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BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1911.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1911.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce was held at the rooms of the Chamber, Royal Exchange Building, No. 2 Clive Street, Calcutta, on Friday the 24th February 1911, at 3 r.m., Mr. A. M. Monteath, President of the Chamber, in the Chair.

The following Members of the Chamber were present:-

Mr. A. M. Monteath	Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie &
" J. W. A. Bell	} Co.
Hon: Mr. J. C. Shorrock	,, Geo. Henderson & Co.
Mr. F. H. Stewart	··· } " Gladstone, Wyllie & Co
, M. J. Calvocoressi , H. Harris	, Ralli Brothers Chartered Bank of India,
	Australia & China.
" C. L. Fyffe " C. G. H. De Schmid	Commercial Union Assurance Co
" W. E. Crum Hon: Mr. C. W. N. Graham	Messrs. Graham & Co.
Mr. A. Topping	} " Maoneill & Co.
" J. Manson	Bengal Nagpur Railway.
" C. M. Pearce	East Indian Railway.
Capt. Osborne	Eastern Bengal State Railway.
Mr. V. H. MacCaw	Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
,, R. M. W. Smyth ,, C. Radeliffe ,, F. Carter	} ,, Turner, Morrison & Co.
,, A. Preston ,, J. N. Stuart ,, H. W. Carr	, Balmer, Lawrie & Co.
Sir Ernest Cable, Kt.	
Mr. J. B. Strain	} " Bird & Co.
" R. M. Gurney	S " Bird & Co.

Mr.	P. Lovett	•••	Messrs.	W. II. Targett & Co.
,,	T. McMorran	}		Duncan Brothers & Co.
,,	W. A. Duncan	5	,,	Duncun Brothers & Co.
,,	W. A. Lee	}		H 100 2. C
,,	C. W. Rhodes	j	- ,,	Hoare, Miller & Co.
,,	S. M. Tyrer		,,	G. Atherton & Co.
,,	A. C. Patterson	٠	,,	Becker, Gray & Co.
,,	J. Robertson		,,	Thos. Duff & Co., Ld.
,,	C. N. Douetil	•	,,	R. Steel & Co., Ld.
,,	E. H. Bray		, ,,	Gillanders, Arbuthnot
				& Co.
,,	F. A. Banyard	•••	,,	Samual, Fitze & Co., Ld.
,,	H. C. Begg		,,	Begg, Dunlop & Co.
,,	J. R. Coulthard		**	Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
,,	J. Glaeser	٠)	,,	The Holland-Bombay
. 13"	W. Jensen	5		Trading Co., Ld.
,,	J. Goodman		,,	Anderson, Wright & Co.
,,	A. Möll		,,	Möll, Schutte & Co.
17	C. Morris	• • •	,,	Jessop & Co., Ld.
,,	G. G. Anderson		,,	Williamson, Magor & Co
,,	Millar M. King		٠.,,	John King & Co., Ld.
,,	F. E. Phillips		,,	Jardine, Skinner & Co.
,,	R. P. Ashton	•••	,,	Kilburn & Co.
,,	O. G. Haärbleecher	• • • •	. "	Allen Brothers & Co., Ld.
,,	J. G. Martin	•••	,,,	Ashworth, Taylor Co.
, 22	R. Anderson	•••	,,	Mackintosh, Burn & Co.
,,	R. R. Griffith	• • • •	,,	Lovelock & Lewes.
,,	B. N. Sircar	•••	,,	Kerr, Tarruck & Co.
,,	F. Power		. , ,,	Blackwood, Blackwood
				& Co.
,,	G. H. C. Ariff	• • • •	, ,,	Hashim Ariff Brothers
		1		& Co.
"	M. C. Guzdar	•••	٠,,	P. E. Guzdar & Co.
"	E. E. Meugens	•••	,,	Meugens, King & Co.
***	S. J. Gillum	•••	,,	The Bombay Co., Ld.
.,,,	Fred. Harley	•••	"	F. Harley & Co.
,,	R. G. D. Thomas		,,	J. Thomas & Co.

the state of the s	
Mr. J. W. Baker	} Messrs Barry & Co.
" J. J. B. Young	J Messrs Darry of Co.
" Archy Birkmyre	,, Birkmyre Brothers.
" R. D. Mehta, c.i.r.	,, D. B. Mehta & Co.
" William Dods	, Parry & Co.
" John Davenport	,, Davenport & Co.
" R. Kotthaus	,, F. W. Heilgers & Co.
" F. Doxey	,, Barlow & Co.
" Lamond Walker	,, Walker, Goward & Co.
" A. J. Moir	,, Grandage & Co.
" J. R. Bertram	" J. Bertram & Co.
" T. Traill)
" H. W. Boyd	} ,, Octavius Steel & Co.
" J. N. Chunder	,, S. C. Chunder & Co.
" E. H. Elles	,, Pigott, Chapman & Co.
" J. A. Wylie	,, McLeod & Co.
Hon : Sir T. Wynne, K.C.I.E.	President, Railway Board.
" Mr. W. H. Clark, c.m.g.	Member, Department of Commerc.
	& Industry.
Mr. F. Noël Paton	Director General of Commercial
	Intelligence.
" C. J. A. Pritchard	"Indian Engineering."
" A. Barrie Brown	Editor, "Commerce."
The SECRETARY having	end the notice convening the meeting,
	, and the same of

The President said :- Gentlemen,-The report of your Committee has been in your hands for some days now, and in moving its adoption with your permission, I should like to say a few words.

Before, however, I proceed, I feel I must make reference to some of the changes that have taken place during the past year.

It was during the past year that our beloved Sovereign His Majesty the late King Emperor passed away. His demise was as sudden as it was unexpected and, as you know, it cast a gloom over the entire Empire. Your Committee took the occasion of sending, on behalf of the Chamber, a message of respectful condolence through His Excellency the then Viceroy, and later on, when the question of a memorial was raised, your Committee were intimately connected with it.

Another change that has taken place, is that of our late Viceroy Lord Minto, who has left these shores after 5 years' arduous labour, and on his return to the old country, has been honoured as few Viceroys have been honoured in the past. He has left his mark behind him in the enlarged Legislative Councils, a mark that will figure in the administration of this Empire and one that is likely to have a bearing on the trade of this country and, therefore, of interest to this Chamber. A Memorial Fund has been started for Lord Minto and your Committee has been connected with it.

Yet another change is the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Clark as member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, Commerce and Industry Department. This appointment, as you know, has been held in the past, and creditably held, by members of the Indian Civil Service, and Mr. Clark's appointment therefore marks a change from the previous routine. Mr. Clark, through an unfortunate accident, has been laid aside practically since he took up the appointment, and we have not seen so much of him, as we otherwise would have been glad to have done, but Mr. Clark brings with him energy and undoubted ability and I think we can confidently expect from him sympathy and help in the various branches of Commerce in which we are interested.

Before passing from this subject, I should like to add that the thanks of the Chamber are due to the Hon'ble Mr. Robertson, who acted as Member in the Commerce and Industry Department for about a year. He has been a good friend to us, and has not only worked with us, but for us, and it is gratifying to know that although he will no longer be Member, he will continue in that department.—

Applause.

In presenting to you the annual report of your Committee, I will not detain you long; it seems so complete that I have practically nothing to add. You will see from the report that quite a large number of important subjects have been considered and that the work of the Committee does not tend to diminish. The Hon'blo Mr. Graham in his presidential address last year, and Sir Érnest Cable, when proposing a vote of thanks to the out-going Committee, referred to a Conference of Associations which was being inaugurated. That Conference has since been formed, and its help has

been selicited during the year on one occasion, viz. in connection with the King Edward Memorial Fund. It is a conference that should prove useful in the event of any large questions arising, affecting alike the European and Indian Communities, for through it the two communities by their acknowledged representatives can be brought together and matters talked over and perhaps smoothed over.

You will probably have noticed that arrangements have been made for accommodating outside brokers, who have dealings with the members of the Royal Exchange. The arrangements are at best tentative, for our resources are limited by the small space available, but such as they are, it is hoped that they will afford some convenience. At any rate, I think the move is in the right-diffection.

You will also notice that the Licensed Measurers' Department has been put on a more satisfactory financial footing. This has been done by reducing the rebates and it has resulted in the revenue account shewing a profit of Rs. 866 instead of, as in the previous year, a loss of Rs. 29,000. The Provident Fund rules have also been amended; it means a somewhat larger contribution from the funds of the department, but it is thought the extra expenditure was justified.

With the exception of the Burra Bazaar riots last December, no troubles, political or otherwise, have disturbed the even flow of commerce during the past year. The monscoon, the all powerful factor in India's prosperity, has been benign, crops throughout India are good, the teeming millions of this vast Empire are prosperous, and I think I may add that there is a general impress of prosperity throughout the land. The railways as a consequence are prospering as they never prospered before, the many thousand wagons ordered at the time of the coal boom are in full employ, and railway earnings are phenomenal. This being the state of affairs, it seems to me, it behoves the railways to look ahead, and see if their house is quite in order to meet a continued spell, should it last, of prosperous times

During the past two months, we have been perilously near a shortage of wagons, and it is to the credit of the railways that actual shortage has not taken place. But it may come any day. The railways are in the position of monopolists. No opposition to them is sanctioned, that is, they do not work under competition conditions, they are practically Government owned and to all intents and purposes Government managed, and in view of this, it lies with them to make very sure that trade is not hampered by lack of foresight in providing an ample supply of rolling stock.

The coal trade, although the trade that brings in the largest receives the two railways concerned, is in the unhappy position of being the trade that is made to suffer so soon as wagons become scarce. I cannot altogether blame the railways, for it is in their own interest that the wagons should be employed in the trade that brings in the best returns, still seeing that the coal trade is steady throughout the year and is the trade that sees the railways through their slack times, it is not unreasonable, I think, to ask that a certain and a sufficient number of wagons should be earmarked for this trade. Of course the sovereign remedy for such ills is to have a sufficiency of wagons for all trades, but if this cannot be provided, or until it is provided, the coal trade should, I think, have the first call on the wagons required.

A railway matter that has engaged the attention of your Committee is that of an Advisory Committee for the E. B. S. Railway. So much of the trouble with the railway was felt to be due to the want of touch between the railway and the merchant that on representations from the jute and tea industries we urged the appointment of an Advisory Committee. The Railway Board, however, viewed the suggestion unfavourably, and although we had an interview with Mr. Wood on the subject, I cannot help thinking that they have entirely misunderstood the proposal and the objects of the proposal. The Railway Board seem to think the proposal is for this Advisory Committee to supersede or interfere with the Railway Board in their position of a Board of Directors to the Eastern Bengal State Railway. No such proposal was made nor was any such proposal intended. It was not proposed that the control by the Railway Board should be curtailed or interfered with in any way, but merely that the Manager of the Railway should have the Advisory Committee to turn to for advice in connection with trade conditions and trade requirements. I am strongly of opinion the E. B. S. Railway would be the gainer by this arrangement.

Probably the most important questions now before the public are the Calcutta Improvement Bill and the Indian Factory Act. Both affect the trade of Calcutta and both, therefore, are of interest to the Chamber, and it is a curious coincidence that as far as Calcutta is concerned, the jute industry is "paying the piper" in both cases. The Calcutta Improvement Bill affects the trade of Calcutta in that it is to a large extent financed by the jute trade, and the Factory Act is important in that it is so intimately connected with the working of our factories.

In replying to the Government of Bengal enquiry for an expression of the Chamber's views on the Calcutta Improvement Bill, your Committee wrote that—

"If the risk be great the need is undeniably greater."

Of this I think there can be little doubt. Calcutta's population is daily increasing, whereas Calcutta's habitable area is limited by the existing means of transit to its working centres, and your Committee urged, as it has urged before, that the risk be 'faced. I have long thought that if the Municipality, or the Improvement Trust were to take up seriously the question of supplying cheap, rapid and frequent means of transit from suburban areas, even though it involved considerable loss, it would in a short time, prove to be a cheap way of partially decreasing the congestion of Calcutta's crowded areas and preparing the way for the conomical working of the Improvement Trust operations. I hope that the Bill may be so judiciously piloted through the Bengal Council that it may emerge with a good prospect of financial success, and that a few years hence we may have an improved City of Palaces to hand down to postority in the shape of a remodelled Calcutta.

The Factory Act is a very important matter for the labour employers of India. Your Committee has written very pointedly to Government on the seriousness of hampering labour, and later on, fluding that Government were bent on introducing labour restrictions, your Committee concentrated its energies in protesting against the restriction of working hours of adult labour. The Act has been discussed in Select Committee and that Committee's report, as you know, will be presented to Council probably next month.

There cannot, I think, be any doubt about the desirability, nay more, the necessity for Insurance Legislation. Past history has taught us this. In England, some forty years ago, before legislation was undertaken, the crisis was reached, scandalous failures of Insurance companies took place, involving heavy loss on the innocent and unsuspecting public. In India, Life Insurance is in its infancy, sufficient time has not elapsed for the mushroom concerns to collapse. But it surely cannot be suggested that the mistake which was perpetrated in England should be repeated in India. The public and especially the confiding Indian public require legislative protection now. When large numbers have been drawn into the net of financially unsound companies it will be too late to prevent heavy financial loss. There are difficulties of course in the way. Chief amongst these is the differentiating between Life Offices and Provident Fund Societies. Another difficulty is that there are apparently no actuaries in India. Still these difficulties should not be insurmountable. The question is before the Government of India, and I expect the incoming Committee will hear more of it in the ensuing year.

And now, gentlemen, in laying down the office of President, I am glad to know I leave it in the hands of one who has served you before and who, having been elected again, enjoys your esteem and confidence. I and my colleagues on the Committee owe very real thanks to the members of the various Sub-Committees as also to the members of the Chamber generally for the cordial help and support that they have so readily given.

To the Secretary, Mr. Haywood and to the Assistant Secretary, Mr. Cunnison, who acted as Secretary during Mr. Haywood's leave at home, I would publicly acknowledge with gratitude the cheerful ready assistance they have rendered during my term of office.—(Applause).

If any members have any remarks to make, I would invite them to do so now before I propose the first resolution.

Mr. R. D. Mehta, c. i. e., said:—Mr. President and Gentlemen,—At this meeting I wish to speak on railway matters, especially in regard to railway rates.

I am principally concerned in cotton, and we are all aware that the cotton milling industry in Bengal is placed at a disadvantage in being situated far away from the cotton fields of the Berars, Khandesh, and the Central Provinces. The Bast Indian and the Bengal-Nagpur Railways are as much interested in the development of the cotton industry of Bengal as ourselves, and I must at once say that both those lines have done their best to give the trade the lowest possible rates to Calcutta. The Bengal-Nagpur have given \$\frac{1}{2}\$th pie per manud per mile rate from Nagpur to Calcutta, and the East Indian have also quoted almost a similar low rate from Jubbulpur to Calcutta.

I am sorry I cannot help remarking that the same cannot be said of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway or of the control of the Railway Board in these matters. The charge of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from say, Jalgaon, to Bombay, 261 miles, is Rs. 0-14-7 per maund, whereas when the same station sends cotton to Calcutta their rate from Jalgaon to Nagpur, 259 miles, is Re. 1-1-3 per maund. That is, you have to pay 2 annas and 8 pies more for a shorter distance by 2 miles. But if the Great Indian Peninsula Railway "Maximum Rates" were the same as on other railway lines in India, then the rate from Jalgaon to Nagpur could not have been more than 12 annas per maund including even the terminal charge. Hitherto, the maximum rate on Indian railways for cotton was 50 pie per maund per mile, whereas the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are allowed to charge 60 per cent. over and above that rate, viz., .80 pie per maund per mile. The reasons for this discrimination are not known to me. The fact, however, remains that this discrimination operates seriously against the Bengal cotton industry. But I have not yet finished; there are worse instances than this; the Great Indian Peninsula Railway on cotton from Khandwa via Jubbulpur, on Calcutta traffic, charge Rs. 0-10-5 per maund, over a distance of 263 miles, whereas their rate from Harda to Jubbulpur, which is only 200 miles, is Rs. 0-13-4 per maund, or in other words 2 annas, 11 pies more for a shorter distance of 63 miles. Mark the incongruity! Now, the traffic from both Khandwa and Harda via Jubbulpur for Calcutta is in wagon loads, and the Khandwa traffic passes through Harda, and yet Harda traffic has to pay a higher rate of nearly Rs. 5 per ton. Could anything be more incongruous? The matter was presented to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, and the Railway Board have also been written to on the subject, but the result is not yet known. In the meanwhile for every wagon load we are losing over Rs. 40. Nor is this all. The Great Indian Peninsula Railway suddenly jumped up their rate from Khandwa ria Jubbulpur from Rs. 0-10-5 to Rs. 1-1-6 per maund in October 1909, but curiously enough neither the Great Indian Peninsula Railway staff at Khandwa nor the merchants knew of this enhancement. The result was that in February, March, April, May, June, July and August 1910 the traffic booked from Khandwa was charged by the staff at that station at the lower rate of Rs. 0-10-5 per maund. This low rate was actually entered on the railway receipts, thus indicating that a contract was made to carry this traffic at the rate of Rs. 0-10-5. But the railway law is apparently at variance with all established laws of equity; and the railway staff at destination, by virtue of their own law, call it just or iniquitous or by any other name you like, after delivering certain consignments, suddenly commenced charging at Rs. 1-1-6 per maund, and realized over-charges to the extent of Rs. 2,500. We went to the Railway Board, and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway reverted to the old rate in August 1910, with retrospective effect from 8th June 1910. Why, on earth, the reduced rate had retrospective effect from 8th June 1910 and not from October 1909, the date on which it was cancelled, most people will be at a loss to understand. In regard to these transactions, we have been allowed certain refunds for cotton booked from Khandwa to Howrah vid Jubbulpur after 8th of June, but for the period February to 7th June refunds have been disallowed, and in respect of cotton booked to Shalimar no refunds have been allowed at all, although they were booked at the same time as consignments to Howrah. This method of rate alterations has been held to be in order by the Railway Board. Observe the capricious method in which railways deal with their rates. What is a benefit to them is ruinous to their constituents. May I ask if the Railway Board, in up-holding the action of the railways to be in order, have consulted our good Advocate-General or any other responsible legal advisor, or do they with their presumed encyclopædic knowledge look upon themselves experts in Law as they doubtless do in railway matters.

Messers. Shaw, Wallace & Co. are the Managing Agents of a cotton mill at Rajaandgaon in the C. P., and I supplied some cotton to them. The same thing happened there, as in the case of Calcutta traffic, and while the railway receipts bere the rate of Rs. 0-10-5, overcharges were realized amounting to Rs. 2,200 here again, under precisely the same conditions as on the Calcutta traffic, and after long trouble and through the kind intercession of Mr. Manson, the refunds have at last been granted. But I have after repeated requests by letters and telegrams received advice only yesterday from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway that the rate of Rs. 0-10-5 will not be reverted to for Rajaandgaon traffic permanently.

In reply to the questions of the Hon'ble Mr. S. Sinha, the member for Behar, and of the Hon'ble Rao Bahadoor Mudholker, put at the Imperial Council Meeting on 3rd January 1911, the Hon'ble Sir T. R. Wynne said that the railway rates on Indianrailways were controlled by maximum and minimum rates for each commodity, and that railways made such charges as came withinthese limits. But I think I have proved conclusively from the specific cases I have cited that the maximum rates on cotton are not the same on all lines, and that within the maximum and minimum there are unjust discriminations, for instance the case of the cotton rate from Harda as compared with the rate from Khandwa, and I should be very much interested to know what the Railway Board have got to say to this. Now, Gentlemen, as already pointed out the maximum rate for cotton was $\frac{1}{2}$ or $\cdot 50$ pie on all lines except the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, but I find from the Indian railways General Classification of Goods, page VII, now before me that the "class" for raw cotton is "5th class," and on page 1 of the same book the maximum for 5th class is 1 pie. Is this increase of 100 per cent. in the maximum rate intended? I do not say that the maximum has already been increased by railways to 5th class, but I should like to know what the entry in this book means?

Referring next to the question of publication of rates by railways, it is true that railway goods tariffs are published from time to time, but in the interval, which transpires from the time of issue of one tariff till the issue of another, the railways issue rate circulars, but unfortunately they are not sold in the same way as the goods tariffs. If this had been done, the merchants at Khandwa would have known that the railway rates on cotton to Calcutta and Rajanadgaon had been enhanced. And again, when one asks of railways for their quotations they in quoting their rates casually remark that "vailteay vates can be altered at any time at the option of the Railway Company." What does this mean? Is this business-like or can it be characterised as commercially moral, Mr. President? With what reliability and security could merchants enter into contracts for forward purchases or sales, I ask?

Gentlemen, I am sorry I have detained you so long, but I am soon coming to the end of my speech. I will now read to you para. 208 of the Report on the Administration and Working of Indian Railways by the late Mr. Thomas Robertson, c.v.o., Special Commissioner for Indian Railways, issued in 1903:—

"I do not think sufficient attention is given to creation and
"development of local industries. The more numerous the
"local industries are along a line of railway, the greater
"always is the prosperity of that railway. They not only
"give their products to the railway to carry, but their
"presence creates a great deal of traffic in both passengers
"and goods; which but for the local industries would
"never come to the railway at all. Every encouragement
"should, therefore, be given to the opening up of more
"local industries by offering special facilities in the way
"of rates and accommodation, at all events until they are
"fairly started and giving more easy terms in regard to
"laying down of sidings to the works."

Lately there have been complaints of cotton rates having been raised on Madras railways, and the mills I represent have suffered owing to this enhancement, as supplies of raw cotton are also drawn by us from the Madras Presidency and I find that the matter was represented to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, who has made mention of the same in the publications of the "Indian Trade Journal" dated 29th December 1910, page 363, as having referred the matter to the railways concerned. The complaint came from Messrs. Binny & Co. of Madras, Gentle-

men, surely you will all, as business men, condemn this action on the part of railways as not giving effect to the recemmendation of the Special Commissioner of Railways to grant low rates, but acting in a diametrically opposite direction thereto.

My friend, Mr. Behari Lall, the Managing Director of the Sri Gangaji Cotton Mills paid me a visit the other day, and he complained that he had difficulty in getting a siding to his mills at Mirzapore, and that it had been declined on the ground that the traffic at present given to railways was small. But this is not giving a local industry an encouragement. Mr. Behari Lall said that since the mills had been started at Mirzapore, the railway traffic at Mirzapore had considerably increased. These matters should attract the attention of the Railway Board, who take pride in saving that the railways are justified in conducting their business on "commercial lines" and when I asked the meaning of the words "commercial lines" I was told that like any private firm they are at liberty to earn as much freight as they can for their shareholders and the Railway Board cannot interfere until any railway company exceed the maximum limit. That was what the courteous Secretary very naively said when I went to see the President the other day. Sir, I am bound to confess that I returned home absolutely unconvinced of the fair application of the rules of political economy. It may be that the railways are working for dividends, and it should be their object to increase their dividends, but it is questionable whether to attain this end, high or low rates should be quoted to increase the volume of traffic? The generally accepted principle is that lesser profits per unit on larger volumes of business means substantial and stable increase in the business. In this connection may I be permitted to remark that the Railway Board apparently overlooks a very important consideration. Our railways are all State railways, and they belong to the Government, and have to be administered for the benefit of the people, and with a view to the fostering of private enterprise and commerce. Dividends are good in their way and it would undoubtedly be a sound principle to manage private railways not owned by the State upon purely "commercial principles" as laid down by the Board. But I venture, Sir, respectfully to submit that when a State railway has to deal with questions affecting an important branch of commerce which it is the interest of the Government to foster as a question of general policy, purely commercial considerations have to be tempered by the larger questions involving the well-being of trade and commerce. In this connection I will read out to you the following extract from page 76 of the Bulletin of the International Railway Congress Association, dated January 1911, Vol. XXV, No. 1, issued from Brussels:—

"Tariffs should be based on commercial principles, taking into
"account the special conditions which bear upon the
"commercial value of the services rendered".

"With the reservation that rates shall be charged without arbitrary discrimination to all shippers alike under like conditions, the making of rates should, as far as possible, "have all the elasticity necessary to permit the development of the traffic and to produce the most beneficial "results to the public and to the railroads, themselves".

Instancing the case of Harda again, I would point out that the conditions here are the same as that of Khandwa and the charge should be alike under like conditions and not higher.

14. But, Sir, I am afraid when the interests of the trade of the country are not properly looked after, I am sorry I fail to see how the Railway Board justify their existence. Indeed I cannot understand why and for what earthly use should this Board be maintained at such an enormous cost and that their members should be transplanted to Simla close upon 8 months in a year when you Mr. President as good a Britisher as any one of them toil and moil in this city all throughout the year in common with your other English brother merchants and many high dignitaries of the land in the persons of our good Judges of the High Court and others. It is a matter of the utmost importance for the efficiency of the Board that their members should be in close touch with the commercial life of the country which is impossible for them if they are to stay for 8 months of the year at Simla. Mr. R. N. Mukerji, our present Sheriff, as President of the last Industrial Conference at Allahabad, remarked that while the Railway Board had highly trained railway men as its members there was a conspicuous absence of an expert member with knowledge of commerce and finance,

While agreeing with him about the acknowledged ability of the present members of the Railway Board as purely railway men, I would go a step further and say that more than one commercial man either as Secretary or as Member on the Board, who has sufficient knowledge of the trade and of railway rates questions affecting the commerce and industries of the country, is essentially necessary. I think it is time, Mr. President, that the Chamber of Commerce took up this question.

In conclusion, I would invite the attention of the commercial and trading communities to a very useful publication in the shape of a little "Handbook" entitled "Indian Railways and Indian Trade," which has been so very highly commended by the leading papers of Calcutta. The value of the book to commerce and trade cannot be underestimated and the author has sheven marked ability and thorough mastery of the subject he has dealt with, and no one even with a superficial knowledge of railway matters can but appreciato the book and the services the author has thus rendered to the trade. A man possessed of such knowledge and qualifications should be always kept at the elbow of the Railway Board if not at the helm of a railway administration.

SIR T. R. WYNNE said-MR. PRESIDENT and GENTLEMEN :-

I do not think that the Chamber will thank me if I reply to every point that Mr. Mehta has brought forward, because that would mean that I should have to give you a long lecture on railway rates which would keep you here till 6 o'clock in the evening. I shall therefore only deal with one or two points which Mr. Mehta has referred to. I, however, claim that if I had time to answer I could give replies to them which I think would show there was another side to the charges made by Mr. Mehta. Mr. Mehta takes it upon himself to place on the shoulders of the Railway Board the responsibility for fixing the railway rates for every commodity in India. Now that is a position which the Railway Board does not occupy. Under contracts with the Secretary of State the railway companies have a certain liberty of action and within that liberty of action the Railway Board cannot interfere and order a company to quote rates to suit individuals provided the rates actually quoted by the company are within the maxima and minima

fixed for the commodity in question. Then as regards the cotton rates complained of, although the Board has no power to order any rate to be introduced, they can exercise a certain amount of influence and pressure when an existing rate seems to be unreasonable and they do exercise this influence and have done so already on Mr. Mehta's behalf. Mr. Mehta has admitted that his rates were reduced from Hurdha to Calcutta.

Mr. MRHTA-Only for a time!

SIR T. R. WYNNE, continuing-Mr. Mehta appealed to the Board and the Board took action and the result was he got relief. In regard to other matters about which he said the Board was doing nothing, he has had a reply saving that the Board was in communication with the G. I. P. Ry. and that company had been called upon for an explanation as to the grounds upon which they based their preferential charges. I refer to this point to show that the Railway Board is not such a supine body as Mr. Mehta would have you believe. Another point Mr. Mehta has raised is with regard to the changing of local tariff rates without notice. That is a matter we have taken up. When I was in Bombay last November the matter was represented to me. All railways have been addressed on the question as to whether at least two months' notice should not be given of any alteration in the local tariff. With regard to the question of the new classification, I can assure Mr. Mehta that he is perfectly wrong. The maximum and minimum rates quoted in the new classification have not been brought into force and the orders now are that railways cannot charge for any commodity a higher maximum than had been charged in the past. As regards the remarks that railways were not helping local traffic; we are now in the year 1911, Mr. Mehta quotes from a report based on observations in 1902. My reply is that the attitude of railways towards developing local industries in 1902 is quite different to what it was in 1910. and is at the present time. Mr. Mehta has made a reference to a telling attack by Mr. Mookerjee at the Industrial Conference about the Railway Board not being commercially minded. My reply is that it is because the Railway Board are commercially-minded that they were unable to meet Mr. Mookerjee's wishes. Mr. Mookerjee referred to his export manganese business. Now this business involves the actual quarrying of the manganese at the mines, its

transport to the railway, its carriage by the railway, its handling and shipping at the port and the sea freight. Now with all these varied operations, before the ore can be actually delivered at destination, in one of which only railways are concerned, why should they be held liable for any loss in dividends, which may equally be due to the high cost of the remaining operations? Manganese is now carried at the lowest rate permissible for any commodity in India, except coal; other manganese properties are making both ends meet. Why should railways particularly subsidies Mr. Mookerjoe's Company? Why should not an attack be made on sea freights; which are constantly varying, especially as a reduction in railway freight would probably be taken advantage of by shipping companies to raise their charges? The demand for a reduced rate in this case would justify a rise in rates when trade was brisk and how would trade like this?

With regard to the suggestion that the Railway Board should constantly reside in Calcutta, I would point out that Calcutta is not the whole of India, and if you take the claims, Madras, Bombay and Kurrachee have on the Board, you will find that Simla is a far more convenient centre for the Railway Board than Calcutta.

No other remarks being offered, the PRESIDENT then proposed the following resolution:—

"That the Report be accepted and the accounts passed."

This was seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Shorrock, and on being put to the meeting was carried unanimously.

The President then proposed:-

"That the election by the Committee, under Article 10 of the Articles of Association of the following firms and individuals be, and is hereby, confirmed:—

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

BABU GORAL CHAND.

Messrs. Burhsh Ellahie & Co.

- .. THE IMPERIAL TOBACCO Co., OF INDIA, LD.
- " THE KRISHNA MILLS, LD., (BEAWAR).
- .. THE CONTINENTAL TRADING SOCIETY.

Mr. C. J. A. PRITCHARD, Proprietor and Editor "Indian Engineering."

Mr. F. H. Stewart seconded the resolution, which was put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT then reported the result of the election for the Committee of the Chamber for 1911-1912 held under articles 34, 35 and 36 of the Articles of Association as follows:—

President :

THE HON'BLE MR. C. W. N. GRAHAM.

Vice-President .

Mr. F. H. STEWART.

Members :

MR. H. HARRIS.

" J. MANSON.

- " M. J. CALVOCORESSI.
- . J. B. STRAIN.
- " H. C. Brgg.
- . A. Topping.
- " E. H. BRAY.

Mr. T. McMorran then said :-

Gentlemen,—It is only necessary to go through the seventy pages of the Committee's report and peruse the concise references made to over a hundred subjects—many of them involving prolonged consideration—which have engaged the attention of the Committee to realise how much we are indebted to the representative men who have looked after commercial interests during the past year. To those who have had experience of service on the Committee this reference will bring visions of an interminable procession of files all of which have to be studied in order to secure a working comprehension of these multifarious questions ranging from the political situation to weather working days and from railway finance to Calcutta roads. The steady growth of the trade of Calcutta which, apart from an enormous country trade involving important questions of railway and inland steamer

transport, comprising no less than 38 per cent. of the total oversea trade of India, casts on the Committee annually increasing work and responsibility. A double portion of this burden rests on the devoted head of the President. I am sure that while appreciative of the services of every member of the Committee we owe a special measure of thanks to Mr. Monteath for having so acceptably discharged the onerous duties which have devolved on him as President.

Though political changes have occurred in India which introduce now influences, I see no reason to think that the valuable advice obtainable from this body of practical men will lose value with Government or with the Councils, which have been formed, it the Committee continue to display, as we feel sure they will, those qualities of sagacity, moderation, sound financial judgment and common-sense by which successive Committees and their respective presidents have earned for the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the honoured position it has secured in the counsels of Government and in the regard of the public. I have much pleasure in moving:—

"That a cordial vote of thanks be accorded to the gentlemen forming "the outgoing Committee for their successful management of the "affairs of the Chamber during the past year."

MR. R. P. ASHTON.—MR. PRESIDENT and GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution which Mr. McMorran has so ably moved. I have sometimes felt that I ought to take my turn at the work which the working of the Chamber entails. The reason I have not done so is because the work is so very hard. I have been over the report of the work done last year and I must say I feel glad that I was not called upon to do that kind and quantity of work in addition to my own business. It is, therefore, with very great heartiness and sincerity that I second the resolution before the meeting.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried.

The Parsident said:—Mr. MoMorran, Mr. Ashton and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the outgoing Committee of the Chamber and on behalf of myself I beg to thank you very sincerely for the kind words you have said about us. It is true that the work is hard, but all the same it is very interesting. For myself I feel

that I have not done all I may have done. But at any rate we have all done our best. I thank you sincerely.—(Applause.)

The Howble Mr. C. W. N. Grahm said:—Gentlemen,—It is with the knowledge that I have your warm and enthusiastic support that I rise to propose a hearty vote of thanks to our Prosident. I can speak with full sympathy with him of the ardonous work he has had to perform during last year, and I think you will join with me in congratulating him on the able way in which he has conducted the work of the Committee of the Chamber during the year 1910-1911. It is only left for us to wish him—as I understand he is going home,—bon regage, and the best of times when he gets there.—(Applause.)

Mr. J. Manson seconded the proposal, which was carried by acclamation.

The President having returned thanks, the proceedings terminated.

A. M. MONTEATH,

President.

H. M. HAYWOOD.

Secretary.

REPORT:
Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1910.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have now the honour to submit to the members of the Chamber their report for the year 1910. The following gentlemen were elected to the Committee at the Annual General Meeting, held on the 25th February 1910, namely:—Mr. W. K. Dowding, (Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co.), President; the Hon. Mr. J. C. Shorrock, (Messrs. George Henderson & Co.), Vice-President; Mr. W. E. Crum, (Messrs. Graham & Co.); Mr. W. A. Dring, Ole., (Agent, East Indian Railway); Mr. C. L. Fyffe, (Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ld.); Mr. H. Harris, (Agent, Chartreed Bank of India, Australia & China); Mr. A. M. Monteath, (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.); Mr. M. A. Mitaranga, (Messrs. Ralli Brothers) and Mr. F. H. Stowart, (Messrs. Gladsone. Wyllie & Co.).

Mr. Dowding was unable to accept office as President, and a new clothou was consequently necessitated. It resulted in the appointment of Mr. A. M. Montaeth as President; and the vacancy thus caused on the Committee was filled by Mr. Dowding, Mr. Mitaranga resigned his seat in July, and was succeeded by Mr. A. J. Calvocoressi, of Messrs. Ralli Brothers. The other members of the Committee have served throughout the year.

The Hon. Mr. C. W. N. Graham, (Messrs. Graham & Co.), have presented the Chamber throughout the year on the Imperial Logislative Council. The Hon. Mr. J. C. Shorrock, (Messrs, Geo. Henderson & Co.), and the Hon. Mr. Norman McLeed, (Messrs. McLeed & Co.), are the representatives of the Chamber on the Bengal Legislative Council.

The Chamber is represented on the Calcutta Port Commission by Mr. R. P. Ashton, (Mossrs. Kilburn & Co.); Mr. W. E. Crum, (Mossrs. Graham & Co.); Mr. W. K. Dowding, (Mossrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.); Mr. M. W. Muir, (Mossrs. Jas. Finlay & Co. Ld.); Mr. A. C. Patterson, (Mossrs. Bocker, Gray & Co.), and Mr. F. H. Stowart, (Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.).
Mr. Dowding and Mr. Stowart have served throughout the year,
the last named having been re-elected in April. Mr. Dan
Currie, (Messrs. Macneill & Co.), acted for Mr. R. P.
Ashton for ten months, and Sir Geo. Sutherland, (Messrs. Begg,
Dunlop & Co.), acted for four months for Mr. Muir. Mr. Patterson
succeeded Mr. H. R. Schuler, (Messrs. Ernsthausen Ld.) in December; and Mr. W. E. Crum succeeded Mr. A. A. Apara, c.S.I.,
(Messrs. Appar & Co.) in Febuary of the current year.

There has been one change only among the representatives. of the Chamber on the Corporation of Calcutta. Mr. D. H. W. Ritchie, (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzic & Co.), resigned his seat in September, and was succeeded by Mr. Shirley Tremearne, (Messrs. W. H. Targett & Co.). The other representatives are Mr. J. R. Bertram, Mr. W. R. Rac, (Sun Insurance Office), and Mr. T. R. Pratt.

On the Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission the Chamber is now represented by Mr. John Taylor, (Messrs. Burn & Co.), and Mr. A. B. Duncan, (Dire Jute Mills Co. Ltl.). Mr. W. R. Steele acted for Mr. Taylor during part of the year, and Mr. Thos. Lindsay served similarly for Mr. A. B. Duncan, while the latter was at home on leave.

Sir Geo. Sutherland, (Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co.), represented the Chamber on the Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum, from the date when the new Indian Museum Act (X of 1910) came into force, until his departure for Europe in December. Mr R. P. Ashton, (Messrs. Kilburn & Co.) was then nominated by the Committee.

Mr. F. H. Stewart, (Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.), and Mr. J. W. A. Bell, (Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.), are the representatives of the Chamber on the Commercial Course Advisory and Examination Board. Mr. Stewart, who is the President of the Board, has served throughout the year, and Mr. Bell succeeded Mr. R. P. Ashton in April.

On the Committee of the Calcutta Hospital Nurses' Institution, Mr. C. L. Fyffe, (Commercial Union Assurance Co. Ld.), succeeded the Hon. Mr. C. W. N. Graham in April. The representatives of the Chamber on the Boiler Commission are Mr. I. E. Clark, (Messrs. Jossop & Co.), Mr. Stowart McPherson (Barnagore Jute Mills Co., Ld.) and Mr. G. F. Scott, (Bengal Coal Co., Ld.)

The report of the Royal Exchange is attached to this volume. The business of the Exchange has been conducted successfully during the year; and the acknowledgments of the Chamber are due to the Managing Committee for their valuable services.

The report of the Committee of the Licensed Measurers' Department of the Chamber, for the year which ended on the 30th June 1910, was submitted in August. It showed that the total number of packages measured by the department was 6,343,273 against 6,584,449 in the preceding year. The total number of packages weighed was 7,110,310, as compared with 5,879,565 in 1908-09. The nett income of the department showed a considerable increase, in comparison with the previous year. It amounted to Rs. 2.98.308-8-9 as against Rs. 2,48,477-8-9. The expenditure increased from Rs. 2,77,769-13-4 to Rs. 2,97,442-8-6. The revenue account showed a profit of Rs. 866-0-3, as compared with a loss of Rs. 29,292-4-7 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 3,587-12-7 was carried to the credit of profit and loss account being the amount of interest realised on investments, less depreciation of office furniture and plant, and other debits. The nett profit was therefore Rs. 4,453-12-10 against a nett loss in 1908-09 of Rs. 25,383-3-4. The members of the departmental Committee for the year 1910-11 were nominated by the following firms, namely :-Messrs. Bird & Co., Becker Gray & Co., Hoare, Miller & Co., Graham & Co., Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Ralli Brothers and Turner Morrison & Co.

In the matter of piece-goods arbitrations, the past year has been normal, the number of cases disposed of being the same as in the preceding twelve months, namely, three hundred. Of these, two hundred and eighty-four were regular arbitrations under the rules of the Tribunal, and sixteen were applications for survey reports. From June last, the Chamber has lovied an institution or registration fee of Rs. 16 for all piece-goods arbitrations and surveys. The income from this source, and from references under-

taken for non-members, amounted to Rs. 5,008, as compared with Rs. 1.267 in 1909.

There were one hundred and eleven general and jute arbitrations disposed of last year. Of these 108 were regular arbitrations under the Tribunal rules, and three were applications for survey reports. In the preceding year one hundred and two references were dealt with. For jute and general arbitrations an institution fee of Rs. 32 has been levied since June last. The income from this fee, and from references from non-members, was Rs. 3,214, as compared with Rs. 1,604-5-0 in the preceding year. In addition to the cases mentioned, thirty-nine others were amicably settled and withdrawn before awards were made. There were fifty-seven such withdrawals in 1909.

Death of His Majesty King Edward VII.

The news of the death-on the 7th May 1910-of H. M. the King Emperor, Edward VII, was received with profound sorrow in Calcutta. Immediately on the announcement of the melancholy event, business was suspended; and two days later, at a special meeting of the Committee of the Chamber, the following telegram was despatched to H. E. the Viceroy, namely :-

"The members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and

- "Royal Exchange desire to communicate, through
- "Your Excellency, their respectful sympathy with
- "H. M. The King Emperor, the Dowager Queen " Empress, and the Royal family, and join in mourn-
- "ing the nation's loss of their great King."

At their first ordinary meeting the Committee, before proceeding to business, adopted the following resolution :-

"Resolved that the Committee of this Chamber, before

- "proceeding to business, do place on record their "deep sense of the great calamity which has befallen
- "the British Empire in the death of His Most
- "Gracious Majesty King Edward VII, King of the
- "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland
- "and of the British Dominions beyond the seas,
- "Defender of the Faith, and Emperor of India, and

"their desire to share in the universal expression " of grief manifested in all parts of the world at the "termination of His illustrious reign."

The day of His Majesty's funeral-20th May-was observed as a day of general mourning, and in Calcutta business was altogether suspended. Shortly afterwards, the question of a fitting memorial to His late Majesty was raised, and engaged the attention of the Committee. An All-India memorial was inaugurated by H. E. the Viceroy, and this will take the shape of an equestrian statue to be erected at Delhi. In addition, the different provinces immediately took steps to arrange for provincial memorials. The Committee felt that, so far as Bengal and Calcutta were concerned, the occasion was eminently one for the various sections of the community to unite and to act in co-operation. They accordingly called together the conference of European and Indian Associations which they had previously constituted, and a description of which is outlined in a later paragraph of this report. The conference was unanimously and strongly in favour of the immediate inauguration of a provincial memorial; and, H. H. the Lieutenant Governor was pleased subsequently to convene, at Belvedere, a thoroughly representative and influential meeting of the various divisions and districts of Bengal, and of the city of Calcutta. At this meeting it was unanimously resolved that a memorial to His late Majesty should be erected in Calcutta by the people of the province; and representative General and Executive Committees were constituted.

It was afterwards decided by the Executive Committee of the Fund :-

- (1) That an equestrian statue of His late Majesty be erected on the Calcutta maidan, and that out of the funds available a sum of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakks of rupees be set aside for this purpose; and
- (2) That the balance of the funds available be formed into a King Edward Memorial fund, and applied in establishment and aid of medical education, hospitals, convalescent homes or sanitaria, medical research, or other work of medical relief in Bengal; and that

the administration of the fund be vested in a Council to be appointed from time to time by the local Government.

Memorial to the Earl of Minto, K. G.

When the time for the retirement of H. E. Lord Minto drew near, there was manifested a widely extended feeling that his eminent services to the Indian Empire should be commemorated by a suitable memorial in Calcutta. The Committee, after discussion and conference with the Indian communities, took the initiative by convening a meeting to inaugurate a Fund for the purpose. The meeting was well attended, and at it telegrams expressing sympathy, and promising support, were read from the leading Indian Princes and noblemen. The principal resolution was to the effect that a permanent memorial, in the form of a statue, should be creeted in Calcutta. An influential Executive Committee was formed, and subscriptions aggregating approach so first 1, 135,000, and arrangements are being made to give effect to the resolution adopted at the meeting.

Mr. A. A. Apcar, C.S.I.

The Committee are glad to be able to record that the portrait of Mr. Apear, which they mentioned in their last report, has now been completed. Mr. Wolfram Onslow Ford, a son of the distinguished sculptor, Mr. E. Onslow Ford, a.A., was entrusted with the commission. He arrived in India in December, but Mr. Apear's recent unfortunate illness prevented him from beginning work immediately. But as soon as Mr. Apear was well enough to give the necessary sittings, the picture was proceeded with, and has been lately finished. It is generally admitted to be an excellent likeness, and is a welcome addition to the portraits which now hang in the Chamber Board room.

Seventh Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.

This Congress, which was held at Sydney in September 1909, was mentioned in the last annual report. Sir Alex. McRobert and

Mr. G. B. Allen represented the Upper India Chamber and the Bengal Chamber jointly. After returning to India they published a report giving an interesting account of the proceedings. The report also dealt with a question which was raised in regard to the voting at the Congress. According to the printed rules of procedure, Chambers representing a population of a million and upwards are entitled to five votes. But the Indian delegates found at Sydney that the intention was to allow only two votes to the Bengal Chamber, and one vote to the Upper India Chamber. They formally protested against this decision, and asked that the rules should be followed. The same point was previously raised by Sir Alex. McRobert at the London Congress in 1906, but the mistake was not corrected.

The Committee considered that the point was one which should be brought to the notice of the authorities of the Congress. They took steps, therefore, in that direction, as did also the Bombay, Upper India and Karachi Chambers. The Committee mentioned that, at the last census (1901), the population of Calcutta and Howrah was 1,184,581. It follows, therefore, that the Bengal Chamber should have been given five votes instead of two. It is not known if a similar departure from the procedure rules were made in the case of Chambers other than Indian. But if not, such a restriction is obviously unfair to the Indian Chambers, which represent not only an enormous population, but an immense volume of trade. The aggregate foreign trade (imports and exports) of Calcutta, during the year 1907-08, was Rs. 13,673 lakhs or about £90 millions sterling; and it may be safely assumed that the bulk of this trade is in the hands of members of the Bengal Chamber. The total is vastly greater than the aggregate trade of any of the Australian or South African provinces. According to the Statesman's Year Book, the total trade of New South Wales for 1907-8 was not more than £504 millions, and of Victoria about £33 millions, while none of the other Australian Colonies reached £15 millions. Similarly, the import and export trade of Cape Colony, for the same period, was not more than £60 millions; and that of the Transvaal amounted to about £47 millions. Canada's total trade in 1907-8 did not exceed £1333 millions against India's total of about £250 millions. It did not seem to

be necessary to do more than to bring the matter, together with the foregoing figures, before the notice of the authorities of the Congress. For if the procedure rules are strictly adhered to in the case of the Colonial Chambers, it is difficult to understand why they should be so departed from as to weaken the influence of the Bengal Chamber in the Congress. The same remarks apply to some of the other Indian Chambers, notably Bombay and Upper India.

It is satisfactory to the Committee to be able to announce that their action—which was ably supported by the other Indian Chambers—was successful. They understand that it has now been decided to interpret the rules strictly in future. In other words to give to the Indian Chambers that number of votes which the population of the towns or provinces represented by them entitles them to claim.

The Political Situation

The serious character of the political situation at the beginning of the year, led to numerous conferences between the various sections of the non-official community both European and Indian. The idea was that united action should be taken, either in the direction of a public meeting, or of a memorial, or a deputation to H. E. the Vicerov. Ultimately, however, after prolonged discussion, it was felt that the circumstances did not necessitate steps being taken in either of these directions. But at a meeting, which was held on the 11th February 1910, it was unanimously resolved that the Committee of the Chamber should be requested to formulate a scheme constituting a conference of representatives of the Chamber, the Calcutta Trades Association, the European and Anglo-Indian Defence Association, the Anglo-Indian Association, the British Indian Association, the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, the Marwari Association, the Mahomedan Associations and other public bodies and communities. At the meeting held on the 11th February the following gentlemen were present:-Representing the Chamber.-The Hon. Mr. C. W. N. Graham (President of the Chamber, in the Chair), the Hon. Mr. J. C. Shorrock (Vice President of the Chamber), Sir Ernest Cable, Mr. A. A. Apcar, c.s.i., Mr. T. McMorran, and

Mr. D. Lindsay. Representing the Trades Association.—Mr. E. J. Breakwell. Representing the Egropean and Anglo-Indian Defence Association.—Mr. H. W. Sparkes, and the Hon. Mr. W. C. Madge. Representing the British Lulian Association.—Raja Peary Mohan Mukerjee, c.s.i., (President), Maharaja Sir Prodyot Coomar Tagore, Kt. (Hon. Secretary), the Hon. Maharaj Adhiraj Bahadur of Burdwan, K.c.l.e., Raja Ranajit Sinha Bahadur of Nashipur, Prince Mahomed Bukhtyar Shah, c.i.e., Prince A. M. M. Ahmed Hassan Bahadur, Mr. R. D. Mehta, c.i.e., Prince A. M. M. Ahmed Hassan Bahadur, Representing the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce.—The Hon. Maharaj Kumar Rishi Kesh Law (President), the Hon. Rai Sitanath Roy Bahadur (Hon. Secretary). Representing the Marvacri Association.—Babu Gyani Ram Halwasia, and Rai Hariram Goenka Bahadur.

After examining the proposal thus put forward, the Committee of the Chamber took steps to form the conference. They prepared a memorandum, which was accepted by the other Associations named, and in accordance with the terms of which, the conference now meets when required. The memorandum provides that when any one of the Associations wishes to bring forward political or commercial questions for mutual discussion, the Association communicates with the Chamber. Each of the other Associations is then informed that the question has been raised, and a suggestion is made that a meeting of representatives-two from each Association-should be held to consider it. If three of the European, and three of the Indian, Associations nominate representatives in answer to this request, a meeting is convened. But if fewer than three European and three Indian Associations nominate, no meeting is held; and the proceedings of the meetings which are held are entirely informal, no resolutions being proposed or adopted at them.

LAW AND LEGISLATION.

Proposed Life Assurance Legislation.—The difficult question of legislating in India on the lines of the English Life Assurance Acts was mentioned in the report for 1908. The English law was revised and consolidated in the following year, and new legislation has been recently undertaken in Canada also. These

enactments have served to re-direct attention to the measures which it is proposed should be adopted in this country. During the year the Committee made a careful scrutiny of the various difficulties with which the question appears to be beset. They considered it, not only as regards offices doing life assurance business, but also in connection with provident societies which do not transact life business proper. In regard to the former, they came to the conclusion that there are in India companies which are not being managed on sound principles, and which sooner or later must get into difficulties. The existence of such companies is of itself sufficient evidence of the need for legislation. It has been said that there is not the slightest trace in this country of such scandals as those which occurred in England about forty years ago. This may be true, for in England at that time companies had actually failed, and illegal practices had actually occurred before the statute was passed. In India at the present moment sufficient time has not elapsed to prove that certain of the newly started offices have been organised, and are being managed, on unsound principles. But it surely cannot be suggested that the mistake which was made in England should be repeated in India. The public require protection now. When they have paid large sums in the way of premia, and have lost them, it will be too late. The companies at present registered in India are admittedly few in number. But they are doing business all over the country; and they are altogether unrestricted in their methods. There is nothing to prevent a company starting business on an entirely inadequate capital, and working at a disastrously expensive ratio. In the earlier years of the existence of a life office, the claims are few; and so long as the premium income is sufficient to meet them, and to pay expenses, the company continues. But it is quite possible that an actuarial investigation into the affairs of the company might disclose an insolvent condition. No life office can ascertain its true position without the advice and assistance of a properly qualified actuary; and the fact that there are only about two acteuries in India, goes to show that some of the Indian companies are to a large extent without such advice and assistance.

The result of the enquiry which the Committee made, convinced them that their previously expressed views in favour

of legislation were correct. It is to their mind urgently needed, and they have again recommended that it should be undertaken at once. It should apply both to life offices and to provident societies of whatever description; and compulsory registration, a cautionary deposit, and an actuarial investigation, should be among its loading features.

