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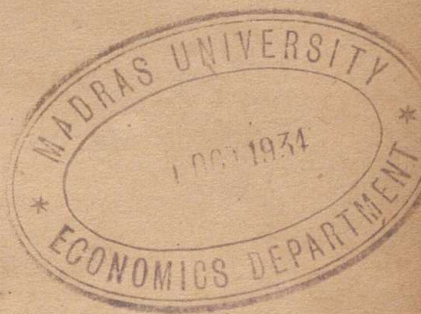
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REPORT

OF THE



Cochin Chamber of Commerce

FOR

1918-19.

Madras:
PRINTED BY ADDISON & CO., LD.

1920.

MEMBERS.

MESSRS. ASPINWALL & Co., LD.

„ PEIRCE, LESLIE & Co., LD.

„ VOLKART BROTHERS.

„ WM. GOODACRE & SONS, LD.

THE BANK OF MADRAS.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

MESSRS. THE BOMBAY Co., LD.

„ PARRY & Co.

„ KIRKPATRICK & Co.

„ SHAW WALLACE & Co.

„ WALKER & Co.

„ GEO. BRUNTON & SON.

„ T. STANES & Co., LD.

„ HARRISONS & CROSFIELD., LD.

„ THE COCHIN Co., LD.

HONORARY MEMBER.

THE DIVISIONAL SUPERINTENDENT OF TELEGRAPHS.

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COCHIN, 30th June, 1919.

RULES.

1. That the Society shall be called the "COCHIN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE."

2. That the object of the Chamber shall be to promote a friendly feeling amongst the Mercantile Community of this Port, to collect and record information on all matters of mercantile interest, more specially in connection with the Malabar Coast, to exert itself in obtaining the removal of all acknowledged grievances, and to advance by all means within its power the common good to receive reference from, and to arbitrate between, parties willing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Chamber, and to form a Code of practice to simplify and facilitate transactions of business.

3. That all European Firms or individuals doing business in Cochin be eligible as Members on payment of subscription and on signature of the Rules and Regulations in the manner hereinafter prescribed.

4. That Firms wishing to become Members must be duly proposed, seconded, and secretly balloted or voted for: a majority of two-thirds of the Members of the Chamber being requisite for election.

5. That voting by proxy or by Members whose subscriptions are in arrears be not allowed.

6. That the Entrance Fee of each Firm or individual shall be Rs. 350.

7. That the Chamber reserves to itself the power of expelling any of its Members, the same to be decided *on* at the General Meeting by a majority of three-fourths of the Members present.

8. That five Members of the Chamber be deemed sufficient to form any General Meeting, only one Member of each Firm to count in voting, although two or more may be present.

9. That any Member whose subscription shall be three months in arrears, and who shall not pay such arrears within one month after written notice calling for such payment has been sent him, shall cease to be a Member and his name be removed from the list of Members.

10. That if in the opinion of a majority of the Members any Member has not conformed to the Regulations of the Chamber, or has been guilty of any conduct likely to reflect detrimentally on the Chamber, such a Member shall be requested to resign and shall thereupon cease to be a Member.

11. That the affairs and funds of the Chamber shall be managed by the Honorary Secretary under the general supervision of the Members.

12. That the Chairman and the Honorary Secretary be appointed annually by the Members of the Chamber from among themselves which posts may be occupied by one or by separate persons.

13. That the Chamber shall meet for the purpose of transacting business at such times as may suit their convenience, but not less often than once a month. The Proceedings at such Meetings shall be recorded in a Minute

Book to be kept in the Office of the Chamber, and shall be open to the inspection of all Members subject to such Regulations as the Chamber may make with regard thereto.

14. That a General Meeting of the Chamber shall be held at least once in every year, and shall be either ordinary or special, and shall be held as may be considered convenient or necessary for the despatch of business.

15. That an Annual General Meeting shall be held as soon after the completion of the Report referred to in Rule 17 as is practicable.

16. That the Honorary Secretary shall be bound to call a General Meeting on receiving a requisition to that effect signed by two Firms, all notices of motions to be put forward to be supplied to individual Members three days before the Meeting.

17. That an Annual Report be drawn up of the Proceedings, and upon being approved of, be printed and circulated.

18. That all references made to the Chamber for their opinion be subjected to a charge of Rs. 10—to be increased to Rs. 20—if the Chamber sees right, which amounts are to be carried to the funds of the Chamber.

19. That all proposals to change the Tonnage Scale should be intimated to the Members of the Chamber in writing at least one month before they come up for discussion, and that all notices of Meetings should state the business which is to be transacted thereat.

20. The above Rules are only to be added to or altered by a majority of the Members of the Chamber.

SURVEY REPORTS AND ARBITRATION AWARDS.

Whereas it has been represented to the Cochin Chamber of Commerce that it is desirable to give Survey Reports and Arbitration Awards an official character, the following Rules (in which the word "Arbitrator" includes "Surveyor") have been passed by the Chamber for the attainment of that end:—

Rule I. Certain gentlemen, who have been nominated and unanimously elected by ballot by the Committee of the Chamber, shall be appointed Arbitrators to the said Chamber of Commerce; but the Chamber reserves the right of cancelling the first and all future appointments by a majority of votes of the Committee of the Chamber by ballot.

Rule II. References to the Chamber may be made:—

(1) If both parties to a contract state their willingness in writing to abide by the decision of the Arbitrator selected by the Committee from the above list, or subsequent additions thereto.

(2) If one of the parties to a contract state in writing that one of the conditions of the contract in dispute be that a reference lies by him to the Chamber of Commerce.

Rule III. No Arbitrator shall adjudicate in a matter in which he or his employers are interested, and no two Arbitrators connected with the same firm shall be selected to settle any dispute.

Rule IV. The Chairman shall select the Arbitrators in rotation from the authorised list, subject to the provisions of Rule III.

Rule V. One or more Arbitrators shall be appointed for the settlement of each matter under reference, according to the wishes of the person or persons referring the question to the Chamber. In the event of no special number of Arbitrators being agreed to, one only shall be appointed.

Rule VI. The names of Arbitrators shall not be made known to any persons whatever, except as provided in Rule XVIII.

Rule VII. The approved list of Arbitrators under these Rules shall be circulated annually, or whenever asked for, to all Members of the Chamber and shall be supplied to any party applying for the same.

Rule VIII. Before any Arbitration shall be entertained, a deposit of Rs. 16 for each Arbitrator, and Rs. 16 for an Umpire (in case the number of Arbitrators asked for be an even number), and Rs. 16 for the Chamber of Commerce for *each contract*, together with the value of stamp under Act I of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, required on the Award, shall be made with the Chairman. Fees not expended will be returned to the depositor.

In cases where neither of the parties to the application, shall be subscribing Members of the Chamber of Commerce, the fees payable shall be double those mentioned in the preceding part of this Rule, and the said enhanced fees shall be divided equally between the Arbitrators and Umpire of the one part and the Chamber of Commerce of the other part.

Rule IX. As soon as possible after applying for Arbitration under the Chamber's Rules, each of the parties shall submit in writing a statement of the matter in dispute; the original of such statement shall be signed, but for the use of the Arbitrator the parties shall submit an unsigned copy of their statements.

A joint statement may be signed and sent in, but with unsigned copy thereof.

The original contract, or an attested copy, must accompany every reference.

Rule X. In the event of the Arbitrators not being able to come to a decision by a majority of votes, the Chairman shall request the next Arbitrator on the list to act as Umpire to decide the matter, and his decision shall be final, and need not necessarily agree with that of either of the Arbitrators.

Rule XI. Arbitrators and Umpires shall have the right to call for such evidence as they may deem necessary, but shall not have the right to take the opinion or assistance of Attorneys or Counsel.

Rule XII. Arbitrators and Umpires shall, as far as possible, support their Awards by a statement of the reasons upon which the same may be founded.

Rule XIII. If the seller shall have offered an allowance equal to, or more than, the allowance granted by the Arbitrator; then the whole cost of the Survey or Arbitration shall fall on the buyer. If the buyer have offered to accept an allowance equal to or less than the allowance decided by the Arbitrator, then the whole cost of the Survey or Arbitration shall fall upon the seller. If the Arbitrator awards no allowance, the whole cost of the Arbitration shall fall on the buyer. In all other cases the Award shall state which of the parties to the Arbitration is liable for the payment of the Arbitration fees.

Rule XIV. All decisions shall be submitted in writing to the Chairman who shall then, without disclosing the names of the Arbitrators, communicate the result to the parties concerned.

Rule XV. A record of all Arbitrations shall be kept in the office of the Chamber of Commerce, and shall be open at all times to the inspection of Members of the Chamber; but such record shall not disclose the names of the parties concerned in such Arbitrations.

Rule XVI. Both the parties to an Arbitration shall, on application, be entitled to receive from the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce a certified copy of the Award under his signature. For each copy of such certificate a fee of Rs. 3-8 shall be payable to the Chamber of Commerce.

Rule XVII. The insertion of a clause is recommended in all contracts made with dealers to the effect that in the event of any dispute, the parties to the contract agree to abide by the decision of an Arbitrator, or Arbitrators, appointed by the Chamber of Commerce under its Rules for Survey Reports and Arbitration Awards; but it is decided that the insertion of such clause is optional, and that Members of the Chamber are in no way bound to submit disputes to Arbitration under these Rules in the absence of such clause in their agreements with dealers.

Rule XVIII. Should parties to an Arbitration require the attendance of the Arbitrator in a suit pending in the Law Courts in which an Award of the Chamber is to be produced in evidence, the Chairman is authorised to give the name of such Arbitrator upon receipt of a requisition by either party stating that it is for that purpose only that the information is desired.

RATES OF AGENCY AND COMMISSION AND OTHER CUSTOMS OF THIS PORT.

As revised and adopted by the Chamber at a Meeting held on the 9th July
with effect from the 1st July, 1890.

	Per cent.
On the total amount of payments and receipts of an account, excepting sums on which a higher commission has been previously charged, and sums paid for Bill of Exchange on England drawn by the Agent	Half.
On purchasing and selling Bills of Exchange	One.
On subscription to Government loans, purchasing, selling, transferring, or exchanging Public Securities and Bank Shares	Half.
On obtaining enfacement of Government Promissory Notes ...	One-eighth.
On delivering up Public Securities or lodging them in any of the Public Offices	Half.
On negotiating or renewing a loan or cash credit at the Bank of Madras, or elsewhere	Do.
On receiving and delivering private commissions of Goods and Merchandise	Two-and-a-half.
On charge of house property and collection of rents ...	Five.
On letters of credit granted	One.
On the management of Estates for Executors or Administrators, or on becoming security for Administrators ...	Two-and-a-half.
On debts, when process of Law or Arbitration is necessary ...	Do.
If recovered by such means	Five.
On Bills of Exchange, Notes, etc., dishonoured	One.
On overdue debts collected	Two-and-a-half.
On all sales of purchases of Goods	Five.
With the following exceptions:—	
On Houses, Lands and Ships	Two-and-a-half.
On Diamonds, Pearls and Jewellery	Do.
On Treasure and Bullion	One.
On all Goods and Merchandise withdrawn, shipped or delivered to order	Half Commission.
On all other descriptions of Property for sale, if withdrawn or otherwise disposed of by the owners	
On Goods transferred to Auction or Commission Salesmen.]	
On investing Proceeds of Sales in Goods	Two-and-a-half.
On guaranteeing Sales, Bills, Bonds, Contracts for Goods, or other engagements	Do.
On Ship's Disbursements	Do.
On Ship's Disbursements, when an outward Commission on Freight or Passage-money is earned	Five.
On chartering Ships or engaging Tonnage for other parties ...	Two-and-a-half.
On the amount of the Freight or Passage-money earned by Ships, by charter or otherwise, whether the same shall pass through the Agent's hand or not	Five.
When the Commission of 2½ per cent. on the inward Freight, paid at Home or in Cochin, does not in the case of steamers, <i>via</i> the Suez Canal, exceed Rs. 100, then that sum shall be charged—	
On effecting Insurance, whether on Lives or Property ...	Two-and-a-half.

Per cent.

On settling Insurance, claims, losses and averages of all classes, whether in Lives or Property and on recoveries of returns of Premium	... ..	Two-and-a-half.
On negotiating Bottomry or Respondentia Bond	... ..	Do.
On attending the delivery of contract Goods	... ..	Two.
On receiving Passage-money by ships entered inwards	... ..	One.
On realizing Freights	... ..	Two-and-a-half.
On arranging and superintending the transhipment of cargo on the amount of Freight so re-engaged	... ..	Five.
On the management of Vessels chartered elsewhere for the conveyance of Coolies or Troops on amount of Passage-money	... ..	Two-and-a-half.
For acting in the capacity of Trustee on the income of the Trust Fund	... ..	Do.
On landing and re-shipping Goods from any Vessel in distress, or on landing and selling by auction damaged Goods, from any such Vessel and acting as Agent for the Master on behalf of all concerned on the declared value of all such Goods as may be re-shipped and on the nett proceeds of all such Goods as may be publicly sold	... ..	Do.
Brokerage on Freight engaged	... ..	Half.

On receiving and transhipping Goods, Rs. 2 per ton.

When the Freight is payable in sterling, the commission shall be calculated on the sterling amount at the following rates for Bank Bills, *viz.*, at the rate for six months' sight Bank Bills when the Freight is by sailing ships and at the rate for three months' sight Bank Bills when by steamer.

On ships leaving the Port in ballast, which have been consigned inward upon the English nett Registered tonnage, 6 annas per ton.

On steamers leaving the Port in ballast, which have been consigned inward upon the English nett Registered tonnage, 8 annas per ton.

On ships leaving the Port in ballast, which have been consigned inward and outward upon the English nett Registered tonnage, 12 annas per ton.

On steamers leaving the Port in ballast, which have been consigned inward and outward upon the English nett Registered tonnage, Re. 1 per ton.

When the amount on which commission is payable is stated in rupees, the commission shall be calculated in that currency, and when in sterling, at the rate provided for under the Rule which fixes the rate "on procuring Freight."

With respect to a steamer or sailing vessel partially discharged which does not return to this Port for cargo on her homeward voyage, the rate shall be 8 annas a ton on every ton discharged, provided the total amount exceeds Rs. 100, failing which Rs. 100 shall be charged.

The conversion into Indian currency of sterling Freight payable in India shall, unless otherwise stipulated, be made at the rate for Bank Bill on London payable on demand; and the rate ruling at the close of a Mail shall be the rate applicable to such purpose during the subsequent week.

Brokerage on a forward contract shall be payable on the completion of the transaction.

That Rs. 2 per shipping ton is a fair and legitimate rate of commission for the receiving and shipping of Merchandise on which there is no charge, but for the simple cost of transhipping.

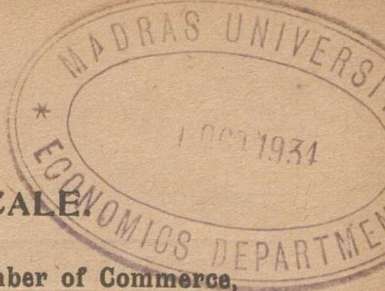
That it shall be considered the custom of this Port that no return commission is payable on Freight engaged for firms out of Cochin, it being open of course to Agents to make their own arrangements with shippers.

Two-and-a-half per cent. commission on Bills of Lading Freight at *par* of exchange is payable on shipments by sailing vessel to London, but no such return on shipments to Continent and America nor on cargo per steamer.

COCHIN TONNAGE SCALE.

As revised and approved of by the Chamber of Commerce,
30th June, 1919.

GOODS.	PACKAGES.	SHIPPING TON.
Arrowroot	Cases	50 cubic feet.
Do.	Bags	16 cwts. nett.
Bees' wax	Cases	50 cubic feet.
Do.	Bags	16 cwts. nett.
Betel-nut	Do. or mats	16 do.
Bonemeal	Bags	20 do.
Black wood	In square logs	50 cubic feet.
Cane	Gunny bundles	50 do.
Cardamoms	Robbins	10 cwts. nett.
Do.	Bags	10 do.
Do.	Cases	50 cubic feet.
Cashewnuts	Bags	14 cwts. nett.
Castor meal	Do.	16 do.
Do. oil	Casks	14 do.
Cassia	Bales	800 lbs. nett. } 50 cubic
Cinnamon	Do.	800 do. } feet.
Do.	Cases	50 cubic feet.
Citronella oil	Do. drums or tanks	50 do.
Cocoonut oil	Casks	14 cwts. nett.
Coculus Indicus	Robbins	14 do.
Do.	Bags	16 do.
Coffee	Casks	16 do.
Do.	Bags	18 do.
Do.	Cases	50 cubic feet.
Coir, yarn and fibre	Pressed bales	50 do.
Do. do.	Bundles or coils	8 cwts. nett.
Do. do.	Dholls not exceeding 4 lbs.	10 do.
Coir yarn	Ballots	7 cwts.
Coir fibre	Dholls	7 do.
Coir matting	Rolls	50 cubic feet.
Coir mats	Bundles	50 do. plus 10 per cent.
Coir rope	Coils	8 cwts. nett.
Coir fenders	Loose	8 do.
Coprah	Robbins	10 do.
Do.	In pressed bales	50 cubic feet.
Do.	Bulk	10 cwts. nett.
Do.	Bags	10 do.
Do.	Do. each cup cut in 4 pieces	12 do.
Capsicums	Bags	10 cwts. nett.
Cotton	Pressed bales	50 cubic feet.
Cowries	Bags or cases	20 cwts. nett.
Cutch	Cases	50 cubic feet.
Do.	Bags or baskets	16 cwts. nett. unscrewed.
Cinchona	Bales	50 cubic feet.
Dry salted skins	Do.	50 do.
Elephants' teeth	Cases	50 do.
Do. do.	Bundles	18 cwts. nett.
Do. do.	Loose	20 do.
Fish oil	Casks	14 do.
Ginger	Cases	50 cubic feet.
Do.	Bags	12 cwts. nett.



Cochin Tonnage Scale—(continued).

GOODS.	PACKAGES.	SHIPPING TON.
Ginger ...	Casks ...	8 cwts. nett.
Gingelly seed ...	Bags ...	20 do.
Groundnuts, shelled ...	Do. ...	20 do.
Do. unshelled ...	Do. ...	12 do.
Gums of all kinds ...	Cases ...	50 cubic feet.
Hemp ...	Screwed bales ...	50 do.
Hides ...	Unpressed ...	12 cwts. nett.
Do. green ...	Do. ...	20 do.
Do. dry ...	Bales ...	50 cubic feet.
Hoofs ...	Bags ...	20 cwts. nett.
Horns, buffalo and cow ...	Loose ...	16 do.
Do. deer ...	Do. ...	12 do.
Lemon Grass oil ...	Cases, drums or tanks ...	50 cubic feet.
Linseed ...	Bags ...	18 cwts. nett.
Marotti seeds ...	Do. ...	15 do.
Mangoes (pickled) ...	Barrels ...	14 do.
Do. (sliced) ...	Bags ...	12 do.
Mica ...	Cases ...	50 cubic feet.
Myrabolams ...	Bags ...	16 cwts. nett.
Nux Vomica ...	Robbins ...	14 do.
Do. ...	Bags ...	20 do.
Nutmegs ...	Cases ...	50 cubic feet.
Oil-seeds ...	Bags ...	17 cwts. nett.
Other oils ...	Cases, drums or tanks ...	50 cubic feet.
Palmyra Fibre ...	Pressed bales ...	50 do.
Do. ...	Bundles ...	8 cwts. nett.
Do. ...	Ballots ...	50 cubic feet.
Pepper ...	Bags ...	16 cwts. nett.
Do. ...	Robbins ...	14 do.
Plumbago ...	Bags or barrels ...	20 do.
Poonac (cake) ...	Bundles or bales ...	20 do.
Do. (broken) ...	Bags ...	17 do.
Rice ...	Do. ...	20 do.
Rice Bran ...	Do. ...	20 do.
Rubber seeds ...	Do. ...	8 do. (ea. 54 lbs.).
Saltpetre ...	Do. ...	20 do.
Sandalwood roots and chips ...	Bags or bundles, loose ...	8 do.
Sandalwood other classes and Sapanwood ...	Do. ...	11 do.
Sugar ...	Bags ...	20 do.
Tallow ...	Casks and cases ...	18 do.
Tea ...	Chests ...	50 cubic feet.
Do. refuse ...	Bags ...	17 cwts. nett.
Timber (all kinds), square logs or planks ...	.....	50 cubic feet.
Do. round logs ...	.....	50 do.
Do. otherwise ...	.....	20 cwts. nett.
Trichy Phosphates ...	Bags ...	20 do.
Turmeric ...	Do. ...	14 do.
Wet salted skins ...	Casks ...	50 cubic feet.
Wheat ...	Bags ...	20 cwts. nett.
Do. ...	Mooras ...	18 do.
Tamarinds ...	Bundles ...	17 do.

Horns, Oil-breakers, Hides, loose, and all packages not exceeding 56 lbs. gross may be taken as broken stowage at half freight.

Rates of LANDING CHARGES on Goods as agreed to between the Agents of the British India and Asiatic Steam Navigation Companies, on condition that Merchants confine their Imports to Steamers belonging to above Companies alone.

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Per	Fair Season.	Monsoon.		REMARKS.
		Cochin.	Cochin.	Nallipuram.	
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Acids in cases or crates	each.	0 10 6	0 13 3	1 5 0	
Asphalte in casks	"	0 6 6	0 8 3	0 13 0	
Barbed wire, in reels, 1 cwt.	"	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 6 0	
Barley in cases	"	0 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	
Bicycles in cases of 1 bicycle	"	1 12 0	2 3 0	3 8 0	
Biscuits in barrels	"	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 12 0	
Do. in cases (small)	"	0 5 0	0 6 3	0 10 0	
Do. do. (large)... ..	"	1 0 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	
Bottles in crates or cases mg. 5 c.ft.	"	0 9 0	0 11 3	1 2 0	
Buckets in bundles (small)	"	0 2 6	0 3 3	0 5 0	
Do. do. (large)	"	0 3 3	0 4 0	0 6 6	
Beede leaves in bundles	"	0 10 0	0 12 6	1 4 0	
Candles in cases	"	0 1 9	0 2 3	0 3 6	
Casks, heads and hoops (large)	"	2 10 0	3 4 6	5 4 0	
Do. do. (small)	"	1 4 0	1 9 0	2 8 0	
Cement in casks	"	0 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	
Chalk in casks	"	0 11 3	0 14 0	1 6 6	
Camphor in cases	"	0 7 0	0 8 9	0 14 0	
Casks empty (hogsheads)	"	0 3 6	0 4 6	0 7 0	
Castor oil in casks	"	1 4 0	1 9 0	2 8 0	
Chillies in bundles	"	0 6 0	0 7 6	0 12 0	
Drums empty (small)	"	0 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	
Do. do. (large)	"	0 10 0	0 12 6	1 4 0	
Deodar wood in bundles	"	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	

Rates of LANDING CHARGES on Goods as agreed to between the Agents of the British India and Asiatic Steam Navigation Companies, on condition that Merchants confine their Imports to Steamers belonging to above Companies alone—(continued).

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Per	Fair Season.	Monsoon.		REMARKS.
		Cochin.	Cochin.	Nallipuram.	
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Earthenware in cases of 12 c.ft. ...	each.	1 0 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	
Do. in crates (small) ...	"	1 5 0	1 10 3	2 10 0	
Do. do. (large) ...	"	2 0 0	2 8 0	4 0 0	
Glassware in cases ...	"	0 11 3	0 14 0	1 6 6	
Gum in bags ...	%	12 8 0	14 8 0	19 0 0	
Grain (Rice, Paddy, Peas and Beans) in bags up to 1½ cwt. ...	"	11 0 0	13 0 0	17 0 0	
Gunnies in bales and Jute twine ...	each.	1 8 0	1 14 0	3 0 0	
Gorckas in bags ...	"	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 6 0	
Flour in bags ...	%	15 0 0	17 8 0	22 8 0	
Hoes in casks ...	each.	1 4 9	1 10 0	2 9 6	
H'lds in shooks ...	"	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	
Lanterns in cases ...	"	1 0 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	
Lubricating oil in barrels ...	"	1 0 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	
Long Pepper in bags ...	"	0 3 6	0 4 6	0 7 0	
Matches in cases ...	"	0 11 0	0 13 9	1 6 0	
Milk and Milkfood in cases ...	"	0 2 6	0 3 3	0 5 0	
Pickaxes in casks ...	"	1 0 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	
Provisions in cases ...	"	0 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	
Paint in kegs of 28 lbs. ...	"	0 1 9	0 2 3	0 3 6	
Paper in bales ...	"	0 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	
Piece-goods in bales or cases ...	"	0 11 0	0 13 9	1 6 0	
Pipes in shooks ...	"	0 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	

Pitch in casks	...	...	each.	0	12	0	0	15	0	1	8	0
Plates in cases	...	...	"	0	14	6	1	2	3	1	13	0
Rice bowls in casks	...	...	"	1	5	0	1	10	3	2	10	0
6 Rickshaws	...	...	"	2	8	0	3	2	0	5	0	0
Soap in cases of 60 bars	...	...	"	0	5	0	0	6	3	0	10	0
Do. do. Sunlight	...	...	"	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	0
Do. do. Crosfield	...	...	"	0	4	6	0	5	9	0	9	0
Do. do. Toilet about 8 c.ft.	...	...	"	0	11	0	0	13	9	1	6	0
Spirits, etc., in pipes and puncheons	...	...	"	1	4	0	1	9	0	2	8	0
Do. in h'nds.	...	...	"	1	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	0
Do. in barrels	...	...	"	0	7	0	0	8	9	0	14	0
Sugar in bags up to 2 cwt.	...	...	%	15	0	0	17	8	0	22	8	0
Tar in casks	...	...	"	0	13	0	1	0	3	1	10	0
Tea Lead in cases	...	...	"	0	5	0	0	6	3	0	10	0
Twist in bales (Bombay)	...	...	"	0	8	0	0	10	0	1	0	0
Do. do. (Europe)	...	...	"	0	12	0	0	15	0	1	8	0
Weights in casks	...	...	"	0	11	3	0	14	0	1	6	6
Whisky, Wines, Spirits, etc., in cases of 1 doz.	...	...	"	0	3	0	0	3	9	0	6	0
qts.	...	...	"	0	6	0	0	7	6	0	12	0
Window glass in cases	...	...	"	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	0
Bicarb. Soda in kegs & Soda Ash in bags ($\frac{1}{2}$)	...	...	cwt.	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	0
Bolts in bags or kegs	...	...	"	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	0
Copper Sheets	...	...	"	0	5	3	0	6	6	0	10	6
Hardware in cases	...	...	"	0	5	3	0	6	6	0	10	6
Hoop Iron in bundles	...	...	"	0	3	6	0	4	6	0	7	0
Iron bars	...	...	"	0	4	6	0	5	9	0	9	0
Kegs, Nails, Rivets, etc.	...	...	"	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	0
Tin plates in boxes	...	...	"	0	4	6	0	5	9	0	9	0
Machinery	...	...	20 or 40 c.ft.	10	0	0	12	8	0	20	0	0
Acid in Barrels	...	...	per barrel	1	0	0	1	4	0	2	0	0
White cummin seed in bags	...	...	%	12	12	0	15	0	0	19	0	0
Digging forks in bdles. (about 4 c.ft.)	...	...	bdle	0	8	0	0	10	0	1	0	0
Felling Axes in cases (1 c.ft.)	...	...	case	0	6	0	0	8	0	0	12	0
Lime Juice in cases	...	...	"	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	0
Linseed oil in drums (5 gallons)	...	...	drum	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	8	0

Rates of LANDING CHARGES on Goods as agreed to between the Agents of the British India and Asiatic Steam Navigation Companies, on condition that Merchants confine their Imports to Steamers belonging to above Companies alone—(concluded).

DESCRIPTION OF GOODS.	Per	Fair Season.	Monsoon.		REMARKS.
		Cochin.	Cochin.	Nallipuram.	
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
Medicines in cases	case	0 12 0	0 15 0	1 8 0	
Onions in bags	bag	0 3 0	0 3 9	0 6 0	
Pickaxes in cases (abt. 3 c.ft.)	case	0 9 0	0 12 0	1 2 0	
Paint in casks (abt. 3½ cwt.)	cask	1 0 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	
Paper in cases (17 c.ft.)	case	1 0 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	
Newspaper in bales (5 cwts.)	bale	1 0 0	1 4 0	2 0 0	
Turpentine in drums	drum	0 3 6	0 4 6	0 7 0	
Venesta Shooks in cases	case	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	
Wire netting rolls	roll	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 8 0	

RULES AND REGULATIONS

FOR

MEASURING CARGO.

To come into force on the 1st September, 1892.

1. No measurements to be accepted except such as are taken by the Sworn Measurer appointed by the Chamber.

2. A fee—the amount of which shall in no case exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ anna a bale, but which may be regulated by the Chamber from time to time to meet necessary expenses—shall be levied on bales shipped, for which the attendance on the Sworn Measurer has been required.

3. The Measurer shall measure not less than 5 bales in every hundred. In measuring, the callipers are to take in the rope or iron on the one side of bale, and leave it out on the other,— $\frac{1}{4}$ th inch to be given and taken alternately.

4. The Measurer shall give a certificate of measurement which must be produced by the shipper when applying for Bills of Lading.

5. Should any doubt arise as to the bales being of the customary weight (*viz.*, 3 cwts. nett Coir Yarn; 200 lbs. nett Coir Fibre), the Measurer is empowered to weigh any such bales, and in the event of there being any difference in weight, separate measurements must be taken.

6. No measurements shall be held good unless such as are taken by callipers bearing the Chamber's stamp.

7. In case of dispute as to measurements, the Master Attendant be requested to measure the disputed package or packages, and his decision shall be considered final; the party found to be in error shall pay a fee of Rs. 15.

8. Measurements are to be taken where merchandise is stored ready for shipment.

9. The charge for measurement shall be defrayed by the ship.

Weighing Grain Cargo (inward).

Cargo to be weighed on shore, and unless otherwise specially arranged, each lighter from vessel to call at Custom House and there weigh not less than 10 bags (not selected separately, but in tires or running landing numbers), and the average of such weights on a whole parcel to be taken as the weight for calculating freight. In the event of any lighter failing to stop at Custom House or at any other landing place previously arranged, vessel to have the option of recovering freight on the contents of any such lighter or lighters at Bills of Lading weight.

For bulk cargoes it is the custom for consignees to send on board empty gunnies for removing cargo, and same to be weighed on shore as before mentioned.

EXPORTS.

Rice and paddy and choora As. 3 per maund of 82
 2/7 lbs.
 Pepper when not covered by Travancore Rawannahs Rs. 5 per candy of 500 lbs.

**Total Amount of Export and Import Duties collected
 from 1866 to 1919.**

Official Year. 1st April to 31st March.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1865-66	36,333	15,232	51,565
1866-67	29,606	24,737	54,343
1867-68	34,742	20,538	55,280
1868-69	70,327	21,056	91,383
1869-70	54,775	30,507	85,282
1870-71	26,227	37,200	63,227
1871-72	81,995	31,676	1,13,671
1872-73	60,845	32,584	92,639
1873-74	27,815	45,392	73,207
1874-75	31,421	20,196	51,617
1875-76	35,389	29,558	64,947
1876-77	1,056	17,904	18,960
1877-78	125	25,375	25,500
1878-79	1,667	33,060	34,727
1879-80	712	24,531	25,243
1880-81	345	18,776	19,121
1881-82	415	14,883	15,298
1882-83	93	13,788	13,881
1883-84	910	9,498	10,408
1884-85	537	13,728	14,265
1885-86	377	16,534	16,911
1886-87	357	13,499	13,856
1887-88	119	18,566	18,685
1888-89	298	19,321	19,619
1889-90	78	17,905	17,983
1890-91	316	25,256	25,572
1891-92	76	26,173	26,249
1892-93	114	25,862	25,976
1893-94	2,461	29,663	32,124
1894-95	32	43,169	43,201
1895-96	96	44,377	44,473
1896-97	9,017	35,877	44,894
1897-98	555	40,641	41,196
1898-99	1,043	42,747	43,790
1899-00	2,608	40,335	42,943
1900-01	1,303	44,953	46,256
1901-02	1,058	52,334	53,392
1902-03	484	61,675	62,159
1903-04	146	1,00,843	1,00,989
1904-05	120	1,63,049	1,63,169
1905-06	618	1,33,274	1,33,892
1906-07	4,653	1,01,543	1,06,196
1907-08	433	1,66,806	1,67,239
1908-09	3,327	2,64,022	2,67,349
1909-10	535	2,41,188	2,41,723
1910-11	447	4,20,052	4,20,499
1911-12	267	2,71,583	2,71,850
1912-13	436	2,34,032	2,34,468
1913-14	3,471	2,81,777	2,85,248
1914-15	9,570	3,58,161	3,67,731
1915-16	5,543	3,34,796	3,40,339
1916-17	54,404	3,30,045	3,84,449
1917-18	13,734	1,87,921	2,01,655
1918-19	24,706	63,608	88,314

Total Value of Exports and Imports at Cochin.

