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H. H. The Maharaja of Travancore

WE are extremely happy to extend our humble welcome to His Gracious Highness, our beloved ruler, who returns to this country after a successful and extensive tour in Northern India. His Highness's inspiring personality, amiability of disposition, refinement of manners, melody of expression and admirable qualities of head and heart have gained His Highness the place of honour wherever he set foot. In the Viceregal mansions at Simla, in the Royal palaces at Bikaneer and in the Princes' Chamber at Delhi, His Highness was shown the marked respect which His Highness richly deserves. The warm reception extended to His Highness by His Excellency The Viceroy at Simla demonstrates the high esteem in which the Travancore ruler is held by the representative of H. M. the King Emperor. The fame of our youthful but wise monarch has travelled far and wide and His Highness's exceptionally progressive rule has evoked the admiration of many

an Indian Prince. The eulogistic terms in which His Highness The Maharaja of Bikaneer welcomed our Royal Highness to his State are sufficient testimony to the exalted position His Highness The Maharaja of Travancore occupies among the Indian Princes.

We feel proud of the great honour accorded to our Highness by the ruler of one of the most advanced Indian States. We have no doubt that even in this tour our Gracious Highness who always keeps the industrial and economic advancement and prosperity of his beloved subjects foremost in his thoughts wherever he goes would have, evolved by now, some new scheme of progress calculated to bring in more beneficial results to the country. We also take this opportunity to offer our respectful and loyal felicitations to His Highness on the receipt of the insignia of G.C.I.E. at the hands of the Viceroy, and pray Almighty to bless His Highness with long life and still greater honours.

Trade Recovery

THE trend of recent events in Central Europe, especially during the past few weeks, has been anything but encouraging. It has set nations seriously thinking about the future of the civilised world. Doubts are rightly expressed everywhere whether the present civilisation is not steadily giving place to the old barbarism. The desire for colonisation has strongly taken hold of every western nation. The policy of economic nationalism and raising of tariff walls coupled with all eagerness to absorb foreign markets and territories dominate the actions of countries pleading for international trade recovery and progress. This scramble, however, leads to an intenser nationalism which in its turn may lead to more wars.

The world has seen enough of war and its concomitant evils. The Great War of 1914—18, the wholesale massacre of millions, the complete dislocation of the world's trade, the economic distress that followed, the terrible sacrifices that every nation had to suffer, the painful ordeals undergone for the process of reconstruction—all these should be fresh in every body's memory. Even after two decades the world has not been able to completely emerge from the sad effects of that great catastrophe. Was this war fought for upholding any great truth or for the establishment of principles involving the common good? If not, why so much blood and money were wasted? It started from a trifling incident in a small State in Central Europe. The incident itself was of no importance and there would have been no war if the western countries were not prepared, nay, were not actually welcoming same. The reasons were brought to light later. It was not the

assassination of the Serbian Prince that stirred the breasts of Emperors and Kings and moved their Governments to wage war. It was not even the principle of assisting the smaller power against the aggression of the bigger. It was purely an economic disease that was eating the vitals of the rulers of nations. It was the desire for colonisation. It was the lust after Mammon. In short it was the outcome of mistrust, jealousy and greed of the European nations. The Serbian incident only afforded the opportunity to these powers to execute their plans for economic ends. But alas! the results proved to be distinctly disastrous. The world was thrown into a worse state of economic chaos from which it has not been possible for the nations to gain the pre-war position even after nearly two decades.

Any sane politician or statesman cannot but shudder at the very mention of the word 'War' if he were to look back to the dark period of 1914—18. The world in which we live today is entirely different from the old world. Time and distance, which presented great obstacles in international relations before, have been easily spanned and they are no more barriers now. You can talk from your office to your friend at the other end of the world and you can shoot down your enemy on the earth flying over 10,000 feet above the sea level. The world is daily becoming increasingly unified and even the inhabitants of some unknown Pacific island cannot escape the repercussions of events. Further, the methods of warfare have undergone complete change. A ruinous competition is going on in the manufacture of novel instruments of death and destruction. The

spirit of revenge (most unchristian) keeps alive the armed vendetta and the piling up of armaments, quite contrary to the principle for which the League of Nations stands, cannot but precipitate the dreaded crisis as it did two decades ago.

While all over the world there are peace talks, preparations for war are also regularly and vigorously going on. Great conferences are held to settle the international currency and exchange problem, but at every step, one sees only devaluation of currencies and difficulties in exchange. Trade Treaties and Pacts are concluded every day but restrictions and tariffs are springing up from all sides. The League of Nations established to settle disputes among nations by peaceful means and to end war meets and discusses policies and plans while the League members are waging war in its full horror. It has been made clear that international conversations and discussions without a strong backing of moral and physical forces will not be able to control the unruly. It is shuddering to visualise the

future if things go on at this rate and no proper solution is found out for the economic ills of nations. Unless and until a bold and upright policy is adopted by the League of Nations and the working out of same is enforced by making the League really powerful, it may not be possible to stay the trend of events which portends no good to the world. To gain this end, it will be necessary that sacrifices have to be made on several sides. But every one will remember that no amount of sacrifice will be too great in such a noble cause which aims at the safety and prosperity of the entire humanity. When privileged nations are prepared to sacrifice, naughty nations are made to realise their own danger and the smaller and weaker nations are assured of their safety and equality, there will be no need of restrictions and barriers, treaties and pacts, conferences and committees and the road for real trade recovery will be wide open. Are we so fortunate as to contemplate our living in such a changed world of peace, plenty and prosperity?

Indians in Ceylon

THE latest move of the Government of Ceylon against India and her sons is the revision of Land Law by which the position of Indian settlers in Ceylon has now become very precarious. For some time past the Indo-Ceylonese trade relations have not been very satisfactory. The dumping of Ceylon copra into India, the consequent demand of the South Indian coconut grower for protection to his industry and the half-hearted and inadequate action taken by the Government of India in the matter of granting relief to the much distressed coconut

cultivator of India are all matters fresh in the memory of every one.

It has to be noted specially that Ceylon has never been anxious to treat Indian questions with any consideration while however, she has always been striving hard to get the best out of her connections with the mainland. This is clearly illustrated from the following facts. The recent levy of import duty on coconut and its products by the Government of India though quite inadequate to help the Indian cultivator to any appreciable extent is viewed by Ceylon as a piece of

injustice done to her, while she herself had no scruples to levy high duties on the import into Ceylon of rice, ghee and eggs from India by which she hit not only the Indian exporter but also the poor Indian settlers in the island.