The Indian Factories Bill.-The Bill to consolidate and to amend the law regulating labour in Indian Factories, to which reference was made in the last report, is at present before the Imperial Legislative Council. Its consideration was postponed by Government for various reasons, until the current session of the Council. There is no need to define here in detail the position of the Chamber in regard to this measure. It will suffice to say that in pressing their views upon Government last year, the Committee restricted themselves almost entirely to one main point-the proposed limitation of the working hours of adult male labour. Nothing has transpired during the past twelve months to lead them to modify their conviction, that a serious mistake will be made if this principle be admitted into Indian legislation. It is acknowledged to be a principle of doubtful validity, which has been so far accepted in very few countries; and there seems to be no substantial reason why India should lead the way by adopting it.

Both the Chamber and the Indian Jute Mills' Association strongly recommended that the jute manufacturing industry should be permitted to have a special representative on the Imperial Legislative Council during the discussion of the Bill. And it is with much satisfaction that the Committee are able to record the acceptance by Government of this proposal. Mr. Archy Birkmyre, of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers, was chosen by the Mills as their representative; and the Committee had much pleasure in recommending his name to the Governor General in Council. They are convinced that the interests of the industry are in every way safe in Mr. Birkmyre's capable hands.

The Indian Factories Act.—Under the powers conferred by the existing Factories Act of 1881, the Government of Bengal recently issued a new rule. This was to give effect to a recommendation, made by the Special Inspector of Factories, that jute mill managers should be required to fit every jute softener with

an automatic stop gear. It appears that seven fatal and seventeen serious, accidents occurred in connection with jute softeners in the Calcutta jute mills during the year 1909. In commenting upon the proposed new rule, the Indian Jute Mills' Association pointed out that a number of these accidents affected the leg or foot of the worker. They had doubtless, therefore, been caused by the man standing on the rollers of the softening machine, in order to clear them, and failing to get off before the machinery was re-started. If this were so, the fitting of the automatic stop gear would not prevent similar accidents. It appeared also that a number of the mills had already adopted recommendations made by Inspectors of Factories; and that in this connection they had fenced and lengthened the feeding tables on softening machines. The Committee agreed with the Mills' Association, that the results of these precautions might very well be awaited by Government, before enforcing the use of an automatic stop gear. But the Special Inspector of Factories took the contrary view, as he was of opinion that the fencing and lengthening of tables would not have the desired effect. The great advantage of the automatic stop gear is, he said, that it stops the machines as soon as a worker is caught in them.

In the circumstances the Committee, after consultation with the Jute Mills' Association, did not press their objections to the new rule.

The Indian Patents and Designs Bill.—The provisions of this Bill, which was introduced by the Government of India two years ago, were approved at the time by the Committee, except in regard to various matters of detail. The measure was, however, postponed by Government, and was re-introduced last year. The revised draft was in most respects similar to the original Bill, but certain of the suggestions which the Chamber had put forward were adopted in it. There was, however, one point of some consequence which had been apparently overlooked. When remarking on the original Bill, the Committee mentioned that there appeared to exist, among business men, an impression that patents may be obtained without much difficulty, whether the invention be novel or otherwise; and that to be assured of the validity of a patent, it may be necessary for a person interested to undertake costly legal proceedings. It was, therefore, considered to be desirable that the

new law should be such as to enable the public to feel fairly confident as to the validity of a patent, when once granted for an invention. The point could be met by an amendment of clause 5 of the Bill; and the Committee have again urged that the necessary modification of this clause should be undertaken. At the suggestion of the Calico Printers Association of Manchester, they have also proposed certain changes in regard to the registration of designs.

The Bill is generally admitted to be a great improvement upon the Act which is at present in force; for the amendments which it makes are both desirable and necessary. The Committee trust, therefore, that it will be now passed into law, with the modifications which they have suggested.

Proposed revision of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882 .- In the last report it was stated that proposals for the revision of the Indian Companies Act, on the lines of the Companies (Consolidation) Act 1908, were before the Government, and that the Chamber had been consulted regarding them. Soon after taking office the Committee appointed a special Sub-Committee to examine this question, and to report upon it. The members of the Sub-Committee were: Mr. A. M. Monteath, President of the Chamber (Chairman), Mr. H. Bateson (Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.), Mr. C. H. Coates (Messrs. Lovelock & Lewes), Mr. H. S. Johnston (National Bank of India Ld.), Mr. J. Mackenzie (Messrs. Macneill & Co.). Mr. Guy Shorrock (Messrs. Place Siddons & Gough), and Mr. Shirley Tremearne (Messrs. W. H. Targett & Co). The Hon. Mr. C. H. Kesteven of Messrs. Sanderson and Co., Solicitors, acted as legal adviser to the Sub-Committee.

The Sub-Committee reported in June, and their recommendations were generally accepted by the Committee, who in due course submitted them to Government. It was considered that the adoption in India of the leading principles of the English Act of 1908 would be advantageous. But it was pointed out that verbal modifications, suiting the Act to the different circumstances of this country, would be of course necessary. The procedure prescribed by the English Act is more elaborate than is at present required in India. And it would be a matter for consideration, the SubCommittee thought, whether the adoption of the English procedure in toto would be desirable. Much of it would be, for a time at any rate, inapplicable in this country for lack of the necessary machinery. The Sub-Committee also emphasised the fact that, under the English procedure, the work of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies would be greatly increased in responsibility; and that it would be consequently essential for Indian Registration offices to be provided with a properly qualified staff.

The question is understood to be still engaging the attention of the Government of India.

The Indian Ports Act, XV of 1908.—A Bill to amend this Act was recently introduced by the Government of India. Its object is to enable rules to be made for the preparation of a satisfactory code of regulations for the prevention of the spread of disease, by means of ships arriving at, and departing from, India. The provisions of the existing law are considered by the Government of India to be insufficient for this purpose. They have been accordingly expanded in the Bill, the provisions of the English Public Health Acts being generally followed. The Committee were asked by the Government of Bengal to give their opinion upon the measure, and they complied with the request, after consulting the Liners' Conference and the firms interested. They did not take exception to the terms of the Bill. But they expressed the hope that, before any new rules may be enacted, the Chamber will be given an opportunity of considering their provisions. For it is very desirable that the Health Regulations should not be made more stringent than they now are, unless the need for so making them can be very clearly shown.

The Indian Emigration Act, XVII of 1908.—An amendment of this Act was undertaken during the year by Government. Section 5 empowered the Governor-General in Council to prohibit emigration to any country to which it is lawful, if he had reason to believe that any of the grounds specified in the section held good. Experience had, however, shown that it was desirable to extend this power to cases not mentioned in the section. It was accordingly proposed to amend the section, so as to enable the Governor-General in Council to prohibit emigration to any country,

whenever he may consider that sufficient reasons exist for taking such action.

In reply to a request for the views of the Chamber, the Committee said, after consulting the firms interested, that they did not oppose the amendments. But the agents of the steamers concerned in the transport of emigrants to South Africa suggested that it would be sufficient if section 5 were so modified as to include additional reasons. This suggestion the Committee communicated to the Government.

The Bill making the amendment in question was passed into law by the Imperial Council in July.

The Indian Explosives Act, IV of 1884.-Certain modifications, which it was proposed to make in the rules governing the manufacture, possession and sale of explosives were referred by Government to the Committee for their consideration. After consulting the Indian Mining Association, and the importers of explosives, the Committee expressed approval of the contemplated changes. At the same time, they remarked upon one of the suggested new clauses. Hitherto, it has been permissible to keep a quantity, not exceeding 15 lbs., of an explosive in any building not specially constructed. But under the proposed new rules, it would be necessary to provide a specially constructed building for any quantity however small. It was thought that this might entail hardship on firms and individuals ongaged in business in a small way. The Committee brought the point to the notice of Government; but they were not prepared to say that the modification was unnecessary. For they are fully alive to the serious results which may occur, if explosives are permitted to be stored in unsuitable places.

The Indian Electricity Act, IX of 1910.—Rules.—In their last report the Committee referred at some length to the Bill which had been introduced for the amendment of the Electricity Act of 1903. This Bill was subsequently passed into law, and in July last a draft of the rules, which the Government of India proposed to make under it, was published for criticism. At the invitation of the Committee, the Electricity Sub-Committee submitted certain comments upon the draft, and these were forwarded to the Govern-

ment of Bengal in due course. They related chiefly to matters of detail.

The Indian Electricity Act, IX of 1910—Electric Traction.—At the beginning of the year, the views of the Committee were invited, by the Government of Bengal, upon certain difficulties which had arisen in regard to undertakings for electric traction, particularly when combined with the general supply of electric energy for lighting and power. To overcome these difficulties, the Electrical Advisor to the Government of India had suggested that a new Act, following generally the provisions of the Indian Tramways Act of 1886, should be framed. The Committee, after consultation with the Electricity Sub-Committee, replied that this proposal appeared to them to offer the best solution of the difficulty. They restricted themselves to this expression of opinion; and they asked to be given an opportunity of considering the draft provisions of the Bill when framed.

The Indian Tramways Act, XI of 1886.-Later in the year the Government of Bengal referred to the Chamber a Bill, which the Government of India had introduced, for the modification of the Tramways Act. This measure had two objects: the application of the Act to monorails; and the inclusion within its provisions of tramways worked by electricity. Under the existing law a monorail may be either a railway or a tramway, according to the circumstances in which it has been constructed. Monorails are usually designed for the local transport of goods for short distances. The Government of India did not consider it to be desirable, therefore, that they should be subject to all the limitations of the Indian Railways Act, until the necessity for their being so subject had been fully demonstrated. It was accordingly proposed to treat them as tramways. The Tramways Act was passed before the introduction into India of electric traction; and the Government considered that it should be so amended as to bring electric tramways within its scope.

The Committee took no exception to the provisions of this Bill.
They understand, however, that it is independent of the mere comprehensive measure, to which reference is made in the preceding
paragraph.

The Bengal Vaccination Act, V of 1880—Amendment Bill.—Upon the provisions of this Bill, which is now under the consideration of the Government of Bengal, the Committee have made no comment.

They approve generally of the changes which are contemplated by Government, although they notice that the alteration which they suggested two years ago has not been adopted.

See Annual Report for the Just 1984, pages 112-145.

The objects of the present Bill are to make the following amendments in the Act, namely:—

- (1) To reduce the age at which children must be vaccinated;
- (2) To reduce the period of the currency of certificates that children are unfit for vaccination:
- (3) To suspend for a year the grant of final certificates exempting children from liability to vaccination, on the ground of their having been shown to be insusceptible to successful vaccination;
- (4) To take power to transfer from public vaccinators to the inspectors, who are now employed in the Vaccination Department, the duty of granting certificates of various descriptions, and to give such inspectors statutory recognition in other respects; and
- (5) To authorise the return to public vaccinators (who are salaried officers) of part of the fees earned by them.

Indians trading under European names and titles.—The difficulty which is being experienced in the Bombay Presidency, by reason of Indians assuming and trading under European names and titles, was remarked upon in the last annual report. The Bombay Chamber of Commerce hold that this practice will have to be checked sooner or later. There is, they say, no doubt that residents in the districts are often deceived as regards shop-keepers; and that bankers are likewise misled by signatures on important documents. Either a registration of partnerships Act, or regulations prescribed by the High Court, would, it is believed in Bombay, effect the object in view. When the Committee of this Chamber were asked to take action they declined, as it did not appear to them that any such difficulty occurs in Bengal. They now understand also that the Government of India have come to the conclusion that no

legislation to prevent the practice can be undertaken. It is considered by Government that to be effectual, legislation would have to be general, and not be restricted merely to persons engaged in trade. With this conclusion the Committee find themselves in accord.

CUSTOMS.

Customs Duties on Tobacco and Cigarettes.—The import duties on these articles were greatly enhanced by the Government of India, when making their Budget proposals in February last. The revised duties are:—Tobacco (un-manufactured) Re. 1/8 per pound; cigares Rs. 2/8 per pound; cigarettes, weighing less than 3 lbs., per thousand, Rs. 5 per thousand; cigarettes weighing 3 lbs. or more per thousand Rs. 2 per pound; other sorts of manufactured tobacco Re. 1/10 per pound.

Tobacco and cigarette importers protested strongly against the enhancement, and urged the Chamber to take up their case. The Committee did not, however, see their way to approach the Government, as it did not appear to them that their intervention would serve any useful purpose. Later in the year importers brought to their notice the fact that duty was being assessed on the gross weight of eigarettes, that is to say, including the paper. The Committee doubted if this could be the intention of Government, and they accordingly asked the Board of Revenue if the duty could not be assessed on the tobacco only. The Board declined to accept the proposal; and they pointed out that the weight of the paper does not exceed 2% to 3% of the eigarettes. In other words it bears less than one anna of the duty of Rs. 2, levied on a pound of cigarettes weighing 3 lbs. per thousand or more. It is liable to duty under section 21 of the Sca Customs Act 1878, in the same way as the tobacco contained in it.

Another question of some consequence to importers of tobacco and cigarettes has arisen since the imposition of the onhanced duties. From information which was placed before the Committee, it appeared that a certain importer cleared from bond a large quantity of cigarettes. These had been in bond for some four or five months. When the case was opened it was found that they were

damaged; and, on analysis, it was proved that the damage had been caused by sea water. The Sea Customs Act does not permit of the refund of duty in such circumstances. The importer consequently lost not only the value of the cigarettes, but also the full amount of the heavy import duty paid on them. Imported goods may be examined before clearance from bond, and if they are found to be partially damaged, they may be re-assessed for duty: if they are found to be totally damaged they may be destroyed in bond, or re-exported, without payment of duty. But cigarettes, and tobacce generally, are of course perishable goods. If opened they quickly deteriorate; and, in actual practice, consignments have to be held unopened for months by the dealers to whom importers sell.

It seemed to the Committee that the case was one in which hardship was inflicted upon the importer. When the duty was 5% only, the question would have been much less serious, but with the present tax they thought that some consideration should be shown. They accordingly suggested to the Government of India that, in such circumstances as those described, Collectors of Customs should be authorised to entertain applications for a refund of duty.

The question is still before the Government of India whose orders upon it are awaited.

The Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878.—Counter-indication of Origin.—A question was raised in March, by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, regarding the counter-indication of origin, which is required by law, when vernacular descriptions are used on piece-goods imported from the United Kingdom. The Government of India have interpreted the law to mean that goods made or produced in the United Kingdom, but bearing an indication of make or production in any other country, must have a counter-indication of British origin. Vernacular trade descriptions appear to be of two kinds. In one case the description consists merely of words such as "very good things," "good quality," "bost cloth" and so on. But in the other case words such as Scadeshi, Bande Mataram, and so forth are generally used. The Collector of Customs recognised that these two classes of descriptions are not on the same footing. But he was of opinion, nevertheless, that goods

The Committee considered the question in consultation with their Piece-Goods Sub-Committee, the Calcutta Import Trade Association, and the Madras and Punjab Chambers of Commerce. They objected strongly to a counter-indication of origin being required for goods bearing such a vernacular description as "good quality," "best cloth," etc. Where descriptions such as these are stamped on piecegoods in vernacular characters, in conjunction with the name of a British or British Indian firm, it is impossible for the consumer to believe that the goods are made in British India. The vernacular characters are merely used because the consumer would not understand the meaning of the description if it were in English. So far as regards descriptions such as Bande Mataram and Swadeshi, the Committee agreed with the Collector that a counter-indication of origin ought to be insisted upon. In fact, they were prepared to go even further, and to insist that no goods bearing the word Swadeshi-which can only mean that the goods are of Indian manufacture-should be admitted into the country. They were also of opinion that a counter-indication should be similarly required in the case of goods stamped only with trade descriptions, together with numerals or dimensions, in the vernacular, which might be reasonably calculated to deceive.

The Collector accepted the views of the Committee, and agreed that a counter-indication should be required only in the cases specified.

The Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878-Section 30.

- This section of the Sea Customs Act is as follows:—

 30. For the purposes of this Act the real value shall be deemed to be—
 - (a) the wholesale cash-price, less trade-discount, for which "goods of the like kind and quality are sold, or are capable "of being sold, at the time and place of importation or "exportation as the case may be, without any abstement or "adduction whatever, except (in the case of goods importued) of the amount of the duties payable on the importation "thereof".
 - (b) where such price is not ascertainable, the cost at which "goods of the like kind and quality could be delivered at

t such place, without any abatement or deduction except as "aforesaid.

There has been of late considerable correspondence between the Madras Chamber, and this Chamber, and the Calcutta Import Trade Association, in regard to the definition of the term "wholesale cash price." This term has been defined by Government as meaning the "local wholesale market value." In other words, the price at which a retail dealer can buy, from a wholesale seller, a wholesale quantity of the particular goods imported. To ascertain this value, the Customs authorities—in the case of piece-goods—take the price at which an entire package may be purchased in the local bazar. This procedure has been in force for many years. It has, however, often given rise to disagreements between the importers and Collectors of Customs, particularly of late.

As a result of the correspondence mentioned, this Chamber recently suggested to the Government of India that a change should be made in the method by which goods are assessed for duty. The importer claims to be entitled to pay duty not upon the wholesale market price, but upon the price "for which goods of the like "kind and quality are sold or are capable of being sold at the time "and place of importation"-i.e. at the landing stage. The price of the goods at the time and place of importation is undoubtedly less than the wholesale market price by the sum of the charges-duty, interest, landing and removal charges, trade discount, etc .- which are levied upon them between the place of importation and the local bazar. These charges amount to about 10 per cent. It would be fair, therefore, to levy duty on nine-tenths of the "wholesale cash price" as at present ascertained. This suggestion applies to piece-goods, and to goods a wholesale quantity of which is understood to mean one entire original package. In the case of sundry importations difficulties might arise over assorted packages, and there might also be serious discrepancies in the matter of value. For sundries, the Committee have suggested, therefore, that one of the two following alternatives, which were put forward by the Madras Chamber, should be adopted namely :--

(a) That, in view of the relatively petty quantities and values of sundry importations, and the fact that the trouble involved both to the Collector and importer to arrive

(b) That Government should draw up a schedule of "whole-sale quantities" to be submitted to all 'the Collectors of Caustons and Chambers of Commerce for comment, and when finally settled should publish the same as the basis for the Castom Houses and the mercantile community to work on.

The question is understood to be engaging the attention of the Government of India.

The Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878.—Importers declarations of values.—A complaint was made by the Calcutta Import Trade Association, with reference to the modification of importers' declarations of values by the Appraisement Department of the Calcutta Custom House. Importers stated that they were being harassed in their business by threats of fines, and by objections to their declarations of values. A case was brought to notice in which a firm had declined to alter their valuations, and had suggested that the goods should be taken over by the Customs. The result was that the goods were passed at the original valuations. It was further complained that, in cases where the valuations were required to be increased, no official intimation was given to the importer, but only a verbal message sont through his sirear.

The Committee approached the Collector of Customs on the subject, and they believe that business has since been running much more smoothly.

The Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894—Schedule IV—valuations of sugars.—The Karachi Chamber of Commerce recommended, at the beginning of the year, the adoption of a definite method for ascertaining the valuations of sugars in this schedule of the Tariff Act. The particular method which Karachi favoured was that the average prices for one year, or preferably for the three preceding years, should be taken. The idea was that im-

porters would then be able to calculate in advance, with approximate accuracy, the amount of duty which they would be called upon to pay. It was further proposed by Karachi that the tariff valuations should be fixed, in future, for a period of three years.

The Committee of this Chamber submitted these recommendations to members. From the replies received, it was clear that they were strongly and unanimously supported by the importers of sugar. Importers were distinctly of opinion that the existing system ought to be changed; and they considered that a system whereby the valuations would be based on the average prices for the three preceding years, would be fair and reasonable. They likewise favoured the proposal that the valuations should be fixed for a period of three years. In approaching the Government on the subject, the Committee defined the opinions entertained by importers. But at the same time they added that those members of the Chamber who are interested in the trade as refiners, and who are sugar manufacturers in India, dissent from the Karachi proposals. It is understood, however, that these firms would not take strong exception to the adoption of a definite method of fixing the valuations, although they object to the particular method which was put forward.

The Government of India declined to make the suggested changes. To do so, would, they said, involve the abandonment of the principle that import duties are to be levied on the real value of the goods at the time of importation. The Karachi Chamber, and this Chamber also, subsequently approached the Department of Commerce and Industry again on the subject, which is still under consideration.

Import Duty on Quinine.—The Indian Tea Association, and the Docars Planters' Association, raised a question a few months back in regard to the levy of customs duty on quinine. Some little time previously the Government of India had declared quinine and other alkaloids of cinchona, to be free of customs duty. It afterwards transpired that this exemption did not extend to quinine preparations made up in the form of sugar coated tabloids, capsules, or pills. Against such a restriction of the exemption, the Associations protested. They pointed out that, on tea estates,

quinine is almost invariably given in the form of tabloids. The tea industry consequently derived no benefit from the exemption. The Associations urged, therefore, that quinine of all descriptions should be admitted free of duty; and they asked the Chamber to support this recommendation.

The Committee agreed with the Associations, and represented the matter to the Department of Commerce and Industry. The proposal was accepted, and orders were issued that, in future, quinine or any other alkaloid of cinchona, when imported unmixed with other drugs, in the form of coated tabloids, tablets, pills or capsules, should be admitted free of duty, under article 11 of schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act 1894.

Stamping of Cotton Goods .- A question regarding the stamping of cotton goods arose in April. Cotton goods known as "Spanish Stripes" were imported into Calcutta by a firm of merchants. They were stamped with the words "superior broadcloth." The Customs authorities objected to this stamping, on the ground that the description could not be applied to other than woollen goods. The cases of "Spanish Stripes" were stopped in the Customs; a fine was imposed; and the removal of the words objected to was ordered. The Committee drew the attention of the Collector of Customs to the matter. They agreed that cotton goods ought not to be stamped "superior broadcloth". At the same time it is undeniable that this stamping has been used on similar goods for some years past. That being so they suggested that it would have been better if a nominal fine had been imposed, and notice given, through the Chamber, that the words complained of must not be used except on woollen goods. They expressed to the Collector a hope that this course of action might be followed in the future. should any similar case come before him for disposal.

Revision of the List of Cotton Piece-Goods.—The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence recently made the customary annual reference to the Chamber, in regard to the revision of the list of cotton piece-goods which is prescribed for fiscal purposes by the Government of India. Certain suggestions for reducing the size of the list had been made by the Collectors of Customs; and, after consideration of these, the Director-General

came to the conclusion that certain items might be safely omitted. He put the revised list before the Committee, who consulted their Piece-Goods Sub-Committee and also the Calcutta Import Trade Association, concerning it. With one exception, the proposed omissions were approved, and the Committee informed the Director-General accordingly.

Recoveries or refunds of Customs Duty.—Prior to December 1878, in any cases, where customs duty was lovied crroneously, or in excess, the only step taken to inform the party concerned that money would, on application, be refunded to him, was by notification on a board hung up at the Calcutta Custom House. But this was considered to be insufficient; and in accordance with orders issued by the Government of India, a written intimation has since been also sent to the importer. With the object of reducing the elerical work at the Custom House, it was recently suggested that these written notices should be discontinued, when the amount involved is less than one rupee. At the same time refunds of amounts smaller than one rupee would be allowed, should claims concerning them be presented; and the notice beard would continue to be maintained as at present.

In response to an enquiry for their views upon this proposal, the Chamber. It seemed to them to be reasonable, more particularly as in the United Kingdom the duty paid in excess is not refunded, and a deficit is not collected, when the sum involved is less than one shilling.

Annual Revision of the Import Tariff Schedule IV.—A special Committee of the Chamber was appointed to discuss, with the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, the annual version of the valuations given in this schedule of the import tariff. The Committee met on the 5th, and again on the 9th, December and discussed the different items in detail. The following gentlemen attended: —Mr. W. E. Crum (Mesers. Graham & Co.,) Chairman, Mr. F. Noël-Paton, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Mr. H. F. Howard, I.O.S., Collector of Customs, Calcutta, Mr. R. Battye, Head Appraiser, Calcutta Gustoms House, Mr. E. Sequeira, Assistant Director of Statistics, Mr. J. R.

Coulthard, Chairman of the Calcutta Import Trade Association, Mr. Marshall Reid, c.i.z., (The Bombay Co. Ld.), Mr. Er. D. Zalichi, (Messrs. Ralli Brothers), Mr. F. Doxey, (Messrs. Barlow & Co.), and Mr. R. M. W. Smyth, (Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co.)

The Merchandise Marks Manual.—The Committee noted, in June last, that the Government of India had published a second revised edition of this useful compilation. The Manual gives extracts from the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, and connected Acts, notifications under these enactments, and general instructions for observance by Customs' officers. Comparatively few changes have been made in the new edition, the most important being in regard to the qualifying description required in the case of impurities in white zinc, red lead, white lead, and similar substances, and linseed oil and turpentine. The Committee notified to members of the Chamber that the new edition had been issued, and at the same time they published particulars, which they had received from the Collector of Customs, regarding the alterations.

Calcutta Port Trust: Hours for opening the Jetty gates.—In the last annual report reference was made to the following proposal, which was put forward by the Calcutta Port Commissioners, regarding the gates on the Calcutta jetties, namely:—

- (a) That the hour for opening all the gates, except two, should be 10 A.M., instead of 9 A.M.;
- (b) That the two gates should continue to be opened at 9 A.M., and
- (c) That on Saturday afternoons the hour of closing should be 4 o'clock, instead of 6 o'clock, with the exception of the two gates.

On their opinion being asked, the Committee did not object to this proposal. But they suggested that it should be adopted tentatively, and that it should be given a trial for, say, three months. They also thought that, at the end of the trial-period, they might be informed whether any congestion of traffic had occurred, either on the Strand Road or in the jetty compound, as a result of the later opening.

Early in February the Commissioners intimated that the changes had been tried for three months, and that there had been no resultant congestion of traffic. There appeared to be no need for the two gates in question to be opened before 10 a.m.; and they accordingly proposed to discontinue the arrangement by which these two gates had been opened at 9 a.m. On the other hand, the traffic passing through the two open gates after 4 r.m. on Saturdays had been found to be heavy. It was contemplated, therefore, to give the Jetty and Customs House officers discretion to keep open, on Saturday afternoons, such number of gates as they might consider to be necessary to deal with the traffic.

After consulting the Liners' Conference, the Calcutta Import Trade Association, and the Shipping Sub-Committee of the Chamber, the Committee approved of these proposals.

The Japanese Customs Tariff .- In their last report the Committee mentioned that they had been in correspondence with the International Tariff Revision Committee of the Yokohama Foreign Board of Trade, on the subject of the revision of the Japanese Customs Tariff. So far as Calcutta is concerned, interest in the tariff centres mainly on gunnies and indigo. The duty on the former has been enhanced by upwards of 50 per cent. per one hundred bags. On natural indigo in the dry state an increase of nearly 60 per cent. has been made, while on artificial paste indigo the duty has been reduced from 30 per cent. ad valorem to 10 per cent. ad valorem. On liquid or paste natural indigo a smaller reduction has been made; but on dry artificial indigo there has been a heavy increase. It should be noted in this connection that natural indigo has hitherto been exported in the dry state only. Artificial indigo on the other hand, is exported only in the form of liquid or paste, principally the latter.

MARINE.

Loading and Shipment of Coal at the Kidderpur Docks.—In accordance with the provisions of a notification, which was issued on the 15th May 1894, the Calcutta Port Commissioners guaranteed to ship coal as fast as it is sent to the Docks, to a maximum of 250 tons per hatch between 6 A.M. and 6 P.M. As most

vessels work four hatches, this guarantee meant that the Commissioners undertook to load a thousand tons of coal daily. Should they fail to do so they accepted liability for the demurrage of the vessel. By the terms of another notification, issued on the 8th July 1898, shippers and agents of steamers, who desired that their coal should be loaded at a quicker rate, were required to pay Rs. 400 for each day by which the number of loading days, calculated on the basis of one thousand tons daily, was reduced. During the years which have elapsed since the publication of these notifications, the exports of coal have increased considerably. With this development the need for the provisions in question disappeared. It was recognised by the trade that the Commissioners would always load as much as they conveniently could. Shippers did not, therefore, make the special application which was necessary to entitle them to more speedy loading by the payment of the despatch money. Similarly, the guarantee of demurrage was not in force, and was not regarded as being of value to the trade.

After consulting the Indian Mining Association and members of the Chamber the Committee did not take exception to a proposal, which the Commissioners put forward, that the two provisions should be cancelled. But in regard to the guarantee of demurage, their consent was subject to the understanding that the Port Commissioners should have such an agreement with their labour contractor as would ensure, under reasonable penalties, that not less than a thousand tons of coal would be shipped daily. The clauses in question were subsequently cancelled by the Commissioners, with the sanction of the local Government. But the Commissioners without information as to whether such an agreement as they suggested has been entered into between the Commissioners and their labour contractors. Upon this point they are still in communication with the Commissioners.

The Indian Explosives Act, IV of 1884—Steamship Signals.—The first clause of the rules made by the local Government to regulate the transport and importation of explosives in the port of Calcutta, prescribes the maximum number of signals which a vessel may have on board within port limits. At the suggestion of the Committee, this clause has been revised quito recently by Government. Commanders of inward bound vessels have been

prosecuted, on several occasions of late, for carrying signals in excess of the maximum laid down by the rule. It appeared that the number of signals permitted by the clause was the minimum number which, according to the Board of Trade regulations, all vessels leaving ports in the United Kingdom must carry. No provision was made for the Steamship Company's private signals; and it was chiefly in respect of these that the Police Court proceedings were instituted. The Committee represented to Government that the maximum number should be increased, so as to admit of private signals being carried within the port. There have always been facilities for landing excess explosives at the Moyapore magazine. But a stop at Moyapore, either on the inward or the outward voyage, often involves detention, or risk, to a steamer. In fact, it sometimes happens that explosives landed there on the inward voyage, have to be abandoned, as the vessel cannot stop to re-embark them when proceeding down.

The rule, as now revised, permits a vessel to have within port limits twelve more rockets than were formerly allowed, and also twenty-four Company's signals. A stipulation that all explosives, which may be ordinarily retained on board in port, shall be discharged before a vessel is taken into dry dock, has also been withdrawn, on the recommendation of the Committee.

Loss of cargo from vessels and quays.—On the 12th
July last, the Government of Bongal notified a new by-law,
which had been framed by the Port Commissioners under clauses
(e) and (f) of sub-section (1) of section 126 of the Calcutta
Port Act 1890. The by-law imposed upon masters of vessels the
duty of reporting, to the officers of the Trust, the loss of cargo
overside, and of taking immediate stops for its recovery. In the
latter connection, the master was required to conform to any
directions which might be received from the Docks or Jetty
Superintendent.

The attention of the Committee was attracted to this new rule, and they took exception to the clause requiring the master of a yessel to recover goods from the water. They thought it was not unreasonable that he should be expected to report the loss of cargo to the officers of the Trust. And they recognised fully the necessity, in the interests of the shipping, for the prompt removal of obstructions.

But it seemed to them to be conceivable that, in many cases, goods may fall overboard through no fault of the master or crew of the vessel; and indeed that sometimes responsibility may rest with the servants of the Commissioners. In such circumstances it would be inequitable to expect the master to take the necessary steps to recover the lost cargo. He no doubt would generally, be willing to do so, but the obligation ought not to be invariably laid upon him.

The Commissioners were not disposed to modify the by-law. They said that their legal responsibility had been correctly defined in the notification. In the case of imports, their responsibility does not commence until the cargo is actually placed on the quay by the crane; and in the case of exports, it ceases directly the crane sling leaves the quay. It has been also held in law, the Commissioners stated, that the cranes, while in use, are appliances of the vessel, and that the crane driver is himself a servant of the vessel. The Committee consulted the Liners' Conference on the subject, and they found that that body took exception to the foregoing definition of the responsibility of the Commissioners. Their views were communicated to the Commissioners in due course.

Accommodation for Jute carrying steamers—Moorings at Chitpur.—In 1905 the Committee supported a proposal, which was made by the Calcutta Baled Jute Association, that two sets of moorings for jute steamers should be provided at Chitpur. The moorings were made available in the following year, and during the jute season of 1906-07, twelve steamers loaded jute at them. Since that time they have, however, fallen into disuse, and no vessel has been berthed at them since May 1908. The reason is that jute for the United Kingdom is now carried to a much greater extent than formerly by vessels that load regularly at the docks. The cost of the moorings, and of the buoys laid to mark the approach channel, was Rs. 62,280. The materials were, therefore, of considerable value; and the Port Commissioners suggested, in June last, that these should be removed and utilised elsewhere in the port-Before taking definite steps in this direction, the Commissioners consulted the Chamber, and the Calcutta Baled Jute Association. After referring to their Shipping Sub-Committee, to members generally, and to the Liners' Conference, the Committee raised no

objection to the proposal. The Baled Jute Association expressed similar views, and the Commissioners took action.

Calcutta Port Trust-Adjustment of undercharges and overcharges .- The method of adjustment, by the Port Trust, of undercharges and overcharges, for goods passing through the port, was brought before the notice of the Committee in August last. It appeared that the parties concerned were called upon by the Commissioners to pay amounts undercharged; but that overcharges were not refunded, except on application by the parties. This did not seem to the Committee to be an equitable system, and they suggested to the Commissioners that it should be discontinued. To this suggestion the Commissioners acceded, at the same time pointing out that most of the larger firms have floating deposits against which all charges are debited, and any excess payments credited, without application. To meet the views of the Chamber, the Commissioners agreed that firms working without a deposit should be placed on the same footing. That is to say, they should not be required to make application for refund of overcharges, but that these should be repaid by the Commissioners on detection.

The Inland Steam Vessels Act, VI of 1884.—Certain rules designed to protect inland steam vessels from danger by collision, were issued by the Government of Bengal under this Act in 1900. Recently the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assaún proposed to amend one of these rules so as to provide that every vessel, under cars or sails, whether under-way or lying in the stream, must exhibit a clear light between sunset and surrise. According to the old rule, vessels were not required to exhibit lights when lying in the stream; and vessels not fitted with masts, were required merely to have ready at hand a lantern, which might be exhibited in time to provent a collision.

The Committee approved of the suggested amondments, which have been since made in the rules.

The Inland Steam Vessels Act, VI of 1884.—New regulations, relating to the examination of engineers and engine-drivers of inland steam vessels, were published by the local Government for criticism in March. They were to take the place of the existing rules, which were brought into force partly in 1891 and

partly in 1894. The Committee raised no objection to the revised regulations, but they put forward one suggestion of a minor character.

Working days for ships and steamers during inclement weather—Chamber Ruling No. 56.—This ruling, which was adopted on the 19th March 1901, is as follows:—

- "During inclement weather the Committee of the Bengal
 - "Chamber of Commerce, in consultation with the Port "Officer, will decide as to what may or may not be "considered a working day."

When the ruling was under discussion in 1901, the question of following the Bombay procedure, and differentiating between full working days and half-working days was considered. But it was agreed that the conditions in Bombay are so materially different from those in Calcutta that, although the system of half-working days might be suitable there, it would not be so here. The question has been before the Committee again during the past year, and they have again come to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to adopt the Bombay procedure.

Weather working days.—The Committee received, in August, an enquiry from the Burma Chamber of Commerce as to the recognised longth of a weather working lay day. They were unable to give information on the subject, as weather working days are not recognised in the port of Calcutta.

Fires in coal cargoes.—The question of the occurrence of fires in cargoes of Indian coal has attracted the attention of the Committee during the year. The Bombay Chamber submitted a statement, received from the Bombay Port Trust, giving particulars of a number of fires which have taken place there during the past three years. These particulars the Committee put before the Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association, the Indian Mining Association and the members of the Chamber. From the replies which they received, they gathered that it would be difficult to suggest remedial measures, beyond the following, which were recommended by the Chief Inspector of Mines two years ago, namely:

- (1) Selecting the coal;
- (2) Screening it carefully at the mine ;

- (3) Keeping it as dry as possible;
- (4) Giving as little drop as possible when leading into the ship; and
- (5) Carefully ventilating the cargo to prevent any accumulation of heat in the ship's holds.

Time Chartered Steamers—A question of loading.—The Committee were asked recently, by a firm of steamer agents, for an opinion upon the following question. A steamer on time-charter could load to 23ft. on her Indian summer freeboard. But, according to the custom of the port, she would be allowed one inch to two inches additional for inland navigation. Her maximum would be, therefore, 23ft.lin. Would the charterers be bound to load the steamer to 23ft.lin. if required by the Ceptain; and if so, would they be required to pay hire on the basis of 23ft.lin.?

The Committee replied, after consultation with the Shipping Sub-Committee that, in their opinion, the charterers should load down to 23ft. 1 in. or 23ft. 2in, if required to do so by the Captain, and that they should pay accordingly.

Ante-dating Bills of Lading.—This question, which was referred to in the last report, has been again before the Committee, who have seen no reason to depart from their previously expressed opinion. This was that it has become a custom of the Port for steamer agents to issue anti-dated bills of lading for goods which are in the custody of the Port Trust, and for which jetty or dock receipts have been granted, provided that the steamer for which such goods are intended is actually in the Port on the day in question. But the Committee are not prépared to say that this procedure constitutes actual shipment, in a legal sense, on that date. Upon this aspect of the question they do not venture to express an opinion.

Damage to imported goods.—Early in the year one of the members of the Chamber submitted particulars of a case, in which damage had been caused to octatin goods imported into Calcutta and despatched up country. It appeared that, pending the arrival of railway wagons, the goods had been landed and stacked at the jettles. When the wagons arrived, and loading began, it was found that one case, which was at the bottom of the

stack, was broken. The contents were, however, intact, and the case was forwarded to its destination. On arrival, the case and its contents were found to be completely smashed. Liability was refused by the railway authorities, on the ground that they were covered by the Risk Note. Similarly, the Port Commissioners declined to admit any claim, as the damage to the case was not discovered until after the expiration of the free time allowed by their rules.

The Committee did not take any action in the matter, as it appeared to them to be one of arrangement between the Port Commissioners, the Railway, and the importer.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHS.

Calcutta General Post Office-The Post Box System .- Various matters connected with the new post box system, which has taken the place of the old window delivery at the Calcutta General Post Office, have been under discussion during the year. The change from the old system to the new was referred to in the report for 1908. The new system came into operation on the 1st April 1909. It differs from the window delivery in that each firm, or individual, having a window ticket, is provided with a numbered box. The original intention was that only articles bearing the post box number should be placed in the box. But early last year the Postmaster General, Bengal Circle, proposed that, in future, all unregistered articles, whether bearing a post box number or not, and whether of the foreign or inland letter mail should, if box holders so desired, be sorted into their boxes. It was further suggested that the use of the sealed bag, in which the foreign mails of box-holders are placed, should be discontinued. After consulting members of the Chamber, the Committee took no exception to the first of these proposals. But they raised considerable objection to the second, with the result that the use of the scaled bags is still continued.

At about the same time, the Postmaster General enquired whether the regular publication, in the Calcutta Gazette, of the alphabetical list of window delivery ticket holders with box numbers, was necessary. The Committee replied that much less frequent publication would serve the purpose in view; and they suggested that the list should appear twice yearly.

More recently the Committee have published correspondence between the Postmaster General and themselves, in regard to the delivery of the English mail. Holders of post boxes complained that sometimes their mails were not received until after the delivery of letters by the postmen. It appeared that on a particular day, which was mentioned in the correspondence, the mail had been exceptionally late. As is usual on such occasions, it was sorted in the train for the General Post office and for the town sub-offices. For the last named the mail matter is of course much lighter than for the former; and it is in consequence more quickly distributed and delivered. On such occasions it may happen that letters will be delivered by the postmen before the mail bags can be obtained from the boxes at the General Post office. Ordinarily, however, a box holder receives his bag before he can receive a mail letter from a town sub-office. It is only on occasions when the mail is very late that such a case as that brought to notice can occur.

Post Office Holidays .- The holidays allowed to servants of the Indian post office are few in number, as compared with those enjoyed by other employes of the Government. They are restricted to Sundays, New Year's Day, Good Friday, the King's Birthday, and Christmas day. But even on these days very few of the postal officials are allowed complete relaxation from work; for certain duties connected with the delivery and despatch of mails must be attended to. Recently, the Government of India raised the question of increasing the number of postal holidays. It had been represented to Government that there would be no serious objection to the grant of six additional days to be selected, as far as possible, from those days which are already gazetted as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act. These six additional days would not necessarily agree in the various postal circles, but would be arranged to suit local conditions. For all circles, except Madras and Burma, the following days were recommended namely: (1) Muharram, (2) Holi or Doljatra, (3) Janmastami or Gokulastami; (4) Id-ul-Fitr or Ramzan, (5) Dasehra, or one day of the Pujas; (6) Diwali or Kali Puja.

This proposal was published by Government for criticism. It was considered by the Committee, who consulted the members of the

Chamber and the principal recognised commercial Associations regarding it. Opinion generally appeared to be in favour of granting additional holidays to postal servants. But there was a feeling, which the Committee shared, that the days selected should be, in all cases, days which are already notified as public holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act. All the six days named in the last paragraph are not public holidays; and to that extent, therefore, the Chamber was not in accord with the proposal. For to suspend, or partially to suspend, open the proposal productive of inconvenience to the commercial public. This view the Committee placed before the Government of India, who still have the proposal under consideration.

The Australian Mail.—On the 1st March last, the Postmaster General, Bengal Circle, published a notice giving the latest
"safe" dates for posting, in Calcutta, mail matter intended for
Australia. The mail steamers of the P. & O. and Orient lines
provide a combined weekly service from Europe to Australia.
The vessels of the first named line are due to leave Colombo once
a fortnight on Sunday; and the Orient steamers once a fortnight
on Saturday. It was stated by the Postmaster General that the
sailings from Colombo are frequently one day or two days in advance
of the schedule time; and that the latest "safe" dates for posting
in Calcutta had been fixed with this possibility in mind. The
latest "safe" date for the P. & O. steamer was Monday in each
fortnight; and Sunday for the Orient boat.

The question of whether a fixed day for despatch from Calcutta could not be arranged, was brought to the attention of the Chamber by one of the principal tea houses. The Committee made some enquiries, and approached the postal authorities regarding it. They found that during the first four months after the issue of the postal notice, only one P. & O. steamer had left on the day prior to its appointed time. On the other hand, the Orient steamers had been a day late on four occasions, and had sailed on due date on five occasions. Members of the Chamber generally were in favour of a fixed day, and Monday was mentioned as being the most suitable. As matters stood, the Calcutta mail, when posted on the "safe" dates, was kept in Colombo for two days, before the departure of the steamer. In their suggestion to the postal

authorities that the change should be made, the Committee said that they would not support it unless a regular connection at Colombo could be guaranteed. The Postmaster General took action as soon as possible, and, as a temporary measure, fixed Monday as the latest "safe" day in each week. Subsequently, however, he found that the connection at Colombo could be satisfactorily effected, if Tuesday were fixed as the day for despatch in Calcutta. Tuesday in each week is, therefore, now the Calcutta mail day for Australia.

Indian Telegraph Department-Deposit System of Accounts .- In the report for last year, and in that for 1908, the Committee referred to this system of accounts, which was introduced by the Telegraph administration. Originally a charge of one per cent, was levied for working each account. This was considered by the Committee to be excessive, and they suggested that for it there should be substituted a scale of fees based on the amount of the monthly bill of each holder of a deposit account. But the maximum charge for any account ought not, they thought, to exceed Rs. 50 monthly. This proposal was not adopted in its entirety by Government, but the one per cent. charge was abolished, and in its place a fee of one rupee for each twenty-five telegrams despatched was instituted. The Committee regarded this as an improvement, but they still maintained that a maximum of Rs. 50 monthly should be fixed. The deposits have been held hitherto in the form of securities, on which interest is obtainable by depositors. It appeared, however, from a reference which was subsequently made to the Chamber by Government, that this prevented the department from stamping messages accepted under a deposit account. If deposits were made in cash, instead of in securities, the department would be prepared to reduce the charge from Re. 1 to 12 annas for every twenty-five messages.

The Committee consulted the members of the Chamber upon this proposal, and, as a result, they suggested that it should be optional for depositors to deposit either securities or cash. In the meantime they asked for the final orders of Government upon the suggested maximum. In reply they, were informed that the Government decline to admit the principle of a maximum, as they consider it to be simpler and fairer that the commission should be levied on the number of telegrams despatched.

Semaphoric Telegrams.—The Telegraph Department recently brought to notice cases in which steamers had refused, when passing river stations in the Hooghly, to take semaphoric telegrams for passengers. It was understood by the Department to be the duty of the ships' officers, and not of the pilot, to take the flag signals representing a semaphoric message. The Committee did not see their way to move in this matter. They understand that for a vessel to receive semaphoric signals, generally involves slowing down while passing the station. This is not always advisable, and to make it compulsory upon a steamer to take such messages would tend to place her at the mercy of any passenger or passengers.

Wireless Telegraph Circuit between Calcutta and the Sandheads.—In January 1909 it was decided by the Government of India that on radio telegrams, to or from the pilot vessel at the Sandheads, a special fee of Rs. 4. per message should be levied in addition to the ordinary charges. This surtsx was abolished, the Committee are glad to record, with effect from the 2nd July last. Messages exchanged over the Calcutta-Sandheads wireless circuit are now charged at ordinary rates.

Telegraph Office at Saugor Island .- By reason of the rapid encroachment of the sea at Saugor island the telegraph office building there is in danger; and if a telegraph office be retained there, a new building will have to be provided. The Telegraph Department have estimated that the cost of such a building, together with a share of the necessary protective works, would amount to Rs. 60,000. On the other hand the revenue collected at the office does not average more than about Rs. 30 monthly. The office is chiefly used for reporting the movements of vessels passing to and from the port of Calcutta, the information being notified in the Telegraph Gazette. These messages are transmitted free of cost. In order to avoid the heavy expenditure which would be incurred by a new building, the Telegraph Department have proposed to close the office, as soon as its position becomes too dangerous, and to instal telephones between the island and the Mud Point telegraph office. The movements of vessels would then be telephoned from Saugor Island to Mud Point, and signalled on to Calcutta by telegraph. Private telegrams could not however be accepted at the island.

After consulting the Liners' Conference, the Committee of the Chamber have taken exception to this proposal. The arrangement contemplated does not appear to them to meet the needs of the case, as they are certainly of opinion that there ought to be a telegraph office at Saugor. They fully recognise that the traffic is light, and that it is not likely to increase appreciably. But it is often of great importance to steamship owners and agents that they should be able to communicate with their vessels at Saugor. This will be presumably impossible under the contemplated new arrangements, as the telephones are to be used for Gazette messages only. The sum which the new telegraph office is estimated to cost is large; and it seems to the Committee that a less expensive building might be sufficient. But in any case they would object to the abolition of the office as they hold it to be of great importance that there should be telegraphic communication between Calcutta and the mouth of the river. They have accordingly urged that the matter should be re-considered.

RAILWAYS.

Railway Finance.—In the report for the year 1908 there was a reference to the Indian Railway Finance Committee, which was appointed by the Secretary of State for India in May 1907. The principal recommendation made by the Committee was that the Government of India programme of annual expenditure, on railway construction and equipment, should be fixed at £12½ millions. It is of interest to notice that this limit has not yet been reached in any year, either before or since the recommendation was made. The allotments for the last four years are as follows:

 1907-08..
 ...
 £10,334,800

 1908-09..
 ...
 £10,045,070

 1909-10..
 ...
 £ 9,342,330

 1910-11..
 ...
 £10,866,670

Quite recently the Committee of the Chamber observed statements in the public press to the effect that, for the year 1911-12, the grant had been fixed at about £10 millions, but that there was a prospect of this allotment being greatly reduced. These statements appeared to them to be so serious as to necessitate a reference to the Railway Board. For they felt bound to protest emphatically

against the grant being allowed to fall for any year below £10 millions. Such a reduction would mean that the sum available would be even less than the average of the last four years, and would be considerably below the recommendation of the Railway Finance Committee. The present is also a most inopportune time at which to reduce the financial provision for railways. For it is an admitted fact that there has never been a period when the railway position, as regards traffic, has been more satisfactory than it is just now. To restrict capital expenditure unduly at such a time must have the effect of seriously hampering railway development. Of late years the Committee have consistently emphasised the principle that the equipment and improvement of the existing railways ought to take precedence of the construction of new lines. This principle was confirmed by the Finance Committee, who expressed themselves as being in complete accord with it. But at the same time it is clear that new construction must go on, and if it is to proceed at a reasonable pace, the necessary capital must be provided. In pressing these views upon the attention of the Board, the Committee strongly urged that the allotment for the year 1911-1912 should be at least £10 millions sterling.

Proposed Railway from Muttra to Aligarh .- For some time past there has been before Government a proposal for the construction of a line of railway from Muttra to Aligarh in the United Provinces. Muttra is the terminus of the Nagda-Muttra Railway, and Aligarh is a station on the East Indian, and a junction for stations on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. It has been 'proposed by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that the suggested connection should be constructed and worked by one of the broadgauge lines having their termini in Bombay. The Railway Board have so far refused to consider this proposal. The extension of either of the Bombay lines to Aligarh would be, in their opinion, a distinct invasion of the area now served by the East Indian Railway. And the President of the Board, speaking in the Imperial Council on the 3rd January 1911, said that should the line be constructed it will be by some agency other than either of the Bombay railways.

In reply to a request from the Board for the views of the Chamber, the Committee strongly supported the opinion expressed by Sir Trevredyn Wynne. The practical effect of allowing a Rombay line to extend to Aligarh, would be that Bombay would enter the whole of the northern area which is served by the Oudh and Robilkhand and other railways. Existing trade interests centring in Calcutta would be dislocated, and measures of retaliation. would be inevitable. The districts to the east of the river Jumna are admittedly within the sphere of influence of the East Indian Railway; and the new connection would lie almost entirely within those districts, except that it would cross the river to reach Muttra. But the East Indian Railway have been allowed to bridge the river to obtain access to Allahabad, Agra and Delhi. There would be nothing, therefore, antagonistic to the policy which has been hitherto pursued, if they were permitted to reach Muttra in the same way. Moreover, it is to be remembered that during the last thirty years the East Indian line has been severely restricted as regards Bombay traffic from its upper sections. By the construction and development, during that period, of numerous railways converging on Bombay, it has been almost denuded of traffic for that port. The Aligarh-Muttra line would enable it to maintain a useful connection with Bombay; and it is, in the opinion of the Committee, distinctly to the advantage of the trade of Calcutta that there should be such a connection. They accordingly urged that the proposed line should be sanctioned, and that it should be constructed and worked as an integral part of the East Indian Railway.

E. B. S. Railway.—Proposed Advisory Committee.—
It was stated in the last report, in connection with the question of
the future management of this line, that the Government had
decided to continue the existing system of working by State agency.
Shortly afterwards the Indian Tea. Association directed attention to
the need for the closer association of the management of the railway
with the commorcial community. A proposal was formulated
for the constitution of an Advisory Committee, on which the
leading commercial Associations would be represented. It was
considered that, if such a body were formed, the mercantile and
trading classes would be enabled to place their views upon questions
of policy, proposed extensions, rates, etc., readily and easily before
the management. The members of such a Committee would be
actively engaged in commercial pursuits, and they would consequently

have an intimate knowledge of the needs of the trade in the matter of transport facilities. Their association with the heads of the line, would enable them to consider questions coming before them, not only from the standpoint of the merchant, but also from that of the railway. In submitting this proposal to the Railway Board, the Committee of the Chamber did not do more than briefly sketch its main features. At the same time they pointed out that the suggested Committee would be very greatly restricted in its usefulness if it were to be merely a consulting body. Its members should be nominated, not by the railway, but by the different commercial and trading organisations; and they should be empowered to offer advice to the management, and to raise questions for discussions for discussions

The Railway Board took strong exception to the proposal. They objected to it, on the ground that they are themselves in the position of a Board of Directors to the Eastern Bengal State Railway; and that they afford every opportunity to the trade to bring all questions relating to the railway before them. They failed to see that any advantage would result from the creation of a Committee which would come between the trade on the one hand, and the Railway Board and the management of the line on the other. The ultimate result of the proposal would be, it seemed to them, that neither the Chamber, nor any other association or individual, would, in future have direct dealings with the Railway Administration, as regards questions affecting particular descriptions of traffic. Each association or individual would have to address the Advisory Committee. Far from tending to bring the management of the railway into closer touch with the trade, the formation of such a Committee would have precisely the opposite effect, as the Railway Administration would cease to be in direct touch with individual traders.