Official Year. 1st April to 31st March.	Exports.	Imports.	BALANCE IN FAVOUR OF	
			Exports.	Imports.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1863-64	78,84,481	57,53,000	24,22,989	...
1864-65	74,67,941	50,74,952	23,92,989	...
1865-66	58,70,549	54,83,373	3,87,176	...
1866-67	51,74,588	43,50,852	8,13,736	...
1867-68	71,69,256	42,03,762	29,65,494	...
1868-69	95,33,814	66,97,895	28,35,919	...
1869-70	86,33,210	54,21,587	32,11,623	...
1870-71	71,48,581	55,70,202	15,78,379	...
1871-72	1,06,28,005	61,69,285	44,58,728	...
1872-73	99,05,270	70,63,021	28,52,249	...
1873-74	89,36,444	57,97,085	31,39,359	...
1874-75	75,57,950	54,64,249	20,93,701	...
1875-76	84,39,749	59,62,275	24,77,474	...
1876-77	96,12,408	76,78,354	19,34,054	...
1877-78	90,81,112	73,65,921	17,15,191	...
1878-79	85,72,957	75,97,329	9,75,628	...
1879-80	69,73,521	39,70,529	30,02,992	...
1880-81	65,81,132	45,51,926	20,29,206	...
1881-82	66,27,878	49,05,110	17,22,768	...
1882-83	65,43,598	36,77,630	28,65,968	...
1883-84	78,21,625	48,79,862	29,41,763	...
1884-85	89,67,158	49,30,136	30,37,022	...
1885-86	78,69,647	62,54,268	16,15,379	...
1886-87	80,09,042	48,10,284	31,98,758	...
1887-88	81,54,921	50,64,419	30,90,502	...
1888-89	94,04,967	49,15,039	44,89,928	...
1889-90	91,25,457	51,79,968	39,45,489	...
1890-91	91,86,879	71,66,502	20,20,377	...
1891-92	1,08,33,950	69,97,136	38,36,814	...
1892-93	1,28,81,925	88,97,599	39,84,326	...
1893-94	1,15,42,994	78,84,093	36,58,901	...
1894-95	1,52,07,558	98,78,005	53,29,553	...
1895-96	1,61,49,003	1,01,98,371	59,50,632	...
1896-97	1,33,75,404	68,66,250	65,09,154	...
1897-98	1,39,99,281	79,07,621	60,91,660	...
1898-99	1,59,66,489	91,89,361	67,77,128	...
1899-00	1,86,76,687	1,15,04,379	71,72,308	...
1st July to 30th June				
1900-01	1,80,13,951	1,49,99,505	30,14,446	...
1901-02	1,76,91,415	1,59,07,867	17,83,548	...
1902-03	1,88,37,380	1,15,10,694	73,26,686	...
1903-04	2,05,60,570	97,13,611	1,08,46,959	...
1904-05	1,99,76,503	1,12,33,952	87,42,551	...
1905-06	2,00,49,452	1,88,27,192	12,22,260	...
1906-07	2,34,45,833	1,59,32,872	75,12,961	...
1907-08	2,22,21,517	1,69,69,174	52,52,343	...
1908-09	2,98,52,576	2,39,35,036	29,17,540	...
1909-10	3,22,91,882	2,98,67,985	24,23,897	...
1910-11	2,97,77,854	2,37,23,568	60,54,286	...
1911-12	3,85,33,201	2,48,14,118	1,37,19,083	...
1912-13	3,78,38,273	2,96,32,344	82,05,929	...
1913-14	4,33,16,802	2,67,72,237	1,65,44,565	...
1914-15	3,61,97,465	2,87,68,977	74,30,083	...
1915-16	3,70,23,942	2,18,85,768	1,51,38,174	...
1916-17	3,84,20,388	1,52,39,623	2,31,80,765	...
1917-18	2,63,33,963	1,09,84,865	1,53,49,098	...
1918-19	4,64,98,838	1,75,43,277	2,89,55,561	...

Shipping Trade of Cochin.

Official Year.	Number of Vessels Tonnage.		Total Amount of Port Dues collected.			Other Sea Customs Revenue.		
	Vessel.	Tonnage.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
1864-65	1,588	131,404	9,806	0	0	...	...	...
1865-66	1,432	121,723	8,798	5	3	...	...	...
1866-67	1,259	99,400	6,821	15	9	...	...	...
1867-68	1,642	91,869	7,205	15	0	...	...	...
1868-69	1,780	125,212	14,212	8	6	...	...	...
1869-70	1,342	136,768	14,841	3	3	...	...	...
1870-71	1,466	131,482	13,606	9	3	...	...	...
1871-72	1,686	149,345	14,815	8	0	...	...	...
1872-73	1,430	162,901	19,650	0	3	...	...	...
1873-74	1,511	123,938	14,221	3	9	...	...	...
1874-75	1,842	164,747	19,739	1	0	...	...	...
1875-76	1,639	192,693	24,123	3	0	...	...	...
1876-77	1,598	204,796	27,811	9	0	...	...	...
1877-78	1,500	209,199	28,276	13	3	1,423	15	5
1878-79	1,484	216,065	29,868	12	6	1,309	11	10
1879-80	1,135	199,189	28,811	0	0	958	2	7
1880-81	1,106	217,786	31,694	5	0	1,308	7	7
1881-82	1,279	240,460	38,598	4	6	980	0	4
1882-83	1,537	236,018	36,185	13	11	1,210	12	4
1883-84	1,864	239,501	35,303	6	9	466	14	3
1884-85	1,973	276,080	42,670	11	0	480	11	6
1885-86	1,508	328,019	38,700	10	0	976	15	11
1886-87	1,455	326,471	38,295	5	6	902	3	8
1887-88	1,707	367,409	42,933	7	3	1,158	3	8
1888-89	1,831	358,957	38,295	6	0	662	9	9
1889-90	2,255	347,825	34,790	15	6	887	15	0
1890-91	1,718	433,692	46,928	2	9	1,374	9	3
1891-92	1,614	467,377	47,382	6	9	880	12	10
1892-93	1,946	508,049	50,825	10	0	790	4	9
1893-94	1,684	485,246	48,307	5	6	805	7	3
1894-95	1,782	525,336	57,180	6	7	890	2	10
1895-96	1,552	579,380	60,564	2	3	1,100	13	5
1896-97	1,558	423,092	39,928	14	6	1,045	9	2
1897-98	1,494	439,559	49,393	4	0	1,434	2	2
1898-99	1,650	532,819	65,267	10	3	2,695	8	7
1899-00	1,459	487,130	61,400	4	9	1,405	9	4
1900-01	1,834	545,495	70,923	9	11	1,921	1	10
1901-02	1,799	535,340	64,272	14	10	1,890	8	7
1902-03	1,683	619,600	81,724	12	0	2,003	4	4
1903-04	1,471	710,431	93,919	1	1	3,218	5	1
1904-05	1,400	693,738	89,614	7	8	2,095	1	2
1905-06	1,494	736,282	92,999	15	1	3,042	6	11
1906-07	1,440	653,503	78,999	7	5	3,430	13	7
1907-08	1,571	708,384	81,866	14	2	7,676	13	10
1908-09	1,547	829,880	1,03,584	7	4	4,927	11	10
1909-10	1,502	858,691	1,06,176	14	8	4,721	10	2
1910-11	1,240	816,279	98,645	9	9	5,489	15	5
1911-12	1,246	834,770	1,07,935	4	4	7,556	3	3
1912-13	1,120	867,181	1,12,315	10	3	8,441	6	10
1913-14	1,211	834,213	1,14,309	3	0	10,358	9	6
1914-15	1,001	521,933	68,028	10	10	9,255	0	0
1915-16	1,025	398,906	46,089	0	0	6,164	11	11
1916-17	1,094	312,511	36,174	0	9	4,018	6	8
1917-18	1,236	194,446	21,953	0	0	5,202	3	4
1918-19	1,388	184,258	14,204	10	5	5,570	9	11

EXPORTS.

VALUATION OF COCHIN TRADE.

ARTICLES.	For twelve months from 1st July to 30th June.											
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Coir Yarn	54,55,959	66,33,713	73,32,363	64,64,536	78,14,131	81,69,716	73,05,911	58,96,276	63,16,069	63,13,845	22,02,240	47,63,952
Do. Rope	6,57,135	7,15,548	5,81,296	5,50,618	6,65,145	6,54,730	6,84,592	5,25,732	4,89,923	4,84,003	4,17,024	5,85,519
Do. Fibre	1,19,442	98,470	1,64,699	1,56,554	1,00,797	1,34,689	1,49,122	45,225	69,052	45,275	13,145	63,145
Cotton	...	...	19,543	...	...	...	...	1,080	1	...	84	120
Coffee	11,036	99,800	24,245	1,12,118	23,917	57,556	41,810	52,474	7,527	2,89,444	...	1,89,328
Coprah	6,25,944	35,32,260	37,69,165	36,92,079	79,74,844	85,21,829	1,23,75,732	52,38,717	45,80,337	31,00,762	7,22,086	25,43,612
Cocoanuts	...	...	...	23,357	18,281	21,021	21,401	16,799	7,503	2,419	1,689	625
Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ginger	2,34,248	2,15,515	3,72,646	4,78,267	4,43,188	4,19,856	2,59,833	2,50,683	3,15,583	3,26,431	3,63,602	5,33,447
Hides	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horns	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nux Vomica	1,04,313	44,540	37,200	54,608	55,225	64,794	58,303	52,060	1,68,410	1,24,518	41,597	1,57,192
Oils, Coconut	83,07,611	1,01,41,003	1,15,11,575	99,55,345	1,08,18,941	84,16,177	92,16,609	86,60,068	88,43,416	86,32,560	77,72,476	1,24,83,195
Do. Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Lemon Grass	2,63,221	1,49,406	1,64,218	2,36,076	2,13,025	8,12,626	9,78,477	5,76,674	4,58,784	4,30,547	2,68,934	3,30,064
Pepper	5,03,261	4,79,256	6,18,006	9,60,885	21,67,239	10,31,379	17,01,333	26,46,937	13,12,250	30,61,573	19,64,639	35,64,479
Rubber	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,25,797	98,09,133
Tea	22,78,403	23,44,963	31,98,502	32,55,793	33,72,004	36,75,183	28,53,802	41,15,620	35,91,188	36,32,072	35,78,951	54,08,871
Turmeric	75,714	74,412	98,757	62,644	77,966	1,00,401	46,457	19,889	2,37,796	88,375	64,503	1,82,661
Wood	...	...	...	4,19,234	3,73,418	5,50,248	5,25,525	3,67,393	3,75,139	3,02,083	2,30,781	5,34,658
Sundries	26,02,195	31,24,301	29,76,315	16,98,821	26,60,762	35,91,618	52,03,421	64,90,151	89,09,871	97,05,022	18,04,136	40,15,452
Other Oils	3,24,913	2,62,547	1,30,135	2,37,190	2,93,808	4,04,039	6,28,288	3,33,680	3,37,380	10,33,036	3,60,221	2,95,449
Poonac	6,26,614	12,65,708	11,41,212	10,42,292	11,34,959	9,04,657	9,63,184	7,08,354	7,39,560	6,02,461	8,30,579	7,33,439
Cotton Twist	31,508	6,71,134	1,52,005	463	200	130	800	...	...	...	...	...
Mats and Matting	...	...	...	42,795	57,047	58,024	44,520	46,753	60,966	87,291	67,782	97,418
Jute Gunnies	...	...	...	1,75,086	1,67,551	1,44,434	1,43,829	76,010	61,153	58,560	1,33,480	90,661
Manures	...	...	...	1,59,153	1,10,753	1,05,166	1,13,853	76,890	1,42,034	1,00,111	70,217	1,16,418
Total	2,22,21,517	2,98,52,576	3,22,91,882	2,97,77,854	3,86,33,201	3,78,38,273	4,33,16,802	3,61,97,465	3,70,23,942	3,84,20,388	2,63,33,903	4,64,98,838

IMPORTS.

VALUATION OF COCHIN TRADE.

ARTICLES.	For twelve months from 1st July to 30th June.											
	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Apparel ...	49,110	32,843	44,367	37,445	59,233	53,359	59,502	11,556	12,342	5,194	4,672	6,844
Coal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ...	1,82,848	1,53,760	1,62,248	1,84,039	1,91,041	1,73,149	1,76,645	1,84,324	1,72,691	1,79,619	1,43,004	1,70,439
Fruits and Vegetables ...	3,63,837	1,77,542	2,46,723	2,61,315	2,78,273	2,24,761	2,13,553	1,97,386	1,55,726	1,24,215	78,819	72,199
Rice ...	29,39,917	54,13,672	73,04,109	49,43,102	72,82,183	85,14,088	56,72,243	55,18,461	50,82,405	36,82,785	18,01,464	66,56,815
Paddy ...	63,52,202	90,38,220	1,27,37,938	75,48,828	65,09,244	80,82,288	79,83,123	98,56,398	74,47,794	33,60,196	10,58,760	1,93,318
Other Grains ...	7,54,498	9,88,952	13,58,954	15,02,282	17,20,299	24,44,258	14,55,749	13,87,937	12,36,554	15,37,672	13,93,697	18,32,414
Gunnies ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and Cutlery ...	3,17,000	3,56,017	3,60,863	3,38,034	3,74,737	3,53,532	4,84,328	2,88,906	1,95,663	2,41,420	2,62,719	2,69,033
Liquors—Ale, Beer and Porter ...	7,123	9,415	5,878	7,418	9,036	8,772	9,226	1,528	2,096	1,512	1,122	1,816
Machinery and Millwork ...	1,51,547	2,36,793	1,72,096	2,41,490	2,13,530	3,76,791	3,56,496	1,71,112	1,92,844	1,08,240	34,238	1,23,144
Metals ...	5,66,132	8,54,010	8,12,388	9,11,157	8,03,240	13,36,693	14,82,762	9,35,311	7,06,693	8,76,666	2,80,634	4,00,198
Oils ...	8,29,467	16,20,075	15,39,061	23,59,340	19,01,511	22,40,623	16,75,851	38,08,562	20,78,535	11,10,115	79,345	7,12,710
Cotton Piece-goods ...	12,07,348	17,54,150	17,36,126	19,61,843	18,57,175	18,13,760	20,25,314	20,62,534	6,63,228	6,46,556	5,70,366	10,60,913
Provisions ...	1,30,559	1,50,663	1,80,159	2,02,966	2,53,700	1,76,632	2,12,012	1,71,511	88,463	72,713	54,089	63,254
Paper and Pasteboard ...	1,91,045	94,131	1,53,484	1,37,488	1,52,061	2,18,972	2,87,541	2,60,393	2,61,481	3,29,974	2,57,366	3,13,168
Paints and Colours ...	18,149	22,086	20,248	21,293	22,711	24,159	32,843	18,563	12,941	26,099	5,186	15,958
Salt ...	4,663	4,414	6,288	7,148	24,503	5,629	6,831	7,411	6,116	7,864	12,736	1,95,420
Seeds ...	2,00,841	2,91,654	3,77,652	3,35,463	3,07,277	5,68,345	4,28,897	6,48,980	6,52,358	6,02,636	15,42,419	19,09,897
Spices ...	26,483	39,319	90,899	45,379	26,382	38,622	23,208	56,226	42,266	60,383	1,29,449	22,946
Glass and Glassware ...	88,580	82,280	90,288	1,01,654	1,02,189	1,05,079	1,13,226	69,535	1,17,885	78,476	58,910	82,265
Hempes ...	3,132	10,268	5,220	5,079	3,209	3,388	8,985	832	...	...	5,140	1,300
Instruments & Apparatus ...	9,902	22,832	15,343	16,341	20,207	31,363	37,333	10,847	11,084	17,968	3,698	1,357
Liquors—Spirits ...	81,693	69,537	61,889	60,336	58,850	58,247	62,746	44,576	44,922	44,304	43,722	20,987
Do. Wines ...	26,553	20,612	28,424	17,752	23,198	20,845	26,318	15,079	17,792	7,706	7,721	6,630
Jute Manufactures ...	1,16,503	67,587	44,207	27,549	41,077	95,202	62,443	59,644	40,769	33,279	24,217	56,883
Lac ...	20,749	12,450	26,262	6,222	7,632	11,403	14,178	19,596	10,008	7,014	8,050	5,545
Leather Manufactures ...	2,252	7,419	3,918	10,133	3,005	1,423	3,322	1,683	2,436	182	...	474
Perfumery ...	15,934	15,013	13,532	19,060	12,181	16,971	13,742	13,791	8,814	11,775	14,158	13,539
Wool Manufactures ...	34,144	35,975	43,491	35,411	52,666	31,619	28,337	10,441	722	4,224	846	845
Soap ...	1,02,205	70,926	1,17,050	1,60,275	1,59,924	1,50,769	2,32,637	2,12,919	2,23,498	3,09,662	54,393	38,042

Sugar	1,94,354	1,65,394	2,30,521	2,98,246	4,56,079	4,70,091	8,30,216	4,31,488	3,75,290	1,83,209	53,063	4,09,811
Stationery	54,901	42,466	53,550	81,259	65,392	80,738	87,664	69,017	63,979	1,02,648	70,668	1,07,942
Cotton, Twist and Yarn...	3,97,503	4,25,448	3,01,403	2,29,354	2,82,744	2,83,486	2,14,360	1,06,085	77,564	51,699	5,13,022	3,59,195
Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys	6,544	2,732	9,598	11,031	9,545	5,567	7,744	3,797	5,803	6,490	1,130	3,907
Wood manufactures	3,77,235	5,80,494	5,55,791	4,50,132	3,47,670	3,51,700	2,82,971	3,40,051	2,12,959	2,11,712	2,85,247	7,64,209
Sundries	2,04,656	2,11,569	1,83,195	2,99,114	1,75,112	3,35,317	10,81,806	8,81,305	8,46,795	2,47,761	8,47,989	5,04,298
Coir and Cordage	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Opium	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Stores	1,663	2,572	1,207	525	3,669	2,589	16,302	2,188	...	667	200	177
Arms and Ammunition...	300	657	234	...	495	201	122	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas	81,242	72,059	82,008	82,883	49,337	58,622	34,068	20,865	9,660	2,800	9,600	5,516
Wax	756	4,452	8,977	6,700	4,914	3,147	4,929	9,005	1,415	608	1,544	7,011
Books and Printed Matter.	5,328	4,011	5,011	5,654	9,733	3,407	3,705	7,729	2,636	3,135	1,522	16
Building and Engineering	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Materials	1,17,844	1,38,911	1,41,563	1,67,608	1,98,870	2,42,020	1,73,348	1,79,054	1,90,263	1,56,640	1,11,494	1,05,471
Cabinetware & Furniture...	4,829	3,811	4,898	5,157	11,924	11,368	7,026	3,864	1,925	2,380	3,178	5,939
Candles	40,158	42,679	39,933	50,294	44,492	44,388	94,011	1,22,158	68,779	13,622	...	3,122
Carriages, Cycles, etc.	30,809	16,884	26,165	24,676	16,126	61,828	73,175	14,980	16,974	11,086	3,931	2,568
Chemicals	75,902	64,702	66,113	82,398	84,215	80,518	1,00,770	68,260	1,00,272	1,47,542	1,53,466	1,25,181
Clocks and Watches	5,066	2,509	4,115	3,956	3,439	2,593	4,009	1,524	585	1,111	3,517	1,180
Coffee	7,114	4,445	14,247	2,483	2,204	762	5,568	2,359	15	1,467	25,070	13,836
Coir (manufactured and unmanufactured)	1,48,678	94,244	46,657	23,244	3,518	7,532	20,351	11,792	2,434	49,625	46,533	571
Cotton, Raw	61,514	1,00,083	52	14	79	...	221	1,627	255	35	40	...
Dyeing and Tanning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Materials	8,585	5,518	6,631	5,175	8,741	8,255	6,205	7,374	7,038	22,628	44,607	27,039
Earthenware & Porcelain...	1,00,010	1,07,922	1,22,816	1,66,663	1,88,958	1,14,413	1,48,988	1,27,318	1,45,342	71,731	12,501	23,638
Fodder, Bran & Oil-cake...	8,390	4,917	15,956	24,311	34,095	30,288	42,760	31,145	23,107	39,297	34,813	46,776
Gums and Resins	54,638	61,558	90,543	78,540	1,02,103	78,295	91,695	39,782	57,760	92,416	1,55,161	1,26,482
Manures	1,00,793	6,808	2,111	11,884	13,530	48,615	95,989	1,200	3,787	49,874	2,10,137	3,72,288
Matches	65,827	1,04,262	88,300	97,269	1,21,370	1,07,166	1,41,039	2,29,477	1,80,122	2,70,335	4,60,444	2,73,535
Pitch, Tar and Dammer	5,615	5,098	6,510	7,481	4,634	10,109	7,059	7,856	8,883	10,656	5,028	5,216
Silk Piece-goods	4,107	641	769	1,675	856	509	95	20	...	...	...	...
Treasure	10,400	5,575	56	...	...	8,078	6,650	1,595	...	...	...	...
Total	1,89,69,174	2,39,35,036	2,98,67,985	2,37,23,568	2,48,14,118	2,96,32,344	2,67,72,237	2,87,68,977	2,18,85,768	1,52,39,623	1,09,84,885	1,75,43,277

Exports from the Port of Cochin from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

ARTICLES.	Europe.		America.		Ceylon.		Madras.		Bengal.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cocoanut Oil ... gals.	2,904,313	59 74,565	195,783	4,48,320	...	...	36,233	77,109	4,416	8,981
Lemon Grass Oil ... "	6,689	1,66 891	9,994	1,61,943	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Oils ... "	12,008	11,758	...	...	...	...	11,831	19,651	8,546	43,983
Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre ... cwt.	553	6,228	...	...	...	...	1,306	10,029	1,342	8,292
Tea ... lbs.	7,364,373	52,18,724	200	250	...	...	719	290	2,660	1,330
Pepper ... "	1,010,258	4,19,234	2,308,572	9,29,547	...	...	17,780	4,175	36,010	14,781
Ginger ... "	121,576	32 908	44,800	10,000	...	...	2,492	632	7,686	1,372
Turmeric ... cwt.	...	...	6,259	1,12,319	...	...	97	1,399	...	...
Coprah ... "	78,754	16,83,824	1,000	22,003	...	...	3	56	...	...
Oil-cake ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,676	42,866	...	...
Nux Vomica ... "	7,125	84,342	7,066	72,850	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton, Raw ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	120	...	...
Cocoanuts ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,000	500	...	...
Jute—Gunnies ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	164,007	89,146	...	...
Coir, unmanufactured ... cwt.	5,116	57,188	157	2,200	...	...	...	...	18	125
Do. manufactured ... "	181,905	22,79,741	19,699	2,65,327	5,437	57,091	6,040	44,412	14,788	1,27,611
Coffee ... "	3,146	1,79,852	...	...	...	...	1	45	...	...
Grain, Pulse and flour ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	152,223	14,19,717	...	...
Mats and Mattings ... sq. yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	72,931	5,672	...	...
Manures ... tons	...	...	...	...	1,065	1,13,493	49	2,925	...	...
Wood ... "	396	53,620	...	...	48	9,600	87	4,550	...	...
Rubber. Raw ... lbs.	9,415,438	88,11,885	11,200	22,400	487,424	9,74,848	...	...	...	...
Sundries ... val.	...	5,08,289	...	22,163	...	23,127	...	2,58,922	...	3,424

Exports from the Port of Cochin from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

ARTICLES.	Bombay.		Burmah.		Other Ports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cocoanut Oil ... gals.	2,204,812	44,24,903	528,992	11,59,021	189,879	3,90,296	60,64,428	1,24,83,195
Lemon Grass Oil ... "	...	...	...	...	802	1,230	17,485	3,30,064
Other Oils ... "	86,281	2,00,264	315	9,135	4,086	10,658	123,067	2,95,449
Cordage & Rope of Vegetable Fibre. cwt.	75,262	5,09,286	1,166	8,062	6,457	43,622	86,086	5,85,519
Tea ... lbs.	309,139	1,80,657	...	...	16,257	7,620	7,693,348	54,08,871
Pepper ... "	4,657,809	20,28,315	339,793	1,28,497	91,728	39,930	8,461,950	35,64,479
Ginger ... "	1,912,082	4,52,427	60,308	18,787	65,968	17,321	2,214,912	5,33,447
Turmeric ... cwt.	5,266	57,342	...	...	647	11,601	12,269	1,82,661
Coprah ... "	50,493	7,71,305	...	...	4,185	66,424	134,435	25,43,612
Oil-cake ... "	158,862	5,39,259	525	787	45,394	1,50,527	216,457	7,33,439
Nux Vomica ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,191	1,57,192
Cotton, Raw ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	120
Cocoanuts ... No.	2,742	125	...	...	...	...	12,742	625
Jute, Gunnies ... "	3,150	1,515	...	...	...	...	167,157	90,661
Coir, unmanufactured ... cwt.	255	1,573	83	749	138	1,310	5,767	63,145
Do. manufactured ... "	157,659	13,79,431	40,569	3,47,779	27,188	2,62,560	445,285	47,63,952
Coffee ... lb. 17	...	11	...	...	589	9,420	3,736	1,89,328
Gratu, Pulse and Flour ... "	6,273	70,203	6	72	...	...	158,502	14,89,992
Mats and Matting ... sq. yds.	1,010,447	90,639	100	45	11,334	1,062	1,094,812	97,418
Manures ... tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,114	1,16,418
Wood ... "	5,767	3,67,996	5	1,075	1,770	97,817	8,073	5,34,658
Rubber, Raw ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,914,062	98,09,133
Sundries ... val.	...	5,77,452	...	4,91,458	...	6,40,625	...	25,25,460
Total for 1918-19 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,64,98,838
Do. 1917-18 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,63,33,963
Do. 1916-17 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,84,20,388
Do. 1915-16 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,70,23,942
Do. 1914-15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,61,97,465

Imports into the Port of Cochin from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

ARTICLES.		Europe.		America.		Ceylon.		Madras.		Bengal.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel ...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,889
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed Matter ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials ...	"	...	20	...	...	...	...	21,847	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	885	...	...	...
Candles ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carriages, Cycles, etc. ...	val.	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals ...	"	...	15,684	...	...	...	...	2,044	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ...	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	13,836	...	...
Coir (manufactured and unmanufactured) ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	571	...	...
Cotton, Raw ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Twist and Yarn ...	lbs.	1,120	2,685	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Piece-goods ...	yds.	28,200	27,551	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ...	val.	...	806	...	...	...	...	27,065	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,372	7,837	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain ...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	666	...	...	296
Fodder, Bran and Oil-cake ...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	250	910	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables ...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,524	...	...	15
Glass and Glassware ...	"	...	3,720	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	35
Grain and Pulse—Paddy ...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	713	3,975	...	...
Do. Rice ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,805	22,440	95	1,010
Do. Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,032	1,34,980	87	1,300
Government Stores ...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins ...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hardware and Cutlery	...	val.	...	27,392	...	2,620	...	...	29,773	...	45
Hemp (Raw)	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments, Apparatus, etc.	...	val.	...	727	...	100	...	...	...	...	...
Jute manufactures	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	4,184	...	3,675	...
Lac	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather manufactures	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—Ale, Beer and Porter	...	gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Spirits	...	"	668	10,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Wines	...	"	242	3,479	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Millwork	...	val.	...	21,558	...	5,145	...	...	9,000	...	...
Manures	...	tons	...	...	...	...	...	5,703	3,72,288	...	...
Matches	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,730	...	1,521
Metals	...	cwt.	8,350	1,63,651	246	9,560	...	40	360	...	...
Oils	...	gals.	...	...	244,761	4,27,544	...	148,750	1,04,918	...	...
Paints and Colours	...	val.	...	2,784	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard	...	"	...	22,275	...	6,768	...	...	...	...	...
Perfumery	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pitch, Tar and Dammer	...	cwt.	194	16,880	...	...	...	80	1,846	...	...
Provisions	...	"	1	201	...	...	...	33	1,792	...	...
Salt	...	Ind. mds.	...	...	...	...	...	114,349	1,62,235	...	...
Seeds	...	cwt.	...	...	...	23,732	3,50,884	55,633	9,20,565	lb. 38	4
Silk Piece-goods	...	yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap	...	cwt.	4,866	17,972	...	...	...	48	1,056	lb. 28	10
Spices...	...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	48,420	14,185	60	31
Stationery	...	val.	...	36,323	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Sugar (refined and unrefined)	...	cwt.	1,687	28,687	...	...	...	560	11,375	...	...
Toys	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	107
Umbrellas	...	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	16
Wax (excluding Candles)	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood manufactures	...	val.	...	2,31,280	...	...	...	...	12,918	...	...
Wool do.	...	"	...	845	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries	...	"	...	10,419	...	8,719	...	...	1,47,433	...	24,953
Total	...	...	...	6,30,476	...	4,60,456	...	3,50,884	...	20,59,359	...

Imports into the Port of Cochin from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

ARTICLES.	Bombay.		Burmah.		Other Ports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel val.	...	2,955	...	...	...	...	...	6,844
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Books and Printed Matter ... ..	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	16
Building and Engineering Materials. ..	...	1,716	...	...	...	81,888	...	1,05,471
Cabinetware and Furniture ... ..	...	4,954	...	...	...	100	...	5,939
Candles lbs.	8,716	3,122	...	...	...	...	8,716	3,122
Carriages, Cycles, etc. val.	...	630	...	...	...	1,488	...	2,568
Chemicals ... ..	...	98,280	...	...	...	9,173	...	1,25,181
Clocks and Watches... .. No.	88	1,180	...	...	...	...	88	1,180
Coffee cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	444	13,836
Coir (manufactured & unmanufactured). ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	571
Cotton, Raw ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Twist and Yarn lbs.	249,812	3,56,510	...	...	...	...	250,932	3,59,195
Do. Piece-goods yds.	2,238,669	10,33,362	...	...	...	...	2,266,869	10,60,913
Drugs and Medicines val.	...	1,42,493	...	...	...	75	...	1,70,439
Dyeing and Tanning Materials cwt.	6,163	18,302	...	...	73	900	7,608	27,039
Earthenware and Porcelain val.	...	22,676	...	...	...	...	...	23,638
Fodder, Bran and Oil-cake cwt.	9,473	45,466	...	...	56	400	9,779	46,776
Fruits and Vegetables val.	...	47,182	...	...	...	2,478	...	72,199
Glass and Glassware ... ..	...	78,410	...	...	...	...	...	82,265
Grain and Pulse—Paddy cwt.	...	...	51,269	1,89,343	...	...	51,982	1,93,318
Do. Rice	21,849	2,19,950	932,471	61,96,939	20,397	2,16,476	986,617	66,56,815
Do. Other sorts	123,010	11,77,402	1,763	14,624	63,698	5,04,108	200,590	18,32,414
Government Stores val.	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	177
Gums and Resins cwt.	8,540	1,26,482	...	...	...	...	8,540	1,26,482
Hardware and Cutlery val.	...	1,74,263	...	...	...	34,940	...	2,69,033
Hemp (Raw) cwt.	95	1,300	...	...	...	...	95	1,300
Instruments, Apparatus, etc. val.	...	530	...	...	...	...	...	1,357
Jute manufactures ... ..	...	47,671	...	...	...	1,353	...	56,883

Lac ...	cwt.	77	5,545	...	...	...	...	77	5,545
Leather manufactures ...	val.	...	474	...	...	...	...	...	474
Liquors—Ale, Beer and Porter ...	gals.	425	1,816	...	...	...	...	425	1,816
Do. Spirits ...	"	439	10,700	...	...	...	...	1,107	20,987
Do. Wines ...	"	114	3,151	...	...	...	...	356	6,630
Machinery and Millwork ...	val.	...	87,441	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,144
Manures ...	tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,703	3,72,288
Matches ...	val.	...	2,64,084	...	...	...	2,200	...	2,73,535
Metals ...	cwt.	5,209	2,26,169	...	...	...	458	13,926	4,00,198
Oils ...	gals.	135,759	1,79,353	...	...	553	895	529,823	7,12,710
Paints and Colours ...	val.	...	13,153	...	...	...	...	...	15,958
Paper and Pasteboard ...	"	...	2,84,125	...	...	...	...	...	3,13,168
Perfumery ...	"	...	13,539	...	...	...	...	...	13,539
Pitch, Tar and Dammer ...	cwt.	138	1,690	...	...	...	...	412	5,216
Provisions... ..	"	2,654	60,128	...	...	15	1,133	2,703	63,254
Salt ...	Ind. mds.	50,402	32,915	...	...	109	270	164,860	1,95,420
Seeds ...	cwt.	35,619	5,83,343	...	...	5,736	55,101	120,720	19,09,897
Silk Piece-goods ...	yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap ...	cwt.	565	19,004	...	...	...	...	5,479	38,042
Spices ...	lbs.	17,936	8,606	...	...	905	124	67,321	22,946
Stationery ...	val.	...	71,606	...	...	...	...	...	1,07,942
Sugar (refined and unrefined) ...	cwt.	17,972	3,63,749	...	...	300	6,000	20,519	4,09,811
Toys ...	val.	...	3,800	...	...	...	...	...	3,907
Umbrellas... ..	No.	2,880	5,500	...	...	...	...	2,892	5,516
Wax (excluding Candles) ...	cwt.	82	7,011	...	...	...	...	82	7,011
Wood manufactures ...	val.	...	5,07,793	...	5,760	...	6,458	...	7,64,209
Wool do. ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	845
Sundries ...	"	...	2,97,311	...	6,708	...	8,755	...	5,04,298
Total ...	...	...	66,57,035	...	64,13,374	...	9,34,773	...	1,75,43,877
Total for 1918-19 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,43,277
Do. 1917-18 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,09,84,865
Do. 1916-17 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,52,39,623
Do. 1915-16 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,18,85,768
Do. 1914-15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,87,68,977

Cochin Export Distribution from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

COUNTRIES.	Cocoanut Oil.		Lemon Grass Oil.		Other Oils.		Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre.		Tea.		Pepper.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.	GALS.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.
To United Kingdom ...	2,904,313	5,974,565	6,689	166,891	12,008	11,758	553	6,228	7,364,373	52,18,724	1,010,258	4,19,234
" America ...	195,783	448,320	9,994	161,943	...	...	...	...	200	250	2,308,572	9,29,547
" Ceylon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Madras ...	36,233	77,109	...	...	11,831	19,651	1,306	10,029	719	290	17,780	4,175
" Bengal ...	4,416	8,981	...	...	8,546	43,983	1,342	8,292	2,660	1,330	36,010	14,781
" Bombay ...	2,204,812	4,424,903	...	...	86,281	200,264	75,262	5,09,286	309,139	1,80,657	4,657,809	20,28,315
" Burmah ...	528,992	1,159,021	...	...	315	9,135	1,166	8,062	...	...	339,793	1,28,497
" Other Ports ...	189,879	390,296	802	1,230	4,086	10,658	6,457	43,622	16,257	7,620	91,728	39,930
Total ...	6,064,428	124,83,195	17,485	3,30,064	123,067	2,95,449	86,086	5,85,519	7,693,348	54,08,871	8,461,950	35,64,479

Cochin Export Distribution from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