The vision of an Indo-Ceylon trade agreement was portrayed by the representatives of Ceylon long ago. However, no definite steps have so far been taken in that direction. But, we hear that some discussions are now going on in Ceylon, with a view to place the trade relations between India and Ceylon on a satisfactory basis and also to consider the demand of Ceylon to restrict Indian immigration into the island. It is obvious that no improvement in her trade with India could be expected by Ceylon if Indians in that island are going to be treated unfairly. Ceylon must not lose sight of the fact that but for the Indian labour her tea and rubber industries would not have thrived. The impossibility of getting local labour and its unsuitability even if it is available are facts that cannot be denied by the Ceylonese, however much they may wish to restrict the Indian immigration into the island. In this connection, the statements of the Chief Secretary to the Government of Ceylon that 'the Indian worker has established a reputation as a steady and reliable worker' and that free immigration of Indians has become 'essential for the economic life of the island', are too true to be ignored though the Ceylonese may desire to become national and economically self-sufficient in their own homes. Nevertheless, reports in the press go to show that the above considerations do not seem to weigh with the Sinhalese who are vigorously advocating a policy of boycott against the Indians in the island. Doubtless, the sons of the soil

are entitled to have preferential treatment as against outsiders. But any one who has the economic interest of the island at heart should remember that the Indians who are already settled there and have made Ceylon their homes and whose continuance in the island is essential for its economic prosperity, is also equally entitled to the privileges of a Sinhali. It has also to be noted that the Indian population in Ceylon is estimated to be about 8 lakhs of which 7 lakhs are labourers. How Ceylon imagines it to be possible to supplant this huge labour population by the Sinhalese labourers who are both unsuitable and untrained for the work, when she requires 50,000 Indians every year to keep her tea and rubber plantations working is ununderstandable. The idea of driving out 8 lakhs of Indians representing a fair percentage of the population of Ceylon is in itself repugnant to modern ideals and notions of civilisation and all the more so when these 8 lakhs of people are practically helping to build up the economic structure of the island. Acts calculated to injure the position and status of Indian labourers and settlers cannot in the long run bear any good results to Ceylon.

Already the relations between the two countries are not very pleasant and it will be an act of imprudence on the part of Ceylon to estrange the feelings still more by carrying on, as press reports indicate, an agitation to restrict and eventually stop the immigration of Indians into the island. This move will not only affect the prospective immigrants but will also indirectly affect the previous settlers in the island. Since the Indians are in a minority there, naturally the apprehension is gaining ground among them that they might be driven out of the colony. On

the whole the situation does not appear to be good to both the countries and any false step on the part of any one of them might lead to serious developments and disrupt even the existing trade relations between the two countries.

It is therefore high time that the authorities concerned take up the question of trade relation and immigration as well in all earnestness with a view to arrive at a fair and honourable understanding between the two countries. Unless this is done quickly, it is likely

that the Indo-Ceylonese relations will be embittered more and more and a solution will become much more difficult. It is also rightly feared that the story of the Indians in Kenya and Zanzibar will be repeated in Ceylon if prompt measures are not taken by the Government of India so as to ensure the safety of Indian interests in that island. Mutual adjustments on a reciprocal basis should certainly prove beneficial to all parties concerned. It is hoped that wise counsels will prevail in the deliberations which are said to be afoot now.

Industrialisation of India

IN refuting the arguments of Sir James Grigg, the finance member to the Government of India, in the Legislative Assembly that the new theory of industrialisation as a cure for unemployment in general and middle class unemployment in particular was entirely wrong, that industrialisation by high protection was no solution of the problem of unemployment and that the converse effect of shutting out all foreign manufactures was likely to diminish the export trade of the country, the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, in a memorandum submitted to the Government of India clearly shows how the protection so far granted to Indian industries has proved to be greatly beneficial to the country and how the arguments of the finance member against the policy of protection are fallacious and untenable.

The memorandum points out that on account of protection the textile, sugar and steel industries of India have gained enormous benefits. Regarding the textile industry, the number of spindles and looms rose from 65 lakhs to 96 lakhs and

94,000 to 1,94,000 respectively as a result of protection. As much as 27 lakhs of bales of cotton valued at nearly Rs. 25 crores are consumed by Indian mills. The wages bills of the textile mills amount to about Rs. 20 crores. This amount is distributed among 4 lakhs of people employed in the industry who will have to depend on agriculture in the absence of this improvement in the local textile industry. Apart from this marked improvement in the large-scale production of textiles, protection has been responsible for a decided progress in the hand-loom weaving industry also. From 107 crores of yards of hand-loom cloth in 1913-14 the production has risen to 146 crores in 1934-35. Several lakhs of people have been benefited by the hand-loom industry. It has also to be specially noted that while imported piece-goods had reduced the hand-loom production considerably, the existence of large scale industry under protection has practically improved it greatly. The remarkable progress in the hand-loom industry after 1920 when protection came into operation clearly proves this statement.

So, there has been a simultaneous growth of both the Indian mill and hand-loom industries as a direct outcome of protection.

As regards sugar industry, it is needless to mention the rapid growth of the industry in India from the date of protection in 1932. In a country where it was not possible to contemplate the establishment of white sugar manufacturing industry before 1932 on account of the importation of foreign sugar, there are today as many as 150 sugar factories all over. These factories crushed as much as 80 lakhs of tons of cane valued at nearly Rs. 6 crores in the year 1934-35.

This quantity of cane would not have been grown but for the development of this industry in India. The total saving to the country by way of wages, excise duty or profits, etc., amount to about Rs. 14/- crores which amount would have been a loss to the country had it not been for this industry. The U.P. and Bihar have been directly benefited to a large extent as a result of protection to sugar. In this case also as in the case of textiles, the cottage industry, namely, the manufacture of *gur* has developed simultaneously with the large scale industry. The quantity of *gur* manufactured in the year 1934-35 amounted to 37 lakhs of tons which shows an increase of 10 lakhs of tons over the figure during the period before protection was extended to this industry.

Coming to the steel industry, the following facts will amply prove the remarkable progress of the industry since 1924, the year in which protection was granted. The total quantity of steel produced in 1924 was 248,000 tons while in 1935-36 the production rose to 646,000 tons. The industry is to-day capable of meeting 75% of the total Indian consumption of steel articles. The number of persons employed

both directly and indirectly under the steel industry is nearly 100,000. The following extracts from the memorandum will throw a flood of light on the development of the industry and the multifarious benefits secured for the country and the Government.

"The number of men employed by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., in the Works Offices, Mines, Quarries, etc., is about 50,000. A town with a population of 84,000 has grown up at Jamshedpur. The annual wage bill of the Steel Company is over Rs. 2/- crores. The rail freight paid by the Company is Rs. 1½ crores per annum. About Rs. 5/- lakhs per annum are paid in customs duty and a corresponding amount for Port charges and a similar amount is paid annually in the shape of income tax on the salaries of the employees of the Steel Company. Besides these, there are payments to Government in the shape of stamp duties, telegrams, and postage charges, duty and licence fees on country liquor consumed at Jamshedpur, together with an average payment of Rs. 3/- lakhs per month for the excise duty on steel. The annual disbursement of the Company is five crores of rupees. The growth of the Steel Company has led to the development of a number of ancillary enterprises in Jamshedpur and outside, such as the Tinplate Company, the Wire Products, Brick Manufacture, etc. The total number of men employed directly and indirectly by the Tata Iron and Steel Co., the rerolling mills and the ancillary enterprises mentioned above must be in the neighbourhood of 100,000 and their disbursements about Rs. 8 or 9 crores, per annum. But for the grant of protection, the country would have lost all this benefit. Nor would there have been a trained body of Indian craftsmen, mechanics and engineers which the deve-

lopment of the steel industry has rendered possible!"