The Committee of the Chamber replied, pointing out that the consequence of the formation of the body which they had suggested would not be, in any way, such as the Board apprehended. They recapitulated what would be, in their opinion, the advantages accruing from the creation of an Advisory Committee, and they traversed most of the arguments put forward by the Board. The question was then further discussed, and Mr. W. H. WooJ, one of the members of the Board, was good enough to consider it in

meeting with the Committee. But the Board subsequently declined to re-open it, and the Committee are proposing to take it up with them again.

E. B. S. Railway-The Jute Traffic. -Complaints of the detention of jute, at stations on the northern section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, reached the Chamber in September. There anneared to be a shortage of wagons; and the Committee were informed by the Railway authorities that four hundred vehicles had been hired from the Bengal and North-Western Railway. Further complaints were made in October and November. Towards the end of the latter month there was a block, which assumed somewhat large proportions. It was occasioned by the formation of a chur in front of Damukdia, which necessitated the closing of the wagon ferry. The result was that the whole of the work had to be done by the old method of cooly transhipment, between wagon and flat on both banks. By the 5th December the wagon ferry was, however, re-started, and the Committee understand that the accumulation of traffic was then quickly worked off. They brought the complaints which they had received to the notice of the Manager of the Railway, who courteously gave them full information as to the difficulties which had arisen, and the measures which had been adopted to overcome them.

E. B. S. Railway—The Darjeeling Mail.—From the 1st November last, the mail from Darjeeling has been timed to arrive at Scalaha station at 11-24 Calcutta time, that is to say about half-anhour later than formerly. Under the old timing, letters brought by the mail train were often not delivered in Calcutta before 12-30 P.M.; and, when the change was made, it was feared by some merchants interested, that the new arrangement might cause inconvenience and delay. The matter was brought to the attention of the Committee, but they did not think there was need for the Chamber to take any steps. Experience should be, they considered, first gained of the working of the new arrangement; and if difficulties occurred, the authorities of the Railway might then be approached regarding them.

Eastern Bengal State and Port Trust Railways.— Certain new rules, prescribed by the Eastern Bengal State Railway for determining the time allowed for unloading wagons of jute at Calcutta stations, were mentioned in the last report. According to these the free time to be permitted for discharging was six hours of daylight in all cases. In September last, the Railway authorities reported that the bookings for some of the Port Trust Railway stations had been exceptionally heavy, and that arrangements had been made to work at night. But in order that booking might not be stopped, it had become necessary to reduce the free time for calculating wharfage on inward goods. From the 26th September the free time would be the same as that allowed for the calculation of demurrage at line delivery stations, i.e., six hours of daylight.

The Committee did not take exception to this change.

Railway Risk Note Form B .- The conditions attached to the "owners' risk" note on Indian railways have been a fruitful subject of correspondence for years past. In accordance with the terms of the note the Railway Administrations are exempted from liability, except for the disappearance of whole consignments, or whole packages. They are also exempted in all cases where the loss is caused by fire, robbery from a running train, or by accident or other unforeseen event. The consideration for the exemption is the grant by the railway of a specially low rate of freight. For a number of years it has been urged that the Indian risk notes should be assimilated to those in force in England : in other words that the liability of the railways should be enlarged. This proposal has been recently brought prominently to the notice of the Railway Board, who have referred it to the Indian Chambers of Commerce for opinion. The position of this Chamber in regard to the risk notes is that, in 1905, the Committee supported a resolution, which was adopted by the Conference of the Indian and Ceylon Chambers held in that year. The resolution was afterwards submitted to the Government of India, and the risk notes were ultimately revised. The revision did not, however, go quite so far as was proposed by the Chambers, it being mainly in accordance with certain recommendations which had been previously put forward by the Indian Railway Conference Association. But when the revised notes were put into operation, the Committee did not think that the matter of their further modification could well be pressed. They have since maintained this attitude, and they have, on more than one occasion, declined to move for the re-opening of the question. They understand, moreover, that the railways regard the risk note, even in its present form, as being so unsatisfactory that a proposal to advance rates has been already mooted.

Before replying to the enquiry made by the Board, the Committee have consulted the Bombay Chamber, who still have the question under consideration.

Railway Traffic Statistics.—Reference was made in the last annual report to a proposal that the monthly abstracts of railway traffic statistics should be discontinued. These abstracts, which were published in the local gazettes, gave the traffic returns for the particular month, together with those for the corresponding month of the provious year. They were not, however, usually published until three months after the close of the period to which they related. The Railway Board suggested that their publication should be discontinued, as they were too late to be of service to the public. The Committee agreed that no exception need be taken to this proposal, although they thought that the returns might be of service if they could be issued more expeditiously. The change was made as from May last.

FINANCIAL.

The Indian Stamp Act, II of 1889—Section 2. (23).—The publication by the Board of Revenue, L. P., of a note to article 53 of schedule I of the Stamp Act attracted the attention of the Committee in March. The note was to the effect that the Board had accepted the opinion of the law officers of Government, in a case where receipts for sums exceeding Rs. 20,—which were paid by a firm to their assistants to meet petty expenses on the firm's behalf—were not stamped. The law officers advised that these documents were receipts within the definition contained in section 2 (23) of the Act; and that the payments for which they were given were not made without consideration.

The decision was understood to mean that all office vouchers for sums above Rs. 20 must be stamped. It is hardly necessary to say that such vouchers are very numerous in large offices; and to ensure that they should be stamped would be most difficult and inconvenient. The Committee accordingly represented this aspect of the matter to the Government of Bengal. They pointed

out that, if stringently enforced, the ruling would presumably have the effect of requiring menial servants to pay stamp duty on receipts for monies entrusted to them by their employers for disbursement. This could hardly have been the intention of the Board; but if the firm were called upon to pay the duty, the ruling would mean that an employer would be liable to stamp duty on receipts for monies passing from hand to hand in his own office. The Committee found it difficult to believe that the legislature intended the Act to be capable of any such interpretation as this, which could not be other than productive of irritation and trouble to merchants. They suggested, therefore, that if the view of the law officers were held to be correct, the particular provision of the Act should be amended. Subsequently, the Board of Revenue referred the case to the High Court, under section 59 (1) of the Act. The Hon'ble, the Chief Justice, by whom the reference was heard, gave judgment to the effect that payments such as those in question were made without consideration, and that consequently the receipts did not need to be stamped.

The Indian Stamp Act, II of 1899-Appeals.-Arising out of the consideration of the foregoing case were two points regarding chapters III and IV of the Act. At present no appeal lies from any decision of the Collector of Stamp Revenue in cases submitted to him under chapter III-adjudication as to stamps. He may himself refer an adjudication case to the chief controlling revenue authority, i.e., the Board of Revenue; but no such reference can be made by the public. The Committee suggested to the Government of Bengal that this is an inequitable state of affairs; and they urged that it should be remedied by permitting appeals to the Board on adjudication matters. Chapter IV of the Act relates to instruments not duly stamped, and defines the procedure to be observed in regard to the impounding of such. The powers exercisable by the Collector under this chapter are, in all cases, subject to the control of the Board of Revenue. But the public have no right of appeal to the High Court against the decision of the Board. It was the absence of this right of appeal that necessitated the action of the Chamber in the case mentioned in the last paragraph. The aggrieved party in that case could not appeal to the Court, and it was not until the hardship involved had been

represented by the Chamber, that the Board of Rovenue referred the point to the Court. Appeals are permitted under the English Stamp Act of 1891; and the Committee urged upon the local Government the need for the insertion of similar provisions in the Indian enactment. The question was considered by Government, but the Committee, after examining it further, came to the conclusion that it might be allowed to stand over for the present.

The Indian Stamp Act, II of 1899-Stamp duty on Bills of Exchange.-In making the Financial Statement for the year 1910-11, the Finance Minister, Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson, K.C.B., announced that the Government of India were compelled to impose extra taxation estimated to yield £1,133,000. The bulk of this amount was to be raised by increasing the customs duties on liquors, tobacco, silver, and petroleum. But in addition, enhancements were proposed in the stamp duties on bills of exchange, on the issue and transfers of shares and debentures, and on agreements for the sale of those securities. The duties on the issue and transfers of shares and debentures were to be doubled. The duty on an agreement for the sale of Government securities, shares, or bills of exchange was to be raised from one anna to a graduated sum varying-at the rate of one anna for every Rs. 500 -with the amount of the consideration, but subject to a maximum of Rs. 10. And on bills of exchange the duties were to be increased by roughly one half.

Very strong objections were raised in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Rangson, to the proposed enhancement of the duty on agreements for the sale of shares and bills of exchange, i.e. brokers' notes. It was pointed out that the enhancement would fall, not upon the trade or the investing or the speculating public, but upon the brokers negotiating the transactions. The suggested rates were of a very onerous character, and their enactment would have meant that they would have absorbed a very large proportion of the income of share brokers and exchange brokers. The Committee represented the matter strongly to the Government of Iudia, pointing out the unfairness of such tiaxation. In the result the proposals were modified. The duty on brokers notes relating to the sale of bills of exchange was raised from one anna to two annas;

and on similar notes relating to the sale of Government securities or shares, it was fixed at one anna for every Rs. 10,000, or part thereof, of the value of the security or share.

Stamp Duty on Share transactions.—The Committee did not favour a proposal, which was put forward recently by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, concerning the stamp duty on share transactions. The Madras Chamber is of opinion that the Indian system should be modified so as to bring it into conformity with that obtaining in other share markets. That is to say that the duty of \(\frac{1}{2} \) per cent ad valorem should be payable by the buyer, instead of by the soller as at present. It is considered in Madras that a uniform system of share dealing would be in the best interests of joint stock enterprise in India, and of the investing public, both in this country and obsowhere.

The Committee quite admit that uniformity may be desirable upon general grounds. But the change would cause inconvenience, and they do not see that any compensating advantages would be gained by altering the old established custom prevailing in Calcutta. Brokers and operators here are quite satisfied with present conditions, which need not be disturbed. The Committee replied in this sense to the Madras Chamber.

Type-writing particulars in Bills of Exchange and Cheques.—The Eastern Exchange Banks in London called attention early in the year to the practice of inserting particulars in bills of exchange and cheques by means of a typewriter, instead of by pen and ink. They said that this practice was on the increase in London, and that they desired to point out the dangers involved in it. Type-written documents can easily be altered; and the difficulty of detecting an alteration involves all concerned in serious risk. The practice is not followed in Calcutta, and the Exchange Banks' Association asked the Committee to use their influence with members of the Chamber to prevent its introduction. In bringing the matter to the notice of members, the Committee expressed the opinion that the position taken up by the Exchange Banks was deserving of support.

Review of the trade of India.—The Committee were asked by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence for

their opinion upon a suggestion that the values shown in this Review should appear in sterling notation only. In other words that the rupee figures should be omitted. Formerly the values were given in rupees only, but for the last two or three years both rupee and sterling figures have been shown. The system has been found to be inconvenient. It congests the tabular statements, and necessitates the curtailment of the number of past years for which comparative figures can be given. Moreover, it is thought to injure the appearance of the publication, and to make its perusal an effort to the public. The Committee did not support the proposal. It would be, they think, anomalous for an Indian official publication not to give the values in the currency of the country. The system of showing the rupee figures, and their equivalent in storling is no doubt cumbrous; but it enables a reader to obtain the necessary information at a glance, without calculation. When it was introduced the Committee regarded it as an improvement, and they hope that it will be continued if possible. A similar plan is followed in the annual financial statement, and, notwithstanding its evident disadvantages. it seems to be the clearest and most satisfactory way of presenting the statistics.

Coinage and Stamps for India.—The Incorporated Chamber of Coimmerce of Liverpool approached the Secretary of State in May, in regard to the coins and stamps issued in India during the reign of his late Majesty King Edward VII. These bore a crownless representation of the sovereign. The Liverpool Chamber suggested that, before new stamps and coins were issued, consideration, should be given to the question of whether King George V. should not be represented crowned. It was believed that a crowned representation of His Majesty would be much more popular among the people of India.

The Committee consulted the members of the Chamber, and they gathered that opinion generally was in favour of a crowned representation. They did not, however, move in the matter, as in the meantime it was announced that the Government of India were taking steps for the preparation of a new design, with a crowned offigy of His Majesty, for use upon both coins and stamps.

MUNICIPAL.

Corporation of Calcutta—Footings on the Foot-paths.—It is a usual practice for the foundation footings of buildings to be carried under the pathways of Calcutta streets, so that the owners may obtain the full advantage of their sites. For many years a nominal fee-was levied for this privilege, but the Corporation have now decided to introduce a graduated scale of fees.

It appeared to the Committee that, from the business quarter of the town, where a large number of buildings are being, or are about to be erected, an appreciable revenue would be derived from this source. The state of the roads in the neighbourhood has been for a long time a subject of complaint. The need for improvement has been frequently pressed upon the Corporation, and is daily becoming more urgent. Holding this view, the Committee suggested to the Corporation that the proceeds of the new tax should be expended, as far as possible, in the particular localities where the taxed buildings are situated. It ought then, they thought, to be possible to spend a greater amount than is now spent upon those streets where land is costly and buildings are large, and where the traffic demands a well-paved readway.

The General Committee of the Corporation declined to accept this suggestion. They said that a sum of Rs. 8½ lakhs had been already provided for the improvement of the roads during the current financial year. Morcover, no considerable increase of revenue was expected from the fees for footings. But they assured the Chamber that the roads in the business quarter would not be neglected.

Roads in Caloutta.—Shortly after dealing with the subject mentioned in the last paragraph the Committee, in a representation to the Corporation, reviewed the question of the state of the roads in the business quarter. They naturally confined their attention to that neighbourhood, as they are more particularly acquainted with its needs than with those of other parts of the city. Their principal suggestion was that a number of the more important thoroughfares require to be re-constructed. It is understood that, with few exceptions, the roads are without proper foundations. They are built on a loose surface, and without any soling. It is not

surprising, therefore, that they are unsatisfactory; and it appears that the only remedy is to re-make them on a secure foundation. The cost of undertaking a work of this description would be of course very heavy. But it does not seem to the Committee that on that account alone so important a matter should be put aside. A large capital sum might be raised on loan by the Corporation, and be devoted to this purpose. It is true that, according to the Municipal Act as it now stands, a loan cannot be raised for such an object. But there seems to be no sufficient reason why the Act might not be amended in this particular. Although the sum required would be large, the saving which would be ultimately effected in the annual cost of the roads would be presumably considerable. And the re-making of the roads would certainly confer a very great boon on the community generally.

As to the material to be used for road paving, the Committee still adhered to their previously expressed preference for wood. At the same time they recognise that numerous experiments are being undertaken by the Corporation, and that the results of these must be avaited before any decision can be arrived at. Proper supervision over the making and repairing of roads also appears to be to some extent lacking at present. The appointment of a special engineer, with experience in such matters, would probably overcome this difficulty. Such an officer might have control of the maintenance and repairing of the roads, and be generally responsible for them.

The question is engaging the attention of the Corporation, but their views upon the proposals put forward by the Committee have not been yet communicated.

The Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899—Proposed system of licensing builders.—In the existing state of the municipal law, the only control which can be exercised over, building operations in Calcutta is that prescribed by schedules XVI and XVII of the Municipal Act. But these schedules do not require that the plans of buildings to be erected must be drawn up under the direction of a qualified builder. Effective control cannot in these circumstances be exercised; and it is thought to be desirable to make such changes as will ensure that building operations are, in all cases, entrusted to properly qualified builders. The Corporation have suggested that a system of

- (a) the qualifications to be required of a builder and building surveyor seeking a license;
- (b) the composition of the body or authority granting such license, and the terms of the license; and
- (c) whether any class of engineers, architects or builders should be exempted from the operation of the license.

The question is still under consideration.

The Calcutta Improvement Scheme.-The scheme for the improvement and expansion of Calcutta, which has been for so many years under discussion, has at length been embodied into a Bill, which was introduced in the Bengal Council on the 7th September. With the leading features of the new legislation, the Committee are in accord. They have noted also that the scheme of special taxation is much simpler than was originally suggested. Five years ago, when the project was last before the Chamber, they protested strongly against the taxation of timber, fire-wood, petroleum and slaughtered animals; and they are glad to see that these taxes are not to be levied. It is roughly estimated that the cost of the improvements which will be undertaken, will amount to about Rs. 822 lakhs. Of this sum it is hoped that Rs. 306 lakhs will be recovered by recoupment; and Rs. 50 lakhs will be given from the Imperial revenues. The remaining Rs. 436 lakhs are to be raised by loan for periods not exceeding sixty years in each case. For the service of these loans it is computed that an annual revenue of Rs. 19.65 lakhs will be required. To this must be added Rs. 1.25 lakhs for working expenses and contingencies, bringing the total to Rs. 20.90 lakhs. To provide this revenue the Bill authorises the levy of the following special taxes:-

(1) an additional duty of two per cent, on the value of all immovable property situated in the Calcutta Municipality which is transferred by sale, gift or usufructuary mortgage;

- (2) a terminal tax of half an anna to be paid on every passenger by rail or steamer to or from Calcutta; and
- (3) a customs and excise duty not exceeding two annas per bale of 400 pounds on raw jute, and jute cuttings, and rejections, exported from the port of Calcutta, or consumed in any mill in Bengal.

These taxes will, it is estimated, produce Rs. 12.40 lakhs. An additional Rs. 3 lakhs will be derived, it is hoped, from the lands which will be acquired for housing the surplus population; and the Corporation of Calcutta will be required to contribute Rs. $7\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs annually. The Government of India will also make an annual grant of Rs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs for sixty years, as a reserve of revenue.

The Committee appointed a Sub-Committee of the following gentlemen to report upon the Bill, namely:—The Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Schreck, Mr. J. R. Bertram, Mr. C. N. Douetil, Mr. W. A. Dring, C.I.R., Mr. E. Eliot, Mr. R. H. A. Gresson and Mr. Shirley Tremearne. The Sub-Committee prepared an exhaustive report dealing fully with a number of important points. One of the chief of these had reference to the taxation of jute. The proposal to levy an excise duty on the fibre consumed locally was objected to in 1905. The jute mills still take strong exception to it; and the Sub-Committee suggested that, instead of an excise on the raw material, an export duty should be levied on the manufactured article. The Committee accepted the report, and submitted it to Government in due course. They supported the recommendations made in it, and they emphasised the point indicated in regard to the jute tax.

The Calcutta Municipal Act, 1899—Schedule XVIII

(8)—According to the provisions of section 466. of the Municipal
Act, read with this schedule, no person can use, or permit to be used, any place for storing, or otherwise dealing with certain articles, without first obtaining a license from the Chairman of the Corporation. The schedule includes a list of the articles in question, which are all considered to be either dangerous in character, or likely to create a nuisance. The Health Officer to the Corporation recommends of the composition of the corporation of the composition o

mended that, so far as storing only is concerned, minimum quantities should be fixed in respect of each article. A place storing a quantity above the minimum would then have to be licensed, while for a place storing a quantity below the minimum, no license would be needed. The Committee did not raise any objection to this recommendation. They noticed, however, that the minimum quantity of iron, lime or awkhi was 50 maunds. That being so they presumed that no license would be required for building sites. In any case to require a builder to take out such a license would be giving him needless trouble, for the commodities could not be regarded as being a nuisance when lying on the site. It also seemed to the Committee that of iron a larger quantity than 50 maunds might be allowed in any place where the metal can be stored.

Street encroachments.—Shopkeepers in Canning street,
-Lower Chitpore road, Harrison road, and elsowhere, have been for
years past in the habit of suspending pawalas or awnings to keep off
the rain and the sun from their business premises. They have also
projected planks or boxes over the footways, for the purpose of
exposing goods for sale. Some time back the Corporation of
Calcutta ordered the removal of these obstructions, after having
given due warning to the shopkeepers. But they agreed to permit
suspended purdahs, or awnings, under certain conditions, including
the payment of a fee and the issue of a license.

The shopkeepers complained of these new regulations, and the Marwari Chamber of Commerce approached the Committee on the subject. Ultimately arrangements were made to hold a small conference, at which the Corporation, the Marwari Chamber and this Chamber were represented. As a result certain recommendations were framed. Defined briefly these were that, to a limited extent, encroachments might be recognised in certain parts of the town; and that the District Committees might select the particular streets. The conditions proposed were:—(a) that the total limit of encroachment should be two feet; (b) that the articles which encroach must be easily removable; (c) that one anna a month per superficial foot for the entire frontage should be paid; and (a) that the License Department should be required to collect the rents.

These recommendations were, the Committee thought, reasonable, and they have since been put into operation.

Hackney Carriages in Calcutta. The unsatisfactory condition of the hackney carriages, which ply for hire in Calcutta, has been for years an almost constant source of complaint. The Corporation have endeavoured from time to time to improve matters, by prescribing more stringent licensing conditions. During the past twelve months the Corporation have again taken action, and have proposed certain somewhat important changes. These proposals affect, (a) the classes of carriage; (b) the fares; and (c) the system of registration. The retention of three classes of carriages-first, second and third-was considered to be necessary. But the idea was that both the first and the second classes should be provided with rubber tyres; and that the vehicles should be of a standard pattern and dimensions-the first class to consist of rubber tyred phaetons, and the second of rubber tyred brown-berries. The third class would be closed carriages without rubber tyres, and of smaller dimensions than the second class. Fares were to be charged by time, within a radius of four miles of Government House; and by distance beyond that limit. The fares were also to be somewhat enhanced; charges for baggage were to be introduced; and registration was thought to be required half yearly, instead of annually as at present. It was further proposed to give additional powers to the Registrar, to enable him to refuse registration to dilapidated carriages and unfit horses.

In remarking upon these proposals, the Committee of the Chamber did not raise any-objection to the retention of the three classes of carriages. But they favoured the introduction into Calciutta of a one horse, light carriage, similar to the vehicles in use in Bombay. A light rubber tyred phaeton, seating three persons, and drawn by a fairly good pony, would be, they thought, an undoubted improvement. As regards the fares, the proposal to charge by time within a four mile radius, and by distance beyond that limit, did not commend itself to them. It should be, they considered, for the hirer to dotermine whether the fare is to be chargeable by time or distance. There seemed to be no objection to a reasonable charge for baggage; and similarly half yearly registration was thought to be a wise provision.

It is understood that the proposals are still before the Corporation, and that no decision regarding them has been yet arrived at. Poster advertising.—The question of erecting heardings for the display of poster advertisements was raised recently. A firm of advertising agents solicited, from the Corporation, permission to utilise for this purpose about thirty sites, in various parts of the town. The beards, or heardings, were to be, say ten feet high, and from four feet to three hundred in length, according to the situation.

The Corporation referred the question to the Chamber, and the Committee expressed their disapproval of it. They know, of course, that poster advertising is carried on extensively in most European towns. But the advertisements which are displayed are not as a rule picturesque, and they think that it would be unfortunate to permit the introduction of such a system into Calcutta.

Street Advertisements.—The Committee Intely approved of certain regulations which the Commissioner of Police proposed for regulating street advertisements. These rules prescribe a standard size and description of notice board to be carried by "sandwich" men, and by hand cart. They prohibit the carrying of notice boards by bullock cart; and they make it commissory for "sandwich" men to be at least fifty feet apart.

The Committee have not yet heard if the rules have been sanctioned by Government, and put into operation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Legislative Councils.—At the time when the last annual report was written, the regulations and rules governing the election and nomination of members of the enlarged Councils had been published, and the Councils themselves had been constituted. It will be remembered that a difficulty arcse regarding the method by which representatives of the Chamber were to be chosen. It was provided by the rules, as issued, that the representatives were to be elected by the Committee. But the Government consented so to modify this arrangement, as to provide for election by members of the Chamber. The rules, as thus revised, were published by Government in October last and are now in force. They prescribe a simple system of election, on practically the same lines as elections are now conducted by the Chamber for Municipal Commissioners. There is every reason to believe that they will work satisfactorily in practice.

Late Shipment of Piece-Goods.-This question, which was referred to in the last annual report, has been again under consideration during the past year. The position when the last report was written was that certain leading firms of importers in Calcutta had inserted, in their piece-goods contracts, a clause providing penalties for late shipment. A beginning having thus been made, it was clear that sooner or later all importers would have to accede to the terms of the clause. The Committee brought this new departure to the attention of the Manchester Chamber, who replied to the effect that no concerted action would be taken, but that those interested would be left to act on their own individual judgment. But the Manchester Chamber considered it should be understood that any claim made upon a Manchester firm, under the rules, was to be based on the agreed price between Manchester and Calcutta. This view was accepted by the Committee on behalf of Calcutta importers.

Some time afterwards the Manchester Chamber put forward the following recommendation, viz:-

- 1. Delayed Instructions.—Insemuch as the execution of contracts for India is often interrupted by delays in forwarding assortments of patterns or borders, or instructions for headings, stamping, numbering, ticketing or otherwise, it is understood that if such instructions or any of them, are despatched from India so Interfere with the due execution of the order, the supplier shall have liberty to extend the shipment time sufficiently to cover any onesequent delay in. properation, without thereby incurring any liability under penalty clauses for late shipment.
- For goods where the initial process of manufacture cannot be proceeded with until receipt of particulars—for example, cloth with
 weven designs, special borders or leadings—the particulars of
 assertment shall be despatched from India not later than the
 second mail after confirmation of the order.
- For goods where the initial process of manufacture can be proceeded with at once, such as plain cloths for dyeing or printing, practicable assortments shall be in the possession of suppliers not later than ton weeks before the contract date of the first shipment; or
- 4. For prints where any engraving of designs is necessary, twelve weeks before the contract date of the first shipment.
- The dates in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are mentioned as those most suitable for general adoption, but are subject to special arrangements made either prior to or at time of booking a contract.

These proposals were considered by the Committee to be reasonable, but two modifications were, they thought, necessary. These were: (a) that in (2) the mail by which the assortments are to be despatched should be the third, and not the second, after the confirmation of the order; and (b) that in (3) ten weeks should be allowed for sending assortments in the case of prints and eight weeks for dyed goods. In approving of the recommendation with these changes, the Committee did not bind the members of the Chamber doing business in piece-goods, to accept it. For they of course recognised that that would be a matter of arrangement between individual buyers and sellers.

The Manchester Chamber declined to agree to the suggested alteration in clause (2) of the recommendation; and the Committee did not press if further. But they emphasised their previous statement that they could not bind the members of this Chamber to accept the recommendation. It was also mentioned by the Manchester Chamber that, in accordance with a recent decision of the Bleachers' Association, the Manchester merchant, who failed to deliver groy goods for bleaching within the time stipulated, was liable to a penalty. In such cases the penalty would fall on the indentor, whose delayed instructions had caused the loss and inconvenience. In remarking upon this matter, the Committee pointed out to Manchester that, in their opinion, it was not possible to obtain any agreement in Calcutta regarding such penaltics.

The penalty clause which importers inserted in their contracts had reference to piece-goods only: it did not include yarns. Afterwards it transpired that several importers here were paying allowances for yarns on the same scale as for piece-goods. In these circumstances, the Committee asked the Manchester Chamber to recommend the inclusion of yarns among the goods which are subject to allowances for late delivery. This suggestion the Manchester Chamber declined to adopt. No such request had been made in Manchester; and, that being the case, it was presumed that importers in India, and suppliers in England, had arrived at an understanding.

Interpretation of Shipment time in Piece-goods contracts.—In the piece-goods trade it is a practice to name, in the contract, two or more months within which shipment is to take

place. It is customary to define this period in the following way, viz:-

 20 cases ...
 ... Shipment April/May equally; or

 Do.
 ... Do. April/May

 Do.
 ... Do. April/May

There is no difficulty in understanding the meaning of the first and second of these definitions. But it was believed by the Piece-goods Sub-Committee, who brought the matter to notice, that the trade did not uniformly interpret the third. The members of the Chamber were consulted on the subject, and from the views which they expressed, it was clear that the third phrase has no uniform meaning. In the circumstances the Committee recommended that the use of the phrase without some qualifying words should be discontinued. The simplest way out of the difficulty would be, they thought, to state definitely in every contract, in which shipment is extended over more than one menth, the quantities which are to be supplied in each month $e.g., \frac{\text{April}[\text{May}]}{10-10} \circ \frac{\text{April}[\text{May}]}{5-15}$, etc.

The Opium Trade .- During the year shippers of opium from India have been experiencing considerable difficulties in China. The trade has been greatly harassed by certain new taxes, which have been imposed by the Chinese provincial authorities. In Aprillast a tax, which was nominally on prepared opium, but which was collected on raw opium, was mosted by the Kwantung authorities. It was vigorously protested against by the merchants at Hong Kong, who were supported by their local Government, and by the Hong Kong Chamber of Commerce, and the China Association. This tax, which was ultimately levied, constitutes, it is affirmed, a distinct breach of the articles which were added in 1885 to the Chefoo convention between Great Britain and China. Its illegality was admitted by the Wai-Wu-Pu-the Chinese Board of Foreign Affairs-but its collection was nevertheless persisted in. It had the effect of demoralising the trade, with the result that large stocks of opium accumulated.

The shippers of opium in Calcutta appealed to the Chamber to move in their behalf. The Committee understood that the question was already engaging the attention of Government, but they nevertheless telegraphed to the Department of Commerce and Industry in regard to it. They supported the protest which the shippers had made against any infringement of the treaty rights; and they urged that Government should intervene, in order that further losses might not be occasioned to the trade. They were informed, in reply, that the position was receiving constant attention, and that, under instructions from His Majesty's Government, vigorous action was being taken to protect the treaty rights.

In Bombay the local merchants appealed similarly to the Committee of the Bombay Chamber, who also associated themselves with the appeal, and approached Government.

The International Opium Commission, on which the leading nations were represented, and which was appointed at the instance of the Government of the United States, to investigate the opium trade, adopted certain resolutions in February 1909. By these resolutions each country is invited to bind itself gradually to suppress opium smoking in its own territory and possessions; to re-examine its methods for preventing the abuse of opium ; to adopt measures to prevent the smuggling of the drug; to control the manufacture and sale of morphine; to investigate the properties and effects of the various anti-opium remedies; and to apply its pharmacy laws to its subjects in the consular districts, concessions and settlements in China. These resolutions were examined during the year by the Government of India, who expressed themselves as being in general accord with the principles embodied in them. It was also the opinion of Government that those of the recommendations which relate to internal administration should receive the fullest consideration. The local Governments were accordingly approached with this object in view; and the Government of Bengal invited the views of the Chamber. The particular points upon which an opinion was desired were :-

- (a) The feasibility of enforcing, within a reasonable period,
 a direct and unqualified prohibition of the practice
 of opium smoking; and
- (b) Whether the existing regulations and methods of administration, in regard to the traffic in opium, are sufficiently restrictive, or whether any modifications

are required in the present system of retail vend, which would facilitate control of consumption.

The Committee considered the question fully, and consulted the members of the Chamber in regard to it. But they did not feel qualified to offer any advice to Government concerning it, as their knowledge of the opium traffic is insufficient to enable them to do so.

International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers' Associations .- During the cold weather of 1909-10 Mr. Arno Schmidt, the Secretary of this Federation, visited India with the object of endeavouring to obtain the affiliation of the Indian cotton spinners and manufacturers. The main object of the International Federation is to protect the common interests of the cotton industry of the world, and to introduce such measures as will defend the industry against any common danger. As a result of Mr. Schmidt's visit, the mill owners at Bombay, Agra, Camppore and Delhi had their respective Associations enrolled as members of the Federation. At Madras a new Association was formed which also joined the Federation. The mill owners of Calcutta met Mr. Schmidt, and, after hearing his views, decided to form an Association which subsequently became enrolled as a member of the Federation. The mills on the membership list of the Association are the following :- New Ring Mills Co., Ld., and Bowreah Cotton Mills Co., Ld., (Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.); Victoria Cotton Mills (Messrs, P. E. Guzdar & Co.), Bengal Mills Co., Ld., and Goosery Cotton Mills Co., Ld., (Messrs. Andrew, Yule & Co.); and the Empire of India Cotton Mills Co., Ld., (Messrs. D. B. Mehta & Co.).

Competition of Jail industries with private enterprise.—The Seventh Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire, which met at Sydney in September 1909 adopted, on the motion of Sir Alex McRobert, representing the Bengal and Upper India Chambers, the following resolution namely:—

"Whereas private enterprise has a right to be protected against the com"petition of articles of trade manufactured by convict labour, at
"an artificially lower cost of production; and whereas there are
"indications of a tendency in certain parts of the Empire to
"develop the commercial element of jull labour to the injury of.
"private manufacturers"

"This Congress approves the principle that the products of jall manufac-"tures should be used in Government services only, but in no "case should power machinery be employed in jails for the produc-"tion of articles of trade."

Some little time after the session of the Congress closed, the Madras Chamber moved the Government of India with reference to the Bhagalpur and Coimbatore jails. It appears that the extension of power machinery to these institutions has had a serious effect on certain privately owned mills in the Madras Presidency. The latter have, it is said, lost much of their unsiness, not only with the Government, but in the general market, by the enhancement of the cost of raw material consequent on an increased demand by the jails, and by under solling of the manufactured article.

The principles upon which the Government of India regulate their policy in the matter of the industrial employment of prisoners were defined in 1906, in a circular issued by the Home Department. It is unnecessary here to specify these principles in detail, but one of them was that jail industries must not compete injuriously with 'private capitalists. Another was that jails must not be converted into steam factories; and a third, that jail industries must be adapted, as far as possible, to the requirements of the public consuming departments. At the time, the Government recognised that competition to some extent with private enterprise was unavoidable. They were, however, of opinion that this should be restricted to the greatest extent possible. When remarking on the circular, the Committee of the Chamber said that, if the measures which the Government then proposed were carried out, the complaint that jail manufactured goods interfered with private enterprise should tend to disappear. But from the statements made by the Madras Chamber, they understand that this has not proved to be the case. And they accordingly suggested to Government-in support of the Madras representation-that severer limitations should be imposed on the employment of power machinery in jails.

Grain Bags for South Africa.—The question of the weight of the grain bags exported from Calcutta to South Africa was alluded to in the last annual report. The South African Government issued regulations whereby bags used for exporting grain were not to weigh less than 2½ lbs. each. But it was found in practice that the

weight of individual bags varied greatly; and the South African Railways Administration consulted the Chamber as to the procedure to be adopted to ensure uniformity. The Committee replied that it would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, for jute mills to guarantee such exactness as was required by the regulations in question. In the circumstances, therefore, they recommended South African exporters to purchase 27 lb, bags, as there would then be very little chance of parcels containing odd bags of a lower weight than 21 lbs. During the past year the question has been under discussion again. It appeared from further correspondence with the South African Railways Administration, that the real cause of the trouble was that the quality of the bags was B twill instead of A twill. It was accordingly prescribed that, after the 1st January 1911, maize for export oversea would not be accepted for conveyance at a specially reduced railway rate, unless tendered in A twill bags. The Railways Administration also suggested that distinct markings should be introduced for the two qualities : and this Chamber was asked to give assistance in that direction. After consultation with the Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association, the Committee pointed out that shippers of jute goods to South Africa were quite prepared to ship goods of any weight or quality, and with any markings that might be desired. It rested with buyers in South Africa to ascertain the particular quality suitable for their requirements, and to order accordingly. Subsequently the Railways Administration stated that the Union Government were issuing a notification to the effect that the date from which the reduced railway rates would be allowed on A twills only would be the 1st July 1911. To obtain the lower rate the bags must be new, double sewn, of not less than 21 lbs, in weight, and of A twill quality.

Trade in jute manufactured goods with Australia.—Difficulties somewhat similar to those mentioned in the preceding paragraph have also arisen in regard to cornsacks exported from Calcutta to Australia. On the 15th February 1908, the Commonwealth Government issued a proclamation prohibiting the importation of cornsacks other than of the following specific weight, size and quality, namely:—weight, when baled, 2½ lbs; size 41°x23′; substances 8 portor, 9 shot. The stringent enforcement of this proclamation was announced by the Government of Australia in a despatch dated 29th July 1910 to H. E. the Viceroy. The Federal Government considered it to be desirable that publicity should be given to the terms of the proclamation, and to the fact that, unless its conditions were carefully observed, the ponalties—including forfeiture of the sacks—would be inflicted.

Complaints that confiscation of certain parcels of sacks was contemplated by the Australian authorities, reached the Committee carly in Augast. And in the following mouth the Government of Bengal drow their attention to the proclamation, and the despatch referred to in the preceding paragraph. The Committee consulted both the manufacturers and the shippers of cornsacks, and thereafter pointed out to Government the difficulties which would be caused by the stringent enforcement of the proclamation. They still have the question under consideration.

Trade in jute manufactured goods with Australia -Plague Regulations .- Earlier in the year attention was drawn to certain regulations which had been introduced in Australia to prevent the importation of plague. It was originally required that every shipment of gunnies was to be accompanied by a certificate from a Government medical officer, to the effect that no case of plague had occurred within two months on the premises in which the jute goods to be exported had been made, packed, or stored. The impracticability of this rule was pointed out by shippers and importers; and it was subsequently modified, so as to provide for a mill doctor's certificate to the same effect. This latter was to be presented at the port of Calcutta to a medical officer, who was to be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce here, and who would be required to issue a general certificate to each shipper embodying the certificate of the mill doctor. Members of the Chamber enquired of the Committee whether any official communication regarding this proposal had reached them. The Committee replied in the negative; but they stated that shippers had brought it to the notice of the Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association and the Indian Jute Mills' Association. Both these bodies were of opinion that the issue of such certificates as those contemplated was impracticable.

Weighment of jute at mills .- It is one of the conditions of the contract upon which the Calcutta jute mills buy their supplies of raw material, that the weight of the jute is to be guaranteed at the buyers' mill. A question regarding the interpretation of this condition was raised recently by the Naraingani Chamber of Commerce. It appears that there had occurred a certain case in which a parcel of jute was not weighed until it had been on the mill premises for upwards of three weeks. The Narainganj Chamber cited this case, and expressed the opinion that a clear understanding ought to be arrived at with the mills as to the limit of time within which the jute must be weighed. The Committee approached the Indian Jute Mills' Association, and found that among mills the condition is usually interpreted to mean that the weight has to be ascertained at the time of delivery. In a case such as that specified, the sellers of the jute had, the Mills' Association considered, a distinct grievance, which would have justified them in refusing to accept weights taken after so long an interval.

The Committee agreed with the interpretation which the Association put upon the stipulation in question, and they communicated their opinion to the Naraingani Chamber.

Prevention of the introduction of insect pests and fungoid diseases .- The Bombay Chamber of Commerce recently drew attention to the danger of the introduction into this country of insect pests, more particularly through the importation of plants from abroad. It was the opinion of the Chamber that this danger has become extremely serious; and that precautions against it are urgently necessary. In Europe and America very stringent measures are adopted, and in Australia plants are thoroughly fumigated on arriving in or leaving the country. The Government of India have expressed their agreement with this view. The exercise of some measure of control is, they consider, desirable. They have accordingly proposed that a notification should be issued under section 19 of the the Sea Customs Act VIII of 1878. Such a notification would take the form of a schedule of what would be termed dangerous plants; and it would restrict the importation of such plants, or parts of plants, cuttings, roots, etc. In some cases the plants, or parts, imported would be subjected to fumigation. In others, importation would be permitted only when the consignments

were accompanied by an official certificate declaring that certain diseases were non-existent in the growing districts. And importers of flax seed and sugar-cane, would be required to obtain a license from the Department of Agriculture in India.

This proposal appears to the Committee to be reasonable; and they have expressed themselves as being in favour of it. Before doing so they consulted the Indian Tea Association, and they found that that body supported it on the advice of their scientific experts. The scientific advisers to the Government of India, and the local Governments, likewise appear to be in favour of the adoption of precautionary measures.

The Indian Petroleum Act, 1899.—The Committee took no exception to an addition which the Government of Bengal proposed to make to rule 5, in chapter III of part II, of the provincial rules for the possession, transport, and importation of petroleum. The addition prescribed that "in the case of installations, or storage "sheds intended for the storage of petroleum which has a flashing "point above 150°F. the license may contain, in lieu of the conditions endorsed on the form prescribed for it by these rules, such "conditions as may in each case be approved by the licensing author-"rity on the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Explosives." The object of the alteration was understood to be the encouragement of the trade in liquid fuel having a flashing point over 150°F. This description of petroleum is understood to be less dangerous than ordinary kerosene; and the rule has the effect of removing the restrictions as to storage which have been hitherto in force.

The King Emperor's Birthday Holiday.—The 24th June, the day on which His Majesty the King Emperor's Birthday is celebrated in India, is customarily declared by local Governments to be a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act. But the 24th June last was not so declared, by reason of a mistake which occurred in the issue of the necessary orders by the Government of India. In the result, the day was notified by the Government of Bengal as an official holiday, but not as a public holiday. This distinction gave rise to some little difficulty, particularly in regard to steamers and telegrams. A customs fee of Rs. 100 is payable for every steamer which works on certain public holidays, of which

the King's birthday is one. Similarly a preventive officer's fee of Rs. 5 is levied for such holidays. These fees were levied by the Collector of Customs for the 24th June, in respect of a number of steamers. In the same way the Telegraph department regarded the day as a public holiday, and declined to receive telegrams at other than express rates.

The Committee represented to the Government of Bengal that as the day was not a public holiday, but merely an official holiday, the fees charged by the Customs authorities for steamors should be refunded. This request His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was able to see his way to comply with, and orders were issued accordingly.

Crop Forecasts.—In April last the Government of Bengal suggested that the forecasts of cortain of the crops grown in the province might very well be reduced in number. To this suggestion the Committee, after consulting the members of the Chamber, took no exception. It certainly seems to them that the number of forecasts which have been hitherto issued is in excess of the requirements of the trade. For instance, of the til and sessmum crop, it has been customary to publish four forecasts. In future there will be two only. Similarly, the forecasts for cotton will be reduced from four to two. A reduction in the number will also be made in the case of sugar, spring oil seeds, and indigo.

The Jute Forecasts.—In the consolidated final forecast of the jute crop for the year 1910, the Directors of Agriculture of Eastern Bengal and Assam, and Bengal, estimated that the outturn would be equivalent to 90% of a normal crop. According to the district returns, which are published before the final forecast itself, the outturn came to about 76 per cent of a normal crop. This low estimate had the effect of considerably enhancing prices; and when the Directors increased it so materially, the trade was to some extent disorganised. The Directors also referred in the forecast to the practice of watering jute. They said that, from enquiries which they had instituted, they thought that, on an average, 5 per cent of water was added. They accordingly increased their estimate to that extent, bringing the total quantity of jute available to 8,628,600 bales.

The London Jute Association cabled to the Government of Bengal a protest against any recognition of excessive moisture. It was the opinion of the Association that for the Directors officially to recognise watering, would have the effect of encouraging a fraudulent practice. The Association also drew prominent attention to the discrepancy between the returns submitted by the district officers and the final estimate.

After much discussion and consideration in Calcutta, a conference of the Committees of the Calcutta Baled Jute Association, the Indian Jute Mills' Association, the Baled Jute Shippers' Association and the Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association and the Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association, was held on the 28th October to examine the whole question of jute forecasts. A Sub-Committee, representative of the four Associations, was then appointed to consider, and to make recommendations as to, the methods by which the forecasts should be published in future. It is understood that this Sub-Committee still have the matter before them.

Storage of Sugar—Fire Insurance.—During the past few years there have occurred in Bombay several fires in godowns used for the storage of sugar. As these fires involved the Insurance Companies in heavy losses, the rates of premia have been enhanced. After the enhancement it was noticed, by the Bombay Fire Insurance Agents' Association, that the quantities of sugar stored in the warehouses under the control of the Bombay Port Trust were much larger than usual. The Association drew the attention of the Trust to this fact, and represented that steps should be taken to restrict the storage. If this were not done, the rating of the warehouses would have to be re-considered. It was the opinion of the Association that the maximum quantity of sugar to be stored in one godown should be, if possible, limited to 2,500 bags.

The Bembay Chamber of Commerce considered this proposed limitation to be somewhat arbitrary; and they enquired if, any similar imposition, was customary in respect of sugar risks in Calcutta. There is no such limitation in this city, and the Committee communicated that fact to the Bembay Chamber. They also expressed their concurrence with the view that it was a somewhat arbitrary procedure to seek to impose such a limitation.

Commercial Education.—Two matters have been before the Committee during the year in regard to the Government commercial classes. A scheme for the retention of these classes on a permanent basis was considered by Government; and the Committee were asked if they thought that the instruction given was of practical value. It is certainly the opinion of the Committee that the instruction is of practical value; and they recommended, therefore, that the classes should be put on a permanent basis. It is, they believe, a fact that the assistance afforded by the classes has enabled passed students to secure appointments, in business houses, on rates of pay higher than would have been possible otherwise. Some of the students who have passed through the classes have obtained Government appointments, while others have of course gone into merchants' offices. And it is said that the average salary paid to the latter is distinctly higher than the former have been able to command.

The second question had reference to the prizes which the Chamber offers for competition among the students of the classes. An enquiry was made by some of the students as to whether prizes would be given for a preliminary examination in book-keeping, which it had been decided to institute. The Committee did not think that for a preliminary examination prizes were desirable, and they did not, therefore, accept the suggestion.

The Commercial Course Advisory and Examination Board recommended that Chamber prizes of Rs. 50 should be awarded to two students, who had distinguished themselves in shorthand and book-keeping, respectively; and prizes of Rs. 25 to two other students in the same subjects.

The Census, 1911.—The Census Commissioner for India has proposed that, in connection with the coming Census, there should be a special schedule for persons working in mines, factories, otc. The Government of India agreed with this proposal, but before adopting it, they referred it to the local Governments for consideration. The Government of Bengal asked the Chamber for an expression of opinion upon it; and the Committee, after consulting the Indian Jute Mills' Association and the Indian Mining Association, approved of it, subject to certain modifications.

Consular Appointments.—The Chamber is now consulted by Government before Consular appointments are officially recognised. Several references of this description have been made during the past year, and the Committee trust that the practice will be continued. For it is of importance to merchants that the gentlemen selected for these appointments should have some knowledge of, and should be in close touch with, the trade of the countries which they represent.

Royal Army Temperance Association.—In May last the Committee were glad to make public, for the information of members, a letter from this Association which, among other work, assists time-expired soldiers to obtain employment. Of the 31,000 totally abstaining members of the Association, upwards of 5,000 complete their service with the colours each year. If opportunity offered, a considerable number of these men would stay in this country, rather than go home at a time when employment in Great Britain is hard to obtain. The Association invited the assistance of firms and employers of labour generally, in obtaining suitable employment for the men.

MEMBERSHIP.

The following have been provisionally elected members of the Chamber, subject to confirmation at the next Annual General Meeting:—

The Bank of Bengal. Baboo Gokal Chand.

Messrs. Bukhsh Ellahie & Co.

- .. The Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ld.
 - The Krishna Mills, Ld. (Beawar).
- The Continental Trading Society.

The following have resigned membership of the Chamber :-

Messrs. Baijnath Juggilal. "Stewarts & Lloyds, Ld.

- Alex. Topalian & Sons.
- Kumar Heeralall Bagla & Co.

Baboo Gokal Chand.

The India Publishers, Ld., (The Indian Daily News).

La Societa Anonima Coloniale di Trieste.

The following have ceased to be members of the Chamber :-

Messrs. The British American Tobacco Co., (India), Ld.

" MacDowell, Dott & Co., Lid. P. M. Gillan & Co.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCES.

Chamber.—The addition to capital of the Chamber in 1910 amounts to Rs. 15,253-14-3, derived as follows:—

Bengal Chamber of Com-

merce surplus revenue... Rs.

Royal Exchange surplus

9,764 9 9 4,839 4 6

Profit on re-valuation and sale of investments, ...

650 0 0 15,253 14

F	The	comparative	income	and	expenditure	between	1909	and
193	10 is a	s follows :						

Income.			1909.	1910.
Members' Subscript	ions	Rs.	42,617	41,892
Monthly Contributi	ons	,,	62,640	64,365
Sale of Price Curre	nt	,,	296	556
Arbitration Fees		,,	2,871	8,219
Certificates of Orig	in	,,	2,826	3,155
Railway Traffic Re	urns	,,		292
Interest		,,	1,251	. 718
Rent of 2 Clive St	reet less			
interest on Del	bentures	,,	9,658	10,097
y mac		Rs.	1,22,159	1,29,294
Expenditure.			1909.	1910.
Establishment and	Pension	Rs.	85,937	88,734
Rent, Taxes and (Jurrent			
Repairs		"	7,036	6,924
Printing and Static	nery	,,	7,121	6,454
Depreciation	٠	,,	1,495	1,533
Sundries		,,	6,125	7,619
Electric Punkhas		,,	2,879	2,350
Contribution to Pi	ovident			
Fund	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. ,,	3,769	3,822
Passage		,,	·	2.094
Surplus	٠	,,	7,797	

Royal Exchange.—The surplus for 1910 is Rs. 4,839-4-6 against Rs. 5,900-8-10 for 1909.

The comparative figures are as follows :---

Income.		1909.	1910.
Entrance Fees	Rs.	300	300
Subscriptions	,,	24,175	23,848
	Rs.	24,475	24,148

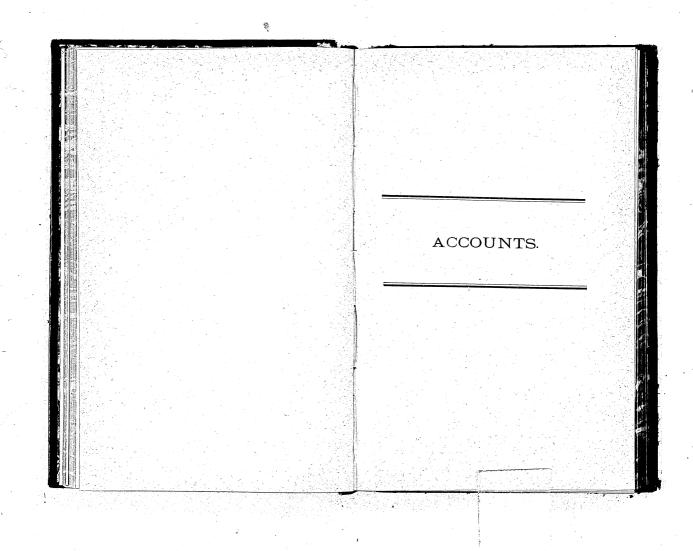
Expenditure.			1909.	1910.
Rent and Taxes		Rs.	9,835	9,835
Contribution to quadr	en-	40		
nial repairs		,,	1,250	1,250
Contribution to Chamb	er	,,	2,400	2,400
Establishment		,,	1,784	1,944
Restaurant License		,,	200	200
Books and Newspapers		,,	1,963	2,190
Sundries		,, .	1,143	1,490
Surplus		.,,	5,900	4,839
***. · · ·		Rs.	24,475	24,148

A. M. MONTEATH,

President.