COUNTRIES.	Ginger.		Turmeric.		Coprah.		Oil-cake.		Nux Vomica.		Cotton, Raw.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	LBS.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
To United Kingdom ...	121,576	32,908	...	...	78,754	16,83,824	...	...	7,125	84,342	...	...
„ America ...	44,800	10,000	6,259	1,12,319	1,000	22,003	...	...	7,066	72,850	...	...
„ Ceylon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Madras ...	2,492	632	97	1,399	3	56	11,676	42,866	...	...	2	120
„ Bengal ...	7,686	1,372	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Bombay ...	1,912,082	4,52,427	5,266	57,342	50,493	7,71,305	158,862	5,39,259	...	...	...	...
„ Burmah ...	60,308	18,787	...	...	...	...	525	787	...	...	...	...
„ Other Ports ...	65,968	17,321	647	11,601	4,185	66,424	45,394	1,50,527	...	...	...	...
Total ...	2,214,912	5,33,447	12,269	1,82,661	134,435	25,43,612	216,457	7,33,439	14,191	1,57,192	2	120

Cochin Export Distribution from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

COUNTRIES.	Cocoanuts.		Jute-Gunnies.		Coir unmanufactured.		Coir manufactured.		Coffee.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	NO.	RS.	NO.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
To United Kingdom ...	...	...	...	...	5,116	57,188	181,905	22,79,741	3,146	1,79,852
„ America ...	...	...	...	...	157	2,200	19,699	2,65,327	...	...
„ Ceylon ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,437	57,091	...	...
„ Madras ...	10,000	500	164,007	89,146	...	...	6,040	44,412	1	45
„ Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	18	125	14,788	1,27,611	...	...
„ Bombay ...	2,742	125	3,150	1,515	255	1,573	157,659	13,79,431	lb 17	11
„ Burmah ...	...	...	...	...	83	749	40,569	3,47,779	...	...
„ Other Ports ...	...	...	...	...	138	1,310	27,188	2,62,560	589	9,420
 Total ...	 12,742	 625	 167,157	 90,661	 5,767	 63,145	 453,285	 47,63,952	 3,736	 189,328

Cochin Export Distribution from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

COUNTRIES.	Mats and Matting.		Grain, Pulse and Flour.		Manures.		Wood.		Rubber, Raw.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	SQ. YDS.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	TONS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.
To United Kingdom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	396	53,620	9,415,438	88,11,885
" America ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,200	22,400
" Ceylon ...	...	...	...	...	1,065	1,13,493	48	9,600	487,424	9,74,848
" Madras ...	72,931	5,672	152,223	14,19,717	49	2,925	87	4,550	...	...
" Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Bombay ...	1,010,447	90,639	6,273	70,203	...	...	5,767	3,67,996	...	...
" Burmah ...	100	45	6	72	...	...	5	1,075	...	...
" Other Ports ...	11,334	1,062	...	...	...	...	1,770	97,817	...	...
Total ...	1,094,812	97,418	158,502	14,89,992	1,114	1,16,418	8,073	5,34,658	9,914,062	98,09,133

Exports from the Port of Calicut from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

ARTICLES.	Europe.		America.		Ceylon.		Madras.		Bengal.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Coffee ... cwt.	36,845	20,83,750	...	...	29	1,495	...	...	1,776	76,483
Coir (manufactured and unmanufactured) ... "	73,168	7,38,600	1,125	11,400	45	360	1,159	8,979	7,934	65,034
Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	289	137	687
Cotton Piece-goods. yds.	...	...	...	...	2,681	3,474	1,400	1,230	...	...
Cocoanuts ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,500	900	...	...
Coprah ... cwt.	8,945	1,78,907	...	...	...	...	4,340	74,925	...	...
Rice not in the husk. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,233	4,47,871	...	...
Do. in the husk ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil, Coconut ... gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,761	7,272	...	...
Salt ... tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	31,596	...	...
Salted Fish ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	143,332	26,437	509,292	43,347	...	...
Betelnuts ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,182	6,057	...	...
Pepper ... "	1,178,942	5,37,028	33,600	13,500	40,600	15,900	5,355	2,277	...	...
Cardamoms ... "	26,991	63,750	...	...	500	500	...	...	...	...
Ginger ... "	100,674	34,267	...	...	88,704	21,627	349,104	54,674	...	...
Turmeric ... "	...	...	...	...	1,120	49	5,600	745	...	...
Sugar (refined and unrefined) ... "	...	...	...	...	560	50	92,200	15,269	...	...
Wood ... tons.	...	...	...	...	47	3,420	468	30,337	...	...
Tea ... lbs.	5,891,713	47,69,943	...	...	...	...	466	233	...	...
Jute—Gunnies ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,310	7,315	...	...
Rubber, Raw ... lbs.	1,217,758	30,37,139	...	...	49,896	1,47,948	...	...	...	...
Manures ... tons.	...	...	...	...	9,860	15,72,353	1,937	1,47,627	12	2,000
Sundries ... val.	...	4,03,071	...	...	...	1,32,606	...	4,94,603	...	49,994

Exports from the Port of Calicut from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

ARTICLES.	Bombay.		Burmah.		Other Ports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Coffee cwt.	...	35	259	15,745	3,718	2,04,162	42,627	23,81,670
Coir (manufactured & unmanufactured) „	23,063	1,61,292	1,366	11,754	14,709	1,10,166	122,569	11,07,585
Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre. „	9,220	68,735	77	620	14,179	1,05,472	23,652	1,75,803
Cotton Piece-goods yds.	1,050	1,312	...	...	10,180	11,240	15,311	17,256
Cocanuts No.	13,896,390	5,59,998	...	...	235,575	16,866	14,154,465	5,77,764
Coprah cwt.	72,384	13,74,172	...	...	28,002	4,53,164	113,671	20,81,168
Rice not in the husk ... .. „	...	...	...	...	2,498	22,950	47,731	4,70,821
Do. in the husk ... .. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil, Coconut gals.	142,140	2,39,372	...	...	6,211	11,137	152,112	2,57,781
Salt tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	486	31,596
Salted Fish lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	652,624	69,784
Betelnuts „	880	93	...	...	3,090	181	25,152	6,331
Pepper „	320,615	1,39,765	8,568	3,748	367,885	1,35,890	1,955,565	8,48,108
Cardamoms ... .. „	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,491	64,250
Ginger „	2,708,485	6,82,742	...	...	214,807	50,946	3,461,774	8,44,256
Turmeric „	21,392	1,863	...	...	106,624	13,628	134,736	16,285
Sugar (refined and unrefined) „	539,924	52,294	...	...	1,696,359	1,38,161	2,329,043	2,05,774
Wood tons.	19,328	12,22,979	...	...	8,658	4,70,642	28,501	17,27,378
Tea lbs.	75,319	44,065	...	...	8,599	4,336	5,976,097	48,18,577
Jute—Gunnies No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,310	7,315
Rubber, Raw lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,267,654	31,85,087
Manures tons.	2	156	...	...	86	9,152	11,897	17,31,288
Sundries val.	...	2,95,815	...	56,098	...	4,51,603	...	18,83,790
Total for 1918-19 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,25,09,667
Do. 1917-18 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,23,31,579
Do. 1916-17 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,84,30,126
Do. 1915-16 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,79,41,446
Do. 1914-15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,43,44,075

Imports into the Port of Calicut from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

ARTICLES.	Europe.		America.		Ceylon.		Madras.		Bengal.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel ... val.	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	1,870	...	...
Coffee ... cwt.	4,177	2,48,430	...	...
Coir Manufactures ... "	43,395	2,73,507	...	...
Cotton, Twist and Yarn. lbs.	56,400	71,250	...	...
Do. Manufactures and Piece-goods ... yds.	243,694	2,02,909	...	...	...	...	216,750	1,21,160	...	...
Grain and Pulse—Paddy. cwt.
Do. do. Rice "	20,146	1,92,534	...	...
Do. do. Other grains "	6,539	63,167	...	...
Jute Manufactures, Gunnies. No.	105,114	52,358	...	...
Liquors—Ale, Beer and Porter gals.
Do. Wines ... "
Do. Spirits ... "	117	2,822	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manures ... tons.	13,238	6,79,638	...	...
Metals ... cwt.	2,508	46,801	...	...	...	...	82	2,229	...	...
Salt ... tons.	178	10,627	...	...
Silk Piece-goods ... yds.
Spices—Pepper ... lbs.	118,684	50,496	...	...
Do. Betelnuts ... "	7,322	480	...	...
Do. Ginger ... "
Sugar (refined & unrefined) cwt.	2,521	40,809	...	...
Tobacco ... lbs.	5,216	2,608	...	...
Woollen Goods ... yds.
Kerosene Oil ... gals.	500,317	7,72,589	...	...	424	626	...	...
Sundries ... val.	...	56,957	...	10,085	...	26,519	...	6,74,015	...	...

Imports into the Port of Calicut from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

ARTICLES.		Bombay.		Burmah.		Other Ports.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel	val.	...	50	...	...	...	40	...	2,135
Coffee	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,177	2,48,430
Coir Manufactures	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,395	2,73,507
Cotton, Twist and Yarn	lbs.	191,600	2,50,900	...	...	...	...	248,000	3,22,150
Do. Manufactures and Piece-goods.	yds.	70,965	34,733	...	...	...	...	531,409	3,58,802
Grain and Pulse—Paddy	cwt.	...	...	56,561	2,36,058	...	...	56,561	2,36,058
Do. do. Rice ... ..	...	15,303	1,55,005	133,757	7,56,076	4,121	43,712	173,327	11,47,327
Do. do. Other grains ... ..	...	24,201	3,02,431	...	...	14,545	1,14,595	45,285	4,80,193
Jute Manufactures, Gunnies	No.	113,500	67,136	...	...	6,650	2,760	225,264	1,22,254
Liquors—Ale, Beer and Porter	gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Wines ... ..	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Spirits ... ..	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	2,822
Do. Manures	tons.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,238	6,79,638
Metals	cwt.	1,058	32,016	...	...	...	...	3,648	81,046
Salt	tons.	13,116	5,52,113	...	...	...	...	13,294	5,62,740
Silk Piece-goods	yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices—Pepper	lbs.	4,732	2,054	...	...	...	...	123,416	52,550
Do. Betelnuts ... ..	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,322	480
Do. Ginger ... ..	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar (refined and unrefined)	cwt.	15,028	3,10,461	...	...	1,500	30,000	19,049	3,81,270
Tobacco	lbs.	1,176	702	...	...	...	...	6,392	3,310
Woollen Goods	yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosene Oil	gals.	194,736	2,54,556	...	...	...	...	695,477	10,27,771
Sundries	val.	...	9,92,515	...	...	...	1,71,997	...	19,32,088
Total for 1918-19 ... ..	...	...	29,54,672	...	9,92,134	...	3,63,104	...	79,14,571
Do. 1917-18 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49,43,294
Do. 1916-17 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,81,457
Do. 1915-16 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,74,561
Do. 1914-15 ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,96,747

Exports of Principal Articles from the Port of Alleppey from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

ARTICLES.	Europe.		America.		Ceylon.		Madras.		Bengal.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cocoanut Oil ... cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Oils ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir Yarn ... "	4,319	45,350	...	...	500	5,250	...	...	41,366	4,34,343
Do. Rope ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	2,352
Do. Fibre ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	225
Do. Matting ... yds.	57,150	28,575	...	...	100	50	...	...	300	150
Do. Mats ... cwt.	2,110	42,200	...	...	11	220	...	...	9	180
Tea ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rubber ... "	...	...	...	...	9,856	19,712	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pepper ... "	3,530	1,65,910	...	...	...	...	...	...	772	36,284
Ginger ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	698	18,759
Cardamoms ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Turmeric ... "	...	...	...	...	4	59	...	...	...	...
Coprah ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-cakes ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nux Vomica ... cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish and Prawns ... "	...	...	...	...	267	7,780	...	...	...	...
Arrowroot ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries ... val.	...	1,000	...	...	...	29,257	...	...	...	225

Exports of Principal Articles from the Port of Alleppey from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

ARTICLES.	Burmah.		Bombay.		Other Ports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Cocoanut Oil cwt.	...	...	1	25	...	...	1	25
Other Oils ... .. "	...	...	104	2,990	...	...	104	2,990
Coir Yarn "	28,099	295,040	7,650	80,325	32	336	81,966	8,60,644
Do. Rope "	96	2,304	7	168	...	...	201	4,824
Do. Fibre "	61	549	97	873	14	126	197	1,773
Do. Matting yds.	6,440	3,220	46,625	23,312	40,450	20,225	151,065	75,532
Do. Mats cwt.	186	3,720	527	10,540	1,040	20,800	3,883	77,660
Tea lbs.	...	...	10	5	...	...	10	5
Rubber ... .. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,856	19,712
Coffee cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pepper "	198	9,306	41,058	19,29,726	2,280	107,160	47,838	22,48,386
Ginger "	125	3,359	14,809	3,97,992	445	11,959	16,077	4,32,069
Cardamoms ... .. "	...	...	375	61,600	...	...	375	61,600
Turmeric ... .. "	...	...	4,111	61,151	...	...	4,115	61,210
Coprah ... .. "	...	...	110,132	20,85,624	1,040	19,695	111,172	21,05,319
Oil-cakes ... .. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts No.	100	5	1,220	63	...	...	1,320	68
Nux Vomica cwt.	...	...	47	517	...	...	47	517
Fish and Prawns "	2,435	94,720	...	...	...	...	2,702	102,500
Arrowroot ... .. "	...	...	13	85	...	...	13	85
Sundries val.	...	6,837	...	75,933	...	5,350	...	1,18,102
Total for 1918-19 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61,73,021
Do. 1917-18 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,77,670
Do. 1916-17 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,74,014
Do. 1915-16 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44,69,400

Imports into the Port of Alleppey from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

ARTICLES.	Europe.		America.		Ceylon.		Madras.		Bengal.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel ... cases										
Books and Printed Matter ... "	1	441								
Building & Eng. Materials ... cases & cwts.										
Bells ... "										
Carriages, Cycles, etc. ... "										
Church Goods ... "										
Cement ... barrels										
Clocks ... cases										
Crockery ... crates										
Cotton and Cotton Goods ... bales & cases										
Drugs and Medicines ... "										
Earthenware & Enamelledware ... crates	5	483								
Fruits and Vegetables ... "										
Glass and Glassware ... "										
Grain and Pulse—Rice ... bags										
Do. Paddy ... "										
Hardware and Cutlery ... cwts., cases & pkgs.										
Household Goods ... cases	64	3,180								
Instruments and Apparatus ... "										
Jute manufactures ... bdles & bales	1	633								
Liquors—Wines ... gals.										
Do. Spirits ... "										
Do. Ale, Beer, etc. ... "										

Imports into the Port of Alleppey from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

ARTICLES.	Europe.		America.		Ceylon.		Madras.		Bengal.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Machinery and Millwork ... cases	994	14,890	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Musical Instruments ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matches ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils ... casks, drums and cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piece-goods ... cases, cwts. and bales	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paper and Pasteboard ... "	57	41,847	118	20,978	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paints and Colours. cwts., kegs and cases	8	4,956	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perfumery ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stationery ... "	373	107,001	3	3,169	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salts and Table Salt. bags, cases and cwts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soaps and Toilet Requisites ... cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar ... bags	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toys and Fancy Goods ... cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools ... "	122	4,835	10	2,816	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tar ... casks	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco ... bdles and cwts.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Umbrellas ... cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Varnish ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wool and Woollen Goods ... bales	4	2,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries ... val.	...	13,421	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Imports into the Port of Alleppey from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

ARTICLES.	Burmah.		Bombay.		Other Ports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel ... cases	2	640	...	...	2	640
Books and Printed Matter ... "	4	40	...	...	5	481
Building & Eng. Materials ... cases and cwts.	310	25,950	...	...	310	25,950
Bells ... " " "	18	2,500	...	...	18	2,500
Carriages, Cycles, etc. ... "
Church Goods ... "
Cement ... barrels.	1	30	...	...	1	30
Clocks ... cases
Crockery ... crates
Cotton and Cotton Goods ... bales and cases
Drugs and Medicines ... "	367	56,649	...	...	367	56,649
Earthenware and Enamelledware ... crates	108	1,160	...	...	113	1,643
Fruits and Vegetables ... "	57	805	...	...	57	805
Glass and Glassware ... "	5	200	...	...	5	200
Grain and Pulse—Rice ... bags	49,394	6,73,237	35	800	69,718	8,67,488	119,147	15,41,525
Do. Paddy ... "	108,531	9,64,253	...	...	353,929	33,23,032	462,460	42,87,285
Hardware and Cutlery ... cwts., cases and pkgs.	97	17,570	...	...	97	17,570
Household Goods ... cases	90	3,682	...	...	154	6,862
Instruments and Apparatus ... "	413	11,536	...	...	413	11,536
Jute manufactures ... bdles. and bales	136	8,278	...	...	137	8,911
Liquors—Wines... ... gals.
Do. Spirits ... "
Do. Ale, Beer, etc. ... "

Imports into the Port of Alleppey from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

ARTICLES.	Burmah.		Bombay.		Other Ports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Machinery and Millwork ... cases	994	14,890
Musical Instruments ... "	4	100	...	...	4	100
Matches ... "
Oils ... casks, drums and cases	1	15	...	...	1	15
Provisions ... "
Piece-goods ... cases, cwts. and bales	154	1,72,950	...	...	154	1,72,950
Paper and Pasteboard ... "	91	23,378	...	...	266	86,203
Paints and Colours ... cwts., kegs and cases	2	777	...	...	10	5,733
Perfumery ... "
Stationery ... "	36	6,953	...	...	412	1,17,123
Salts and Table Salt ... bags, cases and cwts.	350	15,006	75,758	75,758	76,108	90,764
Soaps and Toilet Requisites ... cases	3	84	...	...	3	84
Sugar ... bags	3	100	...	...	3	100
Toys and Fancy Goods ... cases	1	1,016	...	...	...	...	1	1,016
Tools ... "	3	130	...	...	135	7,781
Tar ... casks
Tobacco ... bdles. and cwts.	5	114	...	...	14,534	7,17,908	14,534	7,18,022
Umbrellas ... cases	1	500	...	...	1	500
Varnish ... "
Wool and Woollen Goods ... bales	4	2 885
Sundries ... val.	86,766	...	26,098	...	1,26,285
Total for 1918-19	73,07,038
Do. 1917-18	6,55,021
Do. 1916-17	92,357
Do. 1915-16	8,34,470
Do. 1914-15	14,99,173

Alleppey Export Distribution from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

COUNTRIES.	Cocoanut Oil.		Other Oils.		Coir Yarn.		Coir Rope.		Coir Fibre.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
To United Kingdom ...	...	...	...	...	4,319	45,350	...	...	...	...
" France ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Australia ...	...	...	...	...	26	273	...	...	...	...
" Africa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Ceylon ...	...	...	...	...	500	5,250	...	...	...	...
" Bengal ...	...	...	...	...	41,366	4,34,343	98	2,352	25	225
" Burmah ...	...	...	...	...	28,099	2,95,040	96	2,304	61	549
" Bombay ...	1	25	104	2,990	7,650	80,325	7	168	97	873
" Other Indian Ports ...	...	...	...	...	6	63	...	...	14	126
Total for 1918-19 ...	1	25	104	2,990	81,966	8,60,644	201	4,824	197	1,773
Do. 1917-18 ...	12	398	153	2,907	76,475	6,30,918	330	4,125	431	4,023
Do. 1916-17 ...	4	112	12	231	88,470	9,15,131	231	2,426	391	2,737
Do. 1915-16 ...	6,157	1,53,925	90	945	110,981	12,41,599	664	8,632	596	5,836

Alleppey Export Distribution from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued.)

COUNTRIES.	Coir Matting.		Coir Mats.		Tea.		Rubber.		Pepper.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	LBS.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
To United Kingdom ...	57,150	28,575	2,110	42,200	...	...	...	...	3,330	1,56,510
" France ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	9,400
" Australia ...	40,300	20,150	1,040	20,800	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Africa ...	150	75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Ceylon ...	100	50	11	220	...	...	9,856	19,712	...	...
" Bengal ...	300	150	9	180	...	...	...	...	772	36,284
" Burmah ...	6,440	3,220	186	3,720	...	...	...	...	198	9,306
" Bombay ...	46,625	23,312	527	10,540	10	5	...	...	41,058	19,29,726
" Other Indian Ports ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,280	1,07,160
Total for 1918-19 ...	151,065	75,532	3,883	77,660	10	5	9,856	19,712	47,838	22,48,386
Do. 1917-18 ...	146,515	73,258	7,251	2,03,028	...	...	40,601	61,586	52,200	27,40,500
Do. 1916-17 ...	297,600	1,48,800	11,215	1,57,010	28,144	20,668	162,112	4,13,751	25,490	12,19,282
Do. 1915-16 ...	359,719	1,79,860	13,633	2,18,128	33,991	16,996	37,182	80,163	23,598	9,91,116

Alleppey Export Distribution from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

COUNTRIES.	Ginger.		Cardamoms.		Turmeric.		Coprah.		Oil-cake.	
	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
To United Kingdom ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" France ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Australia ...	200	5,375	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Africa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Ceylon ...	...	...	...	...	4	59	...	...	...	...
" Bengal ...	698	18,759	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Burmah ...	125	3,359	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Bombay ...	4,809	3,97,992	375	61,600	4,111	61,151	1,10,132	20,85,624	...	...
" Other Indian Ports ...	245	6,584	...	...	...	...	1,040	19,695	...	...
Total for 1918-19 ...	16,077	4,32,069	375	61,600	4,115	61,210	111,172	21,05,319	...	...
Do. 1917-18 ...	32,425	7,78,200	1,250	1,40,000	11,046	98,723	112,556	16,03,922	...	...
Do. 1916-17 ...	19,185	4,22,070	1,072	1,56,631	7,439	91,593	78,991	14,41,586	6	20
Do. 1915-16 ...	17,733	3,31,016	997	1,32,019	6,274	75,288	55,598	8,89,568	1,151	4,050

Alleppey Export Distribution from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

COUNTRIES.				Cocoanuts.		Fish and Prawns.		Arrowroot.		Nux Vomica.	
				NOS.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.	CWT.	RS.
To United Kingdom	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" France	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Australia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Ceylon	...	...	...	...	...	267	7,780	...	...	...	...
" Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" Burmah	...	...	...	100	5	2,485	94,720	...	...	...	...
" Bombay	...	...	...	1,220	63	...	...	13	85	47	517
" Other Indian Ports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1918-19				1,320	68	2,702	1,02,500	13	85	47	517
Do. 1917-18				100	3	1,676	55,506	...	...	1,713	17,436
Do. 1916-17				1,500	53	3,141	60,859	141	755	137	1,595
Do. 1915-16				4,050	202	4,924	97,193	533	3,200	1,128	9,265

Exports from the Port of Mangalore from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

ARTICLES.	Europe.		America.		Ceylon.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel ... val.	559	...	11,151
Arms, Ammunition, etc. „
Books & Printed Matter. cwt.	10	641	968	93,838
Building Materials—										
Bricks and Tiles ... No.	719,065	33,373	17,33,707	77,333	21,524,990	907,201
Other sorts ... val.	4,865	...	313
Cabinetware, etc. ... „	1,048	...	2,265
Candles ... lbs.	482	644	...	...
Chemicals ... val.	1,852	...	240
Coffee ... cwt.	135,256	80,86,221	...	...	187	11,262	4,565	2,05,840	29,338	14,92,711
Cotton—Raw ... „	21,367	25,07,380
Do. Twist and Yarn. lbs.	1,98,421	2,09,257	7,312	8,512
Do. Piece-goods ... yds.	10,91,530	4,66,140	2,05,710	1,25,463
Drugs and Medicines ... val.	...	18,672	...	...	...	...	...	10,341	...	45,023
Tobacco ... lbs.	3,81,327	1,25,089	1,56,202	62,501
Dyeing and Tanning Materials. cwt.	1,318	3,274	821	11,724
Earthenware & Porcelain val.	71	...	662	...	1,972
Fruits and Vegetables—										
Cocoanuts... No.	9,96,336	37,832
Coprah ... cwt.	8	136	51,477	12,10,244
Other sorts ... val.	...	76,636	...	...	...	70	...	39,893	...	1,55,765

Glass and Glassware ...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,535	...	795
Grain and Pulse—Rice...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,389	2,95,459	1,068	9,103
Do. Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,242	1,36,794	12,609	88,260
Hardware and Cutlery...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58,694	...	29,655
Hides and Skins ...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...
Horn and Hornmeal ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	305	6,199
Jewellery and Plate of		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold and Silver ...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute Manufactures—Gunnies,	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,80,556	77,214	63,850	25,848
Liquors—Spirits, Brandy.	gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Other sorts ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,071	16,805	...	...
Do. Wines ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24	...	...
Machinery & Millwork...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,420	...	5,900
Manures ...	tons.	...	...	...	1,553	98,990	3,684	1,32,161	...	18	1,543
Mats and Matting	sq. yds.	...	...	...	...	...	1,67,200	7,912	18,048	2,822	...
Metals ...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	576	8,914	184	6,547	...
Oils—Cocoanut	gals.	...	...	...	...	...	27,900	59,181	4,107	8,969	...
Do. Kerosene	"	...	...	...	...	...	55,576	61,494	5,120	5,120	...
Do. Other sorts	"	...	...	...	...	...	70,706	72,296	68,197	95,232	...
Oil-cake ...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	1,806	13,505	70	369	...
Provisions ...	"	7	378	...	lb. 6	3	4,284	7,027	829	49,422	...
Salt ...	tons.	...	...	...	...	...	359	23,789	...	...	...
Seeds ...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	1,275	16,556	6,433	68,650	...
Shells and Cowries	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,015	...
Spices—Betelnuts	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	1,75,428	14,849	55,84,657	15,48,836	...
Do. Cardamoms	"	5,727	7,243	...	...	...	3,320	2,880	68,008	67,440	...
Do. Chillies	"	...	...	...	...	...	43,789	15,903	24,284	13,150	...
Do. Cloves	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Ginger	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Pepper	"	1,93,196	96,896	...	...	...	25,676	13,350	14,63,478	6,56,046	...
Do. Other sorts	"	2,240	480	...	...	...	1,526	427	54,084	14,228	...
Sugar, refined	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	957	19,808	24	460	...
Do. unrefined	"	...	...	...	...	...	2,522	18,770	2,158	14,525	...
Wood manufactures	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,005	...	109	...
Coir (manufactured and		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
unmanufactured)	cwt.	750	7,200	...	...	...	8,594	69,105	1,416	15,467	...
Sundries ...	val.	...	2,10,934	...	...	...	14,579	1,14,184	...	1,42,578	...

Exports from the Port of Mangalore from 1st July 1918, to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

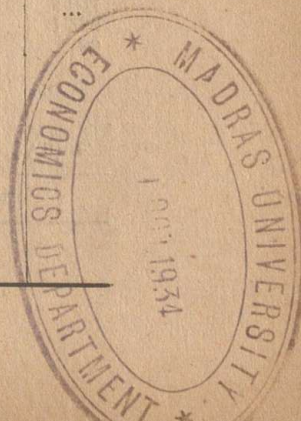
ARTICLES.	Bengal.		Burmah.		Other Ports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel val.	2,800	...	14,550
Arms, Ammunition, etc. ... "
Books and Printed Matter ... cwt.	24	2,895	1,002	97,374
Building Materials—Bricks & Tiles ... No.	77,000	3,380	6,661,502	2,92,626	30,716,264	13,13,913
Do. Other sorts ... val.	5,178
Cabinetware, etc. ... "	2,094	...	5,407
Candles lbs.	482	644
Chemicals val.	2,092
Coffee cwt.	201	12,090	5,062	2,91,748	1,74,604	1,00,99,872
Cotton—Raw "	21,367	25,07,380
Do. Twist and Yarn ... lbs.	2,05,133	2,17,769
Do. Piece-goods yds.	13,375	15,968	13,10,615	6,07,571
Drugs and Medicines val.	432	...	377	...	74,845
Tobacco lbs.	4,036	2,368	5,41,565	1,89,958
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ... cwt.	594	10,686	2,733	25,684
Earthenware and Porcelain ... val.	17	...	544	...	3,266
Fruits and Vegetables—Cocoanuts ... No.	7,400	344	10,03,736	38,176
Do. Coprah cwt.	14,261	3,45,643	65,746	15,56,023
Do. Other sorts val.	29,502	...	3,01,866
Glass and Glassware "	2,330
Grain and Pulse—Rice cwt.	36,457	3,04,562
Do. Other sorts "	856	8,202	27,707	2,33,256
Hardware and Cutlery val.	150	...	1,614	...	90,113
Hides and Skins cwt.	$\frac{1}{2}$	10
Horn and Hornmeal "	305	6,199
Jewellery & Plate of Gold and Silver. val.
Jute manufactures—Gunnies ... No.	6,586	5,297	2,50,992	1,08,359
Liquors—Spirits, Brandy ... gals.

Do. Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,071	16,805
Do. Wines	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	24
Machinery and Millwork	...	val.	...	...	...	3,170	...	10,490
Manures	...	tons	...	...	335	40,176	5,590	2,72,870
Mats and Matting	...	sq. yds.	...	...	68	17	1,85,316	10,751
Metals	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	760	15,461
Oils—Cocoanut	...	gals.	...	...	276	634	32,283	68,784
" Kerosene	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,696	66,614
" Other sorts	...	...	...	...	76,636	50,479	2,15,539	2,18,007
Oil-cake	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	1,876	13,874
Provisions	...	...	...	...	158	7,604	5,278	64,434
Salt	...	tons	...	...	...	...	359	23,789
Seeds	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	7,708	85,206
Shells and Cowries	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	9,015
Spices—Betelnuts	...	lbs.	...	...	47,61,432	13,30,001	10,521,517	28,93,686
Do. Cardamoms	...	...	...	...	49,382	48,008	1,26,437	1,25,571
Do. Chillies	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,073	29,053
Do. Cloves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Pepper	...	...	...	...	3,24,504	1,57,988	20,06,854	9,24,280
Do. Other sorts	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,850	15,135
Sugar—refined	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	981	20,268
Do. unrefined	...	...	...	...	774	7,480	5,454	40,775
Wood manufactures	...	val.	...	...	5	...	385	14,504
Coir (manufactured and unmanu- factured)	...	cwt.	...	...	1,083	9,220	11,843	1,00,992
Sundries	...	val.	...	...	...	55,068	...	5,37,343
Total for 1918-19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,33,84,128
Do. 1917-18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,45,95,948
Do. 1916-17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,65,87,477
Do. 1915-16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,16,28,531
Do. 1914-15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,18,88,765

Imports into the Port of Mangalore from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

ARTICLES.	Europe.		America.		Ceylon.		Madras.		Bengal.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Arms, Ammunition & Military Stores. val.
Apparel "	6	...	...
Books and Printed Matter ... cwt.
Building and Engineering Materials. val.	2,631	...	...
Cabinetware "	3,064	...	...
Canes and Rattans cwt.	3,001	4,555	...	...
Candles lbs.	920	303	...	...
Carriages and Carts val.	90	...	...
Chemicals "	120	...	...
Coal tons	6	87	...	...
Coffee cwt.	536	31,830	...	...
Coir Yarn (manufactures) "	11,714	68,115	...	...
Cotton—Twist and Yarn lbs.
Do. Piece-goods yds.	11,399	6,885	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines val.	11,587	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ... cwt.	1,072	10,781	...	...
Fruits and Vegetables—Cocoanuts No.	1,876,209	39,997	...	...
Do. do. Coprah ... cwt.	27,368	4,85,419	...	...
Do. do. Other sorts. val.	43,195	...	...
Glass and Glassware "	6	...	...
Grain and Pulse—Rice cwt.
Do. Other sorts "	51,500	1,24,106	...	...
Hardware and Cutlery val.	...	10,400	...	...	...	...	...	18,721	...	...
Hides and Skins cwt.	138	2,492	...	...
Horn and Hornmeal "	14	171	...	...
Jewellery and Plate of Gold and Silver. val.
Jute—Gunnies No.	23,714	10,265	...	...

Liquors—Spirits	...	gals.	93	2,240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Wines	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Other sorts	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Millwork	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...
Manures	...	tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,052	1,92,745	...	...	...
Matches	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mats and Matting	...	sq. yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	439,961	11,039	...	...	...
Metals	...	cwt.	1,498	32,401	...	...	...	...	40	1,255	...	...	...
Oils—Kerosene	...	gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Other sorts	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	170,089	1,56,048	...	...	...
Oil-cake	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,162	56,429	...	...	...
Paints and Colours	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perfumery	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	284	...	...	...
Provisions	...	lbs.	473	291	...	...	...	...	35,635	2,489	...	...	...
Salt	...	Ind. mds.	4	29	...	...	...	...	64,981	99,894	...	...	...
Seeds	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	308	4,035	...	...	...
Silk Piece-goods	...	yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soap	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	137	10,463	...	...	...
Spices	...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	370,266	1,22,635	...	...	...
Sugar (refined and unrefined)	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	824	5,246	...	...	...
Tea	...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	25	...	...	...
Tobacco	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	123,083	34,155	...	...	...
Umbrellas	...	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	360	860	...	...	...
Wood	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95,725	...	...	...
Wool Piece-goods	...	yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries	...	val.	...	13,161	...	18	...	...	...	1,80,543	...	...	...