As regards the assumption that the protective duty represents the burden on the consumer the memorandum states 'this is a gratuitous assumption, firstly, because even in the absence of a protective duty, there would have been some duty for revenue purposes and, secondly, there is absolutely no warrant for the assertion that in the absence of any duty whatever, the foreign importer would have sold the material in question at a price equivalent to the prevailing price minus the duty. There is no reason to suppose especially

Average prices for 3 pre-War years (adjusted to 10% duty to compare with 1924 figures).	
	Rs. per ton.
Bars	110
Structurals	123
Plates	123
Black Sheets	164
Galvanised sheets	218

The development of industries and the expenditure of the money within the country itself form the basic principles of the economic policy of most countries to-day. For instance, Mr. Lloyd George's New Deal for England is also based on this sound economic theory expounded by eminent men like Professor Keynes. These facts were entirely ignored by the finance member.

With regard to the arguments that the import trade would cease to exist as a result of the development of industries by protection and the export trade would also simultaneously diminish, the memorandum goes on to say 'It is a common economic fact that increased trade and prosperity stimulate demand in various directions not existing before. The establishment of the steel industry, for instance, has led to a demand for imported machi-

in these days of cartels and combines that the foreigner, if left with a free market to himself, would have sold his goods at an appreciably lower price. Given the opportunity, he might even have sold at a higher price. The following table, which compares the average pre-war, the 1924 and the 1936 prices of steel products is highly instructive and proves conclusively that so far as steel is concerned, the hue and cry often raised, with motives other than the consideration of the interests of the consumer, about the burden of protection on the consumer is entirely false and unjustified."

	1924 Before protection was introduced Rs. per ton.	1936 With protection Rs. per ton.
Bars	154	120
Structurals	160	122
Plates	165	122
Black Sheets	220	142
Galvanised sheets	330	190

nery which would otherwise have been non-existent. The increased prosperity which will follow in the wake of industrialisation will stimulate both her exports and her imports by increasing the purchasing power of the people."

It is apparent from the above facts that the development of industries would certainly be beneficial to the country. Among such industries which are in need of protection the coconut industry of Malabar is most important. Though the Government of India have no doubt enhanced the import duty a little on foreign coconut and coconut products recently, yet the whole hearted protection on the lines of the recommendations of this Chamber and other bodies to the Government of India, is highly necessary if the coconut industry of Malabar is to really thrive.

Institute of Export

WE have received a brochure issued by the Institute of Export, London, specifying the aims and objects for which the Institute was established and enunciating the several benefits that are likely to accrue to the export trade of the United Kingdom through the Institute. The objects for which the Institute has been formed are said to be 1) To bring about a more general recognition among manufacturers and the public of the paramount importance of the export trade, and of the real urgency of raising the general standard of export practice. 2) To provide a body of specialists to set the necessary standards of export training and to organise suitable educational courses for those desiring to take up export as a career. 3) To provide facilities for obtaining information and guidance on export matters. 4) To protect the interests and improve the status of those engaged in British export. 5) To exercise supervision over members of the profession, and to frame and establish rules for observance on matters pertaining to professional conduct. 6) To afford personal contact between members of the Institute through social and other activities. 7) To hold conferences and meetings for the discussion of export in all its phases, and the delivery of lectures. 8) To collect and publish information of service or interest to members of the profession. 9) To initiate and maintain investigation and research into the best means and methods of export practice. It is also pointed out that in many foreign countries guilds have been developed for improving the export trade and that manufacturers do not work individually in those countries but as 'units in a nation wide machine.' The manufacturers in Great Britain are said to be

not sufficiently export-minded and exporters are mostly inclined to struggle along independently. Thus the booklet justifies the establishment of an Institute of Export to improve the conditions of export trade in general and that of United Kingdom in particular.

The ideals explained in the brochure are, no doubt, laudable and deserve the careful consideration of all exporters and manufacturers. As regards the technique of exporting it is aimed by the Institute to assist the exporter by providing him with all necessary information regarding intricacies of foreign tariffs, quotas and restrictions, fluctuating exchanges and schedules of duties, charges, freights, etc. It is also attempted to provide the exporter and manufacturer with a fair knowledge of the laws of other countries, the regulations governing foreign trade marks and patents, the varying tastes of different nations, etc. Lack of sufficient knowledge on these lines is doubtless a great handicap for the export business. Such sort of experience is usually gained by the businessman as a result of trials and errors which the Institute of Export attempts to avoid and thus help the general export trade of the country. The lack of export-mindedness is one of the main problems proposed to be tackled by the Institute. It is recommended that all firms engaged in export trade should have at least one director who ought to be a specialist in the technique of export and the training of such experts for the Export Department is also undertaken by the Institute. The Institute will be coaching up students in the study of export and will supply necessary trained men to the several departments of export trade.

The conditions of world trade today make it abundantly clear that a better international relation is essential for the development of export trade. The Institute of Export proposes to attract the highest talents to its counsels and to develop an Institute fully representative of every one taking part in export, either directly or indirectly. Such an Institution is very essential for countries like U.K. depending to a large extent on the export trade and the Institute of Export which is now established in London has a very useful purpose to serve.

Such an Institute of Export or a similar association established with the same aims and objects is necessary in any country that has to depend on its export trade and the subject deserves the careful consideration of all interested in the export trade of this country. Alleppey, the chief manufacturing centre and sea port in Travancore might well set up the lead in the establishment of an Institute of Export, and we are sure the Government will come forward to help the movement liberally.

Travancore Administration Report for 1110 M.E. (1934—35)

THE Administration Report of the Government of Travancore for 1110 M.E. (1934—35) recently released by the Government presents a very interesting study. The revenues of the State amounted to Rs. 227.02 lakhs as against Rs. 234.27 lakhs for the previous year and the expenditure amounted to Rs. 231.47 lakhs as against Rs. 240.04 lakhs in the previous year, thus resulting in a deficit of Rs. 4.45 lakhs during the year as against Rs. 5.77 lakhs in 1109. The heavy fall in income was mainly due to the general remission of land revenue granted by Government on account of the economic depression. The fall under land revenue was Rs. 6.74 lakhs while there has been also a fall of Rs. 2.23 lakhs in tobacco revenue due to lesser consumption. But there has been a substantial increase in the revenue under income-tax amounting to Rs. 1.41 lakhs and under Abkari amounting to Rs. 1.93 lakhs. The latter increase was due to licence fee and duty on country liquor. The working of the

Government Railway also resulted in a profit of Rs. .58 lakhs as against Rs. .05 lakhs realised last year. The capital expenditure under the year exclusive of the expenditure incurred on the Pallivasal Hydro-Electric Scheme and the Telephone Scheme amounted to Rs. 5.24 lakhs resulting on the whole in bringing down the Government balances which stood at Rs. 117.03 lakhs at the beginning of the year to Rs. 108.22 lakhs at its close. There has been a fall of Rs. 4.18 lakhs under Customs Revenue due mainly to reduction in the tariff value of coconut products. The capital outlay on the larger schemes from the beginning excluding the electrical undertakings at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 223.47 lakhs and was distributed as follows:- Kodayar Irrigation System costing Rs. 80.26 lakhs; Quilon-Trivandrum Railway Rs. 54.78 lakhs; Chakai-Thampanur Extension Rs. 27.74 lakhs; Wellington Water Works Rs. 51.34 lakhs; Neendakara Bridge Rs. 5.36 lakhs and

Neriamangalam Bridge Rs. 3.99 lakhs. On the whole, the Government finances, namely, the fluid balance of Government in cash and gilt-edged securities which stood at Rs. 267.80 lakhs at the beginning of the year came down to Rs. 246.80 lakhs as a result of drawings in order to finance electrical schemes and other capital undertakings. The total investments of Government on reproductive works, such as electricity and telephone, amounted to Rs. 43.08 lakhs at the close of the year. On the whole the report presents a good picture and when these productive schemes undertaken by Government begin to yield results it may more than compensate the temporary finance deficits and short balances.

