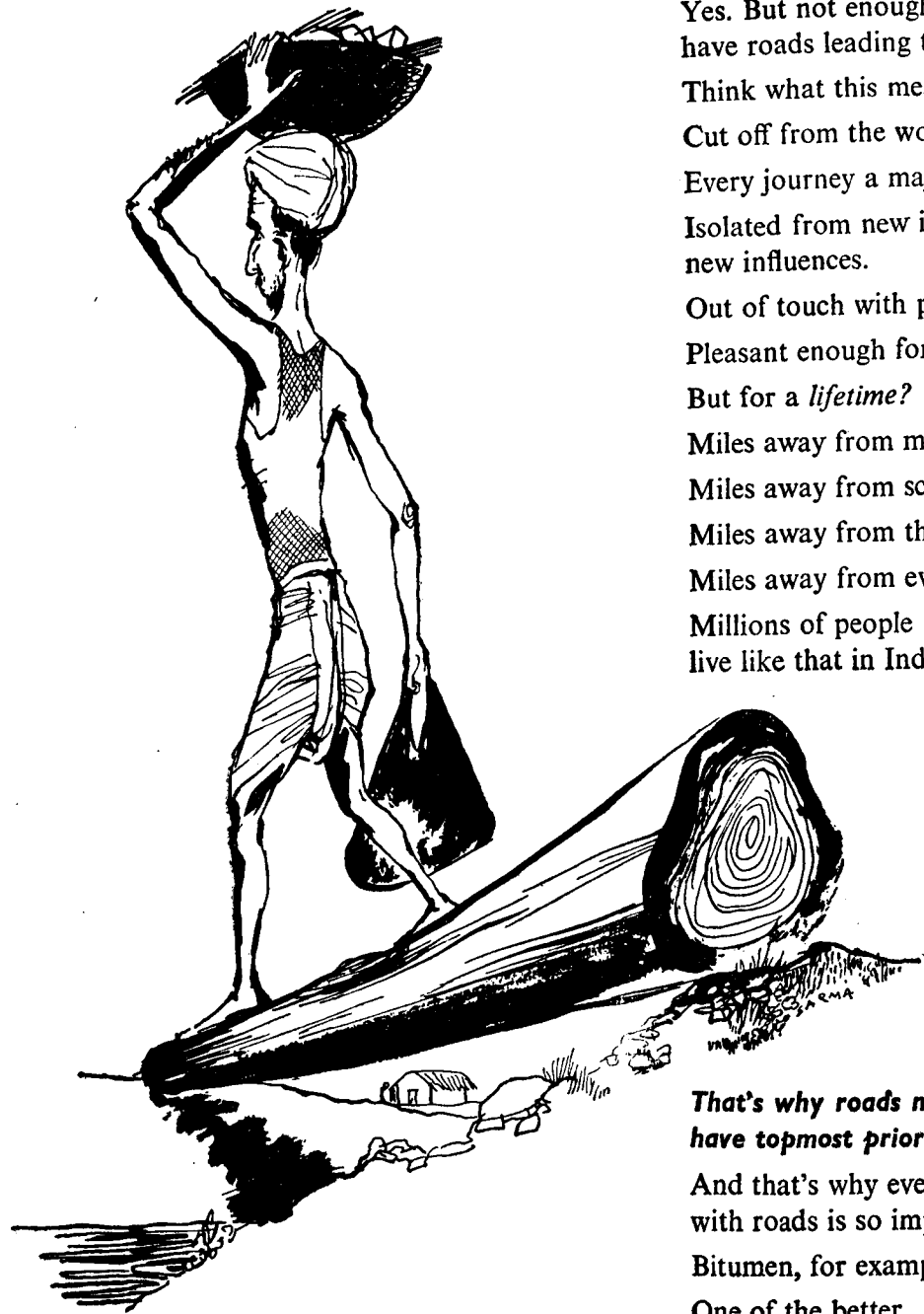
ning" means nothing more than that we should look a little beyond our economic nose. But used skilfully, it can stir up a feeling of something terribly important going on in the offices of the Planning Commission. Integrated tax structure stirs the memory and brings up vague irrelevances from the psychological and mathematical sciences. Phrases like "integrated personality" and "integral calculus" operate subliminally and the very incomprehensibility of their esotericisms gives you a sense of awe. Likewise, the word "perspective" makes you uneasily aware of the arts and unconsciously you impute some-

thing tremendously above your head going on. And since bourgeoisie is ashamed of nothing so much as its alleged philistinism, the phrase perspective planning wangles a respect composed partly of secret shame and partly of ignorance. Incidentally, mixed metaphor is a very common trick of jargon. "Social Engineering" and "dynamics of the economy" are vogue phrases (and vague) that were striking enough when they first came to be used, but have become dusty clichés by daily use.

★ The real viciousness of jargon consists in the humbug it hides. A

All roads lead to home

Yes. But not enough homes have roads leading to them. Think what this means. Cut off from the world outside. Every journey a major undertaking. Isolated from new ideas... new influences. Out of touch with progress. Pleasant enough for a holiday. But for a lifetime? Miles away from medical aid. Miles away from school. Miles away from the nearest market. Miles away from everywhere. Millions of people live like that in India. Today.



That's why roads must have topmost priority

And that's why everything to do with roads is so important.

Bitumen, for example.

One of the better road-building materials.

Inexpensive. Easy to handle.

Long-lasting. Hard-wearing.

Supplied by Burmah-Shell.

**BURMAH-SHELL
BITUMEN
FOR BETTER ROADS**

Burmah-Shell Bitumen is more than an important material—it's a service. Burmah-Shell make available skilled engineers, whose job it is to assist in the construction of roads. Good roads. Cheaper roads. BURMAH-SHELL BITUMEN CAN BE SUPPLIED IN BULK. THIS IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT, PIONEERED BY BURMAH-SHELL, SAVES VITAL STEEL BECAUSE IT MAKES DRUMS UNNECESSARY. BULK BITUMEN IS PARTICULARLY SUITABLE FOR MECHANIZED ROAD CONSTRUCTION—AND IT IS MUCH CHEAPER IN ITS INITIAL COST.

Indian Finance

and knowledge of all vibrations which are thoughts and its vibrations of infinite velocity are expressed in the media of graduated molecularity at reduced speeds".

★

But the greater danger is not so much of humbugs fooling us as our being unable to understand genuine experts. This is either because of the expert's inarticulateness or because of the obscurity inherent in the truth he is trying to explore. Mr Cooke quotes the following example from The New York Times: "The three project 'Angus' detonations involve relatively small-yield nuclear devices in a virtual vacuum, more than three hundred miles high. The force of each detonation is believed to have been in the kiloton rather than the megaton range. The purpose of the test, to put it in a very much oversimplified form, was to determine whether the electronic radiations, released in the upper altitudes by nuclear detonations, represent a fraction of the existing high altitude radiation or vice versa." Mr Cooke informs us that another expert assured him that this account was really as over simplified as claimed. But, despite Mr Cooke and the expert, I believe the purpose of the test could have been clarified better if the nature of radiation and the mode of measuring it had been explained in simple terms. In fact, I have read such explanations elsewhere. There are, to be sure, aspects of reality that are hidden from the unconstructed eye. But any expert worth his name should be able to explain in intelligible language the practical consequences of his intuitions and experiments. If he does not do it, the reason can only be that he is either a fraud or a freak.

★

Distinguished journalist—you have heard the phrase before; a great servant of the country, yes, and similar phrases came in last week for over-worked use. Not surprising at all, when you realised that Kasturi Srinivasan, after a rich and full life, had gone the way of all mortal men. There is not much that remains to be said of him, that has not already been said by some one else. His achievement, of course, was that he transformed what was his rich legacy from his father into a national institution; no leader can afford these days not to read The Hindu. But, if I may, I would like to refer to what may have been considered a blemish, but which in effect was inestimable service to the community. At a time when, in South India, opportunities for the down-trodden Brahmin were few and far between, the organisation that Kasturi Srinivasan built up was a cherished and esteemed source of employment opportunities. If, today, the South Indian is ubiquitous in the newspaper industry, it must be not a little due to the fact that The Hindu was inestimable and priceless training ground. In a very real sense, therefore, an important facet of his services was the duty he discharged, not to the nation, but to the community.

EAVESDROPPER.

une 27, 1959

GATEWAY GOSSIP

T was, readers may recall, oughly 2½ years ago when I had occasion to panegyris Sir B. Rama Rao when, with changes afoot in the Reserve Bank hierarchy, his somewhat premature retirement was announced. Although I have not him since, now and then, nothing materially developed, except perhaps for a series of articles that he wrote for The Times of India, which merited my taking up the ex-Governor of the Reserve Bank as topic for Gateway Gossip. Last week, in an address to the Rotary Club here, Sir Benegal again showed that, as an old civilian, he is rich in the virtues of tact and diplomacy, and last week's speech gives me a welcome opportunity, to accord what place I can and what effort I am capable of to an old friend.

Mind you, I was in some trepidation when I learnt that Sir Rama Rao was going to address himself to the task of assessing the achievements and failures—the Dids and Didn'ts of the Congress Party. I am sorry to confess that betokens, on my part, a failing in confidence or in trust. There is little that he said which is not unexceptionable. There is scarcely anything in his criticism that is not just or fair; there is neither bitterness nor resentment, but only plain objective analysis as one man's objectivity can see the Indian scene as a whole after having been himself in a seat of great responsibility.

Sir B. Rama Rao had no hesitation in drawing attention to the "magnificent record of achievement" of the Congress for some years after independence. The political and economic integration of the Indian States; the establishment of a secular State, the enunciation of a foreign policy based on tolerance; the evolution and implementation of a policy of non-alignment and co-existence; the prosecution of fiscal and monetary measures that made possible the development with stability; the expansion of banking facilities; and a clearly defined industrial policy resolution—these sum up the achievements of the Congress, which could be described as "the foundation for the functioning of a democratic system and for the development of the country by democratic methods". But, suddenly, the ex-Governor of the Reserve Bank seems to sense achievements yielding place to failure, successes which merely left—the phrase is mine, not his—a bitter taste in the mouth. The trouble is, that the vast masses of the people will find satisfaction only from tangible evidence of some relief for them in their long struggle to satisfy their elementary physical necessities. It is here that Sir B. Rama Rao charges the Congress with failure.

An Assessment of the Congress Party

He starts out with a denunciation of the fact that, so long after the phrase began to be mooted in Congress circles, what the socialistic pattern of society, which is the Indian object, is remains yet to be defined in clear and unambiguous terms. Is it a mixed economy? Yes, in so far as the impression the Indian leaders have sought to foster in the international context. But, within the country itself, Sir Benegal says that "the emphasis has recently been on the expansion of the public sector and removal of inequalities in wealth and income by fiscal and other measures".

Not that Sir B. Rama Rao is against the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society. But I may infer that, just as Mr Nehru has said often enough that the age old concept of capitalism is dead and buried, so too as archaic is the traditional concept of a welfare state. Sir Benegal seems to hint that it is very necessary for a welfare state not to depart from an individualistic outlook.

Sir B. Rama Rao goes on to list what may have been the reasons for Congress policy of recent years being somewhat misguided. Firstly, a strict regard for priorities has been lost sight of. Where was the need to pay such great attention to the Directive in the Constitution in regard to prohibition, when that same solicitude for that Directive made greater the task of achieving another Directive, that in regard to education? India, he

says, "is one of the most illiterate and also one of the most sober countries in the world". With the high priority given to prohibition, each crore of rupees lost in revenues could have been used to maintain 10,000 teachers. I cannot help but agree with Sir B. Rama Rao on this question.

Secondly, he says, "the Government have committed themselves to policies and they have formulated plans without carefully considering their practical implications or their administrative feasibility". He has given no instances, no examples of a government which acted high-handed and it is here that I would beg leave to differ with him. For every step that has gone awry, nine have been successes. Both for means and for ends, the Government have held the highest and keenest regard. Prohibition may have been wrong—but did not the Centre utter a word of caution against it? The Plan most certainly is not wrong, and are the taxation policies to be criticised? Just where is it that you could assert that Government have been guilty of Himalayan blunders? Modification of policy is necessary, but where have Government shown themselves reluctant to revise? Was not the Second Plan itself re-appraised and revised and does not even the tax policy of Government show a flexibility and pragmatism?

The third issue that Sir B. Rama Rao has raised concerns what he calls the private profit and power

psychosis. He has, quite rightly, taken up arms against the sustained campaign by Congress followers against the profit motive. But, as we have recently seen, it is as necessary for Government enterprise as for industries run by the private sector that they should yield a profit. What needs to be criticised here is the irresponsible mongering not of those in power, because they are responsible enough, but of those who constitute the camp followers. Somewhat vaguely, Sir B. Rama Rao flings a veiled barb at politicians, asserting that the craving for power is worse than the craving for profits. I am not sure that the Indian politicians are more guilty of the abuse of power and authority than any else in other parts of the world. I am not sure either that the politician has a superior attitude to the business man, but, certainly, I am in entire agreement with one who was a distinguished Governor of the Reserve Bank when he says:

"We require the idealism and drive of the politician, and also the enterprise, the creative urge, the practical outlook and the organising capacity of the better type of businessman in the formidable task of reconstruction. Without a vast and country-wide development of industries, which must mostly be in the Private Sector, the problems of unemployment and a higher standard of living cannot be solved."

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BOMBAY REVIEW

GATEWAY NOTES

Bombay State Financial Corpn.

The Third Annual Report of the Bombay State Financial Corporation reveals the growing volume of business done by the Corporation to assist the setting up of new industries as well as the expansion of existing ones both in the large-scale sector as well as small-scale sector. The Corporation has today sanctioned a sum of Rs 3,83,60,000 to 181 concerns inclusive of a sum of Rs 3,75,000 representing the amount subscribed to the Debentures of one concern. Against this, Rs 2,23,92,450 has been actually disbursed of which a sum of Rs 69,74,993.48 has been recovered by way of repayments leaving the present outstanding at Rs 1,54,17,456.52 as per balance sheet as at 31st March 1959.

The number of applications received during 1958-59 totalled 97 at was for Rs 3,22,52,881 while the number of applications sanctioned was only 27 for Rs 62,40,000. Of these, 4 applications were for new projects by existing units, 6 for setting up new concerns, 11 for completing programme of expansion and for manufacturing new products by existing constituents and 6 for new applicants for the same purpose.

The industries to benefit from the operations of the Corporation were, general engineering, spinning and pressing, pharmaceuticals and chemicals, and textiles. General Engineering with a figure of Rs 27,35,000 claimed the largest share of loans sanctioned by the Corporation, while textiles accounted for Rs 9,70,000.

The working of the Agency Arrangement with the Bombay Government for disbursing financial assistance to the small-scale and medium industries is also considered satisfactory and the Corporation reports encouraging response from the small-scale concerns throughout the State. Under this arrangement the Corporation has considered 235 applications for Rs 1,20,69,525 while only 32 were recommended for sanction the amount involved being Rs 11,89,000.

The financial results of working of the Corporation for 1958-59 disclose a total profit of Rs 7,78,252.22. However the balance available for distribution as dividend is only Rs 1,03,052.22 and is short of the amount needed to cover the guaranteed dividend at 3½ per cent by Rs 5,96,947.78, which would therefore have to be paid to the Corporation as subvention by the Government.

The report claims that the Corporation has adequate funds to meet the commitments with a small surplus from existing sources. However, an expansion in the activities of the Corporation may entail the need for raising additional resources for the Corporation.

ities of the Corporation may entail the need for raising additional resources for the Corporation.

Handloom Rebate

Speaking at the 13th meeting of the All-India Handloom Board, in Bombay, Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry disclosed that the Government had decided to reduce the rebate on handloom cloth from 6 nP to 4 nP. Even this special rebate would be given only during the Handloom week and one additional week.

The decision would have come as a shock to many weavers in the handloom sector who had been pressing for continuation of the rebate at the old level and will without doubt adversely affect their interests. Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri admits that the rebate at the old level had done the industry good; but, at the same time, points out that continuance would not strengthen the industry. In this connection Mr Shastri points out that the real solution in the field of marketing was for the weavers to work hard and efficiently.

However, it is not to be overlooked that the decision of the Government to reduce the rebate is most inopportune in view of the fact that the industry faces a hard task ahead for reaching the target fixed for it under the Second Five Year Plan. Presently the total production is only of the order of 1,865.06 million yards whereas the target of production at the end of the Second Plan is 2,219.08 million yards. With a view to attaining this level of production, Mr Shastri has asked the industry to raise production year by year. But, how this could be possible now that the incentive to greater sales has been removed by the reduction in rebate is difficult to know.

Exports should provide a useful outlet for the products of the handloom industry, and Mr Shastri has laid special stress on promoting exports. In this connection, he has stated that a team would be sent to foreign countries to make an assessment of the export possibilities for handloom in the neighbouring markets. What the foreign markets hold forth for an increase in Indian exports of handloom could be ascertained by such a team. But it should be evident that an increase in exports is something which would require special measures from the Government to raise the quality and to influence the other factors which condition marketability of Indian handloom goods. Organisation of cooperatives for the handloom workers would certainly place the workers in the industry in a better position to face questions arising in connection with marketability both at home and abroad. But the organisation of such cooperatives and their smooth and efficient running require careful planning with special reference to the provision of finance and competent personnel.

GATEWAY MARKETS

Firm Sentiment in Gold

THE bullion market experienced another steady week with prices especially in the gold section recording further improvement following good support for the spot market from outside markets. The steadiness of the market in view of the generally expected off season decline in demand in coming months is to be attributed to the grip the bulls have managed to keep on the market in spite of the midweek weakness in silver.

In earlier dealings silver prices were well maintained but thereafter the tendency became somewhat irregular though the undertone continued to be steady. The encouraging influences of better advices from Calcutta and bearing covering were somewhat offset in later dealings by easier advices from the ready market. The fact that very steady conditions prevailed in the gold section enabled this section also to close on a steady note. Rate of offtake was lower than that of arrivals. The stock is placed in the vicinity of 500 bars. Silver Jeth after opening around Rs 195 moved both ways within a narrow groove and closed quiet at Rs 193-7 on Monday. Silver Ashad and Shravan closed at Rs 193-5 and Rs 192-10 respectively. Silver Ready was finally placed at Rs 193-13.

Remarkable steadiness was displayed by the gold section where prices were steadily pushed up during the course of the week's trading. Sentiment was aided by the increased demand for the yellow metal in outside markets as well as paucity of ready stocks. The latter factor was perhaps mainly responsible for inducing the uptrend. It would appear that bull operators were encouraged by the indication that the addition to the supplies in the market from unauthorised sources such as smuggling would dwindle further in view of the strict vigilance of the authorities and the effectiveness of the steps taken so far to arrest the flow from this source. With supplies at a low ebb and an increase in demand bulls had little difficulty in turning the market in their favour. Offtake was almost on a level with arrivals which amounted to about 3,000 tolas per day. The size of the stock is estimated at about 20,000 tolas. Gold Jeth opened at Rs 119.9 and after having been done upto Rs 121-10 was finally placed at Rs 120-8. Ashad closed at Rs 117-9 while Shravan eased towards close to Rs 116-14.

Oils & Oilseeds

In the oilseeds markets conditions were rather listless with

prices showing a sagging tendency. In the absence of incentives buyers were not keen to conclude business at the prevailing levels. Though the delay in the onset of the monsoon continued to exert an upward pressure on prices, the general belief that once the rains begin to fall the bullish sentiment would become untenable had put an effective check on the uptrend in prices. Moreover, bull operators could not also derive much encouragement from overseas markets which appeared to be inclined more toward lower prices rather than lend support to prevailing price levels.

The groundnut market was cheerful in the first half following better advices from the spot markets where seed and oil were in good demand from crushers and Vanaspati interests. With the decline in such demand later, prices in the futures section were marked down and groundnut August came back to Rs 198-12 from Rs 201-8 touched at one time during the week. Castor seeds lacked interest in the absence of support both from domestic as well as overseas buyers. On the export front the position is rendered difficult because overseas prices are lower than in our country. Business with USA showed little sign of improvement even at the low level of 13.60 cents, while that with the UK and other consuming countries was no better. The expectation that business with Communist countries would improve considerably is yet to be fulfilled. Castor September closed at Rs 162-12 after having been done upto Rs 163-14. Cottonseed was better with the September contract done at Rs 134-8 while Linseed September was rather quiet at close at Rs 33.14.

Yarn

A steady undertone prevailed in the yarn market especially in staple fibre and rayon yarn on revival of buying from weaver interests. The Government of India announced during the week the export promotion scheme for rayon cloth and import policy for yarn. According to an Import Control Trade notice artificial silk yarn and thread will be allowed to be imported by established importers on a quota of five per cent during the current licensing period.

Non-Ferrous Metals

Firm conditions were noticeable in the metals market especially around Zinc and Lead. While Copper was rather weak Tin ruled easier. The spurt in zinc and lead prices seems to have stemmed from the paucity of stocks in the principal markets. With hopes of fresh imports receding there has been no opposition to the uptrend. Zinc is quoting around Rs 106 per cwt some seven points higher than last week while lead shows a rise of nearly four points at its current rate of Rs 79 per cwt.

WORLD OF COTTON

COTTON futures continued to display a declining tendency during the past week. The new contract Jarilla March 1960 commenced on Monday this week at Rs 672.25 which is some 11 points lower than the existing contract. Conditions in the futures market eased considerably on Tuesday following lack of support and selling pressure. The new contract contains some slight modifications in the basis of certain varieties of cotton with a view to improve the quality of the cotton that is tendered by traders as well as to bring about greater awareness as to quality among cultivators. The subdued trend in the market seemed to have stemmed from the expectation that supplies in the coming season will be plentiful. An idea as to the traders' ideas about the size of the new crop may be had from the fact that the price decline has occurred notwithstanding the prevailing anxiety about the new crop as a result of the delay in the onset of the monsoon and the anticipated smaller carry-over of cotton from the current season. Evidently traders have taken into account the increase in the acreage under cotton in this country as well as the crop prospects elsewhere in the world. Reports from Sudan indicate cotton output, unlike in the previous season, may show a sizable increase in the current season. Similarly output is expected to record an increase over the previous year in other cotton growing regions of Africa. Another possible reason for the slackened interest in cotton futures is the belief that with the busy period in the cloth market almost over mills may not show much interest in the raw material.

During the past week the cotton futures market met with a steady market in earlier dealings following bear covering encouraged by the delay in the onset of the monsoon coupled with some mill interest. In later dealings several bearish influences such as possibility of larger imports, gloomy prospects for cloth exports, commencement of sowing of the new cotton in the Punjab etc., came into play and prices were inevitably pushed down. Jharilla August was done upto Rs 690 but was pushed down to Rs 679.50. The quotation improved to Rs 683.50 on Monday in sympathy with the new contract but by the next day was once again hammered down to Rs 679 on bear pressure. The new contract Jharilla March opened at Rs 672.25 and soon was done upto Rs 674.50 on bull support. The next day, however, the rate eased on selling pressure and was finally placed at Rs 670 after dipping further lower to Rs 668.50 at one time during the day.

SPOT MARKET:

The trend in the spot market followed that in the futures section. In earlier transactions the more well-known types were characterised by moderate offtake and unchanged prices. Paucity of good quality growths was a bullish factor but the trend was reversed in later dealings as sentiment was adversely affected by the easier trend in the futures section.

Among foreign cottons, Sudanese cotton was in keen request. Prospects for the import of Egyptian cotton have now brightened, with the indication from the Egyptian Government that they will allow the Indian mills discount of 35 per cent under the Indo-Egyptian Payments Agreement. It may be expected that interest in Egyptian

cottons may revive when the official announcement is made.

LIVERPOOL:

The trend was better following increased offtake. The incentive had evidently been provided by the cloth market where demand had picked up.

The improvement in offtake has stemmed from the fact that mill consumption has been higher. No great anxiety is felt as regards the cotton supply position because of the proximity of shipments and the movement of the new American crop.

NEW YORK

A slightly easier trend was noticeable in the New York futures market due to scattered selling.

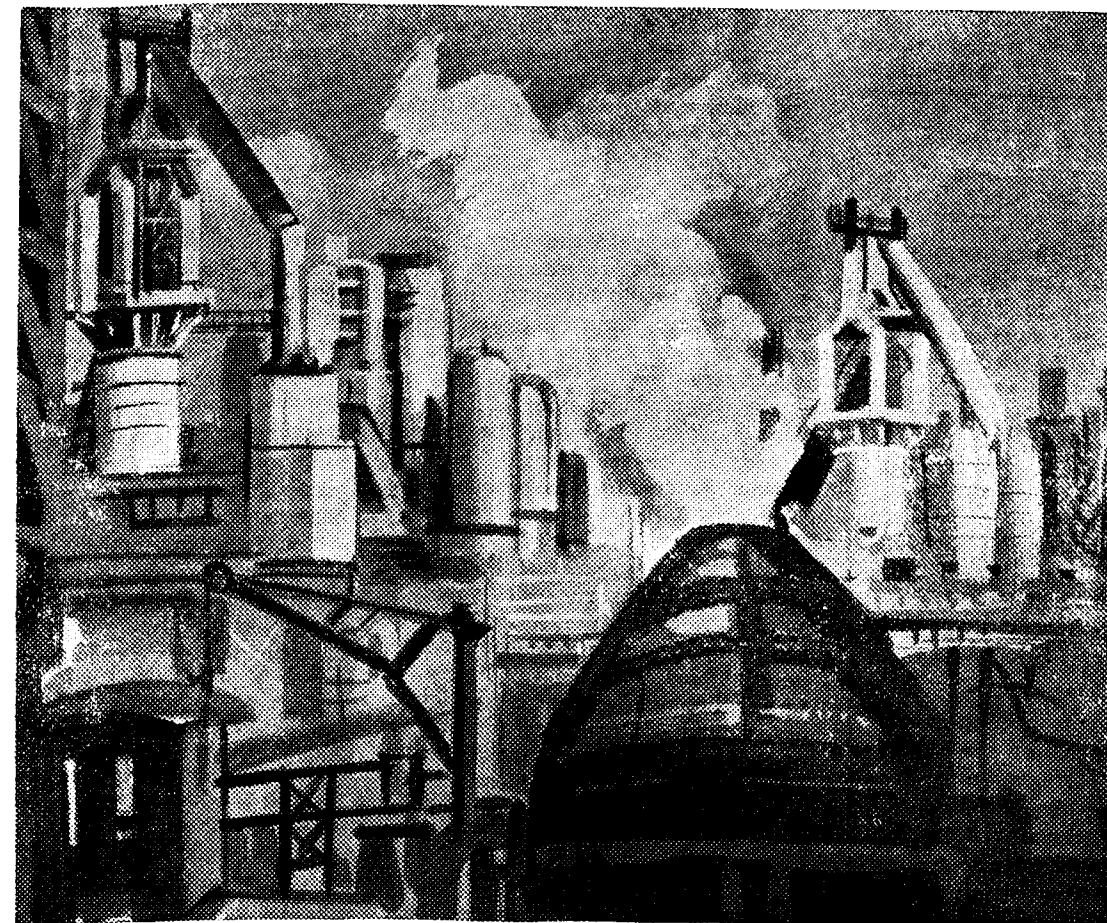
Cotton Futures Depressed

BOMBAY REVIEW

The lack of buying support had stemmed from a tendency on the part of operators to await further developments in the farm legislations and the prevailing uncertainty with regard to the impact of the new export subsidy which will come into force from August.

PIECEGOODS

In the cotton piecegoods market demand continued to be rather disappointing in medium and coarse varieties, but fine and superfine categories, bleached longcloth and null and seasonal goods met with a satisfactory level of demand. It was, however, evident that demand was closely related to immediate requirements. In the export section moderate business had been reported done with a number of countries.



Bessemer Converter and new Blast Furnaces at the Burnpur works of The Indian Iron & Steel Company Limited

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DELHI REVIEW

THE old controversy over control vs decontrol is rearing its head once again in the context of the discussion of the Third Plan's organisational structure. The Planning Commission are grappling with the question at the moment and the subject figured prominently in the recent Congress party's planning seminar at Ooty. The discussion at the seminar was inconclusive for obvious reasons. Either way, the final decision will have to reckon with political and mass psychological factors. And even here, either decision will leave a large number of people discontented, since, on this question, the division of opinion runs on parallel lines. The country has had experience of both control and decontrol of essential commodities in the last two decades, but, unfortunately, the morals to be drawn from such experience are confusing. It would be comforting to be able to say that the lessons learnt point all one way—but scarcely true.

The case for 'regulation, control and restriction' of movement and

S. E. RLY TENDERS

Sealed tenders are invited for (1) Tender No. CON[COS] 53/WP/GB159 for supply of 200 cwts Holding down bolts long x 1.1" dia to BSS 916, as with nuts and washers 5"-0" per sketch to be seen in this office. Material M5 Class II. Earnest money is Rs 220/-. Tenders will be opened on 21-7-59 at 12 noon.

(ii) Tender No. CON[COS] 54/F2/59 for supply of 1461 Nos. Foundation Type 'B' plate as per Drg. No. S3536. Earnest money is Rs 530/-. Tenders will be opened on 16-7-59 at 12 noon.

Tender forms are obtainable from the office of the under-mentioned (Construction Section), Garden Reach, Calcutta-23 on remittance of Rs 2/- (not refundable) per copy per tender by money order to him direct in the case of outside firms and on production of cash receipt from the Chief Cashier, S. E. Rly., Garden Reach Calcutta by local firms.

Tenders should accompany the receipt for depositing earnest money as stated above with this Rly's Chief Cashier without which the tenders are liable to be rejected. Approved Contractors having a permanent deposit of Rs 1000/- with the undermentioned are exempted. Firms not on this Rly's list of approved contractors must enclose a valid Income Tax Clearance Certificate with the tender.

CONTROLLER OF STORES
S37

The Great Debate

supply of essential commodities is simply stated. In a developing economy, stresses and imbalances at particular points are likely to arise owing both to temporary factors and to the more permanent strain from the need to make the effort for the big leap forward. The most effective, as also the most equitable, way of dealing with these stresses is to have a firm control over the available supply and direct it along desired channels. Since there is no way of predicting the precise shape the imbalances will take, it is better to have an apparatus to control and regulate. And with inflationary pressures impinging constantly on the economy because of production not catching up with money supply, it is necessary to have control and even statutory rationing. This is particularly true of foodgrains, where pressure of population and uncertainties of agricultural production have given rise to periodical food crises in various parts of the country. A firm price policy is essential, if the advantages accruing from increased national production are not to become illusory by increased prices and inflation. Secondly, from the point of view of investment in the economy, this would be necessary, for there will be hardly anything left with the citizen after he has paid the higher prices for his essential requirements. Such a situation would hit particularly the fixed income group like the salary earner and the wage earner, for whom the Planning Commission are busy planning schemes of compulsory savings. It would be ironical if higher wages should lead to further reduction in consumption standards for these people.

So, for the success of the Plan—so the argument runs—it would be necessary to be prepared for price control of essential commodities accompanied, if necessary, by statutory rationing and firm policy of enforcement. Crucial to the success of the policy of control would be the readiness to deal ruthlessly with black marketeers, irrespective of their social, economic, financial or political status.

There is then the other argument about the egalitarian implications of a policy of control and rationing. It is true that in a period of scarcity, the rich are in decidedly better position to look after themselves and the sight of "conspicuous consumption" is sure to exacerbate social friction. Theoretically, therefore, control of essential articles and the ensuring of equitable distribution thereof, will be the nearest to the socialist ideal of sharing and sharing alike. Therefore, controls should be popular with the poor provided its other irksome concomitants are not present.

Here it is that the most formidable objection to control comes in. Control has in the past been very unpopular even with the poorer section, because of the administrative inadequacy to the tasks. The truth

is, there is no half way house about control. Either it is total, or it fails. All kinds of alternative devices that have been attempted have failed. The latest confession of failure is the West Bengal Government's abandonment of price fixation for rice. The trouble was, partly, that the fixation of price was only for certain types of rice and there were alternative, though expensive, sources of supply. Devices like fair price shops would work only when there is energetic readiness to track hoarders down and also to flush the economy with fresh supplies when there is any scarcity felt. This really reduces control to a farce. For, control is needed only when there is scarcity and if you have stocks to keep the modified ration-system going, then, there is no need to have the system at all. Of course, as far as West Bengal is concerned, it does not have the stock and it has to depend upon the Centre for the success of the modified ration scheme. Hence it is we see the spectacle of an almost chronic, dependence on the Centre by West Bengal.

If control is to succeed, it has to have an adequate administrative machinery that will see the whole thing through. Everyone will have to be under rationing and the supply should be both steady and regular. Movement of commodities will have to be firmly dealt with. There are almost insuperable difficulties in the way of setting up an apparatus of the sort needed for the purpose for the whole country. The war time and post-war rationing experience has not been uniformly happy. Experience of countries like England, which is often quoted in favour of statutory rationing, is not very much to the point, because of the vastness of our country and comparative lack of sophistication among our people.

The opponents of control will point to the profound psychological revulsion among large sections even of the poor to the idea of rationing. (There is some evidence that this revulsion can be overcome if the administration of controls is humane, efficient and impartial). They will also point to the fact of almost universal evasion of control orders and the unwitting breaking of law by many during the days of control. They will also argue that tracking down malpractices will require the most elaborate and detailed stock records, and an enormous checking and policing squad. These officials have to be above the blandishments that the dishonest trader has to offer. There will have to be a certain amount of centralisation of the food administration, in which case bureaucratic delays will be inevitable.

The remedy in their view would be an empirical approach based on the attendant circumstances at any particular time. Government should equip themselves with sufficient stock to act as cushion when a crisis develops in a particular area. They

should also have a watchful eye over the movement of prices and try to bring them down by the deployment of sufficient stock and, if it becomes really necessary, fixing prices. Of course, these devices have their own drawbacks—some of which were mentioned earlier—but it is argued that this will be better than the alternative of complete control and rationing.

There is some evidence that the general public attitude to the question is based not so much on the intrinsic merits of the two rival positions, but to the situation at any particular point of time. For instance, when Rajaji, Chief Minister of Madras, struck the first blow on behalf of decontrol of foodgrains, experts were horrified and were keeping their fingers crossed. But there was no mistaking the popular enthusiasm for the step, for, nearly a decade of control had made people weary of it. Soon after, Rafi Ahmed Kidwai extended it to the whole of India, and none of the dire predictions of experts came true. It is true that, since then, we had for a few years a series of good monsoons and harvests were good. If one is to go by overall impressions, there is as yet no readiness to get back to control. Even authority is reluctant to erect the edifice of control which it was only too relieved to dismantle at that time.

There is one puzzling feature about all this discussion of controls, especially with regard to foodgrains. It is true that these discussions are related to the Third Plan period, but still there is a certain element of oddity about it. The food position in the country at the moment is, to put it mildly, intriguing. Mr Nehru claimed, in his last press conference, an all time record of foodgrains production for 1958-59, which is placed at 73 million tons. Three million tons of imports are planned for this year. This itself is somewhat strange, since, despite an increase of about 11 million tons over last year's internal production, the reduction in import is negligible. And yet, the wholesale prices index for the first two months of the current year stands at 114.3 and 115.6 against 111.9 of last year, (base 1952: 100). West Bengal is in the throes of a crisis. Madras is having difficulties. Now, if the figures of production are correct, then, after making allowances for seeds and wastage, 60 million tons should be enough to give 16 ounces for a population of 397 million. Since the Third Plan's principal task will be to boost agricultural production significantly, all this preparedness for control and rationing seems a little out of place. Of course, we must be prepared for all eventualities, but that does not appear to be the sole reason for this preoccupation with controls. There is perhaps more in the puzzle of scarcity in the midst of statistically determined plenty than meets the eye.

OLYMPUS

June 27, 1959

NORTH INDIAN NOTES

Rural Man-power

The proper utilisation of the idle rural manpower by directing it to productive uses to yield tangible benefits to the country, is one of the riddles confronting the Planners and is being given serious consideration by the latter. An estimated addition of about 14 million to the labour force of the country in the course of the Third Plan is expected to aggravate the problem of providing useful employment to the unemployed and the under-employed whose number is already at a swollen figure of about 7 million. The problem would therefore call for careful consideration of all the alternative ways of putting the idle labour force through productive channels, based on the capacity to meet the livelihood means, as well as the addition that could be made to the productive wealth of the country especially in the villages.

A number of suggestions had been made in this regard with a view to turning this mass of idle manpower to useful work of a constructive kind. Investment projects of a purely local character have been suggested as the way to solve the problem of dealing with the idle manpower. It is also insisted that if such projects were to succeed in mobilising idle manpower for local productive work, such projects should be essentially labour intensive in character.