Imports into the Port of Mangalore from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

ARTICLES.	Bombay.		Burmah.		Other Ports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores... val.	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	85
Apparel ... ..	...	1,250	...	...	...	...	...	1,256
Books and Printed Matter ... cwt.	155	5,024	...	...	...	...	155	5,024
Building and Engineering Materials ... val.	...	6,557	...	...	...	...	...	9,188
Cabinetware ... ..	...	10,256	...	...	...	...	...	13,320
Canes and Rattans ... cwt.	14	506	...	...	...	...	3,015	5,061
Candles	882	433	...	...	...	...	1,802	736
Carriages and Carts ... val.	...	840	...	...	...	...	...	930
Chemicals ... ..	...	49,008	...	...	...	185	...	49,313
Coal	7,230	70,759	...	...	...	...	7,236	70,836
Coffee	8,267	6,35,770	...	...	19,990	8,53,986	28,793	15,21,586
Coir Yarn (manufactures)	82	740	...	...	...	...	11,796	68,855
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ... lbs.	604,164	13,88,476	...	...	...	...	604,164	13,88,476
Do. Piece-goods ... yds.	5,146,626	22,44,193	...	...	1,280	302	5,159,305	22,51,380
Drugs and Medicines ... val.	...	41,393	...	...	...	...	...	52,980
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ... cwt.	26	648	...	...	...	...	1,098	11,429
Fruits and Vegetables—Cocoanuts ... No.	...	...	...	...	24,935	997	1,901,144	40,994
Do. do. Coprah ... cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	27,368	485,419
Do. do. Other sorts ... val.	...	55,326	...	...	...	42,126	...	140,647
Glass and Glassware ... ..	...	33,264	...	...	...	28	...	33,298
Grain and Pulse—Rice ... cwt.	3	60	...	...	...	...	3	60
Do. Other sorts	15,055	1,76,487	...	...	5,735	46,391	26,290	346,984
Hardware and Cutlery ... val.	...	71,863	...	...	...	6,934	...	107,928
Hides and Skins ... cwt.	34	4,100	...	...	...	...	172	6,592
Horn and Hornmeal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	171
Jewellery and Plate of Gold and Silver ... val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute—Gunnies	493,047	2,70,219	...	...	23,725	9,878	540,486	2,90,362

Liquors—Spirits ...	... gals.	579	17,236	...	...	83	490	755	20,966
Do. Wines ...	... "	727	9,167	...	...	31	216	758	9,383
Do. Other sorts ...	... "	129	3,717	...	...	...	...	129	3,717
Machinery and Millwork ...	... val.	...	3,504	...	...	...	...	...	4,004
Manures ...	... tons	cwt. $\frac{1}{2}$	1	...	...	...	...	4,052	192,746
Matches ...	... val.	...	22,906	...	...	...	...	...	22,906
Mats and Matting ...	sq. yds.	1,446	119	...	...	...	...	441,407	11,158
Metals ...	... cwt.	1,410	62,571	...	...	84	880	3,032	97,107
Oils—Kerosene ...	... gals.	32,136	36,952	...	...	7,200	9,659	39,336	46,611
Do. Other sorts ...	... "	1,713	4,098	...	...	...	...	171,802	1,60,146
Oil-cake ...	... cwt.	4,306	19,964	...	...	...	...	24,468	76,393
Paints and Colours ...	... val.	...	12,125	...	...	...	...	...	12,125
Perfumery ...	... "	...	985	...	...	...	...	...	1,269
Provisions ...	... lbs.	222,537	46,293	...	...	1,692	168	260,337	49,241
Salt ...	Ind. mds.	64,981	3,07,749	...	...	...	...	129,966	4,07,672
Seeds ...	... cwt.	4,722	80,611	...	...	85	840	5,115	85,486
Silk Piece-goods ...	... yds.	1,200	3,000	...	...	...	...	1,200	3,000
Soap ...	... cwt.	182	10,827	...	...	...	...	319	21,290
Spices ...	... lbs.	112,050	47,169	...	...	...	...	482,316	1,69,804
Sugar (refined and unrefined) ...	... cwt.	6,426	1,34,336	...	...	...	...	7,250	1,39,582
Tea ...	... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	25
Tobacco ...	... "	14,700	10,004	...	...	...	...	137,783	44,159
Umbrellas ...	No.	15,134	47,412	...	...	...	...	15,494	48,272
Wood ...	... val.	...	20,833	...	...	...	701	...	1,17,259
Wool Piece-goods ...	... yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries ...	... val.	...	4,32,945	...	...	...	5,031	...	6,31,698
Total for 1918-19 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92,78,929
Do. 1917-18 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76,88,347
Do. 1916-17 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,80,678
Do. 1915-16 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,41,235
Do. 1914-15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56,14,140

Exports from the Port of Tellicherry from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

ARTICLES.		Europe.		America.		Ceylon.		Madras.		Bengal.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel	... val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...	...
Wax (excluding Candles)	... cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts	... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	208,000	8,330	...	...
Coffee	... cwt.	54,021	35,12,287	...	...	...	...	3,640	2,12,687	...	...
Coprah	... "	750	15,000	...	...	...	...	3,120	53,359	...	...
Cotton Piece-goods	... yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir Manufactured	... cwt.	400	3,200	...	...	...	...	1	20	...	...
Drugs and Medicines	... val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,147	...	...
Fish, dry (salted and unsalted)	... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,752	593	...	...
Grain and Pulse, Rice and Paddy,	... cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222	18,918	...	...
Do. Other sorts	... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	2,560	...	...
Gunnies (Jute)	... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,300	14,122	...	...
Oils	... gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	21,478	17,057	...	...
Provisions	... cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	158	3,835	...	...
Seeds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	864	8,017	...	...
Spices, Betelnuts	... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,803	1,061	...	...
Do. Cardamoms	... "	3,179	6,358	...	...	...	...	306	253	...	...
Do. Pepper	...	377,302	1,62,938	...	...	...	...	306,422	1,23,958	...	...
Wood Manufactures	... val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,401	...	...
Manures	... tons.	...	...	...	...	82	5,775	955	39,683	...	...
Sundries	... val.	...	139,436	...	...	...	...	...	2,09,949	...	...

Exports from the Port of Tellicherry from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

ARTICLES.	Bombay.		Burmah.		Other Ports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel ... val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Wax (excluding Candles) ... cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts ... No.	1,266,160	69,232	...	...	1,45,550	6,733	1,619,710	84,295
Coffee ... cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	57,661	37,24,974
Coprah ... "	2,030	34,023	...	...	...	...	5,900	1,02,382
Cotton Piece-goods ... yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coir Manufactured ... cwt.	lbs. 56	25	...	...	...	...	401	3,245
Drugs and Medicines ... val.	...	380	...	...	...	...	...	6,527
Fish, dry (salted and unsalted) ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,752	593
Grain and Pulse, Rice and Paddy ... cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,222	18,918
Do. Other sorts ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	2,560
Gunnies (Jute) ... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,300	14,122
Oils ... gals.	3,408	4,520	...	...	...	...	24,886	21,577
Provisions ... cwt.	1	4	...	...	...	...	159	3,839
Seeds ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	864	8,017
Spices, Betelnuts ... lbs.	30	4	...	...	...	...	14,833	1,065
Do. Cardamoms ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,485	6,611
Do. Pepper ... "	128,887	49,853	...	...	28,300	12,621	840,911	3,49,370
Wood Manufactures ... val.	...	374	...	...	...	...	...	22,775
Manures ... tons.	15	508	...	...	...	...	1,052	45,966
Sundries ... val.	...	2,60,045	...	...	...	24,121	...	6,33,551
Total for 1918-19 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,50,487
Do. 1917-18 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,86,964
Do. 1916-17 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,62,731
Do. 1915-16 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51,24,120
Do. 1914-15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82,62,497

Imports into the Port of Tellicherry from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

ARTICLES.	Europe.		America.		Ceylon.		Madras.		Bengal.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel ... val.	50	...	...
Betelnuts ... cwt.	14	116	...	...
Cardamoms ... "
Coffee ... "	2,068	1,38,359	...	...
Coprah ... "
Cotton manufactures ... val.
Coir (manufactured and unmanufactured) ... cwt.	414	2,669	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ... val.	28	...	...
Fish, dry (salted and unsalted) ... cwt.	7,397	52,215	...	...
Grain and Pulse, Rice and Paddy ... "	37,440	3,68,558	...	...
Do. Other sorts ... "	9,049	86,921	...	...
Gunnies (Jute) ... No.	28,102	21,568	...	...
Manures ... cwt.	17,600	46,902	...	...
Metals ... "	251	1,750	...	...
Oils ... gals.	23,857	14,260	...	...
Pepper ... cwt.	722	32,673	...	...
Provisions ... "	1,043	6,537	...	...
Salt ... Ind. mds.	2,856	7,616	...	...
Sandalwood ... val.	541	...	...
Seeds ... cwt.	102	1,753	...	...
Tobacco ... "
Wood Manufactures ... val.	9,503	...	...
Sundries ... "	5,290	...	65,709	...	...

Imports into the Port of Tellicherry from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

ARTICLES.	Bombay.		Burmah.		Other Ports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Betelnuts cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	116
Cardamoms ... .. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... .. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,068	1,38,359
Coprah ... .. "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton manufactures ... val.	...	6,200	...	...	...	...	...	6,200
Coir (manufactured and unmanu- factured) cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	414	2,669
Drugs and Medicines ... val.	...	28,175	...	...	...	...	...	28,203
Fish, dry (salted and unsalted) ... cwt.	267	5,080	...	...	...	...	7,664	57,295
Grain and Pulse, Rice and Paddy ... "	1,550	15,000	...	...	...	...	38,990	3,83,558
Do. Other sorts ... "	5,577	60,056	...	...	...	...	14,626	1,46,977
Gunnies (Jute) No.	32,750	13,720	...	...	...	...	60,852	35,288
Manures cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,600	46,902
Metals "	816	34,265	...	...	...	...	1,067	36,015
Oils gals.	51,276	68,076	...	...	...	...	75,133	82,336
Pepper cwt.	18	800	...	...	...	...	740	33,473
Provisions "	184	4,972	...	...	...	...	1,227	11,509
Salt Ind. mds.	99,117	1,34,083	...	...	...	...	101,973	1,41,699
Sandalwood val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	541
Seeds cwt.	3,393	48,393	...	...	...	...	3,495	50,146
Tobacco "	1	81	...	...	...	...	1	81
Wood Manufactures val.	...	9,195	...	...	...	...	...	18,698
Sundries "	...	3,44,172	...	...	...	19,762	...	4,34,933
Total for 1918-19 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,55,048
Do. 1917-18 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,11,682
Do. 1916-17 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,47,064
Do. 1915-16 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,79,823
Do. 1914-15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,18,819

Exports from the Port of Cannanore from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

ARTICLES.	Europe.		America.		Ceylon.		Madras.		Bengal.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel ... val.	50	...	...
Canes and Rattans ... cwt.
Cocoanuts ... No.	38,625	1 738	...	...
Coprah ... cwt.	439	7,530	...	...
Coir Yarn (manufactured) "	154	1,837	...	...
Cotton Piece-goods ... yds.
Do. Twist and Yarn. lbs.
Drugs and Medicines. val.	50	...	...
Dyeing & Tanning Materials, cwt.	1	20	...	...
Ginger ... lbs.
Grain and Pulse ... cwt.	7,804	74,109	...	...
Hides and Skins ... val.
Horn and Hornmeal... cwt.	4	45	...	...
Manures ... Tons.	629	40 335	...	...
Oils ... gals.	34,059	30 252	...	...
Oil-cake ... cwt.
Pepper ... lbs.	1,16,079	46,260	...	...
Provisions—Fish, dry (salted and unsalted), "	43,792	1,564	...	...
Do. Other sorts cwt.	7	410	...	...
Seeds ... "	8	180	...	...
Ships—parts of val.
Spices ... lbs.	14,912	5,638	...	...
Sugar (refined & unrefined) cwt.	1,420	30,768	...	...
Tea ... lbs.	150	94	...	...
Timber ... val.	3,480	...	...
Tobacco ... lbs.	5,539	2,131	...	...
Vegetables, fresh val.	560	...	...
Sundries ... "	66,838	...	...

Exports from the Port of Cannanore from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

ARTICLES.			Bombay.		Burmah.		Other Ports.		Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel ...	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Canes and Rattans ...	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts ...	...	No.	8,07,600	31,129	...	...	...	...	8,46,225	32,867
Coprah ...	...	cwt.	133	1,856	...	...	...	...	572	9,386
Coir Yarn (manufactured) ...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	154	1,837
Cotton Piece-goods ...	...	yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Twist and Yarn ...	...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ...	...	val.	...	1,506	...	...	...	...	...	1,556
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ...	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20
Ginger ...	...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse ...	...	cwt.	822	4,991	...	...	...	...	8,626	79,100
Hides and Skins ...	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horn and Hornmeal ...	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	45
Manures ...	...	Tons.	3	215	...	...	...	...	632	40,550
Oils ...	...	gals.	8,380	7,775	...	...	...	...	42,439	38,027
Oil-cake ...	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pepper ...	...	lbs.	444,302	1,79,588	...	...	...	...	5,60,381	2,25,848
Provisions—Fish, dry (salted & unsalted) ...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	43,792	1,564
Do. Other sorts ...	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	410
Seeds ...	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	180
Ships—parts of ...	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices ...	...	lbs.	3,618	454	...	...	...	...	18,530	6,092
Sugar (refined and unrefined) ...	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,420	30,768
Tea ...	...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	94
Timber ...	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,480
Tobacco ...	...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,539	2,131
Vegetables, fresh ...	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	560
Sundries ...	...	"	...	12,889	...	...	...	...	...	79,727
Grand Total for 1918-19 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,54,292
Do. 1917-18 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,76,431
Do. 1916-17 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,37,652
Do. 1915-16 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,35,013
Do. 1914-15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,31,269

Imports into the Port of Cannanore from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

ARTICLES.	Europe.		America.		Ceylon.		Madras.		Bengal.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel val.
Coffee cwt.	914	34,440	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ... val.	530	...	...
Glass and Glassware ... "	2	...	...
Grain and Pulse ... cwt.	50,718	4,08,182	...	...
Gunnies (Jute) ... No.	17,350	6,415	...	...
Cotton Twist and Yarn ... lbs.	29,100	39,500	...	...
Cotton Piece-Goods ... yds.	8,17,860	3,18,145	...	...
Manures tons	851	50,774	...	...
Millwork and Machinery. val.
Molasses (Sugar unrefined) cwt.
Oils gals.	36,846	18,296	...	...
Pepper lbs.
Provisions "	36,704	4,659	...	...
Salt tons
Spices lbs.
Seeds cwt.	769	8,600	...	...
Tobacco lb.
Wood Manufactures ... val.	4,178	...	...
Sundries "	1,02,332	...	...

Imports into the Port of Cannanore from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

ARTICLES.	Bombay.		Burmah.		Other Ports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel val.	...	10,091	...	...	...	...	...	10,091
Coffee cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	914	34,440
Drugs and Medicines val.	...	5,228	...	...	...	...	...	5,758
Glass and Glassware "	...	6,911	...	...	...	...	...	6,913
Grain and Pulse cwt.	7,175	89,989	...	...	613	4,784	58,506	5,02,955
Gunnies (Jute) No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,350	6,415
Cotton Twist and Yarn lbs.	1,47,040	1,61,217	...	...	...	...	1,76,140	2,00,717
Cotton Piece-Goods yds.	9,540	4,332	...	...	...	...	8,27,400	3,22,477
Manures tons	...	...	...	...	...	...	851	50,774
Millwork and Machinery val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Molasses (Sugar unrefined) cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils gals.	10	80	...	...	...	...	36,856	18,376
Pepper lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions "	10,454	4,250	...	...	...	...	47,158	8,909
Salt tons	5,254	2,20,644	...	...	...	...	5,254	2,20,644
Spices lbs.	8,792	3,291	...	...	...	...	8,792	3,291
Seeds cwt.	1,971	24,053	...	...	...	...	2,740	32,653
Tobacco lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood Manufactures val.	...	2,830	...	...	...	...	...	7,008
Sundries "	...	2,41,240	...	...	...	33,096	...	3,76,668
Total for 1918-19 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,08,089
Do 1917-18 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,84,857
Do 1916-17 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,11,712
Do 1915-16 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,95,956
Do 1914-15 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,84,094

Exports from the Port of Badagara from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

ARTICLES.	Europe.		America.		Ceylon.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Canes and Rattans ... cwt.	988	815	3	7
Cocoanuts ... No.	23,000	920	2,191,025	83,592
Coprah ... cwt.	46,314	7,70,512	94,207	15,68,153
Coir Yarn (manufactured) ... "
Grain and Pulse ... "	220	1,950	...	...
Oils ... gals.	6,473	3,506	143	268
Provisions ... lbs.
Seeds ... cwt.
Spices—Ginger ... lbs.
Do. Pepper ... "	4,125	1,546	132,274	50,817
Do. Other sorts ... "	3,976	568
Sugar (refined and unrefined) cwt.
Timber ... val.
Tobacco ... lbs.
Sundries ... val.	1,41,609	...	2,503

Exports from the Port of Badagara from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

ARTICLES.	Bengal.		Burmah.		Other Ports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Canes and Rattans ... cwt.	20	19	1,011	841
Cocoanuts ... No.	2,214,025	84,512
Coprah ... cwt.	140,521	23,38,665
Coir Yarn (manufactured) ... "
Grain and Pulse ... "	220	1,950
Oils... gals.	6,616	3,774
Provisions ... lbs.
Seeds ... cwt.
Spices—Ginger ... lbs.
Do. Pepper ... "	136,399	52,363
Do. Other sorts ... "	3,976	568
Sugar (refined and unrefined) ... cwt.
Timber ... val.
Tobacco ... lbs.
Sundries ... val.	2,722	...	1,46,834
Total for 1918-19	26,29,507
Do. 1917-18	16,34,354
Do. 1916-17	14,47,606
Do. 1915-16	18,46,291
Do. 1914-15	22,68,965

Imports into the Port of Badagara from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

ARTICLES.	Europe.		America.		Ceylon.		Madras.		Bengal.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Drugs and Medicines ... val.
Grain and Pulse ... cwt.	37,084	3,38,298	...	...
Gunnies (Jute) ... No.	46,686	18,586	...	...
Provisions ... lbs.
Salt ... tons	63	4,397	...	...
Spices ... lbs.	56	15	...	...
Seeds ... cwt.	254	3,364	...	...
Tobacco ... lbs.
Wood Manufactures ... val.	2,084	...	...
Sundries ... "	68,771	...	...

Imports into the Port of Badagara from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

ARTICLES.			Bombay.		Burmah.		Other Ports.		Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Drugs and Medicines	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse	...	cwt.	3,019	30,214	...	...	2,392	26,480	42,495	3,94,992
Gunnies (Jute)	...	No.	32,595	13,154	...	...	...	...	79,281	31,740
Provisions	...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	...	tons	3,101	1,28,062	...	...	...	...	3,164	1,32,459
Spices	...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	56	15
Seeds	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	254	3,364
Tobacco	...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood Manufactures	...	val.	...	273	...	...	...	...	...	2,357
Sundries	...	"	...	56,655	...	...	...	275	...	1,25,701
Total for 1918-19			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,90,628
Do. 1917-18			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,03,595
Do. 1916-17			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,62,446
Do. 1915-16			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,70,715
Do. 1914-15			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,94,190

Exports from the Port of Ponnani from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

ARTICLES.	Europe.		America.		Ceylon.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Canes and Rattans... cwt.
Cocoanuts ... No.	4,08,900	16,406	2,142,975	91,187
Coprah ... cwt.	12,764	2,04,226	50	800
Coir Yarn (manufactured) ... "	29,774	1,58,679	2,404	14,371
Grain and Pulse ... "
Oils ... gals.	6,672	6,319	808	1,616
Provisions ... lbs.	56	20	112	15
Seeds ... cwt.
Spices—Ginger ... lbs.
Do. Pepper ... "
Do. Other sorts. ... "
Sugar (refined and unrefined) ... cwt.	200	3,600	...	...
Timber ... val.
Tobacco ... lbs.
Sundries ... val.	29,026	...	82,140	...	40,722

Exports from the Port of Ponnani from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

ARTICLES.			Bengal.		Burmah.		Other Ports.		Total.	
			Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
				RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Canes and Rattans...	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	5	4	5	4
Cocoanuts	...	No.	...	...	...	...	174,500	6,290	2,726,375	1,13,883
Coprah	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,814	2,05,026
Coir Yarn (manufactured)	...	"	...	...	...	...	2	10	32,180	1,73,060
Grain and Pulse	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oils	...	gals.	...	...	...	...	40	80	7,520	8,015
Provisions	...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	35
Seeds	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spices—Ginger	...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Pepper	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Other sorts	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sugar (refined and unrefined)...	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	3,600
Timber	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco...	...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	369	...	1,52,257
Total for 1918-19			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,55,880
Do. 1917-18			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,25,313
Do. 1916-17			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,58,315
Do. 1915-16			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,55,990
Do. 1914-15			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,18,556

Imports into the Port of Ponnani from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

ARTICLES.	Europe.		America.		Ceylon.		Madras.		Bombay.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Canes and Rattans ... cwt.
Cocoanuts ... No.
Coprah ... cwt.
Coir Yarn (manufactured) ... "	7	100	...	...
Grain and Pulse ... "	40,152	3,70,368	...	...
Oils ... gals.	1,992	2,788	...	...
Provisions ... lbs.	14,728	1,463	...	...
Salt ... tons	375	22,209	12,654	5,48,359
Seeds ... cwt.	124	2,297	...	...
Spices—Ginger ... lbs.
Do. Pepper ... "
Do. Other sorts ... "	19,980	1,373	112	28
Sugar (refined and unrefined) ... cwt.	839	17,760	243	4,860
Timber ... val.	145	...	...
Tobacco ... lbs.	697	195	...	...
Sundries ... val.	57,195	...	2,119

Imports into the Port of Ponnani from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

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ARTICLES.	Bengal.		Burmah.		Other Ports.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Canes and Rattans ... cwt.
Cocoanuts ... No.
Coprah ... cwt.
Coir Yarn (manufactured) ... "	7	100
Grain and Pulse ... "	40,152	3,70,368
Oils ... gals.	1,992	2,788
Provisions ... lbs.	14,728	1,463
Salt ... tons	13,029	5,70,568
Seeds ... cwt.	124	2,297
Spices—Ginger ... lbs.
Do. Pepper ... "
Do. Other sorts ... "	20,092	1,401
Sugar (refined and unrefined) ... cwt.	1,082	22,620
Timber ... val.	145
Tobacco ... lbs.	697	195
Sundries ... val.	59,314
Total for 1918-19	10,31,259
Do. 1917-18	9,17,833
Do. 1916-17	9,01,863
Do. 1915-16	8,37,195
Do. 1914-15	8,14,576

Summary of Articles exported from Coast Ports from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

ARTICLES.	Alleppey.		Cochin.		Ponnani.		Calicut.		Badagara.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel ... val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrowroot ... cwt.	13	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms, Ammunition, etc. ... val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bricks and Tiles... No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Betelnuts ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,152	6,331	...	...
Books and Printed Matter ... cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocanut Oil ... gals.	12	25	6,064,628	124,83,195	7,520	8,015	152,112	2,57,781	6,616	3,774
Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre ... cwt.	201	4,824	86,086	5,85,519	...	...	23,652	1,75,803	...	...
Coir (manufactured and unmanufactured) ... "	82,163	8,62,417	459,052	48,27,097	32,180	1,73,060	122,569	11,07,585	...	...
Coprah ... "	111,172	21,05,319	134,435	25,43,612	12,814	2,05,026	113,671	20,81,168	140,521	23,38,665
Cotton, Twist and Yarn ... lbs.	...	...	224	120	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... cwt.	...	...	3,736	1,89,328	...	...	42,627	23,81,670	...	...
Cocanuts ... No.	1,320	68	12,742	625	2,726,375	1,13,883	14,154,465	5,77,764	2,214,025	84,512
Cotton Piece-goods ... yds.	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,311	17,256	...	...
Cardamoms ... lbs.	42,000	61,600	...	...	...	...	27,491	64,250	...	...
Canes and Rattans ... cwt.	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	...	1,011	841
Cabinetware, etc. ... val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Candles ... lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chillies ... val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drugs and Medicines ... "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials. cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain... val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ginger ... lbs.	16 077	4,32,069	2,214,912	5,33,447	...	...	3,461,774	8,44,256	...	...
Gunnies ... No.	...	...	167,157	90,661	...	...	18,310	7,315	...	...
Glass and Glassware ... val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins... cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Hardware and Cutlery	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horn and Hornmeal	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosene Oil	...	gals.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lemon Grass Oil	...	"	...	...	17,485	3,30,064	...	...	...	...	...
Mats and Matting	sq. yds.	...	1,53,192	1,094,812	97,418	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Millwork	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manures	...	tons	...	...	1,114	1,16,418	...	...	11,897	17,31,288	...
Metals	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nux Vomica	...	"	47	517	14,191	1,57,192	...	...	...	...	...
Other Oils	...	gals.	1,248	2,990	123,067	2,95,449	...	...	...	...	...
Oil-cake	...	cwt.	...	...	216,457	7,33,439	...	...	...	...	...
Pepper	...	lbs.	47,838	22,48,386	8,461,950	35,64,479	...	...	195,565	8,48,108	136,399
Provisions	...	"	...	...	...	...	168	35	...	...	...
Grain & Pulse, Rice and Paddy.	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47,731	4,70,821	...
Do. Other sorts	...	...	...	...	158,502	14,89,992	...	...	...	...	220
Rubber	...	lbs.	9,856	19,712	9,914,062	98,09,133	...	...	1,267,654	31,85,087	...
Sugar (refined and unrefined).	...	"	...	...	...	...	22,400	3,600	2,329,043	2,05,774	...
Salt	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	436	31,596	...
Salted Fish	...	lbs.	2,702	1,02,500	...	...	...	...	652,624	69,784	...
Seeds	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shell and Cowries	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tea	...	lbs.	10	5	7,693,348	54,08,871	...	...	5,976,097	48,18,577	...
Turmeric	...	cwt.	41,15	61,210	12,269	1,82,661	...	...	123	16,285	...
Tobacco	...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wood	...	tons	...	...	8,073	5,34,658	...	...	28,501	17,27,378	...
Wax	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries	...	val.	...	1,18,102	...	25,25,460	...	1,52,257	...	18,83,790	...
Total...	...	...	...	61,73,021	...	4,84,98,838	...	6,55,880	...	225,09,667	...
											26,29,507

Summary of Articles exported from Coast Ports from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

ARTICLES.		Tellicherry.		Cannanore.		Mangalore.		Total.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel	val.	...	100	...	50	...	14,550	...	14,700
Arrowroot	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	85
Arms, Ammunition, etc....	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bricks and Tiles	No.	...	...	...	...	30,716,264	13,13,913	30,716,264	13,13,913
Betelnuts	lbs.	14,833	1,065	...	...	10,521,517	28,93,686	10,561,502	29,01,082
Books and Printed Matter	cwt.	...	...	...	...	1,002	97,374	1,002	97,374
Cocoonut Oil	gals.	24,886	21,577	42,439	38,027	32,283	68,784	6,330,496	128,81,178
Cordage and Rope of Vegetable Fibre	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	109,939	7,66,146
Coir (manufactured and unmanufactured)	"	401	3,245	154	1,837	11,843	1,00,992	708,362	70,76,233
Coprah	"	5,900	1,02,382	572	9,386	65,746	15,56,023	584,831	109,41,581
Cotton, Twist and Yarn	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	27,25,149	224	27,25,269
Coffee	cwt.	57,661	37,24,974	...	...	174,604	100,99,872	278,628	163,95,844
Cocoanuts	No.	1,619,710	84,295	846,225	32,867	1,003,736	38,176	22,578,598	9,42,190
Cotton Piece-goods	yds.	...	...	...	...	1,310,615	6,07,571	1,325,926	6,24,827
Cardamoms	lbs.	3,485	6,611	...	...	126,437	1,25,571	199,413	2,58,032
Canes and Rattans	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,016	845
Cabinetware, etc.	val.	...	...	...	...	...	5,407	...	5,407
Candles	lbs.	...	...	...	...	482	644	482	644
Chillies	val.	...	...	...	...	...	29,053	...	29,053
Drugs and Medicines	"	...	6,527	...	1,556	...	76,937	...	85,020
Dyeing and Tanning Materials	cwt.	...	...	...	20	2,733	25,684	2,734	25,704
Earthenware and Porcelain	val.	...	...	...	...	...	3,266	...	3,266
Ginger	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,692,763	18,09,772
Gunnies	No.	30,300	14,122	...	...	250,992	1,08,359	466,759	2,20,457
Glass and Glassware	val.	...	...	...	...	...	2,330	...	2,330
Hides and Skins	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10

Hardware and Cutlery ...	val.	...	...	...	...	90,113	...	90,113
Horn and Hornmeal ...	cwt.	...	...	4	45	305	309	6,244
Kerosene Oil ...	gals.	...	...	...	...	60,696	60,696	66,614
Lemon Grass Oil ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	17,485	3,30,064
Mats and Matting ...	sq. yds.	...	...	...	...	185,316	1,07,51	1,280,128
Machinery and Millwork ...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	10,490	10,490
Manures ...	tons	1,052	45,966	632	40,550	5,590	2,72,870	20,285
Metals ...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	760	15,461	760
Nux Vomica ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	14,238	1,57,709
Other Oils ...	gals.	...	...	...	...	215,539	2,18,007	339,854
Oil-cake ...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	1,876	13,874	21,833
Pepper ...	lbs.	840,911	3,49,370	560,381	2,25,848	2,006,854	9,24,280	14,009,898
Provisions ...	"	...	3,839	...	410	...	64,434	168
Grain and Pulse, Rice and Paddy ...	cwt.	2,222	18,918	8,626	79,100	36,457	3,04,562	95,036
Do. Other sorts	"	245	2,560	...	...	27,707	2,33,256	186,674
Rubber ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	11,191,572	1,30,13,932
Sugar (refined and unrefined) ...	"	...	...	...	30,768	...	61,043	2,351,443
Salt ...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	359	23,789	795
Salted Fish ...	lbs.	10,752	593	43,792	1,564	...	709,870	1,74,441
Seeds ...	cwt.	864	8,017	8	180	7,708	85,206	8,580
Shell and Cowries ...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	9,015	9,015
Tea ...	lbs.	...	...	150	94	...	13,669,595	1,02,27,547
Turmeric ...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	16,507	2,60,156
Tobacco ...	lbs.	...	...	5,539	2,131	541,565	1,89,958	547,104
Wood ...	tons	...	22,775	...	3,480	...	14,504	36,574
Wax ...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sundries ...	val.	...	6,33,551	...	86,379	...	8,76,351	...
Total...	...	...	50,50,487	...	5,54,292	...	2,33,84,128	...
								10,74,55,820

Summary of Articles imported into Coast Ports from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919.

ARTICLES.	Alleppey.		Cochin.		Ponnani.		Calicut.		Badagara.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel ... val.	...	640	...	6,844	...	...	...	2,135	...	...
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores... "
Books and Printed Matter ... "	...	481	...	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Building and Engineering Materials ... "	...	25,950	...	1,05,471	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bicycles, Carriages, etc. ... "	...	2,500	...	2,568	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cabinetware and Furniture... "	...	6,862	...	5,939	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemicals ... "	1,25,181	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clocks and Watches ... "	...	30	...	1,180	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee ... cwt.	444	13,836	...	...	4,177	2,48,430	...	...
Coir (manufactured and un-manufactured) ... "	91	571	7	100	433,95	2,73,507	...	...
Cardamoms ... val.
Coprah ... cwt.
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ... lbs.	250,932	3,59,195	...	...	248,000	3,22,150	...	...
Do. manufactures—Piece-goods ... yds.	...	1,72,950	2,266,869	10,60,913	...	...	531,409	3,58,802	...	...
Candles ... lbs.	8,716	3,122	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canes and Rattans ... cwt.
Coal ... val.
Camphor ... lbs.
Church Goods ... val.
Crackers ... "
Crockery ... "
Drugs and Medicines ... "	...	56,649	...	1,70,439	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dyeing and Tanning Materials cwt.	7,608	27,039	...	...	...	...	...	...
Earthenware and Porcelain... val.	...	1,643	...	23,638	...	...	...	...	...	...

Fruits and Vegetables ...	val.	...	805	...	72,198	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cocoanuts ...	No.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fodder, Bran and Oil-cake ...	cwt.	...	...	9,779	46,776	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fish, dry (salted and unsalted).	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grain and Pulse—Rice and Paddy ...	"	581,607	58,28,810	1,038,599	68,50,133	...	...	229,888	13,83,385	...	...
Do. Other sorts ...	"	...	...	200,590	18,32,414	40,152	3,70,368	45,285	4,80,193	42,495	3,94,992
Glass and Glassware ...	val.	...	200	...	82,265	...	...	...	...	...	...
Government Stores ...	"	...	...	...	177	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gums and Resins ...	cwt.	...	...	8,540	1,26,482	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ginger ...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardware and Cutlery ...	val.	...	17,570	...	2,69,033	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hemp (Raw) ...	"	...	...	...	1,300	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hides and Skins...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Horn and Hornmeal ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instruments, Apparatus, etc.	"	...	11,536	...	1,357	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jute manufactures ...	"	...	8,911	...	56,883	...	...	...	1,22,254	...	31,740
Jewellery and Plate of Gold and Silver ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Liquors—Ale, Beer & Porter.	gals.	...	...	425	1,816	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Spirits ...	"	...	...	1,107	20,987	...	...	117	2,822	...	...
Do. Wines ...	"	...	...	356	6,630	...	...	...	...	...	...
Leather manufactures ...	val.	...	...	...	474	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lac ...	cwt.	...	...	77	5,545	...	...	...	...	...	...
Machinery and Millwork ...	val.	...	14,890	...	1,23,144	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manures ...	"	...	...	...	3,72,288	...	...	...	6,79,638	...	...
Matches ...	"	...	...	...	2,73,535	...	...	...	...	...	...
Metals ...	cwt.	...	...	13,926	4,00,198	...	...	3,648	81,046	...	...
Musical Instruments ...	val.	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mats and Matting ...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Molasses (Sugar unrefined)...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosene and other Mineral Oils ...	gals.	...	15	529,823	7,12,710	1,992	2,788	696,577	10,27,771	...	...
Paints and Colours ...	val.	...	5,733	...	15,958	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perfumery ...	"	...	...	...	13,539	...	...	...	...	...	...
Provisions ...	"	...	...	...	63,254	...	1,463	...	...	...	...