H. M. HAYWOOD, Secretary.

Calcutta, 7th February 1911.



Incorporated as a Company under Section BALANCE SHEET as

		and the contract of the contra		10217	3212	. 01.			un
CAPITAL AN	LIABI	LITIES.		Rs.	As.	Р.	Rs.	As.	P.
5% DEBENTURE MORTGAG	e Loan						1,05,000	0	, 0
OUTSTANDING INTEREST	N ABOVE	LOAN-					2,824	8	1
PRICE CURRENT, 1911			!				61	s	3
QUADRENNIAL REPAIRS I	⁷ UND		١				5,457	8	0
ARBITRATION FEES							5,688	0	0
O. K. Sen, Cashier— For Security Deposit							2,006	0	0
SUNDRY LIABILITIES— Printing Sundries				269	0	3		1	
Establishment		***		332		- 3			
Law Charges				16		0		١.	
Stationery				108		0			
Sundries		***		686		3			
Provident Fund	***			3,521	14	111		1	1
Repairs				5.792	8	0	l	1	
-		***			-	-	11,026	14	. 8
CAPITAL ACCOUNT— As per last Account Bengal Chamber of C Royal Exchange Surp Profit on revalution as	lus 1910			2,79,019 9,764 4,839 650	9	11 9 6 0	2.94,278	10	
					3"		.,,		
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, 2		Тотац	 D.			9	4.26.33		-
		TOTAL	4 168.	""			9,26,33	۱ ا	13

We do hereby critify that we have carefully examined the above Balance Sheet, comparing it with the relative accounts and vonchers, and that, in our opinion, it is a call and a time Balance Sheet, exhibiting a true and correct view of the affairs of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as on Star December 1910.

We also certify that the above Balance Sheet is drawn in conformity with the

Law. CALCUTTA; 7th February 1911.

LOVELOUK & LEWES, Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

Commerce, Calcutta.

26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882. at 31st December 1910.

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.	Rs	As	Pi	Rs.	As.	P.
FREEHOLD LAND AND PREMISES-	ľ - l		1	4		
No. 2 Clive Street				3,39,345	7	1
FURNITURE AT 31st PECEMBER 1919	6,405	10	3	Ojoujuzi.	١.,	1
Since added	15	0	0	l		٠.
		_	 	!		!
Less-Depreciation @ 10 % on Rs. 6,405-10-3	6,420		3			
Less-Depreciation @ 10 % on Rs. 6,405-10-3	. 640	9	0	5.780	-1	8
LIBRARY AND PICTURES	17,353	10	4	4,700	1	۰,
Less - Depreciation @ 5%	867		ni			
		_	-	. 16,485	15	5
STANDARD WEIGHTS, MEASURES AND TEST APPLI-			4.17			
ANCES: As per last account			۱.			١.
Since added	1,562	11	0	1 - '		1
Dinos added	288	2	1 0	1.850	10	١.
INSTALLATION OF ELECTRIC FANS.		_	_	. 1,000	10.	
As per last account	4.909	11	0	l		
Since added	702	8	0			
the state of the s						
Less-Depreciation @ 10 % on Rs. 4,909-11-0	5,612	.3	0			٠.
Less-Deprecation @ 10% on Rs. 4,909-11-0	490	15	6	5.121	3	6
FIRE INSURANCE PAID IN ADVANCE		-		175	0	۱ŏ.
DEBTS DUE TO THE CHAMBER-		•		· ***	٠	l č
Sundry outstandings	2,205		0			1
Royal Exchange General	1,088	14	1	1		100
Sundry Associations affiliated to the Chamber, Licensed Measurers Department and others			١			1
	7,597 285	15	5			'
Advance	280	. 0	0	11 177	7	6
ROYAL EXCHANGE CONTRIBUTION				2,889		6
CASHIER'S SECURITY DEPOSIT-				2,000		1
31 % Government Promissory Notes for Rs. 2,000	1 1					
at par Cash and Investment—		•••		2,000	0	0
4 % Calcutta Port Trust Debentures for						
Rs. 10,000	9,700	0	0			
Profit on re-valuation	250	0	. "	1		
						ļ
	9,950	. 0	0			1 :
Bank of Bengal Debenture Loan Interest				7		
Account Bank of Bengal Redemption Account	2,859		1	111		ŀ
	26.700	14	5			
Interest on Investment accrued but not due		13	10			
In hand	1,856		7			
	,			41.506	12	11
The state of the s						
TOTAL Rs.				4,26,332		

A M MONTEATH,

President.

J. C. SHORROCK, Vice-President, W. K. DOWDING, W. K. DOWDING, W. A. DEING, M. J. CALVOCORESSI, C. L. FYFFE, H. HARRIS, F. H. STEWART, Committee.

H. M. HAYWOOD, Secretary.

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the

		100							20,000
_	P	,)		Rs.	As.	P.,	Rs.	As.	P.
							88,733	6	6
To	Establishment and Pen	sion					3,600	0	0.
,,	Rent	•••			::: I		1,950	0	0
. ,,	Municipal Taxes	•••				1	1,250	0	0 .
	Onadrennial Repairs	•••		******			124	2	4
"	Current Repairs	•••						- 1	
- ",						- 1			
. 11	ELECTRIC FANS-			. 2,676	7	0 l		1 1	
	Cost of current and	up-keep	•••	490	15	ě			
	Depreciation		•••	400	10				
				3,167	6	6		1	
	4 1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2			817	2	ŏ			
	Less - Received for	uso of fans	•••	011			2,350	4	. 6
				640	9	0	-,		
	Depreciation on Furnit	ure		867	10	11			
	Do. Librar	y and Pictur	cs	001	1 40	**			
	Fire Insurance on Libr	ary, Pictures	una	25	0	0		4	
	Furniture	***		20			1,533	3	11
							3,821	14	- 11
٠.,	, Contribution to Provid	ent runa	•••	3,957	12		.,	1	
٠,	Printing Reports		•••	2,496	4	3		1.	
,	, Printing Account Gen	eral	•••	2,490	_ T		6,454	0	3
				2,373	0	2	-,	1	
٠,	, Petty Charges			1,879	6	6		1	
	, Law Charges	•••	•••	631	7	-ŏ	Į.	İ	1
	, Stamps	•••		17	2	6	1		
	, Telegrams		•••	132	14	ő	l	ļ	
- 1	, Book-binding	•••	***	324	3	10	1	1	
	, Government Gazettes		•••	271	4	10	l .		
	, Stationery		•••	250	0	l ŏ	1	1	1
	Telephone		,	1,200	0	0	100	1	1
	" Audit Fee		•••	1,200	. 0	0	1	1	1 %
	", Flag Staff		•••	2,094	0	0	i	1	1
	,, Passage Account	•••	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	393	1		i	1	100
	,, Mats	•••		132	8	0	1	1.	1
	" Advertising		•••	102	_		9,712	9	10
								-	
		TOTAL RS		1	1	í	1,19,529	10	. 3
		TOTAL IN		1	1	1	1 ' 4	1 .	1
				1	1				

Examined and found correct.

LOVELOCK & LEWES,

Chartered Accountants,

CALCUTTA; 7th February 1911. Commerce, Calcutta.

year ended 31st December 1910.

	Rs.	Ás.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
By Members' Subscriptions				41,892	0	0
" Monthly Contributions from Associations affiliated to the Chamber	43,965	0	0			
" Do. do. from Licensed Mea- surers' Department	12,000	0	0			
" Do. do., Royal Exchange	2,400	0	0			
" Do. do. Indian Tea Cess	6,000	0	0	64,365	0	0.
" Sale of Price Current				555	14	0
"Arbitration Fees				8,219	0	0
" Fees for Certificates of Origin				3,155	0	0
" Railway Traffic Returns				292	0	0
, Deficit carried to Profit and Loss Account				1,050	12	3
					-	
				1.		
TOTAL Rs				1,19,529	10	3

A. M. MONTEATH,

H. M. HAYWOOD,

J. C. SHORROCK, Vice-President.

Committee.

President.

W. E. CRUM, W. K. DOWDING,

W. A. DRING,

M. J. CALVOCORESSI, C. L. FYFFE,

H. HARRIS,

F. H. STEWART,

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for

	Rs.	As.	Δ.	Rs.	Ав.	P.
To Deficit in Revenue Account				1,050	12	3
" Interest on Debentures	5,875	0	0			
" Bank of Bengal—cost of management of same	76	4	0	5,951	4	0
" Insurance on Building				325	0	0
" Municipal Tax				486	8	6
"Net surplus for the year carried to Capital Account	·			9,764	9	9
				14		
						1
			٠.			
		-			¢.	
Total Rs	i,			17,578	2	6

Examined and found correct.

LOVELOCK & LEWES,

Auditors. Chartered Accountants,

CALCUTTA;

7th February 1911.

Commerce, Calcutta.

the year ended 31st December 1910.

		_	,		.	
	Rs	As	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
By Rent of No. 2, CLIVE STREET-			ĺ			
Royal Exchange	8,100	0	0			
Chamber of Commerce	3,600	0	0			
Licensed Measurers' Department	3,600	0	0		ŀ	١
Restaurant	600	.0	0	4 22		
Brokers' Exchange	960	0	. 0	1		
		-		16,860	0.	0
,, Interest on Investment				718	2	6
	4					
	A	- 34			- 4	
		j			j	
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	-					
TALLAN SHE		. 1	, 1			
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		.	- 1			. · ·
	.			1.24		
		-	- 1			
TOTAL Rs				17,578	2	6
		- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	

A. M. MONTEATH, President.

J. C. SHORROCK, Vice-President.

W. E. CRUM,
W. K. DOWDING,
W. A. DRING,
M. J. CALVOCORESSI,
C. L. FYFFE,
H. HARRIS, F. H. STEWART,

Committee.

BALANCE SHEET

			27.1.7.2	121035 1	31111	15.1
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	Δs.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
CAPITAL ACCOUNT— As per last account Amounts contributed by employes in 1910 3,821-14-11	20,544	7	6			
Add—Amounts contributed by Chamber in 1910 3,821-14-11 Balance of Profit and Loss Account	7,643 1,623	18 10	10 11			
Less-Refunds 501-3-2	29,812	0	3			
, Forfeits 405-13-11	907	1	1	28,904	15	2
SUNDRY CREDITORS— Audit fee				32	0	0
					_	
Total Rs.				28,936	15	, 2

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

To Expenses	Rs. 177 1,623	As. 13 10	P. 4 11	Rs.	As. 8	P. 3
TOTAL Rs.	·			1,801	-8	3

Examined and found correct.

CALCUTTA; 7th February 1911. LOVELOCK & LEWES,)

Chartered Accountants,

Managers.

Commerce, Probident Jund.

as at 31st December 1910.

ASSETS.	Rs.	Ás.	P.	Rs.	Λв.	P.
OUTSTANDING— Amounts due by Chamber				3,821	14	11
Investment—						
4% Calcutta Port Trust Debentures for Rs. 24,000 @ Rs. 99-8%	23,880	0	. 0		,	
4% Calcutta Municipal Debentures for Rs. 500 @ Rs. 93-8%	497	8	0	04.055	8	
				24,377	8	٥
Interest on Investment accrued				- 183	5	4
Casi — At Bank of Bengal In hand	259 294	11 7	8	554	2	11
						١
		ĺ				١.
					1	
TOTAL Rs.				28,936	15	

for the year ending 31st December 1910.

		**	Rs.	As.		Rs	Δs.	P.
By Interest , Forfeits , Profit on revaluation			836 405 558	14 13 12	11 0	1,801	. 8	3
				-		1,001		
					-	ļ		
				. *				ř
			٠					
	<u>,</u> ;	FOTAL Rs.				1,801	8	3

A. M. MONTEATH

List of Presidents of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

	President.			Firm.		Elce	tion.	
	Mr. Jas. J. Mackenzie		Messrs	. Mackillop, Stewart & Co		let t	for.	1853
	, Jas. J. Mackenzie			Do.		18th		1854
	" David Cowie		,,	Cowie & Co.		21st		1855
	" David Cowie			Do.		27th	12.	1856
	" David Cowie			Do.		27th	,,,	1857
	" D. Mackinlay		n	Gillanders, Arbuthnot &			,,	1858
	" D. Mackinlay			Do.		28th	,,	1859
	" J. N. Bullen	·		Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.		19th		1860
	" W. S. Fitzwilliams	٠	Agent.	Chartered Mercantile Ban				1861
	,, J. N. Bullen			Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.		- 6th	"	1862
	, Wm. Maitland			Mackillop, Stewart & Co.		lst	,,,	1863
	Hon, Mr. J. N. Bullen			Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.		18th		1864
	" J. N. Bullen		,,,	Do.			June	1865
	Mr. F. Schiller		11	Borradaile, Schiller & Co.		28th		1866
,	" R. Scott-Moncrieff			Steel, McIntosh & Co.		31st	nay	1867
	, Henry Crooke			Crooke, Rome & Co.	•••		July	1867
	" Jas. Rome		,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	Do.		1st		1868
	" Jas. Rome			Do.			May .	
	" R. J. Bullen Smith		и.	Jardine, Skinner & Co.			y after,	
	Hon, Mr. R. J. Bullen Smith		"	Do.		31st		
	" " R. J. Bullen Smith		. ,,	Do.		31st		1870
	Mr. J. C. Murray		. "	Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.		31st	"	1871
	, J. C. Murray		"	Do.		31st	"	
	Hon, Mr. H. H. Sutherland		. ,,	Begg, Dunlop & Co.	• •••		,,	1873
	, B. D. Colvin		,,	Colvin, Cowie & Co.	•••		Jan. \ March	1874
	B. D. Colvin			Do.	•••			
	Mr. J. C. Murray		n'	Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.		30th		1874
	, E. C. Morgan		"	Ashburner & Co.	•••		Aug.	1874
	" J. C. Murray	•••	***	Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.		8th		1875
	B. D. Colvin		n	Colvin, Cowie & Co.		31st	."	1876
	D 11 11	•••		Mackinnon, Mackenzie &		30th	11,	1877
		•••					=	1878
	" Geo. Yule	•••	***	Andrew, Yule & Co. Do.		31st	-	1878
	Hon. Mr. A. B. Inglis	•••	ń		•••	31st	**	1879
	Mr. W. E. Crum	•••		Begg, Dunlop & Co. Graham & Co.	•••		an.	1880
	, A. B. Inglis	•••				31st 1		1880
		•••		Begg, Dunlop & Co.	•••		n .	1881
		•	,,,	Hoare, Miller & Co.	••••		April	1882
		••••		Jardine, Skinner & Co.		7th		1883
		•••	27.	Do.	•••	29th	May	1884
	, J. J. J. Keswick Hon, Mr. D. Cruickshank	•••	, ,,	Do,	•••		-: .	1885
	Mr. H. B. H. Turner	•••		Begg, Dunlop & Co.		29th		1886
		•••	, 15	Turner, Morrison & Co.			April	
	" H. B. H. Turner	."	, и,	Do.		28th		1887
	Hon. Mr. R. Steel	::	, 11	R, Steel & Co.	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	14th	June	1887
		: 3						

						,			
٠,	President.			Firm.		Elect	tion.		
	Sir Alex, Wilson, Kt.		Messrs.	Jardine, Skinner & Co.	_	29 th	Feb.	1888	
	Sir Alex. Wilson, Kt.		11	Do.		28th	11	1889	
	Mr. Jas. L. Mackay		13	Mackinnon, Mackenzie &	c Co	. 28th	**	1890	
	Hon. Mr. Jas. L. Mackay, c.	ı.e.	,,	Do.		9th	19	1891	
	" " " Jas. L. Mackay, c.:	ιε,	**	Do.		29th		1892	
	" " Jas. L. Mackay, c	. E.	,,	Do.		28th	,,	1893	
	, , P. Playfair		,,	Barry & Co.		6th	Oct.	1893	
	Mr. Allan Arthur			Finlay, Muir & Co.		26th	Feb.	1894	
	Hon. Mr. P. Playfair		19	Barry & Co.		28th		1895	
ú	,, ,, Playfair, C.I.E.		19	Do.	•••	29 th	'n	1896	
	,, ,, Allan Arthur	•••	**	Ewing & Co.		12th	March	1897	
	" " Allan Arthur	•••	,,	Do.		28th	Feb.	1898	
	" " M. C. Turner		,,	Mackinnon, Mackenzie &	Co.	17 th	May	1898	
	" " Allan Arthur		,,	Ewing & Co.	•••	21st	Feb.	1899	
	Mr. G. H. Sutherland		. 9	Begg, Dunlop & Co.		20th	,,	1900	
	" M. C. Turner		11	Mackinnon, Mackenzie &	Co.	26 th	.,	1901	
	Hon, Mr, M. C. Turner		11	Do.		25th	,, .	1902	
	Sir E. Cable, Kt.	•••	21	Bird & Co.	•••	27th	11	1903	
	Hon. Mr. A. A. Apear		21	Apcar & Co.	•••	29th	,,	1904	
	" " A. A. Apcar	•••	97	Apear & Co.	•••	28th	,, .	1905	
	,, ,, A. A. Apear, c.s.1.		n.	Apear & Co.		28th	"	1906	
•	, , , A. A. Apear, c.s,1.	•••	,,	Apcar & Co.	•••	27th	•,	1907	
	Mr. W. Brown	•••	**	Finlay, Muir & Co.		28th	,,	1908	
	Hon. Mr. C. W. N. Graham		17	Graham & Co.		26th	**	1909	
	Mr, A. M. Monteath	**		Mackinnon, Mackenzie &	Co.	3rd	March	1910	
	Hon. Mr. C. W. N. Graham		**	Graham & Co.		24th	Feb.	1911	
									'n.

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1910-1911.

President.

MR. A. M. MONTBATH,

Messes. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

Vice-President.

HON. MR. J. C. SHORROCK,

Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co.

Members.

Mr. M. J. CALVOCORESSI,

Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

Mr. W. E. CRUM,

Messrs. Graham & Co.

Mr. W. K. Downing,

Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co.

Mr. W. A. DRING, C.I.E.,

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

MR C. L. FYFFE,

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE Co., LD.

MR. H. HARRIS,

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

MR. F. H. STEWART,

MESSES, GLADSTONE, WYLLIE & Co.

MEMBERS

OF THE

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Corrected to the 31st December 1910.)

Agelasto, A., & Co. Allahabad Bank, Ld., Calcutta Branch. Allen Brothers & Co., Ld. Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld., Calcutta Branch. Alois, Schweiger & Co., Ld. Anderson, Wright & Co. Apcar & Co. Arracan Co., Ld. Ashworth, Taylor & Co. Atherton, G., & Co. Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co. Balmer, Lawrie & Co.

Bank of Bengal. Barlow & Co. Barry & Co. Becker, Gray & Co. Begg, Dunlop & Co. Behrens, Sir Jacob, & Sons. Bengal Iron and Steel Co., Ld. Bengal-Nagpur Railway Co., Ld. The Agent and Chief Engineer. Bengal & North-Western Railway Co., Ld., The Agent and Chief Engineer, Gorakhpore. Bengal Telephone Co., Ld. Bertram, J. R. Esq. Bird & Co. Birkmyre Bros. Blackwood, Blackwood & Co. Bombay Co., Ld. Bonnaud, Arthur, Esq. Buhskh Ellahie & Co. Burn & Co., Ld.

Abdoolabhoy & Joomabhoy Lalljee. | Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Ld. Calcutta Landing & Shipping Co., Ld. Calcutta Port Commissioners, Vice-Chairman. Calcutta Tramways Co., Ld., Managing Agent. Carritt, Moran & Co. Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China. Chunder, S. C., & Co. Cohn Brothers & Fuchs. Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ld. Continental Trading Society. Cook & Son, Thomas. Cresswell, W. S., & Co. Currimbhoy, Ebrahim & Co.

> Davenport & Co. David, M., & Co., Naraingunge. Delhi and London Bank, Ld. Deutsch-Asiatische Bank. Donaldson & Co., Naraingunge. Duff, Thos., & Co., Ld. Duffus, J. C., & Co., Ld. Duncan Brothers & Co. Durbhanga., K.C.I.E., the Hon'ble Maharaja Bahadoor of, Darbhanga.

East Indian Railway Co., The Agent. Eastern Bengal State Railway, The Manager. " Empire," Ld., The.

"Englishman," Ld., The. Ernsthausen, Ld. Essabhoy, A. M., Esq. Ewing & Co., Ld. Ezra, J. E. D., Esq.

Figgis, A. W., & Co. Finlay, James, & Co., Ld. Fitze, Samuel, & Co., Ld.

Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co.
Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
Grahmu & Co.
Grandage & Co.
Grandage & Co.
Grand, W. M., Esq., Indigo Planter, Bhaupulpore.
Greaves, Cotton & Co.
Grossmann & Co., Ld.
Gulliland, Colin C., Esq.
Guldar, P. E., & Co.

Hadenfoldt & Co.
Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
Harley, F., & Co.
Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
Hashim Ariff Bros, & Co.
Haworth, W., & Co.
Hawarteenull, Heoriall:
Heatly & Gresham, Ld.
Heilgers, F. W., & Co.
Heyn, Franc & Co.
Heyn, Franc & Co.
Holland-Bombay Trading Co.,
Ld.
Hong-Kong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

Imperial Tobacco Co. of India, Ld. India General Navigation & Ry. Co., Ld.

Jambon & Co. Jonowitzer, A., Esq. Jardine, Skinner & Co. Jessop & Co., & Ld.

Kahn & Kahn.

Karpeles, Jules, & Co.
Kerr, Tarruck & Co.
Kerr, Tarruck & Co.
Khunnah, J., & Son.
Kilbern & Co.
Killick, Nixon & Co.'s Agency.
King Brothers.
King, Hamilton & Co.
King, John, & Co., Ld.
Knight, R., & Sons., (The Statesman.)
Krishna Mills, Ld., The, (Beaver.)

Landale & Clark.
Landale & Morgan.
Law, Prawn Kissen, & Co.
Lipton, Ld.
Lovelock & Lewes.
Lyall, Marshall & Co.

Mackenzie, Lyall & Co. Mackillican, J., & Co. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. Mackintosh, Burn & Co. Macneill & Co. Main, A. and J., & Co., Ld. Manasseh, S., & Sons, Mansfield & Sons, Ld. Martin & Co. McLeod & Co. Mehta, D. B., & Co. Mercantile Bank of India, Ld. Meugens, King & Co. Meyer E. & Co., Ld. Meyer, Soetbeer & Co. Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. Moll, Schutte & Co.

National Bank of India, Ld.

Oakes, Stanley, & Co.
Ogilvy, L. W., Esq. (The Asiatio
Petroleum Co., Ld.)
Oriental Gas Co., Ld., of London,
Calcutta Branch.

Parry & Co.
Peninsula & Oriental Steam
Navigation Co.

Peninsular Tobacco Co., Ld., (Monghyr). Perman and Hynd. Petrocochino Brothers. Pigott, Chapman & Co. Place, Siddons & Gough. Planters Stores & Agency Company Ld. Poppe, Delius & Co. Pratt, T. R. Bsq.

Ralli Brothers.
Ramdutt, Ramkissendass.
Reuter's Telegran Co., Ld.
Rivers Steam Nazigation Co., Ld.
Robinson, Morrison & Co.
Royal Insurance Co.

Sassoon, David, & Co., Ld.
Sassoon, E. D., & Co.
Schiffder, Smidt & Co.
Schifflen, Dr. C.
Schillten, Dr. C.
Sewaram Kaluram.
Shaw, Wallace & Co.
Shimwell & Brother.
Ships' Agency, (late J. Daendels
& Co., Agents, Java-Bengal
Line).
Sim, R., & Co., Navaingunge.

Simpson, James, & Co., Ld
Sinclair, Murray & Co.
South British Insurance Company, Ld.
Standard Life Assurance Co.
Standard Oil Co. of New York.
Steel, Octavins, & Co.
Steel, R. & Co., Ld.
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Walker, Goward & Co.
Williamson, Magor & Co.
Worman & Co.
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Sir H. J. S. Cotton, k.o.s.i.
Sir Walter Roper Lawrence, Bart, G.c.i.e.

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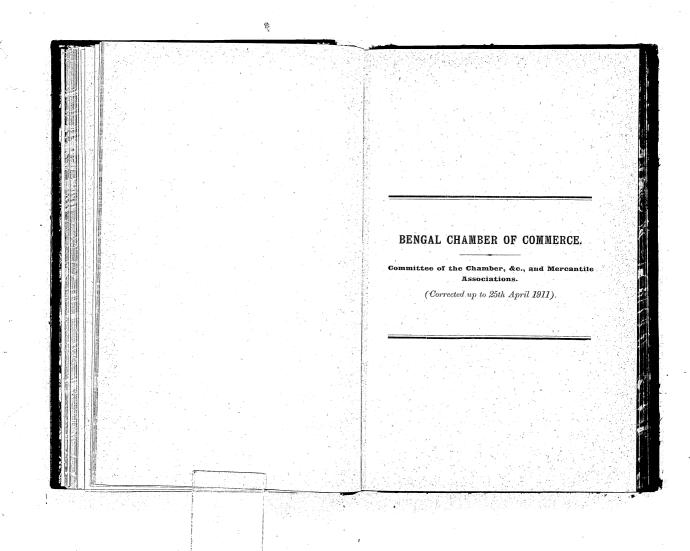
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BENCAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:

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... Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co.

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7. J. Manson ... ,, Bengal Nagpur Railway.

8. ,, J. B. STRAIN ... Messrs. Bird & Co.

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Messrs. McLeod & Co.

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	Bengal Branch.
Mossis, Kilburn & Co.	Mr. W. E. Crum Mossrs. Graham & Co.
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Mossrs. Burn & Co., Ld.	2. ,, A. S. J. Baker ,, Mackinnon, Mackenzie &
Representative of the Chamber on the Govern-	3. " H. C. Edmondson " Turner, Morrison & Co.i
	4. " L. Edwards " Graham & Co.
Mr. A. E. Goodwin Messrs. Martin & Co.	5. ,, J. HARVEY ,, Hoare, Miller & Co.
	6. " W. R. Smith " Bird & Co.
 Mr. T. Wilson (Acting). † Mr. T. Burns of Khardah Jute Mills (Acting). 	7. " N. Zaliohi " Ralli Brothers.

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:		Royal Exchange Committee :	Shipping Sub-Committee:
0.5	1.	HON: MR. C. W. N. GRAHAM, President,	1. Hon: Mr. F. H. Stewart, Chairman,
4		Messrs. Graham & Co.	Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
	2.	" Mr. F. H. Stewart, Vice-President,	2. Mr. F. C. Danger , Hoare, Miller & Co.
, a		Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.	3. " L. EDWARDS " Graham & Co.
	3.	Mr. J. E. Brown ,, Landale & Morgan,	The state of the s
10	4.	" C. N. Dourtil " R. Steel & Co., Ld.	5. Hon: Mr. R. G. Monteath ,, Mackinnon, Mackenzie
10	5.	" E. H. Elles " Pigott, Chapman & Co.	& Co.
15	6.	" H. HARRIS Agent, Chartered Bank of India,	· 1/
٠.		Australia & China.	
	7.	" GUY SHORROCK Messrs. Place, Siddons & Gough.	Finance Sub-Committee:
: 5,	8	" John Sinclair " Sinclair & Eck.	1. Mr. H. Harris, Chairman,
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	4.	and the contract of the contra	Inland Transport Sub-Committee:
	5.	" S. J. GILLUM " The Bombay Co., Ld. " A. C. Ralli " Ralli Brothers.	· 著第
1		,, Main Drothers.	1. Mr. J. B. Strain, Chairman,
		Yarns Sub-Committee :	Messrs. Bird & Co.
	1	Mr. W. G. Brodie, Chairman,	2. " H. C. Bree " Begg, Dunlop & Co.
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1		Railways Sub-Committee :	1. Mr. J. Manson, Chairman,
	1.	Mr. J. Manson, Chairman,	Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway.
		Agent, Bengal Nagpur Railway.	2. " C. C. T. EASTGATE, A.M.I.E.E.
2.1	2.	" E. H. Bray Mesers Gillandan A 1 12	Messrs. Octavius, Steel & Co.
		Gillanders, Arbuthnot &	3. " E. J. OAKLEY " Kilburn & Co.
(s	3.	W. D. STEVEN Kilbryn & Co.	4. ", F. RAWSON, C.M.G Calcutta Electric Supply Corpn.,
	4.	" Action & Co.	Ld.
· ','	5.	" machell & Co.	5. , F. M. Short Messrs. Balmer, Lawrie & Co.
		" C. W. WALSH " Martin & Co.	
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Indian Tea Cess Committee:

Members.	Bodies or Authorities by whom recommended.
1. Mr. A. A. Apoar, c.s.i	1.
2. " C. D. Inglis	2. Bengal Chamber of Com- merce.
3. " H. Harris	3.
4. " A. D. Jackson	4. Madras Chamber of Com- merce.
5. ,, W. M. Fraser 6. ,, W. A. Dungan 7. , P. Balmer Lawrie 8. ,, R. R. Toynber 9. , W. Warrington 10. ,, J. Mackenzie 11. ,, S. G. Anderson	5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11.
12. Hon: Mr. W. Skinner 13. Mr. Charles Forbes	$ \begin{array}{c} 12. \\ 13. \end{array} \left. \begin{array}{c} Assam Branch, Indian \\ Tea Association. \end{array} \right. $
14. Hon: Mr. R. H. Henderson, O.I.E 15. , Mr. W. T. Cathgart	14. Surma Valley Branch, 15. Indian Tea Association.
16. Mr. Claud Bald	16. The Darjeeling Planters' Association and the Terai Planters' Asso- ciation, jointly.
17. Mr. R. DAVIDSON	17. The Dooars Planters' Association.
18. LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. J. RENNIE, R.A.M.C. (retired)	18. The Dehra Doon Plan- ters' Association.
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4. " T. Swan ... " King Brothers. 5. " G. Watson ... " Moran & Co.

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 ,, D. L. Millar & Co.
 ,, H. R. Schuler
 ,, Ernsthausen, Ld.

4. " N. Zalichi ... " Ralli Brothers. 5. " H. R. Child ... " R. Steel & Co., Ld.

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Recognised Associations of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

Name. Joined.

Calcutta Wheat and Seed Trade Association ... July 1884.

Indian Jute Mills' Association ... November 1884.

Indian Tea Association ... May 1885.

Calcutta Tea Traders' Association ... September 1886.

Calcutta Fire Insurance Agents' Association ... July 1888.

Calcutta Import Trade Association ... September 1890.

Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association. April 1891.

The Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India. December 1891.

Indian Mining Association ... March 1892.

Calcutta Baled Jute Association May 1892.

Indian Paper Makers' Association ... May 1895.

Engineering and Iron Trades Association ... December 1895.

Jute Fabrics Shippers' Association ... January 1899.

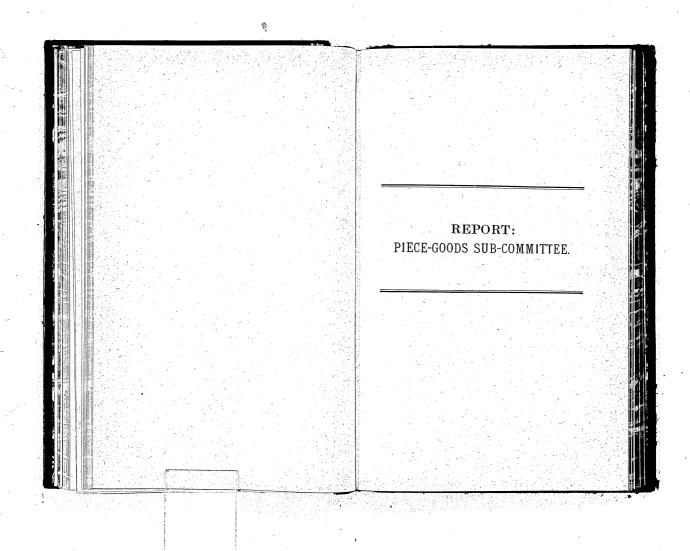
Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association ... December 1903.

Jute Fabrics Brokers' Association ... January 1906.

Baled Jute Shippers' Association ... March 1908.

Dated state Support Association ... March 1306.

Baled Jute Brokers' Association March 1910.



BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDING,

Calcutta, 31st January 1911.

REPORT OF THE PIECE-GOODS SUB-COMMITTEE.

To.

THE PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE,

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN.

We have the honour to submit to you the Thirteenth Annual Report of the work done in connection with piece-goods arbitrations conducted under the rules of the Tribunal of Arbitration, as well as applications for survey reports.

As regards piece-goods arbitrations, the past year has been normal, the number of cases disposed of being the same as last year, namely, 300. These were made up of 284 regular arbitrations, under the rules of the Tribunal, and 16 applications for survey reports. The income derived by the Chamber from references undertaken from parties not members of the Chamber, and from the institution fee brought into force since June last, has amounted to Rs. 5,008 as against Rs. 1,267 in 1909.

THE SEA CUSTOMS ACT, VIII OF 1898—COUNTER-INDICATION OF ORIGIN.

In March last, you referred to us, for an expression of opinion, certain points raised by the Collector of Customs regarding this subject. It was stated that the law is that goods made, or produced, beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India, and having applied to them any name or trade mark of any person who is a manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom or in British India, must bear a counter-indication of the country of origin. Also that goods made or produced in the United Kingdom, but bearing an indication of make or production in any other country, must have a counter-indication of British origin. Vernacular trade descriptions were stated to be of two kinds, viz (1) descriptions consisting of words such as "very kinds, viz (1) descriptions consisting of words such as "very kinds, viz (1) descriptions consisting of words such as "very kinds, viz (1) descriptions consisting of words such as "very kinds, viz (1) descriptions consisting of words such as "very kinds, viz (1) descriptions consisting of words such as "very kinds, viz (1) descriptions consisting of words such as "very kinds, viz (2) descriptions consisting of words such as "very kinds, viz (2) descriptions consisting of words such as "very kinds, viz (2) descriptions consisting of words such as "very kinds, viz (2) descriptions consisting of words such as "very kinds, viz (2) descriptions consisting of words such as "very kinds, viz (2) descriptions consisting of words such as "very kinds, viz (2) descriptions consisting of words such as "very kinds, viz (2) descriptions were stated to be of two kinds, viz (2) descriptions were stated to be of two kinds, viz (2) descriptions were stated to be of two kinds, viz (2) descriptions were stated to be of two kinds, viz (2) descriptions were stated to be of two kinds, viz (3) descriptions were stated to be of two kinds, viz (4) descriptions were stated to be of two kinds, viz (4) descriptions were stated to the viz (4) descriptions were stated to be of two kinds, viz (4) descri

good things," "good quality," "best cloth" and so on; and (2) consisting of words such as Swadeshi and Bande Mataram, The Collector recognised that these two classes of descriptions were not on the same footing. He was nevertheless of opinion that goods bearing either of them should have a counter-indication of origin. We recorded our strong objections to a counter-indication of origin being required for goods bearing descriptions such as "good quality," "best cloth" and so on. It seemed to us that where such descriptions are stamped on piece-goods in vernacular characters, in conjunction with the name of a British or British Indian firm, it is impossible for the consumer to believe that the goods are made in British India. The vernacular characters are merely used because the consumer would not understand the meaning of the description if it were in English. As regards the descriptions Bande Mataram and Swadeshi, we agreed with the view of the Collector, that a counter-indication ought to be insisted upon. In fact we went further, and recommended that goods bearing the word Swadeshi should not be admitted into the country, as such a word could only mean that the goods were of Indian manufacture. We also expressed the opinion that a counter-indication should be required in the case of goods stamped only with trade descriptions, together with numerals or dimensions in the vernacular, which might reasonably be calculated to deceive. We were pleased to note that you agreed with these views, and that, as a result of a representation from you to the Collector, it was decided that counter-indications should only be required in the cases specified.

INTERPRETATION OF THE WORD "WHOLESALE," AND THE TERM "WHOLESALE CASH PRICE."

You submitted to us for an expression of opinion, a letter of 30th May from the Madras Chamber of Commerce, asking for support to a representation, which had been made by Messrs. T. A. Taylor & Co., Madras, to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, on this subject. After pointing out the unsatisfactory position of importers of piece-goods and sundries in Madras, owing to the absence of a clear definition of the above word and term in section 30 (a) of the

Sea Customs Act, Messrs. T. A. Taylor & Co. suggested that in the case of piece-goods and yarns, the price, less trade discount, etc., at which they or similar qualities had recently been sold exteck by the importers, should be accepted as the wholesale cash price on satisfactory proof being given if required. With regard to sundries, other suggestions were put forward for adoption.

After carefully considering the matter, we raised what appeared to us to be serious objections tol the suggestion that, in the case of piece-goods, the importers' sale price should be accepted for purposes of assessing the duty, to be confirmed if necessary by production of the sale contract. We agreed, however, that the present system of levying duty, viz of basing it upon the price at which an entire package could be purchased in the local bazaar, was unfair. In our opinion the importer was entitled to pay duty upon the price "for which goods of the like kind "and quality are sold or are capable of being sold at the time and " place of importation ", i.e. the landing stage. The wholesale bazaar value was an enhanced value, rendered so by the addition of landing and removal charges, and dealers' profits, upon which we considered it was unfair to expect importers to pay duty. We accordingly recommended that, for piece-goods and goods a wholesale quantity of which is understood to mean one entire original package, it would be fair to levy duty on nine-tenths of the "wholesale cash price" as at present ascertained. With regard to sundries we recommended that one of the two alternative suggestions put forward by the Madras Chamber might be adopted.

INTERPRETATION OF SHIPMENT TIME IN PIECE-GOODS CONTRACTS.

In August last we were asked for an expression of opinion as to the interpretation of the term "April/May shipment, not equal quantities." We were also asked to state what was generally understood by shipment spread over two months, when no mention is made of equal monthly quantities, and no particular quantity is specified in each month. With regard to the first question, we replied that, in our opinion, at least one package must be shipmed in April, and if not, buyers are ontitled to an allowance for late shipment on one package. With regard to the second question we replied that there was no uniform interpretation in the trade in

such cases, some firms taking it to mean that the whole of the goods may be supplied either in the first month or in the second, or that they may be supplied in any proportion in the course of the two months. Some firms on the other hand took it to mean that the goods must be supplied in equal quantities in each month. We subsequently addressed you with reference to this latter question, and suggested that you should circularise all members with a view to a uniform interpretation being adopted of the meaning of shipment time in contracts. We understand that, after consulting members of the Chamber, you issued a recommendation, that, the use of the phrase without qualification, such as "AprillMay" shipment, should be discontinued, and that every contract, in which shipment is spread over more than one month, the quantities which are to be supplied in each month should be stated thus. AprillMay or AprillMay or 5 15, &c.

In September, we were asked by a member of the Chamber for an expression of opinion as to whether buyers could cancel the goods, or claim an allowance for late shipment, in respect of the last lot of 100 bales, the shipment time being "March/April/May equally". The bill of lading for the lot in question was dated 4th June. It was stated that a sworn affidavit had been received from the shippers to the effect that the goods were on the quay on the 28th May ready for shipment, but that the steamer did not arrive until 37d June. We observed, that one of the clauses of the contract was as follows:—"Bill of Lading date shall be taken as proof of date of shipment under this contract". We replied that, in our opinion, the last lot of 100 bales was late shipped as against May shipment, and that we considered the buyers were entitled to claim cancellation or an allowance.

LATE SHIPMENT OF PIECE-GOODS.

In February, you asked us for our views upon the following recommendations put forward by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce:—

 Delayed Instructions.—Insenuch as the execution of contracts for India is often interrupted by delays in forwarding assortments of patterns or borders, or instructions for headings, stamping, ticketing or otherwise, it is understood that if such instructions, or any of them, are despatched from India so these as to interfere with the due execution of the order, the supplier shall have liberty to extend the shipment time sufficiently to cover any consequent delay in preparation, without thereby incurring any liability under penalty clauses for late shipment.

- For goods where the initial process of manufacture cannot be proceeded
 with until receipt of particulars—for example cloth with woren
 designs, special borders or headings—the particulars of assortment
 shall be despatched from India not later than the second mail after
 confirmation of the order.
- For goods where the initial process of manufacture can be proceeded
 with at once, such as plain cloth for dyeing or printing, practicable
 assortments shall be in the possession of suppliers not later than 10
 weeks before the contract date of the first shipment.
- For prints where any engraving of designs is necessary, 12 weeks before the contract date of the first shipment.
- The dates in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 are mentioned as those most suitable for general adoption, but are subject to special arrangements made either prior to or at time of booking a contract.

We replied that we considered the proposals reasonable, subject to the following suggestions:—

That in clause 2 "third" mail should be substituted for "second" mail, the reason being that if an order is booked on the day preceding a mail day, under the clause at now stands only seven or eight days would be left for obtaining particulars of assortment, etc.

That in clause 3, ten weeks should be allowed for sending assortments in the case of prints, and eight weeks in the case of dyed goods.

In July you submitted for our views a letter of 23rd June from the Manchester Chamber of Commorce declining to agree to the suggested alteration in clause 2 of the recommendation. It was also stated by the Manchester Chamber that, in accordance with a recent decision of the Bleachers' Association, the Manchester merchant who failed to deliver grey goods for bleaching within the time stipulated was liable to a penalty. In such case the penalty would, the Manchester Chamber added, fall on the indentor whose delayed instructions had caused the loss and inconvenience. We replied to you that, having reconsidered the question, we were of opinion that you might meet the views of the Manchester Chamber and agree that particulars of assortment for dhooties should be despatched from India not later than the second mail after placing the order. We understand that, in replying to Manchester, you emphasised your provious statement that you could not bind the Chamber

to accept the recommendation, and that, with regard to the question of penalties, you pointed out that in your opinion it was not possible to obtain any agreement in Calcutta.

LATE SHIPMENT OF YARNS.

You asked us for an expression of opinion, in April last, upon a suggestion that you should approach the Manchester Chamber with a view to the inclusion of yarns among the goods which were subject to allowances for late delivery. As the scale of allowances recently introduced had become a custom of the trade in yarns, as well as in piece-goods, allowances being, as a matter of fact, paid on that scale on yarns delivered late, we endorsed the suggestion.

STAMPING OF COTTON GOODS.

In April last, we forwarded to you a copy of correspondence between ourselves and a firm, who are members of the Chamber, with reference to a case in which the firm had imported certain packages of "Spanish Stripes" stamped with the words "Superior Broadcloth." The Collector had imposed a fine and ordered the words to be removed, on the ground that they should be used only on goods manufactured of wool. We were of opinion that the Collector was technically correct, and that only goods manufactured of wool can properly bear such a description. But we considered the action of the Collector to be severe, in view of the fact that similar goods, made of cotton, had for some years passed in the Buzaar with "Superior Broadcloth" stamped on them. We were of opinion that it would have been more equitable if the Collector had imposed a fine in this case, and had requested the Chamber to inform its members of the action he had taken, intimating to the trade, through the Chamber, at the same time his intention not to allow cotton goods to be labelled with such description after a certain date. We recommended that, in the interests of the trade, you should address the Collector in these terms. We note that you complied with our request.

PROOF OF CAUSE OF LATE SHIPMENT.

In March last, we received a communication, from a member of the Chamber, pointing out that under the recently revised terms of pieco-goods contracts, shippers were held responsible for delays in delivery, unless such delays were due to causes beyond their control. The various clauses were enumerated in the contract, and we were asked what proof would be accepted by importers or dealers when shippers claimed exemption from late delivery penalty under any of such causes. We replied that, as a rule, dealers accepted a letter from the suppliers stating that the cause of late delivery was beyond their control. But they would be bound to accept a declaration sworn before a Magistrate, or, in the case of Continental goods, before the Maire.

LATE SHIPMENT ALLOWANCES.

In July, we were asked, by a member of the Chamber, for an expression of opinion regarding the liability of shippers to pay an allowance which had been agreed upon for an extension of shipment time, the goods having eventually been shipped to time. We replied that, in our opinion, the shippers must pay the allowance agreed upon, even though the goods were eventually shipped to time.

REVISED LIST OF COTTON PIECE-GOODS.

You submitted to us, in November last, a letter of 16th idem from the Director General of Commercial Intelligence, on the subject of the revision of the list of cotton piece-goods together with a copy of the list containing certain suggested alterations therein. We replied that we had no objections to offer to the proposed alterations in the list. We understand that subsequently you were addressed by a member of this Chamber stating that they had been informed that the duty on cotton undershirts had been raised since 1st January from 3½% to 5%, and asking you to confirm this. We understand that, as a result of the reference made to the Collector of Customs, you were informed that no alteration has been made in the rate of duty for undershirts, which are assessed at 3½% as "hosiery."

STATEMENT OF ARRIVAL AND DESPATCHES OF COTTON AND COTTON PIECE-GOODS AND YARNS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

In November, we approved of a suggestion made to you that "raw cotton" should be eliminated from this statement as it has nothing to do, as regards trade movements, with the manufacture

of the article. At the same time we put forward further suggestions for revising the statement, with the object of making it more concise and, therefore, more useful for purposes of reference. We believe that the revised form has been approved by those members of the Chamber who are interested in this statement.

STATEMENTS REGARDING ARBITRATIONS AND SURVEYS DURING THE YEAR 1910.

The usual detailed statements regarding arbitrations and surveys are appended for information,

. The classes of goods in which references have been most frequent were:—

			1910.	1909.
White Mull			5	24
Grey Shirtings			17	33
" Dhooties			31	41
Sarries	·	.,,	7 7	10
Shawls			12	36
Shirtings, Coloured			3	10
Undershirts		•••	93	37
Venetians			5	12
Blankets			17	4

The following were references for assessment of allowances for mildew, stain, spot, and other damages:—

				1910.	1909.
White Jac	conets	•••		1	
", Scar	rfs	•••		2	
Grey Shirt		·	•••	11	4
"Dhoo		•••		10	4
Blankets				1 .	1
Sarries .				1	1
Prints				1	
Umbrella	furniture			2	1
Cotton Co	atings			1	
Undershir	ts			- 1	•
Hosiery	region of	,		. 1	• • • • •
- 1		19.			-
				32	11

The following table shows the number of references during each of the last five years, and the manner in which they were disposed of:—

. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Year.	Total number of re- ferences.	Number of referen- ces in which an allowance was given.	Number of referen- ces in which no allowance was given.	Rerentage of re- ferences in which no allowance was given on tental number of refer- ences.	Number of cases in which cancella- tion of contract was awarded.	Number of cases in which an allow- ance was given with option of cancellation.
1906 1907 1908 1909 1910	331 328 721 300 300	185 201 314 143 144	124 107 342 134 119	37 32 47 44 39	21 20 64 23 37	1 1

The following comparative statement shows the amount earned by the Department in respect of references undertaken for parties, not members of the Chamber, during the last five years:—

Year.			Amount from Non-Members.
1906	 		Rs. 2,816
1907	 e>		
1908	 	•••	
1909	 • •••		., 1,267
*1910	 		,, 5,008

We are, GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient servants, W. E. CRUM, Chairman.

C. ANNINOS, M. P. BAIRD,

W. R. CRAIK, S. J. GILLUM,

^{*} Institution fee of Rs. 16 levied as from 1st June 1910,

List of Piece-Goods Arbitrations dealt with under the Rules of the Tribunal of Arbitration and Surveys during 1910.

				-					-					
1 1 1 1		ė	February.						1,	September.		November.	December.	
Соора,		January.	bru	March.	April.	May.	June,	July.	August.	pte	October,	ven	l ee	Total.
		r.	E.	Ä	4	×	J.	15	4	s,	ŏ	ž	Ě	F
White Nainsooks					1	2	2		2	2				9
,, Dhooties		1		2	•••		:			3				6
, Mulls		1		1			1				1	1		5
, Jacconets	***	. 1				1	140		***			***	1	3
,, Searves	***			1		3				1	2	- 1 -	3	11
,, Drills	•••	'n		2	***					1		•••		1
Grey Shirtings	•••	· ^ .	1,	3		6	2			8		***	1 ***	17.
,, Dhooties	••	•••			1		1 2	2			2	3	8	31
" Jacconets						ï							1 1	2
,, Scarves	***	***				i	ï	***	***	ï			1 .	3
,, Madapollams					1 .	2				l î		***		3
Drills, Khaki Chudders	•••	***										"ï	ñ	2 .
Merinos	•••	***			n-					ï				1
Austria Cloth	***									1 2	ï	~;		4
Blankete								}			2	8	7	17
Broadcloth		"ï					···				-			'í :
Brocades		2												2
Flannels					١				***		l ï.	l "ï		2
Coatings					١		"1			"ï				2
Dooriahs Dyed								"ï		1 -				ı
Alpacas								_	''i					i
Flannelettes		lӕ			L	ï	***	•••	-					2
Hosiery		l				î	ï				ï	ï	2	8
Lungees					1					-	1			ı
Meltons							l	-		17		l "ï	2	1 4 .
Muslins, Dyed				1		ï		1				J		ĭ
Prints			1					"ï	l "i	2	4			9
Sarries		1		2						l ĩ	î	2	l "ï	7
Shawls		1			1	1	1				3	l ĩ	l ŝ	12
Shirtings, Coloured				2	l î									3
Singlets		2	5	4	2	6	3	1	2		5	27	27	93
Stripes, Fancy							2		l		ĭ			3 .
Comforters										2		2	- 5	9
Trouserings				1							ï			ž
Tussoro		1	1								١i	l "ï		3
Umbrella Furniture	•••		1		1		1	1				Ιī		. 5
Velveteen			-						1	l		ا ـُــا		ĭ
Turkish Towels	***				l		·						ï	î .
Venetians				:**							2		3	ŝ
Handkerchiefs	•••	1	1				٠.						Ιĭ	ĭ
Umbrellas	••	1		·										l î
Sealskin Rugs				1								bee 1		ı î .
Fents, Lawn	•••								1	-1				- i :
Cashmere	·"·												2	2
TOTAL	•••	.12	9	19	8	27	21	6	7	41	28	52	70	300
		<u></u>				<u> </u>						1	1	

List of Piece-Goods Arbitrations dealt with under the Rules of the Tribunal of Arbitration during the year 1910.

G 00D8.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
White Nainsooks	,	·		-		. 2	2		2	2	T	-		8 3
" Dhootics	***	1		2		l		1		1		1		1 3
, Mulls		1		1:1	ļ		1	l		۱	1	ï	/	5
" Jacconets	***	1				1				l		1.0	1	3
" Scarves	•••		1.50	. 1		3	1			1	2	1	3	.11
" Drilla	***	1							•••	1				-1
Grey Shirtings	•••	1	1	2		6	5			2				17
" Dhooties				3	1	2	2	2		8	2	3	8	31
" Jacconets	***						1		***	1			- 1	. 2
" Scarves " Madapollams	***	***				1	17		***					1
n Madapollams Drills, Khaki	***								***	1				3
Chudders	•••		"						***	1		1		1
Merinos	•••	1					***			ï		1	1	2
Austria Cloth		1					***			2	"i	٠-:		1 :
Blankets		:::	l		•••						2	1 8	7	1.2
Brond Cloth		ï		***			1							1,
Brocades		l î	1									***	***	17 1 1
Flannels									1		ï	"ï		9
Coatings							ï			l ï				2 2 1
Doorians Dved							l	l "ï				l :::	-	ĩ
Alpacas									ï				:-	1 1
Flannelettes		1									I		l	1
Hosiery						1	1			2	ı.	Ιï	2	8
Lungees					1						١			1
Meltons										1		-1	2	4
Muslins, Dyed	•••				***	1	***							ī
Prints	***		1				-	1	1	2	4	***		9
Diam'r.	•••			2	***			ş		1	1	2	1	7
Shirtings, Coloured	•••	1.			1		1	***	•••	***	3	-1	4	11
	***	2	5	2	1 2	6	3	•	2	7	4	26	27	89
Stripes, Fancy	***			4	-		- 2	1			î			89
Comforters			•••		•••		- 1			2		·		9
Frouserings		***		ï	***		;**	***	•••		ï			2
Fussore			· i								î	ï	-	3
Umbrella Furniture			î		"i		ï	ï						4
Velveteen						:: I			ï				***	ľ
Furkish Towels											-		ï	- 1
Venetians									1	· · · · · ·	-		3	3
Handkerchiefs													· i ı	1
Jmbrellas		î											- 1	1
ealskin Rugs				1										- 1
ents, Lawn										. 1			***	- 1
Cashmere	•••										***		2	2
_			-			-			-		-	-		
TOTAL		11/	9	19	7 /	24	21	6	.7	36	25	50	69	284

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDING,

Calcutta, 31st January 1911.