As regards the trade of Travancore during the year under review the report presents a still better outlook. The total value of the trade of the State rose from Rs. 14.08 Crores to Rs. 16.29 Crores, showing a substantial increase of Rs. 2.21 Crores. There has been an increase both in the value of the exports and imports. The value of the export trade was Rs. 8.38 Crores as compared with Rs. 7.79 Crores for the previous year, while that of imports was Rs. 7.19 Crores as against Rs. 6.29 Crores. There has been an appreciable improvement in the trade of coconut products. The Export of Cardamoms, also brought in a substantial increase while Areca nut, Coffee, Hides & Skins, Fish and Tamarind were also brighter. The export of Pepper and Ginger was more disappointing during the year and the fall under Pepper was the heaviest. There has been a decided improvement in the export of Rubber which amounted to 13.7 million of cwts., valued at Rs. 34.95 lakhs as against 7.28 millions of cwts., valued at Rs. 17.29 lakhs in the previous year. There has not been

much improvement in Tea. Of the total external trade of the State 88.12% was with British India, 5.23% with U.K., 1.58% with America, 1.40% with Ceylon and 3.67% with other places. The trade with British India has been as usual the important feature of the State's external trade and it has showed an increase of 1.29% over that of last year. There has been also a slight increase in the trade with other foreign countries, while there has been a fall in the trade with U.K. and the other European countries by 2.1%.

Shipping operations at the port of Alleppey were active during the year except for a short monsoon period of about 2 months. The number of steamers that called at the port during the year was 386 as against 384 for the previous year and the total tonnage rose from 914,225 to 940,707. The number of steamers that called in all the other ports of the State was 208, thus bringing the total number of steamers to 594 of an aggregate tonnage of 1,596,944 as against 542 steamers with a total tonnage of 1,403,716 in the previous year. The Alleppey Pier was extended by another 209 feet during the year at a cost of Rs. 1½ lakhs. Inclusive of the new extension, the total length of the Pier is 1236 feet.

The general condition of the administration of the State for the year that has ended is doubtless encouraging and shows signs of material improvement in all spheres of activity. We heartily congratulate the Travancore Durbar on the progress it has attained during the year under review.

The Travancore National Bank Limited

THE Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Bank, a copy of which has been sent to us for review, reveals a very satisfactory position of the Bank's affairs as on 31st December, 1935.

The progress achieved by this banking institution is highly commendable. The public deposits which stood at Rs. 36,69,000 in 1932 has risen to the huge figure of Rs. 1,28,25,000 at the end of 1935 which speaks well of the confidence this institution has been able to create in the minds of the public. The total work-

ing capital of the Bank which stands at Rs. 1,54,75,000 now has nearly tripled itself in the course of three years ending with 31st December 1935.

The gross profits for the year amounted to nearly 9 lakhs of rupees and after meeting all the establishment and other charges and paying a dividend of 9% to the share-holders the Bank has earned a net profit of Rs. 94,287. The management deserves to be congratulated on the steady and substantial progress achieved by the Bank in recent years. We wish the institution all success.

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Notes & Comments

High Tariffs and Protection

MR. E. A. Heath, Chairman of the Madras Trades Association, presiding over the 18th Annual Meeting of the Association recently held in Madras, urged strongly for the removal of high tariffs on several articles of foreign import on the plea that the imposition of tariffs introduced to protect indigenous industries in the early stages should not be made a permanent feature of taxation and should not be continued merely for the sake of Government Revenue.

As regards taxation on motor cars and buses he very much deplored the heavy tax on motor vehicles in the following terms :

"Another restrictive influence on trade is the increasing burdens placed on motor transport. The recent enhancement of the provincial taxes on buses cannot fail to affect the business of certain of our members—restrict facilities afforded to the public and handicap honest enterprise in developing rural areas. I look to the day when motor transport will get a fair deal and not be continually harrassed on the plea that it competes with the railway and I hope that the time is not far distant when all vehicles will bear their share of road construction and maintenance and the present unfair practice of putting practically the whole burden on motor transport will be ended."

No doubt, the principle of 'free trade and no restriction' is a laudable one. But, the atmosphere all over is saturated with notions of 'economic nationalism' and protective tariffs have become the order of the day in all civilised countries. As a matter of necessity, India also has, in order to keep pace with other nations,

to follow the same line of action at least in a small measure. After all, it is only in the case of one or two indigenous industries, such as steel, sugar, etc., that this sort of protection has been extended. The Indian steel and sugar industries have not grown beyond the stage of protection. The anomaly of the situation is that the so called high tariffs have not helped the consumer in any appreciable manner since he has been paying no less on account of the protection and tariffs on these articles. Hence the question of high tariffs ought necessarily to be considered by the Government of India in so far as it does not help the consumer. Tariffs or no tariffs, the consumer pays the same. It must be the object of the Government that in all matters of taxation, the ultimate benefit goes to the rate-payer. Only then the taxation will not be a burden on the people.

It is well to quote in this connection the words of Mr. C. Abdul Hakim, President of the Southern India Chamber of Commerce. Presiding over the 26th Annual Meeting of the Chamber Mr. Hakim spoke as follows on the principle of taxation and of the necessity of Government reducing the tax-burden of the citizen.

"Emergency taxes are raised to avoid deficits, and when they bring in surpluses Government will not be well advised in frittering them away on new schemes instead of abolishing the temporary levy. The surcharges on income-tax and super-tax and on customs duties still remain although funds have been available to write them down. Such a policy belies Government's solicitude for the masses. Neither does their excise duty policy

seek to help the masses. When protection is required for an industry Government always plump on the side of the consumer, but when the industry is in a position to give up a portion of the protective duty Government always step in with a corresponding excise duty which keeps the consumer's burden as heavy as before. That is what has happened in the case of sugar, matches, and iron and steel. The excise duty on kerosene is lower than the import duty but the consumer is not benefited at all."