The application of the idea of industrial estates to each village or group of villages is another suggestion calculated to utilise the manpower. Under this scheme, simple machines would be installed in villages or group of villages with villagers working on these machines and turning out productive work realising in consumer goods marketable in the villages or nearby areas.

A third alternative envisages the utilisation of such manpower for productive work of purely local character such as irrigation work, reclamation of land planting of trees, work on community lands and other projects capable of adding directly to income and wealth, at wages below the market levels but covering the basic minimum needs of an individual. The emphasis is both on productive work as well as on sub-market wage levels. The payment of wages at market rates is held to involve a huge financial outlay which is beyond the capacity of the country to meet out of its present resources. However, employment with no monetary reward to cover the minimum requirements would be dangerous and labour would not be forthcoming to contribute to the productive wealth of the country. Whether this scheme would be practicable would depend

on the capacity of the village community to enforce payments even if in kind on families who benefit directly from the creation of productive assets by the idle manpower. A final decision on this could be expected to be taken before the Third Plan gets on its start.

Chinese Methods in Agriculture

After Japan, it is now China that is to provide inspiration for stepping up agricultural output in the country. The Chinese, it has been known, have made fantastic claims about their achievements in increasing agricultural production. Though the Chinese claims would not be taken at their face value, that China has made more rapid strides than India in raising agricultural production is a fact that would not be contested. What should be more appropriate in such circumstances than that an Indian delegation should be asked to make a study of Chinese achievements to indicate such of those methods which could lend themselves to adoption in our own country?

The three-member Team which was led by Mr Mahavir Prasad Irrigation Advisor in the Central Ministry of Food and Agriculture had got ready its report incorporating the elements of Chinese agricultural practices considered suitable for implementation in our own country. Chinese practices with silt, soil conservation and amelioration, outturn of earthwork, soil survey work, and publication of agricultural information for the benefit of the farmers are some of the outstanding aspects of Chinese agriculture which had struck the Indian delegation and naturally the recommendations of the team concern essentially these matters.

The use of silt of tanks, ponds and channels being one of the important measures adopted by the Chinese for preserving the fertility of the soil through the ages, the same practice has been recommended by the Team for adoption in India also.

Concentration on soil conservation work is also recommended; for the Team has been impressed with the success of the work done by the Chinese farmers, who had dotted even mountainous regions with pits, contour ridges, terraces, gully plugs, etc. Success on the Chinese scale is however precluded in view of the centralised system of planning that is in vogue in China and which is to be eschewed under any circumstances in India. All the same it is noted that by extending limited financial assistance to the farmers for work of this type, the tempo of the soil conservation work could be raised in this country.

The Team had also stressed the need to mobilise all the rural manpower for community construction work during periods when agricultural operations are at a standstill or are negligible.

NORTH INDIAN MARKETS

Spurt in Sugar Prices

FOLLOWING apprehensions about shortage of supplies, sugar prices were pushed up last week. With good enquiries on the one hand and a tight supply position on the other, prices appreciated by several points and a bag of sugar which was quoted at Rs 113 previous week-end was quoted as high as Rs 121 toward last week. Reports indicated that the position was actually very acute as sugar retail was very difficult to obtain. Ideas of shortage apart, sellers had derived fresh strength from the keen premonsoon demand for the commodity. Sugar statistics released this week by the Indian Sugar Mills Association, however, do not seem to lend much support to the scarcity view. According to the Association, sugar production during the month of May, 1959, was 32,000 tons bringing the total production to 19,04,000 tons upto May 31, 1959, for the season 1958-59 as against 52,000 tons in May 1958, and 19,63,000 tons upto May 31, 1958 for the season 1957-58. The off-take of sugar from factories during the month of May 1959 was 1,83,000 tons as against 1,82,000 tons during the corresponding period of the last season. The total despatches from factories during the first seven months of the season 1958-59 were 12,29,000 tons as against 11,74,000 tons during the corresponding period last season. The total closing stock of sugar with factories on May 31, 1959, was 10,06,000 tons as against 12,12,000 tons on the same date last season.

A slightly better tone prevailed in the gur markets and prices were quietly steady. Good outside demand coupled with decline in arrivals which totalled an average of 250 maunds were the aiding influences. Gur stock is placed at 65,000 maunds. In the Muzaffarnagar market gur prices ruled quiet on lack of demand though arrivals declined to an average of 500 maunds. Government of India have accorded sanction for forward trading in gur and such trading is expected to commence in Hapur shortly.

Foodgrains

Foodgrain prices at Hapur showed a quiet trend during the past week largely because of the improvement in the supply position. Apart from the fact that total wheat production in the country in 1958-59 has recorded an increase at 9.69 million tons which are 14.1 per cent higher than the average for the previous five years, the UP Government's decision not to make any change

in their wheat procurement scheme has further lessened the possibility of any shortage of supplies. A fresh step taken by the State Government to increase wheat availability in the markets is that roller mills will continue to be prohibited from buying wheat from the open market and to meet their requirements from imported stocks that are held in reserve by the Government. A quantity of about 13,000 tons has been reported to have been purchased by Government. Though arrivals in the markets are small it is generally expected that these will increase in coming weeks. At Hapur prices recorded a small decline due to the better supply position. Arrivals in the open market were meagre last week but reports indicated that wheat reaching privately in the market at an average of 75 to 100 maunds which quantity was sufficient to meet the current demand. The price of wheat was slightly lower and was quoted between Rs 17.75 and Rs 19.25 per maund. Rice continued to rule steady as the supply position was satisfactory.

Though the demand for Gram had been fair, prices showed a quiet trend. This was mainly because of heavy arrivals from Punjab. Further increase in arrivals may be anticipated because gram production in the country during 1958-59 has recorded an increase of 37.1 per cent over the previous year and 27.1 per cent over the average production of last five years. Gram was quoted at Rs 13.25 per maund. The trend in barley was also quiet for similar reasons. Barley production in 1958-59 has totalled 26,40,000 tons showing an increase of 18 per cent over the last year. Bejhar prices were also quiet. Barley was quoted at Rs 12.62 and Bejhar at Rs 12.37. Prices of pulses were generally quiet.

Shellac

Conditions in the Shellac market in Calcutta continued to be dull with business passing at low ebb. Shipments during June until the 17th were 24,077 packages comprising Shellac 11,200 pkgs, Seedlac 9,775 pkgs, Buttonlac 977 pkgs and others 2,125 pkgs.

The prevailing situation in the lac trade has been summed up this week by Mr H. P. Lohia, Vice-President of the Indian Lac Exporters Association at the General Meeting of the Association. He has pointed out that "the situation of lac is really precarious and it may not survive a single round of price fluctuations". To meet this situation he had advocated the immediate creation of an institutional stock holding authority. Mr Lohia has however, noted that the "long term prospects are that in industrially advanced countries, lac is likely to be supplanted by synthetic products and in the centrally planned and Far Eastern Countries, the import of Indian lac is likely to be replaced, if not wholly then very largely, by indigenous production."

MADRAS REVIEW

THE annual meeting of the mayors of municipal corporations bids fair to become a regular and permanent feature of the municipal administration in the country and is to be welcomed in view of the common problems faced by the municipal corporations throughout the country and the opportunity afforded for a mutual discussion and exchange of views. South India provided the venue for the mayors' conference in this year also, the meeting being held at Ooty while last year it was Hyderabad that was the host town to the mayors.

The trend towards urbanisation inherent in the process of economic development involving rapid industrialisation, and the growth of new municipal units have emphasised the extreme importance of a well organised and efficiently run municipal administration for avoiding and correcting the social evils that inevitably crop up. There is enough in the existing conditions of the big towns and cities of the country to demonstrate the evil consequences of lapses in the provision of civic amenities as also the results that follow the unregulated growth of cities. Most of the big cities are already finding the task hard to maintain an

efficient and thoroughly satisfying civic service. To such unmanageable proportions had the problems of civic administration been allowed to grow by indifference and neglect that marked the attitude of authorities in the past. Further, the concept of welfare State had magnified responsibilities in new directions.

It was to these new responsibilities and to the need for taking all steps to help them discharge their duties efficiently that Mr D. P. Karmarkar Union Minister for Health drew the attention of the Mayors when he inaugurated the All-India Mayors' Conference at Ooty last week. Mr Karmarkar drew particular attention to the staggering rate at which urbanisation was proceeding and the problems which this had created for the municipal corporations. Since most of the problems faced by corporations at present spring from the unregulated growth of cities, it is on town planning that the Corporations will have to concentrate their attention. Neglect of this would only reproduce the chaotic conditions existing in the big cities at present, in the new townships. Mr Karmarkar has therefore, called on those in

Civic Progress

charge of municipal administration to take special steps to prepare themselves to meet the problems that would grow in the new cities and townships.

The most onerous of the duties that had devolved upon municipal corporations recently, relate to the provision of free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of 14, measures for improvement of public health especially by means of adequate water supply, and finally housing. The common feature of all these problems is their formidable dimensions which preclude an easy and smooth road to their solution.

The provision of free and compulsory education, programmed for achievement within a period of ten years after the commencement of the Constitution, seem to be attended with more difficulties than was anticipated at the beginning, with the result that even after the lapse of the first ten years, the attainment of the objective within a reasonable period of time remains a matter hard to predict. The responsibility in this field, no doubt, rests with State Governments. But municipalities have also a share of the responsibility in view of the fact that they have custody of primary and secondary education in the areas bounded by their authority. Referring to the role of municipal corporations, Mr Karmarkar said that the mayors could help evolve suitable measures to meet the situation by constructive suggestions.

Public health also presents a wide and varied assortment of problems. The problem has wide ramifications and so also the responsibility of the corporations. It would require inordinate investment in men and money for a measurable degree of success in improving the present conditions. This inevitably points to the need for a discerning policy which would take into account different aspects of the problem, paying particular attention to the need to eliminate the source of greatest danger. Small-pox and cholera, are still diseases which take a heavy toll of human lives in the country and naturally it is in respect of these two that special measures are required so that it would be possible to get permanent riddance from their deadly hold. Efforts will necessarily have to be intensified in both these directions.

The provision of an adequate and protected water supply is perhaps the most vital need and has very important bearing on the state of public health in cities and townships. Though one of the most important obligatory functions of municipal corporations, it is only palpably evident from the unmitigated impact of diseases and grow-

ing volume of complaints from urban citizens about water scarcity, that not even a single city in the country is properly served by adequate protected water supply. Adequacy in this alone, would go a long way in raising the standards of hygiene and public health in the urban centres. Neglect of this need in the past is having aggravated effects because of the growing population in the urban centres.

Mr Karmarkar has also referred to the responsibility of corporations in raising the standard of living of the people and has pointed out the scope for action by corporations in this field by prevention of adulteration of food and drugs under the provisions of respective legislative enactments. The corporations have also responsibility for providing nutritious food to the people in the cities and steps for prevention of anti-social activities in the marketing and sale of food assume added importance.

Finally corporations are faced with heavy responsibilities in connection with the provision of housing accommodation to the people living in cities. Referring to the housing problem, Mr Karmarkar, said that it had already assumed alarming proportions and that any delay in tackling it would be extremely dangerous. Rural migration to urban centres in the post-independence period, had greatly aggravated the problem. The housing conditions in the major cities, at present, are sufficiently dismal to call for early and effective steps to secure worthwhile results. Mr Karmarkar has, in this connection, urged the need for properly worked-out urban and regional plans for providing for the building of sufficient houses to relieve the present extreme congestion.

The financial implications of implementing these programmes are forbidding and as pointed out by Mr Karmarkar it would require herculean efforts on the part of the authorities to meet the challenge. Each and every item of these programmes would involve for thorough implementation, colossal outlay. The formidability of the problem is gaugable from the fact that the Bombay Corporation alone have estimated that a sum of Rs 144 crores would be required for tackling the existing 144 slum areas in their jurisdiction. Already the local authorities are finding it hard to meet even their present scale of expenditure which would work out only to a fraction of the outlay needed for discharging their new swollen responsibilities. Delay in examining the question of the capacity of the municipal corporations to undertake their new tasks would only hinder civic progress.

Indian Finance

THE PENINSULA

June 27, 1959

SOUTH INDIAN NOTES

Third Plan for Madras

Madras State has taken credit for the best performance in respect of expenditure under the Second Plan, it being now clear that before the end of the full course of the Plan, the State would have safely exceeded the total targeted Plan outlay. It is only natural in such circumstances, that the State Government should turn their thoughts on the task that lies ahead in connection with the Third Plan assessing the scope and prospects for development.

On the basis of the achievements already made, and the deficiencies that continue to impede the all-round progress of the State, the lines of development under the Third Plan have been more or less clearly demarcated by the State Government. It has now become evident that power generation would get high priority under the State's Third Plan, since, any substantial progress in both the agricultural and industrial sectors is held to depend to a considerable extent on the additions that could be made to the power resources of the State.

The stress on power development follows the fear that the State is nearing the limiting point in the power potentials. Even the most sanguine estimates put the additional power potentials of the State at only slightly over one million kilowatt from the present and potential hydel resources. The setting up of atomic power plants is therefore considered absolutely essential for meeting the requirements of power from expanding agriculture and growing industries. The Government are sparing no efforts to get an atomic power plant set up in the State in the course of the Third Plan.

Fabrication of machinery, heavy and light from iron and steel imported from production at the three centres in North India comes next in the order of priority to atomic power plant. The location of such heavy industries near the raw material producing centres is not held necessary since it is felt, that dispersal of production, would while involving movement of raw material to the producing centres obviate the movement of the finished products which in the case of heavy industries, poses no less a problem in transport as the movement of raw material.

The State is already launched in a realistic assessment of the prospects and scope for development under the Third Plan. A technical survey to ascertain the resources position of the State and to indicate the lines of development

has already been entrusted to Dr P. S. Lokanathan, the eminent economist. Further, working groups are also engaged in studying the State's resources and fixing priorities for the Third Plan. On the basis of the progress already made under the Second Plan, it is now expected that investment in the first year of the Third Plan would approximately be 15 to 20 per cent more than in the last year of the Second Plan.

*

Marketing of Tobacco

Following an excess production of unmanufactured country tobacco, the Andhra Pradesh Government seem to be helpless to find a useful outlet for the unmarketed stock that is estimated at 45,000,000 lbs. This unprecedented situation has been created by the inability of the existing channels to absorb the whole of the output of tobacco grown in the current year. The Leaf Tobacco Development Co, the main purchasers of this type of tobacco, have reduced their purchases in the current year by nearly half. Against about 30 million lbs purchased by the Company in the last year, only about 15 to 16 million lbs had been taken this year. Efforts to persuade the Company to purchase at least as much quantity as was purchased last year had proved ineffective it being pointed out by the Company authorities that the purchases made last year itself represented an excess in relation to their requirements.

In their efforts for affording relief to the distress-stricken growers, the Andhra Pradesh Government have invoked the help of the Centre with a view to helping the disposal of the current stocks of country tobacco. It has been suggested in this connection that the Centre should start a new cigarette factory or in the alternative take over the existing factories in the State.

Starting of additional cigarette factories would only shift the problem to another level. For it has to be pointed out that the market for cigarettes in India is already well served by the production from the existing factories and therefore, any addition to the number of factories would only result in unmarketable stocks of cigarettes, while, exports present no easy outlet for internal production. Since tobacco is an important source of revenue to the Centre, it could be argued that the Centre must see to it that the affected growers do not suffer unduly from the present adverse situation. The need for the State Trading Corporation to adjust their purchases of tobacco on the basis of stocks with the growers is also obvious and such a policy would ward off the recurrence of such a situation in the future.

The situation faced by the growers of country tobacco has also brought to the fore the need for

SOUTH INDIAN MARKETS

Groundnut Prices Firm

PRICES in the groundnut and oil markets continued to maintain a firm trend during the past week though business passing was at a meagre level. The main incentive to higher price indications was provided by the decline in arrivals which recorded a further fall both in the Madras and South Arcot markets. While sellers strengthened by the paucity of ready stocks put up prices buyers were not keen to follow the up-trend as the advance in oil prices lagged behind the price movements in the seeds section. Presumably buyers' reluctance to lend support to higher price levels has stemmed from the absence of any fresh development in overseas markets indicating the possibility of support for the improved rates coupled with a feeling that the shortage of supplies will not persist for long.

With a further decline in arrivals in Madras groundnut prices tended to harden and during the week some small business was reported done in good qualities at two, three points above previous week's levels. Prices in the South Arcot Markets were another two, three points higher as arrivals had dwindled in those centres also. In the oil section the comparatively higher prices for seeds kept buyers on the side lines and only scattered business done from Calcutta and local interests were reported during the week.

*

Hides and Skins

Trading was on a dull note in the hides and skins markets as transactions were restricted due to Bakrid holidays. In the tanned hides section arrivals of cow hides were poor and business passing was at a meagre level. Elsewhere in the market also conditions were dull. The trend, however, was steady.

The holiday mood was in evidence in the hides export section where the dullness was further accentuated by the indications of lower rates by UK buyers. Enquiries

proper adjustment of cultivation by the growers in accordance with possible demand. The inability of the growers to design their crop pattern to the requirements of the manufacturers is advanced as one of the causes for the accumulation of stocks with the growers. Advance intimation of the quantity and quality of tobacco required by purchasers would help keep a proper balance between production and demand and would be mutually beneficial.

ries continued to be selective and prices were generally unchanged from those at the previous week.

In the tanned skin section arrivals of goat and sheep skins were on a moderate level and prices showed a slight improvement in some cases and were unchanged in others. In the export section goat skins met with some enquiry and sellers' prices were a little higher than last week. A similar situation prevailed with regard to sheep skins also.

*

Coffee

The Coffee Board has released for export a quantity of 8,01,000 kilo grams of coffee from out of 1958-59 crop. The quantity consists of 54,000 kgs of Arabica Cherry Flats A/BC, 66,000 kgs of Arabica Cleanings Flats/A, 9,000 kgs of Arabica Shippings Flats, 1,59,000 kgs of Robusta Parchment A/Flats/BC and 5,13,000 kgs of Robusta Cherry A3Flats/Bc. Tenders are due on July 5.

*

Pepper

Pepper prices in Allepey recorded a decline in later dealings last week though rates were well maintained in earlier transactions. The easier trend seemed to have been touched off by lower advices from overseas markets, especially from those in the USA where extremely quiet conditions prevailed in the absence of interest from grinders.

*

Bangalore Silk

Excepting for nominal variations in price, conditions in the Bangalore Silk Market during the week ended 18-6-1959 were akin to those that prevailed in the previous week.

Prices of filature silk continued to remain unchanged with Kanakapura quoting Rs 42.85 and T. Narasipur between Rs 37.25 and Rs 38.75 per pound.

Among Charka silk, while Superfine was quoted throughout the week at between Rs 31.50 and Rs 34.50, 1st, and 2nd and 3rd Qualities showed minor variations closing the week within a range of Rs 29.00 to Rs 31.50, Rs 27.30 to Rs 29.25 and Rs 26.00 to Rs 27.50 per lb, respectively. Cottage Basin ruled between Rs 35.50 and Rs 37.00.

As regards Reeling Cocoons, there was a general rising trend underlining the limited supply of cocoons reported last week. Among Seed Cocoons, while Foreign remained unchanged between Rs 5.00 and Rs 10.00, Mysore declined by two points to be placed at between Rs 8.00 and Rs 10.00.

TREND OF FOREIGN MARKETS

Country	Grade	F.O.B. Rs	Landed Cost Rs
Japan*	20/22 "A"	18.23	29.60
Italy†	20/22 "2A"	23.93	37.53

*During May, 1959. †During Jan., 1959.



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National Rubber Manufacturers Limited

Outstanding Progress Over Last Decade

Expansion Scheme Progresses Satisfactorily

Mr K. N. Mookerjee, the Chairman, on the manufacture of Synthetic Rubber in India

The following is the speech of Mr K. N. Mookerjee, the Chairman of the National Rubber Manufacturers Limited, delivered at the 13th Annual General Meeting of the Company held on 26th June 1959:—

Gentlemen,

I extend to you all a hearty welcome to the 13th. Annual General Meeting of your Company. The Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts for the year ended 31st. December, 1958 have been in your hands for some time now and, with your permission, I take them as read.

ACCOUNTS

The Accounts for 1958 indicate that the steadily rising trend of sales over the past few years has been maintained, reaching the level of Rs. 1,63,45,653 in 1958. The net margin of profit, however, is lower for reasons stated in the Directors' Report. For an expanding and developing Company like yours this is not an unusual phenomenon. When the resources of an organisation are fully harnessed and substantially concentrated in executing major expansion of its activities, normal working is to a large extent handicapped so that the expected results are difficult to be achieved. In this context the actual results for the year under review must be regarded as quite encouraging. It is anticipated that an appreciable increase in sales and a rise in net profits will be achieved in the coming years.

PROGRESS OF EXPANSION

Road and Rail transport have been expanding considerably in recent years with a consequent rise in the demand for certain products of your Company like Cycle Tyres and Tubes and Rubber Fittings for Railways and Automobiles. Besides, the overall progress of industrialisation, particularly the expansion of major industries like steel, coal, etc. has substantially enlarged the scope for the production of Conveyor and Transmission Belting, V-Belts and other mechanical rubber products in which your Company specialises.

You have noticed from the Directors' Report that the Company made satisfactory progress in the matter of implementation of its expansion schemes so planned as to fit in with the general trend of industrialisation indicated above. The latest model automatic Cycle Tyre making unit installed by the

Company will go into production shortly and will turn out Cycle Tyres of an entirely new design.

Manufacture of Cycle Tubes has also commenced and is likely to increase considerably during this year. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that your Company is now the largest single producer of hoses and beltings in India and that further expansion in these lines is contemplated. Another Belt Press has been ordered to meet the rapidly growing demand for the rapidly growing demand for Belting, particularly Conveyor Belting. Production by this unit is likely to commence by the end of 1959.

Your Company has made outstanding progress over the last 10 years as will be evident from the fact that sales increased by more than 400% from Rs 31.75 lakhs in 1948 to Rs. 163.45 lakhs in 1958. Taking raw rubber consumption as an index of progress of the rubber manufacturing industry as a whole in India, the percentage of increase was slightly more than 92% as raw rubber consumption has risen from 19,719 tons in 1948 to 38,052 tons in 1958. The achievement of your Company is, therefore, particularly encouraging against the background of overall progress of the Rubber Manufacturing Industry as a whole.

LOAN FROM I.F.C.

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has sanctioned a loan of Rs. 35 lakhs to your Company to finance the capital expenditure envisaged under its expansion programme. Out of this, the earlier loan from the West Bengal Financial Corporation has been repaid. I hope, you will join me in acknowledging our sincere thanks to both the Corporations for the valuable help they have extended to your Company.

CAPACITY AND DEMAND

At present practically all the items made of rubber are produced in this country which is self-sufficient in respect of most of these products. Rather, the manufacturing capacity for certain items is likely to be appreciably higher than the potential demand for many years ahead. To take an instance, while the demand for Cycle Tyres and Tubes in 1960 is estimated at 160 lakhs Nos. each, the total manufacturing capacity already existing and/or licensed at the end of 1958 was 180.60 and 188.50 lakhs Nos. respectively. Evi-

dently, capacity licensed by the Government is such as to enable the manufacturing units to meet the country's full requirement at any stage. Actual production in 1958 was appreciably lower than the installed capacity, and it now appears that the demand will not reach even the estimated figure of 160 lakhs in 1960 so that a substantial portion of manufacturing capacity is likely to remain idle unless a determined export drive is undertaken by the manufacturers with all possible help from the Government. This is also true of many other items.

In view of the large expansion in the production capacity for Cycle Tyres as already implemented by your Company and other manufacturing units in this country, the attention of the Government has been drawn to the necessity of enforcing rigid control on the import of Cycle Tyres. At this stage, when the manufacturing units have already set a production programme commensurate with rising internal demand, import of Cycle Tyres cannot but seriously affect the indigenous industry with resultant adverse effects on economy of the country in general and employment potential in particular. Besides, such imports would be inconsistent with the present policy of maximum conservation and earning of foreign exchange resources.

EXPORT PROMOTION

Every expanding industry in India, like the one represented by your Company, should seriously think of export of its products, after meeting internal demand with the object of making full use of its installed capacity as well as earning valuable foreign exchange. It is however, unfortunate that the value of export of Indian Rubber products which reached the level of Rs. 176.20 lakhs in 1953-54 steadily declined thereafter and was worth only about Rs. 14.55 lakhs in 1957 and Rs. 15.71 lakhs in 1958. Evidently, the Rubber Industry has the potential to enhance its exports and to become a large foreign exchange earner. The Rubber Panel of the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council has tentatively suggested a target of Rs. 156.59 lakhs for export of Indian Rubber Products in 1959-60 including, inter alia, some important items manufactured by your Company, which has already em-

barked upon a programme of exports. The response received so far appears to be quite encouraging as your Company has been able to export some new items to neighbouring countries for the first time. In particular, your Company has already indicated to the Government, through the Chemicals and Allied Products Export Promotion Council, its intention to export substantial quantities of Cycle Tyres. It is expected that an all-out effort will be made in developing the export market in the coming years.

The main difficulties standing in the way of export of Indian Rubber Products, as analysed by the aforesaid Rubber Panel, are irregular supply of some raw materials and inadequate import licences for others, uneconomic shipping freight, higher cost of indigenous rubber and unfavourable competition in export markets. It is high time that all rubber manufacturers launched a vigorous export drive in collaboration with the Export Promotion Council and the Government. It is also necessary to extend to rubber products the facilities of drawback of custom duty and rebate of excise duty on raw materials/components used in the manufacture of export commodities.

RAW MATERIALS

Although the supply position with regard to raw materials was generally satisfactory during 1958 there was an increase in the cost of materials and stores. Besides the position of raw rubber has been steadily deteriorating. While consumption by the manufacturing industry increased, indigenous production of rubber lagged behind with the result that the gap between offtake by the industry and output of the plantations has been widening. The actual deficit in 1958 was of the order of 13.72 representing about 37% of the total rubber consumption of the year, while the gap is reported to have been more than 50% of consumption during the first quarter of 1959. Selling prices for India rubber are controlled by the Government of India, the statutory prices were enhanced five times between March 1951 and August 1955, the net increase in price since 1950 being about 72%. These prices include a cess for raising funds for rehabilitation replanting and development rubber plantations and also for securing higher yield per acre

with a view to raising production in order to meet the ever growing demand for rubber. Besides, consumers of rubber are obliged to pay to the Rubber Board large sums of money, covering the difference between the high Indian Controlled rates and lower prices of imported rubber. It is indeed regrettable that the substantial amounts collected from Rubber Manufacturers every year have not yet been utilised for the purpose intended, to any great extent.

During the first two years of the adoption of a replanting scheme, i.e. 1957 and 1958, only 6520 acres were replanted against the target of 14,000 acres; the yield per acre is also very poor, being only 270 lbs. In this context, it is rather deplorable that there is a fresh move by planters for a further increase in the controlled prices of rubber; this question has already been referred to the Tariff Commission, although the Government have admitted that "the rehabilitation element which was included in the prices fixed for raw rubber has not been utilised adequately by the producers". There seems to be no limit to the tendency of increasing raw rubber prices although the plantation industry failed to expand rubber production sufficiently in spite of Government protection enjoyed since 1947, at the cost of the manufacturing industry. It is interesting to note that possibilities of extension of rubber cultivation in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands are being examined by the Government. In my opinion, every effort should be made to encourage rubber cultivation in these islands in order to

meet the acute shortage of the commodity in the country and to help the speedy rehabilitation and economy of the islands.

The proposed scheme for the manufacture of synthetic rubber in India to meet the deficit of indigenous rubber production, though planned some years ago, has so far made little progress due, inter alia, to paucity of foreign exchange. Meanwhile, the country has been incurring heavy foreign exchange commitments on account of imports of natural and synthetic rubber which amounted to 11,878 tons and 3,523 tons respectively in 1958, valued at more than Rs 4 crores. The situation is thus paradoxical. It is however, gratifying to learn that the Government of India have approved the scheme for setting up in the public sector the proposed synthetic rubber Plant at Bareilly, in Uttar Pradesh, with a very large capacity at an estimated cost of Rs. 30 crores and that its construction is likely to commence during the remaining period of the Second Five Year Plan. This project should be given topmost priority.

Equally vital is the question of manufacture in India of certain important compounding ingredients for rubber thereby effecting substantial saving of foreign exchange on account of imports of these items at present. The value of imports of certain important rubber chemicals including Carbon Black, Tyre Cord, rubber chemicals etc. amounted to about Rs. 4.5 crores in 1958. The current estimated consumption of Carbon Black is approximately 10,000 tons and of Accelerators and Anti-oxidants 600/700 tons annually.

Conditions in the Madras Stock Exchange were steady with Rubber and Coffee shares in the lead.

An irregular trend prevailed in the London Stock Exchange with gold shares meeting with realising pressure.

After earlier listlessness Wall Street developed an improved undertone toward close on revival of interest with a wide variety of issues recording moderate gains.

Calcutta

Calcutta, Friday Evening.

Activity in the Calcutta Stock Exchange during the past week was at a low ebb as marketmen had been preoccupied with the reports about the new Capital issue by TISCO. The announcement early in the week that the issue had been postponed and the further information vouchsafed later in the week that the proposal would be considered early in September if in the meanwhile Government decision was known served to remove the uncertainty as regards the issue. The delay in the Government's decision has led to a variety of speculation as to the attitude of Authority toward the new issue.

It has been generally believed that the change noticeable in ac-

These figures are likely to increase considerably in coming years with the rise in rubber consumption. It is encouraging to note that certain schemes are under consideration in this respect. Apart from the interest shown by an American firm in establishing a Carbon Black plant in India under the auspices of the National Industrial Development Corporation, a team of Rumanian experts visited this country in 1958 for a fresh project survey and their recommendations are awaited. A few proposals for the manufacture of rubber chemicals in the private sector are also reported to have been approved. Active steps should be taken to finalise and implement these projects.

IMPORT POLICY

Import licensing policy for raw materials has been somewhat liberalised during the current period i.e. April to September, 1959. Besides, a new system of licensing on a long term basis in respect of raw materials/components for certain specific industries has been introduced; this is expected to facilitate better production planning and is likely to result in a larger level of output in future years. So far as the rubber industry is concerned, only the tyre section has been included in the long term licensing scheme. I feel that this benefit should be extended to other sectors of the rubber products industry with immediate effect.

RESEARCH

The Indian Rubber Manufacturers' Research Association, referred to in my last year's speech, has

made considerable progress during the past year in finalising its organisational and administrative set-up and is expected to commence research work in collaboration with the National Chemical Laboratory, Poona at the earliest possible opportunity. The service to be rendered by the Association is likely to be significant for the rubber industry in general and smaller units in particular as the are unable to maintain their own research establishments.

LABOUR RELATIONS

I am glad to say that labour relations were very satisfactory throughout 1958 and full co-operation of all categories of employees was extended to the management in achieving higher levels of production envisaged by the Company's expansion plans. In fact the Productivity Agreement with the Workers' Union mentioned in my last year worked very well.

THANKS

Before I come to the formal business of this meeting I sincerely thank all of you who have taken the trouble of coming here today and other Shareholders, Officers, Staff and Workers and also the Dealers and Customers of the Company for their valuable co-operation and active support readily extended. I also take this opportunity of expressing our sincere thanks to Messrs. Goodyear Tyre and Rubber Company India Private Limited for the ungrudging help and co-operation extended to your Company during 1958.



Dull But Steady

Watch-Dog Writes:

STOCK Exchanges in India have been somewhat subdued during the past week. The undertone has been steady but the rather depressed conditions of the steel shares has been an impediment in the path toward higher price levels.

In Calcutta sentiment has been fairly steady despite the reaction in Indian Iron. Settlement considerations, and disappointing news as regards the selling price for coal and the demand at the second export sale in North Indian tea held this week were other restraining factors.

Dalal Street continued to be dominated by the proposed new capital issue by TISCO. Toward close, however, sentiment improved on emergence of bull support for selected industrials.

cording sanction to capital issues has come to stay. There have been several instances in the past one year or so when issues have been allowed to be made without a premium. There is no reason now why an exception is to be made in the case of TISCO. While there is no indication from Authority it is pointed out that the delay need not necessarily mean that Government are thinking in terms of a premium. There is some justifiable reason for the delay and the announcement when it comes may not be found to be at variance with earlier hopes of marketmen. A probable reason for the delay is the desires on the part of Government first to see the new Central loans through. In view of the fact that the strong belief that no premium will be insisted upon in respect of new capital issues has been one of the powerful bullish influences, it is to be expected that the undercurrents especially in the more speculative counters may remain disturbed till the Government decision on the TISCO issue is known.

Sectionwise also there had been some disappointing developments. Coal shares were neglected following reports that Government's opinion on the question of selling price of coal did not tally with

that of the recommendations of the Coal Prices Enquiry Committee. The tea section was depressed because of the poor demand at the first two tea auctions of the new season.

Bank shares were marked somewhat higher with Unit Commercial Bank Rs 62.25 a Punjab National Bank at Rs 22.

Textile shares were generally unchanged. Elgin closed at 14.25 with Jayshree and Kesari placed at Rs 9 and Rs 14.75 respectively.

The continued uncertainty about selling price for the commodity imparted a subdued tendency to the coal section. Burrakur opened at Rs 17.31 and its settlement was fixed at Rs 16.75 as compared with its previous settlement of Rs 17.25. The scrip finally closed at Rs 7.12. Central Iron was unchanged at Rs 7.25. In neengunge after having been down to Rs 17.25 closed at Rs 16.6.

In tune with the general trend of the market jute shares displayed a sagging tendency. But the two forward counters in the section ruled steady. Howrah which opened the week at Rs 24.37 was done up to Rs 24.69 before its settlement rate was fixed at Rs 24.50. Its previous settlement rate was Rs 23.50. National open-

ed at Rs 24.00. Its settlement rate was Rs 23.62 as against the last settlement rate of Rs 23.00. Howrah and National were finally placed at Rs 24.62 and Rs 23.50 respectively.

Engineering shares were generally slightly easier in sympathy with Indian Iron. The market leader opened the week at Rs 24.33 and sagged to Rs 24.20 before its settlement rate was fixed at Rs 24.25 as against the last settlement rate of Rs 24. A slightly better tendency prevailed on Friday and the scrip closed that day at Rs 24.31. TEXMACO began at Rs 25.70 and its settlement rate at Rs 25.55 which was the same as at last settlement. Elsewhere Braithwaite

THE MYSORE SPG. & MFG. CO. LTD.

NOTICE

The Transfer Books of the above Company will remain closed from Saturday the 18th July 1959 to Friday, the 24th July 1959 (both days inclusive) in connection with the issue of 9934 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 50 each at par to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Members of the Company on the 18th July 1959 in the proportion of one such Ordinary Share for every five Ordinary Shares held by them as on that date.

By Order of the Board,
N. Sirur & Co. Private Ltd.
Managing Agents,
N. D. SIRUR,
Managing Director.

Temple Bar Building,
70, Forbes Street, Fort,
Bombay.
16th June, 1959.

BALMER LAWRIE & CO. LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given to the members of the above-named Company that the Annual General Meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 21, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta, on Monday, the 15th July, 1959, at noon, to consider the Accounts of the Company for the year ended 31st December, 1958 and to transact other ordinary business.

NOTICE is also hereby given that the Transfer Books and Register of Members of the Company will be closed from 24th June, 1959 to 13th July, 1959, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
D. MANSON,
Secretary.

21, Netaji Subhas Road,
Calcutta,
17th June, 1959.

Note: A member entitled to attend and vote at this meeting is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote in his stead. Such proxy need not be a member of the Company.

was done at Rs 28.62. Indian Galvanizing at Rs 22.50. Kumardhubi at Rs 9. JK Steel at Rs 128, and Jessop at Rs 31.

Among sugar shares Carew continued its uptrend to be placed at Rs 11. SKG was unchanged at Rs 10. Raza Buland was better at Rs 13.81. Cawnpore was placed at Rs 11.31, Champaran at Rs 15.62 and Samastipur at Rs 12.81.

Teas were neglected. Hantapara was done at Rs 120. Jayshree at Rs 12.37, Patrakola at Rs 136 and Hattikhira at Rs 12.56.

Miscellaneous shares displayed an irregular trend. Among the paper mill shares Orient eased to Rs 36.60. This was also the settlement rate and compared with the previous settlement rate of Rs 35.80. Sirpur was active in earlier dealings but closed lower at Rs 12.81. Titagur closed at Rs 44.37. India Paper Pulp was steady at Rs 22.56. Elsewhere Indian Copper opened at Rs 4.11 and closed at Rs 4.10.