REPORT OF THE YARNS SUB-COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1910.

To

THE PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE,

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN.

You consulted us in April in regard to a proposal that yarns should be subject to the same allowances as piece-goods, when late delivered. In 1909 Calcutta importers inserted, in their piece-goods contracts, clauses providing penalties for late shipment. It was subsequently brought to notice that spinners had declined to pay similar allowances for the late delivery of yarns, on the ground that these were not included in the penalty clauses. We expressed the opinion that they should be so included, and we recommended that you should approach the Manchesfer Chamber of Commerce in that sonse.

This recommendation you adopted, but we understand that the Manchester Chamber declined to include yarns among the goods, subject to allowances for late shipment.

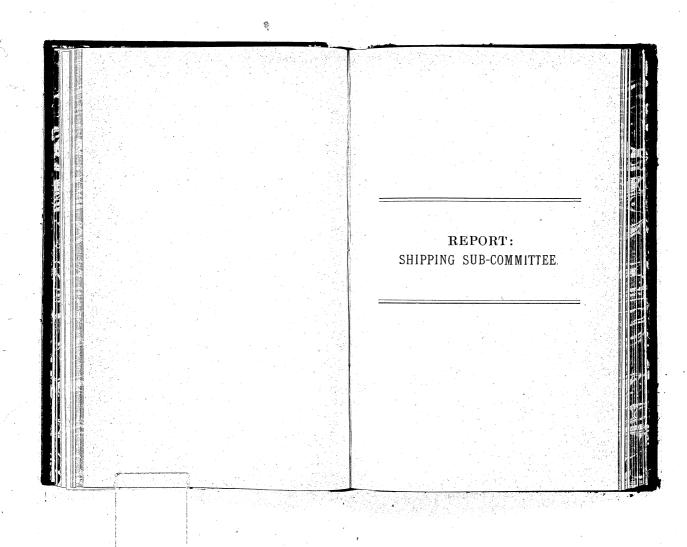
No other references have been made to us during the year.

We are, GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient servants,

W. G. BRODIE, Chairman, C. ANNINOS,

H. G. HOUGHTON, Members.



BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDING,

Calcutta, 31st January 1911.

REPORT OF THE SHIPPING SUB-COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1910.

To

THE PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE,

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN.

At the beginning of the year you invited our views upon a proposal, which had been made by the Calcuita Port Commissioners, regarding the hours of opening the gates on the jetties. In the preceding year the Commissioners, after consulting the Chamber, came to the following conclusions in this connection, namely:—

- (a) That the hour for opening all the gates, except two, should be 10 A.M., instead of 9 A.M.;
- (b) That the two gates in question should continue to be opened at 9 A.M.; and
- (c) That on Saturday afternoons the hour of closing should be 4 o'clock instead of 6 o'clock, with the exception of the two gates.

At your suggestion, this arrangement was tried for three months without resulting in any congestion of traffic. The Commissioners found in fact that there was no need for even the two gates to be opened before 10 A.M. They accordingly proposed to keep all the gates closed until that hour. On the other hand the traffic passing through the two open gates after 4 P.M. on Saturdays had been found to be heavy. It was proposed, therefore, to give the Jetty and Customs officers discretion to keep open, on Saturday aftermoons, such number of gates as they might consider to be necessary to deal with the traffic.

It seemed to us that no exception should be taken to these proposals, and we replied to your enquiry in that sense.

In February you consulted us with reference to a case in which a parcel of jute was measured alongside the steamer. The shippers contended that, in these circumstances, the ton should be calculated at 54 cubic feet, instead of 52 cubic feet, in accordance with Chamber ruling No. 21, dated 8th March 1883.* The steamer agents, on the other hand, were not prepared to accept this basis. and demanded freight at 52 cubic feet per ton.

It did not seem to us that the ruling quoted supported the view taken by the shippers. In our opinion freight should be paid at the rate of 52 cubic feet per ton, unless a stipulation to the contrary is made when the cargo is booked. In the case in point, there appeared to have been no such stipulation, and as the cargo was booked at 52 cubic feet, we failed to see how freight could be charged on any other basts. We replied to you accordingly, and we understand that you agreed with our view.

The question of ante-dating Bills of Lading came before us in June in connection with a reference which was made to you by a member of the Chamber. The member in question enquired as to certain alterations which had been made in a Bill of Lading. The points thus raised seemed to us to be of a legal nature, and we accordingly recommended that the member bringing them forward should be advised to take legal opinion upon them.

Two new sets of moorings for jute steamers were provided at Chitpur in 1906. During that jute season twelve vessels loaded jute at these moorings, but since that time they have fallen into disuse. The reason is that jute for the United Kingdom is now carried to a much greater extent than formerly by vessels that load regularly at the docks. In August you referred to us a suggestion, which the Port Commissioners had made, that the moorings in question should be taken up, and that the materials should be utilised elsewhere in the port.

We expressed the opinion that the moorings were not likely to be used in future to any extent by the jute trade; and that there was no objection, therefore, to their removal. We understand that you replied in this sense to the Port Commissioners.

In August you asked our opinion upon an enquiry, which the Burma Chamber of Commerce had made, as to the recognised length of a weather working day in the port of Calcutta. It was not possible for us to reply to this enquiry, as " weather working days" are not recognised here. We mentioned, however, that a working day is defined by the Custom House as being from 6 A.M. to 6 P.M. "Weather working days" are defined by Leggett, "On Charter, Parties" as follows :-- "Weather working days "exclude all days on which cargo cannot be worked on account of "the weather".

You invited us in September to express an opinion upon the following question: A steamer on time charter can load to 23 ft. on her Indian summer free-board. But according to the custom of the port, she would be allowed one inch to two inches additional for inland navigation. Her maximum would be, therefore, 23 ft. 1 in. Would the charterers be bound to load a steamer to 23 ft. 1 in., if requested to do so by the Captain; and if so, would they be required to pay hire on the basis of 23 ft. 1 in.

It seemed to us that the steamer was entitled to the benefit of the extra draught allowed for inland navigation. We accordingly replied that charterers should load her down to 23 ft. 1 in., or 23 ft. 2 in., if required to do so by the Captain, and pay accordingly.

In October you referred to us an enquiry from the Madras Chamber of Commerce, in regard to Basses Light Dues. The Madras Chamber wished to know whether a steamer voyaging direct from Australia to Calcutta, and passing outside the range of the Basses lights, would be liable for these dues. From information which we obtained, it appeared that vessels passing east of the Andamans pay Burma coast light dues; and that vessels passing west of the Andamans and via Cape Leeuwin pay no Indian light dues. Captains are required to declare their route, and that they will not use any coast or Basses lights.

In reply to an enquiry from you, we have recently expressed our disapproval of the proposal to close the telegraph office at Saugor Island. We understand that the telegraph office building there is in danger, by reason of the rapid encroachment of the sea; and that the cost of a new building will be heavy.

^{• &}quot;A Captain is not bound to measure alongside, unless such measurement " has been specially stipulated for, and then the ton is to be taken at 54 cubic "feet per ton of 5 bales." Chamber ruling No. 21, dated 8th March 1888.

You lately referred to us a question arising out of the Bak-id disturbances in Calcutta. It appeared that jute shipments were curtailed by these disturbances, and that steamors were in consequence delayed. The question was asked as to whether, in the event of a chartered steamer coming on denurrange, some allowance for the time lost in this connection should not be made. It was our opinion that the charterers could not claim an extension, unless the Charter Party provided for civil disturbances. We replied to the enquiry inithis sense.

We are GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient servants,

W. K. DOWDING (Chairman)

Members.

H. J. HAWES, R. A. ARNOLD JENKINS,

C. J. KERR,

F. H. STEWART,

REPORT:
RAILWAYS SUB-COMMITTEE

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDING, Calcutta, 31st January 1911.

REPORT OF THE RAILWAYS SUB-COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1910.

To

THE PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE,

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN.

You invited us in October to express an opinion upon a question in regard to the railway risk notes B. and H. It had been represented to the Railway Board that the terms of these notes press heavily upon traders; and that they should be so modified as to enlarge the liability of the railways. In fact that they should be assimilated to the notes used upon English railways. This proposal the Board said that they were prepared to consider. But before taking it up, they invited the attention of the Chamber to the possibility of its adoption resulting in an enhancement of the rates at which goods are carried under the notes. They wished to be furnished with the views of the Chamber upon the proposal regarded from this standpoint.

We understand that the railways regard the risk note even in its present form as so unsatisfactory that a suggestion has been already made for enhancing rates. We did not think, therefore, that it would be advisable in the interests of the trade to press for further concessions. The risk notes were revised so recently as 1907, and we think that a longer experience of the existing forms should be obtained before any further changes are suggested. We replied to your enquiry in this sense.

In December you referred to us a letter from the Railway Beard on the subject of the proposed line of railway from Muttra to Aligarh in the United Provinces. The Board stated that the G. I. P. Railway Co. had urged that this connection should be constructed, and that it should be worked by the G. I. P. Railway.

Similar proposals had been made by the B. B. & C. I. Railway. The Board added that so far they had refused to consider any proposal for a line between Aligarh and Muttra, to be worked by a Bombay railway. Their reason for the refusal was that, in their opinion, the extension of either of the Bombay broad gauge railways to Aligarh would be a distinct invasion of the area now served by the Bast Indian Railway.

We entirely agreed with the view expressed by the Board, and we suggested that the Chamber should reply to that effect. It was our opinion that the proposed line from Aligarh to Muttra should be constructed and worked by the East Indian Railway, as an integral part of that undertaking. The line would lie almost entirely within the districts to the east of the river Jumna, which are admittedly within the sphere of influence of the East Indian Railway.

We are, GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient servants,
W. A. DRING, Chairman.
H. BATESON,
W. A. LEE,

J. MACKENZIE, W. D. STEVEN, REPORT:

INLAND TRANSPORT SUB-COMMITTEE.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDING,

Calcutta, 31st January 1911.

REPORT OF THE INLAND TRANSPORT SUB-COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1910.

Tο

THE PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE,

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN.

In April you invited us to consider a draft of a rovised set of rules to regulate the granting of certificates of competency to engineers and engine-drivers of inland steam vessels. These rules had been prepared by the Government of Bengul, and were to be enacted under the Indian Steam Vessels Act, VI of 1884. We approved of them, subject to one minor modification.

In July you consulted us with reference to an amendment, which the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam proposed to make, in the rules for the protection of inland steam vessels from danger by collision. These rules were issued by the Government of Bengal in 1900. The amendment was to the effect that every vessel under cars or sail, whether under way or lying in the stream, must exhibit a clear light between sunset and sunrise. According to the old rules, vessels were not required to exhibit lights when lying in the stream; and vessels not fitted with masts were required merely to have ready at hand a lantern, which might be exhibited in time to prevent a collision. We approved of the amendment and replied to your enquiry in that sense.

On several occasions during the year, you have referred to us' on the general question of the improvement of the waterways of the two Bengals. Early in the year, and again during the current month, we have had before us a proposal from the Inland Steamer. Companies to the effect that the local Governments of the two provinces should be urged to constitute a Waterways Advisory Council of officials and non-officials. When we first considered this proposal in March last, and again during the current month, we suggested that it should be acted upon. There is already in existence a Waterways Committee of which the Secretary and Chief Engineer (Bengal) is President, and the Superintending Engineer, South Western Circle, and Superintending Engineer, Eastern Bengal Circle, and a representative of the Steamer Companies are members. It is suggested by the Companies that this Committee should be the nucleus, so to speak, of the larger body which the two Governments, acting jointly, might now constitute. It appears to us that considerable advantage might result from the formation of such a body as an Advisory Council; and we think, therefore, that the Chamber might well submit the proposal to Government. The Inland Steamer Companies have collected useful information in regard to the practice in Germany, and this might also, we consider, be placed before Government.

We have also supported a further suggestion which the Inland Steamer Companies have put forward. This is that the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam should be asked for information as to what action has been taken, or is to be taken, on the suggestions made by Mr. C. A. White, Superintending Engineer. In our last report, we referred to Mr. White's enquiry into the suggested improvements of the waterways of Eastern Bengal and Assam. His report was published in August last.

We are, GENTLEMEN.

Your most obedient servants, J. C. SHORROCK, Chairman

C. N. DOUETIL,

W. A. DRING, W. A. LEE.

W. A. LEE, Members.
T. McMORRAN,

W. D. STEVEN,

REPORT:

FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDING, Calcutta, 31st January 1911.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1910.

To

THE PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE,

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN.

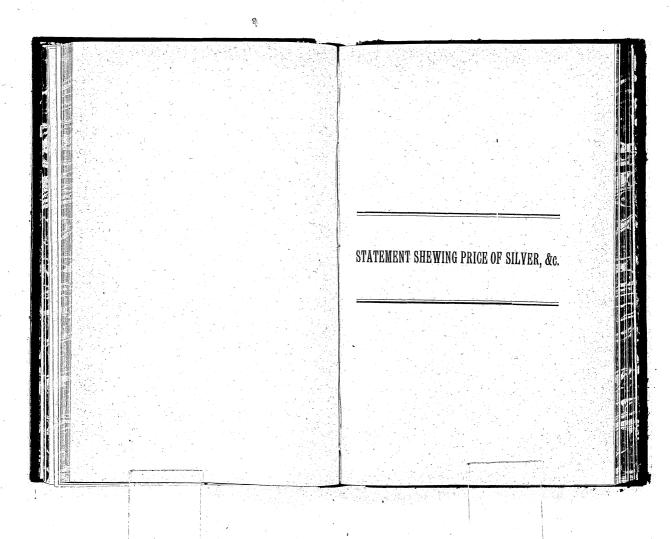
In July you invited our views upon a proposal, which was advanced by the Madras Chamber of Commerce, regarding the stamp duty on share transactions. Stated briefly, this proposil was that the Indian system should be so modified as to bring it into conformity with that obtaining in other share markets. That is to say, that the duty of ½ per cent. ad valorem should be payable by the buyer, instead of by the seller, as at present. It was considered in Madras that a uniform system of share dealing would be in the best interests of joint stock enterprise in India, and of the investing public, both here and elsewhere.

We quite agreed that uniformity is desirable upon general grounds. But it appeared to us that the change proposed would cause inconvoience without any compensating advantages. So far as Calcutta is concerned, both operators and brokers are quite satisfied with the existing arrangements, which should not, in our opinion, be disturbed. We replied to this effect, and we understand that you adopted our view.

We are, GENTLEMEN,
Your most obedient servants,
H. HARRIS, Chairman.
S. C. BERRIDGE,
E. H. ELLES,
T. McMORRAN,

Members.

. Note. —Mr. M. A. Mitaranga, having left Calcutta, does not sign the report.



Price of Silver in America, London and Calcutta; Demand Exchange in Calcutta;

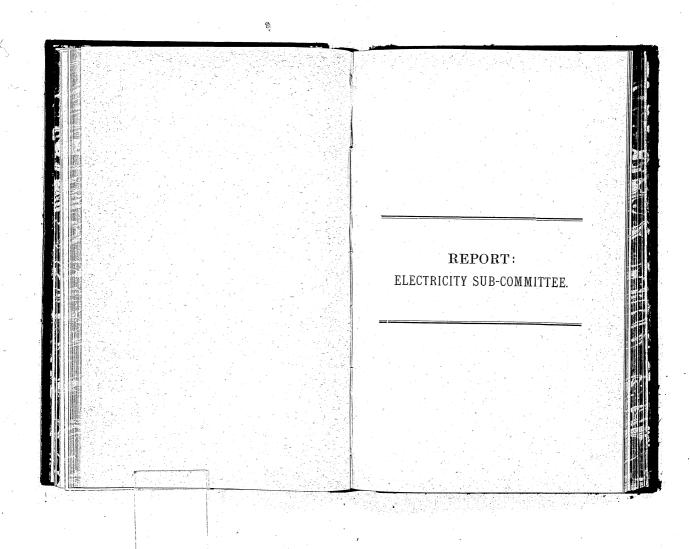
Monthly Council Drafts on India; and Gold held in European Banks.

Quotations nearest to 1st and 15th of each month.	Price of Silver per oz. in America.	Price of Silver per oz. in London.	Price of 17½ B, Bar Silver per 100 tolahs in Calcutta including Import duty.	On Demand rates of Exchange in Calcutta on London,	Monthly amount of Secretary of State's Drafts on India.	Amount of Gold in the European Bauks.
1909.	Cents.	d.	Rs. As. P.	s. d,	Rs.	£
January	. 508	231	62 3 0	1 381 to 1-4) (455,094,489
,,	. 52å	24	65 6 0	1 381	4,93,10,000	461,378,223
February	511	238	64 10 0	1 315	2,94,30,000 {	472,263,277
	. 51%	231	64 4 0	1 315	72,94,30,000	476,786,691
March	. 50g	23,5	63 4 0	1 312	2,13,40,000 {	476,308,304
· .	502	23g	63 4 0	1 318	1 2,13,40,000	478,452,329
April	501	23‡	62 15 0	I 318 to 82	3.79,40,000	476,419,350
	511	231	64 1 0	1 315	10,10,40,000	474,065,747
May	. 53	24,7	66 1 0	1 311	3,62,90,000 {	479,477,983
. 10	522	2415	65 1 0	1 38 to 4	10,02,00,000 }	480,319,016
June		248	65 8 0	1 331	3,66,80,000 {	483,018,075
in .		24 ₁₀	65 5 0	1 331	[0,00,00,000	492,287,650
July	. 521	23 15	65 12 0	1 383	2,22,50,000 {	488,495,352
	4	23,5	63 9 0	1 815	1 -, {	490,053,379
August		2370	63 5 0	1 333	99,60,000 {	480,464,520
n,	1	2316	63 6 0	1 339	1	194,501,790.
September	1	24	64.8 0	1 32	1,17,30,000 {	492,694,513
		234	63 14 '0	1 315	[1,17,50,000]	492,023,453
October		232	63 2 0	1 4 to 14	2,02,70,000 {	491,693,368
n		23,20	63 6 0	1 45	[2,02,70,000]	481,922,459
November		2316	61 11 0	1 4	2,94,79,000 {	487,850,344
- in	100	238	61 14 0	1 43	12,02,19,000	494,411,639
December		23 g	62 5 0	1 41	} 5,18,70,000 {	495,265,669
	527	24 / 5	64,0 0	1 ,41	10,10,10,000 {	300,936,363
		1	1000			100

Price of Silver in America, London and Calcutta; Demand Exchange in Calcutta;

Monthly Council Drafts on India; and Gold held in European Banks.

1										
		100	Quotations neafest to 1st a 15th of each month.	nd	Price of Silver per oz. in America.	Price of Silver per oz. in London.	Price of 17½ B. Ban Silver per 100 tolahs in Calcutta including Import duty.	On Demand rates of Exchange in Calcutta on London.	Monthly amount of Secretary of State's Drafts on India.	Amount of Gold in the European Banks.
		. i	1910.		Cents.	d,	Rs. As. P.	s. d.	Rs.	£
		į	January		52g	241	64 7 0	1 41)	484,776,176
H					524	24 %	63 14 0	1 416	3,44,70,000	488,481,241
	ì	i	February		52	24	63 8 0	1 4 3 3) (498,809,760
1	-	.			514	2312	64 0 0	1 410	3,91,90,000	496,253,008
	ļ	1	March		501	23 ∱	68 0 0	1 432	1	493,966,175
I	ì				514	235	69 14 0	1 41 to 1/2	7,98,90,000	493,432,780
	1		April		524	24	70 0 0	1 439	1	492,366,898
ľ			5.0		531	244	62 9 0	1 450	3,70,47,000 {	487,450,804
			May		543	2418	72 15 0	1 432	1	490,670,001
ŀ		٠.	,,		54	247	72 7 0	1 311	2,47,70,000	491,340,799
ŀ			June		534	245	72 3 0	1 315	1	493,990,542
ľ					538	245	72 5 0	1 315	2,02,40,000	493,037,231
ŀ	H		July		531	24}}	72 4 0	1 301 to 1-4	h	494,870,268
١	H	ì			541	251	73 0 0	1 4	1,60,40,000	491,411,407
1		d.	August		53}	248	71.14 0	1 4 to 1 3 3 1	1	491,851,537
ŀ					531	248	71 10 0	1 4	2,10,60,000	493,063,113
ŀ			September		528	24,5	70 13 . 0	1 411	1,94,60,000	493,154,002
ľ	i		· '		531	241	71 14 0	1 452	1,94,60,000	491,854,642
1			October		54	243	72 9 0	1 452	2,86,80,000	494,021,227
1	ļ				554	250	75 5 0	1 4,5	2,86,80,000	484,184,787
1	9	ŀ	November		56	2513	75 1 0	1 450	1,03,10,000	484,076,583
1			,	,	552	2518	74 9 0	1 452	1,03,10,000	488,425,411
,			December		55	258	73 10 0	1 45	3,22,40,000 }	489,376,392
1			, ,		541	25 ₁ %	73 8 0	1 433	3,22,40,000	490,549,806
1	1				- "	-016				
1	1				1					



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BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDING.

Calcutta, 31st January 1911.

REPORT OF THE ELECTRICITY SUB-COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1910.

To

THE PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE,

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN.

In March last you referred to us a question upon which the views of the Chamber had been invited by the Government of Bengal. It related to certain difficulties which had arisen regarding undertakings for electric traction, particularly when combined with the general supply of electrical onergy for lighting and power. To overcome these difficulties, the Electrical Adviser to the Government of India suggested that a new Act, following generally the provisions of the Indian Tramways Act of 1886, should be framed. We approved of this suggestion, and we replied to you accordingly.

Later in the year, we expressed our approval of certain modifications which the Government of India proposed to make in the existing Tramways Act. These changes were to effect two objects: firstly, the application of the Act to monoralis; and, secondly, the inclusion within its scope of tramways worked by electricity. A Bill making the changes was introduced by the Government, but we understand that it is independent of the more comprehensive measure referred to in the last paragraph.

A draft of the rules to be made under the Indian Electricity Act IX of 1910 was published by the Government of India for criticism in July. You invited us to examine the draft, and to report upon it. We considered it carefully, and made several recommendations and suggestions, which we ventured to embody in the form of a draft letter to Government. This draft we submitted for your approval and you accepted it.

We are, GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient servants,

C. L. FYFFE, (Chairman),

C. C. T. EASTGATE, E. J. OAKLEY,

F. RAWSON,

F. M. SHORT,

Members.

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LICENSED MEASURERS' DEPARTMENT

OF THE

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

1st JULY 1909 to 30th JUNE 1910.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDING,

Calcutta, 19th September 1910.

No. 1459-1910.

C. J. KERR, Esq., Chairman,

N. Damiano, Esq.,

F. C. DANGER, Esq., H. J. HAWES, Esq.,

R. M. GURNEY, Esq.,

B. Hope, Esq.,

A. C. PATTERSON, Esq.,

Committee, Licensed Measurers'
Department,

GENTLEMEN.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of the twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Licensed Measurers' Department, being that for the year 1909-1910.

2. The Committee have read the Report with great interest and they have directed me to convey to you their thanks for the time and attention which you have given to the management of the affairs of the Department throughout the past year. It is a matter of much satisfaction to them that the financial result of the year's working should be satisfactory, showing, as they do, a nett profit of Rs. 4,453-12-10 as against a deficit in 1908-09 of Rs. 25,383-3-4. In reviewing the report of the Committee of the Department for the year 1908-09 the Committee of the Chamber dealt with their recommendations in regard to the reduction of the measurement and weighment rebates; the proposal to reduce the weighment rebate from 121% to 9% was accepted but it was considered sufficient for the time at least to reduce the measurement rebate from 40% to 331% instead of 25% as proposed by the Committee of the Department. The Committee of the Chamber are glad that on the basis then agreed to it has been

possible to work the Department without showing a deficit, and they note that in the circumstances you do not desire to suggest that the matter requires reconsideration at this time.

3. The Committee note the modification which you have introduced in connection with the superannuation rule of the Department and they also observe that the rules of the Provident. Fund have been amended so as to place the fund on a more satisfactory footing. They note too with interest the measures which you have taken in connection with the officers' Athletic Club.

am,
Gentlemen,
Yours faithfully,
D. K. CUNNISON,
Acting Secretary.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

LICENSED MEASURERS' DEPARTMENT,

ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDING, Calcutta, 26th August 1910.

To

THE PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE,

Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to submit our report on the working of the Department for the year which ended on the 30th June 1910. We have at the same time to request you to be good enough to appoint a new Committee to conduct the business of the Department for the current year.

At our first meeting, which was held on the 10th September

Election of Chairman.

& Co., as our Chairman.

Mr. Kerr, of Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzio

Mr. Kerr has held office throughout the

There have, as usual, been several changes in the Committee Changes in Committee. during the year.

In January 1910, Mr. O. G. Nomico of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, was succeeded by Mr. N. Damiano, of the same firm. In February, Mr. W. S. J. Willson of Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., gave place to Mr. B. Hope of the same firm on his proceeding to England. In the month of March, Mr. R. B. Wilson of Messrs. Birkmyre Brothers resigned, and his seat was taken by Mr. R. M. Gurney of Messrs. Bird & Co. And in May, Mr. H. J. Hawes of Messrs. Craham & Co., took the seat of Mr. L. Edwards of that firm.

Including the Superintendent and the Deputy Superintendent

Establishment, the staff on the 30th June 1910 consisted of 109 Officers as compared with 99 on the corresponding date of the previous year.

We are glad to record our sense of appreciation of the services rendered to the Department by Mr. James Knox, the Superintendent, and Mr. A. H. Lugg, the Deputy Superintendent, whose work throughout the year has been painstaking and thorough. The other members of the staff have worked well during the year and have discharged their duties to our satisfaction. The Department

continues to attract a good class of Officers and vacant appointments in it as apprentices are eagerly sought after.

The Audited Revenue and Profit and Loss Accounts, and the

Finance.

Balance sheet are as usual appended to
the Report. As compared with the
preceding year, the net income of the Department shows a considerable increase. The figures are:—

1908-09 ... Rs. 2,48,477 8 9 1909-10 ... , , 2,98,308 8 9 Increase ... , 49,831 0 0

To the total indicated, measurements contributed Rs.1,83,049-5-6, as against Rs. 1,59,660-9-11 in 1908-09. Weighments realised Rs. 1,07,118-4-7, as compared with Rs. 85,212-6-10 in the preceding year.

Mill fees totalled Rs. 3,407-8-0, as against Rs. 1,669-8-0 in 1908-09, and the comparative figures for Sunday fees were Rs. 2,140 and Rs. 1,935, respectively. Miscellaneous receipts in connection with weighments—representing coolie hire realised from constituents—were Rs. 2,693-6-8 in 1909-10.

The exponditure for each of the years 1908-9 and 1909-10 was as follows:—

1908-09 ... Rs. 2,77,769 13 4 1909-10 ... , 2,97,442 8 6 Increase ... , 19,672 11 2

The Revenue Account shows a profit of Rs. 866-0-3, as compared with a loss of Rs. 29,292-47 in the preceding year. A sum of Rs. 3,587-12-7 is carried to the credit of Profit and Loss Account, being the amount of interest realised on investments, less depreciation of office furniture and plant, and other debits. The net profit is, therefore, Rs. 4,453-12-10, as against a not loss in 1908-09 of Rs.25.383-3-4.

In commenting in our last Report on the causes of the considerable deficit which resulted on the working of the Department in 1908-09—a deficit which we had quite anticipated—we recommended a revision of the scale of robates allowed on the charges for measuring and weighing goods. The deficit was due as

we pointed out, to the increased cost of the establishment consequent on the improved scale of pay introduced in 1908 and to meet this we suggested the reduction of the measurement rebate from 40 per cent. to 25 per cent. and of the weighment rebate from 124 per cent. to 9 per cent. In view of the amount of the Department's invested funds the Committee of the Chamber, while accepting the recommendation regarding the weighment rebate, considered that for the time at least it would be sufficient to reduce the measurement rebate to 331%. It is a matter of satisfaction that with the reductions sanctioned it has been possible to work the Department during the year under review without a loss. You stated that you would review the position at the end of the year now closed with a view to ascertaining whether any further adjustment would be necessary: but in the circumstances we do not desire to suggest that the matter requires re-consideration at this time. We have recently found it necessary to increase the number of officers to enable the growing work of the Department to be satisfactorily carried out: but we anticipate that the greater expenditure consequent on this staff and on the increments due to the other officers in the Department will be balanced by the increase which is to be expected in the income for the year.

The following is a statement of the invested funds standing to the credit of the Department on the 30th June 1910:—

General Account.

31% Government Securities ... Rs. 1,50,300 par value. 5 % Calcutta Municipal Debentures ... " 4 % Do. Do. 45,000 Provident Fund, with which is incorporated the retiring Bonus Fund. 34% Government Securities 28,900 par value. 5 % Calcutta Municipal Debentures ... 4 % Do. Do. 51,500 10 % Bank of Bengal Shares 5,000 4 % Bombay Improvement Trust Loan " 7,000 4 % Bombay Municipal Debentures ... " 10,000 41% Rangoon Municipal Debentures ... " 18,000 41% Rangoon Port Trust Debentures 10,000 4 % Do. Do. Do. 20,000 4 % Calcutta Port Trust Debentures... " 6,500 41% Do. Do. Do.

3½% Government Securities ... Rs. 3,000 par value.
There is printed in this Report for your information the schedule of charges.

Schedule of charges.

as far as possible all the charges levied by the Department for the weighing and measurement of goods.

In the following statements we particularise the business of the Department. Department during the past year as compared with the year 1908-09.

The first statement gives the number of packages measured during the year, and also the number measured during the preceding twelve months. There is, it will be noticed, a net decrease of 241,176 packages as compared with a net increase of 431,219 packages during 1908-1909 —

Goods.	From 1st July 1908 to 30th June 1909.	From 1st July 1909 to 30th June 1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
Jute Cuttings, Rejoctions and Threadwaste. Pkgs.	40,57,870	35,27,591		5 80 050
Нешр "	420	6,811	6,391	5,30,279
Cotton ,, Tobacco ,,	55,977 1,071	61,850 1,750	5,873 679	
Shellac " Hides "	1,66,578	2,00,919	34,341	
Gunnies "	14,343 13,21,051	11,185 15,95,683	2,74,632	3,158
Indigo " Tea "	1,377 4,83,015	1,382 5,14,316	5	
Sundries "	4,82,747	4,21,786	31,301	60,961
TOTAL PACKAGES	65,84,449	63,43,273	3,53,222	5,94,398
LIBI DEGREASE	•••••		•••••	2,41,176

The next statement gives details of weighment and shows that there has been a net increase of 12,30,745 packages against an increase in the preceding year of 52,277 packages. The number of bales of jute weighed has decreased by 4,35,978 and gunnies have risen from 9,52,496 to 11,56,228. The decrease in the weighments of metals and coal which has been noticeable during the last few years has continued.

Goods.	From 1st July 1908 to 30th June 1909.	From 1st July 1909 to 30th June 1910.	Increase.	Decrease.
Jute, and Cuttings. $Pkgs$.	31,96,950	27,60,977	·	4,35,973
Cotton "	8,818	14,529	5,711	·
Gunnies "	9,52,496	11,56,228	2,03,732	
Rice ,	2,47,595	13,92,885	11,45,290	··········
Seeds ,,				
Sundries,	14,33,764	17,33,818	3,00,054	
Ten "	7,322	22,452	15,130	
Hides "	32,620	29,421		3,199
Total	-58,79,565	71,10,310	16,69,917	4,39,172
NET INORBASE			12,30,745	
			-	
	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.	Tons. Cwt.
Metal	8,805 6	3,783 5		5,022 1
Coal	2,808 14	1,946 6	·	862, 8
Total	11,614 0	5,729 11		5,884 9

The third statement shows the average measurements of jute.

Jute-Average Measurements.

Calcutta during the year. For comparative numeroes an eight of twenty receiving years.

Season.	Total bales measured.	me	erage asure- ient.	aver	age of a ress.	aver	nallest age of a Press.
		Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In
1889-1890	24,58,305	51	7.10	52	0.68	50	9.98
1890-1891	26,70,996	51	8.69	52	4.85	51	1.22
1891-1892	16,98,447	51	3.85	52	1.10	50	0.10
1892-1893	25,93,787	51	5.14	53	0.22	50	2.11
1893-1894	21,37,395	51	8.07	53	8.25	50	4.80
1894-1895	31,02,444	51	5.39	53	0.76	51	1.22
1895-1896	29,61,274	51	6.79	52 .	9.14	51	0.07
896-1897	27,02,023	51	11.00	53	10.28	51	1.91
897-1898	36,61,830	51	8.41	53	5.76	50	11.00
1898-1899	23,13,388	51	9.00	53	0.50	51	3.90
899-1900	21,64,189	52	0.50	52	9.65	51	3.90
1900-1901	28,56,857	52	0.37	52	7.00	51	7.05
901-1902	37,67,298	51	10.15	52	4.88	51	6.99
1902-1903	26,93,366	51	10.03	52	1.40	51	3.50
1903-1904	30,24,156	51	9.52	52	2.19	51	6.12
1904-1905	29,44,076	51	11.36	52	8.25	51	4.31
1905-1906	35,69,599	51	11.99	53	2.78	51	1.22
1906-1907	37,04,672	52	9.48	55	3.15	51	0.33
907-1908	35,43,698	52	3.00	54	1.98	51	2.40
1908-1909	38,95,676	52	8-29	55	1.77	51	1.32
1909-1910	31,54,254	 52	11.36	54	10.34	51	4.90

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The fourth	statement sl	hows the	progress	of	the	work	οĒ	the
Measurements and ments.	Weigh D	epartm e n	since the	yer	ır 1	884-18	885	:

ments.		,				
	M	EASUREMEN	et.	W	RIGHMENT	
YRARS.	Packages.	Increase.	Decrease.	Packages.	Increase.	Decrease.
1884-1885	19,42,596					
1885-1886	20,85,174	1,42,578				
1886-1887	24,56,594	3,71,420				,
1887-1888	26,79,372	2,22,778	·			•••
1888-1889	30,68,759	3,89,387	·	11,61,774	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	.,.
1889-1890	32,17,004	1,48,245		15,44,189	3,82,415	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •
1890-1891	35,87,967	3,70,963		18,96,604	3,52,415	
1891-1892	23,35,126		12,52,841	12,82,663		6,13,941
1892-1893	34,30,735	10,95,609	١	19,39,413	6,56,750	
1893-1894	30,78,978		3,51,757	20,34,150	94,737	
1894-1895	41,46,385	10,67,407		26,21,393	5,87,243	
1895-1896	41,58,348	11,963		26,71,795	50,402	
1896-1897	41,74,785	16,437		27,38,939	67,144	
1897-1898	52,42,139	10,67,354		39,00,563	11,61,624	
1898-1899	38,74,563		13,67,576	33,92,881		5,07,682
1899-1900	38,77,837	3,274	· »	33,19,927		72,954
1900-1901	48,02,018	9,24,181		38,69,147	5,49,220	•••
1901-1905	55,43,199	7,41,181		43,57,594	4,88,447	
1902-1908	47,24,965		8,18,234	40,55,419		3,02,175
1903-190	51,95,824	4,70,859		42,65,271	2,09,852	•••
1904-190	50,85,223		1,10,601	48,78,663	6,13,362	
1905-190	57,52,886	6,67,663		56,11,836	7,33,203	
1906-190	7,63,52,936	6,00,050		58,12,623	2,00,787	
	61,53,230		1,99,706	58,27,288	14,665	
	65,84,449	F		58,79,565	52,277	
	63,43,273	1		71,10,310	12,30,745	
	1,,	1	1 5 1,	I .	In the first	1 12

The fifth statement gives the number of officers on the staff in each year since 1883, when the Department was established, and in detail the number on the 30th June 1910 :-

Year.	Strength.	Year.	Strength.
1883	13	1896-1897	50
1884	19	1897-1898	53
1885	31	1898-1899	57
1886	27	1899-1900	59
1887	25	1900-1901	58
1888	30	1901-1902	69
1889	38	1902-1903	70
1890	37	1903-1904	74
1891	36	1904-1905	80
1892	37	1905-1906	88
1893	40	1906-1907	88
1893-1894	49	1907-1908	91
1894-1895	47	1908-1909	89
1895-1896	54	1909-1910	99
		1010 1011	100

The staff of the Department on the 30th June 1910 consisted

- 1 Superintendent.
- 1 Deputy Superintendent.
- 5 Inspectors.
- 67 Measurers (4 grades).
- Apprentices.
- Scalewrights.
- Telephone operators.
- · 2 Store keepers.

Total 109

We referred last year to the enlargement of the workshop which was then in progress. This was Workshop. duly completed and the accommodation now provided is ample. We have three scalewrights whose time is fully taken up in the repairing and testing of scales and weights and in looking after the plant of the Department generally. In

addition we have two storekeepers whose duty it is to issue to and

receive from officers the implements, etc., required for the work of the Department.

We have had some correspondence with you on the question of the measurement of jute, the matter Measurement of Jute. having been brought up by the Calcutta Liners' Conference. In accordance with arrangements which have been in force for many years the bulk of the jute exported from Calcutta is measured at the Press Houses by the Department on behalf of the Steamship Companies. The Conference proposed that this system should be abandoned and that all jute should be measured and weighed alongside, i.e., at the Kidderpore Docks for vessels loading there and on the deck of vessels loading in the stream. After making enquiries you came to the conclusion that the suggested change might perhaps be adopted if the measurement ton of jute were to be defined in the Calcutta Tonnage Schedule as 54 cubic feet instead of 52 cubic feet as at present. In view, however, of the apprehension that delays might occur in measuring and weighing on vessels loading in the stream the question was postponed until more definite information could be obtained: it was accordingly arranged that the matter should be again brought up in the commencement of the busy season when it would be possible to make adequate investigation. Our successors in office will doubtless report to you when they are in a position to do so.

We have had under consideration the question of modifying the superannuation rule of the Depart-Superannuation Rule. ment, the effect of which formerly was that the age of superannuation was 55 years, but at the discretion of the Committee an extension was obtainable up to 60 years or longer. Under the rule as it stood extensions were granted somewhat freely, but the system of permitting extensions did not, in our opinion, work in the best interests of the Department. This opinion was confirmed by our examination of the histories of different officers, and in addition there was no doubt that extensions fostered discontent in all grades of the service, the younger men regarding them as blocks to promotion; indeed several promising officers had in the past left the department on that account. After a full consideration of all the circumstances we, therefore, decided to modify the rule. Under the amended rule the age of superannuation remains at 55 years, but no extensions are permissible; an officer attaining that age during the six months ending on 30th June in any year must retire on the 30th June of that year, and similarly an officer attaining the age of 55, during the six months ending on 31st December, must retire on the 31st December.

We desire to again express our appreciation of the services rendered by Dr. J. E. Panioty, the Medi-Medical attendance. cal Officer of the Department. His work is with such a large staff, considerable, and it has always been carried out to our entire satisfaction.

On the 30th June 1910, the assets of the Provident Fund amounted to Rs. 1,86,416-6-1 as compared Provident Fund, with Rs. 1,65,426-4-11 on the 30th June 1909; the financial position of the Fund is thus satisfactory. We had under consideration during the year the question of revising the conditions of the Fund. As you are aware the rules of the Fund provided for a compulsory subscription by each employè of the Department of a sum equal to 5 per cent. on the amount of his salary, and it was open to him to subscribe a further sum up to a maximum in any one year of 5 per cent. on his salary for that year. The point we had in view in revising the conditions of subscription was to secure that each employe should, on his superannuation, have at his credit in the Fund a sum sufficient to give him an income of at least Rs. 75 monthly. This was not possible on the 5 per cent subscription basis and we instructed a competent actuary to investigate the matter on our behalf. On receiving his report we decided to adopt a system providing for the subscription by each employe drawing more than Rs. 100 per month of a sum equal to 81 per cent. of his salary, emloyés drawing less than that amount contributing a sum equal to 6 per cent. of his salary. The voluntary subscription to the Fund has been abolished. The revised conditions have been brought into force only as from the 1st July 1910, but we think it desirable to inform you of the change in the system. It will involve a greater contribution to the Provident Fund from the funds of the Department, but this is, we are confident, more than justified, in view of the fact that it places the Fund on a much more satisfactory footing. The present Trustees of the Fund are the Chairman and Mr. A. C. Patterson.

The advantages of the Compassionate Fund continue to be appreciated by the Officers of the Depart-The Compassionate Fund. ment. From this Fund they are allowed to take loans at the rate of 5 per cent, per annum, repayable by instalments of Rs. 10 monthly,

We are glad to report the continued success of the Athletic Club which is popular with all grades of The Athletic Club. the services. We have assisted the Club to acquire more commodious rooms than they previously occupied, and the premises in Ezra Mansions where the Club is now housed are convenient and comfortable. To enable the adequate furnishing of the premises we have advanced to the Club on loan the sum of Rs. 2,500 on which they pay interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. We have also decided to defray the rent of the premises from the funds of the Department and in view of that the monthly contribution hitherto paid has been discontinued. The amount of the fines levied on the Officers for breaches of discipline are now however, credited to the funds of the Club instead of to the General Fund of the Department.

We are.

GENTLEMEN.

Your most obedient Servants.

C. J. KERR, Chairman

N. DAMIANO,

F. C. DANGER,

R. M. GURNEY.

H. J. HAWES,

B. HOPE,

A. C. PATTERSON

Members.

Licensed Measurers' Department.

Staff.

30тн Јине 1910.

- 1 Superintendent.
- 1 Deputy Superintendent
- 5 Inspectors.
- 67 Measurers.
- 28 Apprentices.
- 3 Scalewrights.
 - 2 Storekeepers,
- 2 Telephone operators.

Superintendent.

Jas. Knox.

Master Mariner.

Deputy Superintendent.

A. H. Lugg.

Master Mariner.

Personal Assistant to Superintendent.

A. C. D'SANTOS.

Inspectors.

M. A. MANUK. J. E. Allison. H. G. DEVERINNE. J. S. Hodges.

H. G. NICKELS.

W. A. PEREIRA.

G. A. Monnier.

E. POWELL. · A. H. DOVER. C. W. STUART.

Measurers, 1st Grade.

J. P. MARTIN.

D. J. QUANTIN. C. L. AGACY.

A. M. DIAS.

D. R. WILSONE.

E. W. PALMER.

Measurers, 3rd Grade.

Measurers, 4th Grade.

A. C. D'SANTOS. (Personal Assis-

H. P. PALMER.

E. O. SWARIS.

H. HICKMAN.

E. J. AGACY. D. W. WINN.

G. AINSLIE.

B. REBEIRO.

L. C. LIMOND.

A. H. MATHEWS.

J. H. STEWART.

J. W. REBELLO.

H. E. REID.

D. J. FARRELL.

G. L. STOUTT.

C. A. DUNDEE.

W. II. Munro.

R. A. WAUGH.

E. H. LAWRENCE.

B. O. GLENDAY.

T. M. BLAKE.

W. E. WISE.

J. D'SILVA.

S. J. AUGUSTINE.

E. C. M. MONTAGUE.

C. GAY.

C. L. SMITH.

W. H. GRIFFITHS.

tant to Superintendent.)

A. SWARIS.

A. EWING.

P. J. Dover.

C. E. MAYER.

A. Johnson.

C. Griffiths.

A. O. SNELL.

S. C. STRWART.

C. S. DISSENT.

F. J. REARDON.

C. W. LAW.

C. ANSTED.

C. E. WHITE.

R. C. Joseph.

W. H. SHELVERTON.

R. S. H. KIERNANDER.

G. L. HOWATSON.

C. K. HEBERLET.

H. GRIFFITHS.

F. M. SHORT.

F. H. GREY.

R. A. FRANCIS.

S. J. D'MOIRAH.

R. C. CHRISTAN.

J. E. CURRIE.

E. S. LARKINS.

E. T. Mugg.

C. S. MONNIER.

	D. A. L.	s. J. s.
	C. R. A. W. W. U. A.	J. : B. D. O. E.
	W. A.	Вя Н. Тп
	Goi Dej Gos Anu Par	EN ES KU
		O. D. A. L. I.

	Senior Apprentices.
D. F. MACKRODT. D. S. MUNRO. A. J. D. MANUK. L. S. PHILLIPS. F. S. FIELD.	H. C. J. DESILV. T. O. MAYER. F. COELHO. W. H. NONEY. G. F. LEIGESTER G. P. H. LEMONDINE.

Junior	Appre	ntices.
	T.	MARTY

195

W. Pritchard.	T. MARTYR.
J. J. Drouven.	C. A. WINTER.
R. B. Hewetson.	H. PRITCHARD.
A. D. PITCHER.	A. S. Gregory.
V. O. MACDONALD.	T. THORPE.
J. E. D'CRUZ.	E. M. GINIVAN.
A. C. D. James.	B. J. HANGOCK.
I. A. Abro.	L. TAYLOR.
	C. Hyrapiet.

Workshop, Kidderpore Docks.

. D. Boyd		Scalewright	
V. Bensley		Assistant S	
A. H. James		2nd do.	do.
A. Тпомав		Storekeeper	
E. M. Young	•••	Assistant S	torekeeper.

Telephone Operators.

R. DEEFHOLTS		•••	Head Office.
G. V. George	•••		Kidderpore Docks.

Cash Department and PH D

ошт Беринтен	ana Dui Branch.
INDY CHURN DHUR.	RADHAJUGAL DHUR.
OOL NATH DASS.	DHONESHWAR BANERJEE.
endra Nath Chatterjeb.	PROBODH MORUN CHATTERJEE
esh Chunder Dhur.	TULSI CHURN CHATTERJEE.
KUL CHUNDER BISWAS.	ROMANI MOHUN CHATTERJEE.
esh Nath Chatterjee.	JOGESWAR KOONDOO.
RON CHUNDER BOSE.	SURENDRA NATH DEUR.

HEM CHUNDER GHOSAL SARADAPRISAD ROY.

RADHA ROMAN SEN. CHUNDY DASS MOOKERJEE. Kunjo Behary Ghosal.

Checkers.

NOLINEYKANTO MOOKERJEE. ASWANI KUMAR CHATTERJEE. DURGA NATH DUTT. PROMOTH NATH MOOKERJEE.

Record Keepers.

AUDHOR CHUNDER DEY. SATISH CHUNDER GHOSE. BANKIM CHUNDER BANERJER. FANI BHUSAN MOOKERJEE.

Desputchers.

NASHI RAM HALDER.

KRISHNA MOHUN MOOKERJEE. JOGESWAR BISWAS.

6 Sweepers (including goomty).

Office Store Keepers.

RAJENDRA LALL BANERJEE. DAKSHNA KUMAR CHATTERJEE.

Typists.

BATA KRIHNA MOOKERJEE. HARISADHON CHATTERJEE.

Scale Room.

2 Carpenters.

5 Vicemen.

2 Cleaners.

1 Duftry. 4 Jamadars.

6 Oarsmen. .51 Peons. 4 Bearers.

31 Durwans.

1 Puncher.

6 Coachmen.

2 Syces. 1 Manjee.

4 Coolies. 1 Grasscutter.

2 Bhistees.

197

INVENTORY OF APPARATUS AND TRANSPORT.

and a	7	
	INSTRUMENTS :	

Complete set of Board of Trade pattern, comprising :-

1 Head rod. 1 Bung rod. 1 Long callipers. Verified and certified and stamped by Standard Depart-

2 Head callipers ment, London. and a copy of Keene's Handbook of Gauging.

1 Best Syke's Standard Hydrometer, with In Head Office. {

lense, front thermometer No. 1072, complete in case with Books of Tables to 100 and Table of correc-

Verified and certified by Superintendent, Kew Observatory.

MEASURING IMPLEMENTS :-

In Head Office.

1 Standard ebony callipers.

tions.

1 Mahogany sliding callipers.

1-6 ft, flat steel Standard rod. 8 Teakwood callipers with brass index 8 ft. to 9. ft.

" for casks 5 ft.

6 ft. for Gunnies. 5 ft. for

Jute, Cotton. etc.

41 ft. for cases.

31 ft. clan end, for cases.

1-20 ft. Teakwood folding rod.

rod with brass slide. 1-5 ft.

				199
		198		$1-5rac{1}{2}$ ft. Beam for testing weights up to 112 lbs.
		5-2 ft. wooden rules.		1 Fairbank's, of 1 ton capacity.
	il and	2—100 ft. steel Chesterman's tape.		1 Avery's, with trays of 1,000 lbs. capacity.
		In Head Office. \ 4-50 ft. steel wove ('hesterman's tape.	1.00	2 Avery's, with trays of 600 lbs. capacity.
		5 Wooden chain and rope gauges with brass slide	300	1 Avery's, with trays of 200 lbs. capacity.
		1 steel Standard wire gauge.		- with the start of 200 ins. depletely.
			1.6	Counterpoise Scales :
		Cubio Measures :—	46.00	4 Fairbank's of 7 cwt. or 10 maunds capacity.
		1 of 1 c. ft. of Brass.	144	1 ,, of 700 lbs. capacity.
		1 of 10 c. ft. of Iron.		33 ,, of 450 lbs. ,,
		1 of 250 c. ft. of teakwood, mounted on remov-		1 " of 280 lbs. ".
		able wheels.	3 1 1 1	5 Capt. Allison's pattern of 20 cwt. capacity, for
		Liquid Measures :	1 4 5	coal.
		1 Set brass Standard liquid measures from 1	15.1	4 Department's pattern of 20 cwt. capacity, for coal.
		gallon down to 1 gill.		3 ,, of 10 cwt. ,, ,,
		Weights:-		1 Thomson's.
		1 Set brass Standard Avoir-)		52
		dupois from 1 cwt. down	44 5.4	32
		to 4 oz. Made and test-	- 1	
		1 Set brass Standard, Indian ded by Calcutta		PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES:—
		from 1 maund down to Mint.	4 (2)	2 Avery's portable, with tilts, to weigh 4,000 lbs.
		½ chtk.	3.3	or 55 mds.
		142 Iron of 56 lbs. each.		1 Avery's portable, without tilt, to weigh
		4 Sets Iron from 28 lbs. down to ½ lb.		2,000 lbs. or 27 mds.
		1 Iron of 1 maund.	1 1 1	1 Fairbank's personal, to weigh up to 32 stone.
	IIIaii	7 ,, ,, 20 seers.		
100		6 ", 10 seers.		Crane Wrighing Machines :
		2 " " 5 soers.		1 of 5 tons capacity Denison's.
		1 Set Iron from 2½ seers down to 2 chtks.		5 of 2 tons " Denison's and Avery's.
	200	2 down to 2 cheks.	- 26.	55 of 20 cwt. " Denison's, Avery's and
			1.0	Poolley's.
		SCALES AND WEIGHING MACHINES.		9 of 10 cwt. " Denison's.
	18	Bram Scales :		
	lolg!	1 Avery's Inspector's scale, comprising 1 balance		70
	lig II	with two trays on folding tripod, to weigh		A STATE OF THE STA
		up to 28 lbs.		Differential Lifts:—
		1 Small balance with trays to weigh up to 4 lbs.,		
2	mitali	complete in box.	1.57	1 of 5 tons. 1 of 2 tons.
	List	1 Avery's test scale, with trays, on tripod to		
		weigh up to 28 lbs.		2 of 1 ton.
				Marine and the second of the s
				<u>보고 하다 중요하다 하고 있는데 하다는 이 바다 만</u> 든다 만드를 봤다

Maill

COAL TUBS :-

9 of 10 cwt. capacity.