Summary of Articles imported into Coast Ports from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

ARTICLES.	Tellicherry.		Cannanore.		Mangalore.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Apparel ... val.	...	50	...	10,091	...	1,256	...	21,016
Arms, Ammunition and Military Stores ... "	85	...	85
Books and Printed Matter ... "	5,024	...	5,521
Building and Engineering Materials ... "	9,188	...	1,40,609
Bicycles, Carriages, etc. ... "	930	...	5,998
Cabinetware and Furniture ... "	13,320	...	26,121
Chemicals ... "	49,313	...	1,84,494
Clocks and Watches ... "	1,210
Coffee ... cwt.	2,068	1,38,359	914	34,440	28,793	15,21,586	36,396	19,56,651
Coir (manufactured and unmanufactured) ... "	414	2,669	...	...	11,796	68,855	55,703	3,45,702
Cardamoms ... val.
Coprah ... cwt.	27,368	4,85,419	27,368	4,85,419
Cotton—Twist and Yarn ... lbs.	176,140	2,00,717	604,164	13,88,476	12,79,236	22,70,538
Do. manufactures—Piece-goods ... yds.	...	6,200	827,400	3,22,479	5,159,305	22,51,380	87,84,983	41,72,722
Candles ... lbs.	1,802	736	10,518	3,858
Canes and Rattans ... cwt.	3,015	5,061	3,015	5,061
Coal ... val.	70,836	...	70,836
Camphor ... lbs.
Church Goods ... val.
Crackers ... "
Crockery ... "
Drugs and Medicines ... "	...	28,203	...	5,758	...	52,980	...	3,14,029
Dyeing and Tanning Materials ... cwt.	1,908	11,429	8,706	38,468
Earthenware and Porcelain ... val.	25,281

Summary of Articles imported into Coast Ports from 1st July, 1918 to 30th June, 1919—(continued).

ARTICLES.	Tellicherry.		Cannanore.		Mangalore.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Fruits and Vegetables ... val.	73,004
Cocoanuts ... No.	1,901,144	40,994	1,901,144	40,994
Fodder, Bran and Oil-cake ... cwt.	24,468	76,393	34,247	12,3169
Fish, dry (salted and unsalted) ... "	7,664	57,295	...	...	...	...	7,664	57,295
Grain and Pulse—Rice and Paddy ... "	38,990	3,83,558	...	...	3	60	1,889,087	1,44,45,946
Do. Other sorts ... "	14,626	1,46,977	58,506	5,02,955	26,290	3,46,984	427,944	40,74,883
Glass and Glassware ... val.	6,913	...	33,298	...	1,22,676
Government Stores ... "	177
Gums and Resins ... cwt.	8,540	1,26,482
Ginger ... lbs.
Hardware and Cutlery ... val.	1,07,928	...	3,94,531
Hemp (Raw) ... "	1,300
Hides and Skins ... "	6,592	...	6,592
Horn and Hornmeal ... "	171	...	171
Instruments, Apparatus, etc. ... "	12,893
Jute manufactures ... "	...	35,288	...	6,415	...	29,0362	...	5,51,853
Jewellery and Plate of Gold and Silver ... "
Liquors—Ale, Beer and Porter ... gals.	129	3,717	554	5,533
Do. Spirits ... "	755	20,966	1,979	44,775
Do. Wines ... "	758	9,383	1,114	16,013
Leather Manufactures ... val.	474
Lac ... cwt.	77	5,545
Machinery and Millwork ... val.	4,004	...	1,42,038
Manures ... "	...	46,902	...	50,774	...	1,92,746	...	13,42,348
Matches ... "	22,906	...	2,96,441
Metals ... cwt.	1,067	36,015	...	...	3,032	97,107	21,673	6,14,366
Musical Instruments ... val.	100

			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
Mats and Matting	...	val.	...	...	...	...	11,158	...	11,158
Molasses (Sugar unrefined)	...	cwt.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kerosene and other Mineral Oils	...	gals.	75,133	82,336	36,856	18,376	211,138	2,06,757	1,55,0419
Paints and Colours	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	12,125	...
Perfumery	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	1,269	...
Provisions	...	"	...	11,509	...	8,909	...	49,241	...
Paper and Pasteboards	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,34,376
Pitch, Tar and Dammer	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,99,371
Pepper	...	"	...	33,473	...	...	...	...	5,216
Salt	...	"	...	1,41,699	...	2,20,644	...	4,07,672	...
Snuff	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	23,21,966
Soap	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	21,290	...
Sugar (refined and unrefined)	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	1,39,582	...
Stationery	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,53,383
Seeds	...	"	...	50,146	...	32,653	...	85,486	...
Silk Piece-goods	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	...
Sandalwood	...	"	...	541	...	...	...	...	3,000
Tobacco	...	"	...	81	...	...	...	44,159	...
Tea	...	lbs.	...	...	...	...	50	25	50
Toys	...	val.	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Umbrellas	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	48,272	...
Varnish	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	54,288
Wood Manufactures	...	"	...	18,698	...	7,008	...	1,17,259	...
Woollen Goods	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,09,676
Wax (excluding Candles)	...	"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,730
Sundries	...	"	...	4,35,049	...	3,79,959	...	9,42,149	...
									45,37,466
Total	16,55,048	...	1,808,089	...	92,78,929	...
									4,72,28,839

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Rate of Port Dues at Cochin to be charged on Sea-going Vessels of 15 tons and upwards.

Vessels chargeable (sea-going vessels of 15 tons and upwards).	Rate of Port Dues per ton.	Due how often chargeable in respect of the same vessel.
<i>Foreign Vessels, whether Ships or Steamers.</i>		
(i) Vessels calling at only one Port within the Eastern or Western Group--		
(a) Vessels trading with the Straits Settlements.	Three annas 	The payment of the due at the Port will exempt the Ship or Steamer for a period of 60 days from liability to pay the due again at that Port.
(b) Other Vessels 	Three annas 	The due is payable on each entry into the Port.
(ii) Vessels calling at more than one Port within the Eastern or Western Group--		
(c) Vessels trading with the Straits Settlements.	Four-and-a-half annas 	The payment of the due at the first Port called at in the Group will exempt the Ship or Steamer for a period of 60 days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other Port in the Group.
(d) Other Vessels 	Four-and-a-half annas 	The due is payable once for the voyage.
<i>Coasting Vessels.</i>		
(e) Ships calling at any Port 	One-and-a-half annas 	The payment of the due at the Port will exempt the Ship for a period of 60 days from liability to pay the due again at that Port.
(f) Coasting Steamers calling at one more Ports within the Eastern or Western Group.	Three annas 	The payment of the due at the first Port called at in the Group will exempt the Steamer for a period of 30 days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other Port in the Group.

1. In the case of a Coasting Vessel which calls at a Port *in ballast* paying Port Dues thereat three-fourths rate under Section 46 of the Indian Ports Act XV of 1908 and enters a second Port laden with cargo and passengers taken in at the first Port, the difference between the full rate prescribed in the Schedule and the ballast rate shall be recovered at the second Port.

2. If a Foreign Vessel trading with Straits Settlements calls at a single Port in a group *in ballast* paying Port Dues thereat three-fourths rate and re-visits the same Port within 60 days laden with cargo or passengers, the difference between the full rate and ballast rate shall be recovered.

3. If a Foreign Vessel calling at more than one Port enters first Port *in ballast* and pays Port Dues at three-fourths rate and re-enters that Port within 60 days laden with cargo and passengers, the difference between the full rate and the ballast rate shall be recovered. If the vessel call at the second Port also in ballast and pays three-fourths of the additional rate and enters the same or any other Port on the same voyage with cargo or passengers, the difference between the full additional rate and three-fourths of it paid at the second Port shall be recovered.

NOTE.—1. Half the above rate of dues will be charged on any vessel not discharging or taking cargo after 48 hours (as per Section 47 of Act XV of 1908).

2. No dues will be charged on any vessel entering or leaving a Port within 48 hours without discharging or taking cargo or passengers.

3. No dues will be charged on any vessel which having left a Port is compelled to re-enter it by stress of weather or in any case of damage (as per Section 48 of Act XV of 1908).

EXPLANATIONS.

(a) "Ship" means a sailing-vessel, and "Steamer" a steam-vessel.

(b) "Coasting Ship" or "Coasting Steamer" means, respectively, a ship or steamer which at any Port discharges cargo exclusively from, or takes in cargo exclusively for, any Port in the Island of Ceylon or in any part of India between the westernmost part of Sind and the south-easternmost part of Burma; and "Coasting Steamer" includes a coasting steam-vessel having a general pass under Section 164 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878.

(c) "Foreign Ship" or "Foreign Steamer" means, respectively, a ship or steamer not being a Coasting Ship or Coasting Steamer.

(d) "Voyage." In the case of vessels other than those trading with Straits Settlements, after calling at a Port in the Western Group and taking in the cargo, proceeding to some other Port in the same group and then returning to the first Port to complete loading before finally sailing for Europe, the two visits are to be considered as occurring in one and the same voyage for the purposes of Port Dues.

Provided that, for the purpose of the levy of Port Dues, a vessel shall not be deemed during one and the same voyage, to be both of a Coasting Ship or Steamer and a Foreign Ship or Steamer, but Port Dues shall in respect of such voyage be leviable on such vessel either as a Coasting or as a Foreign Ship or Steamer, whichever rate is the higher.

COAST LIGHT DUES.

No. 52.—In the exercise of the powers conferred on him by Section 3 (2) of the Madras Coast Lights Act (IX of 1904), His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of the Government of India, is pleased to direct that, on and after the 1st July, 1904, Coast Light Dues shall be levied at the rates specified in the following schedule in respect of every vessel of the burden of 30 tons or upwards making any such voyage as is described in the schedule.

Provided that, when Coast Light Dues have been paid in the case of any vessel on account of the lights in the eastern or western group, no further Coast Light Dues on account of lights in the same group shall be payable in respect of that vessel for a period of thirty days from the date on which such dues were paid.

SCHEDULE.

Vessels.	Rate per nett registered ton.
1	2
CLASS I.	
Steam vessels departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay, or from any port on the west coast of the south of India, and bound for or calling at any port on the east coast of the south of India; or <i>vice versa</i> .	* 9 pies on account of the western, and 7 pies on account of the eastern group of coast lights.
CLASS II.	
Steam vessels departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay, or from any port on the west coast of the south of India, bound for or calling at any port in India, east of the eighty-sixth meridian of Longitude E.; and not calling at any port on the east coast of the south of India; or <i>vice versa</i> .	* 9 pies on account of the western group of coast lights.
CLASS III.	
Steam vessels departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay, or from any port on the west coast of the south of India, and bound for or calling at any port outside India, east of the seventy-eighth meridian of Longitude E.; or <i>vice versa</i> .	* 9 pies on account of the western group of coast lights.
CLASS IV.	
Steam vessels calling at or departing from any port on the east coast of the south of India and not included in any other class.	* 9 pies on account of the eastern group of coast lights.

* Enhanced rate from 15th April, 1919.

COAST LIGHT DUES—(continued).

SCHEDULE—(continued).

Vessels.	Rate per nett registered ton.
1	2
CLASS V.	
Steam vessels departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay and bound for the port of Tellicherry or for any port in the Presidency of Madras north of the port of Tellicherry; or <i>vice versa</i> .	5 pies on account of the western group of coast lights.
CLASS VI.	
Steam vessels, not included in any other class, departing from any port in the Presidency of Bombay and bound for any port in the western group of the Madras Presidency south of the port of Tellicherry, but not calling at Tellicherry or any port north of it in the western group; or <i>vice versa</i> .	* 9 pies on account of the western group of coast lights.
CLASS VII.	
Steam vessels, not included in any other class calling at more than one port on the west coast of the south of India, or at more than one port on the east coast of the south of India.	* 9 pies on account of the western or eastern group of coast lights, as the case may be.
CLASS VIII.	
Sailing vessels	Half the rate which would be chargeable as aforesaid if they were steam-vessels.

For the purposes of this Schedule, the expression "South of India" means any part of India south of a line drawn from Baidur on the west, to Ganjam on the east coast of India, and the expression "Presidency of Bombay" does not include Aden.

* Enhanced rate from 15th April, 1919.

SCHEDULE OF REVISED RATES OF BOAT HIRE FOR THE PORT OF COCHIN.

ORDINARY RATES.	Outer Roads.	Inner Harbour.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Boats carrying 6 large pipes of oil or 7 small or 12 puncheons or 20 hogsheads	2 8 0	1 0 0
Boats carrying 50 bales yarn or fibre or 50 cases coffee or 12 bales of hides	3 4 0	1 0 0
Boats carrying 100 bags of rice, coffee, pepper, etc., per 100 bags	3 12 0	1 0 0
Boats carrying coir, dholl or rolls of coir yarn or coils of coir rope, per boat-load	3 6 0	1 0 0
One cargo boat loaded with general cargo or passengers	3 8 0	1 2 0
Landing ballast or coals, per ton	0 10 0	0 5 0
Transshipping cargo from one vessel to another, per trip	2 0 0	
Transshipping coals or ballast, per ton... ..	0 8 0	
Licensed Kettoo, vullem or boats from 3 to 4 tons with cargo, per ton	2 4 0	0 12 0
Ordinary passenger boat, per trip	2 0 0	2 12 0
Water trip—		
For a load of 20 casks of 50 gallons each, including all charges, per trip	15 0 0	12 12 0
Return trip	Half the ordinary rates.	
Do. with cargo from a different vessel	Full ordinary rates.	

EXTRAORDINARY RATES.

Boats proceeding to vessels beyond 7 fathoms low water, but not outside of Port limits, per trip ...	Double rates.
For a boat employed between 8 P.M. and 4 A.M. in proceeding to outer roads and back, provided the boat left the shore after 8 P.M., per trip ...	Double outer rates.
Boats employed in inner roads between 8 P.M. and 4 A.M., per trip	Double inner harbour rates.

In cases of extraordinary service, as rendering aid to a vessel in distress within the limits of the port, the Port Officer shall adjudge and allow such additional hire as the circumstances of the case may seem to warrant, reporting the same for the information of the Collector of the District.

The Government approve the levy of the following rates for towing by the Port steam launch "Cochin" at the Port of Cochin. These rates will come into force on the 1st April, 1913, and will supersede the rates now levied.

I. (a) For towage work occupying three hours or less Rs. 22, and for each hour or part thereof if in excess of three hours Rs. 6.

(b) A charge of Rs. 5 per hour or part thereof for the detention of the launch in consequence of vessels, boats, rafts or other crafts not being in readiness for towage after being requisitioned.

II. For work other than towing work Rs. 4 per hour or part thereof.

III. A charge of 50 per cent. over and above the aforesaid rates for work done between 6 P.M. and 6 A.M.

Note.—(1) The services of the launch can only be availed of when she is not required for Government purposes.

(2) Application for the use of the launch should be presented in the Port Office at least three hours before the launch is required.



Table showing the Monthly and Yearly Rainfall at Cochin from 1st January, 1900 to 30th June, 1919.

	1900.	1901.	1902	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.
January ...	1'40	0'73	0'01	...	1'44	...	2'25	1'52	0'80	1'21
February ...	...	0'63	0'17	2'68	...	0'98	...	...	0'22	0'12
March ...	0'95	3'90	2'15	0'93	4'93	0'58	0'04	2'54	1'38	1'34
April ...	13'84	4'38	1'99	1'52	1'46	2'06	2'86	5'02	13'49	4'01
May ...	4'12	8'85	6'43	15'73	10'52	14'00	8'02	6'19	9'02	10'88
June ...	28'30	31'32	17'45	28'67	35'22	26'08	18'56	30'09	23'18	22'60
July ...	18'02	17'46	43'22	28'87	26'24	13'45	33'51	27'52	30'85	25'47
August ...	10'85	9'13	9'38	14'19	11'54	5'85	13'35	25'70	14'83	8'59
September ...	6'33	7'19	15'63	18'39	5'56	4'92	3'37	7'67	7'37	7'15
October ...	8'70	5'37	14'42	12'61	11'56	22'32	10'62	8'94	7'24	6'10
November ...	3'43	13'16	4'64	10'47	1'78	2'38	6'06	3'55	1'21	10'01
December ...	1'18	0'85	2'60	3'25	...	...	5'14	1'25	1'81	0'45
Total ...	97'12	102'97	118'09	137'31	110'25	92'62	103'78	119'99	111'40	97'93
	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.
January ...	...	...	0'01	...	...	1'41	...	0'02	1'49	5'18
February ...	1'39	1'05	1'01	2'22	0'06	2'35	0'50	1'02	0'27	0'75
March ...	1'86	0'65	1'08	0'10	0'41	5'86	1'14	2'67	1'70	3'24
April ...	6'94	4'36	4'28	1'78	0'06	5'88	3'46	2'19	0'50	1'74
May ...	9'74	17'23	10'78	10'00	11'74	14'59	12'33	6'25	24'23	16'02
June ...	29'29	30'84	47'89	22'06	23'99	27'38	27'88	31'89	15'47	22'65
July ...	23'81	22'06	25'02	35'40	22'80	33'04	21'90	11'85	4'88	...
August ...	12'08	9'66	15'59	6'38	16'03	8'13	15'42	13'99	12'78	...
September ...	6'57	2'89	8'82	5'99	8'43	14'89	15'68	16'79	3'49	...
October ...	17'07	12'85	26'15	9'93	16'30	8'23	17'37	11'06	7'27	...
November ...	13'40	6'46	3'96	3'57	4'76	8'19	4'41	11'60	6'67	...
December ...	0'02	4'13	0'70	0'97	7'17	0'64	0'19	2'24	2'84	...
Total ...	122'17	112'18	145'29	98'40	98'40	130'59	120'28	111'57	81'59	49'58

HOLIDAYS—1919.

MEMO.—The following particulars relating to public holidays in Indian Ports, etc., during the year 1919 are circulated, under the orders of the Committee, for the information of Members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

H. M. HAYWOOD,
Secretary.

HOLIDAYS IN BENGAL.

OFFICIAL.

I

I.—Holidays declared by the Government of Bengal under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881.

[*Extract pages 1605 and 1606 from the "Calcutta Gazette," Part I,
of 20th November, 1918.*]

NOTIFICATION.—No. 10506-Mis.

The 19th November, 1918.—Under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881, the Governor-in-Council hereby declares the following days to be public holidays during the year 1919:—

February 5th	...	...	...	Sri Panchami.
April 19th	...	...	...	Easter Saturday.
" 21st	...	...	...	Easter Monday.
June 30th	...	...	...	Id-ul-fitr.
August 18th	...	...	...	Janmastami.
September 6th	...	...	...	Id-uz-zuha.
" 23rd	...	...	...	Mahalaya.
October 1st 2nd, 3rd 4th, 9th and 10th.	...	...	...	Durga and Lakshmi Pujas.
" 23rd and 24th	...	...	...	Kali Puja.
December 24th	...	...	...	Christmas Eve.
" 26th and 27th	...	...	...	The first and second days following Christmas day.
" 31st	...	...	...	The last day of the year.

(a) Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday (18th April), and Christmas Day are public holidays under the Act.

(b) Doljatra (16th March), Chaitra Sankranti (13th April), Dasahara (8th June), Muharram (5th October) and Jagadhatri Puja (2nd November) fall on Sunday in the year 1919. They are public holidays under the Act and are therefore not included in the list of public holidays separately declared for 1919.

(c) The day which may be fixed for the celebration in India of the birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, shall also be a public holiday and will be notified separately in due course.

No. 10507-Mis.—*The 19th November, 1918.*—With reference to the above Notification, the Governor-in-Council hereby notifies that on the following days during 1919, which are not declared to be "public holidays," the offices under the Government of Bengal and all Revenue and Magisterial Courts in Bengal, with the exception of the offices of the Collector of Customs, the Shipping Master, the Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, the Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta, and the Opium Sale Branch of Government, shall be closed:—

*I.—Holidays on account of Muhammadan Festivals.**

Id-ul-fitr ... On the 1st July.

Fathia Duwazdaham ... On the 6th December, but if the moon be visible on the 23rd November, then on the 5th December.

October 4th is a holiday on account of the Muhammadan festival "Muharrum". As, however, it is also a holiday under the Act on account of the Hindu festivals "Durga and Lakshmi Pujas" it is not separately notified as a holiday.

II.—Holidays on account of Hindu Festivals.

Sri Panchami ... February 6th.

Durga and Lakshmi Pujas ... September 29th, and 30th, and October 6th, 7th and 8th.

Jagadhatri Puja ... November 3rd.

October 5th is a holiday on account of the Durga Puja, but as it falls on a Sunday, which is a holiday under the Act, it is not separately notified as a holiday.

III.—Other Holidays.

The third, fourth and fifth days following Christmas Day, *i.e.*, the 28th (Sunday), 29th and 30th December.

* Muhammadan officials with the exception of those employed in the offices of the Collector of Customs, the Shipping Master, the Registrar of Assurances, Calcutta, and the Collector of Stamp Revenue, Calcutta, are allowed to absent themselves from office on the following days, in addition to the six days allowed by the above notifications:—

Muharrum	...	...	...	...	...	3 days.
Akhiri Chahar Shamba	...	...	...	...	...	1 day.
Shabibarat	...	...	...	...	...	1 "
Id-uz-zuha	...	...	...	...	...	1 "
						6 days.

J. DONALD,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

COMMERCIAL.

II.—Holidays under Charter-Parties and Shipping Orders declared by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

With reference to the above Notifications, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, empowered on that behalf by the Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Chamber held on the 5th December, 1888, do hereby declare that the holidays specified below shall be the holidays during the year 1919, recognized by the Chamber, under Charter-Parties and Shipping Orders, as holidays according to the custom of the Port:

1919.

<i>Date.</i>	<i>Holidays.</i>	<i>Days.</i>	<i>Number of days to be observed as holidays.</i>
January 1st	... New Year's Day	... Wednesday	... 1 day.
February 5th	... Sri Panchami	... Wednesday	... 1 "
April 18th	... Good Friday	... Friday	... 1 "
" 19th	... Easter Saturday	... Saturday	... 1 "
" 21st	... Easter Monday	... Monday	... 1 "
October 1st	... Durga Puja	{ Wednesday Thursday Friday }	... 3 days.
" 2nd			
" 3rd			
" 9th	... Lakshmi Puja	... Thursday	... 1 day.
" 24th	... Kali Puja	... Friday	... 1 "
December 24th	... Christmas Eve	... Wednesday	... 1 "
" 25th	} Christmas day and the day following.	{ Thursday & Friday }	... 2 days.
" 26th			

The day which may be fixed by the Government of India for the observance of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday will also be a holiday.

N.B.—All Sundays are holidays.

By Order of the Committee,
H. M. HAYWOOD,
Secretary.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF CALCUTTA.

The following list of holidays, to be observed in the year 1919 as holidays in the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, has been drawn up with the approval of the Local Government and is published in accordance with the provisions of Section 92 of Act XV of 1882 (Presidency Small Cause Courts Act):—

Names of holidays.	English date.	Bengali date.	Days of the week.	No. of days.
	1919.	1325.		
New Year's Day ...	January 1st ...	Pous 17th ...	Wednesday ...	1
Sri Panchami ...	February 5th and 6th.	Magh 22nd and 23rd.	Wednesday and Thursday.	2
Shiva Ratri ...	February 28th...	Falgun 16th ...	Friday ...	1
Dol Jatra ...	March 17th ...	Chaitra 3rd ...	Monday ...	1
Baruni Ganga Snan ...	" 29th ...	" 15th ...	Saturday ...	1
Sriram Navami ...	April 9th ...	" 26th ...	Wednesday ...	1
		1326.		
Good Friday ...	April 18th ...	Baisakh 5th ...	Friday ...	1
Easter Saturday ...	" 19th ...	" 6th ...	Saturday ...	1
Easter Monday ...	" 21st ...	" 8th ...	Monday ...	1
Id-ul-Fitr ...	June 30th and July 1st ...	Assar 15th and 16th.	Monday and Tuesday.	2
King-Emperor's Birthday.	The day which may be fixed for the celebration of the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, will be notified separately hereafter.			1
Punarjatra (Ulat Rath)	July 7th ...	Ashar 22nd ...	Monday ...	1
Janmastami ...	August 18th ...	Bhadra 1st ...	Do. ...	2
Id-ud-Zoha ...	September 5th and 6th.	" 19th and 20th.	Friday and Saturday.	2
Dassera vacation, including Mahalaya, Durga Puja, Muharrum, Lakshmi and Kali Pujas, Bhadradiitya and Jagatdhatri Puja ...	September 23rd to November 3rd.	Aswin 6th to Kartik 17th.	Tuesday to Monday.	42
Fatiha Duwazdaham.	December 6th...	Agrahayan 20th	Saturday ...	1
Christmas holidays...	" 24th to 31st.	Pous 9th to 15th.	Wednesday to Wednesday.	8
			Total ...	68

T. THORNHILL,
F. K. DOBBIN,
Z. R. SUHRAWARDY,
J. C. GUPTA,
N. C. SEN,
B. DASS GUPTA
A. S. M. LATIFUR RAHMAN,

Judges, Court of Small Causes, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA

The 24th January 1919.

HOLIDAYS IN ASSAM.

Extract from the "Assam Gazette", Part II dated 18th December, 1918.

List of Holidays for the year 1919.

The 16th December, 1918.

No. 8570-G.—Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act XXVI of 1881, the Chief Commissioner hereby declares the following days to be public holidays during the year 1919:—

February 5th	...	...	...	Sri Panchami.
April 14th	...	...	...	First day of Baisak (Bahag Bihu).
" 19th	...	...	...	Easter Saturday.
" 21st	...	...	...	Easter Monday.
June 30th	...	...	...	Id-ul-Fitr.
August 18th	...	...	...	Janmastami.
September 6th	...	...	...	Id-uz-Zuha.
" 23rd	...	...	...	Mahalaya.
October 1st 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 9th and 10th	...	...	...	Durga and Lakshmi Puja.
" 23rd	...	...	...	Kali Puja.
December 24th	...	...	...	Christmas Eve.
" 26th and 27th	...	...	...	The first and second days following Christmas Day.
" 31st	...	...	...	The last of the year.

(a) Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday (18th April) and Christmas day are public holidays under the Act.

(b) Doljatra (16th March), Chaitra Sankranti (13th April) and last day of Muharram (5th October), fall on Sundays in the year 1919. They are public holidays under the Act, and are therefore not included in the list of public holidays separately declared for the year 1919.

(c) The day, which may be fixed for the celebration in India of the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, shall also be a public holiday and will be notified separately in due course.

The 16th December, 1918.

No. 8571-G.—With reference to the above Notification, the Chief Commissioner hereby notifies that on the following days during the year 1919, which

are not declared to be "public holidays" the offices under this Administration and Revenue and Magisterial Courts in Assam shall be closed :—

I.—MUHAMMADAN HOLIDAYS.*

Shab-i-Barat	...	On the 15th day.
Id-ul-Fitr	...	On 1st July.
Id-uz-Zuha	...	On 7th September (Sunday).
Muharrum	...	On 3rd and 4th October, which are also holidays on account of Durga Puja.
Fatiha-Duwazdaham	...	On 6th December; but if the moon be visible on the 23rd November, then on the 5th December.

II—HINDU HOLIDAYS.

Sripanchami	...	February 6th.
Tithi (day of demise of Deb Damodar) (a)	...	April 30th (to be observed only in the Assam Valley except Goalpara and the Garo Hills).
Tithi (day of demise) of Sri Sankar Deb (b)	...	August 27th (to be observed only in the Assam Valley Districts except the Garo Hills).
Tithi (day of demise) of Sri Madhab Deb (c).	...	September 14th (Sunday) (observed only in the Assam Valley Districts except the Garo Hills).
Durga and Lakshmi Pujas	...	September 29th and 30th, October 5th (Sunday), 6th, 7th and 8th.
Kali Puja	...	October 24th.
Jagadhatri Puja	...	November 2nd (Sunday) (observed in the Surma Valley and Hill Districts and in Goalpara and the Garo Hills).

III.—OTHER HOLIDAYS.

The 3rd, 4th and 5th days following Christmas Day, *i.e.*, the 28th (Sunday), 29th and 30th December.

The 16th December, 1918.

No. 8572-G.—The following day will be observed as a Brahmo holiday in all districts under this Administration:—

Maghotsav	January 25th.
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* Muhammadan Officers and employes in all Government offices and all Revenue and Magisterial Courts in Assam, may be allowed to absent themselves from office on the following days in addition to the seven days allowed by the above Notifications :—

Muharrum 2 days (these fall on the 1st and 2nd October which are public holidays on account of Durga and Lakshmi Pujas).

Akhiri Chahar Shamba. 1 day.

(a) First day of bright fortnight in Baisak. (b) Second day of bright fortnight in Bhadra. (c) Fifth day of dark fortnight in Bhadra.

A. W. BOTHAM,
Second Secretary to the
Chief Commissioner of Assam.

HOLIDAYS IN BIHAR AND ORISSA.

[Extract from the "*Bihar and Orissa Gazette*", Part II,

dated 4th December, 1918.]

NOTIFICATION.

The 2nd December, 1918.

No. 170-A.P.—Under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Act XXVI of 1881), the Lieutenant-Governor in Council hereby declares the following days to be public holidays during the year 1919 :—

Basant Panchami	...	...	...	February 5th.
Holi	...	...	...	March 17th.
Ramnavami	...	...	...	April 8th.
Easter Saturday	...	...	...	" 19th.
Easter Monday	...	...	...	" 21st.
Janmashtami	...	...	...	August 18th.
Mahalaya	...	...	...	September 23rd.
Dasahara	...	...	...	October 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th and 9th.
Muharrum	...	...	...	October 4th, but if the moon be not visible till the 26th September, then on October 5th (Sunday.)
Diwali	...	...	...	October 23rd.
Christmas Eve	...	...	...	December 24th.
First and second days following Christmas	...	...	...	" 26th and 27th.
Last day of the year	...	...	...	" 31st.

Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday (April 18th) and Christmas Day are public holidays under the Act. Chaitra Sankranti (13th April) and Ganga Dasahara (8th June) being Sundays are not separately notified.

The day which may be fixed for the celebration in India of the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India, shall also be a public holiday and will be notified in due course.

The 2nd December, 1918.

No. 271-A.P.—With reference to the above Notification, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council hereby notifies that on the following days during 1919, which are not declared to be "Public Holidays" the offices under the Government of Bihar and Orissa and all Revenues and Magisterial Courts in Bihar and Orissa shall be closed :—

1.—MUHAMMADAN HOLIDAYS.*

Id-ul-Fitr	...	June 30th, if the moon be not visible till the 29th June.
Id-uz-Zuha	...	September 5th, but if the moon be not visible till the 27th August, then September 6th.
Fatiha Dawazdahum	...	December 5th, but if the moon be not visible till the 24th November, then on December 6th.

Id-ul-Fitr will fall on the 29th June) Sunday, if the moon be visible on the 28th June.

The first day of Muharrum falls on the 3rd October, but if the moon be not visible till the 26th September, then on the 4th October. Both the days are holidays on account of Dasahara ; they are not therefore shown separately as Muhammadan holidays.

II.—HINDU HOLIDAYS.

Falgun Shivaratri	...	February 28th.
Holi	...	March 18th.
Dasahara	...	29th and 30th September, 6th, 7th, 8th and 10th October.
Diwali	...	October 24th.
Dawat Puja	...	" 25th.
Chhat	...	" 30th.

One day of Dasahara, *viz.*, the 5th October, being a Sunday is not separately notified.

III.—OTHER HOLIDAYS.

The fourth and fifth days following Christmas, *i.e.*, the 29th and 30th December.

The third day following Christmas being a Sunday is not separately notified.

* Muhammadan Officers and employes in all Government offices and Magisterial Courts in Bihar and Orissa may be allowed to absent themselves from office on the following days in addition to the days allowed by the above Notifications :—

Muharrum	...	3 days. (These fall within the Dasahara.)
Akhiri Chahar Shamba	...	1 day.
Shabibarat	...	1 "
Id-ul-Fitr	...	1 "
Id-uz-Zuha	...	1 "

—
Total 7 days,
—

H. McPHERSON,
Chief Secretary to the Govt. of
Bihar and Orissa.

HOLIDAYS IN CHITTAGONG.

Holidays declared by the Chittagong Chamber of Commerce to be observed during the year 1919.

Holidays.	Date.	Days of Week.	No. of days to be observed.
New Year's Day	January 1st	Wednesday	1 day.
Sri Panchami	February 5th	Wednesday	1 "
Good Friday	April 18th	Friday	1 "
Easter Saturday	" 19th	Saturday	1 "
Easter Monday	" 21st	Monday	1 "
Id-ul-Fitr (*)	June 30th	Monday	1 "
Id-uz-Zuha (*)	September 6th	Saturday	1 "
Durga Puja	October 1st	Wednesday	4 days.
	" 2nd	Thursday	
	" 3rd	Friday	
	" 4th	Saturday	
Lakshmi Puja	" 9th	Thursday	1 day.
Kali Puja	" 24th	Friday	1 "
Christmas Eve	December 24th	Wednesday	1 "
Christmas Day	" 25th	Thursday	1 "
The first and second days following X'mas	" 26th	Friday	2 days.
	" 27th	Saturday	

* Subject to the appearance of the moon.

The day which may be fixed by the Government of India for the observance of His Majesty the King-Emperor's Birthday will also be a holiday.

Chaitra Sankranti (13th April) and Jagadhatri Puja (2nd November) fall on Sundays in the year 1919. They are public holidays under the Act and are therefore not included in the list.

N.B.—All Sundays are holidays.

CHITTAGONG, }
The 25th November, 1919. }

A. R. LEISHMANN,
President,
CHITTAGONG CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

HOLIDAYS IN BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL.

Public Holidays for the year 1919.

The following holidays are sanctioned by Government under Section 25 of Act XXV of 1881, entitled the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881," including the New Year's Day (1st January), Good Friday (18th April) and Christmas Day (25th December), which are already specified as holidays under the above section:—

New Year	... 1st January	... Wednesday	... 1 day.
Maha Shivaratri	... 28th February	... Friday	... 1 "
Holi 2nd day)	... 17th March	... Monday	... 1 "
Jamshedi Naoroz	... 21st March	... Friday	... 1 "
Ramnavami	... 9th April	... Wednesday	... 1 "
Good Friday	... 18th April	... Friday	... 1 "
Easter Saturday & Monday	... 19th and 21st April, Saturday and Monday. 2 days.		
Birthday of His Majesty The King-Emperor	... Such day as may be fixed by the Governor-General in Council ... 1 day.		
Zarthost-No-Diso	... 18th June	... Wednesday	... 1 "
Ramzan-Id	... 30th June	... Monday	... 1 "
Cocoanut Day	... 11th August	... Monday	... 1 "
Gokal-Ashtami	... 19th August	... Tuesday	... 1 "
Ganesh-Chaturthi and Samvat-sari (Jain)	... 29th August	... Friday	... 1 "
Bakri-Id	... 6th September	... Saturday	... 1 "
Parsi New Year	... 10th & 11th September.	... Wednesday, & Tuesday	2 days.
Khurdad Sal	... 16th September	... Tuesday	... 1 day
Dussera	... 4th October	... Saturday	... 1 "
Divali	... 22nd, 23rd, & 24th October.	... Wednesday Thursday, and Friday	... 3 days.
Bara Wafat	... 6th December	... Saturday	... 1 day.
Christmas	... 24th, 25th and 26th December.	... Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday	... 3 days.
New Year's Eve	... 31st December	... Wednesday	... 1 day.