Dunlop Rubber improved to Rs 34 from Rs 33.62. Hindustan Motors firmed up to Rs 9.75 on dividend rumours. Indian Aluminium opened at Rs 21.62 and was finally placed at Rs 21.56. Indian Cable began the week at Rs 31.62 and closed at Rs 31.50. Balmer Lawrie gained nearly 10 points at Rs 192.50 on publication of satisfactory report by the company. Alkali Chemical was finally placed at Rs 23.56. National Carbon was done at Rs 34.31 and Indian Oxygen at Rs 27.56.

Among shippings Indian Steamship was well maintained at Rs 14.12.

Bombay

SUPPORT for selected Industrials and textiles was noticeable on the Bombay Stock Exchange although general sentiment was adversely affected by the sagging tendency in the steel section. Apart from the fact that fluctuations in TISCO have a powerful influence on the market as a whole, the inordinate delay in accord-ing sanction to the proposed new capital issue has raised fresh doubts about Government policy regarding new Capital issues. It was announced by the Company on Monday that the resolution pertaining to the new issue would not be considered at the Extraordinary general meeting later in the week. And from the further details made available on Thursday the feeling is gaining ground that the company may drop the proposal atleast for the present.

In the Steel Section Tata Iron opened the week at Rs 190.50 as against previous closing of Rs 190.25 and after having been done down to Rs 187.25, the scrip was finally placed on Thursday at Rs 190.00. Indian Iron opened unchanged at Rs 24.36 and was finally placed at Rs 24.28.

Textile section was selectively better. Bombay Dyeing advanced to Rs 65.70 as against previous week's closing of Rs 64.20. Century moved up to Rs 551 from Rs 548. Kohinoor was taken up to Rs 285 from Rs 282. Central India was done at Rs 105 and Tata Mills after spurring to Rs 42 from Rs 36 closed at Rs 40.

In the Miscellaneous section Premier Construction advanced smartly to Rs 336.50 on Thursday from its opening rate of Rs 328. Telco was taken up to Rs 211.50 on buying support. National Rayon was done at Rs 332. Sugar shares met with support in later dealings, with Belapur moving to Rs 303.50. Phaltan to Rs 160 and Walchandnagar to Rs 327.50.

Madras

BUT for some dullness in midweek presumably due to lower advices from Calcutta and Bombay, the Madras Stock Exchange ruled steady last week. Trading on Monday commenced on a steady note with selective interest developing in plantings, sugars and textiles. The undertone turned somewhat quiet in the next two days but on Thursday active conditions returned with the more speculative counters in the lead. Sectionwise plantings were prominent with rubber and coffee shares claiming most of the attention.

Thursday's closing prices in the forward list are as follows: The figures in brackets are Tuesday's closing rates: Deccan sugar Rs 12.37 (12.27), Blue Mountain Rs 3.45 (Rs 6.53), Cochin Malabar Rs 6.87 (Rs 6.43), Consolidated Coffee Rs 22.20 (Rs 22.35), Ouchterlony Valley Rs 5.48 (Rs 5.42), Periakaramalai Rs 4.08 (Rs 4.10), Lakshmi Rs 124 (Rs 124), Madura Rs 27.75 (Rs 27.60), Travancore Rayon Rs 22.20 (Rs 22.10), Aluminium Industries Rs 21.70 (Rs 21.25).

Among sugar shares E.I.D. was steady at Rs 38.25, Mysore at Rs 51.25 and Travancore at Rs 12.05.

In the textile section, Bangalore Woollen was slightly lower at Rs 177 as was Buckingham at Rs 185. Mettur came back to Rs 397 from Rs 402. Both Madura and Travancore Rayon were better at Rs 27.75 and Rs 22.20 respectively.

Among Plantings, Consolidated Coffee was in good request in earlier dealings but part of the gain was erased toward close and the scrip closed at Rs 22.20. Among teas Haileyburia was steadier at Rs 20.25.

In the Miscellaneous section India Cements was well maintained at Rs 6.20 on maintenance of dividend. Aluminium Industries was wanted up to Rs 21.70.

Indian Rayon Corporation

The Rs 3.50 Crore Rayon Plant of the Indian Rayon Corporation, it is learnt, will go into production by the end of 1960. This factory with 10-ton capacity will be put up on a 170 acre land at Varaval. The foundation stone of the factory was laid on Sunday the 21st June, 1959 by Mr Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry.

As the demand for Rayon yarn in India has far outstripped indigenous capacity the production from the new plant will be easily absorbed by the home market. The company has made arrangements for obtaining technical and financial assistance. Messrs Von Kohorn International Corporation and the Financial and Development Fund Inc of USA are collaborating with the Indian Rayon Corporation. It may be recalled that the company's recent stock issue has been heavily over subscribed.

INDUSTRIAL INFORMATION

INDEX NUMBER OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA (REVISED SERIES) REVIEW FOR WEEK ENDED JYAISTHA 9, 1881 (MAY 30, 1959)

The official wholesale prices index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) stood at 114.6 during the week ended May 30, 1959 as against 114.7 for the previous week. The index was higher by 2.0 and 5.1 per cent respectively when compared with the corresponding weeks of the previous month and of a year ago. The monthly average for May 1959 worked out 114.0 as against 111.9 for April 1959 and 108.2 for May, 1958.

The index for 'Food Articles' receded by 0.3 per cent to 116.9 due to a fall in the prices of Potatoes (—18%) and Onions (—17%) at Delhi, Milk at Bombay (—14%), Bajra at Jodhpur and Masur at Patna (—10% each), Gur at Muzaffarnagar (—7%), Gram (—4%), Barley, Tea for internal consumption and Chillies (—3% each), Black Pepper and Turmeric (—2% each) and Gingelly oil, Coconut oil, Fish and Eggs (—1% each) although Meat at Bombay (+12%), Potatoes at Kanpur (+10%) and at Patna (+5%), Masur at Bombay (+9%), Ragi at Ghoti (+7%), Arhar at Madras (+6%), Gur at Madras (+5%), Urad (+3%), Jowar and Mung (+2% each) and Wheat, Maize, Mustard oil and Coffee (+2% each) showed advances.

A fall in the price of Tobacco raw (—5%) was responsible for bringing down the index for

BURN & COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

The Board of Directors has sanctioned payment of dividends on the 6% and 7% Tax free Preference Shares in the Company for the half-year from 1st January 1959 to 30th June, 1959 in accordance with the provisions of Section 9(iv) of the Finance Act 1959. Payment will be made after deduction of tax at the prescribed rates on or after the 10th July, 1959 to those Preference Shareholders who are registered as such on the 30th June, 1959, or in accordance with their instructions.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN BURN LTD.,
F. G. LIVERSEDEGE,
Managing Director,
Managing Agents.
12, Mission Row,
Calcutta,
24th June, 1959.

'obacco' by 3.8 per cent to 94.8 as compared with 98.5 (revised) for the earlier week.

Despite a rise in the price of astor oil (+1%) the index for the 'Fuel, Power, Light, and Lubricants' group remained stationary at the previous week's level of 116.4.

The prices of Bamboos (+19%), Rapeseed at Calcutta (+6%) and Groundnuts (+1%) moved up while Rapeseed at Delhi (—8%), Tanning materials (—4%) and Wool raw, Cottonseed and Copra (—1% each) showed declines and the index for the 'Industrial Raw Materials' group fell by 0.2 per cent to 120.3 as against 120.1 (revised) for the earlier week.

The index for 'Intermediate Products' remained unchanged at its previous weeks revised level of 108.5. Items which showed variations during the week were: Lead (—3%), Rayon yarn, Zinc and Tin (—2% each) and Cotton yarn (+1%).

Higher prices of Soap (+5%), Bricks and Tiles (+2%) and Oil-akes (+1%) caused an advance of 0.3 per cent to 108.6 in the index for 'Finished Products' notwithstanding a decline in the price of Glass (—1%).

MOVEMENT OF COMMODITY PRICES (REVISED SERIES) REVIEW FOR APRIL, 1959

Wholesale prices as measured by the official index (with the year ended March 1953 as 100) declined by 0.4 per cent to 111.9 during the month of April 1959 as compared with 112.3 (revised) for March 1959. The index was, however, higher by 4.2 per cent when compared with 107.4 for April 1958. During the month under review, the index for 'Food Articles' receded by 0.6 per cent to 113.1, Tobacco by 3.2 per cent to 95.8 and 'Manufactures' by 0.2 per cent to 108.0 while 'Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants' advanced by 0.1 per cent to 116.2. The index for Industrial Raw Materials remained unchanged at its previous month's revised level of 116.2.

FOOD ARTICLES

The index for 'Cereals' went down by 2.7 per cent to 99.0 as a result of lower prices Wheat, Jowar, Bajra, Barley and Maize; the prices of Rice and Ragi indicated a rise. A sharp fall of 15.2 per cent to 96.2 in the sub-group index for 'Pulses' was caused by a general fall in the prices of all the pulses except Urad which showed a slight increase. Higher prices of Onions, Oranges and Cashewnuts raised the index for Fruits and Vegetables by 2.7 per cent to 121.61 the prices of Potatoes and Bananas, however, showed a decline. Milk and Ghee went up by 7.6 per cent to 115.0 and prices of both of them recorded an increase. The index for 'Edible Oils' moved up by 1.9 per cent to 25.6 as a result of a general rise in the prices of all oils except Coconut oil which showed a fall

during the month under review. An increase in the prices of Fish, Eggs and Meat was responsible for a rise of 1.9 per cent to 106.9 in the index for 'Fish, Eggs and Meat.' A decline in the price of Gur brought down the index for 'Sugar and Gur' by 0.2 per cent to 128.0. The index for 'Other Food Articles' witnessed an increase of 0.5 per cent to 50.8 due to a rise in the price of Chillies, Cardamoms, Betelnuts and Salt notwithstanding a decline in the prices of Tea and Coffee.

TOBACCO

A fall in the price of raw tobacco was responsible for bringing down the index for 'Tobacco' by 3.2 per cent to 95.8.

FUEL, POWER, LIGHT AND LUBRICANTS

Higher Prices of Coal caused a rise in this group by 0.1 per cent to 116.2 although there was a fall in the price of Castor oil during the month under review.

INDUSTRIAL RAW MATERIALS

The index for 'Fibres' rose by 0.1 per cent to 108.0 because of advances in the prices of Raw Wool and Raw Cotton despatch a fall in the prices of raw Jute and Raw Silk. Prices of Linseed, Castor-seed and Copra registered a fall while those of Groundnuts, Rapeseed and Cotton-seed exhibited increases and the sub-group index for 'Oilseeds' went down by 0.2 per cent to 127.4. The index for 'Minerals' drifted down by 1.5 per cent to 101.4 owing to a fall in the price of Manganese ore. Higher prices of raw Hides, Raw Skins and tanning materials raised the sub-group index for 'Other Industrial Raw Materials' by 0.4 per cent to 111.7; the prices of lac and bamboos, however, showed declines.

INTERMEDIATE PRODUCTS

Lower prices of Linseed oil, Coir yarn, Zinc, Brass tin and Lead brought down the index for this group by 0.9 per cent to 108.4 during the month under review.

FINISHED PRODUCTS

An increase in the prices of jute manufactures (+1.6 per cent to 83.6) and silk and rayon manufactures (+0.7 per cent to 95.7) raised the index for 'Textiles' by 0.1 per cent to 102.2, notwithstanding a fall in the prices of cotton manufactures (—0.2 per cent to 110.8) and woollen manufactures (—1.1 per cent to 104.2). The sub-group index for 'Metal Products' maintained its previous months level of 143.3. Lower prices of general Chemicals caused a fall of 1.2 per cent to 109.4 in the sub-group index for 'Chemicals'. The index for 'Oilcakes' moved down by 0.6 per cent to 139.2. A slight fall in the prices of Cycles was neutralised by a rise in the prices of vehicles and the index for 'Machinery and Transport Equipment' stood unchanged at the last month's revised level of 106.1. A decline of 0.3 per cent

to 112.9 in the index for 'Other Finished Products' was caused by a fall in the prices of bricks and tiles and glass. On the whole, the index for 'Finished Products' remained unchanged at its earlier month's level of 108.0.

IMPORT OF TRACTORS: GOVERNMENT POLICY ANNOUNCED

The policy for import during the current licensing period of wheeled and crawler tractors has been announced in an import trade control public notice.

Wheeled and crawler tractors up to and including 50 draw bar horse power will be licensed to established importers on a quota of 17½ per cent soft during April-September, 1959.

The validity of the licences will be for a period of 12 months.

Up to 20 per cent of the face value of quota licences can be utilised for import of spare parts of agricultural tractors of all sizes but excluding such spares as ball bearings etc.

Applications for import licences may be made to the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, New Delhi, by July 31.

STATE TRADING CORPORATION TO EXPORT SEA SALT

In view of the declining export of sea salt and having regard to the pattern of the trade abroad, the Government of India, after consulting manufacturers and traders, have come to the conclusion that if export of sea salt is to be maximised it will be necessary to canalise its export through a single agency. This would, besides, facilitate bulk exports. It has accordingly been decided to entrust the responsibility for canalising the exports of sea salt to the State Trading Corporation of India Ltd. with immediate effect.

GRAM TOO REACHES NEW RECORD PRODUCTION IN 1958-59 BEST

Gram, besides rice and wheat, has reached a new "high" in production this year, thus materially contributing to the 1958-59 all-time food production record of 73 million tons.

According to the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Food and Agriculture, the all-India final estimate of gram puts the current year's area and production at 24,840,000 acres and 6,826,000 tons, respectively. The corresponding figures for 1957-58 were 22,862,000 acres and 4,979,200 tons. Thus, the 1958-59 estimated show an increase of 1,978,000 acres, or 8.7 per cent area 1,847,000 tons or 37.1 per cent in production.

Compared with the average of the preceding five years, there is an increase this year of 2,073,000 acres or 9.1 per cent in area and 1,454,000 tons or 25.1 per cent in production.

The higher production of gram this year has been due more to an increase in the per acre yield than to increase in acreage. The

per acre yield works out to 616 lbs as against 488 lbs in 1957-58, showing an increase of over 26 per cent. It also represents an increase of about 17 per cent over the average yield per acre for the five years ended 1957-58, indicating that the increase is not attributable to seasonal factors alone.

The higher production this year has been shared by all the principal gram-growing States. The increase over last year is particularly marked in Madhya Pradesh (3,14,000 tons), Punjab (5,47,000 tons), Rajasthan (5,44,000 tons) and Uttar Pradesh (3,37,000 tons). Among the factors contributing to this increase was the rabi campaign.

BARLEY PRODUCTION ALSO UP

The all-India final estimate of barley for 1958-59 puts the current year's area and production at 8,164,000 acres and 2,640,000 tons respectively. The 1957-58 figures were 7,549,000 acres and 2,238,000 tons respectively. This shows an increase of 615,000 acres or 8.1 per cent in area and 402,000 tons or 18 per cent in production during the current year.

Increased production is noticeable in all the principal barley producing States and is attributed, among other factors, to the rabi campaign.

In Uttar Pradesh the increase in production this year over last year comes to 126,000 tons, in Madhya Pradesh 97,000 tons, in Rajasthan 90,000 tons and in Bihar 60,000 tons.

The yield per acre of barley in 1958-59 works out to 724 lbs as compared with 664 lbs in 1957-58 indicating an increase of about 9 per cent.

SPECIFICATION FOR MASTIC ASPHALT FOR FLOORING

A standard specification for mastic asphalt for flooring, suitable for use in industrial buildings, storage houses, foot paths, etc. has been published by the Indian Standards Institution.

The standard covers the requirements for mastic asphalt for flooring, and provides for a wide range of grades, from light duty floors for foot traffic to heavy duty floors for factories. It does not, however, cover mastic flooring to withstand exceptional conditions, such as those experienced in cold storages, or those required to withstand the effects of high temperature, industrial liquors or chemicals for which special mastic asphalt is required to be used.

Copies of the standard are available from the office of the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9, Mathura Road, New Delhi, and from its branch offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

WROUGHT ALUMINIUM ALLOYS, BOLT AND SCREW STOCK

A standard specification for wrought aluminium alloys, bolt

and screw stock has just been published by the Indian Standards Institution.

This standard is one of a series of 10 Indian standards for wrought aluminium, in various forms for general engineering purposes. Included in the standard are a number of appendices covering the determination of 0.1 per cent proof stress, heat treatment, summary of mechanical properties, characteristics, forms and uses of some grades of wrought aluminium and aluminium alloys.

Copies of the standards are available from the office of the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi, and from its branch offices at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

SPECIFICATION FOR HURRICANE LANTERNS

The Indian Standards Institution has published a standard specification for hurricane lanterns. It prescribes the requirements for cold-blast, storm-proof hurricane lanterns, burning kerosene at atmospheric pressure from a wick. The standard, it may be recalled,

has been prepared at the instance of the Tariff Commission and the Development Wing of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. It covers two popular sizes of the hurricane lanterns, either tinned, or painted.

Due to the very nature of the use to which a hurricane lantern is out, some of the components, which have frequently to be replaced, even though manufactured by different manufacturers have to be interchangeable. To ensure this, certain mating dimensions have been specified in the standard.

Copies of the standard, published in English, are available from the office of the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Mathura Road, New Delhi, and from its branch offices at Calcutta and Madras.

DRAFT SPECIFICATIONS FOR ESSENTIAL OILS

The Indian Standards Institution issued two more draft standards for essential oils.

The first draft standard prescribes the requirements and methods of test for the material

commercially known as celery seed oil. The oil is used mainly for flavouring of all kinds of food products, such as meats, soups and sauces. It is also used in nerve tonics, because of its sedative and tonic effect on the central nervous system. Celery seed is produced in India in considerable quantity, but is mainly exported to Europe and USA for distillation of oil.

The second draft covers the requirements and the methods of test for the Himalayan cedarwood oil. It is used with other essential oils in soap perfuming, in perfumes, in sanitary supplies, polishes and as a masking odour in many other industrial products.

The oil is obtained from the Indian cedar which yields valuable timber, extensively used in making railway sleepers and for building purposes. During the process of making sleepers a lot of waste sawdust, chips and wood shavings of the heartwood are obtained, which, because of their high oil content, can usefully be employed for obtaining this oil by distillation.

Indian Finance

Of late, commercial production of these oils in the country has made some progress. It is expected these two draft standards, when finalised and issued, would serve as a guide to prospective producers of these oils and help the industry in laying down basic requirements for these oils and in ensuring uniform quality in their supply.

Comments on the draft standards may be sent before August 21, 1959 to the Indian Standards Institution, Manak Bhavan, 9 Mathura Road, New Delhi.

DRAFT SPECIFICATIONS FOR DIESEL FUELS AND KEROSINES

The Indian Standards Institution has issued two draft specifications for diesel fuels and kerosines.

The first draft standard prescribes the requirements of diesel fuels, used in low, medium and high speed engines. The second covers the requirements and methods of test for kerosines of four grades.

Comments on the draft standards may be sent before August 20, 1959 to the Indian Standards Institution, New Delhi.

ne 27, 1959

AJIT MILLS LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Chinubhai Naranbhai & Co., Ltd.	1958	1957	1956
Year ended Decr.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	11,854,654	12,347,341	12,357,364
Costs	1,955,025	1,709,972	1,959,329
Works in Progress	344,740	344,939	336,372
Profit	705,900*	736,416*	815,012
Depreciation	127,000	113,698	...
Development	312,482	301,449	258,647
Rebate	73,779	...	...
Ordinary	24,593	149,035	348,427
Amount Ord.	137,500	154,000	176,000
Amount Pref.	24,625	24,625	24,625
Carry Forward	7,709	1,788	8,179
% Ord.	12½	14	16
% Pref. B & D	4	4½	4½
% Pref. C	5	5	5

(Annual General Meeting on 7-7-59 at 4 p.m.)
After transferring Rs 150,000 from General Reserve.

Summary of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 4½% Cum.	200,000	200,000	200,000
(ii) Pref. 5% Cum.	200,000	200,000	200,000
(iii) Pref. 4½% Cum.	125,000	125,000	125,000
(iv) Ord.	1,100,000	1,100,000	1,100,000
Reserve Fund	1,763,555	1,913,555	1,887,672
Other Funds	1,082,975	964,345	964,972
Unsecured	4,064,658	2,984,746	3,021,402
Taxation Provision	216,340	658,931	550,616
Carry Forward	1,194,941	1,079,193	1,619,445
% Ord.	7,709	1,788	8,179
Total	9,985,178	9,207,558	9,657,286

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	6,388,459	5,945,113	5,622,043
Depreciation	3,865,928	3,560,973	3,329,518
Block (net)	2,522,531	2,384,140	2,292,525
Incomes	1,157,155	769,182	517,828
Works in Progress	344,740	344,939	336,372
Raw Materials	1,019,226	775,614	1,184,566
Stocks	1,955,025	1,709,972	1,959,329
Outstandings	2,042,672	1,813,435	1,745,200
Do More than 3 months	16,132	38,138	...
Mis. Deposits and Advances	316,289	752,050	543,202
Investments	124,637	124,637	274,957
Loans Secured	200,000	200,000	500,000
Loans Unsecured	436,771	295,451	303,807
Carry Forward	9,935,178	9,207,558	9,657,286

BOWREAH COTTON MILLS COMPANY LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Kettiewell Bullen & Co., Ltd.	1958	1957	1956
Year ended Decr.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	17,764,338	18,105,551	14,903,064
Costs	5,209,433	4,179,852	3,318,853
Works in Progress	1,062,929	1,046,901	2,391,052
Raw Materials	421,569	428,772	374,524
Profit	152,652*	116,501	2,348,116†
Carry Forward	35,408	117,244	743
% Ord.	...	...	...
% Pref. A & B	...	...	...

(Annual General Meeting on 29-6-59).

The loss on account of the sale of Fixed Assets Rs 184,835.

After transferring Rs 2,122,414 from General Reserve.

Summary of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 8% 'A' Cum.	600,000	600,000	600,000
(ii) Pref. 7% 'B' Cum.	600,000	600,000	600,000
(iii) Ordinary	2,400,000	2,400,000	2,400,000
Reserve Fund	149,937	150,000	150,000
Unsecured	9,624,756	7,441,609	6,530,100
Unsecured	2,322,696	4,018,199	4,074,743
Carry Forward	779,699	1,520,536	800,641
% Ord.	...	...	...
% Pref. A & B	...	...	...
Total	18,077,545	16,847,588	15,156,227

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	12,017,488	12,071,237	10,825,544
Depreciation	4,702,846	4,968,051	5,127,758
Block (net)	7,314,642	7,103,186	5,697,786
Deb. Issue Exp.	22,812	...	...
Stores	1,662,707	1,605,332	1,400,110
Works in Progress	421,569	428,762	374,524
Raw Materials	1,422,135	1,333,750	2,791,428
Stocks	5,209,433	4,179,852	3,318,853
Outstandings	958,611	966,617	731,799
Do More than 3 months	39,427	67,128	2,550
Mis. Deposits and Advances	771,889	979,816	685,443
Investments	52,603	52,603	52,603
Cash	166,309	130,542	101,151
Debit Balance	35,408	...	...
Total	18,077,545	16,847,588	15,156,227

BHARAT CARBON & RIBBON MFG. CO., LTD.

Mg. Agents:—Murari Lal Batra & Co.	1958	1957
Year ended December.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	4,531,173	3,720,144
Net profit	284,849	209,866
Taxation	120,000	75,000
Depreciation	57,817	49,058
Other Funds	35,000	20,000
Div. Amount Ord.	44,085	38,292
Div. Amount Pref.	30,242	24,445
Carry Forward	3,273	5,569
Div. % Ord.	9	9
Div. % Pref.	6½	6½
Div. % 'B' Pref.	7½	...

(Annual General Meeting on 29-6-59)

Summary of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.

Liabilities.	1958	1957
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:		
(i) Pref. 6½% Cum.	379,900	378,100
(ii) Pref. 7½% Cum.	200,000	...
(iii) Ord.	588,900	427,100
Forfeited Shares	5,150	5,150
Reserve Fund	200,000	200,000
Other Funds	101,962	67,000
Loans Secured	1,270,622	1,254,840
Loans Unsecured	1,277,810	1,102,904
Taxation Provision	163,487	129,003
Carry Forward	599,788	349,032
% Ord.	3,273	5,569
Total	4,791,792	3,918,697

Assets.	1958	1957
G. Block	1,266,741	907,469
Depreciation	444,536	390,829
Block (net)	822,205	516,540
Incomes	7,079	7,533
Stores	253,922	281,354
Works in Progress	1,482,902	1,334,584
Raw Materials	235,069	227,795
Stocks	1,327,783	986,640
Outstandings	210,661	311,698
Do More than 3 months	253,184	144,519
Mis. Deposits and Advances	83,000	62,500
Investments	15,788	45,534
Cash	...	...
Total	4,791,792	3,918,697

TEXTILE MACHINERY CORPORATION LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Birla Brothers Private Limited.	1958	1957	1956
Year ended Decr.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	53,085,607	41,722,416	35,704,747
Incomes	500,548	976,412	...
Stocks	3,692,862	4,114,108	3,726,373
Stock in progress	7,906,630	4,100,693	1,927,343
Net profit	10,040,956	10,251,861	7,239,234
Taxation	4,100,000	3,050,822	2,000,000
Depreciation	2,450,059	3,627,892	2,120,983
Reserve Fund	600,000	500,000	...
Other Funds	490,000	700,000	1,100,000
Div. Amount Ord.	2,250,000	2,250,000	1,875,000
Div. Amount Pref.	168,025	168,025	168,025
Carry Forward	36,726	55,854	98,732
Div. % Ord.	15	15	12½
Div. % Pref.	5½	5½	5½
Div. % Red Cum	...	...	...
Preference	5½	5½	5½

(Annual General Meeting on 7-7-59 at 3 p.m.)

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Synopsis of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up:			
(i) Pref. 5½% Cum.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
(ii) Pref. 5½% Cum.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
(iii) Ordinary	15,000,000	15,000,000	15,000,000
Forfeited shares	110	110	110
Debentures 6%	4,000,000	4,000,000	4,000,000
Reserve Fund	2,175,000	1,575,000	1,075,000
Other Funds	2,909,129	2,419,129	1,711,249
Loans Secured	6,700,434	4,330,398	609,477
Loans unsecured	152,643	171,514	86,387
Taxation Provision	10,265,743	6,150,822	3,100,000
Carry Forward	29,782,204	26,683,860	16,835,892
Total	75,021,989	64,384,687	46,516,847

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	39,032,535	35,451,293	26,750,735
Depreciation	17,190,933	14,740,874	11,133,006
Block (net)	21,841,602	20,710,419	15,617,729
Cap. Exp. in Progress	92,993	...	...
Stores	14,975,673	13,683,092	7,584,502
Stock in Progress	7,906,630	4,107,644	1,927,343
Raw Materials	9,067,011	9,934,155	5,853,436
Stocks	3,692,862	4,114,108	3,726,373
Outstandings	6,128,314	3,936,960	4,112,381
Do More than 3 months	4,517,133	2,750,969	2,444,998
Mis. Deposits and Advances	6,360,759	4,893,637	4,592,934
Investments	303,970	66,466	115,809
Cash	135,002	181,237	541,342
Total	75,021,989	64,384,687	46,516,847

BRIDGE & ROOF COMPANY (INDIA), LIMITED.

Mg. Agents:—Balmer Lawrie & Co., Ltd.	1958	1957	1956
Year ended Decr.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sales	22,800,469	16,705,610	17,320,369
Raw Materials	2,354,576	2,063,930	1,452,131
Works in Progress	3,986,649	2,353,341	1,233,628
Net profit	2,370,597*	1,732,663	1,403,801
Taxation	668,335	676,925	500,372
Depreciation	843,249	418,862	287,281
Reserve Fund	200,000	400,000	350,000
Development Rebate	243,980	...	...
Div. Amount Ord.	240,000	240,000	240,000
Carry Forward	148,354	173,321	177,446
Div. % Ord.	20½	20	20

(Annual General Meeting on 13-7-59 at 11-45 a.m.)

*After writing back Rs 200,000 from provision for taxation as no longer required.

†Dividend at 7½ per cent for 1954, dividend at 10 per cent for 1955 and dividend at 2½ per cent for 1958.

Summary of balance sheet as on the last day of Decr.

Liabilities.	1958	1957	1956
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Capital Paid-up	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,200,000
Debentures	...	6,500	200,000
Reserve Fund	2,431,413	2,250,000	1,750,000
Other Funds	498,980	255,000	355,000
Loans Secured	1,894,254	1,581,309	...
Taxation Provision	602,052	494,002	494,922
Carry Forward	148,354	173,321	177,446
Total	14,228,496	12,580,079	9,047,353

Assets.	1958	1957	1956
G. Block	7,360,535	4,919,444	4,

Indian Finance

LIST OF QUOTED SHARES

Reference Shares

CALCUTTA

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 19-6-59 Rs nP	19-6-58 Rs nP
Banks			
Alahabad 5% 100	114.00	108.00	
Behar 5% 50	21.00	19.75	
Coal			
Asso. K'pura 4 1/2% 100	50.50	40.00	
Bharat 5 1/2% 100	48.00	45.25	
Borra 6% 100	83.50	86.75	
Burrakur 7% 100	106.00	105.00	
Burrakur 6% 100	7.00	6.00	
Equitable 6% 100	100.00	90.00	
Glusick & Musalia 100	100.00	95.00	
Gourangdi 5% 100	40.00	40.00	
K'pura 5 1/2% 100	55.50	44.00	
Khas Kajora 5% 100	7.75	5.00	
N. Beerbhoom 7% 100	9.85 1/2	10.69	
N. Churulia 5% 100	2.50	2.50	
N. Huntodhi 5% 100	45.00	60.00	
Ondal 5 1/2% 100	91.50	95.00	
Parsons 5 1/2% 100	50.00	42.50	
Ual. Colliery 5% 100	83.00	88.00	

Cotton			
Basanti 5 1/2% 100	8.38 1/2	6.94 1/2	
B-Nagpur 7% 100	75.00	75.00	
Bowrah 8% 100	126.00	125.00	
Bowrah 7% 100	65.00	65.00	
Bigin 8% 100	115.75	98.00	
Egin 5% 100	8.25	6.75	
Jagatjit 5% 100	43.75	50.00	
Jyajesrao 5 1/2% 100	81.50	92.00	
J. K. Cotton 6% 100	95.00	90.00	
Kesoram 7% 100	105.00	103.00	
Mahr 6% 100	61.00	63.00	
N. Victoria 6% 5	2.81	3.38	
S. Niwas 4% 100	54.00	55.00	
Shree Bhawani 5% 100	100.00	...	
Swadeshi 6% 100	75.00	72.50	

Jute:			
Agarpara 7% 100	106.00	91.50	
Alexandra 7% 100	97.00	82.00	
Alliance 6% 100	92.00	82.00	
Anglo-India 7% 100	111.00	89.00	
Auckland 5 1/2% 100	83.50	65.00	
Auckland 4 1/2% 100	70.00	50.00	
Bally 7% 100	106.00	85.00	
Barnagore 5% 100	39.25	31.50	
Belvedere 7% 100	94.50	85.00	
Bengal 5 1/2% 100	77.00	72.50	
Birla 7 1/2% 100	89.00	88.50	
Budge-Budge 7% 100	107.00	78.00	
Calcutta 6 1/2% 100	78.00	78.00	
Caledonian 7% 100	70.50	84.50	
Chitavalah 7% 100	103.00	79.00 1/2	
Chitavalah 7% 100	99.30	87.50	
Clive 5% 100	70.50	57.75	
Clive 7% 100	78.00	74.00	
Dalhousie 7% 100	97.00	79.00	
Delta 5% 100	73.50	65.00 1/2	
Empire 7% 100	105.00	84.50	
F. Gloster 7% 100	120.00	96.00	
F. Gloster 5% 100	74.00	64.00	
F. William 7% 100	115.00	91.50	
Ganger Mfg. 8% 100	120.00	95.00	
Gourepore 6% 100	96.00	72.00	
Hastings 6% 100	95.50	81.00	
Hastings 6% 100	10.10	7.75	
Hooghly I 100	107.00	88.00	
Howrah A. Pref. 100	107.00	90.00	
Howrah 7% 100	101.50 1/2	91.00	
Ichand 7% 100	95.50	60.00	
K'harrah 6% 100	99.00	52.50	
Kedarnath 6% 100	68.00	68.00	
Kedarnath 7% 100	85.00	85.00	
Kelvin 7% 100	105.00	82.08	
Khardah 6% 100	93.00	72.25	
Kinnison 7% 100	105.00	80.25	
Lansdowne 7% 100	108.50	73.50	

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 19-6-59 Rs nP	19-6-58 Rs nP
Lawrence 7% 100	105.50	95.00	
Lawrence 5 1/2% 100	81.00	55.00	
Nalhati 7% 100	96.00	78.25	
Nalhati 4 1/2% 100	65.50	49.50	
National 7% 100	100.00 1/2	88.00	
Nellimaria 6% 100	92.00	79.00	
N. Central 7% 100	100.00	91.00	
Northbrook 5 1/2% 100	81.00	65.00	
Rameshwara 6% 100	10.40	10.19	
Reliance 7% 100	82.00	56.25	
S. Ambica 7 1/2% 100	90.50	71.50 1/2	
Soorah 7% 100	88.00	91.00	
Standard 5% 100	97.00	104.00	
Union 7% 100	108.00	86.00	
Waverley 5% 100	41.50	25.00	

Electrics			
Calcutta 5% 100	21	9.80	10.69
Dishergarh 5% 100	82.00	74.50	
Dishergarh 4 1/2% 100	79.50	84.00	
Jorhat 6% 100	105.00	105.00	
Kurseong 6% 100	90.00	90.00	

Engineering:			
Arthur Butler 7% 100	10.75	7.25	
Br. Bldg. 6% 100	87.00	70.00	
Br. Engg. 7% 100	100.00	...	
Burn & Co. 6% 100	125.50	114.00	
Burn & Co. 6% 100	119.00	105.00	
I. Iron 5% 100	104.00	99.50	
I. Machinery 7% 100	23.00	23.00	
Ind. St. Wagon 7% 100	124.50	115.00	
Jessop & Co. 5% 100	97.00	78.00	
J. K. Steel 7% 100	102.00	...	
K'dhuli 5% 100	94.50	89.00	
R. Cruddas 5 1/2% 100	54.00	54.00	
S. Products 5% 100	2.19	3.31	
Texmaco 5 1/2% 100	93.00	66.50	
Texmaco 5 1/2% 100	63.50	54.00	

TEA			
Amiuckie 7% 100	42.71	53.00	
Bormah Jam 8% 100	74.00	74.00	
Brooke Bond 6% 100	69.12	67.00	
Dhunerai 7% 100	2.95	2.52	
Dimakuehi 8% 100	9.70	10.50	
Kingsley Gela 6% 100	85.00	92.00	
Moheema 6% 100	10	8.00	7.94
Tezpur 2% 100	10.44	10.75	

Darjeeling:			
Glelle 6% 100	64.00	75.00	
Okayti 7% 100	100.00	93.00	
Puseimbing 7% 100	100.00	95.00	
Singtom 5% 100	6.25	7.12	

Dooars			
Banarhat 5 1/2% 100	110.00	113.00	
Birpara 9% (Pref.) 100	114.00	112.00	
C'bhutti 6 1/2% 100	106.50	113.00	
Hantapara 5% 100	100.00	114.00	
Hasimara 7% 100	111.00	109.00	
N. Dooars 6 1/2% 100	109.00	110.50	

Cachar			
Sonal River 5% 100	93.00	93.00	

Sylhet			
N. Samanbagh 8% 100	101.50	100.00	

S. Indian			
Kotamullai 6% 25	16.00	16.50	

Tera			
Atal 4 1/2% 100	6.12	6.12	
Tirrihannab 10% 100	13.00	14.00	

Sugar			
Carew 6 1/2% 100	73.00	81.00	
Cawnpore 8% 100	107.00	104.00	

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 19-6-59 Rs nP	19-6-58 Rs nP
Jaswant 5 1/2% 100	89.50	69.50	
Mohini 5% 100	70.00	70.00	
New India 7 1/2% 100	92.00	101.00	
Purbat 10% 100	13.00	18.62	
Ramnugger 6% 100	98.00	88.50 1/2	
Ryam 6% 100	9.00	9.00	
S. Behar 9% 100	20.50	20.50	
S. Hanuman 8% 100	80.00	60.00	
S. K. Gyan 6% 100	84.00	79.00	
S. K. Gyan 5% 100	70.00	70.00	
Upper Ganges 5% 100	75.00	64.00	