7 of 5 ,,

1

IRON CRADLES :---

2 for Jute.

5 for Pig iron.

2 for Bar iron.

2 for Plate iron.

4 for Bags,

15

Wooden Trays or Platforms :---

3 of $4'\times4'$

4 of $4' \times 2' - 6''$ with suspending chains.

FRAMES AND STANDARDS :-

8 of Teakwood 8' to 10' for Coal, Hides, Gunnies.

39 of ,, 6 ft. for Jute, Cotton, etc. 7 of Iron 7½ ft. high, for Metal weighments.

16 of " 6 ft. " for Metal, Jute, etc.

3 Iron standards for Beam scales.

4 Wooden tripods 14 ft. long, iron capped and shod for coal weighments.

77

SLINGS :-

35 of rope and chain for weighing Gunnies. 2 of chain , , Hides.

37

HOOKS :---

25 for Gunnies.

44 for Jute, Cotton, etc.

4 for Casks.

4 to clamp to deck beams for suspending Weighing Machines on.

-77

TRANSPORT IN STABLES OUTSIDE DOCK GATE :-

3 four wheeled Horse carts to carry 6 cwt. each.

1 two wheeled Buffalo cart to carry 30 cwt.
1 two wheeled Hand cart to carry 3 cwt.

4 horses.

2 buffaloes.

D. BOYD, Scalewright,

27th June 1910.

4.
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100
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Y

						. 1			20	2								A.5		
	папе оз	6061	710L 181	mov¶ June			35 27 591		1104	1,750	61,850	2,00,919	11,185	15,95,683	1,382	5.14.316	4.21.786			62 43 078
	тяов оз	9061	lst July 1909,	mor unf			49,57,870	067	100	17071	110,00	1,66.578	14,343	13,21,061	1,377	4.83,015	4,82,747		7	85 Rt 449
	4108 of	2061	181 July 18081	ung uma _A			36,64,166	14 046	0 200	9,300	104,50	1,19,542	9,859	13.14,250	1,83,1	4,39,184	5,09,418	-	A	61.53 230
	царе ор	9061	18t July 1907,	une mong			38,95,719	49 403		6,224	260,104	1,09,592	12,861	11,52 457	1,166	4.98,354	5,21,520			62.32.936
e 1910.	1208 03	9061	lat July 1906.	mord			35,85,655	10.301	202	101 00 10	1,021,400	95,136	6,333	10,66,983	1,195	4,09,165	4,43,460	,		57,52,886
Ith Jun	ц10g oq	1804	let July 1908,	mor4 nnc			31,33,807	22.859	5	10000	200	191,68	4,709	9,90,462	3,378	4,13,031	3,64,109			50,85,223
Measured from 1st July 1892 to 30th June 1910.	f1108 of	1903	lat July Puet o	mor4 nn6			\$3,41,077	23,102	1.866	20 426		110,4	2,017	9,28,023	5,327	3,58,993	3,67,962			51,95,824
uly 189		Z061	1st July 0 1903,	mor4 nut			20,33,504	38,926	4.181	55.599	00.00	201,00	8,595	8,49,386	5,443	3,13,402	3,09,795			47,24,985
Ist Ju	4108 of	1001	lst July Lost o	me me			40,06,883	25,886	5.171	69.540		+00°0+	13,613	8,37,169	7,015	2,65,235	2,69,765			55,43,199
most pa	4302 of	0001	(lul 1si .1981 u	mor4 mc			23,27,594	11,337	4,108	30,816	90 696	2000	66,568	5,11,731	11.114	2,65,676	2,54,164			48,02,018
Veasur	410E 03	1830	dut dal ougi ei	mora me	-		25,25,832	8,565	934	36.919	115 222		20,622	6,63,271	8,193	2,25,849	2,62,319			38,77,837
Goods 1	fo 30th	868I ₁	ing dai geddi or	mora mc	-		25,91,869	14,176	2,023	62,193	85 806		8	6,64,726	14,919	1,82,895	2,54,964		-	28,74,563
fo que	10 20гр	1681 -	let Jel de 1898,	me Juni			40,12,257	14,501	5,788	42,947	27.761	-	202	6,62,969	19,379	1,32,980	5,59,935			52,42,139
Statement of	q10g 01	9681 4	lat Jal 1 10 1817.	nor4 nt			31,10,564	16,770	3,691	628,16	86.348		260	5,56,283	15,725	1,49,023	1,46,127		1	41,74,785
Comparative	120g og	1892]st Jal 1898, on	nora ne			\$1,78,177	7,284	1,579	1,02,180	68,423		000	6,23,664	12,011	1,45,360	1,09,985			41,58,348
Comp	1200 og	1894	int ast a lagst on	ior4 ut			33,42,327	5,582	3,580	52,749	53.048	0 600	0.000	4,77,128	13,005	96,632	99,608		<u>-</u>	41,46,385
	1908 of	1893	int dal i	nor4 u b			23,37,387	13,284	6,037	1,18,092	39,424	200		025,61,8	04 05 05	80,658	60,035			30,78,978
	410g 01 g	A 183	ing dat n ine tat ou	iora ic			28,18,579	6,554	5,719	25,564	44,037	0876	10000	000'00'	E 45	22,374	56,896			34,30,735
		설			1	gs. Re-	. Pkg3.					;				:	:			:
		Goods	J.	1		Jute, Cuttings, Re-	Waste, &c. Pkgs.	dman	Topucco	Cotton	Shellad	Hides	Gunnics	Indien			٠.		-	TOTAL
		· .	id	- 11																

		П	Monthly Statement of Goods Measured—Scason 1909-1910.	Stateme	a of G	oods Mec	-peaned	-Season	1909-19	70.			
Mortes. Gutings, Reperion Hemp. Tobacco. und Thread Waste.			Hemp. Tot	Tot	acco.	Cotton.	Shellac. Bides.	Bides.	Gannice.	Indigo.	Ten.	Sundries,	Total.
1909 93,450 1,484	93,450		1,484		750	7,553	9,238	1,287	1,36,705	-	42,840	48,941	3,42,248
2,90,923	2,90,923		!		300	5,578	7,959	817	1,44,459	!	73,155	. 21,641	5,44,832
5,47,679	5,47,079		-		1	1,252	9,298	130	1,26,452	;	75,779	30,633	7,90,983
6,27,531	6,27,531				:	2,096	18,894	739	1,43,651	18	62,909	34,816	8,90,654
., 5,69,493 500	5,69,493	5,69,493	200		-	5,251	22,007	2,138	1,45,246	;	80,478	46,583	8,71,696
4,28,250 500	4,28,350		200	-	!	2,818	25,429	1,885	1,41,868	132	56,652	34,710	6,92,244
1910 3,42,313	3,42,313	:	:			3,328	20,902	1,576	1,19,721	631	48,025	32,267	5,66,763
2,12,737	2,12,737		:			3,500	18,927	876	1,21,146	428	22,744	36,330	4,15,988
1,46,549	1,46,549		-	10070-0	:	9,241	21,686	395	1,34,708	160	11,985	34,845	3,58,669
,, 1,04.771 3,025	1,04.771		3,025		1	5,160	18,775	383	1,23,699	22	4,699	39,859	3,00,384
97,769 975	97,769		975		į	6,768	17,224	389	1,20,086	:	7,522	26,104	2,76,837
66,726 ,	66,726		2927		700	9,305	11,280	210	1,37,942	:	30,428	35,057	2,91,975
								-					
TOTAL PRGS 35,27,591 6,811	35,27,591		6,811		1,750	61,850	61,850 2,00,919	11,185	15,95,683	1,382	5,14,316	4,21,786	63,43,273

"0161 onur 1208 03 e000	776,09,72	11,550	9,56,228	3,92,885	:	7,33,818	:	22,452	29,421		016,01,13	Cart.	:	9	=
Ting ast mort	1,5	÷	Ė	. 2	•	17.					1 5	Tons.	5,783	1,916	5.729
June 1909,	096'96'	8,818	52,496	2,47,595		4,83,764	٠.;	7,323	32,620	1	18,79,865	Cwt.	- 9		1
Trom 1st July 19.8 to 30th	3,15		9.6		:	7				:	8	Tone.	8,805	90 90 90	11.614
2011 on 16	20,78,032	14,840	9,42,361	3,19,170	:	5,14,820		5,972.	22,033	:	8,577,3 s8	Cwt	17	21	1
qint dai mordi	á		ď	ei	:	15,	:			:	8	Tons.	9,179	5,552	14,733
From 18t July 1908 to 30th June 1967.	34,043	12,531	\$8,443	3,32,733	:	4,41,771	:	9,416	23,682	:	12,623	Cmt.	1	.51	"
Ting ast mora	8		40	- 23		2				:	99	Tons.	15,107	7,319	22,437
The to com	29,17,102	10,870	8,20,402	3,9.,034	:	14,32,426	:	14,314	25,528	:	928,11,93	Cut	14		-
Wint dal mord data of dags	6		66	**		1	:			:	96,	Toms.	30,686	12,576	43,262
June 19-5.	33.26.556	4,504	100'68'	81.889		4,49,201		0,833	61-9191		18,78,633	Cwt,	-	=	1 -
Tink del mynd diet or teet	1 64		ě		: :	2				:	8	Toms.	1,730	29, 557	36 987
From 1st July 1903 to 30th June 1904.	51,583	2,203	8,68,048	2,84,113		5,34,910	:	9,840	4,514	:	12,65,371	Owt.	10	m	1 -
Tint del mord	19,91		€	-11	. :	155	:			:	8	Tons	4,800	33,931	38.740
COst oung	9,13,402	14,633	6,76,823	2,43,222	:	011,70,21		9,623	1	:	61,55,419	G# C	t-	2	1
Tint ast moral	65		ď	ě	:	12,0	:		:	:	ş	Tons.	3,489	57,415	10.898
From 1st July 1901 to 30ch June 19:2.	22,84,369	8,831	188'65'	2,80,221	:	1,99,395	:	7,977	7,950		13,57,594	Cwt.	:	13	1 5
From 1st July	81		w.	91	:	1,3	:			:	43,5	Tons.	1,244	46,435	47.679
June 1901,	90,48,769	673	515,65,	3,94,016	:	,20,029		12,335	\$1.11	٠.	18,69,147	OM.	=	Ė	1 00
gint asi mori	20,0		2	6,1		-		-		. !	38.6	Tous.	1,365	37,963	39,379
most onne	15,48 083	100	100'02'	765,50,2		116,69,01	:	2,003	:	:	9,937	Out	2	2	2
qint, asi marii diux oa eest	3		¥	9.0	:	10.6	:		:	:	8	Tens.	2,338	10,593	23,33
"6081 oung	7,00,159	246	3,96,820	905'19'5		0,18,247		6,502	,	-	18,	Cwt.	12	90	2
From 1st July days to 30th	9,21		6,6	2,5	:	101			:	÷	32,99,	Tong	1,743	65,333	67,066
,5981 onne	21,92,813	555	3,82,173	2,02,962	:	8,31,259.		222		216	29'00'883	Cwr.	:	;	
From 1st July From 1st July	21,2		35	9		8,3	:		:		39,0	Tons.	3,589	45,793	49,412
	P. Sec.			Bags.	=	Pkgs	,	,	r	,	: 1		;	:	:
Goons	Oittings, &c. Pkgs.	.:	: :	:	:	:	:	:	ŧ.	;	TOTAL		:	:	TOTAL
	Jute C	Cotton	Gunnle	Rico	Scodis	Sandries	Sugar	Tes	Geles	Indigo	Ĕ		Metals.	Con	T ₂

Monthly Statement of Goods Weighed Season 1909-19

						TOTAL	in a	na crimen	10000	-0007 #							
	MONTHS.	HS.		Jute	Sotton	Gunnies	Bion	Tea	3	Sundries	Towar	Metal.	-	Coal.		Total.	د اا
-				Cuttings								Tons.	Owt.	Tons.	Cwt.	Tons. Cwt. Tons. Cwt. Tons Cwt.	Owt
July	1909	:		91,425	1,029	1,19,025	36,224	480	2,765	1,91,112	4,42,060	694	19	526	=	1,221	9
Angust	'n	÷	÷	2,67,808	1,006	1,13,155	46,868	886	2,683	1,15,307	5,47,713	1,035	ÇÌ	160	Ξ	1,195	13
September	ı	:		4,40,472	458	910'96	74 875	,	1,328	1,08,351	7,21,500	408	16	817.	.01	1,226	9
October	:	:		4,78,678	20	1,11,477	47 905	:	2,523	1,21,004	7,61,137	328	23	-50		378	10
November		.!	:	4,37,771	63	1,16,067	40,118	10,403	3.138	1,89,68,1	7,97,541	178	=	62	10	241	7
December	2	:		3,00,976	1,575	54,153	64,563	8,654	3,608	1,64,425	6,37,954	539	so	191)a	400	13
January	1910	÷	:	2,39,826	3,800	83.023	1,68,179	1,215	2,655	1,26,716	6,25,414	97	19	202	.00	168	C)
February	:	ŧ		1,65,411	892	79,480	97,535	814	3,512	1,21,784	4,69,431	188	119	85	9	271	io,
March	:	÷	:	1,28,419	1,185	85,117	3,62,386	1	1,874	1,40,960	7,19,941	12	12	15	9	193	-
April		:	. :	85,457	1,163	74,730	2,12,775	;	2,093	1,39,743	5,15,961	187	es	1	1	187	.00
May	2		, 1.	73,640	1,774	85.466	1.05,926	1	1,394	1,74,889	4,43,089	10	-	1	:	18	1
June	E	:	;	51,694	1.531	98,519	1,35,531	:	1,548	1,39,846	4,28,669	226	18	1	. :	556	18
										v.					_		;
	To	TOTAL	1	27,60,977	14,529	11,56,228	13,92,885	22,452	29,421	17,33,818	71,10,130 3,783	3,783	10	1,946	9	5,729	=

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STATEMENT showing the Total and Average Measurem

Conservations			1	-	1			_		rage me	
Commerciations							9-1700,	SEA	50N 100%	I. SEA	ON 1501
Decision	PRESS-HOU	SE.	Quantity.	Average	e de la companya de l		Average.	Quantity.	Average.	Quantity.	Armon
Debat						,108 s	1-7-05	1,33,8	0 52.2	60 1.8431	
			1	1			1-9-10	1,44,65	52-0-		1
Ball Bree 36,412 31-285 34,129 31-235 34,129 31-235 34,129 31-235 34,124 34,1			4		00 83,	829 8	2-0-15	96,46	4 81.9	0 1.964	
Calentina 9,446 31,909 80,407 16,433 16,999 26,241 4,643 16,999 26,241 4,643 16,999 26,241 4,643 16,999 26,241 4,643 16,999 26,241 4,643 16,999 26,241 4,643 16,999 26,241 4,643 16,999 26,241 4,643 16,999 26,241 4,643 16,999 26,241 4,643 16,999 26,241 4,643 16,999 26,241 4,643 16,999 26,241 4,643 16,999 26,241 4,643 16,999 26,241 4,643 16,999 26,241 4,643 16,999 26,241 4,643 16,999 16,999 4,643 16,999 16,999 4,643 16,999 16,999 4,643 16,999 16,999 4,643 16,999 16,999 4,643 16,999 16,999 4,643 16,999 16,999 2,649 4,649 16,999 2,649 4,649 16,999 2,649 4,649 16,999 2,649				1			1-1-35	6,71,86	52-0-1		1
Chilgene 66,17 20-248 60,80 60-918 70,33 20-928 30,80 Erend Brank 1/400 10-200 20,80 20-928 10,80 40-978 10,833 50-91 50,833 50-91 50,833 50-91 50,833 50-91 50,833 50-91 50,833 50-92 50,800 50-90 10,719 30-91 50,911 50,911 50-90 10,719 30-91 50,911 50,911 50,911 50-90 10,910 50,900 50,901 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td>00 00,</td><td>410 S</td><td>1-0-10</td><td>1,44,78</td><td>3 51.00</td><td>1 1 1</td><td>1</td></td<>				1	00 00,	410 S	1-0-10	1,44,78	3 51.00	1 1 1	1
No.					15 - 69,	103 8:	-9:15	70,45	52-0-1	1	1
Stread Batuk 9,000 0.0-00 89,331 0.0-00 1,071-91 50-01 1,071-91 1,071-71 1,071-71 1,071-71 1,071-71 1,071-71 1,071-71 1,071-71 1,071-71 1,071-71 3,071-71 3,071-71 3,071-71 3,071-71 3,071-71 3,071-71 3,071-71 3,071-71 3,071-71 3,071-71 3,071-71 3,071-71 3,071-71 3,071-71 3,071-71 3,0	Union		1,69,43	18 52.2-	30 2,02,1	908 69	476	1,97,49		1,	1
Cland 75,000 51,621 65,009 12,000 12,000 73,100 </td <td>Strand Bank</td> <td></td> <td> 92,01</td> <td>61.9</td> <td>00 80,0</td> <td>131 5</td> <td>-9-00</td> <td>1,27,19</td> <td></td> <td>7.19.12</td> <td></td>	Strand Bank		92,01	61.9	00 80,0	131 5	-9-00	1,27,19		7.19.12	
Ashenoti 74,00 50-790 24,00 50-790 60,00 1 0	Canal		70,20	51-8-	18 45.0	50 51	-9%0	97.18		1	1
Visionis 21,000 30-200 15,031 15-200 15,031 15-200 15,031 15-200 15,030 25-20 15,031 15-20 15,031 25-20 15,031 25-20 15,031 25-20 15,031 25-20 15-20	Asheroft		75,51	0 52-7-1	35 22,4	60 52	-7-96		1	,	
	Victoria	2 -	27,28	51.90	16,2	21 61	-9-UD	\$1,000	1 .	,	
Rationsychich	Hooghly		1,60,75	81-9-2	2 1,61,8	40 51	9-10		1	1	1
Goldstree J. A., 202 50-241 J. A., 208 40-20 J. A., 202 31-241 J. A., 208 31-241 J. A., 208 J. A., 208 31-241 J. A., 208 J. A., 208 31-241 J. A., 208 J. A.	Railway Ghût		97,32	53-0-3	0 1	59 52	205	.,,		2,16,365	51-11-5
Tadia	Golabaree		. 1,45,821	51-8-1	1,01,6	14 51-	9100	1 50 950			
Mirende	India	٠,	. 56,721	52-0-1	5 55,91	31 31.	0.00		1	20.30	51-95
Gerafaris 8,800 14-00 184,77 25-20 17,900 25-21 17,900 18-21	Riverside		71,400	51-8-1	6 43.0						
Namogitich	Guzdar's		89,805	\$1.90	1,18,47	- 1				1	
Weers	Nasmyth's		1,79,315	52-3-3	1,36,57	- 1	- 1				
Meranth	West's		10,051				- 1				62-0-71
Stalkan	Howrah		30,615		1) "	- 1			1 1	
Empress of Junis 72,008 21,008 21,008 31,000	Sulkea		87,605	1						1 1	52-1-15
R. O. Garcian Reseis 25,71 29-50 18,74 51-50 18,74 51-50 18,74 51-50 18,74 51-50 18,74 51-50 18,74 51-50 18,74 51-50 18,74 51-70 18,74 51	Empress of India		73,458	AUS:16	1						
Imperial Congres S.A. S.	P. C. 6 Garden Reach				1,200,000	40.0	- 1				51-8-61
George	Imperial		1 :.				.10	18,978	52-1-25		61-11-7
L'Alchoni	Canges			1		1				25,289	31-7 61
Albas Kristons	Lakshmi		1 /					.			
Kristans Bingien Bingiensagurh Bingiensagurh Bingiensagurh Topal,	Atlas			l	1					(
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Modernungerin Bitterj Decen Katatagnikar	Bun						-	.			
Breds Kentsgulber	Bhojoramagurli .				1		- 1				
Doels Kantsquiker	Suraj	٠					1				
10024	Docks Kantapukar					1	1		[·
TOTAL							1			1	. 1
TOTAL						Ì	1		- 1		
TOTAL			. 1	- 1			1	- 1		- 1	- 1
TOTAL 02 12 202 14 14		- 1		.]					1	- 1	
51-9-07 21,64,189 42-0-15 29,46,857 52-0-27 25,18,343 51-10-5	TOTAL	/	23,13,388	51-0-00	21,64,180	\$2-0-1	29.1	6,857	52-0-37	A 18 363	61.104

JAMES KNOX, Superintendent, of Jute, &c., for the Season 1898-99 to 1909-1910.

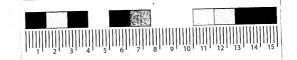
SEASON	1002-02.	SKASON	1903-01.	SEASON	1904-05.	SEASON	1905-05.	SKASON	1906-07,	Stuson	1007-98.	SEASO	1903-00.	SEASON	1910-10
Quantity.	Artrige.	Quantity.	Arersge.	Quentity.	Average.	Quantity.	Arenge,	Quantity.	Averaga	Quantity.	A rurage.	Quantity.	Average.	Quantity.	Arnage.
1,11,022	61-8-22	1,10,036	51-4-16	1,21,004	51-4-81	1,43,020	51-1-22	1,48,710	51-4:20	74,094	51-2-40	1,14,236	51-3-97	14.760	51-11-2
LG1,649	51-10-03	1,70,385	51-10-08	1,61,611	51-9-60	1,08,178	52-2-15	1,57,417	82-3/15	1,50,201	\$2-5-19	1,27,533	52-10-22	1,88,484	54-24
82,680	51 3-50	1,14,531	51-9-28	1,20,201	52-2 13	1,10,983	\$2-0 67	1,00,450	52-1-65	75,164	52-1-48	76,931	52-1 02	67,530	62-3
824,143	51-7-31	0,11,181	51-6-79	6,61,297	51-10-41	7,10,015	51-8-53	5,38,488	82-0-13	6.79,205	51-11-64	6,15,103	51-7-23	4,76,145	61-7
97,768	51-5-69	2,24,484	01-8-05	1,45,531	51-9-41	2,21,475	\$1-6-82	3,16,671	\$1-10 00	2,75,311	82-0-31	3,27,116	52-0-14	2,68,317	52-1
,12,601	51-7-57	69,286	51-8 52	61,786	51-5-10	1,13,349	51-8-82	93,547	51-10-57	1,24,821	51-10-t9	1,16,849	51-11-02	1,01,992	52-4
,63,638	51-8-15	2,08,113	51-9 29	2,16,262	52-0-43	2,40,872	52-2-05	2,01,455	51-11-23	2,14,824	53-3·38	2,04,503	54-5-72	1,18,733	63-0
64,600	51-10-10	1,28,454	52-0-62	1,58,426	52-5-75	1,11,091	\$2-3-86	1,93,844	55-2-67	1,34,285	52-1-50	1,29,310	62-3 50	3,91,410	13-0
60,678	81-0-05	63,375	51-694	48,998	51-6-25	58,217	61-7-82	66,633	51-3/36	70,503	51-7-51	84,372	\$2-7-51	75,358	83-2
47,494	61-9-20	29,546	52-0-82	79,018	52-8125	1,22,386	52-3-94	1,21,520	53-5-16	1,05,472	52-2-68	2,633	\$5-1-77	12,988	83-5
28,610	10-1-40	\$6,248	52-0:76	66,799	52-3-02	38,000	52-3102	61,233	o2-5·14	99,688	52-2-47	1,24,832	52-5-47	1,13,817	83-4
,94,841	51-10-03	1,85,312	51-7-86	1,89,993	62-1145	1,90,627	\$1-8-46	2,05,012	52-10-01	1,50,817	52-10-69	1,53,796	52-5-20	1,03.500	52-11
		į						!					,.		۱
,27,303	51-6-56	1,28,575	61-6.33	1,63,509	51-9-97	1,83,802	51-8-14	2,37,037	51-11-70	2,04,167	61-6-03	2,20,067	61-7-41	1,70,425	61-8
41,751	\$1-4.55	66,385	51-6-44	1,09,793	52-1-8)	66,843	51-8-95	1,03,263	51-036	20,049	51-9-62	1,01,582	52-4-77	46.874	51-9
٠															
,58,380	51-5-93	2,65,100	51-11-1	3,85,043	52-6:35	2,48,285	52-7-52	2,38,965	63-10-05	1,67,657	51-6-80	2,82,970	62-2-50	2,01,418	52-7
,78,773	51-9-40	1,01,610	51-9-52	1,10,080	61-9-16	1,93,126	51-3-13	1,61,016	53-593	1,67,661	52-3-65	1,54,410	52-11-32	1,21,178	82-10
41,803	\$1-4-68	65,030	51-9-14	64,378	51-3:23	83,616	51-4-73	82,403	52-503	74,697	52-2-71	93,166	52-0-87	60,905	52-11
65,435	61-11-55	88,803	52-2-19	51,230	51-11-03	70,957	52-5-00	00,015	83-613	95.670	52-7-83	1,99,977	\$2-10 00	74,194	5 -13
41,124	\$1-6-85	27,570	51-6-97	57,662	52-2-22	45,612	53-278	\$0,315	52-9-30	74,838	52-202	73,710	52-9'81	49,485	52-7
,03,031	51-8-31	1,07,420	51,6-12	1,27,211	61-8-95	1,50,764	51-6·65	1,45,909	51-993	1,08,704	51-10-64	1,24,319	52-0-95	1,15,403	62-3
37,119	\$1-8-00	8,155	52-1-39	55,388	51-5-68	2,05,711	51-10-55	1,95,603	51-3-15	2,37,254	54-1-98	2,47,162	54-0-82	67,937	51-1
91,826	61-6-60	1,10,412	51-9-34	77,146	52-4:03	. 85,530	52-4:67	97,185	\$2,200	82,116	52-2-84	1,15,999	1/2-8:10	28,651	53-4
					٠			1,	•	60,607	51-7:46	1,31,258	51-1-33	1,23,747	81-4
									-,	45,558	53-801	75,804	\$3-9-35	52,572	52-3
									-			75,222	53-054	55,472	53-7
									•• :			2,111	53-7:19	16,101	82-3
														1,03,042	83-4
							1							6,660	54-11
								-						52,507	51.9
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,92,366	51-7-80	30,24,156	. 51-9-52	29,44,076	51-11-26	35,69,599	61-11-99	37.01.672	52.948	35,43,618	52-3-0	38,95,676	12-8-13	31,54,254	52-51

D. K. CUNNISON,
Acting Secretary.



CALCUTTA, 30th June 1910.

208 209 BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LICENSED MEASURERS' DEPARTMENT. Figures for Figures for Dr. REVENUE ACCOUNT from 1st July 1909 to 30th June 1910. Er. 1908-1909. 1908-1909. Rs. As. P. CHARGES. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. F Rs As. P Rs. As. P Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. INCOME. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P ESTABLISHMENT ACCOUNT-1,15,162 1,27,066 Jule Measurement Account Salaries 2,15,906 3 2,02,152 4 0 Scarcity allowance 1,080 3 Less rebate 40,237 1,668 12 0 50,826 15 Night allowance 74,925 0 70.239 4 11,214 15 0 Officers Rs. 14,916 9 0 Sundry Measurement Account 1,51,676 11 1 1,28,799 10 Baboos 222 Peons 1,489 15 9 48,321 Less rebate 40,054 14 16,579 0 1,03,355 4 10 82,144 11 1 Extra men 228 0 330 162 Import Measurement Account 425 0 Actuaries Uniform 3,605 1 10,032 4 3,201 13 Less rebate 9,218 3 Provident Fund 228 0 330 2,27,612 15 2,47,627 13 4,740 0 1,917 12 3,905 10 8,666 10 1 Rent Account ... 1,78,508 1,58,713 15 1 5,564 8 Stationery Account 2,008 Add-Work done but not billed Printing Account 11,057 0,510 as on 30th June 1910 Miscellaneous expenses on Weighment Account 1,89,565 7 1,65,230 1 12.000 0 Contribution to Pengal Cham-Less-Work done but not billed ber of Commerce 5,569 7 12,000 0 6,516 1 as on 30th June 1909 Law charges ... 1,83,049 5 6 1,59,660 9 11 39 0 93 1,11,241 9 Weighment Account 90,003 11 CHARGES GENERAL-Contribution to Measurers' Club 9,162 360 0 Less rehate 9,128 900 0 Telephone 900 0 1.02.113 6 80,841 161 10 Receipt stamps, &c. 186 7 Import Weighment Account 3.197 5,305 15 12,410 12 Workshop staff ... Repairs to Plant, &c. 13,879 8 2,070 5 1,539 15 Less rebate 139 3 208 10 920 1 Apprentices' travelling allow 3.058 2 5.007 1.032 2 797 14 Cooly, boat and cart hire Stable expenses ... 1,064 6 1,05,171 8 85,848 2.919 9 3.009 11 Add-Work done but not billed 3,748 12 Sundries 3,873 7 as on the 30th June 1910... 4,339 2,392 23.887 11 26,376 0 88.240 15 2,77,760 13 1,09,510 12 2,97,442 8 6 Balance transferred to P. & L. a/c. Less-Work done but not billed 866 0 3 as on the 30th June 1909 ... 2,392 7 3.028 1,07,118 4 7 3.407 8 0 85,212 6 10 1,660 Mill Fee Account ... 3,407 1,985 Sunday. Fee: 2,140 Miscellaneous expenses of Weigh-2,593 6 ment Account ... Balance transferred from Profit 29,292 4 and Loss Account 2,77,769 13 TOTAL Re. .. 2,77,760 13 2,98,308 TOTAL Rs. 2,98,308 8 9 D. K. CUNNISON, LOVELOCK & LEWES, Мено. Auditors. Loss 1908-1909 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, Acting Secretary. ... Rs. 29,292 4 7 Profit 1909-1910 ... ,, 866 0 3 JAMES KNOX.



Superintendent-

Dr.

Figures for

1908-1909.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

to 30th June 1910.

1908-1909.

July 1 By Amount shown as per last statement 2,41,447 2 0 1910. 2,66,830 5	1909.						Rs.	As. P.	Rs.	Λs. P.		Rs.	As. P	Rs	Ав. Р.
" Revenue Account	July	1	Ву	Amount	shown a	ns per last			2,41,447	2 0				2,66,83	10 5 4
	June	30	,,	Interest tures, e	on Municij stc	pal Deben-			7,205	4 9				7,55	1 7 0
Total Rs 2,49,518 7 0 2,74,884 22			,,,	Revenue	Account				866	0 3					
Total Is 2,49,518 7 0 2,74,884 12															
Total Rs 2,49,518 7 0 2,74,586 12															
Total Rs 2,49,518 7 0 2,74,586 12															
Total Rs 2,49,518 7 0 2,74,556 12											1: 1: 1: 1:				
Total Rs 2,49,518 7 0 2,74,584 12															
Total Rs 2,49,518 7 0 2,74,884 12											**				
Total Bs 2,49,518 7 0 2,74,384 12															
TOTAL IS 2,49,518 7 0 2,74,38412									0.40.510					0.74.00	1910
By Balance down 2,45,900 1410 2,41,447 2							ļ								

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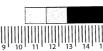
LOVELOCK & LEWES, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, Auditors.

D. K. CUNNISON, Acting Secretary.

Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P . 1910. Rs. As. P. 30 To Office Furniture Account 15 % written off ... 1,294 13 1,273 11 Weighment Plant Account 15% written off 1,326 13 1,294 6 Workshop Building Account 21% written off ... 640 660 8 Outstanding Bills Weighment Account transferred ... Repairing Account transferred 257 9 249 13 Insurance Fee for Workshop 131 4 131 4 building ... 3,617 8 2 3,645 .. Revenue Account 29,292 2,45,900 14 10 .. Balance down ... 2,41,447 2 TOTAL Rs. 2,74,384 12 10 2,49,518 7 0

CALCUTTA, 30th June 1910.

JAMES KNOX, Superintendent.



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BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Figures for 1908-1909.

. Dr.

BALANCE SHEET as

Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P.	LIABILITIES.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
	TO PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:-		, II
2,41,447 2 0	Balance at credit	2,45,900 14 10	
564 12 0	" Workshop Building repairing Account	772 6 3	
1,000 0 0	" Chundy Churn Dhur's Security Account	1,000 0 0	
300 0 0	" Hoonooman Dobay's Security Account	300 0 0	
1 6 0	" Early and Late Fee Account	3 0 0	
14,395 12 9 2,57,708 11 3	" Deposit Account Balance	20,701 11 5	2,68,678 0 6
			30,000
Total Rs 2,57,708 [1] 5			2,68,678 0 6

CALCUTTA, 30th June 1910.

JAMES KNOX, Superintendent

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LICENSED MEASURERS' DEPARTMENT.

on the 30th June 1910.

Figures for

1908-1909.

LOOVING		D-		n	0- /				D.		اء		-	_
ASSETS.		Rs. A	As.	ľ.	Rs. A	18.	4	- i, =	Rs.	As.		Re. A	16.	Р.
As per last Account Purchases since made		7,337 1,153		4 3					6,52 2,10					
Less—Dopreciation at 15 %		8,491 1,273		7	7,217	9	6	. !: . !. •	8,63 1,29			7,337	6	4
, Weighment Plant Account As per last Account Purchases since made		7,518 1,110		6					8,50 33	7 14 7 0				
Less-Depreciation at 15%		8,629 1,294		7	7,335	0	1		8,84 1,32			7,518	11	2
, Workshop building Account— As per last Account Addition since made		24,982 1,488	14 13	9				le.	24,62 1,00					
$_{Less-Depreciation}$ at $2\frac{1}{2}\%$		26,421 660		9	25,761	3	7		25,62 64		5	24,982	14	7
, Debts owing on Jute Measurement Scher Work done but not billed for	no —				11,057	1	6			ĺ		6,516	1	9
", Debts owing on Weighment Account— Work done but not billed for					4,839	4	0					2,892	7	9
, Cash and Investment.— Cash Book Petty Cash Book 5 Edity Gash Book 5 Municipal Debentures at par Accrued interest on above 44% Municipal Debentures at Accrued interest on above 94% Municipal Debentures at par Accrued interest on last par Accrued interest on last 29,000		1,129 1 6,853 6,000 129 45,000 644 1,49,000 409	5 14 .0 9 0 10 0	878070004				Company of the contract of the	52 33 5,61 6,00 12 45,00 64 1,49,00	2 8 8 0 9 8 9 8 0 0 4 10	2 8 0 7 0 0			
" Chundy Churn Dhur's Account— 3½% Government paper		1,000	0	0				ě	1,00	o o	0			
,, Hoonooman Doboy's Account— 3½% Government paper		300	0	0					30	0	0			
, Measurers' Club Loan Account— 4%		2,500	0	0	2,12,967	13	10	٠.		-	-	2,08,961	1	1:
TOTAL RS.					2,68,678	0	6					2,57,70	11	1

LOVELOCK & LEWES,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,
Auditors.

D. K. CUNNISON,
Acting Secretary.



Profit on Revaluation of Securities ...

... Rs. 1,027 1 0

This amount is made up as follows :-

											_	_			_		-	-	_
200-00-00									Va	lue 80th	Ju	no	1910.		ļ	Increase	-	Doorens	9.
Re.			Rs. A	s. F		Rs. A	s.	Р.	Rs.	Rs. /	۱. I	Ρ.	Re.	A. 1	P.	Rs. A. l	P	Rs. A.	P.
8	ccurities as on 30th Ju	ne 1909 a	nd as s	ıt p	res	ont:									1		1		
28,900	Government Promis-														Į		1		
	sory Notes Calcutta Municipal	81% @	94	4	0	27,238	4	0	28,960 @	95	5	0	27,545	5	0	307 1	이	***	
5,000	Debentures	5 96 @	104	0	0	5.200	0	0	5,0:0 m	104	0	0	5,200	0	0		- 1		
40,000	Do	4 % @	98	0	ō	89,200	0	0	40,000 @	98	ō	0	89,200	ō	ō	22	-		
2,000	Calentta Port Trust Debentures	4 96 @	98	0	0	1,960	0	٥	2,000 @	98		0	1,960	0	d		ı		
7,000	Bombay Improve-			-		,	-	-	1 , -						1				
	ment Trust Loan Bombay Municipal	4 96@	103	0	0	7,210	0	0	7,000 @	103	0	0	7,210	0	0	•••	1	***	
10,000	Debentures	4 96 @	96	4	0	9,625	0	0	10,000 @	98	8	0	9,850	0	0	225 0	0		
20,000	Rangoon Port Trust		96		0	19.200	0	0	20,000 @		1					100 0			
10.000	Debentures	4 % @ 41% @	105	0	0	10,500	0	ŏ	10,000 @	96	8	0	19,800	e	0	100 0	0		
6,000	Rangoon Municipal				ï		1		, .		۰		,	•	ľ		1		
5 500	Debentures	41% @ 41% @	104	8	0	6,270	0	0	6,000	105			18,900			85 0	J		
6,500	Do	4196 @	105	ŏ	ŏ	6,825	ŏ	ŏ	6,500	100	۰	v	10,200	٠	٩	00 U	٦		
5,000	Bank of Bengal Shares of 500 each	@	1,480	0	0	14,800	0	0	5,000 @	1,517	8	0	15,175	0	0	375 0	0		
1,45,900					-	1,53,748	4	0	1,45,900				1,54,840	5	0	1,092 1	0		
8	Securities purchased di	ring the	year :-	-															
11,500	Calcutta Municipal														1		į		
	Debentures	4 % @	98	8	0	11,827	-8	0	11,500 @	98	0	0	11,270	0	0		١	57 8	3 (
1,000	Calcutta Port Trust Debentures	4 96 @	98	8	0	985	0	0	1,000 @	98	0	0	980	0	0	•••	-	5 (
1.000	Do	4 96 (0)	98	12	ő	987	8	ō	1.000 @	98	Ö	Ô	980	0	Ö		.i	7 8	
2,500 1,500	Do	4 % @ 44% @	103	8	0	2 487 1 552	8	0	2,500 (d)	98	0		2,450 1,545	, ĝ	0	12 8	٩	7 8	3 (
		-470 (9	100	۰	٠.		_			,	•	•			-		-1		_
1.63,400						1 71,688	4	0	1,63,400				1,72,665	5	0	1,164 9	0	77 8	: 0

The surplus of Rupees 7,916-4-3 has been divided pro rita between the employés contributing to the fund on the basis of the balances standing at their credit on 30th June 1910. The surplus thus divided yields Rupees 5-7-8-14 per cent. on the amount at credit of each employé.

Yours faithfully,

LOVELOCK & LEWES,

Managers.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

LICENSED MEASURERS' DEPARTMENT,

PROVIDENT FUND.

Calcutta, 21st July 1910.

7,916 4 3

THE TRUSTEES OF

THE PROVIDENT FUND.

DEAR SIRS.

We have the pleasure of enclosing herein the account of the Provident Fund for the year ending 30th June 1910.

Profit and Loss Account-

There is a surplus on this account of Rs. 7,916-4-3 made up as follows:—

Interest on Securities		6,774	10	5			
Forfeited Contribution		640	6	0			
Profit on Revaluation of	Secu-						
rities		1,027	1	0			
Less—Salaries		450	0	0	8,442	1	
Sundry expenses		75	. 13	2			
					525	13	5
							_

217 216 LICENSED MEASURERS' DEPARTMENT. BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Figures for PROVIDENT FUND ACCOUNT. Figures for Cr. 1908-1909. for the year ending 30th June 1910. Ðr. 1908-1909. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT Rs. As. P. Rs. As, I Rs. As. P Rs. As. P. INCOME. Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P. 1910. 1910. CHARGES. Rs. As. P 6,774 10 6,060 7 June ... 30 By Interest on Securities June ... | 30 | To Salaries 450 0 450 0 1,405 11 640 6 " Forfeited contribution 181 5 75 13 , Forfeited compulsory sub-852 15 , Loss on revaluation of secuscription ... 1,434 525 13 2 ,, Profit on revaluation of secu-1,027 6,076 6 3 " Balance provisionally credited to each employed in proportion to the amount standing to his credit on the 30th June 1910 8,442 1 5 7,510 11 0 7,916 4 3 7,510 11 8,442 1 5 TOTAL RS. 8,442 1 5 TOTAL Rs. 7,510 11 C. J. KERR, A. C. PATTERSON, } Trustees. LOVELOCK & LEWES, CALCUTTA, 30th June 1910. Managers.



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BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Figures for PROVIDENT FUND

1908-1909.

Ðr.

BALANCE SHEET as

Rs. As. P. R	s. As. P.	LIABILITIES.		Rs. As. I	Rs. As. 1
59,055 5 1		To Employés' compulsory subscription	!	68,458 9	8
9,250 9 5		" Employés' voluntary subscription		11,706 0	2
63,929 6 5		" Department's contribution to employés	,	73,476 12	3
20,000 0 0		" Capital Account		20,000 0	0
13,185 0 0		, Retiring Bonus Fund		12,775 0	0 1,86,416 6
1,64	5,426 4 11				1,80,416 6
. [1]	111				
111					100
	111				
				-	
	111				
.					
- 1411					1 11
	1 •				1 !!
					1 11
		Note—The valuation of the above invest is taken from Bank of Bengal of	ments		
		quotations of 30th June 1910.	June		
TOTAL Rs 1,6	5,426 4 11				1,86,416 6

CALCUTTA, 30th June 1910.

LOVELOCK & LEWES,

LICENSED MEASURERS' DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNT.

.

Figures for

on the 30th June 1910.

Cr.

1908-1909.

ASSETS.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
By 5 per cent. Calcutta Municipal Debontures R. 5,000 @ 18. 104 Accrued interest on Municipal Debontures R. 5,000 @ 18. 104 Accrued interest on Municipal Debontures R. 5,1500 @ 18. 98 4 per cent. Calcutta Port Trust Debontures Re. 1,500 @ 18. 103 4 per cent. Calcutta Port Trust Debontures Re. 1,500 @ 18. 103 Accrued interest on above 5 per cent. Calcutta Port Trust Debontures Re. 1,500 @ 18. 98 Accrued interest on above 5 per cent. Calcutta Port Trust Per Re. 28,900 Accrued interest on above 10 per cent. Calcutta Port Trust Per Re. 28,900 Accrued interest on 18. 18,900 Accrued interest on 18. 18,900 10 Shares of Bank of Boaquil Is. 5,000 @	5,200 0 0 72 8 1 50,470 0 0 504 8 2 1,545 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 27,545 5 0 0 140 3 6 5 140 3		5,200 0 0 72 8 1 39,200 0 0 535 2 8 1 1,960 0 0 0 227,38 3 0 110 5 6	
Rs. 1,517-8 A corruel interest on above 4 per cont. Bombay Improvement Treat Loan Rs. 7,000 fbs. 103 10 per cont. Bombay Improvement Treat Loan Rs. 7,000 fbs. 103 10 per cont. Bombay Manicipal Debontures Rs. 10,000 fbs. 105 10 per cont. Bombay Manicipal Debontures Rs. 10,000 fbs. 105 10 per cont. Bombay Manicipal Debontures Rs. 15,000 fbs. 105 10 per cont. 10 p	15,175 0 0 0 0 7,210 0 9 9,850 0 1 631 8 9 1 129 4 0 10,500 0 0 129 1 5 0 0		14,800, 0, 6 500, 0, 6 7,210, 0, 6 185, 9, 6 5, 7, 8, 6 65, 7, 8, 6 120, 4 10,500, 0, 6 91, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 51, 5	
"4 per cent. Rangoo net Trust Debentures Re. 20,000 fts. 96-8 Accrued interest on above Bank of Bengia ", Canh Book Balance ", Cash Book Balance	12,735 12	0 6 4 0 1,86,416 6	19,200 0 127111 10,245 11	1,05,420 g
Total Rs		1,86,416 6		1,65,426 41

C. J. KERR, A. C. PATTERSON, Trustees.



Figures for	220 BENGAL	CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,	LICENSED MEASURERS' DEP.		Figures for
1908-1909.	gt. PRC	FIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the	year ending 30th June 1910.	Cr.	1908-1909.
Bg. As P. Rs. As P. 2 1 6 2 1 6 4,76812 1	June SO To Sundry expenses, Party payments, Balance		July 1 By Amount shown as per last 1 1 By Amount of Interest on Government Paper and Loan	-	Ha. An. P. Ha. An. P. 4.683 IJ II
TOTAL Rs 4,760 14 1	CALCUTTA, 30th June 1910.	JAMES KNOX, Superintendent.	LOVELOCK & LEWES, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, Audito	D. E. GENNACON	4,760 14 1
700				15	

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BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

Figures for

COMPASSIONATE

1908-1909.

BALANCE SHEET as on

1	Rs.	As. P	Rs. As. P	LIABILITIES.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
ı			4,768 13	To Balance Credit		4,917 211
i			1 11			
		11				
Ì						
			-			.
l		.				
1			1 11		-	. .
				•		
ON COLUMN						
		-				
and the						
١						
-		11				
					.] [
- (TOTAL	Rs	4.758 13			4.017 911

CALCUTTA, 30th June 1910.

JAMES KNOX, Superintendent

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LICENSED MEASURERS' DEPARTMENT.

FUND ACCOUNT.

Figures for

1908-1909.

the 30th June 1910.		ur.	1900-	
ASSETS.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P	Rs. As. P
By Bank of Bengal ,, Loan Account	1,383 9 11 645 0 0		415 d 1 1,455 0 0	
" 3½% Government Papers " Accrued interest on above	2,846 4 0 42 5 0	4,917 211	2,846 4 0	4,758 13
Total Rs		4,917 211		4,758 12

D. K. CUNNISON, Acting Secretary.

LOVELOCK & LEWES, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, Auditors.



BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

LICENSED MEASURERS' DEPARTMENT.

Schedule of Charges for Weighment and Measurement of Goods.

NOTE.

- 1. The charges shown in the subjoined list are :-
 - (a) In the case of Weighment for 10 per cent. of any lot, subject to a rebate of 9 per cent., except for those commodities marked nett.
 - (b) In the case of Measurement for 7 per cent of any lot, subject to a relate of 33³/₃ per cent.
- 2. The minimum charge for any order is Rs. 3, except in the case of iron weighments, where the minimum charge is Rs. 6.
- If measurement be checked by actual weighment, the Schedule rate will be charged on the actual quantity passed over the scale.
 - 4. The following are certain special charges:-
 - (a) Goods selected for arbitration and sealed by the Officers of the Department, Rs. 10 per lot.
 - (b) Piece-goods measured and weighed for arbitration or survey purposes, Rs. 10 nett per case.
 - (c) Sampling, Rs. 10 per lot. If the sampling is done in connection with weighment, the minimum charge is Rs. 3.
 - (d) Jute in drums Rs. 7-8 per one hundred drafts irrespective of whether the drums are weighed two, three, or five at a time.
 - (e) Youl, Iron and similar minerals, As. 4 per ton up to 100 tons; in excess of 100 tons As. 3 per ton; in excess of 200 tons, As. 2 per ton.
 - (f) Tallying.—The Schedule rates for the particular commodity, plus an addition of one-half such rate.
 - (g) Weights.—Testing and correcting weights, As. 4 each.

- (h) Scales, testing and correcting.—Beam Scales. Not exceeding 5 cwt., Re. 1. Not exceeding 10 cwt., Rs. 2. Not exceeding 2 tons, Rs. 3.—Platform Scales. Not exceeding 5 cwt., Rs. 2. Not exceeding 10 cwt., Rs. 3. Not exceeding 1 ton, Rs. 5. Not exceeding 2 tons, Rs. 10. These charges cover testing and correcting only. The minimum charge for any single test will be Rs. 10.
- 5. If the weighment or measurement of percentages larger than those made in paragraph 1 (a) and (b) is required, special arrangements must be made with the Superintendent. Special arrangements must also be made for measuring coal, ballast and similar articles, for stock-taking, or other purposes.
 - 6. In all cases labour must be supplied.
- 7. For each Officer in attendance at mills, press-houses or godowns, a minimum charge of Rs. 6 per day is levied.
- 8. The following distance charges are levied in addition to the Schedule rates:—
 - (a) Outside the limits of the old Port, Rs. 10 per day, for each Officer.
 - (b) Diamond Harbour, or a place at an equal distance, Rs. 15 per day for each Officer.
 - (c) North of Chitpore bridge, East of Lower Circular Road, South of the Docks, or half a mile to the West of the Howrah bank of the river Hooghly, Rs. 10 per day for each Officer.
- 9. The following holiday fees are charged in addition to the Schedule rates:—
 - Shipping.—Sunday, Rs. 5; Christmas day, Good Friday, New Year's day, and King Emperor's birthday, Rs. 10 for each Officer.
 - Presshouses.—Sunday, Christmas day, Good Friday, New Year's day, and King Emperor's birthday, Rs. 15 for one Officer, and Rs. 5 for cach additional Officer.

ARTICLES.		Quantities.	Rates for weigh- ment.			Rates for measure- ment.
			Rs.	As.	P.	
Aloes in bags		Per 100 bags	0	12	0	-/2/6 per ton of 50 oft.
Alum ,, ,,		"	0	12	0	do.
Aniseed in bags		,	0	12	0	do.
Arrowroot in cases		Per case	0	2	0	do.
Asafostida in boxes		" box	0	1	0	do.
Bark in bags		" 100 bags	0	12	. 0	do.
Beeswax in cases		,, case	0	1	0	do.
Betel nut in bags		,, 100 bags	0	12	0	do.
Bone meal in bags		,, ,, ,,	0	12	0	do.
Blood in bags (Dry)		, ,, ,,	0	12	0	do.
Borax in cases		" case	0	1	0	do.
Bran in bags		" 100 bags	0	12	0	do.
Bristles in cases		,, case	0	1	0	do.
Buttonlac in chests		,, chest	0	2	0	do.
Camphor in cases		,, case	0	1	0	do
Cardamoms in cases		,,,,	0	1	0	do.
Castor Oil in cases		,, ,, ,	0	1	0	do.
Canvas in bales	•••	,, 100 bales	1	8	0	do.
Carpets in "		,, ,, ,,	1	8	0	do.
Chalk	•••	,, ton	0	4	0	do.
Chilies in bags		" 100 bags	0	12	0	do.
China roots in bags	•••	n n n	0	12	0	do.
Chiretta in bales	***,1	" 100 bales	1	0	0	do.
Cigars in cases	•••	,, case	0	1	0	do.
Cloves in bags	•••	" 100 bags	0	12	0	do.
Cloves in cases Copper		" case	0	1.	0	do.
Coals	•••	" ton	0	4	0	do.
Cocoanuts in bags	•••	n n	0	12	0	do.
Cochineal in bags	•••	" 100 bags	0	12	0	do.
Coffee in bags		" " " …	0	12	0	do.
Coffee in hogsheads	•••	" "	0	4	0	do.
Coral in cases		" hogshead	0	1	0	do.
Cotton in bales			1	اةا	0	
	•••	" 100 bales			•	-/-/6 per bale
Coir in bales		" " " …	1	0	0	-/2/6 per ton of 50 cft.
Copras in bags		" 100 bags	0	12	0	do.
Cowries in bags		n n n	1	ő	ŏ	do.
Cutch in cases		" 100 cases	. î	0	ŏ	do.
Cutch in bags		" 100 bags	ō	12	ŏ	do.
Corahs in bales		" 100 bales	1	0	ŏ	do.
Chussums in bales		" " " ···	1	ő	ŏ	do.
Cocoons in bales		n n n	. 1	Ó	ō	do.
Cotton Waste in bales	•••	n n n	1	0	0	-/-/6 per balo
Coir fibres in bales		n. n' n	1	0.	0	-/2/6 per ton
Coko		ton	0	6		of 50 cft.
Cylinders		1 "	0	4	0	do.
Dry Dates in bags		" " " " 100 bags	0	12	0	do.
Wet ,, ,, ,,	•••		ő	12	0	do.
		n n n		14	U	ao.