Notes.—(1) The day which may be fixed hereafter for the celebration of the Birthday of His Majesty the King-Emperor will be notified separately in due course.

(2) No day is notified as a holiday on account of Muharram (5th October) because the festival falls on a day which is already declared to be holiday under the section referred to above.

Holidays under Charter-Parties for the year 1919.

In accordance with the Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held on the 22nd July, 1881, the Committee of the Chamber beg to inform the public that the following days have been fixed by them to be holidays under Charter-Parties for the year 1919:—

New Year	... 1st January	... Wednesday	... 1 day.
Holi (2nd day)	... 17th March	... Monday	... 1 "
Ramnavami	... 9th April	... Wednesday	... 1 "
Good Friday	... 18th April	... Friday	... 1 "

HOLIDAYS IN BOMBAY—(contd.).

Birthday of His Majesty The King-Emperor	... Such day as may be fixed by the Governor-General in Council...	1 day.
Cocoanut Day	... 11th August ... Monday	... 1 "
Gokal-Ashtami	... 19th August ... Tuesday	... 1 "
Ganesh-Chaturthi and Samvatsari (Jain)	29th August ... Friday	... 1 "
Bakri-Id	... 6th September ... Saturday	... 1 "
Dussera	... 4th October ... Saturday	... 1 "
Divali	... 23rd October ... Thursday	... 1 "
Christmas	... 25th December ... Thursday	... 1 "

(By Order of the Committee.)

BOMBAY,
21st November 1918. }

R. E. GREGOR-PEARSE,
Secretary.

HOLIDAYS IN MADRAS.

Holidays declared by the Government of Madras and accepted by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

OFFICIAL AND COMMERCIAL HOLIDAYS, 1919.

[Abstract from the "Fort St. George Gazette," dated the 10th December, 1918.]

Under Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act (XXVI of 1881) His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has declared the following days to be public holidays in the year 1919:—

Pongul.—Monday and Tuesday, the 13th and 14th January.

Mahashivaratri.—Friday, the 28th February.

Telugu New Year's Day.—Tuesday, the 1st April.

Tamil New Year's Day.—Monday, the 14th April.

Easter.—Saturday and Monday, the 19th and 21st April.

King-Emperor's Birthday.—One day in June to be notified hereafter.

Ramzan.—Monday, the 30th June.

Avani Avittam.—Monday, the 11th August.

Sree Jayanthi.—Wednesday, the 20th August.

Vinayaka Chaturthi.—Friday, the 29th August.

Bakrid.—Saturday, the 6th September.

Mahalaya Amavasai.—Tuesday, the 23rd September.

Ayudha Pujah.—Friday, the 3rd October.

Deepavali.—Wednesday, the 22nd October.

Bara Wafat.—Saturday, the 6th December.

Christmas.—Friday, Saturday, Monday and Wednesday, the 26th, 27th, 29th and 31st December.

N.B.—The following holidays are already legalised by the Negotiable Instruments Act:—New Year's Day, Good Friday and Christmas Day.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
Madras, 11th December, 1918. }

W. D. ST. LEGER,
Secretary.

HOLIDAYS IN THE PUNJAB.

Public Holidays for the year 1919.

The following extract from the Punjab Government Gazette, dated 13th December, 1918, is re-published for information.

12th December, 1918.

No. 22840.—It is hereby notified that the holidays to be observed in public offices under the Punjab Government during the year 1919, which are specified in the schedule hereto annexed, are public holidays within the meaning of Section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. These holidays should be given to all Government servants, subject to the single condition that it should be open to the head of an office to stop a holiday notified under the Act in the case of any individual guilty of idleness or inattention to duty, unless the day in question is deemed specially sacred by the members of the religion which the offender professes.

2. In addition to the holidays specified in the Schedule, all Government offices will be closed from the 28th to the 30th December 1919.

Local holidays will be given on—

Guru Gobind Singh's birthday, Wednesday, the 8th January, 1919.

Hola Mohalla, Monday, the 17th March, 1919.

Guru Nanak's birthday, Friday, the 7th November, 1919.

These local holidays are confined to the districts of Ambálla, Ludhiána, Jullundur, Hoshiárpur, Ferozepore, Lahore, Amritsar, Gurdáspur, Siálkot, Gujránwála and Lyallpur. Guru Nanak's birthday is also allowed in the Ráwalpindi District, and Guru Nanak's and Guru Gobind Singh's birthdays in the Montgomery District.

3. Local holidays for great festivals or fairs peculiar to particular places may be granted at the discretion of heads of offices, provided always that there are no arrears of work. The maximum number of such holidays that may be given by district officers is seven. This number should not be exceeded, and, district officers should themselves fix each year the local holidays to be observed in their districts up to or within the prescribed maximum of seven, without previous reference to Commissioner of the Division, to whom, however, a copy of the list of holidays fixed should be sent for information. Heads of offices may also, subject to the condition that there are no arrears of work, permit the last Saturday of every month to be observed as a holiday in the English and Vernacular Offices. In such cases all establishments should be allowed, subject to the condition laid down in the case of public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, to take full advantage of the holiday.

4. This notification does not apply to holidays to be observed in Civil Courts.

SCHEDULE.

List of Holidays for Public Offices during the year 1919.

Names of Holidays.	Date on which they fall.	Day or days of the Week.	No. of Days.	REMARKS.
<i>General holidays.</i>				
All Sundays ...	.....	.....	52	
Proclamation Day * King-Emperor's Birthday ...	1st January ...	Wednesday ...	1	
	.....	.....	1	
<i>Christian holidays.</i>				
Easter holidays ...	18th, 19th & 21st April.	Friday, Satur- day and Monday.	3	(4 days includ- ing Sunday).
Christmas Vacation.	24th to 27th and 31st December	Wednesday to Saturday and Wednesday.	5	
<i>Hindu holidays.</i>				
Basant Panchami ...	5th February..	Wednesday ...	1	
Sheoratri ...	1st March ...	Saturday ...	1	
Holi ...	16th March ...	Sunday ...	1	
Baisakhi ...	13th April ...	Sunday ...	1	
Salono ...	11th August ...	Monday ...	1	
Janam Ashtami ...	18th August ...	Do. ...	1	
Dasehra ...	1st to 4th October.	Wednesday to Saturday.	4	
Diwali ...	2r3d October. ...	Thursday. ...	1	
<i>Muhammadian holidays.</i>				
Shab-i-Barat ...	15th May ...	Thursday ...	1	
'Id-ul-Fitr ...	30th June or 1st July.	Monday or Tuesday.	1	Subject to the appearance of the moon.
'Id-ul-Zuha ...	5th or 6th September.	Friday or Saturday.	1	Do. do.
Muharrum ...	3rd, 4th and 5th October.	Friday, Satur- day & Sunday	3	Do. do.
Bara Wafat ...	6th December	Saturday ...	1	

* The day fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's Birthday will be notified separately hereafter.

J. RENTON DENNING,
Secretary, Punjab Chamber of Commerce.

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, }
Delhi, 15th December, 1918. }

HOLIDAYS IN SINDH.

OFFICIAL.

Public Holidays for the year 1919.

The Committee of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce do hereby declare that the holidays specified below shall be the holidays during the year 1919.

*Sanctioned by Government under Section 25 of Act XXVI of 1881,
entitled "The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."*

New Year	... 1st January	... Wednesday	... 1 day.
Maha Shivratri	... 28th February	... Friday	... 1 "
Holi	... 17th March	... Monday	... 1 "
Jamshed-i-Nowroz	... 21st March	... Friday	... 1 "
Chetichand	... 2nd April	... Wednesday	... 1 "
Easter	... 18th 19th and 21st April	... Friday, Saturday and Monday	... 3 days.
Birthday of His Majesty The King-Emperor	Such day as may be fixed hereafter		... 1 day.
Zarhost-no-Diso	... 18th June	... Wednesday	... 1 "
Ramzan-Id	... 30th June	... Monday	... 1 "
Cocoanut Day	... 11th August	... "	... 1 "
Gokal Ashtami	... 19th "	... Tuesday	... 1 "
Ganesh Chaturthi	... 29th "	... Friday	... 1 "
Bakri-Id	... 6th September	... Saturday	... 1 "
Parsi New Year	... 10th and 11th September.	... Wed. and Thur.	... 2 days.
Khurdad Sal	... 16th September	... Tuesday	... 1 day.
Dassera	... 4th October	... Saturday	... 1 "
Muharrum	... 6th "	... Monday	... 1 "
Divali	... 23rd and 24th October	... Thursday and Friday.	... 2 days.
Guru Nanak's Birthday	... 7th November	... Friday	... 1 day
Bara Wafat	... 6th December	... Saturday	... 1 "
Christmas	... 24th, 25th and 26th December	... Wed., Thurs., and Friday	... 3 days.
New Year's Eve	... 31st "	... Wednesday	... 1 day.

Charter-Party Holidays for 1919.

(Recognised by the Chamber under Charter-Parties and Shipping Orders according to the Custom of the Port.)

New Year	... 1st January	... Wednesday	... 1 day
Holi	... 17th March	... Monday	... 1 "
Good Friday	... 18th April	... Friday	... 1 "
Birthday of His Majesty The King-Emperor	Such day as may be fixed hereafter		... 1 "
Ramzan-Id	... 30th June	... Monday	... 1 "
Cocoanut Day	... 11th August	... "	... 1 "
Bakri-Id	... 6th September	... Saturday	... 1 "
Muharrum	... 6th October	... Monday	... 1 "
Divali	... 23rd October	... Thursday	... 1 "
Christmas	... 25th December	... "	... 1 "

(By Order of the Committee.)

THE CHAMBER BUILDINGS, }
Karachi, 10th December, 1918. }

E. L. ROGERS,
Secretary.

HOLIDAYS IN BURMA.

General Department.

NOTIFICATION.

Dated Rangoon, 14th November, 1918.

No. 241.—The following list of holidays to be observed in the year 1919 in the public offices in Burma is published for general information:—

Holiday.	Date.	NUMBER OF DAYS.	
		Arakan Division.	Other Divisions.
1	2	3	4
New Year	1st January	1	1
Chinese New Year	1st February	1	1
Full Moon of Tabaung	14th and 15th March	2	2
Good Friday and the day following	18th and 19th April	2	2
Easter Monday	21st April	1	1
Burmese New Year	14th to 16th April ... ..	...	3
Burmese New Year	14th to 23rd April	10	...
Full Moon of Kasôn	13th May	1	1
King-Emperor's Birthday	*	1	1
Beginning of Buddhist Lent.	11th and 12th July	2	2
Bakr-id	6th September †	1	1
End of Buddhist Lent	7th to 16th October ... ..	...	10
End of Buddhist Lent	7th to 9th October	3	...
Diwali	23rd October	1	1
Tazaungdaing	5th and 6th November	2	2
Christmas Vacation	24th to 31st December	8	8

* The day which may be fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's Birthday will be notified separately in due course.

† If, however, the moon be not visible on the 27th August, the festival will fall on the 7th September, which will then be observed as a holiday instead of the 6th September.

(By Order.)

W. F. RICE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Burma.

HOLIDAYS IN BURMA—(contd.).

Dated Rangoon, 14th November, 1918.

No. 242.—The Lieutenant-Governor declares the days mentioned in the following table to be public holidays during the year 1919, for the purpose of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, in addition to the days mentioned in section 25 of the Act, namely, Sundays, the 1st January, the 18th April (Good Friday) and the 25th December (Christmas Day) :—

Holiday.	Date.	No of Days.	Day of Week.
1	2	3	4
Chinese New Year ...	1st February ...	1	Saturday.
Full Moon of Tabauing ...	15th March ...	1	"
Day after Good Friday ...	19th April ...	1	"
Easter Monday ...	21st April ...	1	Monday.
King-Emperor's Birthday ...	*	1	*
Bank Holiday ...	1st July ...	1	Tuesday.
Beginning of Buddhist Lent.	11th and 12th July...	2	Friday and Saturday.
Bakr-Id ...	6th September † ...	1	Saturday.
End of Buddhist Lent ...	8th October ...	1	Wednesday.
Diwali ...	23rd October ...	1	Thursday.
Tazaungdaing ...	5th and 6th November	2	Wednesday and Thursday.
Christmas Vacation ...	24th, 26th, 27th and 31st December ...	4	Wednesday, Friday, Saturday and Wed.

* The day which may be fixed for the celebration of the King-Emperor's Birthday will be notified separately in due course.

† If, however, the moon be not visible on the 27th August, the festival will fall on the 7th September, which will then be observed as a holiday instead of the 6th September.

(By Order.)

W. F. RICE,
Chief Secy. to the Govt. of Burma.

**Holidays under Charter-Parties for the year 1919 sanctioned
by the Burma Chamber of Commerce.**

The following days will be recognised by the Burma Chamber of Commerce as holidays under Charter-Party during the year 1919 :—

Holiday.	Date.	Day of Week.
Sundays ... ..	.....	.....
New Year's Day ...	1st January ...	Wednesday.
Chinese New Year ...	1st February ...	Saturday.
Full Moon of Tabaung ...	15th March ...	Saturday.
Good Friday ...	18th April ...	Friday.
Day after Good Friday...	19th April ...	Saturday.
Easter Monday ...	21st April ...	Monday.
King-Emperor's Birthday.	(Will be notified by ... Government.)	.....
Bank Holiday ...	1st July ...	Tuesday.
Beginning of Buddhist ... Lent	11th and 12th July ...	Friday and Saturday.
Bakr-Id	6th September * ...	Saturday.
End of Buddhist Lent ...	8th October ...	Wednesday.
Diwali	23rd October ...	Thursday.
Tazaungdaing ...	5th and 6th November ...	Wed. and Thursday.
Christmas Vacation ...	24th, 25th, 26th, 27th ... and 31st December	Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Wednesday.

* If, however, the moon be not visible on the 27th August, the festival will fall on the 7th September, which will then be observed as a holiday instead of the 6th September.

RANGOON, }
30th November, 1918. }

C. A. CUTTRISS,
Secretary.

THE CEYLON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following will be recognised as holidays for the year 1919.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION BY H. E. THE GOVERNOR.)

Public Holidays.	Bank Holidays.	Charter-Party Holidays.	Customs Holidays.
January 1 and 2, <i>New Year.</i>	January 1, <i>New Year.</i>	January 1, <i>New Year.</i>	January 1, <i>New Year.</i>
January 14, <i>T a m i l T h a i</i> <i>Pongal Day.</i> †	January 14, <i>T a m i l T h a i</i> <i>Pongal Day.</i> †	April 14, <i>Hindu New Year.</i> (13th being a Sunday)	April 18, <i>Good Friday.</i>
April 14, <i>Hindu New Year.</i> † (13th being a Sunday)	April 18 to 22* <i>Good Friday &</i> <i>Easter.</i>	April 18, <i>Good Friday.</i>	April 21, <i>Easter Monday.</i>
April 18 to 22* <i>Good Friday &</i> <i>Easter.</i>	May 14, <i>Buddhist Wesak.</i> †	April 21, <i>Easter Monday.</i>	June 3, <i>King's Birthday.</i>
May 14, <i>Buddhist Wesak.</i> †	June 3, <i>King's Birthday.</i>	May 14, <i>B u d d h i s t</i> <i>Wesak.</i> †	December 25, <i>Christmas.</i>
June 3, <i>King's Birthday.</i>	July 1, <i>Special Holiday</i> <i>to Banks.</i>	June 3, <i>King's Birthday.</i>	
September 6, <i>The Muhammadan</i> <i>Hadji Festival</i> †	August 11, <i>Vale Festival.</i> †	September 6, <i>The Muham-</i> <i>madan Hadji</i> <i>Festival.</i> †	
	October 22, <i>D i p a w a l i</i> <i>Festival.</i> †	December 25, <i>Christmas.</i>	
December 24 to 31,* <i>Christmas.</i>	December 24 to 27,* <i>Christmas.</i>		

* Both days inclusive.

† The dates given for the Native Festivals are not definitely fixed.
Timely notice regarding them will be found in the "*Government Gazette.*"

CORRESPONDENCE.

Report on Indo-French Trade.

From the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT, MADRAS, to CHAMBER,
dated 15th December, 1917.

ORDER.

The Chamber of Commerce, Cochin, is forwarded with a copy of the Report on Indo-French Trade by Messrs. D. T. Chadwick, I.C.S. and G. W. Black and its supplement and is requested to favour Government at an early date with its views on the development of Indian Trade with France. The supplement is intended for confidential circulation only and not for publication.

From CHAMBER to the SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, MADRAS,
dated 5th July, 1918.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of copy of the Report on Indo-French Trade by Messrs. D. T. Chadwick and G. W. Black and to express the Chamber's regret at the delay which has occurred in giving the same the Chamber's attention.

2. The Chamber desire at the outset to express their appreciation of the Policy of arranging for the Trade Commission and to offer their congratulations to Messrs. Chadwick and Black on the able execution of the work entrusted to them.

3. From a perusal of the Report it is observed that as in most other countries France suffered from the internal penetration of Germany, whose unscrupulousness succeeded by financial and other means in influencing the direction of trade in her favour rather than in that of France itself. The Chamber hopes that as a condition of peace, practical measures will be agreed to by the British Empire, France and all our allies whereunder peaceful penetration by enemy countries will in future be impossible.

4. A further handicap, evidently, to Indo-French Trade has been the penalising of India by prohibitive duties or protection in favour of France's Colonial possessions. This is a political factor which the Chamber hopes it may be possible by negotiation to weaken. After the close alliance during all these long years of war between France and the British Empire, it is surely not beyond hope that the most favoured nation's conditions should become the working policy of both sides.

5. So far as this Coast is concerned there has been no general experience of banking difficulties, but that there do exist financial hardships to trade is brought out in the Report and the Chamber therefore suggests as a stimulus to trade that British, Indian, and French Exchange Banks should be encouraged to open branches in France and India respectively.

6. Apart from these considerations inter-trade is mainly dependent upon cheap and regular transport facilities and it is hoped that frequent direct Steamship communication, both ways, and serving the various Indian ports will come into existence, and if necessary this Chamber would favour the introduction of subsidy measures.

7. On the articles mainly exported from this Coast the Report briefly touches:

(a) *Copra*. The Malabar variety, though of better quality than other descriptions, does not, it is stated, command a premium on French markets as compared with other descriptions. So long as other consuming countries recognise the superior merits of the Indian produce, the trade, other conditions being equal, is not likely, the Chamber thinks to be diverted to our French friends.

(b) *Coir*. The Chamber finds that shippers are in intimate touch with the French Manufacturers, but that there is not the same large demand for coir goods in France, as in other continental countries.

(c) *Pepper*. Malabar seems to be penalised, but this fact notwithstanding the Chamber would point out that a considerable business takes place, according to market conditions, between the two countries, even though the French buying may be for re-export.

(d) *Coffee*. France is already the main Europe market for the Indian crop.

(e) *Tea*. France is not a tea drinking country.

(f) *Rubber*. The Chamber considers, and this applies to Tea as well, that the most practical means of developing trade would be for French buyers to come East and buy their requirements in auction at Colombo, Calcutta and, we hope in a not great number of years, at Cochin.

Improvements for quicker turn-round of Vessels.

From the INSPECTOR of CUSTOMS, CALCUT, to CHAMBER,
dated 25th July, 1918.

In forwarding herewith a copy of a Circular from the Collector of Customs, Madras, I have the honour to request you will be kind enough to let me have your views on the question raised therein. The favour of a very early reply is requested.

CIRCULAR from the COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, MADRAS,
dated 23rd July, 1918.

At the instance of the Board of Revenue, I have the honour to enquire whether your Chamber considers that under the system in force, there are any obstacles placed in the way of the quick turn-round of vessels, as a consequence of Customs requirements which could reasonably, as a war measure, be removed. It is requested that this reference may be treated as very urgent.

From CHAMBER to the INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS, CALCUT,
dated 2nd August, 1918.

I am in receipt of your letter of 25th ultimo, and in reply I am directed to state that this Chamber cannot suggest any improvements in the present system in force which would tend to quicken turn-round of vessels, on the other hand the Members of this Chamber would take the opportunity of thanking the Customs Department generally for the assistance it has at all times rendered in order to give vessels every despatch.

I am, however, asked to draw your attention again to the inconvenience the Mercantile Community is put to owing to the distance the Landing and Shipping Dues Office is situated from the Customs House and which may at times affect the despatch of steamers owing to the impossibility of shippers being unable to pay Landing Dues and passing Shipping Bills the same day in consequence of such distance. This matter has already been represented by this Chamber to the Collector of Malabar, Calicut, and I cannot do better than repeat what was written in the Chamber's communication dated 1st November, 1915, *viz:*—

"I have the honor to state that the Cochin Native Merchant's Association
 "has forwarded to this Chamber a copy of their petition, through you
 "to Government regarding the serious delays arising from the Landing
 "and Shipping Dues Office being situated at a distance from the Customs
 "Office. Great inconvenience and delays are also caused to the European
 "Merchants by the present arrangement and the Chamber would strongly
 "urge that, pending the completion of the new Customs building, either of
 "the two recommendations in the petition referred to be carried out as a
 "temporary measure, *viz:*"—

"(1) The establishment for collecting, Landing and Shipping Dues may,
 "as soon as possible, be transferred to a part of the present Customs
 "buildings, or if that is not practicable for want of sufficient accommoda-
 "tion."

"(2) That a suitable building be rented near the present Customs
 "building."

This is a matter which the Chamber considers still calls for redress, and I have the honour to request that you will be good enough to forward this Communication to the Collector of Customs, Madras, for consideration.

Decline in Coasting Trade.

From the PORT OFFICER, COCHIN, to CHAMBER,
dated 15th July, 1918.

With the view to reviving the Ship-building industry, I have the honour to enquire whether in the opinion of the Chamber, the decline of coasting trade is in any way due to unfair competition by Railways, and whether instances are known of favourable rates being given for the conveyance by rail of goods from Coast Ports to Coast Ports or from places near Coast Ports, etc. with an adverse tariff against a short lead to a near Port,

From CHAMBER to the PORT OFFICER, COCHIN,

Dated 2nd August, 1918.

In reply to your letter of 15th ultimo, Reference No. 25 W.S./1422, I am instructed to inform you that the impression of the Members of this Chamber is that so far as native crafts are concerned, shipments have not declined in any way although, no doubt, they have done so in the case of Steamers but this, of course, is due to obvious reasons.

Prior to the war, this Chamber was able to obtain figures of Exports and Imports, but it is not able to do so now and the Members would be obliged if you could furnish them with the Statistics on which your statement that a decline has taken place is based if, as is assumed, this refers to shipments by native crafts. On receipt of these particulars they would be glad to go further into the matter, if necessary.

As regards your query *re* rates by Railway as compared with those ruling by sea-going craft, speaking generally, no unfair competition exists on the part of the former, and in any case the volume of traffic offering is so great owing to the scarcity of steamer tonnage, that the question of rates by Rail *versus* those by Sea is at present of comparatively little importance.

From the PORT OFFICER to CHAMBER,

Dated 3rd August, 1918.

With reference to your letter dated 2nd August, 1918, I have the honour to state that my enquiry regarding the decline in coasting trade referred to the prewar period—many years ago, it was a grievance of the Cocanada Merchants that the Railway authorities granted favourable rates from the East Coast to Bombay, or in other words by way of illustration, it cost no more to send goods from Poona to Bombay than it did from Cocanada to Bombay and just as much from Bombay to Poona as to Cocanada.

From CHAMBER to the PORT OFFICER,

Dated 27th August, 1918.

I duly received your favour of 3rd instant No. 25 W.S./1561 which was considered at a Meeting of the Chamber, held this morning and I am instructed to inform you that so far as this port is concerned, no undue competition on the part of the Railways, has been experienced and a perusal of the figures of exports by Sea for seasons 1910/11, 1911/12, and 1912/13 would seem to confirm this.

The Chamber, however, would suggest a reference on the matter to the Native Merchants' Association, as being more directly interested in the Indian trade and to which your enquiry more particularly refers.

Formation in India of a local committee of the Engineering Standards Committee.

From the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of MADRAS, PUBLIC WORKS
DEPARTMENT, MADRAS, to CHAMBER,
Dated 13th March, 1918.

I am directed to invite attention to my Endorsement No. 745 Ad. 1 dated 13th March, 1918, and reminders thereto No. 745, Ad. 4 dated 24th April, 1918, and No. 745 Ad. 5 dated 1st June, 1918, on the subject of the formation in India of a local committee of the Engineering Standards Committee, and to request that you will be so good as to furnish a reply at a very early date.

From CHAMBER to GEO. BRUNTON & SON,
dated 15th August, 1918.

Since forwarding certain papers from Government on the subject of the formation in India of a committee of the Engineering Standards Committee sometime ago for your remarks, the Chamber has received another reminder from the Secretary to Government, Madras.

As I do not think that any other Member is competent to offer an opinion, I would ask you to kindly give us your views on the subject.

From CHAMBER to the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT of MADRAS,
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT, MADRAS,
dated 17th August 1918.

In reply to your letter No. 745. Ad. I. dated the 13th March, 1918. I have the honour to state that the only Engineering firm here is that of Messrs. Geo. Brunton & Sons, to whom your communications on the subject of the formation in India of a local committee of the Engineering Standards Committee have been submitted.

Copy of their letter on the subject in question is herein enclosed, which explains itself.

Enclosure.

We are in receipt of your Letter of 15th instant, enclosing certain papers on the subject of the formation of a local committee of the Engineering Standards Committee and asking us for our views on the same.

We are of opinion that the formation of a local committee is essential.

1. As an advisory body who would direct the efforts of the Engineering Standards Committee at Home to the best advantage in connection with the standards for machinery and plant manufactured for India. This would be of enormous importance to manufacturers at Home, as great improvements could be effected on machinery imported into India if they had the means of obtaining expert local knowledge of the conditions out here.

2. The Indian Committee could be of very great assistance to firms who have started manufacture of machinery out here, a great deal of experimenting would be saved and in this way the greatest encouragement would be given to the development of the manufacture of machinery in India. A great deal of hesitation that is now shown in taking up the manufacture of a new article is due to a lack of knowledge which involves great expense in time and money before a suitable working design is arrived at, now all this should be obviated if the local committee be constituted on the lines as set forth in paragraph 3 of the Government of India's Circular dated 22nd February, 1918. Such a committee would have the best expert advice throughout the country at its disposal.

We certainly think that your Chamber would be well advised in giving the Scheme its hearty support.

Report on Indo-Italian Trade.

From the UNDER-SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, MADRAS, to CHAMBER!
dated 16th May, 1918.

ORDER.

The Chamber of Commerce, Cochin, is furnished with a copy of the Report on Indo-Italian Trade by D. I. Chadwick, Esq., I.C.S. and is requested to favour Government at an early date with its views on the development of Indian Trade with Italy.

From CHAMBER to the UNDER SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, MADRAS,
dated 17th August, 1918.

I beg to acknowledge receipt with thanks of copy of the Report on Indo-Italian Trade by Mr. D. I. Chadwick, I.C.S., and to state same has been circulated amongst the Members of this Chamber.

The Chamber is asked to offer their views on the development of Indian trade with Italy and as will be seen from the report the articles, which this coast is interested in, are the following:—Coir, Cocoanut Oil, Coprah, Coffee, Pepper and Rubber and it is with regard to these that the Chamber ventures to make the following remarks:—

Coir.—It is unfortunate that Mr. Chadwick was unable to obtain much information about this article as, in view of what he states with regard to Cocoanut Matting and Coir Door Mats, it would seem that there is no room for considerable development of this trade both in the shape of the unmanufactured article and on the manufactured state and this Chamber would have welcomed information as to what Import Duties, if any, are levied on the latter.

It is curious that it should pay the Italian dealers to purchase Coir Matting and Mats from Germany when it is taken into consideration that the raw material, from which these articles are manufactured, must undoubtedly have been imported by Germany from this Coast. It, however, affords another typical instance of Germany's commercial policy and of the advantages that

are obtainable by a regular Steamer Service for there is no question that the raw articles was imported into Germany *via* Hamburg, to which Port there were ample opportunities of direct shipment from this Coast in pre-war days by Steamers of the German-Australian and Hamburg-American Lines.

Whether it will be possible to divert this trade to its proper channel, *viz.*, by direct purchases by Italian buyers from India will depend entirely upon what tonnage facilities are available after the war between the two countries and this Chamber would emphasize the necessity for a direct Steamer communication between this Coast and Italian Ports as being the best in fact, the only means of securing to India the trade that should properly be hers. Prior to the war with the exception of a very occasional Steamer for Genoa, probably not more than one in a couple of years, shippers from this Coast were obliged to send any cargo for Italian Ports up to Bombay for transshipment into one of the Italian Liners and the cost of such carriage to Bombay *plus* transshipment charges coupled with the higher freight ruling from Bombay to Italian Ports than those obtainable from this Coast by direct Steamers to Hamburg evidently enabled the German manufacturers to successfully compete with direct imports.

Cocoanut Oil.—Practically no Cocoanut Oil has been shipped from this Port to Italy in the past although there have been many enquiries for offers from Italian buyers but the difficulty of obtaining direct tonnage has already stood in the way of business as a part from the extra expenses in sending cargo up to Bombay for transshipment. The extra handling involved would cause considerable leakage which neither the seller nor the buyer would take the risk of—decision not to be wondered at considering the nature of the article and the necessity for very careful handling and stowage.

With a direct service of steamers from this Port it should easily be possible for the trade in Cocoanut Oil and Coprah to be very considerably developed, especially in view of the fact that Cocoanut Oil is only subject to a duty of 4 lire per 100 kilos or say about £ 1-15-0 per ton while coprah is apparently admitted into Italy free of duty.

Coffee.—It is noted that Mr. Chadwick states that while coffee is the real drink of Italy this is almost entirely obtained from Brazil and this is undoubtedly due in the opinion of this Chamber to the absence of direct Steamer communication between this Coast and Italy, for the tastes of the Italian people cannot differ so vastly from that of the French and Swiss who prefer East Indian Coffee and pay a premium for it and it is felt by the Members of this Chamber that, if only reasonable direct rates of freight could be obtained, it would undoubtedly lead to a considerable demand for East Indian Coffee in Italy.

Pepper.—The trade in Pepper from this Coast with Italy is well established but the difficulties of shipment so long as cargo has to be sent up to Bombay for transshipment will continue and with a valuable article such as Pepper it is impossible for shippers to offer at bed-rock prices as a good deal of pilferage goes on during transshipment resulting in out-turns at destination frequently showing a very heavy loss in weight and this naturally reflects itself in the price the importer has to pay.

Rubber.—This Coast is becoming an increasing exporter of this article and in a few years the quantity available will be very considerable and there is no reason why Italy should not purchase part at least of her requirements here, provided shipping facilities are available.

To sum up: if trade between India and Italy is to be developed—as undoubtedly it could be developed and in the opinion of this Chamber very considerably—direct Steamer communication between this Coast and such Ports as Naples and Genoa is an absolute necessity. Without such communication there is very little prospect of an increase in trade, for as Mr. Chadwick truly remarks “Competition is bound to come again” and it will be as difficult in the future as it has been in the past to work on the old lines of transshipping at Bombay.

Registration of Business Names Act.

From the SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MADRAS, to CHAMBER,
dated 4th September, 1918.

I beg to send you under separate cover two copies of the Draft Bill to be called “The Registration of Business Names Act” to be introduced by the Chamber at the next Legislative Council Meeting in order that it may be passed into Law for the whole of India.

I shall be glad to know if your Chamber is prepared to lend its support.

From CHAMBER to the CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT, MADRAS,
dated 22nd October, 1918.

I have the honour to inform you that a copy of the Draft Bill, called “The Registration of Business Names Act” to be introduced by the Madras Chamber of Commerce at the next Legislative Council Meeting, was placed before the Members of this Chamber at a Meeting held on the 11th instant, and it was resolved that this Chamber approves of the proposals put forward therein and strongly recommends that the Act be brought into force.

From CHAMBER to the SECRETARY, MADRAS CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
dated 15th October, 1918.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 4th ultimo, which together with a copy of a Draft Bill to be called. “The Registration of Business Names Act” were placed before a Meeting of the Chamber, held on the 11th instant, and I have been instructed to inform you that this Chamber fully approves of the introduction of the said Bill and is prepared to lend its entire support.

From the UNDER-SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
to CHAMBER,
dated 3rd May, 1919.

I am directed to refer to your letter No. *nil*, dated 13th September, 1917, and to forward copy of a letter from the Government of India on the subject of Legislation for the registration of business names and the registration of partnerships and to request that the Government may be favoured at an early date with the views of your Chamber on the points therein by the Government of India.

From the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
AND INDUSTRY,
dated 14th April, 1919.

I am directed to refer to your letter No 2047 dated the 27th May, 1918, in which it was suggested that legislation should be undertaken in India on the lines of the United Kingdom Registration of Business Names Act, 1916. A similar suggestion was made by the Government of Bengal and I am to enclose for your information a copy of that Government's Letter on the subject No. 1010 Com., dated the 22nd February, 1918 and enclosure.

2. The object of such legislation would be two-fold, *viz* :—

(1) to identify alien interests, and

(2) by compelling the disclosure of assumed names to facilitate by rendering more precise commercial transactions.

It would be clearly understood that action would not be aimed at Indians who assume European names. There are not infrequent cases of Europeans trading under assumed names in which disclosure of real names may seem desirable.

3. It will be observed from Paragraph 234 of their Report that the Indian Industrial Commission did not feel justified in making any recommendation for legislation on the lines of the English Registration of Business Names Act. The Government of India are of opinion, however, that this opportunity should be taken of examining fully both the question of the registration of business names and that of the registration of partnerships, in respect of which it will be seen from paragraph 233 of their Report that the Commission were in favour of legislation. The two questions to some extent overlap and the compulsory registration of business names would necessitate a solution of the difficulties connected with the registration of partnerships which have been felt to be of great force on the several previous occasions on which the latter question has been considered. With particular reference to the difficulties of applying registration to Hindu joint family concerns, I am to invite opinions on the suggestion that the name of the manager of a joint Hindu family should be accepted in place of the details of the individual members as also on the cognate suggestion contained in paragraph 232 of the Industrial Commission's Report.