Minings			
Asso. Mining 5% 100	27.25	29.75	
Ch. Mica 5 1/2% 100	52.75	54.75	
Metal Corp. 5% 100	101.50	50.00	

Cement			
Dalmia Bharat 6% 100	9.25	...	
Jaipur Udyog 8% 100	37.00	40.00	
K'pur Lime 6% 100	80.00	80.00	
K'pur Lime 6% 100	100.50	100.50	
K'dhuli Fire 7% 100	101.00	101.00	
K'dhuli Fire 5 1/2% 100	54.50	54.50	
Orissa Cement 4% 100	38.06	40.00	

Chemicals			
Alkali 5% 100	102.00	98.00	
Bathgate 4 1/2% 100	21.00	40.50	
Beng. Chem. 7 1/2% 100	13.12	11.25	
Beng. Chem. 4 1/2% 100	76.00	77.50	
Frank Rose 4 1/2% 100	50.00	36.50	
Smith Steel 10% 100	71.00	58.25	

Oil			
I. B. Petrol 7% 100	92.50	86.00	
N. I. Oil 6% 100	40.00	40.00	

Paper			
Beng. Paper 7% 100	46.75	57.25	
Beng. Paper 7% 100	103.50	103.00	
Beng. Paper 6% 100	82.00	72.69	
Orient 5 1/2% 100	94.00	85.00	
Orient 5 1/2% 100	65.00	58.00	
S. Gopal 4 1/2% 100	111.00	99.00	
S. Gopal 7 1/2% 100	102.50	...	
Star Paper 6% 100	87.25	...	
Star Paper 5% 100	72.00	56.00	
Star Paper 6 1/2% 100	92.00	...	
Titagarh 8% 100	138.00	125.00	
Titagarh 4 1/2% 100	86.00	76.50	

Pressing			
Bhagwati 5% rep 100	40.00	45.00	

Real Property			
Darj. Prop. 6% 100	4.00	4.00	
Humayan 6% 100	8.62	6.98	
New India Bldg. 50	20.00	15.00	
Reg. Estate 5% 100	33.00	32.50	

Saw Mills			
Ben. Timber 8% 100	30.00	33.50	

Shipping			
B-A Steam 7% 100	54.00	61.50	
I.G.N. 6% 100	70.00	64.00	
I. Steam 5% 100	94.00	81.06	

Miscellaneous			
Alum. Corp. 5% 100	74.00	61.75	
Alum. Corp. 6% 100	99.00	82.00	
Amal. Dev. 5% 100	42.00	42.00	
Asso. Hotel 7% 100	54.00	58.00	
Bharat Nidhi 6% 100	59.50	...	
Bharat Veg. 5% 100	30.00	30.00	
Birds Inv. 5 1/2% 100	58.00	50.50	
Br. Blacuta 8% 100	9.70	10.50	
B. Cey. Corp. 6% 100	8.20	8.50	
B. I. Corp. 8% 100	106.00	100.00	
Cal. Cr. Corp 6% 100	51.00	50.00	
Cal. Cr. Corp 5 1/2% 100	34.50	40.00	

COAL			
Amalgamated 100	25.19	18.12	
Asso. K'pura 100	5.37	3.56	
Asso. Laidkh 100	3.75	2.12	
Bagdigi Kujama 100	9.00 1/2	4.11	
Bengal 100	306.00	245.00	
Bengal Bhatdoo 100	4.08	5.88	
Bengal-Nagpur 100	12.75	13.88	
Bhailora 100	8.25	3.61	
Bharat 100	6.25	5.94	
Bhulanbararee 100	6.00	9.21	
Bhurangya 100	2.00	2.04	
Bokaro & Ramgur 100	14.81	10.25	
Borra 100	19.25	17.82	
Burrakur 100	17.25	21.31	

COAL			
Amalgamated 100	25.19	18.12	
Asso. K'pura 100	5.37	3.56	
Asso. Laidkh 100	3.75	2.12	
Bagdigi Kujama 100	9.00 1/2	4.11	
Bengal 100	306.00	245.00	
Bengal Bhatdoo 100	4.08	5.88	
Bengal-Nagpur 100	12.75	13.88	
Bhailora 100	8.25	3.61	
Bharat 100	6.25	5.94	
Bhulanbararee 100	6.00	9.21	
Bhurangya 100	2.00	2.04	
Bokaro & Ramgur 100	14.81	10.25	
Borra 100	19.25	17.82	
Burrakur 100	17.25	21.31	

COAL			
Amalgamated 100	25.19	18.12	
Asso. K'pura			

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 19-6-59 Rs nP	19-6-58 Rs nP
Nawabganj ...	100	60.00	60.00
New India ...	10	27.37	22.25
New Savan ...	10	5.06	4.00
Punjab ...	100	80.00	80.00
Purtabore ...	10	12.25	10.19
Ramnugger Cane	10	18.87	18.50
Ratna ...	10	2.65	3.00
Raza ...	10	13.75	13.75
Ryan ...	10	16.50	20.00
Samastipur ...	10	13.25	12.00
Shree Anand ...	10	11.00	10.25
Sitalpur ...	10	6.12	2.37
South Behar ...	10	1.37	1.37
Sri Hanuman ...	10	14.65	15.25
S. K. Gyan ...	10	10.00	9.58
Shree Sitaram ...	10	8.50	10.50
Upper India 'A' ...	100	127.00	127.00
Upper India 'B' ...	25	15.00	15.00
Upper Ganges ...	10	55.00	55.00
United Province ...	10	16.25	14.00

MININGS AND MINERALS

Assam Sillimanite	10	10.62	10.25
Assoc. Minings	10	8.30	8.50
Bura Stone Lime	10	32.82	29.75
Burma Mines ...	5 1/2	1.71	1.35
Consol. Tin ...	1 1/2	0.44	0.63
Chrestien Mica	10	10.54	10.25
Indian Copper ...	2 1/2	4.11	2.39
Kangra Valley	100	95.00	85.00
Karanpura Devel.	10	12.69	12.62
Metal Corp. ...	10	13.62	7.50
Orissa Minerals	10	37.62	25.25
Sutna Stone Lime	10	19.25	21.00

CEMENT, POTTERY & FIRECLAY

A-B. Cement ...	10	3.84	4.00†
Asboka Cement	10	8.75	10.12
Bengal Potteries	2 1/2	4.66	3.56
Dalmia Bharat	10	10.50	10.81
Dalmia Bharat	2 1/2	2.44	2.25
Jaipur Udyog ...	10	11.19	13.31
Kalyanpur Lime	100	103.00	102.00
K'dhubi Fireclay	10	22.75	24.00
Reliance Firebrick	10	7.87†	24.40†
Orissa Cement ...	10	15.50	13.81
Sone Valley ...	5	5.97	5.50

CHEMICALS

Alkali ...	10	24.44	15.19
Bathgate ...	10	1.06	0.94
Bengal Chem.	100	101.00	85.00
Bharat Starch ...	10	8.08	8.08
Burma Lime ...	10	7.50	8.00
Calcutta Chem.	10	15.25	...
Cherra Chhatak	10	111.00	81.00
Frank Ross ...	5	2.75	2.19
Smith Stanistreet	5	11.44	12.12

FLOUR MILLS

Bengal ...	10	35.50	30.00
Delhi ...	10	16.00	16.00
Hoghty ...	10	35.12†	42.50
United ...	10	28.37†	31.00

OILS

B. B. Petrol ...	3 1/2	1.75	2.19
L. B. Petrol ...	10	24.50†	28.19
Northern India Oil	10	1.12	2.31
Tide Water Oil	10	16.65	14.25

PAPER MILLS

Ballarpur ...	25	32.00	...
Bengal Paper	25	96.00	51.50
India Paper	10	22.62	20.56
Mysore Paper	10	17.75	14.62
Orient Paper ...	10	37.10	31.75
Shree Gopal	10	18.00	16.00
Sirpur Paper	10	13.25	11.56
Star Paper	10	11.00	11.66
Titagarh	10	44.75	38.37
Titagarh P.O.	2 1/2	4.25	4.12
U. I. Couper	00	60.00	60.00
West Coast ...	100	135.00	...

PRESSING

Bhagwati ...	10	4.80	7.00
Camperdown ...	100	110.00	118.00
Hoghty Ganges	10	5.44	5.81
Shiva Jute	100	53.00	45.00

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 19-6-59 Rs nP	19-6-58 Rs nP
REAL PROPERTY			
Bengal Bonded A	500	593.00†	745.00
Bengal Bonded B	62 1/2	79.30†	85.00
Bengal Bonded C	100	137.00†	140.00
Bengal Bonded D	12 1/2	12.37†	17.76
Comm. Prop. ...	5	0.50	0.65
Darjeeling Prop.	10	1.00	1.00
Hindusthan Bldg.	10	4.81	4.10
Humayan Prop.	10	10.19	11.00
New India Bldg.	5	1.00	0.50
Midnapore Zamin	100	18.00†	19.75
Regent Estate ...	10	1.00	1.00

SAW MILLS AND TIMBER

Assam Saws ...	3	2.44	1.95
Bengal Timber ...	100	15.25	10.00

SHIPPING

B.A. Steam ...	100	103.00	90.50
Cal. Landing ...	10	15.37	13.50
Cal. Steam ...	10	11.62	13.50
Fraser & Co. ...	10	14.31	15.56
I. G. Navigation	5 1/2	66.00	47.25
India Steam ...	10	14.19	11.37
Port Shipping ...	10	13.06	15.62
Scindia Steam ...	20	18.88	17.69

MISCELLANEOUS

Airways (India)	10	4.25	4.87
Alum. Corp. ...	10	14.94	11.87
Alum. Corp. ...	100	50.00	49.75
Angelo Bros. ...	10	18.50	18.19
Aso. Hotel ...	10	8.50	6.25
Assam Match ...	10	16.50	14.06
Balmer Lawrie	100	184.00	155.00
Bararee Cooke ...	10	13.06	12.31
Bharat Commerce	10	6.31	4.25
Bharat Nidhi ...	10	6.62	...
Bharat Vegetable	10	5.25	5.25
Bhartia Co. ...	100	44.75	54.75
Bhartia Sons ...	10	2.47	2.37
Bharia Invest. ...	10	14.69	8.87
Bihar Rice ...	10	1.50	1.50
Bri. Biscuits ...	10	21.25	13.44
Br. Ceylon Corp.	10	5.37	10.12
B. I. Corp. ...	5	4.65	3.55
Cal. Credit Corp.	10	11.69	4.12
Calcutta Gas ...	10	6.50	6.25

Cal. Invest. ...	100	47.35	50.00
Calcutta Safe ...	10	6.00	7.69
Calcutta Silk ...	10	4.19	4.06
Cal. Tanneries ...	10	0.50	0.50
Calcutta Trams	2 1/2	14.50	16.19
Cambay Invest.	100	101.00	101.00
Cherra Chhatak	5	5.06	4.56
Clive Row Invt.	10	10.25	8.56
Darjeeling Rope	10	8.06	6.75
Duncan Bros. ...	100	117.00	114.00
Dunlop ...	10	33.75	26.19
Eastern Invest.	100	137.00	106.00
Elec. Const. ...	10	12.37	11.06
French Motor ...	10	24.38	25.26
Ganges Rope ...	100	202.00	133.00
Gillanders ...	10	12.75	10.62
Godfrey Phillips	10	20.37†	16.50†
G. E. Hotel ...	250	250.00	265.00
Greaves Cotton	100	106.50	116.50
Hall & Anderson	10	7.75	7.75
Hindusthan Gas	7	12.75	10.62
Hindusthan Ice	5	0.90	0.75
Hindusthan Lever	10	30.00	23.00
Hindus. Motors	10	9.37	7.06
Hind. Nat. Glass	10	3.12	5.70
Hindus. Pilkington	10	18.12	10.00
Hoare Miller ...	10	7.12	6.28†

Ideal Invest. ...	10	7.25	7.25
Imp. Tobacco	10	12.12	12.12
Indian Alum. ...	10	21.56	14.87
Indian Cable ...	10	31.56	27.56†
Indian Oxygen	10	28.87	18.87
Indian Plastic	10	5.25	5.25
Indian Rubber	10	17.37	16.06
Indian Wood ...	10	40.62	45.50
Indust. Invt. ...	100	85.50*	89.50*
Ind. Corp of Ben	10	0.31	0.31
Ivan Jones ...	2	1.82	2.00
James Wright ...	5	2.08	3.12
J. Henderson ...	100	82.50	54.50
James Alexander	10	9.12	8.50
Jeewanlal ...	10	6.00	6.00
John Paterson	10	1.75	3.00
Kilmping Rope	10	2.62	3.00
Kettlewell Bullen	100	143.00	150.50

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on 19-6-59 Rs nP	19-6-58 Rs nP
Kishore Trading	100	75.00	75.00
Kusum Products	10	5.75	5.75
Macfarlane ...	5	3.12	3.25
Marthin-Burn ...	10	28.75	26.25
Mahindra and	10	15.05†	...
Mahindra ...	10	200.00	200.00
Marwar Trading	100	210.00	...
McLeod & Co.	100	44.00	28.81
Metal Box ...	10	5.75	4.50
Moradabad Water	10	36.50	25.75†
N. I. Cables ...	10	34.62	27.00
National Pipes	10	18.06	...
& Tubes ...	10	16.00	10.56
Nat. Rolling ...	10	14.00	11.62†
Nat. Rubber Mfg.	10	0.30	0.30
Nat. Tanneries ...	10	17.19	11.87
Nat. Tobacco ...	75	45.50	31.00

Pearl Invest. ...	10	1.25	1.25
Phillips India ...	10	23.56	15.00
Phosphate Co.	100	200.00	175.00
Publicity Society	4	14.50	7.75†
Prem. Trans. ...	10	1.80	1.80
Rallis ...	100	68.00	34.00
R. B. Rodda & Co.	10	4.08	5.25
Rohas ...	10	22.81	20.06
Sahu Properties	5	2.78	...
Sen Raleigh ...	10	16.87	14.87
Shaw Wallace	10	19.58	11.37
Spence's Hotel	2	1.06	1.06
Spencer & Co.	10	20.00	15.50
Star Co. ...	100	81.00	81.00
Star Trading ...	25	8.00	8.00
Straw Products	10	16.94	16.56
Strick ...	10	8.25	...
Union Co. ...	100	75.00	75.00
Union Tobacco	10	1.94	0.25
Walford ...	1	2.12	2.06
Walford (Po) ...	1	1.75	1.50
W. Stockholder	10	1.67	0.81

INSURANCE

Concord of India	5	13.00	12.19
General ...	25	18.12	15.00
Hercules ...	10	25.00	21.25
India Trade ...	40	22.50	25.00
Natolnal Inace.	100	344.00	344.00
New Asiatic ...	5	3.06	3.50
Ruby General ...	8	7.06	6.62
Standard ...	10	4.60	3.50
Triton ...	25	158.00	120.00

RAILWAYS

Ahmedpur-Kutwa	100	47.50	50.00
Arrah-Sasaram	100	47.98	55.00
Bankura-Damodar	100	47.00	40.00
Burdwan-Cuttwa	100	49.50	50.00
Bukhtarpur ...	100	28.00	9.25
Chhapra-Slighat	100	35.00	39.00
Dehn-Rohas ...	10	14.69	11.12
Putwah Islampur	100	37.36	38.40
Howrah-Chmra	100	48.00	60.00
How-Sheakhala	100	34.90	47.00
Kata-Lalabazar	100	90.00	65.00
Shahdara (Delhi)	100	98.00	106.63

Deferred Shares

Aluminium Cor.	2 1/2	6.60	5.25
A. B. Cement	1	0.75	0.96†
Asso. Mining ...	5	5.20	5.25
Chrestien Mica	5	6.00	6.19
Dalmia Cement	1	2.12	2.12
Humayun Proper	1	2.25	2.00
Indian Mail. Cart	1	3.12	3.00
James Wright ...	1	0.69	0.56
Macfarlane ...	1	0.50	0.47
Metal Corp. ...	1	2.00	2.00
Rampooria Cotton	1	3.50	4.66
S. Behar Sugar	2 1/2	0.38	0.38
Union Tobacco	8	2.00	2.00

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BONDS

(Non-Terminalable Loans)			
3% Govt. Paper ...	73.35	71.25	
(Terminalable Loans)			
3% Loan (1956) ...	73.78	71.12	
2 1/2% Loan (1961) ...	97.70	95.65	
2 1/2% Loan (1960) ...	98.50	98.20	
2 1/2% Loan (1962) ...	98.95	95.50	

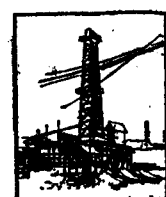
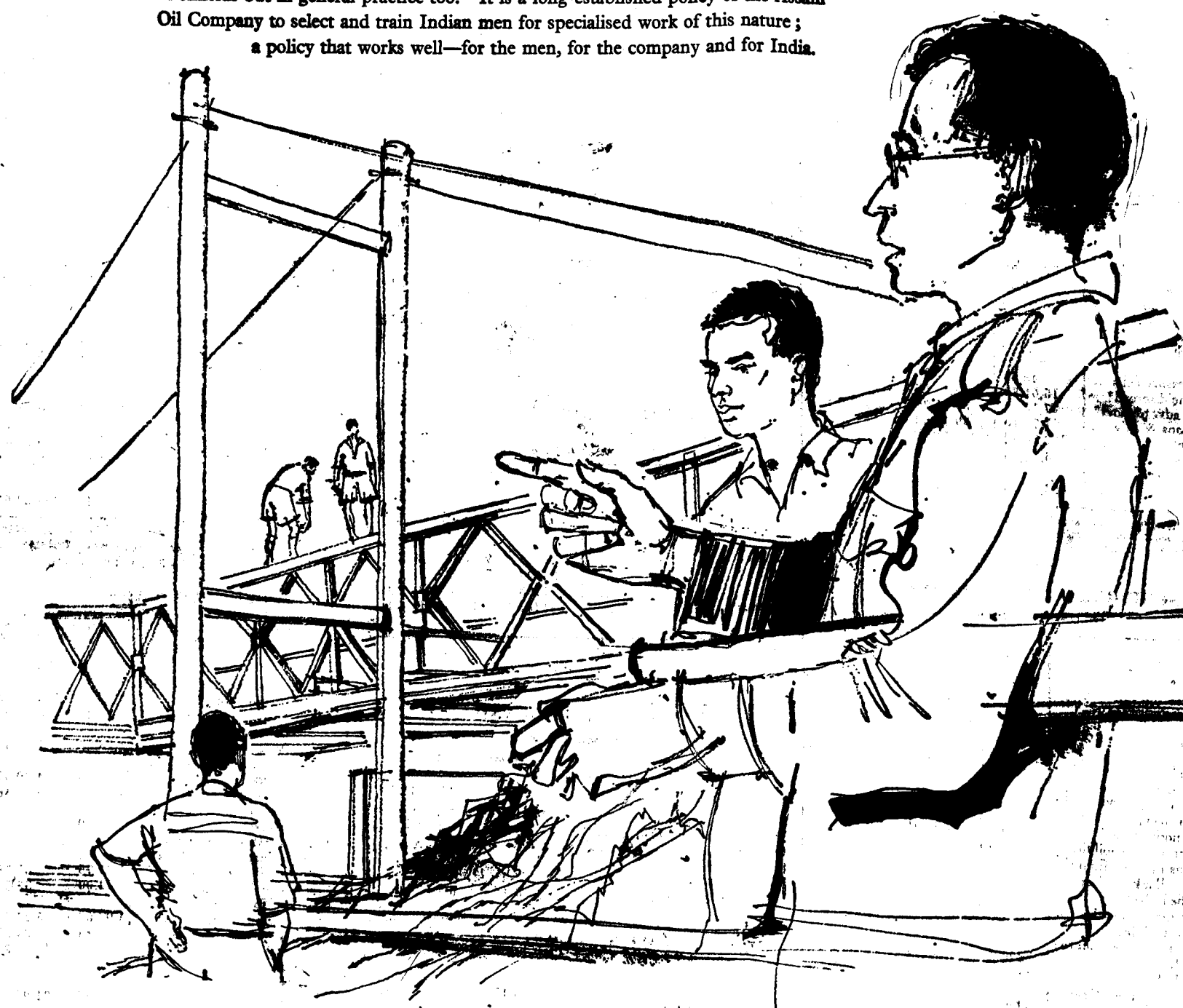
*Nominal. †Ex-Dividend. ‡Cum-Dividend.
§Ex-Rights.

NAME	Paid-up per Share.	Quotation as on	
		19-6-59 Rs nP	19-5-58 Rs nP
2½% Loan (1976) ...	...	83.00	88.05
3% Loan 1959-61 ...	...	99.70	99.13
3% Loan (1963-65) ...	...	96.90	95.55
3% Loan (1964) ...	...	97.25	95.27
3% Loan (1965-68) ...	...	94.30	93.03
3% Loan (1970-75) ...	...	91.67	87.10
3½% Loan (1962) ...	...	99.25	97.98
3½% Loan (1961) ...	...	100.10	99.45
3½% Loan (1963) ...	...	100.05	...
3½% Loan (1964) ...	...	100.00	98.47
3½% Loan (1965) ...	...	99.70	98.33
3½% Loan (1967) ...	...	99.20	97.65
3½% Loan (1968) ...	...	99.35	...
3½% Loan (1969) ...	...	100.85	99.70
3½% Loan (1968) ...	...	100.60	...
3½% Loan (1974) ...	...	98.95	98.33
4% Loan (1960-70) ...	...	100.70	100.45
4% Loan (1972) ...	...	101.75	100.25
4% Loan (1973) ...	...	101.76	...

STATE BANK OF PAKISTAN (ISSUE DEPARTMENT: (In 000's of Rupees).			
	Week Endee		
	5-6-59	29-5-59	6-6-58
LIABILITIES:			
Notes in Banking Dept. .	7,30,66	13,09,98	10,40,74
Notes in circulation ...	343,77,25	338,27,77	339,00,62
	351,07,91	351,37,75	349,41,36
ASSETS:			
(A) Gold Coin & Bullion	23,37,59	23,37,59	11,40,93
Approved Foreign Exchange	51,43,69	51,43,69	63,17,83
India Notes receivable from Reserve Bank ...	43,01,61	43,01,61	43,02,30
(B) Rupee Coin ...	4,34,38	4,64,22	4,10,86
Govt. of Pak. Securities Held with Reserve Bank of India pending transfer	223,00,58	226,00,58	221,79,38
Gold coin & Bullion ...	19,02	19,02	19,02
Sterling Securities ...	4,40,63	4,40,63	4,40,63
Govt. of India Securities	1,00,90	1,00,90	1,00,90
Rupee coin ...	29,51	29,51	29,51
Total ...	351,07,91	351,37,75	349,41,36
BANKING DEPARTMENT:			
LIABILITIES:			
Capital Paid-up ...	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
Reserve Fund ...	3,00,00	3,00,00	3,00,00
Deposits:—			
(a) Central Govt. ...	83,78,19	85,12,16	77,59,75
(b) Provincial Govts. ...	3,60,55	3,48,01	...
(c) Banks ...	20,25,33	22,59,33	21,34,75
(d) Others ...	4,92,54	4,93,89	5,24,10
Bill payable ...	39,83	43,54	47,65
Other Liabilities ...	13,74,99	14,26,80	12,46,01
	132,71,43	142,83,63	123,02,26
ASSETS:			
Notes ...	7,30,66	13,09,98	10,40,74
Rupee Coin ...	67	70	35
Subsidiary Coin ...	43	41	28
Bills purchased & discout. (a) Internal ...	...	...	...
(b) External ...	20,89	30,00	3,33
(c) Govt. Treasury Bills	29,48,57	28,94,04	5,01,00
Balances held outside Pk. Loans & Adv. to Govts.	9,45,00	9,45,00	...
Provincial Governments	4,17,40	9,38,33	5,00,57
Other Balances ...	2,47,48	2,97,98	4,13,90
Other Loans & Advances	70,14,61	70,16,63	68,74,32
Investments ...	9,39,72	9,42,56	9,44,21
Other Assets ...	...	...	...
Total ...	132,71,43	142,83,63	123,02,26
Ratio of Gold Coin and Bullion, Silver Bullion, Sterling securities and approved Foreign Exchange to Banks' notes issued, 35:16 per cent.			
SCHEDULED BANKS IN PAKISTAN (In 000's of Rupees).			
	Week Endee		
	5-6-59	29-5-59	6-6-58
DEMAND LIABILITIES:			
(a) General ...	183,58,37	183,70,48	169,21,71
(b) (i) Deposits from Banks	15,13,28	6,91,97	7,91,90
(ii) Borrowings from Banks	2,23,23	1,66,85	4,97,03
TIME LIABILITIES:			
(a) General ...	74,97,48	74,99,43	71,14,38
(b) (i) Deposits from Banks	4,03,48	3,78,48	4,27,98
(ii) Borrowings from Banks	2,64,29	2,79,71	75,00
Borrowings from the state Bk	...	...	...
(a) Against Usance Bills promissory notes ...	1,21,75	81,75	1,61,40
(b) Other Borrowing ...	82,00	33,50	2,31,00
CASH IN PAKISTAN:			
(a) Pakistan Notes ...	4,99,09	5,27,57	4,59,91
(b) Pakistan Rupee Coins	23,26	24,55	21,76
(c) Pak. Subsidiary Coins	9,29	9,85	8,64
BALANCE WITH THE STATE:			
BANK:			
(a) Principal Office ...	13,88,57	21,92,66	14,46,95
(b) Other Offices and Branches	5,55,84	5,82,70	6,16,36
Balances with other banks in Current Account in Pakt.	5,29,86	4,76,75	4,46,98
Money at call & short notice in Pakistan	11,47,03	4,87,03	9,50,83
INVESTMENT (AT BOOK VALUE):			
(a) In Central Govt. Securities including Treasury Bills ...	95,22,24	94,72,24	90,62,03
(b) In Provincial Govt. Securities including Treasury Bills ...	13,37,93	13,37,93	10,87,33
(c) In Others	3,13,16	3,13,15	2,89,70
ADVANCES IN PAKISTAN ...	115,70,89	107,99,36	100,23,45
BILLS DISCOUNTED IN PAK.	2,97,86	2,84,85	3,44,19
FOREIGN BILLS DISC. PK.	13,74,70	13,72,75	8,00,80

The Field Engineer

Long before the oil drillers move in to start a new well, the Field Engineer is on the scene. One of his first tasks is to build roads and bridges to the new location so that the mass of drilling equipment and machinery can be brought safely to the site. He surveys the land for a suitable plot to take the derrick foundations, marks the route for pipe lines, and arranges water supplies, electricity and housing for the workers and the drilling operations. After his bulldozers and excavators have finally rolled away (perhaps to start all over again at a new location), he supervises the erection of the drilling engines, pumps, tankage and piping, and maintains them in first-class operating order during the period of drilling. For the Field Engineer is concerned with all engineering aspects of the oil search outside the drilling operation itself. The men who do this work possess a great deal of varied engineering experience, not only in oilfields but in general practice too. It is a long-established policy of the Assam Oil Company to select and train Indian men for specialised work of this nature; a policy that works well—for the men, for the company and for India.



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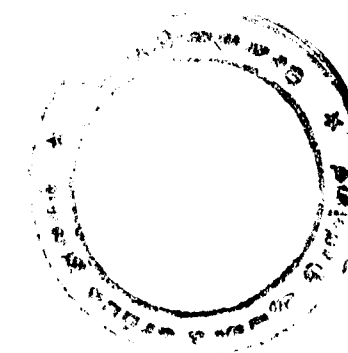


Indian Finance



1959-60

BUDGET



Supplement

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED

(Incorporated in India. Liability of Members is Limited)
(Established—December, 1911).

Head Office:—MAHATMA GANDHI ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY—1.

Authorised Capital ..	Rs.	6,30,00,000
Subscribed Capital ..	Rs.	5,76,66,125
Paid-up Capital ..	Rs.	3,14,54,250
Reserve Fund & Other Reserves ..	Rs.	4,04,68,516
Deposits as at 31-12-58 ..	Rs.	1,62,32,43,651

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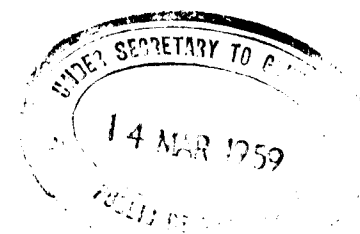
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Indian Finance

Established 1928

Budget Supplement



The Doctor's Scalpel

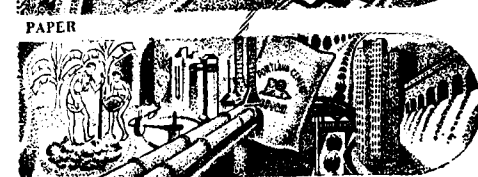
IO say that Mr Morarji Desai's maiden effort at a Central Budget is unexciting is, we believe, to be unmindful of the nuances and deeper implications of the various changes, present and prospective, that the Finance Minister introduced last Saturday. In many ways, the budget for 1959-60 is likely to prove as epochal and revolutionary as was Mr T. T. Krishnamachari's for 1957-58. The difference lies merely in that Mr Krishnamachari, with his responsibility to set about evolving an integrated structure of taxes, had perforce to initiate a number of new proposals, the sum effect of which was greatly to enrich the Central Exchequer. Mr Desai's budget is, in this sense, not the bludgeon, but rather a scalpel wielded by a doctor with dexterity and finesse. And yet, essentially, the proposals for 1959-60 may be seen to arise partly from the budget for 1957-58 and also partly to be complementary to that budget.

We may first deal with the question of whether or no the budget may be considered good; and we are in difficulty here about the definition because good itself is a relative term. Certainly, from the point of view of the additional burden imposed, Mr Desai's budget is good, because it has touched much less spectacularly upon the purse strings of the Indian citizen. On the other hand, we are not sure that the impact of the budget upon the so-called investor will be favourable, in spite of concessions in the form of the abolition of the Wealth Tax on companies, of the Excess Dividends Tax and of the company Reserve Deposit requirements. For, in one vital aspect, the shareholder has been deprived, and his loss may be very considerable. But this is a question to which we shall address ourselves at a later stage.

It is also pertinent here to suggest that Mr Desai has successfully tackled what surely was a most difficult problem. At one stage, it appeared to us as if nothing that he could propose in the budget could be free of all element of criticism. This was especially so because the primary consideration in drawing up the Indian balance sheet has for some years been the necessity to prosecute the Second Plan. If the Second Plan has thus been an over-riding factor, we need to realise that it has not merely been a case of Government being compelled to seek and secure the additional resources for implementing it. Even more than the task of gathering resources, it has fallen upon the authorities in this country to be ever vigilant in tackling the problems which may be said to be a direct conse-

quence of the very undertaking of planned endeavours. For example, planning it is which has been responsible, already, for an improvement in the health of the Indian masses and, therefore, for an extension of longevity. This circumstance alone has added to the pressure upon foodgrains. Then, the process of planning not only releases new purchasing power but also inculcates a greater awareness of wants to be satisfied. Moreover, while planned disbursements take some time before they are reflected in additional production, the augmentation of purchasing power is much more immediate, the increase in demand for consumer goods is almost simultaneous and, as an end result, the threat of shortages occurring in the economy becomes very real. Thus, the Finance Ministers of India have ever to be walking a tight rope, balancing the need for larger revenues against the necessity of keeping up the tone of the investment climate; setting the injection of fresh purchasing power against measures intended to mop up the floating monies that might have an inflationary potential in them, and juxtaposing the need for austerity in imports due to shortage in foreign exchange against the desirability of permitting imports, so that the internal demand-supply equilibrium can be brought into some balance.

Fortunately for Mr Desai, and mercifully for the Indian citizen, the taxation effort during the first three budgets of the Second Plan has been large enough so as to obviate the need for any substantial fresh revenues being raised during the last two years of the Plan. Moreover, although the Finance Minister has not stated it explicitly, it seems reasonable to infer that the new production capacity established by dint of disbursements over the first half of the Plan will begin to be reflected in an expansionary trend being initiated in the Government's tax revenues. As such, Mr Desai had need to cover only a quarter of the anticipated revenue deficit through new imposts. It seems to us probable that the size of the revenue and overall deficits will turn out to be rather smaller than now envisaged, for reasons which we shall be setting out at some length. But, even in regard to new imposts, the Finance Minister did not have any scope worth mentioning in respect of direct taxes. Except that the Wealth Tax rate has been raised by half per cent on each slab, all the other new proposals are essentially readjustments in the excise and import duties. We have long thought as being inevitable reliance being mainly placed upon excise duties as a source of Government revenues, at least over the short term, for the simple reason that there is as yet an insufficient flexibility in industrial



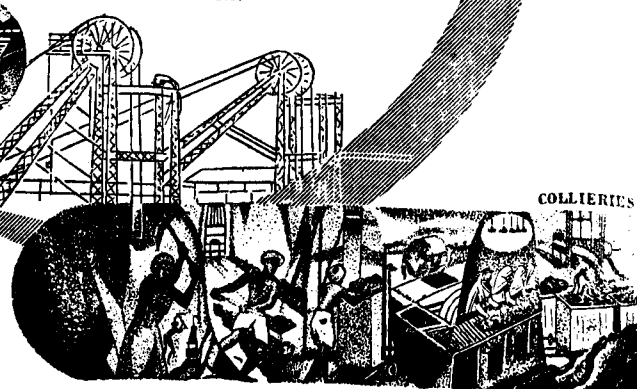
Looking Ahead

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There are some serious objections to this new scheme. That the same profits which have once been taxed in the hands of the company are again being taxed in the hands of the shareholders when they receive these profits in the shape of dividends is a comparatively minor objection though it does involve the fundamental principle that there should be no double taxation. The more serious objection is, that as a result of this new scheme, shareholders will be incurring a heavy loss: for, they are deprived of their share of the tax paid by the company, and besides they have to pay tax on the dividend incomes. The

ment of Rs. 1 lakh. Now, let us see how he will fare under the new scheme envisaged in the Finance Bill. On its profits of Rs. 1½ lakhs the company will pay income-tax (at 20%) of Rs. 30,000/- and super-tax (at 25%) of Rs. 37,500/-, making a total tax payment of Rs. 67,500/-. The balance distributed by way of dividend will therefore be Rs. 82,500/-, and our shareholder being entitled to a tenth part of it will be receiving Rs. 8,250/-. Though tax will be deducted from this at 30% (as per Part III in the First Schedule to the Finance Bill), still, as his income-tax on this income will only be Rs. 333/- the excess deducted will be refunded to him by the Department. So, his net position will be Rs. 8,250/- minus Rs. 333/- which works out to Rs. 7,917/-. Thus, whereas under the existing arrangements this shareholder will be receiving a net return of over Rs. 10,000/-, under the new scheme, he will be receiving less than Rs. 8,000/-, in other words, a 20% loss, even where a company distributes the amount saved by its paying tax not at 45½% but at the reduced rate of 45%. If the companies do not distribute the amounts saved by the reduced tax, the loss will be much heavier to the shareholder, being as much as thirty to forty per cent. Examining next as to who gains by this change, it will be found that it is the Government which has benefitted thereby. Under the existing arrangements, in the example cited above, though the company is paying a tax of Rs. 77,250/- in the first instance, still by reason of the refunds to the shareholders the net retention in the hands of Government will be only about Rs. 50,000/-. But under the new scheme, Government will be collecting Rs. 67,500/- from the company and there is no question of any refund therefrom. Over and above this, the shareholders also will have to pay tax on the dividends, and in this example, the tax so collected may be about Rs. 3000/-. Thus, while there is a gain to the company by its paying a lesser amount as tax, there is a heavy loss to the shareholders, and to that extent Government is the better off. Not that this will be grudged, but the effects thereof on investment in the private sector will have to be carefully weighed. The new scheme will almost certainly act as check to the flow of further investment in industries in the corporate sector. The new scheme may also cause hardship to the large number of small shareholders among the middle classes, to some of whom dividend income is almost the sole means of sustenance. The Finance Minister has no doubt said in his budget speech that a scheme will be devised for issuing exemption certificates for small shareholders so that the question of re-imbursment does not arise in their cases. But on

looking into the Finance Bill it is found that as per the Proviso to the new Clause 3-D in Section 18 of the Act (i.e. in Clause 9 of the Finance Bill), this facility will be available only to persons not liable to income-tax. Thus a person with an annual income of four to five thousand rupees will not enjoy the benefit of this exemption in respect of that part of his income which consists of dividends. The climate for investment may be said to have received a set-back as a result of the change now proposed in regard to the income-tax treatment of dividend incomes. In our Five Year Plans, the emphasis is on industrialisation and increased production. - If the flow of investment to the Private Sector is retarded, this objective will be rendered more difficult of achievement. It would have better if the proposed change in regard to the income-tax treatment of dividend incomes had not been thought of at this juncture.