As regards the tax on motor, here also the consumer ever stands to lose. No doubt, days are rapidly changing and the demand for fast conveyances is visibly increasing. But, a great percentage

of motor using public is composed of the rich and the higher middle-class people, and there is no iniquity in those people being asked to pay more for their own conveniences and comforts. The record sales of motor-cars and buses every year tell us a different story than what was depicted by the Chairman of the Trades Association. In spite of the high tariffs and heavy taxes the sales rise up every year which shows that there are people who are prepared to pay ungrudgingly for all these. At the same time it is but fair that other vehicles using the roads and communications are also made to pay their proportionate share of the maintenance.

Ebrahim Thamby Adima & Sons.

Alleppey (S. India)

(ESTABLISHED IN 1875)

CABLES ; "MATTING".

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Commercial Credits Overseas

How the Export Credit Guarantee Department helps the British Exporters is explained clearly in the following terms by the Special Correspondent to the British Trade Review.

"As in other branches of Insurance the undertaking to indemnify the assured in the event of loss is given in the form of policies. Such policies may cover the risk attaching to a single transaction or series of transactions, whether based on bill of exchange or on open account. But these are now-a-days in much less demand than was formerly the case. The Comprehensive Guarantee which covers his whole overseas turnover makes a much more powerful appeal to the exporter who realises that now-a-days no account on his books can be regarded as default-proof. Recent years have provided many instances of catastrophe overtaking concerns regarded on all sides as unassailable. What, then, does the Comprehensive Guarantee offer? In one form it provides cover against losses exceeding a certain fixed annual amount agreed upon by the exporter and the Department as representing a fair average assessment of what may be termed normal losses incidental to the business in question. The exporter assumes liability for this amount and the Department's guarantees come into operation only when this figure has been passed. The limit of the Department's liability is fixed at an amount likely to prove ample for all contingencies. The percentage of loss borne by the Department is 75 per cent., leaving 25 per cent., for the account of the exporter, but as his share will include his profit on the transaction and he will receive one-quarter of any recoveries effected, his net loss will bear a much smaller relation to the amount involved."

The attention of our readers is drawn to the article published in the August 1935 number of the Commercial Review on the Export Credit Guarantee Scheme. The mercantile community and other Chambers of Commerce in the land will do well to take up this question and impress upon Government the necessity of introducing a similar scheme of guarantee to safeguard the interests of Indian exporters.

Bankers on Stabilisation of Currencies

The following extracts from the speeches of the Chairmen of the foremost Banking institutions of Great Britain are well worth the consideration of all financiers, traders, and statesmen.

"Mr. Edward B. Orme, Chairman of Martins Bank, Ltd., said: "Permanent world recovery can only come about by general stabilisation of currencies. Without that and the confidence thereby engendered, enabling traders to undertake contracts with assurance that they will be successfully and profitably carried to completion, we shall not arrive at the solution of international problems, financial or otherwise..... It should, therefore, be regarded as essential that stabilisation of the world's currencies and the position of gold should in the near future engage the serious attention of the best brains among the financial advisers of the nations, not from any academic point of view, but with the sole object of terminating a state of affairs which has brought into being abnormalities, such as exchange equalisation funds, which we are compelled to take on trust, tariffs and other impediments to world trade..... The point of view that this country is not doing so badly under existing conditions and that any approach to stabilisation on our part should be made with caution may reasonably be advanced, but this should not deter us from taking our part, and a lead-

ing part, in a general endeavour to adjust disordered conditions throughout the world."

"Mr. W. Favill Tuke, Chairman of Barclays Bank, Ltd., said: "Amongst the factors tending to prevent a revival of world trade is the lack of confidence in the stability of the relationship between the various currencies of the world." The Rt. Hon. R. McKenna, Chairman of the Midland Bank, Ltd., said: "As to the future, I think it would be a grave mistake to regard gold as an outworn instrument in monetary affairs." Mr. C. F. Campbell, Chairman of the National Provincial Bank, Ltd., was doubtful if the time was ripe for stabilisation. He stated, however, that "stabilisation would also, we may hope, remove exchange restrictions and help to promote that revival in international trade without which this country cannot expect to regain full prosperity or to find work for all the capital and labour that it commands." Mr. J. W. Beaumont Pease, Chairman of Lloyds Bank, Ltd., said: "We chant in the Ottawa choir the praise of monetary stability and proclaim our belief that the ultimate aim of monetary policy should be the restoration of a satisfactory international standard, only to be answered by the antiphonal response that the time is not yet..... Surely our twentieth century civilisation cannot be so helpless that it is out of its power somehow to obtain what is the common desire of all nations and peoples! Even though success has so far eluded our grasp and has moved one of our imaginative authors to write an 'Anatomy of Frustration,' we

may surely believe that whole-hearted co-operation for a common aim must eventually be crowned with success."

Mr. Mason, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Sound Currency Association remarks: 'Stability of exchange cannot be attained without stabilisation of currency, and stability of exchange would go far to help in the restoration of foreign trade.'

NOT LIKELY.

A man had been knocked down by a small car, and the driver was attempting to pacify the victim.

"Here's ten shillings," he said, "and I'll send you some more if you give me your address."

"'Ere! What's the game?" cried the victim. "You can't run over me on the instalment system."

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The Woollen Industry and Protection

(By : R. Ramaswamy B.A.)

THE Government of India released for publication some time back the Report of the Tariff Board on the Woollen Industry and gave their decisions thereon in a press *communiqué*. A reference to investigate the claims of the woollen textile industry for protection in the light of the principles enunciated by the Indian Fiscal Commission was made to the Tariff Board as early as October, 1934. The Board after due investigations submitted its report in June, 1935 together with its recommendations which have not been, however, accepted by Government.

Although the industry in itself is by no means less important for India, its rapid progress has been beset with not inconsiderable difficulties. Neither it possesses adequate natural advantages nor has a favourable atmosphere been created for its free expansion in the face of world competition. The inadequacy of the development of this industry can be easily understood from the following table showing the export and import figures of raw wool and manufactures for the past few years :

Year.	Exports			Total. (in lakhs of Rs.)
	Raw Wool.	Manufactures.	Total.	
1929-30	4,42	91	5,33	
1930-31	2,51	72	3,23	
1931-32	2,77	59	3,36	
1932-33	1,23	68	1,91	
1933-34	1,99	74	2,73	
1934-35	1,27	92	2,19	

Year.	Imports		
	Raw Wool.	Manufactures.	Total.
1929-30	52	3,77	4,29
1930-31	19	2,12	2,31
1931-32	31	1,31	1,62
1932-33	4	2,93	2,97
1933-34	34	2,21	2,55
1934-35	41	3,46	3,87

The Indian Woollen Industry can, in general, be classified into 2 sections, the cottage industry and the factory type. The cottage industry consisting of about 91,580 weaving looms and 5,766 carpet looms is scattered in different parts of the country and has attained some measure of importance particularly in Kashmir, United Provinces, Punjab and Mysore. It is carried on in a small scale and its activities do not ordinarily extend beyond a limited sphere. Nevertheless this part of the Industry provides work for about 400,000 people and caters for the impoverished consumers of woollen rugs popularly known as *Kambli*.