4. The Government of India are unwilling to proceed with legislation on either question unless there is a general consensus of commercial opinion in favour of legislation. I am accordingly to request that if there is no objection, the views of the commercial community, both European and Indian in Madras on both questions, *viz* :—

(1) the registration of business names, and

(2) the registration of partnerships with particular reference to the difficulties arising out of the application of either measure to Hindu joint family concerns,

may be obtained and forwarded to the Government of India together with an expression of the opinion of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council in the matter.

Enclosures.

From the SECRETARY to the GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

I am directed to submit for the consideration and orders of the Government of India the enclosed copy of a letter dated the 7th May, 1917, addressed to this Government by the Calcutta Trades Association, on the subject of Indians trading under European names and titles. The Committee of the Association observe that the practice of assumption by Indians of European names which is common in India is productive of harm, and suggest that a Registration Act, drawn up on the lines of the Registration of Business Names Act, 1916, now in force in the United Kingdom, be introduced into this country. The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who were consulted by this Government on the subject, support the proposal of the Calcutta Trades Association. The Committee of the Calcutta Import Trade Association have also expressed the opinion that the passing by Government of an Act similar to the English Act for this country would go far to place trade on a sounder footing.

2. The object of the suggested legislation is the registration of the true names of a person or persons trading under a business name, which does not consist of the true surnames of the individual or individuals and provision that persons trading under such names should show their true names on their catalogues and on all other papers in which the names appear. Although the proposal has been mooted primarily with a view to preventing Indian trades from concealing their identity under a European name or title, there is no intention that such traders shall be prevented from using any name they may choose, nor as might possibly be gathered from the correspondence enclosed that any distinction be made between British and Indian firms on the lines followed in the English Act as between British and alien firms. In regard to the latter consideration it would be necessary in any legislation to make provision on the lines of Section 14 of the English Act to distinguish between alien and British (including India) firms, while Indians would not be required, of course, to state their nationality as prescribed by Section 18 of the English Act.

3. The Governor-in-Council agree that the proposal is a desirable one and he would favour its introduction into this country. Apart from the consideration which primarily induced the Trades Association to move in the matter, the adoption of a measure of this kind seems necessary in connection with any measures for the regulation of alien trade in the future.

4. It has further suggested that, in legislation in this direction, steps might be taken with advantage to prohibit any registered firm, company or partnership from carrying on business in a name similar to that of any existing company registered under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 (VII of 1913) or so similar as to be calculated to deceive; provided that no person or persons should be prevented from carrying on business whether singly or in partnerships under a name or names and style *bona fide* belonging to him or them. The Governor-in-Council agrees that a provision of this kind is necessary if the objects of the measure are to be fully achieved.

5. I am to add that the position of ancestral or joint family business which are so common throughout India, cannot be overlooked in dealing with this question. So far as Hindus governed by the Dayabhaga School of Hindu Law are concerned, there will be little difficulty in securing the registration of all the partners because the sons and grandsons of the originally registered partners will have no interest in the firm so long as the latter are alive. In the case of Hindus governed by the Nitakshara School, however, there is likely to be some difficulty, since in such cases a son born to any one of the partners will become a partner the moment he is born; and in this way there may be changes in the number of partners many times in the year by births and deaths. It is only the registration of partnerships affecting the management of the business which is really aimed at.

From the SECRETARY, CALCUTTA TRADES ASSOCIATION.

I have the honour, by direction of the Committee of the Calcutta Trades Association to address you on the subject of Indians trading under European names and titles.

2. The assumption by Indian of European names for trading purposes is largely, if not wholly, induced by the anticipation that such names will, by inspiring greater confidence, tend to increase business and ensure extended credit in wholesale transactions, and the Committee are of opinion that the practice is not common to Calcutta alone but applies equally to all Presidency Towns throughout India, and in a lesser degree, to the larger towns. The Committee therefore submit that the practice is productive of harm and injury inasmuch as (a) firms in England and other countries are misled in correspondence on business matters by the titles and signatures of European names by those who assume them, (b) bankers are similarly misled by signatures on documents believing that the firms or individuals subscribing assumed names are Europeans and (c) people residing in the mofussil and district are also misled in their dealings with those persons who assume European names.

3. In this connection, I am to draw your attention to the "Registration of Business Names" Act which has recently come into force in the United Kingdom, whereby all persons carrying on business in the United Kingdom must trade under their own names or submit to registration. The Committee are of opinion that an Act drawn up on somewhat similar lines is very necessary in India, in order to check effectually the practice resorted to by Indians adopting European names and titles for business purposes, thereby not only deceiving the public as to the composition of such firms, but also rendering it difficult, where recourse to law is necessary to trace the actual proprietors thereof.

4. The Committee are in a position to furnish, if it be considered necessary, concrete examples of so styled European firms, the owner or partners of which are native of India.

5. In conclusion, I am to say that in the opinion of the Committee, the only manner in which this undesirable state of things can be remedied, is by the introduction of a Registration Act, and they express the hope that you will be good enough to submit this letter to the Government of India for consideration.

From CHAMBER to the UNDER-SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
MADRAS,
dated 20th May, 1919.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, Reference No. 1422—11/19-2 dated the 3rd instant, and in reply beg to inform you that it has been circulated with its enclosures to all Members of this Chamber, also that it was placed before a Meeting held on the 15th instant.

I am now requested to inform you that this Chamber is in full agreement with the desirability of legislation for Registration of Business Names and Partnerships.

The Chamber also agrees with the conclusions stated in the Note from the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, dated Simla, 14th April, 1919, that the proposed legislation ought to effect

- (1) identification of alien interests ;
- (2) disclosure of assumed names and thereby facilitate Commercial transactions.

Further, this Chamber realises the difficulty explained which applies to registration of Hindu joint family concerns and agrees that the suggestion made that registration of the name of the actual responsible manager of such Hindu joint family may be accepted for the purposes of the proposed legislation in place of the details of its several individual Members.

Increase in the Time Limit for the Composition of Tax.

From the SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MADRAS, to CHAMBER,
dated 6th September, 1918.

I beg to forward herewith copy of a Resolution moved at the last Meeting of the Madras Legislative Council held on the 15th August, 1918, recommending that the Time Limit in the case of assesseees who apply for the composition of their tax be increased from three to five years.

" This Council recommends to H. E. the Governor-in-Council that under the powers vested in them under Section 43 of Act VII of 1918 (the " Indian Income Tax Act) the Time Limit of three years given in Rule " 34 (iii) of the Rules published by the local Government in *Part I* of the " *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 4th June, 1918, be increased to five " years as in the old Act, in the case of assesseees who apply for the " Composition of their Tax."

The Chamber trusts that you will see your way to support the Resolution.

From CHAMBER to the SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MADRAS,
dated 15th October, 1919.

I beg to acknowledge with thanks receipt of your letter of 6th ultimo, giving copy of a Resolution, recommending that the Time Limit in the case of assesseees who apply for the Composition of their Tax be increased from three to five years. The above letter was considered at a recent Meeting of the Chamber and it was resolved to give your Resolution its strong support.

From CHAMBER to the CHIEF SECRETARY to GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS
dated 22nd October, 1918.

I have the honour to inform you that at a Meeting of this Chamber held on the 11th instant, a copy of the Resolution passed by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, recommending that the Time Limit in the case of Assesseees who apply for the Composition of their Tax be increased from three to five years, was placed before the Members and I have been instructed to state that this Chamber strongly supports the recommendation put forward by the Madras Chamber of Commerce.

**A Service for the Collection of Trade Charges on Parcels
Exchanged with the United Kingdom.**

From the CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS, to CHAMBER,
dated 6th November, 1918.

The Government have received intimation that the General Post Office, London, proposes negotiating with the Dominions and Allied, and possibly, Neutral countries for the establishment of a service for the collection of trade charges on parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom and the Government of India have been invited to co-operate in the Scheme.

2. The introduction of such a system would, it is considered, be of great advantage to the Indian public. In 1907, a similar scheme was put forward but was strongly opposed by the Trades Association and no arrangement was entered into. The Government of India, however, recognise that circumstances have since been changed, especially as the result of the war and before coming to a decision on the matter they desire to have before them the opinions of representative bodies.

3. I am accordingly directed to request that this Government may be favoured at an early date with an expression of the views of the Chamber as to whether this system can with advantage be adopted in this country now.

From CHAMBER to the CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT, MADRAS,
dated 31st December, 1918.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Letter No. 9052-1-dated 6th November, 1918, regarding the introduction of a service for the collection of trade charges on parcels exchanged with the United Kingdom, which was discussed at a Meeting of the Chamber held this morning and in reply thereto I am directed to inform you that Members are not in favour of the proposal put forward not only on the grounds that they consider such a scheme unworkable, but also in view of the fact that it would probably seriously affect the existing retailed business established in India, whose interests this Chamber considers should be protected.

Proposed Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce.

From the SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, to CHAMBER,
dated 14th December, 1918.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce has suggested that unlimited action ought to be taken by the Indian Chambers on the subject of the proposed Excess Profits Duty; and that for this purpose, a conference of delegates appointed by the several Chambers should be held forthwith.

2. The Committee of this Chamber agree with Upper India that the question of the proposed tax is one of quite sufficient importance to justify the holding of a Conference. They feel, however, that there are also at the present moment several other questions of great consequence, such for example as the future of the Indian Defence Force, which might advantageously be discussed by the Chambers. They have accordingly directed me to ask for an expression of the opinion of your Chamber on the proposal generally and for suggestions as to the principal subjects for discussion. Perhaps you will be also good enough to intimate whether your Members consider that a Conference would be useful and would be likely to be productive of good results; and if so, whether they would agree that it should be held in January. Obviously there ought to be the least possible delay in respect of it, as several of the most important subjects for discussion are of great urgency.

3. As regards the particular centre in which the Meeting should be held, I am to say that the Committee of this Chamber will be extremely pleased to welcome the Delegates at Calcutta. They fully recognise however that, in the selection of a place of meeting, the views of the Chambers generally must prevail, and they will be glad therefore to be favoured with your opinion on the question.

4. When the First Conference of Indian and Ceylon Chambers was held in January, 1905, it was contemplated that similar gatherings should be held annually. The idea was not, however, followed up and no other Conference took place until last year when Delegates from the various Chambers met at Delhi to discuss the question of future Trade Policy in India. It seems to the Committee of this Chamber that the present may be an appropriate opportunity to revive the idea of holding annual conferences. They merely make the suggestion now for consideration, as obviously it would have to be very completely discussed and examined before any decision with reference to it could be arrived at.

5. I am to express a hope that you will favour the Committee with a very early reply to this letter, as prompt action will be imperative if a Conference is to be held in January.

From CHAMBER, to the SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA,
dated 16th January, 1919.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your favour of 14th ultimo, and in reply write to say that while this Chamber approves of a Conference of Delegates

appointed by the several Chambers they regret they are unable to send a representative owing to so many being absent on Military duty.

This Chamber is, however, strongly of opinion that most emphatic protest should be made against the introduction of the proposed Excess Profits Tax not only on the ground that its introduction comes much too late, but also on account of the difficulty that would be experienced in collecting it from Indians, whose methods of book-keeping in most cases would render an evasion of liability under the Act a comparatively easy matter.

As regards the future of the Indian Defence Act this Chamber is of opinion that Militarism and interference with the liberty of the subject entailed thereby would not be tolerated the moment the present Act expires, *viz* :—six months after the close of the war.

Any attempt to prolong this period would be greatly resented. This Chamber, however, recognises that under the condition in which we live in this country it is necessary that every European British male subject should receive sufficient Military training to enable him to be quickly brought to a state of efficiency when it is necessary to mobilize in time of War. Additional powers to those provided by the old Volunteer Act would, no doubt, be necessary to attain this object. This Chamber, therefore, suggests in order to ensure that every European British male subject should receive the necessary preliminary training that those between the ages of 18 and 35 who are physically fit and who have not received previous Military training intending to reside in this country should immediately on arrival be sent to a camp to receive the necessary training. Thereafter these men and those already in the country who have received their preliminary training should be required to put in twelve drills a year and fire a Musketry course. Men between 35 and 45 should be considered to be in the reserve and only be required to fire an Annual Musketry Course. In peace time the I.D.F. should only be used for the preservation of order in their stations.

Anglo-Indians, we think, should be allowed to join the Force voluntarily as in the old Volunteer days.

This Chamber is of opinion that Militarism to the above extent would be tolerated, but that all restrictions interfering with the freedom enjoyed by British European subjects in pre-war days should be abolished lock, stock and barrel.

From the SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA, to
CHAMBER, *dated 25th March, 1919.*

I am directed to refer to the correspondence resting with your letter dated 16th January, with regard to the proposed Conference of Indian Chambers.

2. The matter has been further discussed by the Committee of this Chamber, and they direct me to say that they consider it very desirable that arrangements should be made for an Annual Conference of the different Chambers. The Committee have considered also the question of what would be the most suitable time for a Conference. The Punjab Chamber, in expressing the opinion that an Annual Conference should be arranged, have proposed that it might be held either in November or January and it seems to this

Committee that the month of January would probably be the more convenient : for in November it might be difficult for representatives to leave their business in view of the fact that Members of staffs who have been on furlough during the hot weather would either be just returning to India, or would have but recently returned. If the suggestion is generally approved by the various Chambers, the Committee would propose that a Conference should be held in Calcutta sometime during the month of January, 1920.

3. I am directed to ask that the Committee may be favoured with an expression of your views on the general question as to whether an Annual Conference is desirable, and particularly with reference to the suggestions :

(a) That such Conference, if decided on, should be held in the month of January, and

(b) That the first of the Conferences should be held here in January, 1920.

4. Similar letters are being addressed to the other Chambers.

FROM CHAMBER TO THE SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
dated 20th May, 1919.

I regret the delay in acknowledging receipt of your letter No. 1105-1919 of the 25th March last, due to the necessity of circulating it to our Members and for a meeting to be held to discuss its contents.

I am now directed to inform you that this Chamber fully agrees with the desirability of arranging for an Annual Conference of the different Indian Chambers of Commerce.

This Chamber is of opinion that November would be the more suitable month of the two mentioned for such a meeting to be convenient for the attendance of a Cochin representative.

In this connection, however, I am to point out also that it may be found very difficult, perhaps impossible, for a representative from this Chamber's small membership to spare the long time required to proceed to Calcutta, attend the Conference and return to Cochin : for this reason I am requested to enquire whether it would be permissible for this Chamber to appoint as their representative either a gentleman already in Calcutta having experience of the conditions of this district, or the representatives of a firm there having knowledge of the interests in Cochin or whether the representative attending from another South Indian Chamber, for instance Madras, might be asked to represent our interests also at the Conference.

FROM THE SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA, TO
CHAMBER, *dated 6th June, 1919.*

With reference to previous correspondence on the above subject, I am now directed to send you for information, copies of proposal that a Conference of Indian Chambers should be arranged annually, and that the first of these should be held in Calcutta in January, 1920. It will be seen that the Chambers are generally in favour of the proposal that an Annual Conference should

be held ; but that the Bombay Chamber while welcoming the idea of Conferences if any specific questions are pending which could usefully be discussed are not in favour of the proposal. The general view is that the most suitable time for the Conference is in January and that the first of the Conferences should be held here in January, 1920. In the circumstances the Committee propose that this arrangement should be now confirmed and they they trust that January will be convenient even in case of those Chambers which would have preferred another month.

2. The actual dates for the Conference, and the question of preparing an Agenda, will be the subject of a later communication ; meantime I am to ask that your Chamber should forward any suggestions regarding questions which might be included in the Agenda.

3. I am directed to invite your attention to the enquiry in paragraph 2 of the Upper India Chambers' Letter dated 10th April, as to whether it is intended to limit the Conference to purely European Chambers in India, or whether Indian Chambers are to be included in the Conference. This enquiry has been discussed by the Committee of this Chamber, and they themselves are disposed to think that it would greatly add to the force of any decisions come to at a Conference if important Indian Chambers were also invited to take part and they are prepared to support the proposal. The Committee will be glad to know the views of your Chamber in the matter, as the point is one on which a general expression of opinion is necessary. For reference, a list is enclosed showing six Indian Chambers which might be invited. Perhaps you will be able to say whether there are any other important Indian Chambers not included in the list.

4. I am also to ask your views on the question as to whether the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce might be invited to take part in the Conference. They were, it may be mentioned, represented at the Conference of Chambers held here in 1905.

5. I am directed to refer to the enquiry in your letter of 20th May, if it would be permissible for your Chamber to appoint as their representative to the Conference to be held next January in Calcutta, either (a) a gentleman already in Calcutta having experience of the conditions of your district, (b) a representative of a firm having interests there ; or (c) the representative attending from some other South Indian Chamber. The Committee see no objection to the adoption of any of these alternatives, although they think it would be much better if a direct representative of your Chamber could attend.

ENCLOSURE.

Dated Chittagong, 28th March, 1919.

FROM

THE PRESIDENT,

Chittagong Chamber of Commerce,

To

THE SECRETARY,

*Bengal Chamber of Commerce.***Proposed Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce.**

In reply to your letter, dated 25th instant, under the above heading, which I have circulated to my Committee, I have to record:—

- (1) That my Committee, and myself, consider it eminently desirable that an Annual Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce should be held.
- (2) That such Conferences, if decided on, should be held in the month of January, and
- (3) That the first of the Conferences should be held in Calcutta in January, 1920.

No. 341, dated Karachi, 4th April, 1919.

FROM

THE SECRETARY,

Karachi Chamber of Commerce,

To

THE SECRETARY,

*Bengal Chamber of Commerce.***Proposed Conference of Indian Chambers.**

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 25th ultimo and in reply to inform you that my Committee consider that an Annual Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce is desirable; that January is a very suitable month for such a Conference; and that the next Conference might be held in Calcutta in January, 1920.

No. G.-346/391, dated Cocanada, 8th April, 1919.

FROM

THE SECRETARY,

Cocanada Chamber of Commerce,

To

THE SECRETARY,

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

With reference to your letter No. 1096, dated 25th March 1919, *re* proposed Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce, I am directed to reply that this Chamber is of opinion that an Annual Conference is desirable and is further of opinion that January is a suitable time.

Dated Rangoon, 7th April, 1919.

FROM

THE SECRETARY,

Burma Chamber of Commerce,

TO

THE SECRETARY,

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Conference of Chambers of Commerce.

In reply to your letter of the 25th ultimo, I am directed to say that the Committee of this Chamber are in favour of the holding of Annual Conferences, but would prefer that they be held in the month of December instead of January, December being the more suitable month for Burma.

Dated Narayanganj, 10th April, 1919.

FROM

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,

Narayanganj Chamber of Commerce,

TO

THE SECRETARY,

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Proposed Conference of Indian Chamber of Commerce.

With reference to your letter No. 1095-1919, dated the 25th March, 1919, I am directed to inform you that the suggestions contained therein meet with the approval of this Chamber :—

- (a) That an Annual Conference is desirable.
- (b) That the first Conference should be held in January in Calcutta.

Dated Cawnpore, 10th April, 1919.

FROM

THE SECRETARY,

Upper India Chamber of Commerce,

TO

THE SECRETARY,

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

With further reference to your No. 1092-1919 of without date, I am directed to state that my Committee cordially agree that it is desirable that arrangements should be made for an Annual Conference of the different Chambers of Commerce in India, and they further agree that the Conference should preferably be held in the month of January each year and that the first Conference should be held in Calcutta in January 1920.

It is not clear from your letter whether it is intended to limit the Conference to purely European Chambers in India or whether Indian Chambers are to be included in the Conference.

No. 402, dated Delhi, 11th April, 1919.

FROM

THE SECRETARY,

Punjab Chamber of Commerce,

To

THE SECRETARY,

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce.

I have to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your letter No. 1089-1919, dated Calcutta, the 25th March, 1919, and am to say that my Committee entirely approve of the first Conference of the Chambers of Commerce in India being held in Calcutta some time during the month of January, 1920. Doubtless during the course of the year, you will favour this Chamber with full details of the same.

Dated Tuticorin, 11th April, 1919.

FROM

THE CHAIRMAN,

Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce,

To

THE SECRETARY,

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Proposed Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce.

I am directed to acknowledge your letter of 25th March and to say that in the opinion of this Chamber the proposal to hold an Annual Conference is desirable and has the complete accord of my Committee.

I am further to add—

- (a) That the Chamber is of opinion that, if decided on, each Conference should be held after the 15th January.
- (b) It is the view of this Chamber that the first Conference should be held in Calcutta in January, 1920.

I am to point out with reference to the Chambers' view that the Conference should be held after the 15th January, that the earlier part of that month would probably be taken up with the conclusion of Accounts and Balance Sheets pertaining to the previous half year, and it would therefore be inconvenient in many cases for Representatives to meet on a date earlier than the 15th of the month.

No. 475/45, dated Bombay, 23rd April, 1919.

FROM

THE SECRETARY,

Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

To

THE SECRETARY,

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

I am directed to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1106-1919, dated 25th ultimo, regarding a proposed Annual Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce and to state in reply that while my Committee would welcome the idea of Conferences, if any specific questions are pending which could usefully be discussed, they are not in favour of fixed Annual Conferences of all Chambers in India.

Dated Madras, 1st May, 1919.

FROM

THE SECRETARY,

Madras Chamber of Commerce,

TO

THE SECRETARY,

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 1091-1919, dated the 25th March, 1919, on the subject of proposed Conference of Chambers of Commerce.

The Madras Chamber of Commerce has on many occasions spoken strongly in favour of an Annual Conference of Chambers, and in reply to your abovementioned letter the Chamber can only reiterate that in its opinion an Annual Conference is most desirable. The Madras Chamber is of opinion that under present conditions a General Annual Conference of the Chambers is even more desirable than in the past.

Regarding the month of the year in which the meeting should be held, the Madras Chamber would prefer November to January as the latter month is a particularly busy one throughout Commercial circles.

List of Indian (non-European) Chambers of Commerce.

1. Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.
2. Marwari Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.
3. United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore.
4. Mysore Chamber of Commerce, Bangalore.
5. Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay.
6. Southern Indian Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

FROM CHAMBER, to the SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, *dated 30th July, 1919.*

Proposed Annual Conference of Indian Chambers of Commerce.

In reply to your letter No. 2007-1919 of the 6th ultimo and with reference to previous correspondence on this subject, I am directed to inform you that it is noted by the members of this Chamber that it has been confirmed that the first of the Conferences should be held at Calcutta in January, 1920.

While noting with thanks, what you state in your paragraph No. 5, this Chamber will do its best to send a representative but should this be found impossible, they will take advantage of one of the alternatives mentioned; this point cannot be settled for some time yet and I am inviting suggestions regarding questions which this Chamber might wish to be included in the Agenda; up to the present none have been mentioned.

This Chamber quite agree with you that it would add to the force of any decisions come to, if important Indian Chambers were also invited to take part and I am asked to state that this Chamber of Commerce agree with the list of six Indian non-European Chambers of Commerce mentioned in your statement and have no further ones to suggest.

I am directed to inform you that we certainly think that the Ceylon Chamber of Commerce should be invited to take part in the Conference.

Interference with Labour in India.

From the SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TUTICORIN, to CHAMBER,
dated 7th January, 1919.

I enclose copy of a letter addressed by this Chamber to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras regarding the pernicious interference with labour by political agitators, and shall be glad if your Chamber will give the matter your serious consideration and support this vital question to your utmost. The letter in the opinion on my Chamber speaks for itself and in view of the strenuous times before British firms to again build up trade connections the question of agitators endeavouring at present with some apparent success to alienate the good-will existing between employer and employee calls for immediate and definite Government action.

Enclosure.

I have the honour to state that I am desired by my Committee to invite the attention of Government to the present labour unrest, with special regard to the causes thereof.

The most outstanding feature is that for the present it is apparently directed against European-managed concerns. It cannot be that the conditions in these European factories are more onerous to the work-people than those existing in factories managed by our Indian friends, because the former can point to long years of harmonious working as between employer and employee previous to the present agitation. It follows therefore that the cause must be sought elsewhere and in arriving at a conclusion we cannot do better than consult the utterances of those people most prominent in the present agitation as reported in the press. One quotation will suffice:—

"If we get Home Rule all of us will be free men instead of slaves. Home Rule is the big problem, your labour troubles are included in it, are part of a big problem. If we gain Home Rule all your labour troubles will be solved." *Vide* speech by Mr. Wadia as reported in "*New India*," 15th July.

The obvious conclusion therefore is that the trouble is racial and political and has no bearing on labour problems.

The above are well-known facts, but the Committee is of opinion that as introductory remarks they can well bear repetition.

Owing to the necessary restrictions on trade due to four years of war, foreign business connections which have taken years to form have been severed.

It will take British manufacturers many years to regain the ground they have lost, and at the best they cannot expect to do this without financial loss. If however manufacturers in this country are to be still further handicapped by these insidious attacks on labour, it will make the task doubly difficult and also make it proportionately easier for our foreign competitors to consolidate the positions they have gained in the markets of the world. Therefore, to the manufacturers this labour agitation is unjust, to the general public it is undesirable.

I am also requested to state that in the opinion of the Members of this Chamber, many of whom are in close touch with labour problems, it is most undesirable that these people who are termed politicians should be permitted to carry on their present campaign. It is admitted that they have no knowledge of or interest in the labour of this country and the continuation of their present policy, even although it does not always, as unfortunately it often does, lead to strikes and lock-outs, destroys harmonious working between employer and employee and this is easier to destroy than to re-build.

Further, the Committee fear that unless some steps are taken to remedy the present unsatisfactory state of affairs, the trouble will spread over India enveloping British and Indian concerns alike to the detriment of employer, employees and the community at large and in this connection they feel certain that the Indian employers must also be desirous that a remedy be found.

I am to add that the Chamber is aware that attempts to disseminate distrust amongst labour are still in being and if continued can only lead to a repetition of the troubles recently experienced. In conclusion therefore the Chamber trusts that Government may be pleased to give the matter their urgent attention and put in motion any machinery that can be employed to remedy the present unsatisfactory position.

From CHAMBER, to the SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TUTICORIN,
dated 7th February, 1919.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 7th ultimo with its enclosures on the subject of interference with labour in India which were duly placed before a Meeting of the Chamber held on the 5th instant, and I have been instructed to state that this Chamber is in entire agreement with the views expressed therein, and Government is being addressed on the subject strongly supporting the representations put forward by your Chamber.

From CHAMBER, to the CHIEF SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF
MADRAS, *dated 8th February, 1919.*

I have the honour to inform you that a copy of the letter, addressed to you by the Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce on the subject of interference with labour in India, was placed before the Members of this Chamber at a Meeting

held on the 5th instant, and I have been instructed to inform you that this Chamber is in entire agreement with the views set forth therein and trusts that Government will be pleased to take early steps to deal with the situation.

Delays to Foreign Cables.

From the SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, CALCUTTA, to
CHAMBER, dated 21st February, 1919.

I am directed to hand you herewith a copy of a representation which the Committee have made to the Government of India on this subject.

2. The delays to Foreign Cables are now so serious that in the opinion of the Committee it is very desirable that all the Indian Chambers should move with regard to them. I am accordingly to suggest that if you are in agreement with this view you should immediately telegraph to that effect to the Government of India.

Enclosure.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1461 D., dated 14th February, 1919, on the subject of the abnormal delay in the transmission of Cable between India and the United Kingdom.

2. Reuter's message of 5th February to which you refer had not escaped the attention of the Committee who fully realise the altogether exceptional difficulties under which the Eastern Telegraph Co. is working. But the delays to cables are now and have been for some time so very serious that every possible effort must be made to remove them. Since the cessation of hostilities the position has been growing steadily worse. Instead of the improvement in Telegraphic communication which was generally anticipated, the reverse has proved to be the case. It may be that the break-down mentioned in the Reuter's message is largely responsible for the trouble. For the enormous increase as compared with 1913 in the work thrown upon the Eastern Co., cannot have operated specially since November last. But whatever the cause may be the fact remains that at the present time, business with the United Kingdom is practically stopped because of the impossibility of getting a return cable through in less than a fortnight or three weeks. And this unfortunate state of affairs has risen at precisely the time when merchants all over the world are endeavouring to resume their normal commercial operations.

3. Moreover it now appears that the delays are not confined to the traffic between India and Europe only. Within the last few days a case has been brought to the notice of the Chamber in which a Calcutta Firm of Merchants, telegraphed to Durban on the 6th February. Their correspondents replied on the 10th but the message was not received in Calcutta until the 18th. Another cable despatched from Durban on the 11th February was also delivered on the 18th. These cases suggest that the difficulties are extending. The break-down on the Eastern Co.'s Cables does not presumably affect messages to South Africa. Nor does it seem to be likely that Government traffic between India

and the Union is heavy. The Committee are unable to offer any suggestion as to the causes of the delay ; and they think that the matter is one which ought to be inquired into.

4. As regards the United Kingdom, it would appear to be essential that if the number of lines of communication cannot now be increased, an effort should be made to restrict the traffic. There is a general impression in commercial circles that State telegrams are apt to be both longer and more numerous than is necessary but the Committee have no evidence on which to base such a statement. That the War must of necessity have greatly increased the Government traffic is obvious. But now that the urgency is less it is imperative that every effort should be made to keep down both the number and the length of priority messages. This aspect of the matter has no doubt already engaged the attention of Government. Another suggestion which has been put forward is that press messages should be curtailed. The Committee have certainly no wish to propose that the supply of news to the Indian Press which is always scanty, should be reduced. But at the present time it is of the very highest importance in the interests of the trade of the country, that Commercial Telegrams should be handled expeditiously. For the strenuous efforts that merchants all over the Empire are making to re-establish their businesses will be largely nullified unless Telegraphic communication can be restored. The Committee feel therefore that they cannot too strongly urge the Government of India to represent the position to the Home authorities and to press for an immediate enquiry with a view to the prompt introduction of whatever remedial measures may be possible.

From CHAMBER, to the SECRETARY, BENGAL CHAMBER of COMMERCE,
CALCUTTA, *dated 6th March, 1919.*

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 644-1919 of 21st ultimo, with its enclosure on the subject of delays to Cables which were placed before Members at a Meeting held this morning and I am directed to inform you that this Chamber has telegraphed to the Government of India, supporting the representation put forward by your Chamber.

Telegram to the Government of India, Delhi.

This Chamber strongly supports Bengal Chamber of Commerce's representation dated 20th February, regarding delays in foreign Cables and pray Government to take necessary action in the matter.

From the SECRETARY, CHAMBER of COMMERCE, TUTICORIN, to CHAMBER,
dated 30th April, 1919.

I enclose copy of a letter addressed by this Chamber to the Secretary, Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department, in connection with Cable delays. This Chamber hope you will be able to support them in this matter.

Enclosure.

I have the honour to state that I am directed to call attention to the inordinate delays in Cable messages to the Far East. It is within the knowledge of this Chamber that Cables from Tuticorin to the East occupy from 7 to 9 days in transit, whereas those despatched to Tuticorin are delivered on the day of despatch, which allowing for the difference in time means the message, instead of being days is a few hours *en route*.

It is readily understandable that buyers are unable to wait for a week or so, pending Cable replies from India, before they conclude the business in hand; this is the more so considering the present nervous conditions of the market in question. The probable result therefore is that business passes into the hands of foreign competitors who are not subjected to this very severe handicap.

To regain their old position in the Eastern markets it is possible that many firms are prepared for temporary financial loss, but unless some remedy for the present condition of the Cable system is found all efforts will be in vain.

I am to say that the attention of the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs has been called to this matter, but his reply avoids the main issue *viz* :—that inward cables are not subjected to these delays. Such being the case the Committee is of opinion that the cause of the trouble in all probability rests in India and I am desired to request that the matter, in the interest of British Trade generally, may have the attention of Government and that every effort be called forth to remedy a condition of affairs which constitutes a severe handicap on British trade and at the same time is a worthy ally to our foreign competitors.

From CHAMBER, to the SECRETARY, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, TUTICORIN,
dated, 20th May, 1919.

I have to thank you for your letter of 30th ultimo, enclosing copy of letter addressed by your Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary, Government of India, Commerce and Industry Department in connection with Cable delays.

Your letters have been seen by all members of this Chamber and I am requested to inform you that the Cochin Chamber of Commerce have already addressed the authorities concerned and are in full agreement with all you have written on the subject.

Mutilation of Telegrams.

From CHAMBER, to the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS, CALCUTTA,
dated, 29th March 1919.

I have the honor to inform you that the Members of this Chamber have been seriously complaining of the mutilation of telegrams issued from the Cochin Telegraph Office and the subject has been discussed at the last Meetings of the Chamber, as a result I have been requested to refer to you asking that you will have enquiry made and improvement effected.

It has been suggested that Cochin is now a sufficiently important Office to be supplied with Tape Machines, this would overcome present complaints of bad writing and possibly also effect the improvement desired.

From CHAMBER to the TELEGRAPH MASTER, COCHIN,
dated 29th March, 1919.

I have the honor to enclose for your information copy of letter sent to the Director-General of Telegraphs having reference to the mutilation of Telegrams issued from your Office.

In addition to the complaints of mutilation, Members of this Chamber have complained of bad writing of telegrams by your staff; to this I would ask you to give your attention at once.

From the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS
CALCUTTA, to CHAMBER,
dated 4th April, 1919.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 29th March, 1919, complaining of mutilations in telegrams issued from the Cochin Telegraph Office and to say that the matter is under enquiry.

From the DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF POSTS and TELEGRAPHS,
CALCUTTA, to CHAMBER,
dated 1st May, 1919.

In continuation of letter No. 2573-T dated the 4th April, 1919 from this office, I am directed to inform you the case has been enquired into by the Postmaster-General, Madras Circle, and it is stated that steps have been taken for the delivery of legibly written telegrams from the Cochin Telegraph Office.

I am to add that the inconvenience caused to you is regretted.

From CHAMBER, to the TELEGRAPH MASTER, COCHIN,
dated, 20th May, 1919.

I am directed to enquire whether a Tape Machine has been installed in your Office for typing telegrams as was requested in our letter to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, dated 29th March last.