Before leaving this subject, a point may be mentioned by way of general information. Dividends declared on or after 1st April 1959, so long as they relate to an accounting year which ended on or before 31st March 1959, will continue to be treated under the existing system, that is to say, in respect of them 'grossing' will be allowed, and there will be no deduction of tax at source under Section 18 of the Act.

As already stated, the Finance Bill proposes to enhance the Wealth Tax rates by half a per cent at each slab in so far as they are applicable to individuals and Hindu undivided families. The Wealth Tax is a capital levy, and there is no justification for any capital levy except during times of emergency. However, having resorted to this objectionable tax, least that could have been done is, not to allow its rates to vary from time to time. If revenue were the only consideration, there were other means by which it could have been derived. As the Finance Minister himself said, for the present we should have concentrated on improving the administrative machinery, simplifying the existing procedures and plugging loop-holes. If this were done effectively, there might, perhaps, not have been any need to resort to fresh taxation, only the other day in reply to some questions, the information was elicited that the total income-tax arrears outstanding on 31st March 1956 were Rs. 234 crores. By March 1957 they had risen to 268 crores and in March 1958 it had reached the figure of 288 crores. This represents only tax assessed but not yet collected. If tax that could have been assessed, given proper machinery, were taken into account these figures would be much larger. These considerations are all the more important, since, if revenue were needed these would

seem to be the first steps, rather than resort to the Wealth Tax which savours of expropriation. Admittedly the tax rates in India on the higher slabs of Kaldor had mentioned the deleterious effects of the present high rates of Income-tax in India. To add to this by increasing the Wealth Tax rates, cannot but have harmful effects, when the impact of this proposal on savings and investment is considered. The prime need today is to increase production all round in order that the standard of living of the people may be lifted from its present low levels. This objective can be achieved only by rapid expansion of industries, particularly those producing consumer goods. Where is the capital for this going to come from, if not from the savings of the people? If whatever savings are there are mopped up by more and more taxation, these industries will be starved in regard to their capital requirements, and the desired expansion cannot take place. Our tax structure should therefore be so designed that (a) it leaves more amounts in the hands of people by way of net after-tax income; and (b) it gives positive inducements to the people to invest in gilt-edged's but also in those savings, and that too not merely in gilt-edged's but also in 'industrials'. With regard to the first of these two considerations, an important point to be borne in mind always is, that larger amounts of net after-tax incomes should be left in the hands of those income groups which may reasonably be expected not to divert the resultant surplus into consumption expenditure. This will automatically leave out persons with small incomes with many unsatisfied wants; any surpluses in their case will immediately be expended towards the satisfaction of those wants. But some increase in the surpluses in their case is no doubt necessary as otherwise the results of increased production cannot get absorbed. Surpluses in the hands of those sections of the community as have reached a reasonable consumption level may be expected to flow into investment channels, which, as stated above, means that the tax policy should be such as to (a) leave a surplus, and (b) induce the flow of that surplus into investment. Scrutinising the present tax structure in our country from these two angles, it is found it hardly fulfills the re-

	Rs
Value of properties ..	20 lakhs
Total Income @ 4½% ..	112,500
Income & Super-taxes ..	69,324
Wealth Tax ..	31,000
Total of Taxes ..	100,324
Tax as % of income ..	89%

From the foregoing it will be seen that individuals with large properties will have to dis-invest even to meet their living expenses: no question of investment arises. This is not a desirable tax struc-

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quirements. It leaves no surplus in the hands of individuals and families who may have large properties and large incomes. In fact, the net after-tax income in their case is such that they are worse off than persons with lesser incomes. For instance, let us take the case of a salaried officer with a monthly income of Rs. 5,000/- and compare his position with that of the head of a rich family with large properties to the tune of, say, Rs. 25 lakhs. The annual income of the salaried officer will be Rs. 60,000/- and that he will be paying income-tax and super-tax to the extent of almost Rs. 22,600/-. The net after-tax income in his hands will therefore be Rs. 37,400/-. Coming now to the rich family, its properties cannot be yielding a return of more than 4 to 5%. The properties may consist of buildings, lands, securities, gold and silver, ornaments and the like. Buildings may yield about 6% by way of rent, but the cost of maintenance has gone up so much these days, and the municipal taxation also is so high, that the net yield from buildings may be only somewhere around 4%. Lands also are unlikely to yield much more. The yield of Government securities, as is well-known is only round about 4 to 4½%. Jewellery are dead assets from the point of view of yield. The only attractive investment is in shares and debentures of joint-stock companies. These yield between 7 and 9% on an average. So, taking all these into account, it may be said that the family with property of Rs. 25 lakhs mentioned above has an annual income of Rs. 112,500/- (assuming an overall return at the rate of 4½%). Now, in respect of this income, the total taxes payable will be (a) income-tax with surcharge on unearned income, since dividend income is unfortunately regarded as unearned income despite the large risk element involved in it:—Rs. 30,174/-; (b) super-tax:—Rs. 39,150/-; and (c) wealth tax at the rate applicable to individuals (i.e. not a Hindu Joint Family):—Rs. 31,000/-. The aggregate of all these three taxes is Rs. 100,324/-. Thus our head of a rich family is left with a bare 12,000/- out of his large after-tax income of over Rs. 37,000/- left in the hands of the comparatively humbler salary earner; The expropriatory nature of the present tax structure is thus clear beyond doubt. The Table given below will make it clearer still:—

	Rs	Rs	Rs
30 lakhs	40 lakhs	50 lakhs	
135,000	180,000	225,000	
88,174	126,024	163,824	
41,000	61,000	81,000	
129,174	187,024	244,824	
95%	103%	109%	

ture for a developing economy which calls for more and more investment for productive activities. With Income-tax and super-tax at 84 per cent, and Wealth Tax at Rs. 20,000 for every ten lakhs above

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Rs. 22 lakhs, the total taxation can be kept at 100 per cent of the income only if the return on the assets is at the rate of 12½ per cent. In such a case, out of the income of Rs. 125,000, Rs. 105,000 will be taken away by Income-tax and super-tax and Rs. 20,000 by the Wealth Tax. Such a high rate of yield of 12½ per cent cannot be expected except from company shares. The Finance Minister has therefore to be congratulated on the proposal to abolish the Excess Dividends Tax. For, the only way to mitigate the expropriatory nature of the present high rate of personal taxation is to invest in securities with a high yield, and abolition of the Excess Dividends Tax may enable company shares to play this role. New industries and new units in established undertakings cannot however yield such high returns, and hence it is necessary that some relief should be given in respect of dividend incomes. Section 15-C of the Act, which gives exemption from tax of newly established industrial undertakings is not sufficient for the purpose. It has often been urged that dividend incomes should be treated as 'earned income' and if this were done there would be a seven per cent relief in the taxation at the highest slab. On a consideration of the factors mentioned above, it would appear that this relief, i.e. of treating dividend income as earned income, has now become imperative.

SOME CHANGES SUGGESTED:

Not only should the Income Tax Act be immediately amended so as to treat dividend incomes as earned income, but also, there are some other changes which are necessary or eminently desirable, and which could usefully be made at this juncture. We may begin this subject with a reference to the income-tax treatment of 'property incomes'. Under Section 9 of the Income Tax Act income from properties is to be assessed on the basis of the bona fide annual value of the property after deducting therefrom certain allowances in respect of repairs, collection charges, vacancy remission, insurance against damage or destruction, interest on mortgages and other capital charges, and tenants' share of municipal taxes where the same are borne by the owner. The quantum of these allowances was fixed many years ago, and has not been revised despite the changed conditions. The repairs allowance of one-sixth of the b.a.v. bears no semblance to reality. During the post-war period prices have shot up in all sectors, including the cost of building materials, these are three to four times what they were pre-war. The wages of Labour have also gone up similarly. Hence, the repairs allowance should not be one-sixth of the b.a.v. but should be something much more than that, keeping in mind the increased costs of repairs and renovation. The allowance of six per cent of the b.a.v. for collection charges needs also to be enhanced, seeing that the salary

levels of the collecting staff are three to four times what they used to be in the past. In the UK there has been strong agitation for sometime past for a depreciation allowance for residential buildings. Such an allowance is very necessary in our country, where we have many old buildings which, if suitably renovated may be expected to last for several years more. As there is shortage of housing everywhere such renovation and modernisation of old buildings should be encouraged. If during the post-war years our tax policy had included provisions for depreciation allowance in respect of residential accommodation, a fund would have been built up wherefrom the cost of renovation of old buildings could have been met. It is to be hoped that such a provision for depreciation allowance for residential buildings would be included in the Income Tax Act now at least, in order to meet the future requirements in this direction.

Next we may note a significant omission in the Finance Bill in regard to the assessment of business incomes. Under Section 10 (2) (vi-a) of the Act, new buildings erected, and machinery and plant installed, after 31st March 1949 are entitled to an additional depreciation equal to the normal depreciation allowance, for a period of five years from the date of erection or installation, but not beyond 31st March 1959. There appears to be no sound reason why this concession should not extend beyond 31st March 1959. On the other hand there are good reasons for making this concession a permanent feature in our tax system, in order to actively encourage industrialisation. The Taxation Enquiry Commission also had suggested it. But somehow the Finance Bill, 1959, contains no provision for extending this concession beyond 31st March 1959. It is not known whether the omission has been inadvertent or is intended. However that may be, it is desirable that Section 10(2) (vi-a) should be amended so as to make the additional depreciation allowed by it available for five years for all new buildings, machinery and plant, whenever they may be erected or installed.

The failure to appreciate the inequity of taxing the issue of bonus shares is another significant feature of the Finance Bill. Bonus shares can in no sense be regarded as income. They are merely the capitalisation of retained profits which have already been taxed once. Retained profits are an indistinguishable part of the total assets of the company. While the company is a going concern it is entitled, if it so desires, to draw upon the retained profits for the purpose of paying dividends to its shareholders. It is equally open to the shareholders to keep those profits permanently retained in the business, and in this case they are capitalised. By such capitalisation the total assets of the company remain unchanged. So far as the shareholders are con-

cerned also, the only change is that the profits which might have become their income have now become their capital. Though by the bonus issue they may own more ordinary shares than before, the issue has done nothing to add to their wealth: the issue has added nothing to the wealth of the company: the issue means no more than that whatever profits the company does decide to distribute in future will have to be distributed over a larger number of shareholdings. A claim to treat bonus shares as taxable income cannot therefore be supported. The Finance Bill, 1959 should therefore have dropped the existing provisions in regard to the taxation of bonus shares. Far from doing that, the intention has been announced to subject to tax with effect from 1960-61, bonus issues made out of share premium accounts. It is to be hoped that this proposal will not be proceeded with further.

The manufacture of khandsari sugar has been represented as being a loss of national wealth, since the recovery is considerably lower in this process of manufacture as compared to the crystal sugar factories. The heavy excise duty on sugar does not apply to khandsari sugar and this has been a source of loss of revenue. With the doubling of the excise duty on crystal sugar in May 1957, the margin in favour of the khandsari industry had gone up by an additional Rs. 8.93 per cwt. The necessary corrective measure has now been included in the Finance Bill, 1959, which proposes to levy a basic duty of Rs. 5.60 per cwt on khandsari sugar with an additional duty of 70 naye paise in replacement of the sales taxes.

As in the case of khandsari sugar, a similar step which could have been taken in respect of powerlooms has however not been taken. The policy of encouraging production of cloth by powerloom and handloom factories has been at the cost of the organised industry. Between 1952 and 1958 the production of cloth by powerlooms and handlooms has gone up from 1300 million yards to more than 2000 million yards (representing an increase of about 50 per cent), while in the organised textile industry the increase has been only from 4600 million yards to less than 5000 million yards. On the basis of production figures it has been estimated that the excise duty on cloth produced by powerlooms is only 15 per cent of that levied on cloth produced by composite mills. Such heavy weightage against the organised industry is not desirable to be continued. The excise duty concession now given to the powerloom and handloom industry needs revision.

FOREIGN CAPITAL

Before proceeding to deal with the several clauses of the Finance Bill as such, we may consider the effect of the budget proposals in their relation to foreign capital.

If our programmes of economic development are to be successfully pursued, it is necessary that we should be able to obtain substantial equity capital from abroad. The tax policy should therefore be such as to attract foreign equity capital. Foreign delegations which have visited India during recent years have time and again stressed that in order to induce foreign investment in India, it is essential that (a) there should be sufficient opportunities for growth; (b) there should be no discrimination against foreign capital; and (c) the various factors that acted as deterrents to the entry of foreign capital into India should be removed. In a note prepared in October 1957, the US Department of Commerce listed the Wealth Tax on companies as the most important amongst such deterrent factors. In his budget speech the Finance Minister has proposed to abolish from 1960-61 the Wealth Tax on companies and the Excess Dividends Tax, a step which is to be much appreciated, and to combine in the Income-tax and Super-tax rates the net incidence of the present taxes on income, excess dividends and wealth. The Finance Minister has also mentioned that on account of the withdrawal of the Wealth Tax on companies some adjustment is necessary in the income-tax rates applicable to foreign companies which declare dividends outside India. And he has proposed to raise the present rate of 61.5 per cent applicable to such companies to 63 per cent with effect from 1960-61. In the light of what has been stated this proposal cannot be considered as in any way discriminatory. Looking now into the rates of advance tax prescribed in Part II in the First Schedule to the Finance Bill, 1959, it is found that the quantum of tax borne by dividend income received from an Indian subsidiary company is the same, whether the parent company is an Indian Company or a foreign company. Suppose an Indian subsidiary makes a profit of Rs. 100/-. On it, the subsidiary will pay a total tax of Rs. 20/- as income-tax and Rs. 25/- as super-tax. The balance of Rs. 55/- will be received by the parent company. On this Rs. 55/- the parent company (irrespective of its being an Indian or foreign company) will be paying income-tax at 20 per cent pursuant to para (2) (a) (i) of Part III of the First Schedule, and super-tax of 10 per cent pursuant to para (2) (a) (ii) therein. Thirty per cent of Rs. 55/- will amount to Rs. 16.5. Thus the total tax borne is Rs. 45/- through the subsidiary and Rs. 16.5 through the parent company, making a total of Rs. 61.5. Thus in the matter of operation through subsidiaries foreign companies do not suffer any discrimination as compared to Indian companies. But if a foreign company operates through investment in shares of an Indian company which is not its subsidiary the position is slightly different. In this latter case, the Indian company would have paid 45 per cent tax. Out of the balance of 55 per cent, the foreign company will have to part with 63 per cent thereof pursuant to Para (2) (a) (i), (ii) and

(b) (ii) of Part II of the First Schedule. The total tax borne in this case will work out to 79.65 per cent. If it were an Indian company that had made the investment, the tax suffered would be 69.75 per cent. Operation through subsidiaries in India is thus encouraged for foreign companies as heretofore.

SOME CLAUSES OF THE BILL

We may now conclude with an examination of the more important clauses of the Finance Bill.

Clause 3:

Under the Third Prviso in sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Income Tax Act, income which accrues or arises outside India but is not remitted to India in the same year is exempt up to a maximum of Rs 4,500/-. This concession is now withdrawn.

Clause 4:

It may be recalled that a scheme for the compulsory deposit with Government of a portion of the depreciation funds of companies was introduced in the latter part of 1956. This was one of the deterrent

factors to foreign investment in India. The scheme was held in abeyance since 1st April 1958. It has now been finally abolished under this clause.

Clause 5:

This clause clarifies the following:—

(i) any dividend declared by a company is to be deemed to be the income of the previous year in which it is declared;

(ii) any dividend distributed or paid by a company within the meaning of clause (6-A) of Section 2 of the Income Tax Act is to be deemed to be income of the previous year in which it was distributed or paid. These refer to distribution out of accumulated profits, distribution on liquidation, distribution on reduction of capital, and the like.

Clause 7:

This, together with Clauses 9 and 14, abolish the scheme of grossing up of dividends and introduce the new system proposed for tax treatment of dividend incomes: (see sub-clause (iv) of clause 9).

Clause 8:

As per Section 17 (7) of the Income Tax Act, capital gains of companies are exempted from super-tax. Capital gains of companies will, with effect from 1st April 1959, be subject to super-tax at the rate of 10 per cent. The clause has not clarified that in respect of capital gains made prior to 1st April 1959 companies will not be liable to super-tax.

Clause 9:

The scheme for deduction of tax at source in respect of dividend incomes is introduced by sub-clause (iv) of this clause, in the new sub-section (3-D). Only persons whose total income is less than the minimum liable to income-tax will be entitled to receive their dividends without deduction, but they must first obtain the requisite certificate from the ITO.

A point has to be noted under the new sub-section (3-E). This relates to preference shares carrying a fixed rate of dividend or a fixed rate of tax-free dividend. If the tax is deducted at source as

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required by the new scheme, the net amount of the dividend will be less than the contractual rate. The clause, in effect, therefore provides that the amount of the dividend in such cases, shall, for purposes of deduction of tax at source be deemed to be such amount which after deduction of 30 per cent therefrom leave an amount equal to the contractual rate (i. e. 143 per cent of the contractual rate).

The clause clarifies also that future the rate at which tax is to be deducted at source pursuant to Section 18 of the Income Tax Act will be prescribed each year by the Finance Act.

Clause 11:

Consequent on the reduced rate of tax applicable to companies (145 per cent instead of 51½ per cent) the balance of profits left in the hands of companies will be large. This clause provides that in the case of Section 23-A companies the minimum distribution shall be 50 per cent of industrial profits and 65 per cent of non-industrial profits, so that the surplus left with the companies may, in absolute terms, be nearly the same as before. On working it out it was found that in the case of companies which are required to distribute 65 per cent instead of 50 per cent the net amount left with the company will be 19.25 per cent in future as against 19.4 per cent at present. And in the case of industrial profits the net retained with the company will be henceforth 25.5 per cent as against 2 per cent at present.

CLAUSES 22 to 26:

These contain the changes proposed in respect of Expenditure Tax. The expenditure has been a dismal failure, and instead of admitting it an attempt is made to resuscitate it by tightening up provisions. As already noted, husband, wife and minor child are henceforth to be regarded as one unit for the exemption limit of Rs 30,000 in the matter of non-taxable expenditure and no separate assesses even if they have separate incomes in their own right. Another change is, present rent paid by an assessee for a residential house is his personal expenditure as also money spent by him on its maintenance or repairs. But in case of owner-occupied premises there is a saving as there is rent, and further the assessee is entitled to claim exemption in respect of expenditure incurred on repairs and maintenance of premises. There is thus an anomaly as between an assessee living in rented premises and living in his own premises. It would have thought that the logic way to remove this anomaly is to treat the expenditure incurred on an assessee in rented premises as way of rent, repairs etc., as a taxable expenditure. Instead that, the assessee living in his premises is called upon to pay expenditure tax in respect of expenditure on repairs to his premises!

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THERE was rejoicing on Lyons Range; there was jubilation in Dalal Street. But both rejoicing and jubilation proved shortlived. It lasted only as long as the special Budget sessions that were held on the evening of last Saturday.

The cheer and ebullience and exhilaration were in evidence for the simple reason that the creed flashed: The Finance Minister has abolished the Wealth Tax on companies and, to boot, the Excess Dividends Tax.

Than this, there could have been nothing more unexpected; than this, no investor could have expected a better Budget present. Indeed, it all looked too good to be true.

Such proved to be the case. The exaggerated cheer soon wore off—for cogent reasons. A clearer—but, as yet imperfect—understanding of the Budget produced second thoughts; and these were not happy or merry.

For, it looked as if, by some legerdemain, the Finance Minister had proved himself a master of illusion; where concession there seemed to be, the sudden realisation came that instead there was a heavier burden.

Very simply, Mr Morarji Desai—if I may use the expression—appeared to have robbed Peter to pay Paul; the Peter here being the shareholder, and Paul the corporate sector.

So came the relapse, and prices fell to their pre-Budget level or nearabouts. And there arose at once an outcry against the Budget, the gravamen of the charge being that the latest deprivation of the investor would make capital still more shy.

Then, in point of time, as I write this, a better sentiment—relatively—appears to have taken hold of the Stock Exchanges. But I can't say whether this, too, will prove ephemeral—as was the cheer that greeted the Budget proposals.

Let us now see what all this fuss is about. The original bullish fervour hardly needs any explanation. But the second thoughts arose, because the Finance Minister had made the dry remark that, with the reorganisation he proposed of the structure of corporate taxation, he did not anticipate any decline—or increase, for that matter—in Government's tax revenues as a result of the abolition of the two vexatious taxes.

Matters became clear when it was learnt that the Finance Minister had done away with the time-honoured practice in India of the "grossing-up" of dividends. This meant that shareholders would no longer get credit for tax deemed to have been paid by the company on the distribution to the shareholders.

Let us understand what exactly the process of "grossing-up" is—or, should I say, was? Corporate taxes comprise income tax, at a certain rate, and corporation tax, besides the sur-charge; and we are leaving out of the purview such

Jubilation—or Despair?

things as the taxation of Bonus Issues, the Wealth Tax and the Excess Dividends Tax. Till the Budget, that part of corporate taxes paid as income-tax was also deemed to have been paid on the dividends declared. So, when the shareholder received his dividend, it was free of income-tax. What was more, when the shareholder's income was assessed to tax, the authorities added back the tax paid on the dividends to arrive at the gross income; and credit was given to such an assessee for the tax paid by the company. When the maximum of income-tax rate was 25 per cent, the magical figure for grossing up was 33.3 per cent; when the effective rate of income-tax paid by companies rose to 31.5 per cent, the gross dividend was worked out by adding to the net a little over 45 per cent. In this way, the shareholder had the value or worth of his tax-free dividends raised by a third or nearly a half.

In the case of the small investor, this was a substantial benefit. Oftentimes, it meant that excess tax had been borne by the company, and hence the investor was due a refund. (However, this was a benefit that was vitiated owing to the considerable delay in obtaining a refund from the taxing authorities).

In the case of the large investor, it was, if I may coin the phrase, a "left-handed" advantage. While it was true that he had only to bear the super-tax on his dividend income, the grossing up meant that, perhaps, his tax bracket went up. And so it happened, so long as the holding of shares on blank transfer was none too difficult, that large investors were hardly interested in this notional income derivable on their dividends.

Since India undertook planned development, further complications have confounded and confused the have grossing-up. For, with a view to increasing internal resources with companies, this country has long been having most generous depreciation allowances. The depreciation on profits of allowable de-charge on profits (for tax purposes) re-precipitation (for tax purposes) reduced considerably the profit assessable to tax. With the rising

tempo in the installation of new plant and equipment, the provision for depreciation, in the eyes of the assessing authorities, has sometimes been so large as even to result in a "nil" or "minus" profit. Then came the introduction of the concession of Development Rebate, as an incentive to new production. By its provisions, a company could in the year of installation of new equipment claim an amount equivalent to 25 per cent of the value of such equipment as a deductible expense; and this could be, but usually was not, charged to expenditure in the profit and loss account. So, it came about that the taxing authorities found more frequently than before a series of "nil" or "minus" earnings.

Now, the companies which, owing to these allowances, had no tax liability were obviously in no position to declare a tax-free dividend. The bright idea occurred to some to declare dividends out of reserves built up of previous years' taxed profits. Unfortunately, the rate of tax may have varied, and there was, again, confusion.

There was the further difficulty because the registered office of the company and the habitat of the shareholder may be located at two distant places within the country.

Consequently, the assessment of a shareholder, particularly in relation to his grossed up dividend, had sometimes to wait upon the completion of the assessment of the company in which the shares are held. This is another factor contributory to delay.

For all these reasons, what Mr Morarji Desai has called the fiction of tax deemed to have been paid on dividends began to be exceedingly bothersome both for the taxing authorities and the tax paying public. The Gordian knot had to be severed, and the Finance Minister has done this bravely. This brings corporate taxation into conformity with the practice in the industrialised countries, with no confusion as between the tax liability of a company on its profits and the tax liability in the hands of the shareholder. The overall rate of company taxation is appa-

rently to be fixed at 45 per cent, though, for procedural reasons, the only stipulation that can be made by the budget for 1959-60 is in respect of the advance payment of tax. The two vexatious taxes, the Excess Dividends Tax and the Wealth Tax on companies, will cease to be applicable to any set of accounts which ends after March 31, 1959. But, at the same time, as from the dividends to be declared in respect of any period ending after March 31, 1959, companies will be compelled to deduct income-tax at source at the prescribed rates. Thus, the credit derived by shareholders in the past used to be an amount over and above that received physically as dividends and as represented as the rate of dividend paid. But, from now on, the dividend received physically by shareholders will be the rate of dividend declared less the income-tax deducted. It is this fact which has raised consternation among stock exchanges in the view that the shareholder will lose considerably.

But, if I may say so, the situation is not all that bleak. I now give the reasons why I think, in the long run, the Indian investor should welcome the changes in the structure of corporate taxation. Since the tax borne by a company has been reduced, the distributable surplus will be large. This may or may not be an inducement to companies to increase the rate of their dividends, so that the return to the shareholder is maintained. If the effective dividend paid to shareholders is maintained, no more need be said: the shareholder is not a loser. But, if the company chooses instead to utilise the opportunity offered of ploughing back more into the business, then, the effective return to the shareholder will undoubtedly be adversely affected. But, then, the retention of profits by a company is in the larger interest of the shareholder since, in these capital-shy days, the main source of finance for companies embarking on expansion programmes must be retained profit. In this wise, you might say that the new tax procedure and rates will make it easier for companies to plough back profits and, therefore, to prosecute their expansion programmes. Such ploughing back of profits will inevitably add to productive capacity and to earnings. In due course, thus, not only does the capital wealth of the investor's share holdings increase, but the company will also be enabled to pay a higher rate of dividend.

I hope that the stock exchanges will take cognizance of this fact. I am also hoping that the stock exchanges will pay due regard to what appears to be a change in the attitude of Government toward the removal of taxes which are a harassment. If my two hopes are borne out to be true, the stock exchanges must interpret the re-organisation of the corporate tax structure as an eminently bullish point.

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Budget, 1959-60

Finance Minister's Speech

28th February, 1959

Sir.

I rise to present the statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for the year 1959-60.

2. A detailed review of the major developments in the economy during the year now drawing to a close and an assessment of the emerging trends is given in the Economic Survey which is being circulated along with the budget papers. I shall confine myself to a brief review of the economic situation and draw the attention of the House to those important aspects of the situation that merit special attention.

3. The drop in agricultural production last year, which was the lowest in record since 1953-54, affected the availability of food-grains and other agricultural products during the current year. The rate of growth of industrial production also slowed down while prices showed an upward trend through a major part of the year. There was continuing pressure on the balance of payments in the first half of the year. The situation has eased somewhat in recent months. The kharif crop has been good and the prospects of the rabi appear to be fair. There has been some fall in prices and the decline in foreign exchange reserves has been halted; indeed there have been small accretions to these reserves in recent weeks but the overall shortage still remains. The requirements of foreign exchange for the remaining period of the Plan are sizeable and the current account in the balance of payments is likely to show continuing deficits. On the whole the economic situation is somewhat better than it was a few months ago; we are sensing the effect of the various corrective measures we have taken.

PRODUCTION

4. Agricultural production this year is, as I have just said, expected to be distinctly better both in regard to foodcrops and commercial crops. Industrial production also increased during the year but at a somewhat lower rate than in 1957. In some industries such as cotton textiles, finished steel, automobiles, power transformers and vanaspati, there was, however, a decline in output. The production of mill cloth, in particular, showed a sharp drop, the output declining from 5,317 million yards in 1957 to 4,900 million yards in 1958. Some industries have been handicapped by restrictions arising out of the current shortage of foreign exchange. On the other hand, there have been significant increases in production in a wide range of industries such as coal, pig iron, diesel engines, electricity, machine tools, newsprint and a

number of chemical and engineering industries. These increases have been made possible partly by the better utilisation of existing capacity and partly by increases in capacity resulting from the expansion programme undertaken earlier. Among the industries whose capacity increased in 1958 may be mentioned cement, caustic soda, sulphuric acid, super phosphates, oxygen gas and refractories. In the public sector the steel programme is proceeding more or less according to schedule. A significant step was taken during the year in the manufacture of heavy machinery in the country by the formation of the Heavy Engineering Corporation which will set up a heavy foundry, a forge, a heavy machine building shop and a factory for the manufacture of mining machinery. Construction of the plant at Bhopal for the manufacture of heavy electrical goods is also proceeding apace.

MONETARY TRENDS

5. A significant feature in the monetary situation during the year was the decline in the rate of increase in the money supply. The expansionary impact of Government transactions on the economy was mitigated by the contractionist effect of a decline in the foreign exchange reserves and a fall in the indebtedness of the private sector to the banking system. While in 1956 the increase in the money supply was Rs 131.5 crores and in 1957 Rs. 96.3 crores, it dropped to Rs. 74.9 crores in 1958. Deposits with the banks continued to increase but the expansion of bank credit has been relatively smaller. Banks have, therefore, been able to reduce their credit deposit ratio from 62.7 per cent at the end of 1957 to 55 per cent at the end of 1958. Borrowings of scheduled banks from the Reserve Bank have gone down while there has been substantial increase in the holding of Government securities by the banking system. Easy conditions prevailed in the money market until almost the end of 1958 when the onset of the busy season led to a hardening of interest rates.

6. The stock markets have shown a marked improvement as compared with the previous year. The index of variable dividend industrial securities rose from 120 at the end of 1957 to 145 by the end of September 1958. There has been some decline since then but, over the year as a whole, it has registered an improvement of about 14 per cent. Prices of securities have remained fairly firm despite large borrowings both by the Centre and the States.

PRICES

7. The index of wholesale prices has risen from about 106 a year

ago to 112 or so, the peak level of 116.5 having been reached last September. This rise in the wholesale index largely reflects the increase in the prices of foodgrains consequent on the shortfall in production. The index of prices of cereals rose from 98 in December, 1957 to 105 in December 1958 and the food articles from 104 to 113 over the same period. The other components of the wholesale price index, such as industrial raw materials and manufactures, have remained practically steady. The working class cost of living index (all India) rose from 113 in December 1957 to 122 in November 1958 but declined to 119 in the following month with food items coming down. The price indices in the current year are, to some extent, distorted by the rise in food prices due largely to the poor crop of the previous year.

BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

8. I shall now give a brief account of the balance of payments position of the country and of the steps taken to ease the difficulties which we have been facing since the beginning of the Second Plan. It is not necessary for me to give more than a factual account of the recent developments because this problem which has been engaging the continuous attention of Government has been considered by Parliament more than once in some detail. From almost the commencement of the Second Plan, we have been drawing rather heavily on our reserves and between April 1956 and February 1959 they dropped by Rs 535 crores, from Rs 746 crores to Rs 211 crores, despite substantial foreign assistance and draws from the International Monetary Fund. The reasons for this are well known. The

decline was very largely due to larger imports, in the main, of plant, machinery and industrial raw materials for development, though imports of foodgrains and Defence equipment and the decline in export earnings also contributed to it. A number of measures were taken to cut down foreign expenditure to the minimum necessary to maintain the economy and implement the projects in the 'core' of the Plan and to promote exports under difficult trading conditions in the world as a whole. As a result of these measures and the arrangements made to obtain credits and loans from friendly foreign countries and the World Bank, the rate of draws from the reserves declined appreciably from the third quarter of 1957-58. The average monthly drawal was Rs 23.3 crores in 1956-57 and Rs 34.7 crores during the first half of 1957-58; in the following six months the rate of drawal dropped to Rs 14.2 crores a month. There has been a further improvement since then. During the first six months of the current financial year the reserves have fallen at a monthly rate of Rs 13.9 crores. In the third quarter there has been a slight increase in the balances. Ignoring fluctuations our reserves have more or less main-

11. In recent months the Sterling Area, of which India is a member, has grown further in strength and its gold and dollar reserves rose to \$3215 million at the end of November, 1958—the highest level attained since September, 1951. During December, 1958 the reserve declined by \$146 million to \$3069 million but this was due to the payment of \$196 million on account of end year service on the US and Canadian loans, but for which there would have been a small rise in the reserve. As the House is aware, some of the West European countries, including the United Kingdom, announced further relaxations of restrictions on convertibility of their currencies with effect from December 29, 1958. From that date sterling held or acquired by nonresidents of the Sterling Area has become freely transferable at the official rate of exchange. Honourable Members will recall that, at the Commonwealth Trade and Economic Conference held at Montreal in September, we, in common with other participating countries, had affirmed that it remained our objective to work for full sterling convertibility as soon as the necessary conditions can be achieved.

tained their level in the last six months.

9. The year 1957-58 ended with a current account balance of payments deficit of Rs 451 crores. The payments deficit during each of the 4 quarters of the year was Rs 159 crores, Rs 148 crores, Rs 72 crores and Rs 81 crores, respectively. Imports during the year reached a record level of Rs 1,175 crores, showing an increase of Rs 79 crores over the previous year. This increase in imports, despite the efforts to conserve foreign exchange, partly reflects the heavy backlog of past commitments which came in for payment during the year and partly the massive import required for implementing the core of the Plan. The year witnessed larger imports on Government account, which rose from Rs 201.5 crores in 1956-57 to Rs 492.8 crores in 1957-58. Private imports during the year declined by Rs 122.3 crores to Rs 682 crores as a result of the strict import control measures adopted since the beginning of 1957. Total exports during the

year amounted to Rs 594.5 crores, about Rs 40 crores less than in 1956-57. A general weakening of foreign demand and a fall in the prices of primary commodities in foreign countries account for this decline.

10. The adverse trend in the country's balance of payments has continued in 1958-59. During the first two quarters of the year the payments deficit on current account was of the order of Rs 120 crores and Rs 91 crores respectively. As against a total deficit of Rs 210.8 crores on current account during the first half of 1958-59, the foreign exchange reserves fell by Rs 86.3 crores; the balance was made up by foreign loans and credits and other capital transactions.

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FOREIGN ASSISTANCE

12. In the statement I made in this House on November 19, 1958, I had referred to the conference convened by the World Bank in August, 1958 to discuss India's foreign exchange situation and the manner in which India could be helped. Following the conference, the participating countries and the World Bank announced their intention to provide further assistance to India totalling \$360 million (Rs 171.4 crores) during the current financial year. Canada would give a grant equivalent to seventeen million dollars, West Germany a loan equivalent to forty million dollars, Japan a loan equivalent to ten million dollars, the United Kingdom an advance payment under the pension settlement of ten million pounds and a loan of £28.5 millions, the United States a loan of \$100 million from the Development Loan Fund and the World Bank a loan of \$85 million for the Railways. The procedure for operating the above loans and grant have since been settled and agreements signed with the countries concerned where necessary.

13. During the current financial year, the World Bank sanctioned four loans aggregating \$153 million (Rs 72.9 crores) for the development of the Calcutta Port, the Madras Port, the third D.V.C. Project and the third Railway Development Programme. The World Bank has played a most helpful rôle both by sanctioning loans for individual development projects and by mobilising a co-operative effort by some of its member-countries to help us meet our essential foreign exchange requirements. The Bank proposes to convene another similar conference next month to explore how India could be helped in meeting her foreign exchange requirements for the next two years of the Plan. It is expected that negotiations with the World Bank for further loans for the Koyana Project and the Railway development programme will take place in the near future.

14. An important outcome of the last annual meeting of the Board of Governors of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was the decision to increase the resources of these institutions. A general fifty per cent increase in the quotas of members of the Fund has been made with special ad hoc increases in the quotas of some of the members whose currencies it will be advantageous for the Fund to hold in larger amounts. Our quota in the Fund will be raised from \$400 million to \$600 million. We have to pay a fourth of this increase in the form of gold and the balance in rupee securities and necessary provision is being made in the budget for this purpose. So far as the World Bank is concerned, it is raising its capital stock by \$10 billion and its authorised capital by \$1 billion. Our subscription will be raised from \$400 million to \$800 million, but this will not involve any payment

on our part as the general increase in members' subscription is to remain 'uncalled', the object of the increase in capital stock being only to enhance the borrowing power of the Bank.