In the factory type of organisation which carries on the manufacture of carpets, blankets, rugs, shawls, piecegoods etc., there are, it is reported, 13 mills in operation in India (employing about 5,800 people) of which 4 are in Cawnpore, 1 in Dhariwal, 1 in Amritsar, 4 in Bombay, 2 in Bangalore and 1 in Baroda. The bulk of the wool used by these mills is Indian wool, though some special

varieties of wool particularly of long fibre for use in the worsted branch of the industry in the manufacture of finer classes of goods are still imported from abroad.

The industry as a whole has good reasons to flourish in India but for the foreign competition mostly from Italy, Japan and to some extent from Poland, flooding the Indian market with cheap manufactures especially of shoddy materials, tweeds, worsted yarns and piecegoods. The pinch of the competition is felt all the more by the cottage industry which is now breathing heavily under a double disability of, on the one hand, producing goods equal in quality and finish to the mill products and secondly of obtaining an adequate price *vis-a-vis* the factory goods. Another thing which accounts for the undeveloped condition of the industry is that no serious attention has been paid to its spinning side which is also borne out by the fact that Indian raw wool is exported in substantial quantities every year and imports of all sorts of manufactures from abroad continue steadily. On top of all this, the lack of organisation among the several constituents of the industry to present a united front is also responsible for its unprogressive nature.

The Board's enquiry into the case for protection was not without obstacles. In the first place, relevant statistics relating to the industry were very meagre. Secondly the Board was confronted with an unusual type of difficulty as the British India Corporation (Cawnpore and New Egerton Mills at Dhariwal) with an output approximating to as much as 50 percent of the total Indian production have declined to give evidence and furnish necessary data as to their cost of production or as to the nature and degree of competition which

they experienced from abroad. The investigation was, however, carried on even against these impediments, the only justifiable reason being that the Board was much impressed with the rapid inroads which are being made by Japan especially, into the Indian market and which have hit hard one and all of the Indian interests including the British India Corporation.

In the general investigation, the Board has divided the industry into two well-defined classes, the worsted and the woollen branches, though they are not always mutually independent. So far as the worsted branch is concerned no reasonable case could be made out according to the Board. The raw material used by the industry is long fibre wool which is not available in adequate quantities within the country. This part of the industry is mostly dependent upon foreign supply for its essential raw material and, as the Board opines, it will so continue for so long a period as can be foreseen. As thus one of the main factors for the first condition laid down by the Fiscal Commission, namely the existence of an abundant supply of raw materials, is not

An Apologia

We are glad to inform our numerous subscribers, advertisers and readers that the Review has come out again after a temporary suspension from February to **April, 1936** and we request them to kindly condone the period of absence caused by unavoidable and uncontrollable circumstances. The gap will be made good by extending the period of Volume II from September, '36 to December, '36.

We trust the Review will continue to have the same support and patronage from all its well-wishers as heretofore.

fully satisfied, Government, agreeing with the Board's observations, have declared that the claim for protection of this branch fails because besides being handicapped by the comparative smallness of its home market, it has not satisfied the first and most important condition precedent to the grant of protection.

As regards the woollen section of the industry, although the Board was handicapped by the lack of adequate statistical evidences especially from the British India Corporation, it was, as already stated, impressed with the increasing competition from Italy, Japan (and Poland) and its depressing effect on the Indian industry. For instance, in regard to woollen fabrics, the most severe competition is felt from Japan chiefly on account of the depreciated yen, which could be quashed only by an *ad valorem*

duty of not less than 77%.... a figure far greater than that required against any other country the currency of which has not depreciated, and so, the Board has proposed that, if the Trade Conventions would permit, the protective duty should be fixed at 40% and be coupled with an exchange compensation duty which should be imposed against any country whose currency is depreciated. In the case of Japan, this exchange compensation duty amounts to 37% or as an alternative, a quota system may be planned.

From all other evidences it could gather, the Board feels convinced that the woollen branch has established its claim for protection and, therefore, on the basis of ordinary economic grounds, recommends a specific duty of 4 as. per lb. combined with an *ad valorem* duty of 25% on all

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woollen blankets—defining a blanket as one containing not less than 25 %. It further suggests a minimum duty of Re. 1 per blanket with a view to protecting the handloom industry and the lowest class mill blanket against importation of very light rugs made of shoddy and mixed materials. In the matter of woollen piece-goods including shoddy materials, the Board also recommends a specific duty of Re. 1 per lb. with an alternative *ad valorem* duty of 35%.

Government of India, however, differ from the Board in regard to its opinion that the case for protection in general and the estimation of the quantum of protection in particular can be properly determined in the absence of evidence from a section of the industry representing at least 50% of its production. The Government Resolution further reads: "Whatever may be the natural advantages of the woollen industry, the suppression of all facts relating to the comparative efficiency of its most important units precludes any findings in regard to the fulfilment of the second and third conditions of the Fiscal Commission and equally vitiates any calculation of the degree of protection necessary in order to equate the import prices to fair-selling prices of an average efficient mill." As, however, the defects in the case for protection are not necessarily irremediable from Government's point of view, they have referred it back to the Tariff Board in order that those interests which have not yet thought fit to give evidence may have another opportunity to substantiate a case which would otherwise go by default.

Proceeding to the cottage industry, the Board points out that the cottage industry is no whit less important than the mill industry at the present stage of our national development and that the hand-

loom products are undoubtedly feeling the effects of competition partly direct and partly indirect both from within and from without. The fall in the quantity of handloom production, the rise in the volume of imported finished goods and the decline in the price of raw wool owing to the absence of local demand are some of the corroborating evidences of the miserable plight of the cottage industry. It must, however, be said that with the general fall in price levels of mill products, local and foreign, the comparatively inferior quality and lack of better finish of the handloom products also account for the shrinkage of their markets. Though there is general agreement between Government and the Tariff Board in regard to the condition of the cottage industry, Government do not believe that the imposition of protective duties will provide any incentive to improvement in the quality of cottage manufactures, but are of the opinion that the cottage industry will derive benefit from technical advice and assistance in marketing arrangements only and have, therefore, decided subject to the vote of the Legislative Assembly to make a grant of Rs. 5,00,000 spread over 5 years for the benefit of the cottage and small-scale woollen industry. It remains to be seen how far this sort of protection will aid the cottage industry.

The Indian Woollen Industry's case for protection has thus ended in a disappointment if not an utter failure. It is a matter for regret to note that after all, the laborious enquiries which extended over several months, did not bear fruit. The outcome is only a sad picture of the unorganised condition of the few interests concerned clamouring for protection. As it is, one is inclined to conclude that either the woollen industry has no *prima facie*

case for protection or ridiculously enough the case has not been properly presented or unfortunately the authorities have not viewed the matter sympathetically and given the attention it deserves. Whatever might be the reasons of the Cawnpore and New Egerton Mills for declining to give evidence on a common ground, this sort of non-co-operation must be pronounced as a retrograde step and calculated to injure the other half of the industry which has since been disentitled from getting protection. Government's decision refusing protection to the woollen industry in the absence of evidence from a section which no doubt admits of foreign competition is no less harmful to the genuine interests and only gives a premium to the non-co-operators whose example will be a bad precedent and constitute an obstacle to the work of the Tariff Board. Government's decision, however, provides another opportunity for all the interests to explain themselves and it is to be hoped that full advantage may be taken of the occasion in wider interests.