ARTICLES.			Quantitie	Rates for weigh- ment.			Rates for measure- ment.	
Dyestuff in cases		per	case		Rs. 0	As. 1	P. 0	/2/6 per ton of 50 cft.
Drugs in cases		۱,,	**		0.	1	9	do.
Furniture	•••	,,	ton		0	4	0	do.
Fuses	•••	,,	17	***	0	4	0	do.
Firebricks		,,	22	•••	0	4	0	do. do.
Figures	•••	"	case	•••	0 1	2	0	do.
Fishing rod in bundles	•••	"	bundle		8	1 12	0	do.
Gum in bags	•••	"	100 bag		0	2	0	do.
Guts in casks Garlic and onions in bags		"	cask		0	12	0	do.
cases	•••	"	100 bag		ŏ	12	ő	do.
Ginger in bags Ghee in cases	•••	"	case		0	12	ŏ	do.
Ghee in cases Glass in boxes	•••	"	box		ŏ	î	ŏ	do.
Ground nuts in bags		"	100 bag		ŏ	12	0	do.
Gunnies in bales		"	100 bal		ĭ	8	ō	do.
Gunjah in cases		"	caso		0	1	0	do.
Hemp in bales		,,	100 bal	03	1	0	0	-/-/6 per
man and a second		l "			i	1		bale
Hides in bales		۱,,	bale		0	1	0	-/1/- nett.
Hides in casks		,,	cask	***	0	1	0	-/1/- nett.
Horns, Hoops and Tips in b	age	"	100 bag	χε	0	12	0	-/2/6 per ton of 50 cft.
India Rubber in bags		٠,,	" bag	8	0	12	0	do.
India Rubber in cases		,,	case		0	1	0	do.
Indigo in chests		,,	chest	•••	0	2	0	do.
Iron or other metal	•••	,,	ton	•••	Ö	4	0	do.
Jute in bales	•••	,,	100 bal	es	1	0	0	-/-/6 per bale
Jute in drums		Per	100 dru	ms	1	0	0	-/-/6 per drum
W. J		١	100 ba	ma.	0	12	0	
Kut wood in bags Lac in cases	•••	"	caso	Be	l ŏ	1	ŏ	-/2/6 per ton
Lac in cases	•••	"	OMO		ľ		'	of 50 eft.
Lac in bags		۱,,	100 ba	gs	0	12	0	do.
Lard in cases		"	case		0	1	0	do.
Lard in casks		,,	cask		0	.1	0	do.
Linseed cake in bags		1 ,,	100 ba	gs	0	12	0	do.
Machinery		١,,	ton	•••	0	8	0	do.
Malama in bags		,,	100 bag	zs	0	12	0	do.
Manganese ore	•••	12	ton	•••	0.	10	0	do.
Myrabolams in bags		,,	100 bag		0	12	0	do.
Molasses in casks	•••	,,	eask	•••	0	12	0	do.
Mother o'-pearl in bags	•••	,,	100 bag		0	1 1	0	do.
Mother-o'-pearl in cases	•••	,,,	case 100 bal	•••	i	Ô	0	do.
Mats in bales	•••	,,			Ô	-1	lŏ	do.
Miscellaneous goods	•••	,,,	package		ŏ	lî	l o	do.
Mica in cases	•••	,,	keg		ŏ	1	0	do.
Nails in kegs	•••	"	100 bag		Ιŏ	12	0	do.
Nutmegs in bags Nux Vomica in bags		"	100 100		· ŏ	12	0	do.
Oils in casks		"	cask		0	2	0	do.
One in one in	•••	1 "			I	1	l	1

Articles.		Quantities,			Rates f	Rates for measure- ment.		
Oils in cases					Rs.	As.	P.	
···	•••	per	case	•••	0	1	0	-/2/6 per to
Opium in chests			.1		١.	١.	ı	of 50 cft.
Oxide		37	chest	•••	0	2	0	do.
Paper in bags	•••	,,,		•••	0	4	0	do.
Paper stock in bales	•••	,,	100 ba	gs	0	12	0	do.
Piece-goods in bales	•••	"	100 ba		0	0	0	do.
Paper in cases	•••	,,	bale	•••	1	2	0	do-
Paint in drums	•••	,,	case	•••	0	1	0	do.
		"	drum	,	0	1	0	do.
Rattans in bundles	•••	,,	100 ba		1	0	0	de.
		l "	bundlo		0	1	0	do.
Rosin in barrels	•••	"	coil	•••	0	1 1	0	do.
Rice, grain or seeds in bag	•••	,,	barrel		0	2	0	do.
Rice dust in bags		,,	100 ba	gs	0	12	0	do.
Red-wood	•••	,,	. 11 1		0	12	0	do.
Spirits in cases	•••	,,	ton	• • • •	0	4	0	do.
Spirits in casks	•••	,,	case		0	1	0	do.
Safilower in bales	•••	33	cask	٠	0	2	0	do.
		,,	100 ba	les	1	0	0	do.
Onlinet		,,	CREC		0	1	0	do.
Salt		,,	ton		0	4	0	
OHIU		,,	11		. 0	4	0	
Shells in bags		,,	100 ba	gs	0	12	0	do.
Silk in cases		,,	caso		0	1	0	do.
Silicate of Soda in barrels		"	barrel		0	2	0	do.
Silk in bales		,,	100 ba	gs	1	ō	0	do.
Sugar in bags		,,	ton	٠	ō	4	ŏ	,
Sugar in baskets		,,	11		ō	4	ō	
Salp Soda in bags		,,	100 ba	gs	ŏ	12	ŏ	do. •
Skins in bales		۱,,	bale		ŏ	ĩ	ŏ	-/1/- nett.
Straw plaits in cases		۱,,	case		ŏ	2	ŏ	-/2/6 per to
		. "		•••		-	"	of 50 cft,
Sulphate of Copper in cask	8	۱,,	cask		0	2	0	01 00 010
Scantlings	,	"				- "		
Tale in cases		۱,,	case		0	1	0	-/2/6 per to:
m		l "				•	١	of 50 cft.
Tea in chests		٠,,	chest		0	0	3	do.
Tea waste in bags		,,	100 ba	ma		12	0	do.
Tinplates in boxes		l ",	box		8	1	ő	do.
Timber		l "	ton		ŏ	4	0	uo.
Tobacco in bales		l ",	100 ba	les	i	0	0	110
		1 "						-/-/6 per
Turmeric in bags		,,	100 ba	ore"	0	12	0	balo
		- "		P	v	12	v	-/2/6 per to of 50 cft.
Tamarind in barrels		,,	barrel		0	2	0	do.
Thread Waste in bales		1 ",	100 ba	los	1	0	0	
		∣"	- 50 Da		1	0	0	-/-/6 per
Wool in bales		١,,			1	ا م ا	0	bale
Yarn in bales		1 ",	,,		1	0		do.
		Ι"	",	,	1	0	0	-/2/6 per to
						1 1	1 1	of 50 cft.

CALGUTTA, 10th September 1909.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

LICENSED MEASURERS' DEPARTMENT.

At a Special General Meeting of the Chamber, held on 4th October 1883 the following Resolution was adopted:-

- " That Rule I under the Chamber's Tonnage Schedule be altered as follows, in accordance with the Resolutions proposed and adopted by the mercantile community at their meeting on the 3rd July 1883, and in accordance with the notice issued by the Chamber of Commerce, on the 4th July 1883, under rule 23 of the Chamber,"
- 1.-That where freight is payable by measurement, measurement be by Sworn Measurers, to be placed under the direction of the Bengal Chamber of
- 2.-That measurement be taken at place of shipment, i. c, exporting wharf, jetty or press-house where adjacent to place of shipment at measuring Superintendent's discretion, but only whilst the bales are actually being removed in course of shipment.
- 3.- That such measurements be final.
- 4.-That in cases of shut-out cargo or cargo transferred from one vessel to another, original measurements to hold good.
- 5.-But that any cargo re-landed be re-measured.
- 6.-That measurement be taken at the largest part of the bale, inside the lashing on the one side, and outside on the other.
- 7.—That the measurement of jute shipment without measurement shall be entirely at shipper's risk, and that measurement be a matter of special arrangement between the shippers and ship; further, that all expenses connected with the measurement thereof be payable by the shippers.
- 8.-That all cotton and other baled cargo arriving at the East Indian Railway Company's terminus at Howrah for shipment direct by boat be measured by the Sworn Measurers in the Railway Company's shed while being removed in actual course of shipment.
- 9.-That all baled cargo pressed at, or exported from, any of the press-houses to which a Sworn Measurer may be attached be treated in the manner as jute, and as provided for in the second Resolution.
- 10.—That gunny bales packed at, or experted from, mills, within the limits of the port, be also measured as described in the second Resolution.
- 11.—That gunny bales or other cargo exported by boat direct from outside the limits of the port be measured by the Sworn Measurers on the deck of the ship or alongside; but it shall be optional with outside mills and press-houses to make arrangements with the Managing Committee, on such

terms as may be mutually agreed on for the attendance of Sworn Measurers at their ordinary shipping wharves for measurements in accordance with Rule 2.

- 12.—That all baled, cased, or other cargo not provided for in any of the foregoing Resolutions, and which at present is measured on this side under any of the tonnage schedules now in use in the Port, or which may require to be measured on this side, by a special arrangement made between shippers and ship, that all such cargo be measured on the Custom House Wharf (if for export by boat) or in the jetty sheds (if for shipment through the jetties) by the Sworn Measurers.
- 13,-That for the present the Sworn Measurers to be appointed to carry out this scheme be placed under the direction of a Representative Committee to be nominated by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.
- 14.—That the charge for measurement be defrayed by the ship.

H. W. I. WOOD.

Secretary.

1st January 1884.

SCHEDULE.

Not less than seven per cent, to be measured

", Cuttings.
", Rejections.
", Thread Waste.
", Rope Ends.
Gunny Cuttings. Cottons. Hemp Safflower. Tobacco Leaf and all other goods packed in bales bound with rope lashing.

Cotton-Gunny Cloth Bags ., Bags Piece-goods Twist and all other goods packed in bales bound with hoops.

Indigo Shellac Button Lac. Lacdye. Tea.
Piece-goods and all
other goods packed in cases.

Fishing Rods.

Not less than five per cent, of each assortment

Not less than five per cent. of each assortment and size to be measured.

Five to ten per cent. to be measured.

if the bales have been pressed in 400 lbs. press boxes; but where bales pressed in 500 lbs, press boxes are also included in the lot, the percentage must be taken proportionately. All crooked or badly-pressed bales shall be objected to for measurement, and the Measurer shall cause all such bales to be returned to the Press-house. having previously ripped open the lashings in such a way as to cause them to be re-pressed: but if Press-houses elect to have them shipped, a fair percentage of all such bales must be measured. Measurement to be taken at the largest part of the bale inside the lashing on the one side and outside on the other. In taking the length and breadth, the measurement of one

> Not less than seven per cent. to be measured of each assortment, and the measurement must be taken of the surface and not over the hoop binding. In small lots up to 50, not less than five bales are to be measured.

bale shall be with ticket upwards and of another

with the ticket dowards.

to be measured.

Hides.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF THE

PROVIDENT FUND.

- 1. These Rules and Regulations shall take effect as from the 1st day of January 1899.
- "Department" shall be and include the members of the Committee, for the time being, of the Licensed Measurers' Department of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
- "Managers" shall be the persons or person in whom the management of the Fund shall, for the time being, be vested as hereinafter provided.
- "Trustees" shall be and include the Trustees of the Fund, for the time being, appointed as hereinafter provided.
- "Salary" comprises only the fixed monthly salary received by each employé from the Department, and does not include any bonus, commission, or other remuneration or profit whatever, uncertain in amount, or derived by any employé by any means outside his fixed ascertained salary.
- 3. The management of the Fund shall, subject to the general supervision and control of the Department, be vested in the members, for the time being, constituting the firm of Messers. Lovelock and Lewes, Chartered Accountants, or such other person or persons as the Department may, from time to time, at its uncontrolled discretion appoint, and the necessary expenses of management, including the remuneration of the Managers (to be, from time to time, agreed on by the Managers and the Department), shall be borne by, and be a charge on, the Fund.

The Committee of the Licensed Measurers' Department shall appoint, annually, in the month of September, two Trustees of the Fund, both of whom shall be members of the Committee. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the course of any year, the Committee shall appoint one of their number to fill the vacancy for the remainder of such year.

- 5. Every employé of the Department in the service of the Department on 1st January 1899, and every employé who shall join the service of the Department on or after that date, shall submit to these Rules and Regulations, and every such employé shall sign an Agreement in the form annexed to these Rules and Regulations.
 - 6. Subscriptions to the Fund shall be as follows :-
 - (1) In the case of employés whose salary does not exceed Rs. 100 monthly, a sum equal to 6 per cent. on the amount of the salary of each employé shall be deducted by the Department, monthly, from such salary before payment of the same.
 - (2) In the case of employes whose salary exceeds Rs. 100 monthly, a sum equal to 8\frac{1}{3} per cent. on the amount of the salary of each employed shall be deducted by the Department, monthly, from such salary before payment of the same.
- 7. The Department shall in any manner it may think most convenient, from time to time, deduct from any sum payable by them to any employé, whether by way of salary, or otherwise, such sum as may be required to pay any subscription due from him to the Fund, and shall, from time to time, pay over to the managers all sums so deducted by them.
- 8. The subscriptions of any employé absent on leave or furlough shall, during the period of such absence, be assessed on the salary allowed during such absence, but any employé shall be at liberty, subject to the consent of the Department, to subscribe on the full amount of his salary, if desired, provided notice in writing of such desire shall have been given by him to the Department prior to the due date for payment of salary next after such employé shall have obtained leave or furlough.
 - Deleted, 28th July 1910.
- 10. For and in respect of each complete year ending with the 30th day of June, the Department shall contribute to the Fund a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the subscriptions of all the employés of the Department for such year, and shall pay the same to the credit of the Fund.

- 11 The Managers shall, from time to time, pay into the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta, or any other Bank at Calcutta sanctioned by the Department, to the credit of an account to be opened in the names of the Trustees, all monies received by the Managers after payment thereout of the expenses of management. All money to the credit of such account shall be dealt with only in accordance with these Rules and Regulations, and all or any portion of such moneys shall be withdrawn from such account only by cheques bearing the signatures of the two Trustees in addition to the signature of the Secretary of the Department,
- 12. All moneys not immediately required for the purpose of Fund shall be, from time to time, invested by the Trustees at their discretion in any of the following Securities, that is to say, any of the Rupee or Sterling Securities of the Government of India, or any Securities, the interest on which is or shall be guaranteed by the Government of India or in the Bonds, Debentures, or Securities of, or issued by, any Public, Municipal or Local Body or Authority in India, or in the fully paid-up Stock or Shares of any of the Presidency Banks in India, with power for the Trustees at their discretion, from time to time, to vary or transpose such invostments into or for others of any nature hereinbefore authorised.
- 13. The Trustees shall, from time to time, upon the written requisition of the Managers, pay to them such sum or sums as may be required for the purposes of these Rules and Rogulations, and shall, if necessary, raise the moneys required for same by a sale of the Securities held by the Trustees or of a sufficient part thereof, or by a loan of the Security of the same.
- 14. On the 30th day of June in each year, the Managors shall credit each employé with the equivalent of his subscription for the preceding year, as provided for under Rule 10, and thereafter, having ascertained the amount available for division among the members arising from the interest accrued on Securities, any sums forfeited to the Fund under these Rules and Regulations and all other moneys (if any) that should properly be brought into account, the Managors shall provisionally credit each employé in proportion to the amount standing to his credit on each 30th June in respect of his total subscriptions, with his share of the amount, so accordance.

- 15. On or as soon as may be after the 30th day of June 1899, and the 30th day of June of every succeeding year, the Managers shall ascertain and fix the market-value, as on the said 30th June, of the total net Investments and Securities held by or belonging to the Fund, including interest up to the same day on any Securities, on which interest is usually calculated on sale or transfer thereof, and after deducting the payments made therefrom, and providing for debts and ascertained liabilities, paid or incurred respectively, agreeably with these Rules and Regulations, the Managers shall forthwith debit or credit, as the case may be, the account of each employé in the books of the Fund with a share of the difference between the value as appearing from the last preceding valuation recorded in the said books and the then market-value as so fixed and ascertained as aforesaid of the said Investments and Securities, including interest as aforesaid, in proportion to the amount at credit of each employé on the said 30th June.
- 16. A statement of account of each employé shall be made up to the 30th June of each year, and each employé shall be required to certify in writing upon such account that the amount therein shown, as standing to his credit, is correct.
- 17. Except, as is by these Rules and Regulations expressly provided, no member, or any person or persons on his behalf, in respect of his interest in the Fund, shall be entitled to claim any payment of money to him or them.
- 18. On the death of any employé, the Managers shall pay to his Executors or Administrators the amount standing to his credit in the books of the Fund on the 30th day of June preceding such death, and shall also pay to his Executors or Administrators, the amount in full of his paid-up subscriptions for the then current year.
- 19. On the voluntary resignation or retirement of any employé from the service of the Department, without the existence of any cause justifying his dismissal, the Managers shall pay to him the aggregate amount subscribed by him to the Fund and the amount (if any) standing to his credit for interest, and shall, in respect of the balance standing to his credit in the books of the Fund on the 30th day of June preceding such resignation or retirement, pay to him one-twentieth part of such balance for each completed year of service rom the 1st January 1899.

21. If any employé shall be dismissed from the service of the Department, the Managers shall (subject to these Rules) pay to him the aggregate amount only subscribed by him to the Fund, without interest, and the balance, if any, of all moneys then standing to his credit in the books of the Fund shall (subject as aforesaid), upon such dismissal, be forfeited to the use of the Fund and shall be dealt with accordingly: Provided also that the Managers may at any time, with the consent of the Department, pay to any such dismissed member the amount to which he would have been entitled under Rule 19, if he had voluntarily retired from the service of the Department and had not been dismissed.

22. The Department shall have a first and paramount charge upon the amount, from time to time, standing to the credit of each period of the following the first and upon all other moneys of the Fund in or to which he may be interested or entitled for and in respect of all losses, damages, costs, and expenses, which the Department may at any time pay, sustain, or be put to, by reason of any act of embezzlement, or default of or by such employé and the amount, from time to time standing to the credit of each employ, and all such other moneys as aforesaid shall be deemed and treated as a deposit made by him with the Department as security for his fidelity and be dealt with accordingly; and in the event of any claim arising by the Department against any employé under this rule, the same shall be paid, so far as the Funds in which such employé shall be interested shall extend, by the Fund to the Department on the written requisition of the Committee of

the Department, and such employé shall absolutely forfeit all right and interest thereto and therein.

23. In case any employé shall die leaving any money standing to his credit in the books of the Fund, such moneys shall be paid only to the Executor or Administrator of the deceased member, on the production, to the Managors, of Probate of the Will or of Letters of Administration to the estate of such employé.

24. In all cases wherein a certificate shall be required of the amount of the balance standing in the books of the Fund to the credit of a deceased member, for the purpose of obtaining, free of stamp duty, a grant of Probate or Letters of Administration, or any other purpose, such certificate shall be in the following form:—

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
LICENSED MEASURERS' DEPARTMENT

PROVIDENT FUND.

It is hereby certified that the balance standing in the books of
the Provident Fund of the Licensed Measurers' Department, Bengal
Chamber of Commerce, to the credit of
ofnumbered as above on the
day ofwas Rupees
Dated thisday of18
Entered
Examined Managers

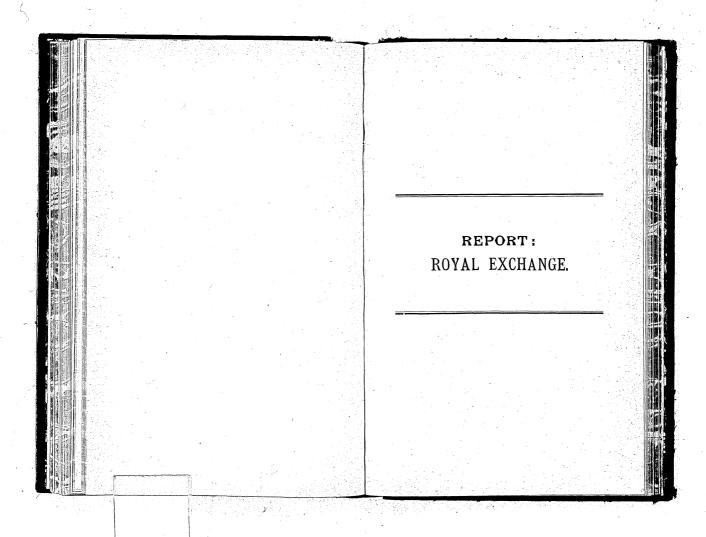
25. No employé shall be entitled to transfer or assign, whether by way of security or otherwise howseever, his interest or any part thereof in the Fund, and no such transfer or assignment shall be

26. It shall be lawful for the Department, from time to time and at any time hereafter, in writing under their hands, to alter, vary, modify, remake, rescind, or add to, these Rules and Regulations, or any of them, but so that no such alteration, variation, modification, remaking, rescission, or addition shall affect the rights of any employé with respect to the Fund.

27. If any dispute shall, at any time, arise between the Managors or the Trustees, for the time being, of the Fund on the one hand and any employé or any Executor, Administrator, or next-of-kin of any employé, or any person claiming as such next-of-kin, or in any other capacity, on the other hand, regarding these Rules and Regulations and the interpretation thereof, or any matter arising thereout or connected therewith, then and in every such case the matter in dispute shall be referred in writing to two arbitrators, and such reference shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration within the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force, the provisions whereof shall apply as far as applicable.

I hereby declare that I have read the foregoing Rules and Regulations of the Provident Fund of the Licensed Measurers' Department of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and that I agree to be bound by them.

Dated the	day of	19
Name in full		
Date of birth.		
Nature of appointment		
Date of joining service		
Salary per mensem, Rupees		
Signature		
Witness		-





ROYAL EXCHANGE.

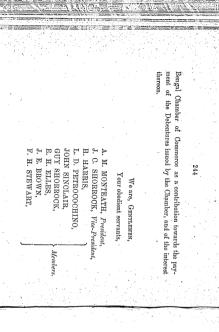
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER 1910.

THE PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE,

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN.

- In accordance with the provisions of rule 7 of the Rules of the Royal Exchange, we have now the honour to submit a report on its working for the year ended 31st December 1910.
- 2. During the year seven firms and one individual member resigned, three firms and three individual members closed their business, two individual members died, and four new firms and six individual members were elected. At the end of the year there were upon the Exchange Register 138 firms and 32 individual members. A list of the firms and individual subscribers on the 31st December 1910 is appended to this Report.
- 3. We submit a balance sheet and revenue account for the year ended 31st December 1910, which has been prepared, as usual, by Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, Accountants of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The surplus of income over expenditure, shown in the Revenue Account, is Rs. 4,839-4-6 against Rs. 5,900-8-10 in the year 1909. In accordance with the provisions of rule 21 of the Rules of the Exchange, this amount has been transferred to the



ROYAL EXCHANGE, CALCUTTA.

H. M. HAYWOOD,

Secretary.

BALANCE SHEET as at 31st December 1910.

LIABILITIES.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	ASSETS.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
UNDRY CREDITORS -			Outstanding—		
Bengal Chamber of Commerce for Monthly Rent, Taxes, etc., for December 1910	1,088 14 1		Subscriptions		240 0 0
Establishment	104 0 0	1,192 14 1	At Bank of Bengal	3,658 11 7 183 7 0	
Contribution Account		2,889 4 6			3,842 2 7
TOTAL Rs		4,082 2 7	Total Rs		4,082 2 7

Examined and found correct. .

LOVELOCK & LEWES,

31st January 1911.

Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

A. M. MONTEATH,

II. M. HAYWOOD,

President.

Secretary.

CALCUTTA, 27th January 1911.

ROYAL EX-

Revenue Account for the

					4	- 11 Y
EXPENDITURE.	Rs.	Λ.	P.	Rs.	Λs.	P.
To Rent	8,100	0	0			
" MUNICIPAL RATES AND TAXES	1,735	0	0			. (
,, Contribution to Quadrennial Repairs	1,250	0	0-	11,085	0	
" MONTHLY CONTRIBUTION TO BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE	·			2,400	0	0
, Establishment		,		1,944	. 6	9
" RESTAURANT LICENSE				200	0	0
" BOOKS AND NEWSPAPERS	2,189	10	0	1		
" Stamps	33	13	6		20	
" PRINTING AND STATIONERY	158	10	ò		1	
" TELEPHONE SUBSCRIPTION	200	0	0			27.55
" Tickets	134	6	6			
" PETTY CHARGES	963	4	9	3,679	12	9
				19,309	3	6
SURPLUS INCOME over expenditure trans- ferred to Bengal Chamber of Commerce Contribution Account (Rule 21, Royal						
Exchange)			<i>j.</i>	4,839	4	6
						2.4
				1.5	1	
TOTAL Rs				24,148	8	0

Examined and found correct.

CALCUTTA,

LOVELOCK & LEWES,

27th January 1911.

Chartered Accountants, Au

CHANGE, CALCUTTA.

year ended 31st December 1910.

INCOME).			Rs.	As.	ъP.	Rs.	As.	P.
By Entrance Fees	•						300	0	0
" Subscriptions	٠						23,848	8	0
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		TOTAL	Rs.		1		24,148	. 8	0
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A. M. MONTEATH,

President.

H. M. HAYWOOD,

Secretary.

Royal Exchange.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1910.

President :

ME. A. M. MONTEATH,

MESSRS. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

Vice-President :

Hon'ble Mr. J. C. Shorrock,
Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co.

Members

Mr. H. Harris,
Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China.

Mr. L. D. Petrocochino,
Messrs. Petrocochino Bros.

Mr. John Sinclair,
Messrs. Sinclair & Eck.

Mr. Guy Shorrock,
Messrs. Place. Siddons & Gough.

Mr. E. H. Elles,
Messrs. Pigott, Chapman & Co.

Mr. J. E. Brown, Messrs. Landale & Morgan.

Mr. F. H. Stewart,
Messrs. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.

LIST OF MEMBERS AS ON 31st DECEMBER 1910.

FIRMS.

Allen Brothers & Co., (3)
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld., (3)
Anderson, Wright & Co., (3)
Apear & Co., (2)
Apear, T. S., & Co., (2)
Arracan Co., Ld., (2)
Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ld., (3)
Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Co., (2)

Balmer, Lawrie & Co., (3)
Barry & Co., (5)
Becker, Gray & Co., (2)
Begg, Dunlop & Co., (4)
Behrens, Sir Jacob, & Sons, (3)
Bengal Coal Co., Ld., (1)
Bengal-Nagpur Ry. Co., Ld., (4)
Berckefeldt & Co., (2)
Berthioud & Co., (3)
Betts, C. C., & Co., (3)

(Tipperah, Chandpur).

Binning, J., & Co., (2)
Bird & Co., (12)
Birkmyre Brothers, (5)
Blacker & Co., (7)
Bombay Co., Ld., The, (3)
Bullen, & Co., (2)
Burk Brothers, (1)
Burn & Co., Ld., (3)
Burn, W. J., & Co., (1)

Cartwright, H. D., & Co. (5) Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, (3) Chunder, S. C. & Co., (3)
Commercial Union Assurance
Co., Ld., (3)
Cresswell, W. S., & Co., (3)

Damiano, A., & Co., (2)
Delhi & London Bank, Ld., (2)
Demetrius Brothers, (3)
Dent, T. E., & Co., (2)
Duffi, Thomas, & Co., Ld., (2)
Duffas, J. C., & Co., (2)
Duncan Brothers & Co., (2)

East Indian Railway Co., (3)
Eastern Bengal State Railway, (3)
Empire, Ld., The (3)
"Englishman," Ld., The, (3)
Ernsthausen, Ld., (8)

Duncan, Sherriff & Co., (3)

Figgis, A. W., & Co., (4) Finlay, James, & Co., Ld., (19)

Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., (8)
Gladstone, Wyllie & Co., (3)
Godfrey, C. T., & Co., (3)
Godfrey, C. T., & Co., (3)
Gow, James, & Co., (1)
Graham & Co., (16)
Grandage & Co., (2)
Greaves, Cotton & Co., (2)
Grossmann & Co., (2)
Guzdar, P. E., & Co., (3)

Hadenfeldt & Co., (4)
Halford, Smith & Co., (4)
Haworth, W., & Co., (9)

FIRMS-contd.

Heilgers, F. W., & Co., (20) Henderson, George, & Co., (13) Hoare, Miller & Co., (3) Jardine, Skinner & Co., (18) Jessop & Co., Ld., (2) John, A. M., & Co., (2) Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., (3) Kilburn & Co. (2) Killick Nixon & Co.'s Agency, (2 King Brothers, (5) King, L., & Co., (1) Landale & Clark, (7) Landale & Morgan, (5) Lipton, Ld., (2) Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., (2) London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., (3) Lovelock & Lewes, (3) Low, H. V. & Co., (4) Lyall, Marshall & Co., (4) Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., (2) Mackillican, J., & Co., (3) Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., (3) Macneill & Co., (2) Main, A. & J., & Co., Ld., (2) Manasseh, S., & Sons, (3) Markwald, Henry, & Co., (2) Martelli, W. G., & Co., (2) Martin & Co., (3) Massey & Co., (4) McCluskie, E. T., & Co., (3). McLeod & Co. (3) Meyer, E. & Co., Ld., (2) Millar, D. L., & Co., (4)

Moran & Co., (11) Mytton, Wallace & Co., (2) National Bank of India, Ld., (3) New Zealand Insurance Co., Ld., Norman Brothers, (4) Nourse, James, Ld., (2) Pallachi, F. C., & Co., (3) P. & O. S. N. Co., (3) Perman & Hynd, (9) Petrocochino Brothers, (3) Pigott, Chapman & Co., (7) Place, Siddons & Gough, (5) Planters' Stores & Agency Co., Ld., (3) Poppe, Delius & Co., (10) Port Commissioners, (4) Posner & Co., (3) Ralli Brothers, (14) Remington Typewriter Co., (3) Royal Insurance Co., Ld., (3) Russo-Chinese Bank, (4) Sarkies & Co., (3) Sassoon, E. D., & Co., (5) Scott, James, & Sons, Ld., (3) Shaw, Wallace & Co., (38) Siemens Bros., Dynamo Works, Ld., (3) Sim, R., & Co., (Naraingunge) (9) Simpson & Co., (3) Sinclair & Eck, (4) Sinclair, Murray & Co., (12) Smith, Ducat & Co., (2) Smith, Ross & Co., (3) Societa Anonima Coloniale de

Triest, La (3)

FIRMS-concld.

South British Insurance Co., | Turner Morrison & Co., (22) Ld., (2) Standard Oil Co. of New York, (4) Steel, R., & Co., Ld., (3)

Targett, W. H., & Co., (3) Taylor, Ashworth, & Co., (2) Thaddeus, T. M., & Co., (4) Thomas, J., & Co., (24)

Walker, Goward & Co., (4) Walker, W. J., & Co., (2) Ward, G., & Co., (2) Williamson, Magor & Co., (4) Windram & Co., (1) Ziffo & Co., (3)

INDIVIDUALS.

Allen, J. H. Apear, Alex, A., Jr. Arakie, Ezra. Atkinson, W. Baxter, C. G. Bletsoe, W. B. Bonnaud, Arthur Caird, Geo. Cohen, Aaron A. Gregory, C. O. Gregory, G. I. M. Gregory, M. S. (Serajgunge). Gros, E. F. Gubbay, A. R. Hutchinson, W. O'B. Mair, Alex:

Manuk, G. C. S. (Dacca). Miller, A. R. C. Nahapiet, T. S. Nicachi, P. Pogose, P. Quin, M. R. Reed, J. Reid, R. J. Reynolds, R. A. B. Robertson, G. A. Ronald, A: Rustomjee, R. H. M. Saklat, J. R. Vertannes, P. O. Voigt, Fred. Yeoman, H. F.

FIRMS-contd.

Heilgers, F. W., & Co., (20) Henderson, George, & Co., (13) Hoare, Miller & Co., (3) Jardine, Skinner & Co., (18) Jessop & Co., Ld., (2) John, A. M., & Co., (2) Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., (3) Kilburn & Co. (2) Killick Nixon & Co.'s Agency, (2 King Brothers, (5) King, L., & Co., (1) Landale & Clark, (7) Landale & Morgan, (5) Lipton, Ld., (2) Liverpool and London and Globe Insurance Co., (2) London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., (3) Lovelock & Lewes, (3) Low, H. V. & Co., (4) Lyall, Marshall & Co., (4) Mackenzie, Lyall & Co., (2) Mackillican, J., & Co., (3) Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., (3) Macneill & Co., (2) Main, A. & J., & Co., Ld., (2) Manasseh, S., & Sons, (3) Markwald, Henry, & Co., (2) Martelli, W. G., & Co., (2) Martin & Co., (3) Massey & Co., (4) McCluskie, E. T., & Co., (3) McLeod & Co. (3) Meyer, E. & Co., Ld., (2) Millar, D. L., & Co., (4)

Moran & Co., (11) Mytton, Wallace & Co., (2) National Bank of India, Ld., (3) New Zealand Insurance Co., Ld., (2) Norman Brothers, (4) Nourse, James, Ld., (2) Pallachi, F. C., & Co., (3) P. & O. S. N. Co., (3) Perman & Hynd, (9) Petrocochino Brothers, (3) Pigott, Chapman & Co., (7) Place, Siddons & Gough, (5) Planters' Stores & Agency Co., Ld., (3) Poppe, Delius & Co., (10) Port Commissioners, (4) Posner & Co., (3) Ralli Brothers, (14) Remington Typewriter Co., (3) Royal Insurance Co., Ld., (3) Russo-Chinese Bank, (4) Sarkies & Co., (3) Sassoon, E. D., & Co., (5) Scott, James, & Sons, Ld., (3) Shaw, Wallace & Co., (38) Siemens Bros., Dynamo Works, Ld., (3) Sim, R., & Co., (Naraingunge) (9) Simpson & Co., (3) Sinclair & Eck, (4) Sinclair, Murray & Co., (12) Smith, Ducat & Co., (2) Smith, Ross & Co., (3) Societa Anonima Coloniale de

Triest, La (3)

FIRMS-concld.

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Walker, Goward & Co., (4) Walker, W. J., & Co., (2)

Ward, G., & Co., (2) Williamson, Magor & Co., (4) Windram & Co., (1) Ziffo & Co., (3)

INDIVIDUALS.

Allen, J. H. Apear, Alex, A., Jr. Arakie, Ezra. Atkinson, W. Baxter, C. G. Blotsoe, W. B. Bonnaud, Arthur Caird. Geo. Cohen, Aaron A. Gregory, C. O. Gregory, G. I. M. Gregory, M. S. (Serajgunge). Gros, E. F. Gubbay, A. R. Hutchinson, W. O'B. Mair, Alex:

Manuk, G. C. S. (Dacca). Miller, A. R. C. Nahapiet, T. S. Nicachi, P. Pogose, P. Quin, M. R. Reed, J. Reid, R. J. Reynolds, R. A. B. Robertson, G. A. Ronald, A: Rustomjee, R. H. M. Saklat, J. R. Vertannes, P. O. Voigt, Fred. Yeoman, H. F.

ROYAL EXCHANGE.

RULES

- The Royal Exchange is intended for the use of members only, in accordance with the rules and regulations hereinafter set out.
- 2. The election of members shall be vested in the Committee, and the elections shall be by ballot or otherwise at the Ordinary Monthly Meetings. The Committee may elect a limited number of honorary members.
- 3. The Royal Exchange shall be managed by a Committee of nine persons. The President and Vice-President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce shall be ax-officio President and Vice-President of the Committee of the Royal Exchange. The Members of the Royal Exchange shall elect seven members of the Committee, including—one Merchant, one Banker, one Stock Broker, one Exchange Broker, one Preight Proker. Failing such members offering themselves, others will be eligible.
- 4. The election of Members of the Committee, under the preceding rule, shall take place in February of each year; and the new Committee shall come into office from the first March next ensuing after the election. The election shall be by ballot.
- 5. The Exchange shall be open to members from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. except on Saturdays when it shall be open from 10 A.M. to 2 P.M. The holidays to be observed by the Royal Exchange shall be the holidays declared by the Eegal Chamber of Commerce.
- 6. The Committee shall have power from time to time, besides electing members, to make by-laws, fix the rates of entrance fee and subscription, and, generally, to conduct the business of the Royal Exchange and of the Restaurant attached thereto, as an Association working in connection with the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
- The Committee shall submit, in February of each year, a report of the working of the Royal Exchange to the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
- No person shall be allowed to attend the Exchange without having previouly paid his entrance fee and subscription.

- 9. The subscription to the Royal Exchange shall be for the present:—
 - Rs. 10 per mensem for every Firm or Company admitting up to three representatives; and an extra charge of Rs. 5 per mensem for every additional representative. A payment of Rs. 25 per mensem by a Firm or Company shall secure the right of membership for the whole of their European staff, but the names of those members of the staff, who are to exercise the privilege of attending the Exchange, must be sent in to the Master, who will furnish each one with a ticket, as under rule 10.

Rs. 5 per mensem for every individual not established under the style of a Firm or Company.

For mofussil members, the subscription shall be as follows:—
Rs. 6 per mensem for every Firm or Company admitting
up to three representatives; and an extra charge of
Rs. 3 per mensem for every additional representative.

Rs. 3 per mensem for each individual not established in the mofussil under the style of a Firm or Company.

The above subscriptions shall be collected monthly, as from the 1st of June 1893. No entrance fee will be charged to subscribers joining the Royal Exchange on its foundation.

- 10. Each subscriber, on payment of his subscription, will be furnished with a ticket, which must be produced on demand. Any subscriber refusing to show his ticket, when so demanded, shall be liable to refusal of admission at the discretion of the Master.
- 11. Any person creating a disturbance in the Royal Exchange or wilfully interfering with the comfort of the subscribers, shall be liable to removal from the list of members.
- 12. Members may use the reading-room and lounge of the Exchange, but shall not remove any papers, books, maps or documents of any kind from the premises.
- 13. Members may have the use of Committee rooms set apart for the purpose of Public Meetings. Applications for the use of rooms will be dealt with according to priority.

- 14. Public Companies and Associations, not members of the Royal Exchange, may have the use of Committee rooms for the purposes of public meetings of shareholders or members upon payment of a fee to be determined by the Committee, and to be deposited at the time of making the application.
- 15. No Assistant to a Firm or Company shall be eligible for election unless one of his principals is a member. A member elected as an Assistant to a Firm or Company, and who shall cease to be an Assistant of such Firm or Company, shall thereby cease to be a member, but may be afterwards elected as an Assistant, under the rule, or as a principal.
- 16. The name of any member who shall neglect, after written notice, to pay his subscription within two months after it is due, shall be posted in the room, and if the subscription shall remain unpaid for a further term of two weeks, shall cease to be a member.

Any individual member, who may be absent from Calcutta for more than three consecutive calendar months, shall be entitled to claim exemption from payment of his subscription during such absence.

- 17. The Committee shall have power to call a General Meeting of the members of the Exchange at their discretion. They shall call a General Meeting upon receiving a requisition signed by fifteen members. At meetings called by requisition only the business mentioned in the requisition shall be transacted.
- 18. All proceedings of the Committee shall be subject to confirmation at the next ensuing General Meeting.

RESTAURANT.

19. Complaints in any way affecting the Restaurant shall be made to the Committee in writing.

VISITORS

20. Strangers visiting Calcutta and non-residents of Calcutta may be introduced by any subscriber for ten consecutive days, and may, on payment of one-half the subscription, be elected temporary members for a period of not less than one month and not more than three months, and not oftener than once a year. Subscribers introducing strangers must enter the names of the persons introduced in a book provided for that purpose.

GENERAL.

- 21. After defraying the necessary expenses, any balance of the funds of the Royal Exchange shall be made over to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as a contribution towards the payment of the Debentures issued by the Chamber, and to the interest thereon.
- 22. The Secretary and the Assistant Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce shall be ev-officio Secretary and Assistant Secretary of the Royal Exchange.
- 23. The Assistant Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce shall be ex-officio Master of the Royal Exchange, and all complaints and suggestions shall, in the first instance, be made to him.
- 24. A list of newspapers supplied to rooms shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in the reading-room, and the Committee may add others to the list, upon receiving a requisition from twenty-five members, showing that such additions would be desirable and useful.
- 25. No advertisement bills will be allowed to be posted in any of the rooms of the Exchange, or on the walls of the Exchange premises, and no samples of goods shall be exhibited.
- 26. The rules, or any of them, may not be rescinded or altered, may now rules be made, unless by a Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting, at which at least twenty-five members shall be present, and such Resolution must be passed by a majority consisting of at least two-thirds of the number of votes given. Resolutions passed under this rule shall come into force at once, and shall not need confirmation at any subsequent Special General Meeting.

By order, H. M. HAYWOOD,

Secretary.

ROYAL EXCHANGE,

BY-LAWS

- 1. Newspapers and books are not to be removed from the premises.
- Any one found writing upon, or defacing, the walls or Notico Boards at the Exchange, or the books or newspapers in the reading-room, or otherwise injuring them, may be excluded for such time as the Committee may determine.
- The Committee shall have power to close any part of the Royal Exchange, from time to time, on such occasions and for such time as they may deem necessary.
- Any member having a suggestion to make as regards the papers kept in the Exchange, or for adding thereto, shall address the Committee through the Master.
- Members may use the reading-room for the purpose of taking notes or memoranda, or consulting works of reference available to members.
- 6. The Committee will supply "Royal Exchange Memorandum forms," which are only to be used on the premises.
- 7. Tiffins will be supplied in the Restaurant according to a notice approved by the Committee and to be signed by the Master.
- 8. Wines and spirits will also be supplied at rates to be approved by the Committee.
- 9. The Restaurant shall be open for such hours as may, from time to time, be approved by the Committee.
- 10. The lessee of the Restaurant may supply dinners to members, to be given on the top flat; the rates for these dinners shall be a matter of arrangement between the lessee and the members concerned. When such dinners are given, the lessee shall pay to the Committee the sum of Rs. 4 for use of the rooms, cook-rooms, etc., on the top flat.
- 11. Disorderly conduct in the Restaurant, or excess of any kind, shall be reported by the lessee to the Committee, through the Master, and shall be dealt with as the Committee may determine.

12. The lessed of the Restaurant shall not employ any person, the disapproval of whose conduct shall have been communicated to him by the Committee.

13. A Smoking-room will be provided on the top flat.

14. The Committee appeal to members to abstain from giving servants of the Exchange, or of the Restaurant, any gratuities. The Committee lay stress upon this by-law.

- 15. The Brokers' room is entirely private, and admission thereto is at the pleasure and discretion of the members of the room.
- A room, or rooms will be set aside, on the top floor, where members may make a change of dress.
- 17. By arrangement with the Master, a room on the top flat may be reserved for private meetings.
- Mofussil members may have their correspondence addressed to the care of the Master, Royal Exchange.
- A list of newspapers supplied to the Royal Exchange shall be exhibited in a conspicuous place in the Reading-room.

By order of the Committee,

H. M. HAYWOOD

Secretary.

MEMORANDUM & ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION BENCAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

01

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

- 1. The name of the Association is The Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
- The Registered Office of the Association will be situate at No. 1, Clive Street, Calcutta; or at such other place in Calcutta as the Association may from time to time determine.
 - 3. The objects for which the Association is established are-
 - (1)—To promote and protect the trade, commerce and manufacture of India, and in particular the trade, commerce and manufactures of Calcutta.
 - (2)—To watch over and protect the general commercial interests of India, or any part thereof, and the interests of persons engaged in trade, commerce or manufactures, in India, and in particular in Calcutta.
 - (3)—To consider all questions connected with trade, commerce and manufactures.
 - (4)—To collect and circulate statistics and other information relating to trade, commerce and manufactures.
 - (5)—To promote or oppose legislative and other measures affecting trade, commerce or manufactures.
 - (6)—To adjust controversies between members of the Association.
 - (7)—To arbitrate in the settlement of disputes arising out of commercial transactions between parties willing or agreeing to abide by the judgment and decision of the Association.
 - (8)-To establish just and equitable principles in trade.

- (9)—To form a code or codes of practice to simplify and facilitate transaction of business.
- (10)—To maintain uniformity in rules, regulations, and usage of trade.
- (11)—To communicate with Chambers of Commerce and other mercantile and public bodies throughout the world, and concert and promote measures for the protection of trade, commerce and manufactures, and persons engaged therein.
- (12)—To provide, regulate and maintain a suitable building or room, or suitable buildings or rooms, for a Commercial Exchange in Calcutta.
- (13)—To provide rooms and other facilities for holding and conducting sales of property, brokerage or commercial transactions, meetings of creditors, companies, or arbitrators and other like matters.
- (14)—To establish and conduct in or in connection with any building or room erected, provided, regulated or maintained by the Association for the purposes aforesaid, a restaurant for the use of the members of the Association and others resorting to such building or room for the negotiation or transaction of business.
- (15)—To acquire by purchase, taking no lease, or otherwise, lands and buildings, and all other property, movable and immovable, which the Association, for the purposes thereof, may from time to time think proper to acquire, and in particular to acquire by purchase the premises Nos. 1 and 2, Clive Street, Calcutta, for such Commercial Exchange as mentioned in sub-section (12), and certain property on the south side of New China Bazar Street, and to carry into effect the contract already entered into between the Horlble Mr. J. L. Mackay, C.L.E., on behalf of the Association and the Liquidator of the New Oriental Banking Corporation, Ld., and others for the purchase of the said several premises for the price or sum of Rs. 3,20,000.

- (16)—To sell, improve, manage, develop, exchange, lease or let, under-lease or sublet, mortgage, dispose of, turn to account or otherwise deal with all of any part of the property of the Association.
- (17)—To construct upon any premises acquired for the purposes of the Association any building or buildings for the purposes of the Association, and to alter, add to, or remove, any building upon such premises.
- (18)—To borrow or raise any moneys required for the purposes of the Association, upon such terms and in such manner and on such securities as may be determined, and in particular by the issue of debentures charged upon all or any of the property of the Association.
- (19)—To subscribe, to become a member of, and co-operate with, any other Association, whether incorporated or not, whose objects are altogether or in part similar to those of this Association, and to procure from, and communicate to, any such Association, such information as may be likely to forward the objects of this Association.
- (20)—To do all such other things as may be conducive to the extension of trade, commerce or manufactures, or incidental to the attainment of the above objects or any of them.
- 4. The income and property of the Association whencesoever derived shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the Association, as set forth in this Memorandum of Association, and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred, directly or indirectly, by way of dividend or bonus or otherwise howseever by way of profit, to the persons who at any time are, or have been, members of the Association, or to any of them, or to any person claiming through any of them: 'Provided that nothing herein contained shall provent the payment in good faith of remuneration to any officers or servants of the Association, or to any member thereof, or other person in return for any services actually rendered to the Association, or the payment of interest on money borrowed from any member of the Association.
- 5. The fourth paragraph of this Memorandum is a condition on which a license is granted by the local Government of Bengal

to the Association, in pursuance of Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

- 6. If any member of the Association pays or receives any dividend, bonus, or other profit in contravention of the fourth paragraph of this Memorandum, his liability shall be unlimited.
- 7. Every member of the Association undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Association, in the event of the same being wound up during the time that he is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Association contracted before the time at which he ceases to be a member, and of the costs, charges and expenses of winding up the same and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst themselves, such amount as may be required not exceeding Rs. 50, or in case of his liability becoming unlimited, such other amount as may be required in pursuance of the last preceding paragraph of this Memorandum.
- 8. If, upon the winding up or dissolution of the Association, there remains, after the satisfaction of all its debts and liabilities, any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to, or distributed among, the members of the Association, but shall be given or transferred to some other institution or institutions, having objects similar to the objects of the Association, to be determined by the members of the Association at or before the time of dissolution, and in default thereof by such Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal as may have or acquire jurisdiction in the matter.

We, the several persons whose names and addresses are subscribed, are desirous of being formed into an Δssociation in pursuance of this Memorandum of Association.

No.	NAMES, ADDRESSES AND DESCRIPTION OF	Subscribers.
1	Jas. L. MACKAY, 16, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA Merci	

No.	Names, Addresses and Description of Subscribers.
2	P. PLAYFAIR, 5, Lyon's Range, Caloutta, Merchant.
3	JOHN A. RALLI,
	9, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA, Merchant.
4	J. A. TOOMEY, 3, Council House Street, Calcutta, Bank Manager.
5	Jas. TURNER, 3, Clive Ghat Street, Calcutta, Merchant.
5	R. GARDINER, LTCOL., R.E., EAST INDIAN RAILWAY HOUSE, CLIVE STREET, Agent, E. I. Ry. Co.
7	J. N. STUART, 103, CLIVE STREET, Merchant.
8	Jas. STEVENSON, 9, Clive Street, Merchant.
9	N. H. T. BECKER, 2/3, CLIVE ROW, Merchant.

Dated the 20th day of June 1893.

Witness to the above Signatures.

}ELPHINSTONE JACKSON,

Articled Clerk to R. L. Upton Solicitor, Calcutta.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

The Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

- 1. In these $\Delta r ticles,$ unless there be something in the subject or context inconsistent therewith—
 - "The Chamber" means the "Bengal Chamber of Commerce" incorporated under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act. 1882.
 - "MEMBER" means a member of the Chamber.
 - "GENERAL MEETING" means a general meeting of the Chamber.
 - "THE PRESIDENT" means the President of the Chamber.
 - "THE VICE-PRESIDENT" means the Vice-President of the Chamber.
 - "THE COMMITTEE" means the Committee of the Chamber elected under these Articles.
 - "THE SECRETARY" means the Secretary to the Chamber.
- For the purposes of registration the Chamber is declared to consist of 200 members.
- 3. The Committee may, when they think fit, register an increase of members.
- 4. The Chamber is established for the purposes expressed in the Memorandum of Association.

MEMBERS.

- 5. There shall be two classes of members—permanent and honorary.
- 6. Every individual, firm, joint-stock company, or other corporation, respectively, who or which, immediately before the registration of the Chamber, was a member of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as it existed unincorporated, shall ipso facto and without election be a member, permanent or honorary, as the case may be, of the Chamber.