15. I referred earlier to the assistance provided by the countries which participated in the conference sponsored by the World Bank last August. In addition to this assistance we have also received in the current year financial and technical assistance from the United States, Colombo Plan countries and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. Two agreements were signed this year with the United States Government under the P.L. 480 programme for the import of foodgrains valued at about Rs 140 crores. This will raise the total amount of supplies under this programme to us to about Rs 313 crores, of which Rs 183 crores will be made available to us as loans and Rs 43 crores as grants, for expenditure on mutually agreed development projects. The United States Government have also agreed to defer the payments due to them on the 1951 wheat loan for the next nine years giving us a relief of \$7 million a year and to give a loan of \$20 million for the integrated project for export of iron ore to Japan, for which the Japanese Government will provide a yen loan of \$8 million for the development of iron ore mines. Assistance has also been provided for the purchase of fertilisers and tube well equipment abroad and for the eradication of malaria, aggregating in all to \$14.2 million. Canada has made a special grant of wheat worth \$8 million and sanctioned two loans amounting to \$33 million for the purchase of wheat. Australia and New Zealand have also continued their assistance.

16. Other friendly countries have also continued to help. Negotiations are in progress with the U.S.S.R. who are already assisting us for the Bhilai steel plant and for certain other industrial projects, for a credit for establishing a new project for drugs. An agreement has been entered into with the Government of Rumania who will provide machinery and technical skill costing about Rs 5.2 crores on deferred payment for an oil refinery to be set up in Assam. The Government of Czechoslovakia have also signed an agreement for establishing a forge foundry costing about Rs 8.5 crores.

17. I should like to express the gratitude of the Government of India to all the countries and institutions which have given us economic assistance so valuable and timely for our development.

18. We on our part have also continued our contribution of technical aid under the Colombo Plan. Up to September 1958, we had arranged for the training of 1086 persons from the South and South East Asia Region. We made available seven experts this year to Burma, Ceylon and Viet Nam. We have continued to assist Nepal and the expenditure incurred by us on development schemes to assist Nepal and the provision of technical personnel to that coun-

try is expected to be Rs 1.38 crores this year.

CHANGES IN THE BUDGET

19. Before I deal with the estimates of revenue and expenditure, I would like to mention certain changes which have been made in the budget documents presented to the House. For some years it has been the practice to present the Demands of Defence Services and the Posts and Telegraphs Department in separate self-contained publications. The question of extending this arrangement to other Ministries has been under consideration for some time and, more recently, the Estimates Committee also suggested that the estimates relating to individual Ministries should be presented in self-contained volumes. This suggestion has been accepted and the Demands for Grants for the budget year are being presented by individual Ministries to Parliament. Along with the Demands for Grants, the notes on the expendi-

ture estimates and on the important schemes under the control of each Ministry will also appear together with the accounts and balance sheets of industrial undertakings. The Explanatory Memorandum on the Budget will now be confined to a general review of the revenue and expenditure estimates and the Capital Budget and will contain various annexures of general and financial interest dealing with the budget as a whole. Opportunity has also been taken to transfer to the Economic Survey, presented along with the Budget, data and statistics of economic interest which used to appear in the Explanatory Memorandum. I am sure the House will welcome the revised arrangement which, for the first time in the history of Government, will bring together for each Ministry the estimates relating to it and will facilitate the disposal of these estimates by the House. We are also giving, for the first time, the estimates relating to Plan expenditure separately from the estimates on non-Plan items in the Demands for Grants. This segregation of Plan expenditure in the Accounts and Estimates will, I feel, make for a more efficient control of expenditure on the Plan. While making these changes, care has been taken to see that, as far as possible, the material now available to Parliament in the Hindi version of the Budget, is not curtailed in any way.

FINANCIAL YEAR 1958-59

20. Against the budgetted revenue of Rs 767.99 crores the actuals this year are likely to amount to Rs 728.20 crores while the expenditure met from revenue is placed at Rs 788.15 crores against the original estimate of Rs 796.01 crores. In the result, the deficit of Rs 28.02 crores provided in the Budget is likely to rise to Rs 59.95 crores.

21. The increase of Rs 31.93 crores in the revenue deficit for the year is entirely due to a fall in the anticipated revenue, mostly in the revenue from Customs. The total revenue for the year is now

expected to fall by Rs 33.22 crore. Customs duties are expected to show a drop of Rs 34 crores; the effect of restrictions on import on revenue appears to have been far more rigorous and the backlog from past licensing not as much as was originally anticipated. Also, during the year adjustments were made in export duties on scale not visualised when the Budget was framed. The revenue from Union Excises is now placed at Rs 3.61 crores less while the yield from the Wealth Tax, the Expenditure Tax and the Gift Tax will, together, be Rs 5.3 crores less than anticipated. A drop of Rs 1 crore is anticipated in the grant from the U.S. Government under the P.L. 490 programme and of Rs 1.86 crores in the receipts from Currency and Mint, but these will be more than off set by large receipts of interest, sale proceeds of evacuee property and an increase of Rs 3.04 crores in the contribution from the Posts and Telegraphs Department.

22. Civil Expenditure this year is now estimated at Rs 521.2 crores against the original budget of Rs 517.87 crores and Defence Expenditure at Rs 266.87 crore against the original estimate of Rs 278.14 crores.

23. The increase of Rs 3.4 crores in Civil Expenditure is the net result of a number of increase and decreases. Debt Services are expected to show an increase of Rs 2.66 crores, reflecting the growing volume of the public debt. Currency and Mint Rs 64 lakhs owing to increased provision for the loss on the destruction of uncurrent coin. States' share of Union Excise duties Rs 4.02 crores, reflecting the increase in the revenue from the shared duties during the year and a small carry over from last year, and Miscellaneous Expenditure Rs 11.34 crores due mostly to an increase of Rs 6 crores in payments to State Governments to assist them to meet the additional expenditure on the raising of the emoluments of the low paid employees and Rs 4.27 crores in the provision for the transfer of the sale proceeds of evacuee property which is taken in reduction of the capital expenditure on the payment of compensation to displaced persons. A part of the additional expenditure will be counter-balanced by a saving of Rs 13 crores in the provision for the transfer to the Special Development Fund of the grant received under the P L 480 programme for subsequent use on development plans; and a shortfall of Rs 2.73 crores in expenditure under various heads grouped under Civil Administration.

24. The decrease of Rs 11.27 crores in Defence Expenditure occurs largely in the Army and Air Force estimates. The expenditure on the purchase of stores is likely to be less than estimated; in the case of the Air Force, the decrease is also due to the fact that payments on account of purchase of aircraft and other equipment from abroad are expected to be less than was anticipated when the budget was framed.

FINANCIAL YEAR 1959-60

25. For the coming year, at the existing level of taxation, I am budgeting for a total revenue of Rs 757.51 crores and an expenditure of Rs 831.18 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs 81.67 crores.

26. With the continuing restriction on imports the downward trend in the revenue from customs is likely to continue and for next year I am taking credit for a sum of Rs 130 crores against the current year's revised estimate of Rs 136 crores. The revenue from Union Excise Duties next year is likely to show an improvement of Rs 5.85 crores and the receipts from Corporation Tax and Income-tax an improvement of Rs 6.50 crores. Under the other principal heads of revenue, the receipts next year will be more or less the same as in the current year. The principal heads as a whole will thus show an improvement of Rs 7.2 crores. Receipts under other heads next year will in all be Rs 25.26 crores more than in the current year. This is the result of three major changes. Firstly, the grants under the PL 480 Programme are expected to amount to Rs 15 crores against Rs 1 crore this year. Secondly, the profits from the Reserve Bank next year have been placed at Rs 40 crores against Rs 30 crores this year. This is a purely temporary arrangement; the stabilised amount that should be paid by the Reserve Bank in subsequent years will be discussed during the course of next year. Thirdly, the profits from the circulation of coin for which credit has been taken next year amount to Rs 13.15 crores against Rs 2.75 crores this year. This increase is mainly due to the transfer of Rs 10 crores from out of the accumulated surpluses in the past on the circulation of rupee and small coins which had been kept under suspense. Till 1956 the practice had been to keep all profits from the circulation of rupee coin, whether silver or nickel, in suspense and also to accumulate under a suspense head the net profits on the circulation of small coin, the transfer to revenue being limited to the net expenditure in a year on the running of the Mines plus a fixed sum of Rs 45 lakhs. This later arrangement was introduced during the last World War so as to even out the impact of the fluctuating profits on circulation on the revenue budget. These accounting arrangements were reviewed in 1956 in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General and it was decided that, with effect from 1956-57, the actual profits on coinage and the loss on the destruction of off-uncurrent coin should be adjusted directly as revenue and expenditure. The accumulated sums held in suspense which amounted to a little over Rs 50 crores were to be treated as a deficit neutralisation reserve and, the original intention was to draw upon this reserve in the course of the year, I have decided, in view of the size of the revenue deficit, to take credit for Rs 10 crores from this source in the budget itself. These increases will be

partly balanced by a drop of Rs 4.41 crores in the receipts from the surplus cement account of the State Trading Corporation and Rs 3.31 crores in the receipts on account of Steel Equalisation Fund. The contribution from the P & T Department will be Rs 1.13 crores less. The contribution from the Railways creditable to revenue will also be Rs 42 lakhs less. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the Railways pay General Revenues dividend at a fixed rate of 4% on the Capital at charge, which is partly adjusted as revenue but mostly taken in reduction of expenditure under interest. Next year's dividend from Railways will amount to Rs 54.41 crores against Rs 50.03 crores this year. Of this, Rs 48.43 crores will be taken in reduction of expenditure under interest and the balance of Rs 5.98 crores taken as revenue.

27. Payments to State Governments on account of their share of income-tax, estate duty and tax on railway passenger fares next year, on the estimates of revenue taken for these taxes, will amount to Rs 92.22 crores against Rs 89.07 crores in the current year. Provision for the States' share of divisible excises is made in the expenditure estimates.

28. Civil expenditure next year will amount to Rs 596.5 crores and expenditure on Defence Services to Rs 242.68 crores.

29. The main reasons for the increase of Rs 75.22 crores in civil expenditure may be briefly mentioned. The grants received under the PL 480 programme and initially credited to revenue have to be transferred to the Special Development Fund and used through it for subsequent expenditure. The provision for this transfer next year, following the estimates adopted on the revenue side, is Rs 15 crores against Rs 1 crore in the revised estimates this year. Expenditure on debt services which rise with the growing public debt, will absorb Rs 15.82 crores more than in the current year. Expenditure on administrative services, such as on General Administration, Audit, Administration of Justice, Jails, Police, External Affairs and so on, is likely to amount to about Rs 2½ crores more in all. Under heads covering Development and Social Services, which include substantial provision on Plan outlay, the total expenditure next year is estimated at Rs 168 crores roundly against Rs 145½ crores this year. The provision for Community Development will also be Rs 6.17 crores more than in this year. Increased provision has also been included in the budget for grants to States for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and areas and Backward classes amounting in all to about Rs 5½ crores. These increased provisions mainly account for the rise in Civil Expenditure. Detailed explanations for other minor variations are given in the notes on the expenditure estimates circulated with the Demands for Grants.

30. The net expenditure on Defence Services in the coming year

will be Rs 24.13 crores less than in the current year. This improvement is the result of a reduction in the gross expenditure by Rs 19.55 crores and an increase in receipts and recoveries of Rs 4.64 crores.

31. The expenditure on the Army will be roughly on the same scale as in the current year, but credit has been taken for a special item of Rs 5 crores on the receipt side. A sum of Rs 14.56 crores representing the custodial charges recovered on Defence surplus Stores borne on capital has been lying in suspense. This sum which is actually of the nature of reimbursement of expenditure incurred from revenue is properly creditable to revenue and not to capital. It has been decided to write it back to revenue in three instalments, commencing with the budget for next year and a round sum of Rs 5 crores has been taken on this account.

32. Navy estimates show a small increase of Rs 1.84 crores for normal development. The real saving occurs in Air Force estimates which show a drop of Rs 23.84 crores due to reduced provision for payment on account of the purchase of aircraft spares and other equipment, as a substantial portion of the payments for this purpose would have been made in the current year. Expenditure on service pensions will be Rs 2 crores higher as it is proposed to sanction to military personnel drawing small pensions an increase on the analogy of that sanctioned to civil pensioners this year.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

33. I shall give a brief account of provision included in the budget for capital outlay.

34. Excluding the adjustment for the transfer of capital assistance from the United States to the Special Development Fund which is technically treated as capital expenditure, the current year's budget provided Rs 412 crores for capital outlay. The corresponding figure is now expected to amount to Rs 395 crores. The Railways are expected to draw Rs 18 crores less for their capital requirements which are not met from their Development and Depreciation Reserves. Investment in the three Steel projects will be Rs 14 crores less as the total equity investment of Rs 300 crores in Hindustan Steel Limited would have been complete with this reduced investment; the balance of the finance required by the Company will be provided in the form of loans. Food purchases are likely to involve a net additional outlay of Rs 24.26 crores. The total capital outlay would have been higher than the figure mentioned by me but for the receipt of an additional sum of Rs 13.33 crores (£10 million) from the UK Government as advance payments under the Sterling Pensions Arrangement.

35. The corresponding provision for capital outlay next year is Rs 420 crores. It includes a sum of Rs 95.24 crores for the payment of the additional subscription to the International Monetary Fund which

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I explained in some detail earlier in my speech. The Railways will be drawing Rs 122 crores next year against Rs 121 crores this year while Defence capital outlay is estimated at Rs 32.74 crores, an increase of about Rs 5 crores over the current year. Capital outlay on Posts & Telegraphs is expected to be Rs 4½ crores more and the net capital outlay on food purchases may be Rs 2 crores higher. Increased provision has been made for investment in the various industrial concerns and for Civil Aviation, Civil Works, the Dandakaranya Project and development grants. The total provision which is mostly for development schemes or for inescapable expenditure would have been much higher but for fact that, as explained earlier, the entire requirements for the steel plants will be met by loans.

36. To complete the picture of the capital requirements of Government, mention should be made of the provision for loans and advances. In the coming year, loans to State Governments, mostly for enabling them to finance their development schemes, will amount to Rs 313 crores against Rs 327 crores this year. In addition, loans to Port Trusts, Statutory Corporations, Government companies, etc. will absorb Rs 123 crores this year and Rs 212 crores next year. Provision has been made for the grant of a loan of Rs 52 crores to Hindustan Steel this year and Rs 12 crores next year. The Railways will also take a loan of Rs 10.98 crores this year and Rs 10.88 crores next year for their Development Fund to be repaid later. Details of the various loans proposed to be given are shown in the Explanatory Memorandum.

37. The House may like to have some idea of the total provision included in the budget for the implementation of the Plan and the magnitude of the total Plan outlay next year. The budget includes a total provision of Rs 843 crores for implementing the Plan, Rs 15 crores in the revenue budget and Rs 693 crores in the capital budget. Out of this, Rs 63 crores from the revenue budget and Rs 195 crores from the capital budget will be given as assistance to the States. In addition, the Railways will be spending Rs 39 crores from their own resources and the States Rs 239 crores. Thus, the total Plan outlay, including interest on loan on River Valley Projects which are added to Capital during the period of construction and short term loans, will amount to Rs 1,11 crores.

38. As Hon'ble Members are aware in view of the strain on resource internal and external, it has been decided to limit the five year outlay on the Plan to Rs 4,500 crore. The estimated expenditure in the first three years of the Plan is about Rs 2,450 crores, leaving a balance of Rs 2,050 crores to be incurred in the next two years. The budget provision at the Centre at the States is, as I explained just now, of the order of Rs 1,120 crore. The resources position for the next two years will continue to remain difficult and a considerable further

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effort to augment the resources available for development will be necessary. With all the effort we have made, the proportion of the national income accruing to the public exchequer still remains small. While with the substantial external assistance we have been receiving, the bulk of the Second Plan will go through, we have to remember that we shall have sizeable repayments to make in the period of the Third Plan. This underlines the necessity for a determined effort to increase production and savings.

39. Thinking has already started on the Third Plan. It is obvious that the objective should be to accelerate as much as possible the tempo of development the country would have reached by the end of the Second Plan. It is, in my view, premature to speculate on the size of the Plan; questions regarding the over all size, the allocations, methods of raising resources, the quantum of external assistance required and likely to become available are inter-linked and are all under study. But it is clear that we should explore every avenue to ensure that the Third Plan does take us decisively forward and not keep the country at the level of development it has reached. We have to aim at creating within the economy conditions which will make the process of growth continuous and self-supporting.

WAYS AND MEANS

40. The overall deficit for the current year is now estimated at Rs 255 crores against Rs 200 crores assumed in the Budget. The increase of Rs 55 crores is the result of a number of factors. The Revenue deficit is now expected to be Rs 32 crores more than was estimated at the time of the budget, reasons for which I have given in the earlier part of my speech. Foreign loan assistance, for a variety of reasons, is actually likely to be Rs 46 crores less than the amount for which credit had been taken. We had to give to the States additional loans amounting in all to Rs 42 crores, mainly arrears of loans promised to them, and Rs 52 crores to Hindustan Steel. Food debts are also expected to be higher by Rs 24 crores than the sum provided in the budget. The total increase of Rs 196 crores on these accounts will, however, be partly counterbalanced by some savings in the loan provision for miscellaneous loans, increased receipts from internal borrowing and by probable shortfalls in expenditure spread over a large number of heads. In the result, the net deficit to be covered by the expansion of Treasury Bills is likely to amount to Rs 255 crores.

41. Public borrowing in the current year has been far more satisfactory than in the last two or three years. The budget had assumed a market loan of Rs 145 crores but the actual loan receipts amounted to Rs 202 crores. During the year three new loans were floated, the 3½ per cent Bonds 1963, the 3½ per cent National Plan Bonds (Fifth Series) 1968 and the 4 per cent Loan 1973, the maturi-

ties offered having a sufficient spread for meeting the varying requirements of the market. The total amount offered for all the three loans was Rs 135 crores but the subscriptions accepted amounted to Rs 142 crores. The market demand for investment, however, continued and in August 1958 we issued a new 3½ per cent Loan 1968 for Rs 30 crores and created a further issue of the 3½ per cent National Plan Bonds 1967 for another Rs 30 crores. These securities were, in accordance with the usual practice, issued to the Reserve Bank to be sold by them to the market. The net receipts from regular loans this year will be Rs 181 crores against the original estimate of Rs 125 crores.

42. There was a welcome revival in the market demand for short-term investment through treasury bills. In July last, the Reserve Bank of India renewed the weekly auctions of treasury bills after a lapse of over two years. They also revived the practice of selling intermediate treasury bills to the market, an operation which had been in abeyance for over fifteen years. It is expected that the total outstanding treasury bills with the public at the end of the current year would amount to Rs 25 crores.

43. Under Small Savings, the Budget had taken credit for a net receipt of Rs 100 crores. This has turned out to be over-optimistic and, although there has been an improvement in the collections this year as compared with the previous year, the net collections are not likely to be anywhere near the figure taken in the Budget. The net collections from Small Savings have been steadily rising from a figure of Rs 37.57 crores in 1951-52 to a figure of Rs 69.6 crores in 1957-58. In the first ten months of the current year, the net collections have amounted to Rs 47 crores against a little under Rs 38 crores in the corresponding period of the previous year. In the last two months of that year, the collections were somewhat exceptional owing to the special drives undertaken by some of the State Governments. After allowing for this and on the trend of actuals this year, I do not think it wise to take credit for more than Rs 75 crores for this year. Postal Savings Banks are still not doing as well as in the past, but there has been an improvement in the sales of National Plan Savings Certificates and Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates.

44. While on this subject, I should like briefly to mention the various steps taken during the course of this year for intensification of the savings movement. To revive the popularity of the postal savings banks, facilities for withdrawal by cheques which were tried out as an experiment in Bombay are being extended to a large number of post offices at a number of big towns, the intention being to provide the facility in all post offices as early as possible. It has been decided to allow sales of Treasury Savings Deposit Certificates through agents on a commission basis. The National Savings Certificates Rules

have been rationalised and re-issued and a concentrated drive for the recruitment of more authorised agents and the formation of more savings groups undertaken. Publicity has been largely decentralised in consultation with the State Governments who will now be in charge of this work in the States except, to a limited extent, where it has been found desirable to retain the work with the Centre. Publicity will now be largely in the regional languages at the State level and this should assist in the further development of the movement. The question of replacing the multiple agency system which has grown up with years by a uniform system is also under consideration. Government have accepted the principle of allowing investors in small savings to nominate the persons to whom the investment should be repaid on the lines of the assignments made of insurance policies and the necessary legislation to permit this will be undertaken shortly. The progressive diversification of investment has been taken a step further by the introduction with effect from the 2nd January this year, of the Cumulative Time Deposit Scheme under which small monthly payments can be accumulated at post offices for periods of five or ten years at attractive rates of interest.

45. The National Savings Organisation has been keeping in close touch with the State Governments in developing the savings movement. The State Governments' interest in the movement has been further emphasised by a modification in the arrangement for the sharing of the net receipts with them. When the States' share was raised to two-thirds, a condition was laid down that, in any year in which a State Government floated, a market loan, it should surrender to the Centre one-third of the loan proceeds. This condition has now been withdrawn so that the States now receive two-thirds of the net receipts from small savings while retaining the whole of their market borrowing.

46. For next year's Budget, I have taken credit for a market borrowing of Rs 225 crores, taking into account the fact that the market will receive a repayment of Rs 110 crores from the maturing 3 per cent Second Victory Loan—1959-61. I have also taken credit for a further small expansion of Rs 15 crores in the treasury bills with the public. For small Savings I have taken a net credit of Rs 85 crores, a modest increase of Rs 10 crores over the likely receipts this year. On the best estimate that can be made at present, I expect that foreign assistance next year would amount to Rs 337 crores.

47. I may now summarise the overall budgetary position next year. At the existing level of taxation and expenditure, there will be a revenue deficit of Rs 82 crores. Capital outlay will amount to Rs 420 crores, loans to State Governments and others to Rs 525 crores and debt repayments to Rs 130 crores. This total outgo of Rs 1,157 crores will be met to the extent of Rs 111 crores by repay-

ments of loans to Government, Rs 240 crores from public borrowing in India, Rs 85 crores from small savings, Rs 337 crores from foreign assistance, Rs 95 crores from the issue of special securities to meet the payment of the additional subscription to the International Monetary Fund and Rs 44 crores from miscellaneous receipts under Debt and Deposit heads, leaving a deficit of Rs 245 crores which will be met by the issue of treasury bills.

48. I now come to my proposals for dealing with the revenue deficit for the coming year.

PART B

49. The deficits in the current and the ensuing years are somewhat exceptional, the significant contraction of revenue coinciding with an increase in the quantum of development expenditure met from revenue. Although in the past we have been realising surpluses on revenue account every year, I feel that it would be unwise to leave the deficit in the coming year wholly uncovered. In past the comfortable revenue position was partly due to the resilience of revenue and partly to shortfalls in expenditure inevitable while the country is in the process of gearing its administrative machinery to implement an expanding development plan. Both these factors are ceasing to operate. The buoyance of revenue in the past was mainly under Customs but because of the drastic cuts in imports and the progressive freeing of our exports from export duty, Customs revenue has suddenly contracted and is likely to remain static for some years. The administrative machinery is now better equipped for implementing the Plan and budgetary provisions are likely to be spent more fully than in the past. For all these reasons I think that a part of the deficit next year would have to be covered. This would also be consistent with our policy of continuously mobilising additional resources for the Plan.

50. In determining the extent to which the prospective deficit should be covered, I have taken into account the amount by which taxation has been increased in the last two years. Our record in the matter of raising additional resources by way of taxation for the Plan has, I venture to think, been quite impressive since the Second Plan came into operation. In 1956-57, taking the proposals in the original and the supplementary budgets together, the total taxation raised was of the order of Rs 90 crores. In the following year, we did even better and touched nearly a hundred crores. In the current year, the net additional taxation was not significant but, taking the three years of the Plan together, the additional taxation has been quite substantial. Having this in mind, I propose to cover only about a fourth of the anticipated deficit of Rs 82 crores in the coming year.

51. The next problem is how to distribute this additional taxation

between direct and indirect taxes. We have only just achieved an integrated scheme of direct taxation and I think that for the present we should concentrate on improving the administrative machinery, simplifying the existing procedures and plugging loop-holes. By these methods we should be able to improve our revenue from these sources without many major changes. They cannot, however, produce immediate results and, although my proposals include certain changes in the rates in this field also, the bulk of the additional revenue next year will, I fear, have to come from indirect taxes. I shall first deal with indirect taxation and then proceed to direct taxation.

INDIRECT TAXATION

52. In the field of indirect taxation my proposals are mostly by way of readjustments of rates and concessions in the existing duties of excise. These are described in some detail in the memorandum circulated with the budget papers and I shall only mention them briefly here.

53. The duty on refined diesel oils and vapourising oil is being raised from 40 naye paise per imperial gallon to 80 naye paise. There is at present a price advantage in favour of diesel oil of which we have to import substantial quantities. Both as a measure of increasing revenue and conserving foreign exchange the proposed increase is justified. As a consequential adjustment, the rate of duty on low-speed diesel oil is also being increased from Rs 40 per ton to Rs 50 per ton. The total yield from these two measures will be Rs 7.85 crores a year.

54. The duty on art silk fabrics is being raised from 6 pies per square yard to 6 naye paise per square yard. Simultaneously the exemption in the present form in respect of products of the first nine looms will be reduced to four looms. The increased levy is amply justified by the large profits which are made by the industry. The estimated yield will be Rs 1 crore a year. The lowering of the exemption will also bring in Rs 20 lakhs by way of additional duties which accrue to the States.

55. The effective rates of duty on rayon yarn and staple fibre are also being raised by 60 per cent to yield an additional Rs 50 lakhs.

56. The duty on motor vehicles tyres is being raised from 30 per cent ad valorem to 40 per cent ad valorem. There will be no change in the rate of duty on cycle tyres. The additional revenue is estimated at Rs 1.75 crores.

57. An increase is also being made in the duty on vegetable product which will increase from Rs 7 per cwt. to Rs 8.75 per cwt. with a corresponding adjustment in the exemptions in favour of the small producers. The additional revenue will be Rs 95 lakhs.

58. Vegetable non-essential oils were first subjected to excise in 1956, but some preference to medium and small scale producers

was given by exempting production up to 125 tons per annum on a slab basis. In 1957 the free slab was brought down to 75 tons and a lower rate of duty levied on production between 75 tons and 125 tons. These concessions have been reviewed and it is now proposed to withdraw the exemption from all power driven units and limit the concessional levy to only the first 75 tons of production. These changes, which will be made by notification and will not affect village ghanis in any way, are expected to yield Rs 4.4 crores.

59. Khandsari sugar is now exempt from excise duty but pays the usual sales taxes. There has always been a fiscal preference in favour of this sugar but, with the recent substantial increases in the duty on crystal sugar, this preference has further widened resulting in the shift of production to this form of sugar. There are cogent reasons for reducing the margin and this is being done by the levy of the basic duty of Rs 5.60 per cwt., with an additional duty of 70 naye paise in replacement of the sales taxes. The basic duty will yield Rs 1.82 crores and the additional duty, which will accrue in its entirety to the States, Rs 25 lakhs.

60. Certain adjustments are also being made in the duty on various kinds of cigarettes involving an increase of 16 per cent in the level of duties for cigarettes taken as a whole. These adjustments are expected to yield a revenue of Rs 1.5 crores.

61. Incidentally, the present tariff on unmanufactured tobacco has led to some diversion to biri-making of tobacco which was previously used for hookah. I am taking powers to assess at the higher rate such varieties of tobacco as may be specially notified and as are actually used for the making of biris.

62. The incidence of excise and export duties on tea has been under continuous review. It has been decided to readjust the rate of excise duties on the teas grown in certain areas of the country and to reduce, at the same time, the effective rate of export duties from 26 naye paise per lb. to 24 naye paise per lb. These changes will result in an additional revenue of Rs 58 lakhs under Union excise and a reduction of Rs 93 lakhs in the yield from the export duty. In the net, the industry will benefit to the extent of Rs 35 lakhs.

63. The total additional revenue from the various measures I have just mentioned will amount to Rs 20.35 crores from the basic duties and Rs 45 lakhs from the additional duties in replacement of sales taxes which accrue to the States. As Hon'ble Members are aware, the basic duties on tobacco, vegetable product, tea, sugar and vegetable non-essential oils are shared with the States in accordance with the award of the last Finance Commission. Twentyfive per cent of the net additional revenue from these commodities will have to be distributed to the States,

after deducting the cost of collection. This payment will be of the order of Rs 2.27 crores. Allowing for this and for the additional duties to be paid to them, I am taking the net additional revenue from changes in Union excise duties at Rs 18.08 crores.

64. I propose to make no major change in regard to customs duties. But there will be a countervailing increase in the import duties on the commodities on which excise duties are being increased and this by itself will bring in an additional revenue of Rs 3.65 crores. The reduction in the export duty on tea will, however, involve a drop of Rs 93 lakhs in revenue as I have mentioned earlier. I propose to make a small increase in the duty on unexposed cinema films to yield Rs 5 lakhs a year for the benefit of the Film Finance Corporation which is being set up. With this small addition, the net additional yield from customs duties next year will amount to Rs 22.77 crores.

DIRECT TAXATION

65. I propose to increase, with effect from 1959-60 the Wealth tax payable by individuals and Hindu undivided families by half a per cent at each slab. The new rates of wealth tax on individuals will be 1 per cent on wealth in excess of Rs 2 lakhs but upto Rs 12 lakhs, 1½ per cent on the excess between Rs 12 lakhs and Rs 22 lakhs and 2 per cent on any excess above that. For Hindu undivided families, corresponding changes will be made. The extra revenue on this account will be Rs 2.5 crores.

66. The revenue from Expenditure tax has been quite disappointing this year. It is a new tax, not tried anywhere else in the world, and in the first year of its imposition in our country, it is only right that we should have proceeded cautiously. I think, however, that the time has come to tighten the existing law to some extent. I propose, therefore, to withdraw some of the exemptions now available and, in particular, to provide that the husband, wife and minor children should be regarded as one unit for the exemption limit of Rs 30,000 in the matter of non-taxable expenditure and not as separate assesses if they have incomes in their individual rights.

67. Coming to income tax, I propose to make no change in the present rates and structure of personal income tax. I have, however, some proposals for changing the present system of taxation of company profits and dividends. At present, an Indian company is generally required to pay income tax at 30 per cent plus a sur-charge of 1.5 per cent and super tax at 20 per cent on its total income. When dividends are declared out of the balance after payment of these taxes, a portion of the income-tax paid by the company is deemed to have been paid by the shareholders themselves. In the assessments of the latter, the dividends received by them are included in their income after being "grossed" and they are credited with the amounts

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deemed to have been paid by the company on their behalf. This process of grossing is somewhat complicated. For one thing, the rate of grossing depends on the effective rate at which the company's profits are initially subjected to tax. The effective rate in its turn depends upon the composition of the income of the company. The dividends themselves may be paid out of reserves accumulated over some years, which again complicates the determination of the effective rate at which the profits have been taxed. Further, the assessments of shareholders have to await the completion of the assessments of the companies. All these lead to considerable inconvenience to all concerned, and the scheme I propose seeks to avoid this.

68. The main points of the scheme are briefly these. The legal fiction of deeming the income-tax paid by the company to have been paid by the shareholder and the complicated process of grossing the dividend received by the latter will be abolished. The overall tax rate hitherto applicable to Indian companies will be so fixed that the yield will be equal to the present annual gross yield less the annual credit now given to the shareholders. The tax liability of the shareholders will no longer be related to the tax borne by the companies. So far as the shareholders are concerned, companies will deduct tax at a prescribed flat rate and credit it to Government. This tax will be reimbursed to the shareholders at the time of their assessment as is done today in the case of interest on Government securities. I hope to devise a scheme for issuing exemption certificates for small shareholders so that the question of reimbursement does not arise in their cases.

69. The scheme will be implemented in two stages. In the first stage, that is, during 1959-60 income-tax will be deducted from the companies at the same rate for Government securities from dividends distributed by them only from dividends declared in the year the profits of which were assessed to tax in 1960-61; for example, dividends declared in the year ending 30th June, 1960. Dividends declared for any early year, the profits of which were assessable in 1959-60 (for example, dividends for the calendar year 1958) will not be subject to deduction and will continue to be assessed under the existing provisions. During the second stage that is during 1960-61, the overall tax rate applicable to the companies under the scheme will come into operation. The present scheme of grossing of dividends will cease to operate from April, 1960 in respect of dividends declared for the accounting year relevant to the assessment year 1960-61 and subsequent years.

70. As part of the scheme simplification of company taxation I propose to combine in the income

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tax and super tax rates of companies, the net incidence of the present taxes on income, dividends and wealth. For purposes of advance payment of tax by companies under Section 18-A of the Income Tax Act, I propose a rate of 20 per cent for income tax and 25 per cent for super tax, that is to say, a total of 45 per cent. This rate will secure the same revenue as is at present derived from the taxes on the wealth and profits of companies and I propose, therefore, to abolish the Wealth Tax on companies and the Excess Dividends Tax.

71. The changes in company taxation will not affect the divisible pool of income tax in the coming year. In 1960-61 a part of the tax now accruing to the pool may not, for technical reasons, be treated as divisible. It is Government's intention to secure that, until the matter has been examined by the next Finance Commission, the State Governments continue to receive as their share of income tax about the same amount which they would have received had this change not been made.

72. Foreign companies which declare dividends outside India will, of course, not be subject to the scheme I have described. However, some adjustment is necessary in the rates applicable to them on account of the withdrawal of the Wealth Tax on companies. The present rate applicable to such companies is 61.5 per cent and I propose to raise it to 63 per cent with effect from 1960-61.

73. Before leaving the subject of company taxation, I should like to mention one further change. While ordinary bonus issues are subject to tax, bonus issues which are made out of share premium accounts are not now taxed. With effect from 1960-61, I propose to subject these issues also to taxation like other bonus issues.

74. A few more changes in the Income Tax Act will be necessary as a corollary to the new scheme. I will not, however, tire the House with a detailed description of these changes. They are incorporated in the Finance Bill and are explained in the Memorandum on the Bill circulated with the Budget papers.

75. The Finance Bill also contains some other minor changes. These have no significant effect on revenue and I would like to mention to the House only two of them; one of them withdraws the concessions now available to incomes earned abroad but not remitted to India upto a limit of Rs 4,500 and the other provides for certain allowances to be given in pursuance of the agreement entered into with an oil company for the exploration of oil in the West Bengal area.

NET EFFECT OF PROPOSALS

76. I would now summarise the net effect of the taxation proposals. The changes in the Union excise duties, excluding the shares

that accrue to the States, will yield Rs 18.08 crores. The changes in Customs duties will bring in Rs 2.77 crores and the increase in the Wealth Tax Rs 2.5 crores, a total of Rs 23.35 crores. This will reduce the deficit on revenue account from Rs 81.67 crores to Rs 58.32 crores, about the same amount as in the current year which I propose to leave uncovered. The overall budgetary deficit will also be reduced from Rs 245 crores to Rs 222 crores.

CONCLUSION

77. The annual budget is now something more than a simple account of Government's house-keeping. Each budget marks a stage in the country's development and has to be judged by the contribution it makes to this development. In a sense therefore, the stage that has been reached in the implementation of the Plan conditions this budget. So far as the Plan is concerned, I think it is accepted by every one that subject to such minor adjustments as may be necessary and were made at the time of the recent reappraisal by the National Development Council, we have to go forward with the Plan. For me, as for my predecessors in this place, this has been the major factor round which the budget has to be built. In doing so, I have kept continuously in mind the main considerations necessary for the successful implementation of the Plan. If I may repeat them, these are the maximum mobilisation of resources by taxation and borrowing, firm control over the growth of non-development expenditure and minimum recourse to borrowing from the Central bank for the finance required for development. In regard to the raising of resources, although the quantum of additional taxation next year is moderate compared to what was raised in the first two years of the Plan, it is still substantial. As regards the growth of expenditure, Hon'ble Members will notice that the next year's budget provides for a substantial drop in Defence expenditure and that the bulk of the increase in Civil expenditure is on account of larger provision for development. We are doing our best to see that there is no avoidable increase in non-development expenditure and in the Finance Ministry and in the Planning Commission, we have machinery for securing economies in non-Plan and Plan expenditure. An account of the work of the economy units is given to Parliament from time to time and I need not dilate on it here. I would, however, assure the House that I am fully conscious of the imperative need for tightening control over such expenditure and it is our constant endeavour to achieve utmost economy without sacrifice of efficiency or output. As regards borrowing from the central bank, although the overall budgetary deficit for the coming year is smaller than in the current year and very much smaller than the

deficit in 1957-58, it is still somewhat higher than I myself would have wished and Government had in mind some months ago. The House will appreciate that to a large extent this deficit reflects the outlay on the Plan which cannot be cut down without accentuating unemployment and leading to stagnation. Nevertheless, I may assure the House that Government do not take a complacent view of the situation and it is my intention to see how far the deficit could be reduced by appropriate measures during the course of the year.