The question which then suggests itself is how, if the British India Corporation continue to be silent, the Tariff Board could force them to unfold themselves. This again leads us to the vexatious question of the very limited powers of the Board which is not at present empowered to call for the necessary details from the various parties concerned. Even supposing that these obstacles, as they are, are overcome, the fact again emerges that the recommendations of the Tariff Board—a body set up by Government themselves—are viewed with much distrust, and are not treated with due respect. Much of the energy and expenses could be saved if only Government and the Tariff Board were to tackle the problem seriously without differences. It is all the more desirable

for the effective discharge of its onerous responsibilities, the Board should be so constituted as to remain an independent body of experienced and unbiased men of status and standing with adequate powers to deal in. Above all, unless Government put some faith on the Board and initiate such changes as may be recommended by it, no useful purpose will be served by any amount of enquiries or investigations. It is now high time to mend or end the present role of the Tariff Board.

In Advance

Little Johnny entered into the room frowning thoughtfully.

"Mummy," he said, "how much am I really worth to you?"

"Why my darling," exclaimed the fond parent, "you're worth millions to me."

"Well, mummy," he said, "could you let me have a shilling in advance?"

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League of Nations— A. D. 1999

BY G. L. M.

(*Being Extracts from a Travel Book written by an Indian Tourist in Switzerland in the year of (dis)grace 1999 A.D. or thereabouts).*

WHILE at Geneva, I was suddenly reminded of the fact that many years ago there used to be in this place an Association or Society called the League of Nations (or Notions?) where representatives of governments of various countries met frequently in order to maintain Peace and War. I remember to have read, in my childhood, that this place was selected not only because Switzerland had already adopted the principle of naval disarmament but because Swiss hotel-keeping was the best in Europe. If I am not mistaken, some Rajas and Maharajas from India also came here every year with officials from India Office (situated, curiously enough, in London!) to represent India. I had, therefore, a keen desire to visit this institution, if possible.

Unfortunately, neither the Tourist Agency nor the Hotel Manager nor the Policemen knew anything about the existence of any such society. Some directed us to Calvin's monuments, others to anthropological and archaeological museums and still others to the local Zoo! But this is nothing strange. How many people visiting Delhi know, for instance, that the *Purana Killa* is just near the Irwin Stadium or that there is a tower called Kutub-Minar higher than Ochterlony Monument? But my discovery was accidental. I happened to meet a taxi-driver who had a faint recollection that he had seen some such building some years ago; and after wandering round and round the streets of Geneva, he brought me to a place

where there was an old sign-board on which could still be read, although with difficulty, the words—“League of Nations—In Voluntary Liquidation; Entrance by the side lane near the Coiffeur (hair dresser).”

I jumped out in joy and went inside the building.

After I had knocked at the main door and rung the bell for several minutes, an old man eventually appeared. He wanted to know the object of my visit; and when told about it, he was evidently surprised. He said that except a feudal noble from India who paid an occasional visit, no one ever came even to see the deserted house of the League. The building was in a dilapidated condition and was dark and dingy.

I asked my guide who he was. He said that he was the Secretary-General of the League but since that body was not functioning, he was now called the Caretaker. He was a Russian by birth and had been an Ambassador on behalf of Bolivia in Paraguay, in Paraguay on behalf of Bolivia, in Lithuania on behalf of Estonia, in Czechoslovakia on behalf of Manchukuo and lastly at Dublin on behalf of England. In the end, he had become completely internationalised and accepted the League of Nations post.

“Meanwhile, however,” the ex-Ambassador-cum-Caretaker continued, “the League itself was in a bad way—politically, economically, geographically, morally, etc. First, Japan left it because the Press in America became more yellow than even the Mongolian. Then in Germany, there arose a mighty man named Heil Hitler who, with his General

Boring (so-called because he bored everyone by his marches), made a lot of furore and was, therefore, known as the Supreme Furore of the Reich. It is said by contemporary historians that his moustache resembled that of a cinema comedian, Charlie Chaplin, of whom the Furore was consequently very jealous and whose films he banned in Germany, lest his moustache be rivalled. Heil Hitler left the League because the League wanted bilateral and multilateral repudiation of treaties. Hitlerji (as he was called owing to Aryan usage) believed in securing universal disarmament by heavy rearmament of his nation—a notion in which every nation, of course, believed. He desired to achieve stability by first upsetting everything, beginning from the League downwards; and wanted to ensure Perpetual Peace through a Great Pacific War. He even wanted to rejoin the League in order to resign on equal terms with the other countries; but France rejected this *via media*. In the meanwhile, Signor Benito Marconi (or Macaroni) who although ill always gave a Dictation to Italian youths, carried on a Gorilla warfare in Africa and was spreading civilisation by poison-gas and air-bombs. As the League wanted him to hasten slowly and not be too aggressive in his aggression, he also walked out of the League.

“Subsequently, France wanted England to desanction Italy, (a technical expression meaning to retrade with her) while at the same time declare a sanction-peace against Germany. As England was opposed to this alternate dose of sanctions and performed some marvellous tight-rope walking between France and Germany, France, also severed her connection with the League. It appears that, at this time, England had a powerful

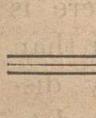
Minister of Foreign Affairs, named Sir Samuel Eden, who was either young or old but certainly not both. Although attempts have been made to connect his name with the Eden Gardens of Calcutta there is little doubt that he assumed the name because of his earnest desire to make Europe a Garden of Eden as it was before Satan found some mischief for busy hands to do.

“As the whole burden of collective security now devolved upon England and the non-League countries were demanding either the return of the mandated colonies or the mandatisation of Britain’s own protectorates, England after waving the olive branch with no olive on it also decided to leave the League and the decision was hailed by a leading British journalist peer called Lord Beavergarvin.

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"The only countries which are now Honorary Members of the League are Abyssinia, Mexico and Monticarlo—all others having resigned and withdrawn from the League one by one. But even these three countries hardly send Delegates or Representatives or Advisers. We are also in financial difficulties owing to the economic consequences of War and of Peace as well as owing to Mutual Sanctions, International Debts and cancellation of Debts. In fact, no repairs to the League building are possible until the Reparations are fully paid up. Some countries were in arrears in their payment of fees for nearly fifty years and even their token payments and symbolic subscriptions have stopped long since." he concluded with a post-depression but cosmopolitan sigh.

Thanking profusely my venerable guide, I inquired as to India's present connexion and relation with the League. A ray of light shone in the otherwise gloomy eyes of the Caretaker. He continued, "I deeply regret I forgot to mention India. India, of course, still continues to be the only Active Member of the League and shows her genuine interest and keeps up her world contacts by a regular annual contribution towards the upkeep of this building and by the yearly visit of their

distinguished Representative whose name, if, I am not mistaken, is the Maharaja of Zambo. He comes to Geneva with a large retinue and reserves 125 rooms in the Hotel International and engages its ball-room for two months with an option to extend the period. His rich turban and bejewelled dress are the talk of all Switzerland which is charmed by his personality which consists mainly of his dress and his jewels. I understand that under the new constitution devised by Britain a few years ago, India's membership of the League is a statutory obligation like the salaries of civil servants, and the Governor-General of the Federal Government has, in accordance with his special responsibilities, to send an Indian Prince to represent India at the League. Thus, India has attained an international status even though the League is now closed down and has ceased to function."