From the TELEGRAPHIST-IN-CHARGE, TELEGRAPH OFFICE, to CHAMBER,
dated 22nd May, 1919.

With reference to your letter dated the 20th May 1919, I have the honour to reply in the negative, if by "Tape Machine" you mean the Bandot printing apparatus, which records signals on tape.

From CHAMBER to the TELEGRAPHIST-IN-CHARGE, TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
dated 4th June, 1919.

I have the honour to inform you in reply to your letter No. 224 of the 22nd ultimo, that this Chamber's suggestion as to use of a tape machine was intended to refer to the type-writing of Telegrams in similar characters to those which appear in your letter for the reason that they are so much more legible than the usual written messages especially when in Code, which emanate from your Office.

From the TELEGRAPHIST-IN-CHARGE, POST AND TELEGRAPHS, COCHIN,
to CHAMBER,
dated 9th June, 1919.

With reference to your letter dated the 4th instant, I have the honour to state, that this Office is supplied with a type-writer, but for the want of a specially qualified staff, the same cannot be used to take down messages, as they are being received at the instrument.

This matter has been referred to the Postmaster-General, Madras Circle, Madras.

Cochin Electricity Supply.

From the MANAGER, CROMPTON ENGINEERING CO., LTD.,
MADRAS, to CHAMBER,
dated 19th March, 1919.

Taking advantage of your kind offer, we now have pleasure in submitting herewith our proposals in reference to the installation of a plant in Cochin primarily for the supply of electric energy for fans and lights in the merchants' and bankers' premises.

The writer's recent visit to Cochin was in connection with individual installations for one or two business houses, but he was so struck with the favourable conditions existing for a general supply of electricity that he raised the question of a central generating station to give a common supply to all the principal firms and bungalows, and his proposals were cordially received by everyone to whom they were broached.

Generally speaking, we suggest that a site be acquired somewhere in the neighbourhood of the Port Office and the generating station located thereon that two generators driven by suction gas engines, and a storage battery be installed and two mains, either of which would be less than a mile in length be run; one to the bungalows on the foreshore and the other to the boundary of British and Native Cochin as shewn on the accompanying plan.

As a basis for discussion Rs. 1,50,000 may be taken as the cost of such an installation, although you will appreciate that in the absence of detailed requirements of fans and lights, this figure should be considered as approximate only. In this connection will you please be good enough to circularise the members of your Chamber asking those who are desirous of participating in the scheme

to state approximate number of fans and lights they would require and to mark the position of the premises on the enclosed plan, and convey the information to us in order that we may prepare a detailed scheme with costs.

As a rough guide to assist members to assess their requirements we might mention that in offices it is usual to allow one 54" ceiling fan per officer and one similar fan per 200 to 300 sq. ft., of area in which clerks are congregated. In reference to illumination a rough rule is that one candle power is required to brightly illuminate an area of 2 sq. ft., although in the case of offices it is preferable to consider separately the lighting of individual rooms having regard to the staff therein calculating, say, one 32 c. p. light per officer and one c. p., light per 3 or 4 Clerks at one desk or at more than one desk suitably arranged.

It is of course understood that each consumer bears the cost of the wiring, lights and fans in his premises. In this scheme the two main factors for consideration are (1) acquiring a site, and (2) finance.

(1). The ideal situation for a power house is of course, as near the centre of the area of distribution as possible in order to reduce distribution losses to a minimum and in this instance a site in the neighbourhood of the Port Office is desirable. There are two very suitable plots of land near the Port Office one the adjoining maidan, and the other the compound of the Deputy Collector's Office. It would be advisable to acquire about half an acre of land, and we suggest you approach Government to ascertain whether they would be willing to provide a site of this extent on either of these plots. It would of course be hopeless for us to attempt to negotiate this matter with Government, but if the Chamber does so, pointing out that the scheme very closely concerns the well-being of the community, that a supply would be available for the new Customs House, Port Office, etc., and that the sites chosen are most suitable for the successful working of the project, Government should give the matter favourable consideration.

If Government will not grant a site, it will be necessary to look for one further inland, although the further one recedes from the central point fixed the greater will be the distribution losses; also the cost of the site would enhance the initial outlay on the scheme.

(2). As regards finance, we think the best course to adopt is for those interested to form a private company, subscriptions being invited more or less in proportion to the extent of the demand for current with a minimum of Rs. 5,000. The price per unit for energy could be fixed at such a figure as would ensure a bare return of 6 per cent. or 7 per cent. per annum on the capital invested, and share holders would thus be assured of a supply of current at cost price. If, as undoubtedly would be the case, persons other than shareholders wish to obtain a supply the scheme would lose its co-operative features and the price per unit would have to be fixed sufficiently high to ensure an approved return on the capital invested.

If our proposal go through we would leave it to you to agree terms and float the Company, but it would not be perhaps amiss if we outline our views re obtaining the capital. The principal consumers would be Messrs. Peirce Leslie & Co., Aspinwall & Co., Volkart Bros. and George Brunton & Sons, and we suggest that they each contribute 10 per cent. of the capital, or, say

Rs. 15,000. The Bank of Madras and National Bank might also be prepared to put up a like contribution, and as fans and lights in the Club would equally benefit most people concerned, they might also be invited to contribute a similar amount. Messrs. Goodacre, Walker, Riply, MacKay, Harrisons and Crosfield might subscribe Rs. 10,000 a piece and firms with a smaller demand for current such as Shaw Wallace, Parry, T. Stanes, Kirkpatrick and Stewart Thompson Rs. 5,000 each. It has also been suggested to us that it would be policy to invite two or three of the more important Indian firms to subscribe.

We have interviewed the principals of most of the firms above mentioned either in Cochin or Madras, and from the opinions expressed do not think there should be any difficulty in obtaining the required capital. If sufficient funds are not forthcoming in Cochin, however we would be prepared to take up the balance, although we think you will agree it is preferable that subscriptions should be limited to those in Cochin directly interested.

It has been suggested to us that as so many conflicting interests (outside this one particular question) are involved it would be advisable for some disinterested party to be responsible for the running of the generating station and supply of current. If required we are quite prepared to act as Managing Agents, and to undertake responsibility in this capacity, at a remuneration to be subsequently agreed.

If it is decided to run the station only for the benefit of the original shareholders it should be only necessary to obtain the sanction of Government to carry out the work, but if the supply is to be given to other consumers who may apply for same, it will be necessary to obtain a licence from Government. In the latter event we would be pleased to prepare a draft licence, submit an application to Government and hand over the licence, as granted, to the Company the latter reimbursing us the expense of obtaining same.

In conclusion, we consider an electricity supply for Cochin a necessity and bound to come in the near future. Independent generating plants for individual premises are more costly both initially and in running than a central station; it is a nuisance to have to maintain a plant on one's own premises; and reliability of supply can only be assured from a central station where the expense of providing duplicate plant is legitimate. We think it essential, therefore, that those who wish to avail themselves of electric fans and lights should now combine and put down a station to meet all requirements. Cochin, by reason of its compactness, lends itself admirably to the economical distribution of electric power, and energy can be produced very cheaply with cocoanut shell charcoal as fuel, and we think that any scheme put through on the co-operative basis we have outlined in this letter is sure to be a complete success.

We shall be glad to furnish any further information you may desire, and after receiving an assurance of your Chamber's support, also information as to the number of fans and lights required, and location of power station, we shall be pleased to submit a detailed scheme for your consideration.

FROM CHAMBER, TO THE MANAGER, CROMPTON ENGINEERING CO., LTD.,
MADRAS, dated 29th March, 1919.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 19th instant which has been discussed at the last Meeting of this Chamber.

A copy of it is being sent to every Member of the Chamber and to all others likely to be interested, requesting them to state their requirements upon the lines indicated in your letter, also that they will give their views in reply to the financial and other questions asked by you.

When this information has been obtained, another Meeting of the Chamber will be held for further discussion when, I will write you again and further steps necessary will be taken to approach Government in the matter.

Letter forwarded by the Chamber to the Members and all others likely to be interested in the Scheme.

I send herewith a copy of the letter received from Messrs. Crompton Engineering Co., Ltd., dealing with their Scheme for providing Cochin with Electric Power, Lights and Fans and have to request that you will be good enough to let me have an idea of your probable requirements on the indications given in the letter, also that you will state your views in answer to the financial and other questions asked by Messrs. Crompton & Co.

From CHAMBER, to the CROMPTON ENGINEERING CO., LTD., MADRAS.

dated 21st May, 1919.

In reply to your letter of 19th March last a copy of which has been sent to every member of this Chamber also to all likely users of electric power in Cochin I beg to inform you that, following the discussion of the subject at a Meeting of the Chamber held on the 15th instant, I am requested to give you the following information received from various interests in reply to my enquiry:—

			Fans.		Lights.	
			Office.	Bung.	Office.	Bung.
Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., Ltd.,	...	require	25	23	35	82
„ Shaw Wallace & Co.	...	„	3	6	8	16
„ The National Bank of India, Ltd.,	...	„	5	6	10	23
„ The Bank of Madras	...	„	9	9	27	27
„ Parry & Co.	...	„	2	6	3	14
„ Geo. Brunton & Son	...	„	0	9	22	26
„ Volkart & Bros.	...	„	8	18	2	55
„ Walker & Co.	...	„	8	20	12	40
„ Riply & Mackay	...	„	8	20	12	40

All the above mentioned Firms ask for further particulars to be obtained from you as to probable cost of their requirements as stated, in accordance with the scheme proposed by you, if you can let me have this information I shall be obliged and I will pass it on to all who have made this enquiry.

In some instances the financial suggestions made by you have been somewhat criticised and it might assist me if you could go more fully into this aspect of this question than in your previous letter, now that you have the abovestated information of probable requirements.

I must here inform you that since the date of your letter the Chamber has been officially informed that within two months, *i.e.*, by end of June, it will be possible for a definite pronouncement to be made as to whether and when the Cochin State Hydro-Electric Power Scheme will be available; also that if it is to be available it will be brought to British Cochin; this being so the Chamber is of opinion that it should wait the comparatively short time asked for before committing itself and its members and I trust you will agree that this is only reasonable.

In this connection it has also been suggested that for a temporary measure it may be possible for spare power to be utilised in Cochin to give the comfort of fans and lights until the larger scheme of the Cochin State may be available and I am requested to enquire whether you would be prepared to estimate for wiring and fittings to the extent of the several requirements mentioned above which would be suitable for the large power to be expected from the Cochin State Scheme and still do what is required under the temporary measure proposed.

Requesting a reply at your convenience.

From CHAMBER to F. A. COX, Esq, MESSRS. GEO. BRUNTON and SON,
dated 30th June, 1919.

I am directed by the Members of the Chamber of Commerce to request you to be good enough to favour the Chamber with your views upon the technical points contained in Messrs. Crompton's letter of the 17th May which I send herewith together with the letters received from Members of the Chamber and others interested in the subject for your information.

I shall be much obliged if you will also draw up a reply to Messrs. Crompton's letter for submission to the Chamber.

I am directed to ask your advice as to what you consider may be the position of the Cochin electric proposal in view of the probability of the Cochin Hydro-Electric Scheme shortly becoming an accomplished fact about which the Diwan of Cochin has promised me information as soon as anything is definitely settled.

I am also to ask your opinion whether in order to save time and to obtain the early comfort of electric fans and lights, it would be possible to now commence wiring and fitting bungalows and offices suitably for the reception of the large power that may be expected from the Cochin State Scheme and whether some temporary arrangement could be made by utilisation of spare power understood to be now existent in Cochin for the purpose of supplying electricity to premises fitted as already suggested until the Cochin State Scheme is able to supply British Cochin with power.

If you consider the proposition last made to be possible, it would be much appreciated by the Chamber if you could give some estimate of its probable cost.

From F. A. COX, MESSRS. GEO. BRUNTON AND SON, COCHIN, to CHAMBER.
dated 8th July, 1919.

I am in receipt of your favour of 30th ultimo.

As far as I can see, there are no technical points in Messrs. Crompton's letter to be elucidated and there is only one reply to be given to their questions that they can only be answered after a definite reply is received from the Diwan of Cochin regarding the terms on which he will supply electric current in Cochin and the probable date at which he can do so, in the meantime I am strongly in favour of the adoption of separate electric lighting sets which are very inexpensive (we have obtained a set for about £ 120 for our Bungalow) and which could be sold *en bloc* when the Cochin Durbar can supply us with current, there would be no permanent foundations laid down and the wiring could be connected to the street mains, the complete generating set alone being either sold or kept in reserve in case of break-downs.

Any other scheme such as the utilization of spare power would at the best be limited to a few bungalows and offices and would not be worth the trouble, as I said before, I very much prefer the idea of separate lighting sets.

Possibility of Coaling Stations in British Empire being Acquired by German and Austrian Concerns.

From the Ag. COLLECTOR OF MALABAR, CALICUT, to CHAMBER
dated 12th April, 1919.

I have the honour to forward a copy of a letter from the Government of India Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 1981 D. dated 27th February 1919, and of its Enclosures on the subject of the possibility of Coaling Stations in the British Empire being acquired by German and Austrian concerns and to request the favour of the Chamber's early remarks on the points raised therein. An expression of opinion is also requested on the following points arising out of the Government of India's letter.

(i) If it is considered that the establishment of German or Austrian Coaling Stations in the Indian Port ought to be prevented whether this principle can be applied for any length of time to Coaling Stations of these nations without extending the prohibition to all foreign firms, (ii) whether there is any likelihood of Coaling Stations being established by German or Austrian firms in this district except in connection with existing ports, (iii) whether it is possible to prevent a hostile firm from acquiring a Coaling Station by purchase from an existing firm or from a private individual.

It has been suggested to Government that control might be achieved by passing a law to the effect that no place shall be used for the storage or sale of coal within five miles (or other suitable distance) of the sea coast or of the bank of any navigable inland water-way without a license from the local Government. Provision could be made for the exception of such public authorities as Railway Companies and Port authorities in respect of the storage

of coal for their own use. The licence might be annual and might contain a statement of the quality to be stored. Storage without a licence or in contravention of the laws would be subject to a heavy penalty but the licence fee would be nominal. A licence could then be refused at any time if it was considered undesirable that the applicant should possess facilities which might be used for coaling foreign ships.

I request the favour of an early reply.

From the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND
INDUSTRY, No. 1981 D., dated 27th February, 1919.

I am directed to forward for the information of the Government of Madras, a copy of a letter from the India Office No. R. and T. W. T. 7389 dated the 30th of December, 1918, with enclosures, on the subject of the possibility of Coaling Stations in the British Empire being acquired by German or Austrian concerns. The Government of India agree with the view that it is undesirable that such Coaling Stations should be established and I am to ask that with the permission of His Excellency the Governor-in-Council the question may be examined so far as it affects the Ports in the Presidency of Madras, and that the views of the Local Government may be submitted to the Government of India at an early date. It is possible that existing legislation may furnish adequate power to prevent the establishment of such stations within Port limits. The local Government will doubtless examine the position from this point of view and furnish the Government of India with their opinions as to what steps can be taken under existing powers. The possibility of stations being established outside Port limits must also be taken into account and the Government of India would be glad to know whether this is considered to be a practicable contingency and if so, what steps the local Government suggest to provide the necessary safeguards.

India Office.

30th December, 1918.

R. and T. W. T. 7399/18.

With reference to Government of India Commercial Despatch, dated the 17th December, 1915, I forward for information copy of the papers noted in the margin on the subject of the possibility of Coaling Stations in the Empire being acquired by German firms.

From Foreign Office, dated the 12th December 1918, with enclosures,

To Foreign Office, dated the 20th December.

Revenue.

20th December, 1918.

R. and S/W. T. 7389/18.

With reference to your letter of 12th December, No. 1989, 60/1918 C.V.T.-G. forwarding copy of a letter from the Chamber of Commerce regarding the prevention of re-establishment of German Coaling Stations in British and Allied Ports after the conclusion of peace, I am directed by the Secretary of State for India-in-Council to state that a copy of the correspondence is being forwarded to the Government of India for information.

In this connection, I am to forward a copy of a despatch, dated the 17th December, 1915, from the Government of India from which it would appear that there are no Coaling Stations in India which, at the outbreak of the War, were the property of German or Austrian Shipping firms or of the German or Austrian Agents of such firms.

The Under-Secretary of State, Foreign Office.

No. 198960/C. and T. G.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs presents his compliments to the Under-Secretary of State for India and by direction of the Secretary of State transmits herewith copy of the undermentioned paper with request for observation thereon.

FROM THE LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Dated 2nd December, 1918.

I am directed by the Merchants' Committee of this Chamber to say that at a Meeting held on the 29th ultimo, they had under consideration the question of the desirability or preventing the re-establishment of German Coaling Stations in British and Allied Ports after the conclusion of peace.

During the discussion it was remarked that there was good reason to believe that these Coaling Stations were used for purposes of espionage and commercial penetration and for various other purposes unconnected with the ordinary business of a Coaling Station.

The Committee were of opinion that on all grounds it was highly desirable that the re-establishment of these Stations should not be permitted after the war and they therefore resolved that representations be made to the effect that no Coaling Stations owned by or controlled by subjects of enemy nations should be established in British and Allied Ports.

I am to ask the favour of your kind attention to this resolution and to express the hope that such action, as may be possible, will be taken.

FROM THE AG. COLLECTOR OF MALABAR, CALICUT, TO CHAMBER,
dated 29th April, 1919.

I have the honor to invite the attention of the Chamber to my letter Ref. 4639, D-1/19, dated the 12th April, 1919, and to request the favour of an early reply thereto.

FROM CHAMBER TO THE COLLECTOR OF MALABAR, CALICUT,
dated 2nd May, 1919.

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Ref. 4639, D-1/19 of 29th ultimo, *re* possibility of Coaling Stations in British Empire being acquired by German and Austrian concerns and I beg to inform you that the letter in question was duly circulated among Members of this Chamber and the subject will be brought up for discussion at its next Meeting when I hope to send you a reply.

From the COLLECTOR OF MALABAR, CALICUT, to CHAMBER.
dated 15th May, 1919.

I have the honour to request that I may be favoured with the promised report at a very early date. I have already received Telegraphic reminders from the Board of Revenue.

From CHAMBER, to the COLLECTOR OF MALABAR, CALICUT.
dated 20th May, 1919.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant having reference to yours No. 4631-D-11/19 of the 15th ultimo, dealing with the question of Coaling Stations in the British Empire; and in reply I have the honour to inform that after the papers had been circulated to all Members of the Chamber, the subject was discussed at a Meeting held on the 15th instant when it was unanimously resolved that the possibility of Coaling Stations being established within the British Empire by German and Austrian concerns must be absolutely prohibited.

Further, as a means to this end and for the reason that the supply of coal is a matter of so great national importance, the Meeting resolved that in their opinion Coaling Stations should be owned exclusively by British subjects.

I am directed to state that the above mentioned Resolution may be understood to reply to the three points upon which you request an expression of opinion from the Chamber :—

(1) Coaling Stations being exclusively British-owned, would prohibit all foreign ownership.

(2) Such exclusively British ownership would prevent the possibility of Coaling Stations being established by German or Austrian firms in this district, however remote the possibility may be.

(3) While the Chamber is of opinion that at present there is nothing to prevent hostile firms acquiring sites suitable for Coaling and for Supply stations, the Chamber's proposal for prohibition of all concerns, not exclusively British, should make the acquisition of such sites undesirable by any foreign firm.

As regards the last paragraph of your letter, the Chamber is of opinion that all wholesale suppliers of coal should be exclusively British and that they should be licensed whether within five miles of the sea and any inland waterway or not; further, that similar control ought to be extended to fuel of any kind suitable for motor power.

Alteration of the Time for Registration of Letters and Parcels.

From CHAMBER, to the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, MADRAS.
dated 16th June, 1919.

I am directed to call your attention to the inconvenience caused to the Mercantile community and Members of this Chamber by the alteration, of the closing hour for receiving Registered Letters and Parcels at the Cochin Post

Office from 6 P.M. to 5 P.M., and have the honour to request that you will give instructions that 6 o'clock be again appointed the time up to which such postage be allowed at Cochin.

I am also requested to ask that this Chamber of Commerce may be informed of any alterations in the Postal Regulations that are proposed to be made or brought into force at Cochin, in order that Members may be informed thereof and if any inconvenience is likely to be caused that representations may be made to you before such alterations become an accomplished fact.

From POSTMASTER-GENERAL, MADRAS, to CHAMBER,
dated 20th June, 1919.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 16th June, 1919.
The matter is receiving my attention.

From the POSTMASTER-GENERAL, MADRAS, to CHAMBER,
dated 14th July, 1919.

In continuation of this Office letter No. MX—180, dated 16th June, 1919, I have the honour to say that with effect from the 23rd June, 1919, the Registration branch of the Cochin Post Office is being kept open for public business from 7 A.M. to 6 P.M., as before.

2. The Superintendent of Post Offices, Travancore Division, will, in future, intimate to you, well in advance, the changes, if any, in the hours of business of the Cochin Post Office and I trust that you will have no further cause for complaint.

Miscellaneous.

From the CUSTOMS COLLECTOR, COCHIN, to CHAMBER,
dated 10th March, 1919.

In forwarding herewith a copy of the Statement showing the fluctuations in the Exports to Foreign countries at the Port of Cochin, I have the honor to request that you will be so good as to let me know the causes for this variation in the trade.

From CHAMBER, to the CUSTOMS COLLECTOR, COCHIN,
dated 21st March, 1919.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 10th instant, and to reply as follows:—

Coir Manufactured.—The reason for the heavy fall in exports to the United States of America was the shortage of tonnage in period under review, and the difficulty of obtaining Import Licences into the United States.

Cocoanut Oil.—The big increase to the United Kingdom was due to the large purchases made by the Ministry of Food, London.

The increase to Canada was on account of a single shipment made to Vancouver, for Mitsui Bussan Kaisha of Bombay.

Groundnut Oil—was not included in the list of Priority Cargo from Cochin and so far as is known, supplies were not available for exportation.

Rubber, raw.—During the latter part of 1918, this produce was given a place on the Priority List, tonnage being specially allotted for it and the increase in shipments to the United Kingdom over the previous period, is due to the fact, that stocks, which ordinarily would have been shipped in the earlier period together with later accumulated receipts, were all shipped towards the end of 1918.

The increase of exports of Rubber to Ceylon was due to the fact that during the long period abovementioned, Ceylon was the only market available.

The increase in Rubber to Canada was on account of the Shipment which offered to Vancouver by one steamer, when shipment elsewhere was quite impossible.

The decrease in Rubber to America, is explained first by the restriction of Export to the United States, and also by shortage of tonnage and difficulty in obtaining Import Licences when restriction was removed.

Coprah.—The shortage to all non-British destinations is entirely due to the restriction of Export, that to the United Kingdom because it was not allotted space by the authority controlling shipping.

Pepper—was not upon the Priority List, for Shipment to the United Kingdom, hence the fall.

United States of America was a good market for this produce and when licences were obtained, good quantities were shipped by the few opportunities which offered.

Tea—being on the priority list with tonnage allotted for it and purchases having been made by Government, shows an increase to the United Kingdom.

The fall in Tea to America is due again to the shortage of tonnage and difficulty in obtaining United States Import Licences.

Wood-Ornamental Sandal.—The shortage is doubtless due to the fact that this article was not included in the Priority List.

**Schedule of rates, at which the Landing and Shipping Fees under
Act III of 1885, are levied at the Port of Cochin in the District
of Malabar.**

Items.	Names of Articles.	Unit.	Rate.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
1.	Apparel (not being passengers' baggage)...	Wearing apparel, per ton of 50 c. ft...	0	2	0
		Bullocks and other horned cattle, ea.	0	2	0
		Calves under one year	0	0	6
2	Animals ...	Pigs, goats, sheep and all animals, each	0	0	3
		Dogs ...	0	2	0
		Horses ...	0	8	0
3	Arms and Ammunition ...	Per ton of 50 c. ft.	0	4	0
		Poultry or game, turkeys and geese, each	0	0	2
4	Birds ...	All other birds ...	0	0	1
5	Bamboos ...	Per 100 ...	0	0	6
6	Bamboo Blinds ...	" 25 ...	0	0	6
7	Bark ...	" bag or bale ...	0	0	6
8	Betelnuts ...	" bag ...	0	0	6
9	" Chang ...	" package ...	0	0	6
10	Benjamin ...	" " ...	0	0	6
11	Bedsteads ...	Each ...	0	1	0
12	Books ...	Per ton of 50 c. ft. (includes all other principal matter and materials) ...	0	2	0
13	Bones ...	Per ton of 20 cwts.	0	1	6
14	Bran ...	" " ...	0	1	6
		Tiles and bricks ... per 1,000	0	4	0
15	Building materials	All other sorts, except timber, per ton of 20 cwts.	0	1	6
16	Bricks and Tiles ...	Per 1,000 ...	0	4	0
17	Cabinetware...	Per ton of 50 c. ft. (not otherwise enumerated)	0	2	0
18	Camphor ...	Per ton of 50 c. ft.	0	2	0
19	Candles...	" 20 cwts.	0	1	6
		Bamboos ... per 100	0	0	6
20	Canes and rattans	Singapore rattans ...	0	0	1
21	Canoes and Spars	Per ton of 50 c. ft.	0	2	0
22	Canvas ...	" " ...	0	2	0
		Four-wheeled ... each	2	0	0
		Two " ...	1	0	0
		Country carts ...	0	4	0
		Bicycles ...	0	2	0
23	Carriages ...	Tricycles ...	0	3	0
		Perambulators, four-wheeled	0	2	0
		three " "	0	1	0
		Manchill ...	0	0	6
		Palanquin ...	0	2	0
24	Casks, empty	Each ...	0	0	3
25	Cattle food ...	Per package ...	0	0	3
26	Cement ...	" cask or bag ...	0	0	3
27	Chalk ...	" package ...	0	0	3
28	Charcoal ...	Including coal, coke and patent fuel, per ton of 20 cwts.	0	1	6
29	Chemical products	Per ton of 20 cwts.	0	1	6

Schedule of rates of Landing and Shipping Fees—(continued).

Items.	Names of Articles.	Unit.	Rate:		
			Rs.	A.	P.
30	Chillies ...	Per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
31	Chinese and Japanese Ware ...	Per large case ...	0	1	0
		" small " ...	0	0	6
32	Cigars ...	" case ...	0	0	6
		" bag or bundle ...	0	0	6
33	Coal ...	Including charcoal, coke and patent fuel, per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
34	Cocoanuts ...	Per 100 ...	0	0	1
35	Coir ...	Including fibre, yarns and matting, per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
36	Coffee ...	Per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	3	0
37	Coprah ...	" " ...	0	1	6
38	Coral Stone ...	" " ...	0	1	6
		Piece goods—			
		Per bale or case ... large	0	1	0
		" " ... small	0	0	6
		Per parcel ...	0	0	1
39	Cotton ...	Twist—			
		Per bale or case ... large	0	1	6
		" " ... small	0	0	6
		Per parcel ...	0	0	1
		Raw Cotton—			
		Per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
40	Dammer ...	Including tar and pitch, per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
41	Dates ...	Per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
		Per ton of 50 c. ft., in cases ...	0	2	0
42	Drugs and Medicines. }	" 20 cwts., in bags or bundles ...	0	1	6
43	Dyeing and Colouring Materials }	Per ton of 50 c. ft., in cases ...	0	2	0
		" 20 cwts., in bags or bundles ...	0	1	6
44	Earthenware ...	Small ... per 5	0	0	1
		Large ... each	0	0	1
45	Eggs ...	Per 100 or less ...	0	0	3
46	Feathers ...	" ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
47	Fibres ...	Including yarns and rope, per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
48	Firewood ...	Per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
		" large case or bundle ...	0	2	0
49	Fireworks ...	" small " " ...	0	1	0
		" parcel ...	0	0	1
50	Fish ...	" ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
51	Fruits ...	" " " " ...	0	1	6
		" parcel, including vegetables ...	0	0	1
		Almirah, per ton of 50 c. ft. ...	0	2	0
		Bedsteads ... each	0	1	0
52	Furniture ...	Chest of drawers, per ton of 50 c. ft. ...	0	2	0
		Chairs ... each	0	0	6
		Sofas ...	0	1	0
		Tables ...	0	0	1
53	Ghee ...	One tin ...	0	0	2
54	Ginger ...	Per ton of 20 cwts., or 50 c. ft. ...	0	1	0
55	Glassware ...	50 c. ft. ...	0	2	6
56	Gold thread or lace ...	Per 500 Rs. worth or fraction thereof ...	0	1	0
57	Grain and Pulse ...	" ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6

Schedule of rates of Landing and Shipping Fees—(continued).

Items.	Names of Articles.	Unit.	Rate.		
			Rs.	A.	P.
58	Gums and Resins ...	Per ton of 20 cwts. ...	1	1	6
59	Gunnies ...	Gunny bags, per 100, in bales, bundles or loose ...	0	0	2
		Gunny cloth, per bale ...	0	0	6
		" per bundle ...	0	0	2
60	Haberdashery ...	Per ton of 50 c. ft. ...	0	1	6
61	Hardware and Cutlery ...	" 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
62	Hides and Skins ...	" " ...	0	1	6
63	Horns ...	" " ...	0	1	6
64	Jaggery ...	" " ...	0	1	6
65	Jewellery ...	Per 500 Rs. worth or fraction thereof.	0	1	0
66	Lac ...	Per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
67	Leather ...	Manufactured or tanned, per ton of 50 c. ft., in cases ...	0	2	0
		Per ton of 20 cwts., in bundles ...	0	1	6
		Ale, beer and porter, per ton of 50 c. ft.	0	2	0
68	Liquor ...	Wines and spirits " "	0	4	0
69	Machinery and Millwork ...	Per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
70	Manures ...	" " ...	0	1	6
71	Matches ...	Per ton of 50 c. ft. ...	0	2	0
72	Mats ...	" of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
73	Metals ...	Including metal goods, other metals, per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
		Copper pots and metal pots, per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	3	0
		Copper and tin, per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	3	0
74	Molasses ...	Per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
75	Musical Instruments ...	" 50 c. ft. ...	0	1	6
76	Myrabolams ...	" 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
77	Oils ...	Oil in cases, per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	2	0
		Do. in casks or drums, p. t. of 20 cwts.	0	2	0
		Ker. oil, per ton of 270 gallons (Bulk)	0	2	9
		Do. in cases of 8 gallons each ...	0	0	1
78	Oil-cakes ...	Do. in tins of 4 gallons each, 2 tins	0	0	1
		Per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
79	Oilmanstores ...	" 50 c. ft. ...	0	1	6
80	Onions and garlic ...	" 50 " ...	0	1	6
81	Paints and colours ...	" 20 " ...	0	1	6
82	Paper ...	" 50 " ...	0	2	0
83	Piece-goods (<i>vide</i> under cotton and silk) ...	.....	...	...	...
84	Pepper ...	Per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	3	0
85	Perfumery ...	" 50 c. ft. ...	0	2	0
86	Plants ...	5 plants ...	0	0	1
87	Provisions (except provisions for the use of ships) ...	Per ton of 50 c. ft. ...	0	2	0
88	Railway materials ...	" 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
89	Salt ...	Including Saltpetre, per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
		" " ...	0	1	6
90	Seeds ...	Per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
91	Shells ...	Including cowries, per ton of 20 cwts.	0	1	6
92	Sharkfins ...	Per ton of 20 cwts. ...	0	1	6
93	Silk ...	Raw silk and silk piece-goods, per ton of 50 c. ft. ...	0	8	0

Schedule of rates of Landing and Shipping Fees—(continued).

Items.	Names of Articles.	Unit.	Rate.
			Rs. A. P.
94	Soap	Per ton of 20 cwts.	0 1 6
95	Sooje-flour and Sago	" " " "	0 1 6
		Cardamoms and condiments, per ton of 50 c. ft., in cases	0 2 0
96	Spices	" per ton of 20 cwts., in bags or bundles Rampry, per ton of 20 cwts.	0 1 6 0 3 0
		All other sorts, per ton of 20 cwts.	0 1 6
97	Stationery	Per ton of 50 c. ft.	0 2 0
98	Sugar	" 20 cwts.	0 1 6
99	Sugarcandy	" " " "	0 1 6
100	Tamarind	" " " "	0 1 6
101	Tar	Including pitch and dammer, per ton of 20 cwts.	0 1 6
102	Tarpaulins..	Each	0 0 3
103	Tea	Per ton of 50 c. ft.	0 2 0
104	Telegraph materials	" 20 cwts.	0 1 6
		Sandalwood, per ton of 20 cwts.	0 1 6
105	Timber	Logs of Ebony and Rosewood, per ton of 50 c. ft.	0 2 0
		Other timber per Malabar candy	0 0 6
		Unmanufactured, in packages, per ton of 20 cwts.	0 3 0
106	Tobacco	Manufactured, per ton of 50 c. ft.	0 4 0
107	Toys	Per ton of 50 c. ft.	0 2 0
108	Treasure	" 100 Rs. worth or less including bullion	0 0 6
109	Turmeric	Per ton of 20 cwts. or 50 c. ft.	0 1 1
110	Twine	" " " "	0 1 6
111	Umbrellas	" 50 c. ft.	0 2 0
112	Vegetable (<i>vide</i> also under fruits)	" 20 cwts.	0 1 9
113	Wax	" " " "	0 1 9
114	Wool	Raw and unmanufactured, per ton of 50 c. ft.	0 2 0
115	Wood (<i>vide</i> under timber) ... ..	.....	.....
		Articles not enumerated in the schedule, per ton of 50 c. ft.	0 2 0
116	Articles not specially enumerated (other than passengers' baggage, ships' pro- visions and stores).	" Per ton of 20 cwts. Packages of miscellaneous goods not easily separated and classified under the several specific headings, per large case or bale Per parcel Per small case or bale	0 1 6 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 6

General.

Passengers' personal baggage and bedding and provisions and stores or the use of ships are free.

Cochin.

A large case or bale is one exceeding 10 cubic feet. A small case or bale is one measuring 10 cubic feet or less. A parcel is a case or bale not exceeding 2 cubic feet. A large pot is one containing over 4 gallons. A small pot is one containing 4 gallons or less.

When fees are levied by cases, bales or packages not exceeding a specified size, larger cases or bales will be charged double fees unless payment per 50 cubic feet is allowable. The minimum fee charged in any one instance shall be 2 pies.

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