78. In recent months, we have been passing through a difficult period and as the Prime Minister summed it up so aptly when he presented the budget last year, our crisis is a crisis of development, crisis is a crisis of resources. I feel we have passed through the most difficult phase and that there is no reason for taking a pessimistic view of the situation. Many of the major development schemes will be completed in the course of

remaining period of the Plan and will start yielding results. The country's foreign exchange difficulties are being steadily surmounted and the overall budgetary deficits have started moving down significantly. Although the price situation is still a matter of some concern, there is no reason to doubt the inherent soundness of the country's economy and its ability to weather the current difficulties. These difficulties are purely transitional and should act as a spur to greater effort on the part of the community. There can, in any case, be no question of looking back or of slowing down the country's economic development. This would require greater production, greater saving and more restraint in consumption—in other words, greater efforts and more sacrifices by the community for ensuring a better future for the country. I am certain that these efforts and sacrifices would be forthcoming and that we could go forward with a stout heart and with confidence in our high destiny.

SUMMARY OF FINAL ESTIMATES

		(In lakhs of Rupees)		
		Budget 1958-59.	Revised 1958-59.	Budget 1959-60.
REVENUE:				
Customs	...	170,00	136,00	130,00
				+2,77*
Union Excise Duties	...	304,76	301,15	307,00
				+18,08*
Corporation Tax	...	55,50	56,00	58,75
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	...	84,53	86,70	87,63
Estate Duty	...	12	12	14
Tax on Wealth	...	12,50	10,00	10,50
				+2,50*
Tax on Railway Fares	...	7	11	11
Tax on Expenditure	...	3,00	1,00	1,00
Tax on Gift	...	2,00	1,20	1,20
Opium	...	2,87	3,31	3,92
Interest	...	6,60	8,36	10,75
Civil Administration	...	44,24	45,63	35,80
Currency and Mint	...	36,62	34,76	55,60
Civil Works	...	2,87	2,87	3,00
Other Sources of Revenue	...	32,93	29,21	41,93
Posts and Telegraphs—Net contribution to general revenues	...	2,34	5,38	4,20
Railways—Net contribution to general revenues	...	7,04	6,40	5,98
Total Revenue	...	767,99	728,20	757,51
				+23,35)*
EXPENDITURE:				
Direct Demands on Revenue	...	94,45	99,63	101,65
Irrigation	...	13	16	16
Debt Services	...	40,00	42,06	57,88
Civil Administration	...	200,44	197,72	222,73
Currency and Mint	...	8,50	9,14	9,83
Civil Works and Miscellaneous Public Improvements	...	18,71	18,32	19,35
Pensions	...	9,40	9,53	9,63
Miscellaneous:				
Expenditure on Displaced Persons	...	20,48	24,75	19,69
Other Expenditure	...	50,33	57,81	71,30
Grants to States, etc.	...	47,03	46,95	49,02
Extraordinary Items	...	28,40	15,21	35,26
Defence Services (Net)	...	287,14	266,87	242,68
Total Expenditure	...	796,01	788,15	839,18
Deficit (—)	...	—28,02	—59,95	—58,32

*Effect of budget proposals.

16. In section 51 of the Income tax Act, in clause (b), the words "or by section 20" shall be omitted.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 52

17. In section 52 of the Income-tax Act, after the words, brackets and figures "or sub-section (3) of section 33" the words, brackets and figures "or furnishes a certificate under sub-section (9) of section 18" shall be inserted.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 58

18. In section 58 of the Income-tax Act,—

(i) in sub-section (1), the word and figures "and 20" shall be omitted;

(ii) in sub-section (2), the brackets, figures and letter "(3A)," shall be omitted.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE AMENDMENTS TO ACT II OF 1922

19. (1) The amendments to the Income-tax Act made by—

(a) sub-clause (a) of clause (i) of section 3, in so far as it seeks to omit the third proviso to sub-section (1) of section 4 in its application to income chargeable under the head "Salaries";

(b) sub-clause (b) of clause (i) and clause (ii) of section 3; and

(c) clause (i) of section 8; shall, for the purpose of making any deductions of income-tax and super-tax under sub-section (2) of section 18 of the Income-tax Act, have effect on and from the first day of April, 1959, and for other purposes shall have effect on and from the first day of April, 1960.

(2) The amendments to the Income-tax Act made by section 9, section 10, section 16 and section 18 shall be deemed to have come into force on the first day of April, 1959.

(3) The amendments to the Income-tax Act made by section 5, section 7, clause (ii) of section 8, section 11, section 12, section 13, section 14 and section 15 shall have effect on and from the first day of April, 1960.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) or sub-section (3), in relation to dividends declared or payable by a company in respect of any previous year relevant to any assessment year prior to the assessment year 1960-61, the Income-tax Act shall have effect as if the amendments contained in section 5, section 7, section 9, section 10, section 14, section 15, section 16 and section 18 had not been made.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 27 OF 1957

20. In section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Wealth-tax Act), in clause (m), the following amendments shall be made and shall be deemed always to have been made, namely:—

(i) in sub-clause (i), the word "and" shall be omitted;

(ii) in sub-clause (ii), the word "and" shall be inserted at the end; and

(iii) after sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

34 of 1953
29 of 1957
18 of 1958

"(iii) the amount of the tax, penalty or interest payable in consequence of any order passed under or in pursuance of this Act or any law relating to taxation of income or profits, or the Estate Duty Act, 1953, the Expenditure-tax Act, 1957, or the Gift-tax Act, 1958,—

(a) which is outstanding on the valuation date and is claimed by the assessee in appeal, revision or other proceeding as not being payable by him, or

(b) which, although not claimed by the assessee as not being payable by him, is nevertheless outstanding for a period of more than twelve months on the valuation date;"

AMENDMENT OF SCHEDULE 21. In the Schedule to the Wealth-tax Act,—

(i) in the rates of tax specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of Part I, for the figures "1%", "1½%" and "1½%" in both the places where they occur, the figures "1%", "1½%" and "2%" shall respectively be substituted;

(ii) in Rule 2, for the figures and words "1.5 per cent", the figure and words "2 per cent" shall be substituted.

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 22. In section 2 of the Expenditure-tax Act, 1957 (hereinafter referred to as the Expenditure-tax Act),—

(i) in clause (g), for sub-clause (i), the following sub-clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(i) where the assessee is an individual, his or her spouse or minor child, and includes any person wholly or mainly dependent on the assessee for support and maintenance";

(ii) for clause (n), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(n) 'previous year', in relation to any assessment year,— (a) in the case of an assessee having a source of income, profits or gains in respect of which there is no previous year under the Income-tax Act, means the twelve months ending on the 31st day of March immediately preceding the assessment year;

(b) in the case of an assessee having different previous years under the Income-tax Act for different sources of income, profits or gains, means that previous year of twelve months determined as the previous year under sub-clause (a) of clause (11)(i) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act or such period determined as the previous year under sub-clause (b) of clause (11) (i) of that section, whichever expired last;

(c) in the case of any other assessee, means the previous year as defined in clause (11) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act if an assessment were to be made under that Act for that year: Provided that where an assess-

ment has been made under this Act for any assessment year in respect of the expenditure incurred by an assessee in the previous year, the meaning of the expression "previous year" as then applicable to him shall continue to apply in respect of any subsequent assessment year unless the assessee is allowed to vary it with the consent of the Expenditure-tax Officer who may, in allowing any such variation, impose such conditions as he may think fit."

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 23. In section 3 of the Expenditure-tax Act, for the proviso to sub-section (1), the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that no expenditure-tax shall be payable by an assessee for any assessment year if the income from all sources derived by the assessee and his dependants during the previous year as reduced by the amount of taxes to which such income may be liable under any law for the time being in force does not exceed rupees thirty-six thousand.

Explanation.—Income derived by an assessee or any of his dependants shall include—

(i) income which a trustee or any other person receives or is entitled to receive during the previous year on behalf of the assessee or any of his dependants, or both, as the case may be; and

(ii) in the case of an assessee being an individual who is a member of a Hindu undivided family or of any association of persons, any sum in money or money's worth spent or disbursed for the benefit of the assessee or any of his dependants during the previous year from or out of the income or property of the Hindu undivided family or the association, as the case may be."

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 24. In section 4 of the Expenditure-tax Act,—

(a) in clause (i), the words "which, but for the expenditure having been incurred by that other person, would have been incurred by the assessee," shall be omitted;

(b) for clause (ii), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(ii) where the assessee is an individual, any expenditure incurred by any dependant of the assessee, and where the assessee is a Hindu undivided family, any expenditure incurred by any dependant from or out of any income or property transferred directly or indirectly to the dependant by the assessee."

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 25. In section 5 of the Expenditure-tax Act,—

(i) in clause (e), for the words "or in the construction, repair, maintenance or improvement of any immovable property belonging to him", the words "or in the construction of any building" shall be substituted;

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(ii) for clause (f), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(f) any expenditure incurred by the assessee by way of investment in deposits, loans, shares and securities";

(iii) for clause (g), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(g) any expenditure incurred by the assessee in the purchase of products of any cottage industry in India or any work of art, where the price of any such article exceeds rupees one thousand, and any expenditure incurred by the assessee in the purchase of books."

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 26. In section 6 of the Expenditure-tax Act, in sub-section (1),—

(i) in clause (a), after sub-clause (ii), the following sub-clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(iii) taxes paid to a local authority in respect of any property in the occupation of the assessee or any of his dependants or both";

(ii) in clause (d), for the words "on the purchase of furniture and other household goods", the words "on the purchase of bullion, precious stones, jewellery, furniture and other household goods" shall be substituted;

(iii) for clause (h), the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"(h) a basic allowance— (i) where the assessee is an individual, of Rs 30,000 for himself and all his dependants; and

(ii) where the assessee is a Hindu undivided family, of Rs 30,000 in respect of the karta and his wife and children, and a further allowance of Rs 3,000 for every additional coparcener: Provided that the basic allowance for the Hindu undivided family as a whole shall not exceed Rs 60,000 in any case:

Provided further that the allowance of Rs 3,000 for any additional co-parcener shall not be allowed where the coparcener is separately assessed under this Act and is entitled to the allowance of Rs 30,000 under sub-clause (i)".

AMENDMENT OF SECTION 27 OF 1958

27. In section 2 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958, in clause (xx),—

(i) in sub-clause (a), after the words "in the case of an assessee", the words "having no source of income, profits or gains or" shall be inserted;

(ii) after sub-clause (c), the following provisos shall be inserted, namely:—

"Provided that where a person who has not been assessed under this Act for any assessment year makes a gift on a date which does not fall within a previous year as defined in sub-clause (a) or sub-clause (b) or sub-clause (c), the previous year shall be the twelve months ending on the 31st day of March immediately preceding the assessment year;

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Provided further that where an assessment has been made under this Act for any assessment year in respect of gifts made by an assessee during any previous year, the meaning of the expression "previous year" as then applicable to him shall continue to apply for any subsequent assessment year unless the assessee is allowed to vary it with the consent of the Gift-tax Officer who may, in allowing any such variation, impose such conditions as he may think fit."

AMENDMENT OF ACT 32 OF 1934

28. The Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (hereinafter referred to as the Tariff Act), shall be amended in the manner specified in the Second Schedule.

AMENDMENT OF ACT 1 OF 1949

29. In the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1949, in sections 4 and 5, for the figures "1959", the figures "1960" shall be substituted.

AMENDMENT OF ACT 1 OF 1944

30. In the First Schedule to the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944,—

(a) in Item No 8, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (2), the entry "Five rupees and sixty naye paise per cwt" shall be substituted;

(b) in Item No. 9,— (i) in sub-item I(5), for the description of goods in the second column, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"if other than flue-cured and not actually used for the manufacture of (a) cigarettes or (b) smoking mixtures for pipes and cigarettes or (c) biris—

(i) stems of tobacco larger than ½ inch in size,

(ii) dust of tobacco,

(iii) granule ('rawa') of tobacco capable of passing through a sieve made of wire not finer than 24 S.W.G. (0.022 inch diameter) and containing not less than 18 uniform circular or square apertures per linear inch,

(iv) tobacco cured in whole leaf form and packed or tied in bundles, hanks or bunches or in the form of twists or coils.

Explanation.—Such varieties of unmanufactured tobacco used in the manufacture of biris as the Central Government, by notification in the Official Gazette, specifies in this behalf shall not be deemed to fall within this sub-item but shall be deemed to be unmanufactured tobacco, not otherwise specified, within the meaning of sub-item (6)."

(ii) in sub-item II(2), for the entries in third column against sub-items (vii), (viii) and (ix), the entries "Three rupees and fifteen naye paise", "Two rupees" and "One rupee and twenty naye paise" shall respectively be substituted;

(c) in Item No. 10, for the entry in the third column against sub-item (1), the entry "40 per cent ad valorem" shall be substituted;

DISCONTINUANCE OF SALT DUTY 1 OF 1944
32 OF 1934

31. For the year beginning on the 1st day of April, 1959, no duty under the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944, or the Tariff Act shall be levied in respect of salt manufactured in, or imported into, India.

Declaration under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

16 OF 1931
It is hereby declared that it is expedient in the public interest that the provisions of clauses 28, 29 and 30 of this Bill shall have immediate effect under the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See Section 2)

PART I.

Income-tax and surcharge on income-tax

PARAGRAPH A.

(i) In the case of every individual who is married and every Hindu undivided family whose total income does not exceed Rs. 20,000 in either case—
Rates of income-tax.

	Where the individual has no child wholly or mainly dependent on him or where the Hindu undivided family has no minor coparcener.	Where the individual has one child wholly or mainly dependent on him or where the Hindu undivided family has one minor coparcener.	Where the individual has more than one child wholly or mainly dependent on him or where the Hindu undivided family has more than one minor coparcener.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
(1) On the first ...	3,000 of total income.	3,300 of total income.	3,600 of total income.	Nil
(2) On the next ...	2,000 "	1,700 "	1,140 "	3%
(3) On the next ...	2,500 "	2,500 "	2,500 "	6%
(4) On the next ...	2,500 "	2,500 "	2,500 "	9%
(5) On the next ...	2,500 "	2,500 "	2,500 "	11%
(6) On the next ...	2,500 "	2,500 "	2,500 "	14%
(7) On the next ...	5,000 "	5,000 "	5,000 "	18%

(ii) In the case of every individual who is not married and every individual or Hindu undivided family whose total income in either case exceeds Rs. 20,000 and in the case of every unregistered firm or other associations of persons, not being a case to which Paragraph B or Paragraph C or Paragraph D of this Part applies:—

	Rs.	
(1) On the first ...	1,000 of total income	Nil
(2) On the next ...	4,000 "	3%
(3) On the next ...	2,500 "	6%
(4) On the next ...	2,500 "	9%
(5) On the next ...	2,500 "	11%
(6) On the next ...	2,500 "	14%
(7) On the next ...	5,000 "	18%
(8) On the balance of total income ...	...	25%

Provided that for the purposes of this Paragraph—

(i) no income-tax shall be payable on a total income which does not exceed the limit specified below;

(ii) the income-tax payable shall in no case exceed half the amount by which the total income exceeds the said limit;

(iii) the income-tax payable by an individual who is married or a Hindu undivided family whose total income exceeds in either case Rs 20,000 shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the income-tax which would have been payable if the total income had been Rs 20,000;

(b) half the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs 20,000;

The limit aforesaid shall be—

(i) Rs 6,000 in the case of every Hindu undivided family which as at the end of the previous year

satisfies either of the following conditions, namely:—

(a) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age; or

(b) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family;

(ii) Rs 3,000 in every other case.

Surcharges on income-tax

The amount of income-tax computed at the rates hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of the surcharges calculated as under:—

(a) A surcharge for purposes of the Union equal to the sum of—

(i) five per cent of the amount income-tax; and

(ii) where the earned income included in the total income exceeds Rs 1,00,000, five per cent of the difference between the amount of income-tax which would have been payable on the whole of the earned income included in the total income if such earned income had been the total income and the amount of income-tax payable on a total income of Rs 1,00,000;

(b) A special surcharge on unearned income at fifteen per cent of the difference between the amount of income-tax on the total income and the amount of income-tax on the whole of the earned income, if any, included in the total income if such earned income had been the total income:

Provided that—

(i) no surcharge for purposes of the Union shall be payable where the total income does not not exceed the limit specified below;

(ii) no special surcharge on unearned income shall be payable in the case of an assessee whose total income does not include any income from dividend on ordinary shares if his total income does not exceed the limit specified below, and where the total income includes any dividends on ordinary shares, such limit shall be increased by Rs 1,500 or the amount of the said dividends, whichever is less: Provided further that—

(a) where the total income includes any dividends on ordinary shares, the surcharge for purposes of the Union and the special surcharge on unearned income shall not in each case exceed half the amount by which the total income exceeds the respective limits applicable in either case;

(b) the surcharge for purposes of the Union and the special surcharge on unearned income, both together, shall not exceed half the amount by which the total income exceeds the limit specified below;

The limit aforesaid shall be—

(i) Rs 15,000 in the case of every Hindu undivided family which satisfies as at the end of the previous year either of the following conditions, namely:—

(a) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not less than eighteen years of age; or

(b) that it has at least two members entitled to claim partition who are not lineally descended one from the other and who are not lineally descended from any other living member of the family;

(ii) Rs 7,500 in every other case.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph, in the case of every Hindu undivided family governed by the Mitakshara law, a son shall be deemed to be entitled to claim partition of the coparcenary property against his father, or grand-father notwithstanding any custom to the contrary.

PARAGRAPH B

In the case of every company and local authority,—

Rate of income-tax	
On the whole of the total income	30%
Surcharge on income-tax	
The amount of income-tax computed at the rates hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge of 5 per cent thereon.	

PARAGRAPH C

In every case in which under the provisions of the Income-tax Act, income-tax is to be charged at the maximum rate,—

Rate of income-tax	
On the whole of the total income	25%
Surcharge on income-tax	
The amount of income-tax computed at the rate hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge of 20 per cent thereon.	

PARAGRAPH D

In the case of every registered firm,—

Rates of income-tax	
(1) On the first Rs 40,000 of total income	Nil
(2) On the next Rs 35,000 of total income	5%
(3) On the next Rs 75,000 of total income	6%
(4) On the balance of total income	9%

PART II

Super-tax and surcharge on super-tax

PARAGRAPH A

In the case of every individual, Hindu undivided family, unregistered firm and other association of persons, not being a case to which any other Paragraph of this Part applies,—

Rates of super-tax	
(1) On the first Rs 20,000 of total income	Nil
(2) On the next Rs 5,000 of total income	5%

(3) On the next Rs 5,000 of total income	15%
(4) On the next Rs 10,000 of total income	20%
(5) On the next Rs 10,000 of total income	30%
(6) On the next Rs 10,000 of total income	40%
(8) On the balance of total income	45%

Surcharges on super-tax
The amount of super-tax computed at the rates hereinbefore specified shall be increased by the aggregate of the surcharges calculated as under:—

- A surcharge for purposes of the Union equal to the sum of—
 - five per cent. of the amount of super-tax; and
 - where the earned income exceeds Rs 1,00,000, five per cent. of the difference between the amount of super-tax which would have been payable on the whole of the earned income included in the total income, if such earned income had been

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the total income and the amount of super-tax payable on a total income of Rs 1,00,000;
(b) A special surcharge on unearned income at fifteen per cent of the difference between the amount of super-tax on the total income and the amount of super-tax on the whole of the earned income, if such earned income had been the total income

PARAGRAPH B

In the case of every local authority,—

RATES OF SUPER-TAX
On the whole of the total income 18 per cent.
SURCHARGE ON SUPER-TAX
The amount of super-tax computed at the rates hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge of 12½ per cent thereon.

PARAGRAPH C

In the case of every association of persons being a co-operative society as defined in clause (5B) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act,—

RATES OF SUPER-TAX
(1) On the first Rs 25,000 of total income Nil
On the balance of total income 16 per cent.
SURCHARGE ON SUPER-TAX
The amount of super-tax computed at the rates hereinbefore specified shall be increased by a surcharge of 12½ per cent thereon.

PARAGRAPH D

31 OF 1958

In the case of the Life Insurance Corporation of India established under the Life Insurance Corporation, Act, 1956,—

RATE OF SUPER-TAX
On the whole of its profits and gains from life insurance business. 11 per cent.
In the case of every other company,—

RATES OF SUPER-TAX
On the whole of the total income 50 per cent.

Provided that,—
(i) a rebate at the rate of 40 per cent on so much of the total income as consists of dividends from a subsidiary Indian company and a rebate at the rate of 35 per cent on the balance of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which—

(a) in respect of its profits liable to tax under the Income-tax Act for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1960, has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment within India of the dividends payable out of such profits and for the deduction of super-tax from dividends in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (3D) of section 18 of the Act; and

(b) is such a company as is referred to in sub-section (9) of section 23A of the Income-tax Act with a total income not exceeding Rs 25,000;
(ii) a rebate at the rate of 40 per cent on so much of the total income as consists of dividends from a subsidiary Indian com-

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pany and a rebate at the rate of 30 per cent on the balance of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company which satisfies condition (a) but not condition (b) of the preceding clause;

(iii) a rebate at the rate of 40 per cent on so much of the total income as consists of dividends from a subsidiary Indian company and a rebate at the rate of 20 per cent on the balance of the total income shall be allowed in the case of any company not entitled to a rebate under either of the preceding clauses:

Provided further that,—
(i) the amount of the rebate under clause (i) or clause (ii) shall be reduced by the sum, if any, equal to the amount or the aggregate of the amounts, as the case may be, computed as hereunder:—
The whole amount of such part 11 of 1958.

(a) on that part of the aggregate of the sums arrived at in accordance with clause (i) of the second proviso to Paragraph D of Part II of the First Schedule to the Finance Act, 1958, as has not been deemed to have been taken into account, in accordance with clause (ii) of the said proviso, for the purpose of reducing the rebate mentioned in clause (i) of the said proviso to nil;

At the rate of 30%
(b) on the amount representing the face value of any bonus shares or the amount of any bonus issued to its shareholders during the previous year with a view to increasing the paid-up capital except to the extent to which such bonus shares or bonus have been issued out of premiums received in cash on the issue of its shares; and

(c) in addition, in the case of a company referred to in clause (ii) of the preceding proviso which has distributed to its shareholders during the previous year dividends in excess of six per cent of its paid-up capital not being dividends payable at a fixed rate—
(A) in the case of a company which is not such as is referred to in sub-section (9) of section 23A of the Income-tax Act—

At the rate of 10%
on that part of the said dividends which exceeds 6 per cent but does not exceed 10 per cent of the paid-up capital;
At the rate of 20%
on that part of the said dividends which exceeds 10 per cent of the paid-up capital;

and (B) in the case of any other company—

At the rate of 10%
on that part of the said dividends which exceeds 6 per cent but does not exceed 10 per cent of the paid-up capital;
At the rate of 20%
on that part of the said dividends which exceeds 10 per

cent but does not exceed 18 per cent of the paid-up capital;

At the rate of 30%
on that part of the said dividends which exceeds 18 per cent of the paid-up capital;
(ii) where the sum arrived at in accordance with clause (i) of this proviso exceeds the amount of the rebate arrived at in accordance with clause (i) or clause (ii), as the case may be, of preceding proviso, only so much of the amounts of reduction mentioned in sub-clauses (a), (b) and (c) of clause (i) of this proviso as is sufficient, in that order, to reduce the rebate to nil shall be deemed to have been taken into account for the purpose;

Provided further that the super-tax payable by a company, the total income of which exceeds rupees twenty-five thousand shall not exceed the aggregate of—

(a) the super-tax which would have been payable by the company if its total income had been rupees twenty-five thousand, and
(b) half the amount by which its total income exceeds rupees twenty-five thousand.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Paragraph,—

(i) the expression “paid-up capital” means the paid-up capital (other than capital entitled to a dividend at a fixed rate) of the company as on the first day of the previous year relevant to the assessment for the year ending on the 31st day of March 1960, increased by any premiums received in cash by the company on the issue of its shares, standing to the credit of the share premium account as on the first day of the previous year aforesaid;

(ii) the expression “dividend” shall be deemed to include any distribution included in the expression “dividend” as defined in clause (6A) of section 2 of the Income-tax Act;

(iii) where any portion of the profits and gains of the company is not included in its total income by reason of such portion being exempt from tax under any provision of the Income-tax Act, the “paid-up capital” of the company, the amount distributed as dividends (not being dividends payable at a fixed rate), the amount representing the face value of any bonus shares and the amount of any bonus issued to the share-holders shall each be deemed to be such proportion thereof as the total income of the company for the previous year bears to its total profits and gains for that year other than capital receipts, reduced by such allowances as may be admissible under the Income-tax Act which have not been taken into account by the company in its profit and loss account for that year.

PART III

RATES OF DEDUCTION OF TAX UNDER SECTION 18 OF THE INCOME-TAX ACT AT THE PRESCRIBED RATES

In every case in which under the provisions of section 18 of the In-

come-tax Act tax is to be deducted at the prescribed rates, deduction shall be made from the income subject to deduction at the following rates:—

	Income-tax		Super-tax	
	Rate of Income-tax	Rate of Surcharge	Rate of Super-tax	Rate of Surcharge
1. In the case of a person other than a company—				
(a) in every case, on the whole income (excluding interest payable on any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free), and	25%	5%		
(b) in addition, where the person is one whom the person responsible for paying the income has no reason to believe to be resident in the taxable territories, on the whole income.			Super-tax and surcharge on super-tax in accordance with the provisions of clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 17 of the Income-tax Act.	
2. In the case of a company—				
(a) in every case—				
(i) on the whole income (excluding interest payable on any security of the Central Government issued or declared to be income-tax free); and			20%	
(ii) on the whole income (excluding dividends payable by an Indian company referred to in section 56A of the Income-tax Act); and				10%
(b) in addition—				
(i) where the company is an Indian company or a company which has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India, on the whole income (excluding dividends payable by its subsidiary Indian company, if any, or by an Indian company referred to in section 56A of the Income-tax Act)				15%
(ii) where the company is neither an Indian company nor a company which has made the prescribed arrangements for the declaration and payment of dividends within India, on the whole income (excluding dividends payable by its subsidiary Indian company, if any, or by an Indian company referred to in section 56A of the Income-tax Act)				33%

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

(SEE SECTION 28)

In the First Schedule to the Tariff Act,—
(i) in Item No 29, for the existing entry in the fourth column, the entry “Rs 2 per 100 linear feet” shall be substituted;
(ii) for Item No 39 (1), the following items shall be substituted, namely:—

Item No.	Name of article	Nature of duty	Standard rate of duty	Preferential rate of duty if the article is the produce or manufacture of			Duration of protective rates of duty
				The United Kingdom	A British Colony		
29(1)	Rubber, manufactures, not otherwise specified, excluding apparel.	Revenue	35 per cent. ad valorem.	...	...	...	...
39(2)	Rubber tyres and tubes for motor vehicles.	Revenue	40 per cent. ad valorem.	...	...	...	...
39(3)	Rubber tyres and tubes not otherwise specified.	Revenue	35 per cent. ad valorem.	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of this Bill is to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the next financial year and to provide for certain connected matters. The notes on clause explain the various provisions contained in the Bill.

MORARJI R. DESAI.
NEW DELHI;
The 28th February, 1959.

NOTES ON CLAUSES

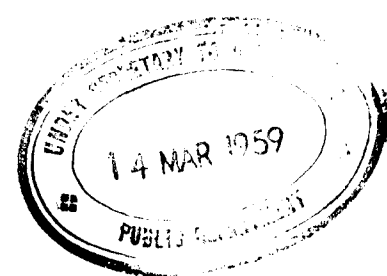
Clause 2 continues for the financial year 1959-60 the rates of income-tax and super-tax prescribed by the Finance Act, 1958, and pres-

cribes the rates for deduction of tax at source from interest on securities, dividends, etc., and also the rates for advance payment of tax by companies during the financial year 1959-60.

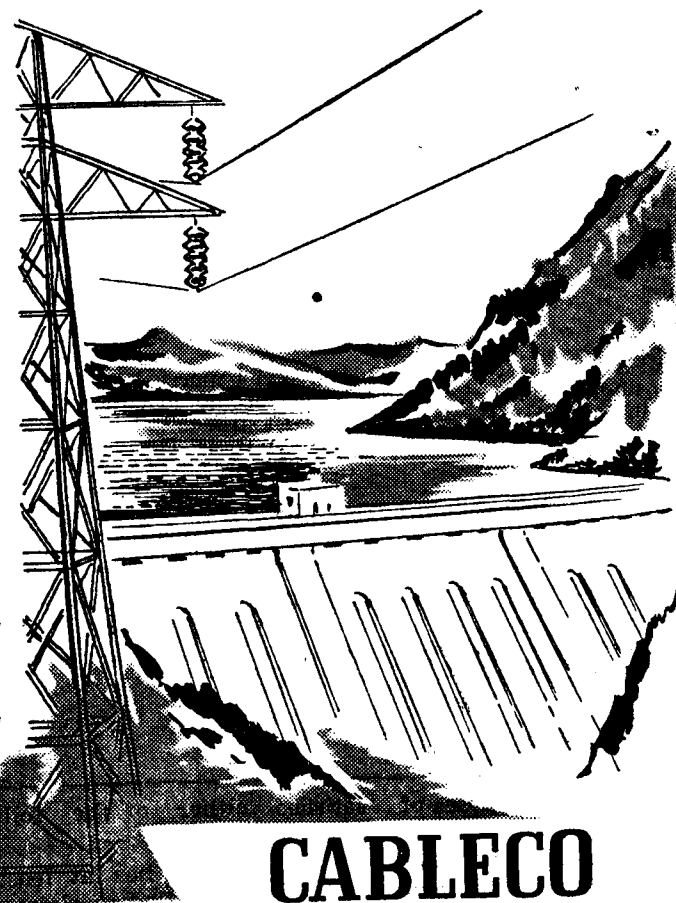
Clause 3 makes the following amendments in section 4:—
Sub-clause (1) (a) withdraws the exemption up to Rs 4,500 allowable to taxpayers resident in India in respect of their unremitted foreign income.

Sub-clause (1) (b) has the effect of bringing under taxation salaries paid by Government to its officers serving abroad.

Sub-clause (1) clarifies the extent to which exemption from tax is available to the officials of the



of
vital
importance
to
india's
industries



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IC.15

foreign diplomatic missions in India and their staff, and also makes a change consequential upon the amendment made by sub-clause (i) (b).

Clause 4 makes the following amendments in section 10:—

Sub-clause (i) enables certain specified allowances to be granted in pursuance of agreements entered into by the Central Government with concerns engaged in the exploration for and production of mineral oil in association with the Government.

Sub-clause (ii) abolishes the scheme of compulsory deposit for companies introduced by the Finance (No 3) Act, 1956, and held in abeyance since 1st April, 1958. Clause 5 makes a clarificatory amendment to section 12, consequential upon the omission of section 16 (2) by clause 7, and provides that dividends declared by companies will be treated as the income of the shareholders in the previous year in which they are declared.

Clause 6 amends section 15C with retrospective effect to clarify that the exemption is not available to

undertakings set up with buildings, plant and machinery which were previously used in any other business.

Clause 7 deletes sub-section (2) of section 16, thereby abolishing the scheme of grossing up of dividends in the assessment of share-holders of companies consistently with the changes proposed by clauses 9 and 14.

Clause 8 makes the following two amendments to section 17:—

Sub-clause (i) provides that Government servants posted for service abroad, who will become liable to tax hereafter on the salaries drawn by them abroad, will be charged to tax at the rates applicable to their total world income, and not at the flat rates normally applicable to non-resident taxpayers.

Sub-clause (ii) provides for the levy of tax on capital gains of companies at a total flat rate of 30 per cent. (10 per cent super-tax in addition to 20 per cent income-tax) against the existing rate of 30 per cent income-tax

and 1.5 per cent sur-charge thereon.

Clause 9 makes the following amendments to section 18 which deals with deduction of tax at source by persons responsible for making payments of certain kinds of income:—

Sub-clauses (i), (ii) and (iii) make formal amendments to section 18 (2B), (3A) and (3B) relating to deduction of tax at source on salary payments to non-residents on securities and other sums, so as to make these provisions simpler and uniform.

Sub-clause (iv) amends section 18 (3D). At present, companies are not required to deduct income-tax on payments of dividends to shareholders as the shareholders are deemed to have paid income-tax through the companies. By this amendment, income-tax has to be deducted at prescribed rates on all dividend distributions. The existing provision for deduction of super-tax on dividends paid to non-resident shareholders will, however, continue to operate.

Sub-clauses (v) to (vii) forma-

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lly amend certain other provisions of section 18 consequential upon the amendments referred to above.

Sub-clause (viii) inserts two new sub-sections in section 18 in order—

(a) to obviate deduction of tax on dividends which are payable on shares held by Government; and

(b) to clarify that the rates for deduction in all cases will be the rates specified in the Finance Act for the purpose from year to year.

The rates for deduction of tax during the financial year 1959-60 on interest on securities, dividends and other sums, which vary according as the recipient is a company or not a company and whether resident or not resident in India are specified in Part III of the Schedule to the Bill.

Clause 10 omits section 20 which provides for the issue of a certificate to the shareholders receiving dividends as, in view of the changes proposed by clause 9, the certificate provided under section 18 for tax deductions will cover dividends also.

Clause 11 refixes the percentages for minimum distribution of dividends prescribed under section 23A for certain companies, consistently with the changes proposed in company taxation, so that the companies can continue to retain the same amount of net profits which they could have retained under the existing law without being subjected to the penal tax under that section.

Clause 12 makes a formal amendment to section 23B consequential upon the abolition of tax credit to the shareholders on their dividend income proposed by clause 9.

Clause 13 makes the following amendments to section 35:—

Sub-clause (i) makes section 35 (9) inapplicable to dividends payable in respect of any previous year relevant to any year after the assessment year 1959-60, as the provision for recovery of refunds granted to shareholders in respect of dividends in cases where the company fails to pay up its tax will no longer be necessary in view of the changes proposed by clauses 7, 9 and 14.

Sub-clause (ii) makes the provision relating to recovery of rebates of income-tax granted to companies on their undistributed profits prior to 1956-57 inapplicable after the system of grossing of dividends is abolished.

Clause 14 amends section 49B, so as—

(i) to abolish, consistently with the changes proposed by clauses 7 and 9, the legal fiction in the existing scheme under which a shareholder is deemed to have paid income-tax on dividends received by him from a company; and

(ii) to retain in a suitably modified form the existing provision for adjustment of any agricultural income-tax by the company in the assessment of the share-

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holder receiving dividends from out of agricultural profits of the company.

Clause 15 omits section 49C dealing with adjustment of double taxation relief obtained by a company in the assessment of shareholders, which will become necessary on the abolition of grossing of dividends.

Clause 16 makes a formal amendment to section 51 consequential upon the omission of section 20.

Clause 17 amends section 52 to penalise the furnishing of false tax deduction certificates in the case of dividends and other incomes on which tax is to be deducted at source.

Clause 18 makes formal amendments to section 58 consequential upon the omission of section 20.

Clause 19 contains formal provisions with respect to the commencement of the various provisions in this Bill relating to income-tax.

Clause 20 amends section 2 of the Wealth-tax Act, 1957, with retrospective effect to make it clear that taxes which are disputed and taxes which are in arrears for more than a year are not to be deducted as debts in the computation of the net wealth of an assessee.

Clause 21 enhances from 1st April, 1959, the rates of wealth-tax in the case of individuals and Hindu undivided families.

Clause 22 amends section 2 of the Expenditure-tax Act, 1957.

Sub-clause (i) seeks to make it clear that the requirement that a person should be wholly or mainly dependent on the assessee for support and maintenance for the purpose of being a dependent has no application in relation to a spouse or minor child.

Sub-clause (ii) clarifies the meaning of the expression "previous year".

Clause 23 amends section 3 of the Expenditure-tax Act, 1957, in order to secure that for computing the income of the assessee during a previous year, income received for the benefit of the assessee or any of his dependants or both during that year is taken into account. Similarly it is sought to provide that where the assessee is a member of a Hindu undivided family or any other association of persons, any expenditure incurred for his benefit or for the benefit of any of his dependants from and out of the property or income of the family or association, as the case may be, is treated as his income.

Clause 24 amends section 4 of the Expenditure-tax Act, 1957.

Sub-clause (i) omits certain words from clause (i) of section 4 which appear to be unnecessary.

Sub-clause (ii) makes it clear that expenditure incurred by any

dependant of the assessee (including, in the case of a Hindu undivided family, expenditure incurred by any member of the family from and out of the property or income of the family) is included in the taxable expenditure of the assessee.