I asked my guide whether the Indian Representative attended any of the meetings of the League Assembly or Council.

"No such meetings are, indeed, held, so that he has nothing to attend," he replied: "But His Highness pays us a gracious visit to see if the League building is yet standing."

(*Indian Finance.*)

TRADE INDEX

In response to the request of several of our readers we have introduced this new feature in the Review from this month onwards. Names and Addresses of merchants, manufacturers and traders with particulars of articles in which they trade will be published every month regularly at a nominal cost of **eight annas per inch single column**. Those desirous of having their names included in the 'Trade Index' may send in their addresses with other necessary particulars together with Eight Annas postage Stamps. The annual cost for the same is only Rs. 5/- payable in advance.

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1—4—1936	Boat No. 11	76	Manakudy	Manakudy
"	S. S. Victoria Marie	882	Cochin	Bombay
"	" Wolfburg	3827	"	Trivandrum
2—4—1936	" Harmodius	3147	"	London
3—4—1936	Boat No. 23	107	Manakudy	Manakudy
"	S. S. Sophie Marie	677	Cochin	Bombay
4—4—1936	" Nalgora	4101	Trivandrum	Cochin
4—4—1936	" Winkfield	3194	Cochin	Rangoon
"	Boat No. 21	109	Manakudy	Manakudy
6—4—1936	S. S. Viminale	5112	Suez	Australian Ports
7—4—1936	" Mount Dirfeys	3217	Bombay	Tuticorin
8—4—1936	" Haideri	912	Tuticorin	Bombay
"	" Bahadur	3397	Trivandrum	Cochin
9—4—1936	" Clan Ranold	3379	Galle	London
"	" Oostcappelle	348	Cochin	Bombay
"	" Nizam	3334	"	Calcutta
"	" Clan Macbrayne	2978	"	Trivandrum
"	" Pasha	3196	Trivandrum	Bombay
10—4—1936	" Janaki	530	Tuticorin	"
11—4—1936	Boat No. 43	137	Manakudy	Quilon
12—4—1936	S. S. Gazana	3191	Quilon	Bombay
14—4—1936	Boat No. 2	62	Manakudy	Manakudy
15—4—1936	S. S. Cambay Star	3206	Cochin	Bombay
15—4—1936	S. S. Storviken	2936	Quilon	"
"	S. S. Englistan	3039	Cochin	Calcutta
"	S. S. Sophie Marie	677	"	Bombay
"	Boat No. 5	110	"	Quilon
16—4—1936	Boat No. 51	102	"	"
"	Boat No. 62	102	"	Colachel
"	S. S. Indira	273	"	Bombay
17—4—1936	" Hashemi	298	"	"
18—4—1936	" Hatimora	4158	"	Calcutta
"	Boat No. 4	76	"	Quilon
19—4—1936	S. S. Birk	2178	Trivandrum	Goa
"	Nawab	3424	Colombo	Bombay
21—4—1936	" Victoria Marie	882	Cochin	Pacific Coast
"	Silveray	2626	"	London
22—4—1936	" Hatzianes	3126	Galle	Bombay
"	Oostcappelle	348	Cochin	"
23—4—1936	" Lalitha	283	"	American Ports
24—4—1936	" Jalarashmi	2681	Trivandrum	Bombay
27—4—1936	" Rhexenor	5004	Shanghai	Rangoon
28—4—1936	" Sophie Marie	677	Cochin	Bombay
"	" Jalajyoti	2968	"	Bombay
"	" Cambay Star	320	"	"
28—4—1936	" Indira	278	"	London
28—4—1936	" City of Kobe	2743	"	Bassein
29—4—1936	" Jaladuta	3089	"	Mangalore
30—4—1936	" Jalarajan	3148	Trivandrum	Calcutta
30—4—1936	" Birla	1899	"	Calicut
"	" Tunnie	724	"	"

ALLEPPEY PORT

FOREIGN EXPORT STATEMENT—APRIL 1936.

Places to which Exported	Coir Yarn		Coir Mats		Coir Mattings		Coir Rugs and Carpets		Fibre and Fibre Mats		Rubber	
	Quantity cwts.	Value Rs.	Quantity cwts.	Value Rs.	Quantity yds.	Value Rs.	Quantity yds.	Value Rs.	Quantity cwts.	Value Rs.	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.
United Kingdom	1,882	18,335	8,060	1,44,766	1,12,496	88,080	2,78,218	1,92,551	251	1,962	32,914	7,989
Australia	412	4,128	8,884	44,208	43,113	47,205	4,508	4,508	12	240		
New Zealand		10	333	8,105	8,010	7,365	275	275	6	150		
U. S. A.	134	3,810	539	8,960	1,400	950	4,520	4,520	6	30	33,600	12,600
St. Settlements			67	1,070	1,350	1,350	10	10				
Norway	75	750	36	460								
Egypt		3	33	450	125	62			9	170		
China	603	6,716	52	1,040	950	950	300	300				
Germany	4,162	39,880	26	780							44,800	16,800
Mauritius			21	210	250	125						
Sweden	210	1,800	63	1,710	1,255	2,255						
Belgium	975	10,750	28	260			250	125				
Ceylon			4	60	1,650	1,650					55,853	14,756
Holland	1,386	16,830			11,400	8,550						
France	120	800										
Portugal	75	1,000										
Africa	302	3,026	348	7,090	6,847	6,847	1,218	1,218				
Siam			18	180								
Finland			22	660	1,100	1,100						
S. America			53	795	2,200	2,200	2,963	2,963	145	2,900		
TOTAL.	10,336	1,07,838	11,587	2,20,804	1,92,146	1,67,689	2,92,307	2,06,475	429	5,452	1,67,167	52,145

FOREIGN EXPORT STATEMENT—APRIL 1936.

(Concluded)

Places to which Exported	Tea		Cashew		Spices		Minerals		Textiles		Miscellaneous	
	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Quantity lbs.	Value Rs.	Quantity cwt.	Value Rs.	Quantity ton.	Value Rs.	Quantity cwt.	Value Rs.	Quantity cwt.	Value Rs.
United Kingdom	2,65,738	1,32,869	8,550	4,260	1,040	15,000			1	25	2	21
Australia	1,755	877	1,000	500	100	2,266			44	1,322		
U. S. A.			2,30,350	1,15,175	450	4,350			9	160	8	88
France					200	2,000						
Germany					81	1,700						
Japan							87	5,020				
Africa									7	320	12	12
Sweden									3	150		
Newzealand									9	265		
S. America									108	6,440	4	260
Ceylon												
Norway												
Egypt												
China												
Mauritius												
Palestine												
Holland												
Portugal												
Siam												
Finland												
TOTAL	2,67,493	1,33,796	2,39,900	1,19,935	1,871	25,306	87	5,020	181	8,682	26	381