Clause 25 amends section 5 of the Expenditure-tax Act, 1957.

Sub-clause (i) removes an exemption allowed in the case of certain expenditure in relation to owner-occupied properties because the expenditure in such cases is really in the nature of personal expenditure.

Sub-clause (ii) omits from section 5 (f) references to bullion, precious stones and jewellery as they are now being included in section 6 (i) (d).

Sub-clause (iii) amends section 5 (g) so as to restrict the exemption to purchases of the more valuable products of cottage industry and works of art.

Clause 26 amends section 6 of the Expenditure-tax Act, 1957.

Sub-clause (i) provides that municipal taxes in respect of owner-occupied properties are not to be deducted in computing the taxable expenditure.

Sub-clause (ii) amends section 6 (i) (d) so that bullion, precious stones and jewellery are treated in the same manner as furniture and other household goods.

Sub-clause (iii) amends section 6 (i) (h) so as to make it clear that the allowance of Rs 3,000 for a co-parcener is not allowed for him again where he is separately assessed and is entitled to the allowance of Rs 30,000 under section 6 (i) (h) (i).

Clause 27 amends section 2 of the Gift-tax Act, 1958, in order to clarify the meaning of the expression "previous year".

Clause 28, read with the Second Schedule, proposes certain changes in the Import Tariff:—

(a) The rate of duty of Rs 1.75 per 100 linear feet on unexposed cinematograph films is proposed to be changed to Rs 2.00 per 100 linear feet. The change is necessary to provide funds for the Film Finance Corporation.

(b) Item 39 (1) of the Indian Tariff Act is being split up so as to provide for an increased rate of duty, equal to the excise duty, on tyres and tubes for motor vehicles only.

Clause 29 seeks to maintain for another year the status quo in regard to commitments under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Clause 30—

Sub-clause (a) proposes an increase in the excise duty on khandsari sugar from Rs 0-8-0 per cwt to Rs 5.60 per cwt.

Sub-clause (b) (i) seeks to make certain clarificatory amendments in sub-item 1 (5) of Item

No 9 relating to unmanufactured tobacco.

Sub-clause (b) (ii) proposes an increase in the excise duty on certain categories of cigarettes.

Sub-clause (c) proposes an increase in the excise duty on motor tyres from 30 per cent ad valorem to 40 per cent ad valorem.

Sub-clause (d) proposes an increase in the excise duty on vegetable product from Rs 7.00 per cwt to Rs 8.75 per cwt.

Sub-clause (e) proposes an increase in the excise duty on art silk fabrics from Rs 0-0-6 per sq yd to 6 naye paise per sq yd.

Sub-clause (f) proposes an increase in the excise duty on refined diesel oils and vaporising oil from 40 naye paise per imperial gallon to 80 naye paise per imperial gallon.

Sub-clause (g) proposes an increase in the excise duty on diesel oil, not otherwise specified,

from Rs 40.00 per ton to Rs 50.00 per ton.

Clause 31, like section 18 of the Finance Act, 1958, provides that salt shall be duty free for another year.

FINANCIAL MEMORANDUM

The Bill seeks to levy a basic excise duty of Rs 5.60 per cwt on khandsari sugar. Though the Central Excise Tariff provided for an excise duty of Rs 0-8-0 per cwt, this duty was withdrawn by notification, with effect from 19-7-1952. With the re-imposition of the excise duty at a higher level all the khandsari sugar factories will have to be brought under excise control. This will necessitate the employment of some additional staff. The increase in staff together with incidental expenses of administration, is estimated to cost Rs 2.67 lakhs.

I.—VOLUME OF WORK

There are about 800 khandsari sugar factories which are now to be brought under excise control.

II.—REQUIREMENTS OR PERSONNEL AND FINANCE.

	No.	Annual emoluments	Cost Rs.
A.—Officers—			
No. of Superintendents ...	1	1×6,720	=6,720
B.—Staff—			
No. of Deputy Superintendents ...	8	8×4,800	=38,400
No. of Inspectors ...	22	22×2,820	=62,040
No. of Sub-Inspectors ...	44	44×1,884	=82,896
No. of Head-clerks ...	1	1×3,575	=3,575
No. of U. D. Cs. ...	2	2×2,568	=5,136
No. of L. D. Cs. ...	3	3×1,884	=5,652
No. of Steno-typists ...	1	1×2,124	=2,124
C.—Incidental expenses—			
Incidental expenses including Class IV staff, contingencies, etc. ...			=60,000
		TOTAL	=2,66,544
			or Rs. 2.67 lakhs

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 9 (iv) of the Bill, read with section 59 of the Income-tax Act, provides for rules being made with respect to the grant of certificates to shareholders of companies who are not liable to income-tax, in order to enable them to obtain their dividends without deduction of tax. The rule-making power is of a normal character.

LOK SABHA A BILL

to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1959-60.

The President has, in pursuance of clauses (1) and (3) of article 117 and clause (1) of article 274 of the Constitution of India, recommended to the Lok Sabha, the introduction and consideration of the Bill.

M. N. KAUL,
Secretary.
(Shri Morarji R. Desai,
Minister of Finance.)



Memorandum Explaining the Provisions in the Finance Bill, 1959

(Clauses Referred to are Clauses in the Bill)

I. INCOME-TAX.

1 Rates of tax for financial year 1959-60.

It is proposed that the current rates of income-tax and super-tax be continued for the next financial year 1959-60, for all classes of taxpayers, including companies.

[Clause 2, Parts I and II of First Schedule]

2 Reform of the scheme of taxation of Company profits and the dividends declared therefrom.

(1) The Finance Bill includes certain proposals for amending the Income-tax Act with a view to introducing a change in the existing scheme of assessment of company profits and dividends. Under the existing scheme, in general, an Indian company is required to pay income-tax at 30 per cent (plus surcharge at 1.5 per cent) and super-tax at 20 per cent on the whole of its taxable profits. When the company declares dividends out of the taxed profits, each shareholder is deemed to have himself paid on the dividend he receives a proportionate amount of income-tax (but not super-tax) through the agency of the company. In other words, the shareholder is deemed to have received not only the net amount mentioned in the dividend warrant but also a portion of the income-tax paid by the company. He is credited with the amount of income-tax attributable to the dividend received by him at the time of his assessment. As the tax credit is given at the company rate of income-tax, which is higher than the personal rates of income-tax applicable to the shareholder, the tax credit always exceeds the income-tax payable on the dividend by the shareholder, and the excess is set off against the other tax liabilities of the shareholder or is refunded to him. The process of increasing the dividend by a notional amount, which is known as "grossing", and giving tax credit to the shareholder involves several complications in actual practice. The complications arise out of the need to make a determination of the following factors which affect the rate at which grossing is to be done:—

- the composition of the profits of the company which have been availed of by it for declaring the dividends, that is, how much of the dividends have come out of the profits subjected to tax and how much out of exempted profits; and
- the composition of the profits taken to reserves in earlier years, in cases where the company draws upon these past reserves for declaring dividends.

Further, as the determination of these factors will be possible only after the completion of the assessment of the company, the shareholder's assessment inevitably gets delayed.

(2) It is therefore proposed to revise the pattern of taxation of companies suitably in a manner which, while obviating the complications mentioned above, will maintain the status quo in all material respects with regard to revenue and the liability of the shareholders and the companies taken as a whole.

(3) The following are the main features of the scheme:—

- The present legal fiction of deeming a portion of the income-tax paid by the company on its profits as having been paid by the shareholder on the dividend he receives, and allowing the amount as tax credit against the shareholder's tax liability will be abolished.
- Consequently, the process of grossing the value of the dividends received by the shareholder will become unnecessary and will, therefore, be given up.
- As a corollary to (a) and (b), the tax rates for the companies themselves will be so modified as to produce the same amount of annual net revenue, i.e., the annual gross revenue now obtained from the companies less the annual credit given to the shareholders.
- Companies will deduct tax at prescribed flat rates from the dividend payable to the shareholders, by way of advance recovery and pay it to Government. When the shareholders' assessments are made, the tax deducted at source from the dividends received by them will be made good to them either by way of set off against their tax liability or by way of refund.

(4) The new scheme is proposed to be applied to the profits of companies which will be assessable to tax in 1960-61 and to all dividends declared out of such profits. The profits of companies for the accounting years ending on 31st March, 1959 or earlier which will be assessable in 1959-60, and the dividends declared by the companies in respect of such accounting years, will continue to be dealt with under the existing scheme. In order to ensure its smooth and effective working from the beginning, it is necessary to implement the new scheme in two stages.

(5) In the first stage, i.e., during the financial year 1959-60, the provisions relating to deduction of tax at source on dividends will be put into operation. This will, however, relate, as already stated, only to those dividends which are distributed by the companies out of their profits chargeable to tax in the assessment year 1960-61. Thus, in the case of a company closing its accounts on the 30th of June, dividends declared by it for the year ending on 30th June, 1959, will be subjected to deduction of tax. In the case of a company closing its accounts for the calendar

year, dividends declared by it for the year ended 31st December, 1958, will not be subjected to deduction of tax and will continue to be dealt with under the existing scheme. However, if, in such a case, interim or preference dividends are declared after 1st April, 1959, for the accounting year ending on 31st December, 1959, the new scheme for deduction of tax will apply to those dividends.

(6) In the second stage, i.e., during the financial year 1960-61, all the parts of the scheme will come into operation. In particular, companies will be subjected to the revised rates of income-tax and super-tax, and the process of grossing of dividends in the assessment of the shareholders will be abolished, except in regard to dividends declared by a company for a year the profits of which are assessed in its hands in the assessment year 1959-60. Further, all the dividends declared after 1st April, 1960 (which will generally be only in respect of profits for account years relevant to assessment year 1960-61) will bear tax deduction at source.

(7) The proposed scheme will not, however, apply to foreign companies as they declared dividends outside India and the question of grossing those dividends does not arise.

(8) As mentioned by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech, as a part of the programme for simplification of company taxation, this occasion is proposed to be availed of for replacing from 1960-61 the existing taxes on excess dividend distributions and on the wealth of companies, by a suitable increase in the rates of company super-tax.

Provisions necessary for introducing the revised scheme of taxation of company profits and dividends.

3. Amendments relating to the taxation of shareholders on their dividends.

ABOLITION OF TAX CREDIT

Deletion of Section 49B(1).

(1) Section 49B(1) of the Income-tax Act which incorporates the legal fiction under the existing scheme of deeming a portion of the income-tax paid by the company as having been paid by the shareholder himself, is to be deleted. Section 49B(2) provides for the grant of appropriate relief to the shareholders receiving dividends from out of agricultural profits of companies subjected to agricultural income-tax by any State Government. As this relief will not be affected by the revised scheme of company taxation, it will continue to be granted. However, some verbal changes are necessary in the existing provision in the context of the new scheme, and for this purpose, section 49B(2) is proposed to be redrafted.

ABOLITION OF ADJUSTMENT TO TAX CREDIT.

Deletion of Section 49C.

(2) Section 49C of the Income-tax Act provides for the reduction in the

amount of tax credit due to the shareholder on his dividend income in a case where the company obtains relief in India on account of double taxation, in India and in another country, of the profits from which the dividend has been declared. This provision is linked to the legal fiction under the existing scheme and is, therefore, to be deleted.

[Clause 15]

ABOLITION OF GROSSING OF DIVIDENDS.

Deletion of Section 16(2).

(3) Consequent on the abolition of the legal fiction under which tax credit is given to the shareholders, Section 16(2) of the Income-tax Act, which provides for the grossing of dividends in the assessments of the shareholders, is to be deleted. However, that portion of the existing provision which defines the time of accrual of the dividend income for the shareholder is proposed to be embodied in Section 12(1A) of the Act which deals with dividends.

[Clauses 5, 7 and 9(v)]

ABOLITION OF RECOVERY FROM SHAREHOLDERS ON ACCOUNT OF NON-PAYMENT OF TAX BY COMPANY.

Amendment of Section 35(9).

(4) Section 35(9) of the Income-tax Act provides for the recovery of refund wrongly granted to a shareholder on his dividend income under the existing legal fiction in cases where the company concerned has failed to pay its income-tax dues within a period of 3 years. As under the new scheme the legal fiction is abolished, it is proposed to restrict the application of Section 35(9) only to dividends declared by companies in respect of accounting years relevant to assessment year 1959-60 or earlier years.

[Clause 13(i)]

DEDUCTION OF TAX AT SOURCE ON DIVIDENDS.

Amendments to Section 18.

(5) The provisions of Section 18 of the Income-tax Act at present provide for deduction of tax at source from all payments in respect of interest on securities, and only from payments to non-residents in respect of dividends and other sums chargeable to tax. Consistently with the new scheme, it is now proposed to enlarge these provisions so as to provide for the following:—

- deduction of tax at source by Indian companies on all dividends declared by them, and payment of the tax so deducted to Government, and
- issue of tax deduction certificate by the company to the shareholder to enable him to claim refund or obtain the necessary adjustment against his tax liability at the time of his assessment.

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The tax deduction is to be made by the principal officer of the company before the cheque or warrant for payment of dividend is issued to the shareholder.

It is also proposed, for the sake of convenience of reference, to specify separately in the First Schedule to the Bill the rates for deduction of income-tax and super-tax under section 18, on interest on securities, dividends, etc. during the financial year 1959-60.

Some small consequential amendments are also proposed to be made to the other provisions in section 18 for the sake of uniformity of application.

[Clauses 2(4) and 9, Part III of First Schedule to the Bill]

ABOLITION OF EXISTING FORM OF DIVIDEND CERTIFICATES.

Deletion of Section 20.

(6) At present, under section 20 of the Income-tax Act, companies are required to furnish certificates of payment of tax by them in order to enable the shareholders to get their dividends grossed and obtain tax credit. Under the proposed scheme there will be no need for the issue of such certificates and so section 20 is proposed to be deleted. Certificates for deduction of tax from dividends will now be covered by section 18(9) of the Act.

[Clause 10]

VERBAL AMENDMENTS TO SECTIONS 51 AND 58.

(7) Consequentially, references to "section 20" in sections 51 and 58 of the Income-tax Act are also to be deleted.

[Clauses 16 and 18]

Account year of company	Relevant assessment year for the company	Date of declaration of dividend by the company for that accounting year in col. 1	Whether the dividends will be "grossed" or not in assessments.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Year ended			
30-9-58	1959-60	1-5-1959	Will be grossed.
31-12-58	1959-60	1-6-1959	—do—
31-3-59	1959-60	1-9-1959	—do—
30-6-59	1960-61	1-12-1959	Will not be grossed.
31-12-59	1960-61	(Interim or half-yearly Preference dividend) 1-7-1959	—do—

4. Provision relating to taxation of companies.

ADVANCE PAYMENT OF TAX DURING 1959-60.

Modification of section 18A.

(1) As stated earlier, the rates of tax on company profits will be suitably revised from 1960-61, keeping in view the changes in the pattern of taxation, including the abolition of wealth-tax and excess dividends tax. Consistently with this proposed revision of rates of tax from 1960-61, it is necessary to modify the rates for advance payment of tax by companies during 1959-60. The rates proposed are:—

- for Indian companies: 20 per cent income-tax and 25 per cent super-tax.
- for foreign companies: 20 per cent income-tax and 43 per cent super-tax.

[Clause 2(5)]

PUNISHMENT FOR FALSE DEDUCTION CERTIFICATES

Amendment of section 52.

(8) Furnishing of a false certificate in respect of deduction of tax at source on payments of dividends or other kinds of income referred to in section 18 of the Income-tax Act will be treated as an offence punishable with fine or imprisonment.

[Clause 17]

PROVISIONAL ASSESSMENT.

Amendment of section 23B.

(9) Section 23B(4) of the Income-tax Act requires that the tax credit due to the shareholders on dividends under the present scheme should be taken into account at the time of making provisional assessments. This will be unnecessary under the new scheme and the provision is, therefore, proposed to be amended.

[Clause 12]

APPLICATION OF THE NEW PROVISIONS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

(10) The new provisions relating to the deduction of tax at source from dividends and the assessment of shareholders under the revised scheme will become effective in relation to dividends declared by companies for accounting years the profits of which are liable to be assessed in the assessment year 1960-61 and later assessment years. The existing provisions will, however, continue to be operative even after the introduction of the new scheme in regard to dividends declared by companies for accounting years the profits of which are assessable in the assessment year 1959-60 or earlier assessment years. The following will exemplify the position:

provisions of that section, to distribute as dividends at least 45 per cent of industrial profits and 60 per cent of the non-industrial profits remaining after payment of tax. It is proposed to raise these percentages to 50 and 65 respectively, with a view to ensuring that the profits retained by these companies after the introduction of the new scheme, without being subjected to the penal tax, remain at the same level as before its introduction.

[Clause 11]

ABOLITION OF RECOVERY FROM COMPANIES OF REBATES PREVIOUSLY GRANTED.

Deletion of section 35(10).

(4) Section 35(10) provides for the recovery of income-tax rebates granted to a company in years prior to 1958-59 on its undistributed profits (when such a scheme of income-tax rebate was in force) in cases where the company distributes dividends in subsequent years out of those past profits on which it had obtained the rebate. This will become unnecessary when the new schemes of company taxation takes effect, and is, therefore, to be deleted.

[Clause 13]

APPLICATION OF THE NEW PROVISIONS.

The above amendments relating to taxation of companies themselves will come into force from 1st April, 1960, that is, in respect of profits made by companies in account years which will be assessable in 1960-61 and later years.

[Clause 19]

5. Other proposals for the amendment of the Income-tax Act.

DELETION OF EXEMPTION OF Rs. 4,500 FOR UNREMITTED FOREIGN INCOME.

Amendment of section 4(1).

(1) Under the existing law, income which accrues or arises outside India but is not remitted to India in the same year is exempt upto a maximum of Rs. 4,500. In the present context of the economic development of our country, this concession is unnecessary and is, therefore, proposed to be deleted.

[Clause 3(i)(a)]

TAXATION OF SALARIES PAID TO NON-RESIDENT GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

Insertion of new explanation in Section 4.

(2) Under the existing law, a person who is not resident in India is not taxed on the income which arises outside India. So Government servants who are posted abroad and become technically non-residents after some time are not liable to tax on the salaries drawn by them abroad. It is proposed that such salaries paid out of the public revenues of India (exclusive of all allowances and perquisites granted to meet the cost of having to stay abroad) be subjected to tax, irrespective of the period of the Government employee's stay abroad.

[Clauses 3(i)(b), 3(ii) and 8(i)]

TAXATION OF THE REMUNERATION OF HONORARY CONSULS AND CERTAIN OFFICERS OF FOREIGN MISSIONS IN INDIA.

Amendment of Section 4(3)(x).

(3) At present, the Income-tax law specifically exempts from tax the remuneration received by consuls, vice-consuls, Trade Commissioners and similar official representatives of foreign Governments in India. Ambassadors and accredited Ministers of foreign Governments enjoy similar exemption on account of their diplomatic privileges recognised by international convention. It is now proposed to re-write the provisions of the income-tax law so as to cover all such exemptions in one place and to clarify that the exemptions are intended only for full-time official representatives and the members of their staff who are citizens of the foreign State concerned and not for persons who are working only in an honorary capacity.

[Clause 3(ii)]

ABOLITION OF COMPANY DEPOSIT SCHEME.

Deletion of section 10(2B) and (2C).

(4) The company deposit scheme which was in operation during 1957-58 but was suspended during 1958-59 is proposed to be abolished.

[Clause 4(ii)]

GRANT OF SPECIAL ALLOWANCES TO MINERAL OIL UNDERTAKINGS WITH WHICH GOVERNMENT IS ASSOCIATED.

Insertion of new section 10(2AA).

(5) The Government has entered into an agreement with an oil company for the purposes of prospecting for, extraction and production of mineral oil in India in association with it. This agreement provides for certain special allowances to be granted on account of exploration expenses, intangible capital expenses and depletion. It is now proposed to obtain the necessary legislative sanction in Income-tax Act itself enabling Government to give effect to the agreement and grant these special allowances.

[Clause 4(i)]

DENIAL OF TAX HOLIDAY FOR NEW INDUSTRIAL UNDERTAKINGS CREATED OUT OF THE ASSETS OF OLD BUSINESSES.

Amendment of section 15C(2).

(6) It is proposed to clarify the Government's intention underlying the five year tax holiday for new industrial undertakings, that the exemption will not be available to undertakings which are formed by the transfer to such undertakings of assets previously used in any other business.

[Clause 6]

APPLICATION OF THE AMENDMENTS.

(7) The above six amendments to the Income-tax Act will come into force on 1st April, 1959.

[Clause 19]

II. WEALTH TAX DENIAL OF DEDUCTION OF TAX ARREARS AS DEBTS.

Amendment of section 2(m).

Ordinarily, debts owing by the assessee have to be deducted in com-

putting his net wealth for purposes of Wealth-tax. To remove any doubt in regard to the treatment of tax arrears as deductible or otherwise, for this purpose, it is proposed to clarify with retrospective effect that taxes.

(i) which are outstanding and are disputed by the assessee in appeals; and

(ii) which are otherwise outstanding for more than one year on the valuation date

will not be regarded as debts owing by the assessee for the purpose of deduction in computing his net

wealth. This is only desirable, as otherwise tax payers will be getting an unjustifiable relief under Wealth-tax resulting from their own defaults. [Clause 20]

RATES OF WEALTH-TAX FOR 1959-60.

2. With effect from the financial year 1959-60, the rates of wealth-tax for individuals and Hindu undivided families are proposed to be increased by $\frac{1}{2}\%$ throughout. The existing rates and the new rates proposed are as follows:

Individuals and Hindu undivided families. On the slab—	Existing rates	Proposed rates
upto Rs. 2 lakhs for Individuals	Nil	Nil
upto Rs. 4 lakhs for H. U. Fs.		
Rs. 2 lakhs and upto Rs. 12 lakhs for Individuals	$\frac{1}{2}\%$	1%
above Rs. 4 lakhs and upto Rs. 13 lakhs for H. U. Fs.		
Rs. 12 lakhs and upto Rs. 22 lakhs for Individuals	1%	1½%
above Rs. 13 lakhs and upto Rs. 23 lakhs for H. U. Fs.		
Rs. 22 lakhs for Individuals	1½%	2%
above Rs. 23 lakhs for H. U. Fs.		

For companies, the existing flat rate of $\frac{1}{2}\%$ on wealth in excess of Rs. 5 lakhs will continue to apply during 1959-60. [Clause 21]

III. EXPENDITURE-TAX.

1. Amendment of definition of "dependant".

At present, the wife and children of an individual are regarded as dependants only if they are wholly or mainly dependent on him for support and maintenance. It is now proposed to dispense with this requirement in their cases. Any other person, who is actually dependent on the assessee for support and maintenance, will also be regarded as a dependant. [Clause 22]

2. Clarification of the scope of charge.

Proceedings under the Act lie only against a person whose net income after payment of taxes exceeds rupees thirty-six thousand. It is proposed to make it clear that for this purpose all income to which he or his dependants will be beneficially entitled should be taken into account, but the tax liability itself will continue to be determined solely with reference to taxable expenditure. [Clause 23]

3. Expenditure incurred by dependants to be included in assessee's expenditure.

Even at present, expenditure incurred by a dependant is included in the assessee's expenditure, if it has been met out of any gift, donation or settlement on trust made or created by the assessee, whether directly or indirectly. Since the basic allowance of rupees thirty thousand is meant for the assessee's family as a whole consisting of himself and his wife and minor children, it is only proper to take into account their aggregate expenditure, without looking into the source from where it has been met. In the case of a Hindu undivided

family, expenditure incurred by a member will be treated as the family's expenditure, only if it has been met from the resources of the joint family. [Clause 24]

4. Modification of certain exemptions and deductions.

Clause 25 curtails some of the exemptions at present admissible under section 5. The principal change is in respect of expenditure on repairs and maintenance of buildings. Under the Expenditure-tax Act, rent paid by the assessee for a residential house is his personal expenditure as also any monies spent by him on its maintenance or repairs. On the other hand, in the case of an assessee who resides in his own house, not only is no adjustment made for the saving of rent in the computation of expenditure, but he is also entitled to claim exemption for personal expenditure against repairs and maintenance of the house under the existing Act. To remove this anomaly as between persons who reside in rented premises and others who reside in their own properties, it is proposed to treat expenditure by way of repairs, maintenance etc. in respect of the owner-occupied property, as personal expenditure. [Clauses 25(i) and 26(i)]

5. Expenditure on bullion, precious stones or jewellery is at present completely exempt, while expenditure on household goods and other articles for personal use is charged to tax with

(e) Art Silk Fabrics.

	Rate of basic duty	Estimated revenue (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Proposed	(a) 6 nP per sq. yd.	1,80
	(b) The present exemption is reduced from 9 powerlooms to 4 powerlooms	
(ii) Existing	Rs. 0-0-6 per sq. yd.	80
(iii) Estimated additional yield at the proposed rate		100

the concession of its being distributed over a period of five years. Since the difference in treatment of the two cases is not justifiable, it is proposed to treat bullion, precious stones and jewellery in the same way as the other articles for personal use. [Clauses 25(ii) and 26(ii)]

	Rate of basic excise duty	Estimated revenue (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Proposed	Rs. 5.60 per cwt.	1,82
(ii) Existing		
(iii) Estimated additional yield at the proposed rates		25

With the doubling of the excise duty on crystal sugar in May 1957 and imposition of additional excise duty in December, 1957, the margin in favour of the khandasari industry went up by an additional Rs. 8.93 per cwt. It is now proposed to reduce this margin. [Clause 30(a)]

(b)(1) Unmanufactured tobacco.

The specifications in respect of granule ('rawa') of tobacco have been tightened up. This has been neces-

(b)(2) Cigarettes.

Tariff (Item No.)	Existing (Per thousand)	Proposed (Per thousand)
Rate of duty 91(2)(vii)	Rs. 2.75	Rs. 3.15
(viii)	Rs. 1.50	Rs. 2.00
(ix)	Rs. 1.00	Rs. 1.20
Estimated revenue (i) Proposed	Rs. 10.50 lakhs	
(ii) Existing	Rs. 9.00 lakhs	

There has been a shift in production from the higher to the lower categories to the disadvantage of revenue. With a view to arrest such a tendency and to improve the revenue from this commodity, the rates of the last three categories are

(c) Motor tyres.

	Rate of duty	Estimated revenue (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Proposed	40% ad valorem	7.75
(ii) Existing	30% ad valorem	6.00
(iii) Estimated additional yield at the proposed rate		1.75

The proposal is to raise the duty on motor vehicle tyres only. There

(d) Vegetable Product.

	Rate of duty	Estimated revenue (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Proposed	Rs. 8.75 per cwt.	4.91
(ii) Existing	Rs. 7.00 "	3.96
(iii) Estimated additional yield at the proposed rate		95

The relief in duty granted to the smaller producers in March 1958 will

	Rate of basic duty	Estimated revenue (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Proposed	(a) 3 nP per sq. yd.	95
	(b) The present exemption is reduced from 9 powerlooms to 4 powerlooms	
(ii) Existing	Rs. 0-0-6 per sq. yd.	80
(iii) Estimated additional yield at the proposed rate		100

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IV. GIFT-TAX.
Amendment of definition of "previous year".

The change is merely of a clarificatory nature. [Clause 27]

V. CENTRAL EXCISE.

1 Changes proposed in the Bill.
(a) Khandasari sugar.

	Rate of basic excise duty	Estimated revenue (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Proposed	Rs. 0.70 per cwt.	25
(ii) Existing		
(iii) Estimated additional yield at the proposed rates		25

sitated by the persistent attempts which are being made by certain sections of the trade to use granule of tobacco assessable at the lower rate of 47 nP per lb., in increasing quantities, in the manufacture of biris, the tobacco for which is normally assessable at Re. 1 per lb. The other amendment provides for assessment, at the higher rate, of notified varieties of tobacco, otherwise assessable at the lower rate, when actually used for the manufacture of biris. [Clause 30(b)(i)]

	Existing rate of duty (Rs.)	Proposed rate of duty (Rs.)
Per powerloom per month:	27/-	50/-
(a) First shift	18/-	35/-
(b) Second shift	10/-	20/-
(c) Third shift		

increased. Simultaneously, by notification, the effective rates of duty on the first six categories (i.e., costlier varieties) are also raised.

The estimated total additional yield will be Rs. 1.50 lakhs.

[Clause 30(b)(ii)]

	Existing rate of duty (Rs. lakhs)	Proposed rate of duty (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Proposed	Rs. 112/- per ton.	Rs. 112/- per ton.
(ii) Existing	Rs. 112/- per ton.	Rs. 112/- per ton.
(iii) Estimated additional yield		8,80

will be no increase in the existing rate of duty on cycle tyres.

	Existing rate of duty (Rs. lakhs)	Proposed rate of duty (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Proposed	Rs. 112/- per ton.	Rs. 112/- per ton.
(ii) Existing	Rs. 112/- per ton.	Rs. 112/- per ton.
(iii) Estimated additional yield		8,80

continue with appropriate adjustments in the rates of duty.

[Clause 30(d)]

	Existing rate of duty (Rs. lakhs)	Proposed rate of duty (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Proposed	Rs. 112/- per ton.	Rs. 112/- per ton.
(ii) Existing	Rs. 112/- per ton.	Rs. 112/- per ton.
(iii) Estimated additional yield		8,80

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The Tariff Commission have reported that the industry is making excessive profits and that the exemption in the present form in respect of the production of the first 9 looms is said to have induced fragmentation of units. With a view to mop up part of these profits as well as to arrest the present tendency towards fragmentation of units, it is proposed to raise the duty and to reduce the exemption limit from 9 looms to 4 looms. [Clause 30(e)]

	Rate of basic duty	Estimated revenue (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Proposed	80 nP per I.G.	16.90*
(ii) Existing	40 nP per I.G.	9.40*
(iii) Estimated additional yield at the proposed rate		7.50

While there is a surplus in motor spirit, considerable quantities of refined diesel oils are being imported to meet the increasing demand in the country since the local production is insufficient to meet the requirements. This preference for refined diesel oils is largely due to the advantage in price which these oils have over motor spirit. With a view to conserve foreign exchange and discourage excessive consumption of these oils, it is proposed to increase the duty on refined diesel oils and vaporising oil. [Clause 30(f)]

	Rate of basic duty	Estimated revenue (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Proposed	Rs. 50.00 per ton	2.15*
(ii) Existing	Rs. 40.00 per ton	1.80*
(iii) Estimated additional yield at the proposed rate		35

*Includes revenue from additional duty of excise.

Simultaneously with the increase in duty on Refined Diesel Oils, the duty on Diesel Oil, Not Otherwise Specified, is also being re-adjusted. [Clause 30(g)]

II. Changes made by Notification

In addition to the changes made by the Finance Bill, 1959, referred to above, the following further changes are made by executive notifications.

	Existing rate of duty (Rs.)	Proposed rate of duty (Rs.)
Per powerloom per month:	27/-	50/-
(a) First shift	18/-	35/-
(b) Second shift	10/-	20/-
(c) Third shift		

The rates of duty for warp knitting machines will be double the rates for powerlooms. There is no change in the rates of additional excise compounded duty.

	Rate of excise duty	Estimated revenue (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Proposed	Zone III-A 8 nP per lb.	7.38
(ii) Existing	Zone III-B 12 nP per lb.	6.80
(iii) Estimated additional revenue		58

The teas grown in the gardens situated in certain high altitude areas are reported to have been affected adversely by the existing rate of duty because of their high cost of production. It has, therefore, been necessary to re-adjust the rates of duty in Zone III as shown above. The net effect of the proposals is that teas grown in certain parts of Darjeeling and Nilgiris will get relief of 4 nP per lb. in excise duty.

	Existing rate of duty (Rs. lakhs)	Proposed rate of duty (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Proposed	Rs. 112/- per ton.	Rs. 112/- per ton.
(ii) Existing	Rs. 112/- per ton.	Rs. 112/- per ton.
(iii) Estimated additional yield		8,80

It is reported that there is unfair competition from the exempted sector and even evasion. It is, therefore, proposed to withdraw the exemption and bring all the power-driven units into the excise net. Village ghanies, which are not power-driven, will continue to enjoy the exemption from duty.

	Existing rate of duty (Rs. lakhs)	Proposed rate of duty (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Proposed	Rs. 112/- per ton.	Rs. 112/- per ton.
(ii) Existing	Rs. 112/- per ton.	Rs. 112/- per ton.
(iii) Estimated additional yield		8,80

(k) Rayon and Synthetic Fibres and Yarn.

	Existing rate of duty (Rs. lakhs)	Proposed rate of duty (Rs. lakhs)
(i) Proposed	Rs. 112/- per ton.	Rs. 112/- per ton.
(ii) Existing	Rs. 112/- per ton.	Rs. 112/- per ton.
(iii) Estimated additional yield		8,80

The justification for the increase is that the industry is making excessive profits.

*Includes revenue from additional duty of excise.

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VI. CUSTOMS

Only two changes to the Indian Tariff Act have been proposed in the Bill. They are set out in the Table below. Their impact on revenue is negligible.

TABLE I

S. No.	Reference in the Second Schedule to Bill (sub-item No.)	Item in the tariff schedule.	Brief description of the article.	Present rate of duty.		Proposed rate of duty.		Additional revenue expected (in lakh Rs. to nearest lakh).	Remarks.
				Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty, if any	Standard rate of duty.	Preferential rate of duty, if any		
1	(I)	29	Cinematograph films unexposed.	Rs. 1.75 per 100 linear feet.	...	Rs. 2.00 per 100 linear feet.	...	5	The increase in duty is being effected to provide funds for the Film Finance Corporation which is being set up.
2	(II)	39(2)	Rubber tyres and tubes for motor vehicles.	35% ad valorem.	...	40% ad valorem.	...	2	The existing Item 39(1) is being split up into three separate items so as to provide for an increased rate of duty, equal to the excise duty proposed in the Bill, on rubber tyres and tubes for motor vehicles.

2. It may be mentioned that an additional Customs revenue of nearly Rs. 3.60 lakhs is expected purely as a consequence of the changes effected in the Central Excise Tariff, by way of countervailing increases in duties on various items. These changes together with their revenue effect are set out in Table 2 below.

TABLE 2.

S. No.	Brief description of article.	Item in the tariff schedule.	Rate of duty.	Present rate of excise duty.	Proposed rate of excise duty.	Additional revenue expected (in lakh rupees).	Remarks.
1	Diesel oil not otherwise specified (Industrial fuel oil).	27(7)(b)(i)	16% ad valorem plus the excise duty.	Rs. 40.00 per ton.	Rs. 50.00 per ton.	210	There is an additional excise duty,† which is also a countervailing Customs duty; these rates are not changed.
2	High Speed Diesel Oil.	27(5)	20 nP per I.G. or 16% ad valorem whichever is higher plus the excise duty.	40 nP per I.G.	80 nP per I.G.	110	There is an additional excise duty,* which is also countervailing Customs duty; these rates are not changed.
3	Art Silk Fabrics.	48(4) etc.	(Various rates).	6 pies per sq. yd.	6 nP per sq. yd.	Negligible.	.....
4	Staple fibre.	46(6)	25% ad valorem plus excise duty.	2 annas per lb.	20 nP per lb.	Negligible.	.....
5	Art Silk yarn.	47(2) I.C.T.	(Various rates).	...	...	40	Changes are being effected in Central Excise duties on different varieties of rayon yarn by way of amending an existing notification. Similar corresponding changes are being made in existing rates of customs duty on similar varieties of yarn, also prescribed by notification.

(*The present rate is Rs. 11.64 per ton).

(†The present rate is 7 nP per I.G. on HSD and 3 nP per I.G. on Vaporising Oil).

Total 3.60 lakhs

3. The export duty on tea is being reduced by notification from 26 nP to 24 nP per lb. as a measure of relief to common teas and to improve the competitive position of Indian teas in foreign markets. The loss of revenue is estimated at Rs. 93 lakhs.

The United Commercial Bank Limited

(INCORPORATED IN 1943)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	Rs. 8,00,00,000
ISSUED AND SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Rs. 4,00,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	Rs. 2,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 1,48,00,000
WORKING FUNDS (31-12-58) OVER	Rs. 114,00,00,000

DIRECTORS

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ISWARI PRASAD GOENKA

Vice-Chairman

ANANTA CHURN LAW

GOBIND LALL BANGUR

P. D. HIMATSINGKA

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உவணைத்தாள்.

செ. எண் : 162522

ப. எண் :

வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திருப்பிய நாள். (2)	வழங்கிய நாள். (1)	திருப்பிய நாள். (2)