- 7. Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial railway and insurance companies, brokers, persons and firms engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and joint-stock companies or other corporations, formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature, may be elected as permanent members of the Ohamber.
- 8. Any firm, joint-stock company or other corporation eligible for election as a permanent member may become a permanent member in their conventional or corporate name.
- 9. Subject to the provisions and restrictions contained in these articles, the right and privileges of membership may, in the case of a firm elected in their conventional name as a member, be exercised by any partner in such firm, or by any person authorised by power of attorney or letter of procuration, to sign the name of the firm or to sign such name per procuration, and may, in the case of a joint-stock company or other corporation elected a member in its corporate name, be exercised by any responsible officer of such company or corporation.
- 10. A candidate for election as a permanent member, whether an individual, a firm or a joint-stock company or other corporation, shall be proposed by one and seconded by another permanent member, and be elected provisionally by the Committee, and such election shall be subject to confirmation at the Annual General Meeting next ensuing such provisional election.
- 11. A firm shall not cease to be a member by reason only of a change in the constitution of the firm occasioned by the admission or retirement or death of a partner, provided the business of the firm is continued in the conventional name in which such firm was elected a member.
- 12. A firm, joint-stock company or other corporation shall cease to be a member upon any change being made in the conventional or corporate name of the firm, company or corporation.
- 13. Any permanent member may withdraw from the Chamber by giving two calendar months notice in writing to the Secretary of the intention of such member so to do, and upon the expiration of the notice such member shall cease to be a member.

- 14. The subscription to the funds of the Chamber, of permanent members residing or carrying on business in Calcutta, shall be Rs. 20 per mensom, and that of permanent members residing or carrying on business elsewhere than in Calcutta, shall be Rs. 32 per annum.
- 15. Honorary members shall not be required to subscribe to the Funds of the Chamber.
- 16. Any member whose subscription shall be three months in arrear, and who shall not pay such arrears within one month after written notice calling for such payment, shall cease to be a member, and the name of such defaulting member shall be removed by the Committee from the list of members.
- 1.7. If it shall appear to the Committee that any member has not conformed to these articles or to the by-laws or regulations of the Chamber, or that any member has been guilty of any conduct likely to reflect detrimentally on the Chamber, the Committee shall be empowered to request such member to resign, and, if the member so requested shall not resign, within two weeks after such request, the Committee shall thereupon convene a Special General Meeting, and if at such meeting a majority of three-fourths of the members present, and voting, vote for the expulsion of the member so offending, such member shall thereupon cease to be a member.
- 18. A firm or joint-stock company or other corporation, who shall resign or be expelled under the last preceding article, shall be eligible for re-election after the expiry of one year from the date of resignation or expulsion, provided not less than three members in addition to the proposer and seconder, concur in the proposal for re-election.
- An individual who shall resign or be expelled under Article 17 shall not be eligible for re-election.
- 20. Any member who shall by any means cease to be a member shall nevertheless remain liable for and shall pay to the Chamber all moneys which at the time of such member ceasing to be a member may be due from such member to the Chamber.
- 21. Officials and others indirectly connected with the trade, commerce or manufactures of Bongal or who may have rendered distinguished service to the interests represented by the Chamber,

may be elected honorary members by the Committee upon the proposal of any permanent members, whether members of the Committee or not.

- 22. Strangers visiting the Presidency may be admitted by the Committee as honorary members for a period not exceeding two months, on the proposal of any permanent member, whether a member of the Committee or not.
- 23. Honorary members shall be entitled to receive the last published report of the Committee, and to attend and speak, but not to vote, at any General meeting held during their membership, and may; upon the invitation of the President, Vice-President or Chairman, as the case may be, attend under the like conditions any meeting of Committee or of any departmental Committee or Sub-Committee.

REGISTER OF MEMBERS.

24. A list or register of members shall be kept, in which shall be set forth the names and addresses of the members, permanent and honorary, for the time being, and in which all changes in membership from time to time taking place shall be recorded.

OFFICERS

- 25. There shall be the following Officers of the Chamber, namely, a President, Vice-President, seven ordinary members of Committee, a Secretary, an Assistant Secretary, and an Auditor. The officers of the Chamber, with the exception of the Secretary, Assistant Secretary and Auditor, shall not without remoneration.
- 26. The Committee shall consist of nine members, namely, the President and Vice-President and seven ordinary members.
- 27. Until the Annual General Meeting in the year 1894, the following shall be the officers of the Chamber:—

President—The Honourable Mr. James L. Mackay, C.I.R.
Vice-President—The Honourable Sir Patrick Playfair.
Ordinary Members of the Committee—

- 1. John A. Ralli, Esq.
- 2. J. A. Toomey, Esq.
 - 3. James Turner, Esq.
- 4. Lieutenant-Colonel R. Gardiner, R.E.

- 5. J. N. Stuart, Esq.
- 6. James Stevenson, Esq.
- 7. N. H. T. Becker, Esq.

Secretary—S. E. J. Clarke, Esq.

Assistant Secretary—William Parsons, Esq.

Auditors—Messrs. Lovelock and Lewis.

- 28. The President, Vice-President and the ordinary members of the Committee shall retire at each Annual General Meeting. A retiring officer shall be eligible for re-election.
- 29. Any permanent member, any partner in or person holding a some-rof-attorney or letter of procuration from a firm registered as a permanent member in their conventional name, and any person being a responsible officer of any joint-stock company or other corporation registered as a permanent member in its corporate name, shall be eligible for election as an officer of the Chamber.
- 30. During the tenure of office as President, Vice-President on as an ordinary member of Committee, by any partner in or person holding a power-of-attorney or letter of procuration from a firm registered as a permanent member in their conventional name, or during the tenure of office as President, Vice-President or as an ordinary member of Committee by any person being a responsible officer of any joint-stock company or other corporation registered as a permanent member in its corporate name, no other partner or person representing the same firm, company of corporation, as the case may be, shall be eligible for election as a member of Committee.

31. If the President, Vice-President or any ordinary member of Committee shall absent from Calcutta for a period of three consecutive months, the Committee shall declare his office vacant, and he shall thereupon cease to be an officer of the Chamber.

ELECTION AND APPOINTMENT OF OFFICERS.

- 32. At each Annual General Meeting the members shall fill up the places vacated by the retirement of the President, Vice-President and ordinary members of the Committee.
- 33. The retiring members of the Committee shall before their retirement from office; and before or contemporaneously with the issue of voting cards by the Secretary under the next succeeding.

articles, intimate to members of the Chamber the interest for which it may, in their opinion, be desirable that special representatives shall be elected as members of the Committee.

- 34. The election of the President, Vice-President and the ordinary members of the Committee shall be determined by a majority of the votes of members. Such votes shall be given by voting cards to be numbered and signed by the Secretary, and to be issued by him not less than 14 days before the date of the Annual General Meeting. No voting cards shall be received or used unless so numbered and signed.
- 35. The voting card shall be returned to the Secretary within three days from the date on which the same shall be issued, and no voting cards shall be used unless returned within that time.
- 36. On the return of the voting cards to the Secretary, such cards shall be examined by two permanent members who shall be appointed by the Committee as scratineers, and the scrutineers so appointed shall report the result of their examination for confirmation at the Annual General Meeting.
- 37. If any vacancy shall occur in the office of President or Vice-President during the interval between two Annual General Meetings, the Committee shall, if the vacancy shall occur in any month other than the months of January or February in any year, and they may, if the vacancy shall occur in either January or February in any year, proceed to the election of a President or Vice-President, as the case may be, to fill the vacancy until the next ensuing Annual General Meeting. The election shall be determined by a majority of the votes of members. The votes shall be given by voting cards numbered, signed, issued, returned and examined in manner prescribed for the election of a President or Vice-President at an Annual General Meeting. The result of the examination of the voting cards by the scrutineers shall be communicated to members by a letter signed and circulated by the Secretary.
- 38. Any vacancy in the Committee other than in the office of President or Vice-President occurring in the interval between two Annual General Meetings, shall be filled up by the Committee electing a member to supply the vacancy.

- 39. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary shall be appointed by the Committee at a remuneration, such appointment to be subject to confirmation at the next ensuing Annual General Meeting.
- 40. The Auditor shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Committee at a remuneration to be fixed by the Committee.

PRESIDENT.

- 41. The President shall proside at all meetings of the Committee, at all general meetings and over all deputations. He shall preside at the Annual General Meetings, address the members on such subjects as he may deem proper to bring to their notice, but such address shall not be taken to represent the views of the Chamber or of the Committee unless such representation is expressly indicated.
- 42. The President shall also, at any time when he shall deem proper, communicate to the Chamber or to the Committee such matters, and shall make such suggestions as may, in his opinion, tend to promote the prosperity and wolfare, and increase the usefulness of the Chamber, and shall perform such other duties as may be incident to the office of President.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

43. The Vice-President, in the absence of the President, shall have the powers and perform the duties of the President.

THE COMMITTEE.

- 44. The Committee shall meet at such times as they may deem advisable, and may make such regulations as they think proper as to the summoning and holding of meetings of the Committee, and for the transaction of business at such meetings, and the record of their proceedings shall be open to the inspection of members, subject to such regulations as the Committee may, from time to time, deem expedient.
- 45. The President, or, in his absence, the Vice-President, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Committee. In the absence of both President and Vice-President, the Committee shall elect their own Chairman.
- 46. Five members of the Committee shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

- 47. All proceedings of the Committee shall be subject to the control of the Chamber in Annual General Meeting.
- 48. A yearly report of the proceedings of the Committee shall be prepared, printed and circulated for the information of the members of the Chamber, at least three days previous to the Annual General Meeting. Such report shall be submitted to the Annual General Meeting for confirmation, and shall be confirmed or otherwise dealt with or disposed of as the Meeting shall determine.
- 49. The management of the business and funds of the Chamber shall be vested in the Committee who, in addition to the powers by these articles expressly conferred upon them, may exercise all such powers and do all such acts and things as may be exercised or done by the Chamber, and are not hereby or by law expressly directed or required to be exercised or done by the Chamber in General Meeting.
- 50. Without prejudice to the general powers conferred by Article 49 hereof, the Committee shall have power—
 - (a) To carry out on the part of the Chamber the contract for the purchase of the premises, including Nos. 1 and 2, Clive Street; Calcutta, referred to in section 3, sub-section 15, of the Memorandum of Association and in relation thereto to raise the sum of Rs. 2,60,000 on 5 per cent. mortgage debentures charged on the said property Nos. 1 and 2, Clive Street, and to complete and issue such debentures.
 - (b) To appoint any departmental Committees or Sub-Committees of the members of the Committee, or of the members of the Chamber, and such Departmental Committees or Sub-Committees may be permanent or temporary or for special purposes as the Committee may determine.
 - e) To delegate, subject to such conditions as they think fit, any of their powers to Departmental Committees, or Sub-Committees, and to make, vary and repeal bylaws or rules for the regulation of the proceedings of Departmental Committees or Sub-Committees.

- (d) To make, vary and repeal by-laws or rules for the regulation of the business of the Chamber, of the officers or servants, or of the members of the Chamber or of any department or section of the Chamber.
- (e) To enter into arrangements upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Committee may deem desirable, for working in connection with any Association organized for the protection or better development of any branch of trade, commerce or manufacture in Bengal, or with like objects that may apply to be allowed to work in connection with the Chambor, provided the objects for which such Association is or shall be formed are not inconsistent with the objects of the Chamber, as defined in its Memorandum of Association.
- (f) To make such by-laws as the Committee may consider expedient for the regulation of the joint working of the business of any Association connected with the Chamber, or for the purpose of defining the terms and conditions of the joint working of the business of such Association, or as may, from time to time, be agreed upon between such Association and the Committee.

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SECRETARY.

51. The Secretary shall devote himself entirely to the business and fafairs of the Chamber except in cases where he has received the special permission of the Committee. He shall have charge of all correspondence, and shall keep an account of the funds of the Chamber and of funds connected with or in any way controlled by the Chamber. He shall keep accurate minutes of all meetings of the Chamber and of the Committee, of the Departmental Committees and Sub-Committees, and of all Associations connected with the Chamber. He shall have the care of the rooms, furniture, library pictures, and of all documents belonging to the Chamber. He shall give notice of all meetings of the Chamber, of the Departmental Committees and Sub-Committees of the Chamber. He of all Associations working in connection with the Chamber. He

shall duly notify members of their election, shall countersign all cheques signed by the President or any Chairman of an Association, Fund or Committee, shall collect all dues from members of the Chamber or from any Committee or any Association, working in connection with the Chamber. He shall prepare the annual report of the Chamber under the guidance of the Committee, and the reports of all Committees, and of all Associations connected with the Chamber, and generally shall perform all such duties as are incident to his office.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY

52. The Assistant Secretary, in the absence of the Secretary, shall perform all or any of the duties of the Secretary, and all such of the duties of the Secretary as may be assigned to him from time to time by the Secretary with the sanction of the Committee.

AUDITORS.

53. The Auditor shall audit the accounts of the Chamber, of Departments of the Chamber, Associations connected with the Chamber, and of all funds connected with or controlled by the Chamber,

GENERAL MEETINGS.

- 54. The first General Meeting shall be held at such time, not being more than six months after the incorporation of the Chamber and at such place as the Committee may determine.
- 55. Subsequent General Meetings shall be held in the month of February, in every year, at such place as the Committee may consider convenient for the despatch of business at which a report of the proceedings of the Committee and the yearly accounts shall be submitted for confirmation. Such meetings shall be called Annual General Meetings.
- 56. The Committee may, whenever they think fit, and they shall, upon a requisition made in writing by any five members, convene a Special General Meeting.
- 57. Any requisition made by the members shall express the object of the Special General Meeting proposed to be called, and shall be left with the Secretary.

- 58. Upon the receipt of such requisition, the Committee shall forthwith proposed to convene a Special General Meeting, and such meeting shall be held within 15 days from the date of the receipt of such requisition unless, it be convened to consider, revise or amend (a) any by-law or by-laws relating to Arbitrations, (b) any by-law or by-laws or rules relating to the Measurement Department of the Chamber, (c) the Chamber's Schedule of Commission Charges, (d) the Chamber's Tonnage Schedule for the port of Calcutta, (c) the Chamber as contained in these Articles of Association.
- 59. One month's notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and hour of meeting, and the nature of the special business, shall be given of any Special General Meeting convened to consider, revise or amend the by-laws or rules relating to Arbitrations or to the Measurement Department or to revise or amend the Chamber's Schedule of Commission Charges, or the Chamber's Tonnage Schedule for the Port of Calculus.
- 60. Six months' notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and hour of meeting and the nature of the special business, shall be given of any Special General Meeting convened to consider, revise, amend or deal with the Chamber's form of Bill of Ladding.
- 61. At Special General Meetings only the business of which notice has been given, or such questions as naturally arise thereon, shall be discussed.
- 62. Resolutions passed at any Special General Meeting convened for the purpose of considering, revising or amending the by-laws or rules relating to Arbitrations or for the Measurement Department, the Chamber's Schedule for Commission Charges, or the Chamber's Tonnage Schedule for the Port of Calcutta or for the purpose of considering, revising, amending, or dealing with the Chamber's form of Bill of Lading, shall not take effect unless and until such resolutions shall be confirmed at a subsequent Special General Meeting held as regards resolutions passed to revise or amend the by-laws or rules relating to Arbitrations or to the Measurement Department, the Chamber's Schedule of Commission Charges, or the Chamber's Tonnage Schedule for the Port of Calcutta, at an interval of not less than one month from the date at which such

resolution was first passed, and as regards resolutions passed to revise, amend or deal with the Chamber's form of Bill of Lading at an interval of not less than three months from the date at which such resolution was first passed.

- 63. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, as to the power to alter regulations by special resolution, three months notice at the least, specifying the place, the day and the hour of meeting and the nature of special business, shall be given of any Special General Meeting convened to revise, alter or amend the regulations of the Chamber as contained in these Articles of Association.
- 64. Except as herein, and in the Indian Companies Act, 1882, provided, resolutions passed at any Special General Meeting shall take effect and come into operation on the dates on which they shall be passed, unless the time from which they shall take effect and come into operation be otherwise expressly stated in such resolution.
- 65. The non-receipt of a notice convening any General Meeting by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any such meeting.
- 66. Any number of members present and entitled to vote at an Annual General Meeting shall constitute a quarum, but at any Special General Meeting twelve members shall constitute a quarum. No business shall be transacted at any Special General Meeting unless a quarum of members is present at the commencement of such business.
- 67. If within half an hour from the time appointed for a Special General Meeting a quorum of members is not present, the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case the meeting shall stand adjourned to the same day in the following week, at the same time and place; and if a such adjourned meeting a quorum of members is not present, the meeting shall be adjourned sine die.
- 68. The Chairman may, with the consent of the meeting, adjourn any meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place.

69. Every question submitted to a General Meeting shall be decided by a majority of members present and voting at such meeting. VOTES OF MEMBERS.

70. Every permanent member shall have one vote.

71. Any number of representatives of a firm registered as a member in their conventional name, or any joint-stock company or other corporation registered as a member in its corporate name, may attend any General Meeting, but only one of such representatives shall be entitled to vote.

NOTICES.

- 72. A notice may be served upon any member either personally or by sending it through the post in a prepaid letter, addressed to such member at such member's registered address.
- 73. Any notice sent by post shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would be delivered in the ordinary course of the post.

SEAL.

- 74. The Committee shall forthwith provide a common seal for the Chamber. The seal shall be deposited with the Secretary and shall never be affixed to any document except in the presence of the President or Vice-President, and in pursuance of a Resolution of the Committee or of the Chamber in General Meeting.
- 75. Deeds, bonds, and other contracts under seal made on behalf of the Chamber, sealed with the common seal of the Chamber, and signed by the President or Vice-President and countersigned by the Secretary or the person acting as Secretary shall be deemed to be duly executed.

No.	Names, Addresses and Description of Subscribers.
1	JAS. L. MACKAY, 16, STRAND ROAD, CALGUTTA, Merchant.
2	P. PLAYFAIR, 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta, Merchant.

No.	NAMES, ADDRESSES AND DESCRIPTION OF SUBSCRIBERS.
3	JOHN A. RALLI, 9, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA, Merchant.
4	J. A. TOOMEY, 3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA, Bank Manager.
5	JAS. TURNER, 3, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA, Merchant.
6	R. GARDINER, LtCol., R. E., EAST INDIAN RAILWAY HOUSE, CLIVE STREET Agent, E. I. Ry. Co.
: 7	J. N. STUART, 103, Clive Street, Merchant.
8	JAS. STEVENSON, 9, CLIVE STREET, Merchant.
9	N. H. T. BECKER, 2/3, CLIVE ROW, Merchant.

Dated this 20th day of June 1893.

Witness to all the above Signatures.

ELPHINSTONE JACKSON,

Articled Clerk to R. L. Upton, Solicitor, Calcutta. TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION OF THE

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

RULES.

ADOPTED BY RESOLUTION

Passed at a Special General Meeting held on 22nd March 1904.
Confirmed at a subsequent like meeting held on 5th May 1904.
Amended at a Special General Meeting held on 27th October 1908.
Amendment confirmed at a subsequent like meeting held
on 8th December 1908.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION.

RULES.

Interpretation Clause.

- 1. In these Rules the following words have the following meanings:—
 - (1) "CHAMBER" means the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
 - (2) "MEMBERS" means Members for the time being of the Chamber.
 - (3) "TRIBUNAL" means the Tribunal of Arbitration hereby constituted.
 - (4) "REFERENCES" means any submission or agreement to refer difference or disputes to the Tribunal.
 - (5) "ARBITRATORS" means the persons for the time being eligible to act and acting as arbitrators, surveyors, and also (unless clearly precluded by the context) Umpires on the Tribunal.

(6) "PARTY" shall include a firm or company.

Scope of Tribunal.

II. The object of the Tribunal of the Chamber is the determination, settlement, and adjustment of disputes and differences between parties, all, or any of whom, reside or carry on business personally or by agent or otherwise in Calcutta or elsewhere in India or Burmah, relating to trade, business, manufacture, and to customs of trade, by whomsoover of such parties the said disputes and differences be submitted.

Constitution of the Tribunal.

III. The Tribunal shall consist of members or assistants to members as may, from time to time, annually or otherwise, be selected and be willing to serve on the Tribunal. And such persons

shall be and they are hereby appointed Arbitrators and be held and deemed to constitute the Tribunal.

IV. The Secretary, or Officiating Secretary for the time being of the Chamber, shall, and he is hereby appointed to be and act as the Registrar of the Tribunal, and his duties as such shall ordinarily consist of or include the following:—

He shall by himself or his subordinates receive submissions, references or applications to the Tribunal and payment of fees and costs, notify the Arbitrators, give notice of hearing and other notices to parties, keep a register of submissions, references and applications to the Tribunal and a register of awards, and keep such other books and memoranda and make such returns as the Chamber shall from time to time require: shall render such assistance to the Arbitrators in Arbitrations as they may require, and generally shall carry out the directions of the Chamber with regard to the conduct of Arbitrations.

List of Arbitrators.

V. The Registrar shall, from time to time, prepare and cause to be printed a list de Arbitrators, which list shall be printed and circulated to all members, and may if thought fit by the Registrar, be sent on application to persons other than members.

Arbitrations under Contract.

VI. That in every case where a dispute has arisen in relation to a contract which provides for a decision thereof by the Tribunal, an application shall be addressed by either party to the Registrar, who, on receipt of such application, shall constitute a Court by nominating in writing two or more Arbitrators, and also, in case of need, an Umpire, of, if both parties in and by such application so desire, a single Arbitrator to adjudicate on the dispute. The consent of the Arbitrators to act shall be obtained by the Registrar, and the Arbitration shall then be conducted in accordance with the following Rules, with which are incorporated, where not expressedly or impliedly provided to the contrary, the provisions of the Indian Arbitration Act:—

(a) In making such nomination the Registrar, as far as possible, shall select persons having a practical knowledge of the subject-matter of contracts in question

and not interested in the dispute; and no award shall be invalid nor shall any objection be taken thereto by any party on the ground that any person appointed does not possess such practical knowledge.

- (b) If any Arbitrator or Umpire decline or fail to act, or if he die or become incapable of acting, the Registrar may appoint a new Arbitrator or Umpire in his stead in like manner.
- (e) The parties to the Reference, and all persons claiming through them, respectively, shall, subject to the provisions of any law for the time being in force, submit to be examined by the Arbitrators on oath, or affirmation in relation to the matters in dispute, and shall, subject as aforesaid, produce before the Arbitrators all books, deeds, papers, accounts, writing and documents within their possession or power, respectively, which may be required or called for and do all other things which during the proceedings on the Reference the Arbitrators may require, and particularly in the case of References relating to piece-goods or jute shall comply with the Arbitrator's requirements as to production and selection of samples and otherwise.
- (d) The Arbitrators may, by the award, order and determine what they shall think fit to be done by either of the said parties respecting the matters referred.

- (e) The said parties respectively shall do all acts necessary to enable the Arbitrators to make a just award, and shall not wilfully do or cause or allow to be done any act to delay or prevent the Arbitrators from making an award, and if either party shall do or cause to be done any act to delay or prevent them making an award, that party shall pay to the other such costs as the Arbitrators or Umpire shall deem reasonable.
- (f) The Arbitrators shall have power to appoint a time and place for the hearing of References, and within seven days of notice in that behalf the parties shall prepare

and submit to the Registrar a written statement with regard to the matter in dispute or differences.

- (g) No party to a Reference shall, without express permission of the Arbitrators, be entitled to appear in person, or by Counsel, Attorney or other Advocate or adviser before the Arbitrators, or insist on or require the Arbitrators to hear or examine witnesses or receive oral or documentary evidence, but the Arbitrators at discretion may, through the Registrar, require the parties, with or without witnesses, to attend before them or before any Committee or Sub-Committee of the Chamber to be examined on or without oath or solemn affirmation.
- (h) The Arbitrators shall proceed with the Reference in the absence of any party who being permitted and being desirous to attend shall, after due notice, refuse or neglect to attend without having previously satisfied the Arbitrators that reasonable and sufficient excuse exists for such absence.
- (i) The said parties shall pay as and when demanded all fees, charges and expenses incident to the hearing and award of any Reference according to the scale prescribed for the time being by the Chamber. Any party making such payment may recover the whole or any part of the sum so paid from any other party ultimately liable to pay the same. Unless the Arbitrators shall otherwise direct, no rebate or refund shall be claimed or made in respect of fees, charges or expenses when one incurred, paid or deposited.
- (j) The Arbitrators may at their own instance at any time or times before making a final award consult, refer to, and act on and adopt the advice, recommendations or suggestions of any Committee or Sub-Committee of the Chamber having or exercising special jurisdiction or powers relating to the particular industry, commodity, produce or branch of trade concerned in the Reference, or of any experts, whether members or not, and may also, at the expense of the parties, consult and adopt

- the advice of Solicitors or Counsel upon any question of law, evidence, practice, or procedure arising in the course of the Reference.
- (b) The parties hereto shall in all things abide by and obey the award, which shall be binding on the parties and their respective representatives, notwithstanding the death of any party before or after the making of the award and so that such death shall not operate as a revocation of the submission.
- (I) The Arbitrators shall make their award in writing within fourteen days after entering on the Reference or on or before any later day to which the Arbitrators, by any writing signed by them, may, from time to time, enlarge the time for making the award.
- (m) If the Arbitrators have allowed the time or extended time to expire without making any award, or have signified to the Registrar or to the Umpire that they cannot agree, the Umpire may forthwith enter upon the Reference. He shall be at liberty to act upon the evidence taken by the Arbitrators, or he may, at his discretion, re-hear the parties and witnesses, if any, or receive fresh evidence.
- (n) The Umpire shall make his award within one week after the original or extended time appointed for making of the award of the Arbitrators has expired, or on or before any later day to which the Umpire, by any writing signed by him, may, from time to time, enlarge the time for making his award.

- (c) No award shall be set aside or varied or attempted to be set aside or varied by reason or on account of any informality, omission, or delay or error of the proceedings in or about the same or in relation thereto, or on any other ground, or for any misconduct short of collusion or fraud on the Arbitrators.
- (p) Neither of the parties shall bring or prosecute any suit or proceedings whatever against the Arbitrators or Umpire for or in respect of the matters in dispute or any of

them, nor any such suit or proceeding (save for the enforcement of the award) against the other party.

- (q) The Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, so far as the provisions thereof are not inconsistent with these rules, shall apply to all references to the Tribunal.
- (r) The cost of the Reference and award including fees payable according to the scale aforesaid to Arbitrators shall be in the discretion of the Arbitrators, who may direct to and by whom and in what manner and in what proportion such costs or any part thereof shall be borne and paid, and may tax and settle the amount of costs to be so paid or any part thereof and may award costs to be paid as between Solicitor and client:

PROVIDED ALWAYS that in respect of Arbitrations relating to piece-goods or jute the following rule shall, unless otherwise directed by the award, be observed, namely:—

If the seller shall prove he has offered an allowance equal to, or more than, the allowance granted by the award, 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 Arbitration, then the whole cost of the survey or Arbitration shall fall upon the seller.

(s) All fees payable under these rules shall be payable on demand.

Forms of Submissions.

VII, All contracts which provide for or contemplate a reference to the Tribunal of future differences or disputes relating to or arising thereout shall ordinarily contain a submission in or to the effect of Form A annexed to these rules, and where disputes, as above-mentioned, arise otherwise than under such a contract, the submission shall ordinarily be in or to the effect of Form B annexed to these rules, and subject to any special provision in such submission, the Arbitration shall, as far as practicable and convenient, be conducted in uniformity with these rules.

Notices

VIII. All notices required by these rules to be given, shall be unreling and shall be sufficiently given if left at the last known place of abode or business of the party to whom the notice is addressed, or is sent by post, prepaid addressed to him by name at such place of abode or business, and is not returned through the post undelivered, and shall, if sent by post, be deemed to have been given at the time at which the letter would in the ordinary course be delivered. In the case of contract entered into by an agent in Calcutta on behalf of a person having no place of business there, the place of abode or business of the agent shall be deemed that of the party. Every determination and award of any Court of this Tribunal shall be deemed and taken for all purposes to be the determination and award of the Tribunal.

Award.

IX. In cases where a Court of the Tribunal shall consist of a plurality, the decision of the majority shall be deemed and taken as the decision of the Court.

X. The decision or award of every Court shall be prepared by the Registrar and signed by the Arbitrators or two of them, or by the Umpire, and by the Registrar. In the event of the Court consisting of one Arbitrator only, the award of the Court shall be signed by such Arbitrator and by the Registrar. When completed, a copy of the award shall be sont by the Registrar to each of the parties, but the names of the Arbitrators shall not ordinarily be disclosed, and such non-disclosure shall not affect the award.

FORM A.

All disputes relating to this contract shall be referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to be determined in accordance with the rules for the time being of the Tribunal.

In Piece-Goods Contracts the following alternative Form may be adopted:—

If any dispute, doubt or question shall arise between the parties hereto regarding this contract or the goods, the subject of this

contract, every such dispute, doubt or question shall, at the option of the party first demanding Arbitration, be referred either to the Arbitration of two impartial Buropean Merchants, Merchants' Assistants or Managers of Mercantile concerns with power to appoint an Umpire, or to Arbitration under the rules of the Tribunal of Arbitration of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The award shall be final and binding on all parties concerned and may, at the instance of either party, be made a rule or order of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

FORM B.

MEMORANDA OF AGREEMENT made this (date)

Whereas disputes have arisen between the above parties, that is to say:

(State precisely matters in dispute).

It is hereby agreed as follows:

The said matters in dispute are hereby referred to the Tribunal of Arbitration of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, to be determined in accordance with the rules for the time being of the said. Tribunal, so far as such rules be applicable to this submission.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION.

SCALE OF FEES

Piece-Goods Arbitrations:

1 lece-doods Arbitrations .	
Arbitrators and Umpires-	
For quality and mildew damage Rs	. 32-0 each
. For ranges of four or more qualities ,,	24-0 ,,
For mildew damage only ,,	16-0 ,,
For all other Piece-Goods Arbitrations ,,	16-0 ,,
Jute Arbitrations: Arbitrators and Umpires For bringing down and returning Jute	. 80-0 each.
required for inspection (to be paid to	
mill if Arbitration is decided in its	
favour) ,,	20-0
For wages of assorters Re. 1 to	Re. 1-8 each.
General Arbitrations:	
	. 48-0 each.
For all other classes of goods ,,	32-0 "
For other Arbitrations and those involving	

When neither of the parties to an Arbitration is a permanent member of the Chamber, residing and carrying on business in Calcutta, double fees will be payable; and if and so often as one Arbitrator only shall be appointed or shall act as sole Arbitatror, he shall be entitled to a double set of fees, namely, the fees chargeable hereunder by two Arbitrators.

consideration of documents only, fees according to the merits of each case.

Stamp Fees:

To be paid in all cases ... Rs. 5-0
For certified copies of awards ... Re. 1-0

By order of the Committee, H. M. HAYWOOD,

Registrar.

TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION
OF THE
BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Regulations for the Guidance of the Registrar in the Conduct of References.

TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION

OF THE

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Regulations for the guidance of the Registrar in the conduct of References.

The expression "Rule" or "Rules" in these regulations means the Rule or Rules of the Tribunal as adopted by Resolutions passed and confirmed respectively on 22nd March, 1904 and 5th May 1904.

PART I.

Regulations relating specially to Jute.

- Arbitrations as to quality or in matters involving an examination or assortment of the jute or jute cuttings in dispute shall be held in Calcutta at the Chamber or at such place appointed by the Registrar, and at such times as the Registrar, at the instance of the Arbitrators, shall, from time to time, appoint and direct.
- 2. For the purposes of such Arbitration ton (10) original bales, if the jute be baled, or fifteen (15) original drums, if the jute be in drums, shall be selected from the parcel by agreement between the buyer and seller, and in case of disagreement the selections shall be made by the Arbitrators or the Registrar or as they or he may direct, and bales or drums so selected shall be accepted as sufficiently representing the jute, the subject of the dispute. The bales or drums so selected shall be brought to the premises of the Chamber in Calcutta, and then the whole, or so much as the Arbitrators may deem necessary, shall be surveyed by them.

- 3. Each bale or drum shall have attached to it a ticket showing the actual gross weight of the bale or drum.
- 4. The time or times fixed for holding the Arbitration shall be notified by the Registrar to the parties who shall have ready for the Arbitrators or for any persons deputed by them, the bales or drums selected under Regulation 2.

THE REGISTRAR.

TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION

OF THE

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

DEAR SIR,

PIECE-GOODS ARBITRATIONS.

Under Regulation 1, Part II, of the Regulations of the above Tribunal, we, the undersigned, hereby apply for the appointment of

Arbitrator/s and the issue of an Award for cancellation of the contract or allowance or such other relief as the Arbitrators may think fit to award upon the undermentioned complaint or upon investigation of all facts arising out of the contract. We give particulars of the dispute below.

We hand you Rs......on account of fees, the original contract and the sale sample.

Yours faithfully, (Sellers). (Buyers).

Marke, Nos. Quantity, Steamer, Marks, Nos. Quantity, Steamer,

Packages available for inspection.

Buyors' complaints.

Sellers' remarks.

* Here state one Arbitrator or two Arbitrators, as the case may be.

5. If the jute has been sold with a guarantee of quality expressed in percentages of cut Hessian and/or Warp, the bales may be placed before the Arbitrators with the baler's marks cut off. In this case, the buyer and the seller may affix a private mark to the bales by which to indentify them. This Regulation applies also to bales of jute cuttings sold with a guarantee of quality.

6. In the cases contemplated by Regulation 5, the terms of guarantee only shall be submitted in writing to the Arbitrators, but the contract shall not, unless called for by the Arbitrators or Registrar, be submitted. Full particulars of contract, but without parties' names, may ordinarily be submitted.

7. The mill at whose instance the Arbitration is held shall send the bales or drams selected under Regulation 2 to the Chamber, or such other place appointed by the Registrar; and the Arbitrators shall arrange for sufficient experienced assorters to open, select, and weigh the jute after assortment. The assorters must be instructed that they are to obey all directions given them by the Arbitrators or Registrar.

8. To cover the expenses connected with bringing the goods, the subject of dispute, to Calcutta, and returning them to the mill, and any other charges legitimately incurred, the seller shall, if the Arbitration be decided in favour of the mill, be called upon to pay to the mill a fixed sum of Rs. 20, unless otherwise directed by the award.

PART II.

Regulations relating specially to Piece-Goods.

1. The applicant for an Arbitration herein shall present his application in or to the effect of the subjoined form or such other form as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Tribunal, and with such form shall submit the original contract, or if the original to not in his possession and power, a true copy thereof, together with (when requisite or called for by the Registrar) the sale sample.

- 2. The parties respectively shall be called upon to produce at the office or rooms of the Chamber or at such other place, or places and on such days and hours as the Registrar, at the instance of the Arbitrators, shall from time to time require, such number of packages or bales opened or unopened and such samples duly attested as the Registrar shall likewise require and direct, for inspection and examination by the Arbitrators, or any other person or persons delegated by them or by the Registrar for the purpose of holding such inspection and examination or for assisting therein.
- 3. The sender's sirear must be in charge of goods sent to the Chamber or elsewhere for examination and inspection as provided by Regulation 2 hereof, and where unopened packages or unopened bales are so sent, a cooper must be in attendance at the sender's cost.
- 4. All references relating to piece-goods shall be under the charge of a special Sub-Committee called the Piece-Goods Sub-Committee, consisting of not more than five and not less than three members of the Chamber, and the Chairman of such Piece-Goods Sub-Committee shall ordinarily be a member of the Committee of the Chamber.
- 5. The members of the Piece-Goods Sub-Committee shall ordinarily be appointed annually by the Committee of the Chamber, but the members for the time being of such Sub-Committee shall continue to hold office until successors be, in fact, appointed, and all casual vacancies occurring shall be filled by the nominees of the Committee of the Chamber.
- 6. The List of Arbitrators referred to in Rule V shall, in so far as regards Piece-Goods References, be prepared from time to time by the said Piece-Goods Sub-Committee, subject to the approval of the Committee of the Chamber.
- 7. On receipt of any application under the Rules, the Registrar shall immediately report the same to the Piece-Goods Sub-Committee and the Arbitrators and the Umpire, or (in cases when the Reference is to a single Arbitrator) the Arbitrator shall be selected by the said Piece-Goods Sub-Committee, and the Registrar in nominating Arbitrators and Umpires under the Rules shall give effect to such selection.

- In all cases falling within Rule VI(e), the Registrar shall exercise his functions in consultation and in conformity with the directions of the Piece-Goods Sub-Committee.
- 9. In the absence of and subject to any special direction by the Picce-Goods Sub-Committee to the contrary, Arbitmtors and Umpires shall be selected, as far as may be practicable, in rotation from the above-mentioned list.
- 10. The Piece-Goods Sub-Committee shall keep and preserve a record of their proceedings in a separate book or register, which shall at all times be open to the inspection of all members of the Chamber.

PART III.

Regulations relating to all References other than Piece-Goods.

- The List of Arbitrators referred to in Rule V shall, in so far as regards References other than piece-goods, be prepared and revised by the Registrar, from time to time, in accordance with and under and subject to the direction, control and supervision of the Committee of the Chamber.
- 2. On receipt of any application under the Kules, the Registrar shall immediately report the same to the Committee or to any Sub-Committee which may, from time to time, be appointed by the Committee, and the Arbitrators and the Umpire, or (in cases when the Reference is to a single Arbitrator) the Arbitrator shall be selected by such Committee or Sub-Committee, as the case may be, and the Registrar in nominating Arbitrators and Umpires under the Rules shall give effect to such selection.
- In all cases falling within Rule VI(b), the Registrar shall exercise his functions in consultation and in conformity with the directions of the Committee of the Chamber or Sub-Committee, as the case may be.
- 4. In the absence of and subject to any special directions by the Committee or Sub-Committee, as the case may be to the contrary, Arbitrators and Umpires shall be selected, as far as practicable, in rotation from the above-mentioned list, but nevertheless with due

regard to expert knowledge or special experience on part of Arbitrators or Umpires as to the subject-matter of each particular Reference.

Generally.

In all matters relating to References to the Tribunal, the Registrar shall obey, abide by, conform to and observe the directions and regulations for the time being prescribed by the Committee, or Sab-Committee, as the case may be, with regard to matters of procedure and the way in which the duties and powers of the Registrar under the Rules are or ought to be discharged and exercised.

TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION.

LIST OF PIECE-GOODS ARBITRATORS.

List of approved Arbitrators for disputes relating to Piece-Goods for the year 1911-1912.

Names.		Firms.
Anninos, Mr. C		Messrs. Ralli Brothers.
Arthur, Mr. C. G.		" Ewing & Co., Ld.
Atkinson, Mr. G. M.		" Shimwell & Brother.
Baddeley, Mr. T. V.		" Allen Brothers & Co., Ld.
Bührer, Mr. C		" Meyer, Soetbeerl& Co.
Clark, Mr. W. M.		" Anderson, Wright & Co.
Cockell, Mr. C. F.		" Allen Brothers & Co., Ld.
Coulthard, Mr. J. R.		" Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Cropper, Mr. P		" Hoare, Miller & Co.
		Barlow & Co.
Doxey, Mr. F		" Graham & Co.
Fairlie, Mr. W. S.		Mr. A. Janowitzer.
Fuhrhop, Mr. Wm.		Messrs. Grandage & Co.
Hobbs, Mr. H. F		"Graham & Co.
Houghton, Mr. H. G.		,, The Holland-Bombay
Jensen, r. W. M		"Trading Co., Ld.
		Stanthone & Co. I.d.
Johnston, Mr. F. S.		Dinlmung Brothers.
Kay, Mr. T. A		Tumas Finlan & Co., Ld.
Kay, Mr. J. Reid		Wannan & Co.
Kaven, Mr. M		Dinlimma Brothers
Kee, Mr. R		The Rombau Co., Ld.
Kerr, Mr. F. S	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	Palli Reathers.
Knox-Ord, Mr. W.		Sim Taroh Relivens & Sons
Lean, Mr. R	•••	" Meyer, Soetbeer & Co.
Leefe, Mr. E. R	•••	", Meyer, Socioci S

		<u> </u>		
Names.			Firms.	
Lorenzo, Mr. Geo.		Messrs.	A. Agelasto & Co.	
Martin, Mr. J. G.		,,	Ashworth, Taylor & Co.	
Marcos, Mr. P			Ralli Brothers.	
McConnell, Mr. Wm.		,,	James, Finlay & Co., Ld.	
Meldrum, Mr. D	1	٠,,	Killick Nixon & Co.	
Micrulachi, Mr. A. S.	1	,,	Ralli Brothers.	
Moir, Mr. A. J		. ,,	Grandage & Co.	
Oakes, Mr. S. J		,,	Shaw, Wallace & Co.	
Pettitt, Mr. F. W.		٠,,	Killick, Nixon & Co.	
Rasch, Mr. G. O		,,	The Holland-Bombay	
	- 1	,	Trading Co., Ld.	
Ritz, Mr. L		,,	Meyer, Soetbeer & Co.	
Seddon, Mr. D. K.		,,	Greaves, Cotton & Co.	
Smith, Mr. M. H		,,	Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.	
Stephen, Mr. S. P.		,,	Shaw, Wallace & Co.	
Tiefermann, Mr. F.		· ,, .	Schröder, Smidt & Co.	
Thamoides, Mr. P. J.		,,	Petrocochino Brothers.	
Zerffi, Mr. G. H. E.		- ,,	Greaves, Cotton & Co.	

TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION.

LIST OF ARBITRATORS FOR JUTE, JUTE CUTTINGS AND MANUFACTURED GOODS.

List of approved Arbitrators for disputes relating to Jute, Jute Cuttings and Manufactured Goods for the year 1911-1912.

Names.	Firms.
Abbott, Mr. E. G	Messrs. Macneill & Co.
Alexander, Mr. C	" Geo. Henderson & Co.
‡ Banks, Mr. H. K	" J. Thomas & Co.
† Barnet, Mr. J. A	" Ralli Brothers.
† Barton, Mr. J. F	
§ Beadel, Mr. C. F	" Becker, Gray & Co.
‡ Briggs, Mr. W. M	" Hoare, Miller & Co.
‡ Breton, Mr. A. W. de	" Lyall, Marshall & Co.
† Bremner, Mr. Alexander	" Shaw, Wallace & Co.
† Bundfuss, Mr. H	,, Möll, Schütte & Co.
† Chancellor, Mr. H. St. V	" Becker, Gray & Co.
‡ Child, Mr. R. A	" Bird & Co.
† Cook, Mr. J	" Sinclair, Murray & Co.
§ Crichton, Mr. J. B	,, Do. do.
‡ Curtis-Hayward, Mr. T	,, Geo. Henderson & Co.
1 Deakin, Mr. G. B.	" Landale & Morgan.
‡ Douetil, Mr. C. N.	,, Bird & Co.
† Drimmie, Mr. T.	" J. Thomas & Co.
‡ Easton, Mr. David	, Lyall, Marshall & Co.
† Eddis, Mr. B. E. G.	. Gillanders, Arbuthnot &
	Co.
† Ferguson, Mr. W. A.	,, Poppe, Delius & Co.
* Fleming, Mr. A	. , Mackinnon, Mackenzie &
	Co.
† Ford, Mr. J.	. J. Thomas & Co.

Numero			T
Names.			FIRMS.
† Fullerton, Mr. W.	•••	Messrs.	W. Haworth & Co.
‡ Gall, Mr. R. L. B.		,,	Landale & Clark, Ld.
‡ Georgiadi, Mr. G. A.		,,	Sinclair, Murray & Co.
† Giannacopulo, Mr. C. A.		,,	Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
† Grossmann, Mr. William		,,	Grossmann & Co.
† Grossmann, Mr. James		,,,	Do.
† Gurney, Mr. R. M.		,,	Bird & Co.
Hall, Mr. D. K.	• • • •	,,,	F. W. Heilgers & Co.
† Hallé, Mr. C		,,	Hadenfeldt & Co.
‡ Hannah, Mr. G. S.		,,	W. Haworth & Co.
‡ Harvey, Mr. Inglis		٠,,	Becker, Grey & Co.
† Hasenbalg, Mr. C.		,,	Hadenfeldt & Co.
‡ How, Mr. D. P.		٠,,	Landale & Clark, Ld.
‡ Hughes, Mr. Geo.		,,	Poppe, Delius & Co.
* Hutchison, Mr. R. W.		,,	Birkmyre Brothers.
† Hynd, Mr. George		,,	Perman & Hynd.
† Ivens, Mr. Arthur		. ,,	Grossman & Co.
Kemp, Mr. James		,,	Macneill & Co.
‡ Knight, Mr. A. O.		,,	Sinclair, Murray & Co.
† Law, Mr. R. O.		,,	Birkmyre Brothers.
† Langford-James, Mr. R.		,,	Jas. Finlay & Co., Ld.
‡ Landale, Mr. H. R.		.,	Geo. Henderson & Co.
* Laird, Mr. W. K.		,,	Mackinnon, Mackenzie &
			Co.
* Macleod, Mr. J. C.		,,	McLeod & Co.
§ Mann Mr. Alex.		,,	Sinclair, Murray & Co.
§ Marshall, Mr. E. H.		. ,,	Lyall, Marshall & Co.
‡ Matthew, Mr. A. W.		,,	Landale & Clark, Ld.
McKenzie, Mr. D. P.		,,	Duncan Brothers & Co.
Melville, Mr. W. D.	•••	,,	Macneill & Co.
‡ Merry, Mr. Geo. B.		,,	J. Thomas & Co.
1 Morrison Mr. M		,,	W. Haworth & Co.
* Murray, Mr. A. R.		,,,	Thos. Duff & Co., Ld.
· Peat, Mr. H. M.	•	,,	Bird & Co.
			9

Names.	Firms.
† Power, Mr. F. E. H	Messrs. Blackwood, Blackwood &
* Robertson, Mr. Jas	" Thos. Duff & Co., Ld.
· Robertson, Mr. J. Bell	" Bird & Co.
Schüler, Mr. H. R.	" Ernsthausen, Ld.
‡ Smallwood, Mr. C.	" W. Haworth & Co.
‡ Smallwood, Mr. E. S	" Landale & Morgan.
‡ Soutar, Mr. W. J	" Landale & Clark, Ld.
* Stewart, Mr. J. C	" Jas. Finlay & Co., Ld.
§ Suttie, Mr. P. E.	,, Sinclair, Murray & Co.
‡ Tarbat, Mr. G	", W. Haworth & Co.
‡ Tosh, Mr. Alfred	" J. Thomas & Co.
Tosh, Mr. C. W	" Begg, Dunlop & Co.
Tyndall, Mr. W. W	" Do. do.
Tyndall, Mr. J. W	" Do. do.
" Tyrie, Mr. D. A	" Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
Watson, Mr. E. A	" McLeod & Co.
† Walker, Mr. C. O	" W. Haworth & Co.
† Wallace, Mr. D. R	" Ernsthausen, Ld.
† Wilson, Mr. R. B	" Birkmyre Brothers.
† Wilson, Mr. A. D	" Geo. Henderson & Co.
† Wood, Mr. H. D	,, The Arracan Co., Ld.
* Wyllie, Mr. D. A	" McLeod & Co.
† Young, Mr. Stephen	" Duncan Brothers & Co.
* Zimmermann, Mr. E	" Anderson, Wright & Co.
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<sup>For Manufactured Goods, Jute and Jute Cuttings.
For Manufactured Goods only.
For Jute and Jute Cuttings.
For Jute and Manufactured Goods.</sup>

[§] For Jute only

TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION.

ARBITRATORS FOR MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, 1911-12,

	The state of the s
ANC	HORS & CHAINS.
Mr. C. E. Engel	Messrs. Kilburn & Co.
" H. J. McGee	··· } Mr. T. R. Pratt.
", T. R. Pratt	
" A. Pike	Messrs. Barlow & Co.
" T. N. Walsh	" Martin & Co.
Capt. W. R. Wright	" Turner, Morrison & Co.
A	NILINE DYES.
Mr. A. A. Verhorst	Messrs. The Holland-Bombay
	Trading Co., Ld.
" T. N. Walsh	" Martin & Co.
	OLTS & NUTS
Mr. C. E. Engel	Messrs. Kilburn & Co.
" M. Kaven	, Worman & Co.
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" T. R. Pratt	} Mr. T. R. Pratt.
" A. Pike	Messrs. Barlow & Co.
" L. Ritz	" Meyer, Soetbeer & Co.
" T. N. Walsh	, Martin & Co.
	OOTS & SHOES.
Mr. M. Kaven	Messrs. Worman & Co.
W. F. Machray	All the second of the second o
" S. M. Tyrer	G. Atherton & Co.
A TOUL-	, Barlow & Co.
"A. Fike ···	그리 뿐 그 하는 것이 나는 과 본 왕이.
	BRASS.
Mr. C. E. Engel	Messrs. Kilburn & Co.
" H. J. McGee	· } Mr. T. R. Pratt.
" T. R, Pratt	·
" A. Piko ···	Messrs. Barlow & Co.
" T. N. Walsh	" Martin & Co.

	Mr. H. Brown Messrs. Martin & Co.
	" H. J. McGee Mr. T. R. Pratt.
	" A. Ernest Wolfe Messrs. Stewart, Mackenzie & Co.
	CEMENT.
	Mr. C. E. Engel Messrs. Kilburn & Co.
	" J. Lince " Hadenfeldt & Co.
	" H. J. McGee … } Mr. T. R. Pratt.
	" T. R. Pratt)
	" A. S. Paterson Messrs. Blackwood, Blackwood & Co.
	" L. Ritz " Meyer, Soetbeer & Co.
	" T. N. Walsh " Martin & Co.
	CHALK
	Mr. H. J. McGee Mr. T. R. Pratt.
	T. R. Pratt
į.	" A. S. Paterson Messrs. Blackwood, Blackwood & Co
	L. Ritz ,, Meyer, Soetbeer & Co.
	T N Walsh ", Martin & Co.
	" A. C. Wright " Turner, Morrison & Co.
	CHEMICALS.
	Mr. J. Lince Messrs. Hadenfeldt & Co. Stewart, Mackenzie & Co.
	" R. Ernest World
	"T. N. Walsh "Martin & Co. Turner, Morrison & Co.
	" A. C. Wright " Turner, Morrison & Co.
	CHINA CLAY.
1	
,	Mr. H. J. McGee Mr. T. R. Pratt.
,	T. R. Pratt Messrs. Blackwood, Blackwood & Co.
	Waver Soetbeer & Co.
	" L. Ritz Martin & Co.
	" T. N. Walsh
	COAL.

Mr. E. W. Bowrey
,, J. C. Macleod
,, N. M. Ross

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	Mr. W. L. Carey	Messrs	F. W. Heilgers & Co.	10
	Capt. H. W. Fox	. ,,	Turner, Morrison & Co.	
	Mr. Robt. McVicar .	"	Ernsthausen, Ld.	6.11
	, G. G. Robertson .	,,	Anderson, Wright & Co.	3 D T
	" T. N. Walsh	., ,,	Martin & Co.	
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	Mr. J. Lincè	. Messrs.	Hadenfeldt & Co.	× 100
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	" T. R. Pratt)		19.0
	,, A. S. Paterson .	Messrs.	. Blackwood, Blackwood & Co.	100
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- 21.1	" A. C. Wright	,,	Turner, Morrison & Co.	
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	Mr. W. L. Carey	Messrs.	. F. W. Heilgers & Co.	
	" E. W. Bowrey .)		
	", J. C. Macleod	} , ,,	McLeod & Co.	4.35
	" N. M. Ross)		
	Capt. H. W. Fox	,,	Turner, Morrison & Co.	4 ()
	Mr. Robt. McVicar	,,	Ernsthausen, Ld.	
	" G. G. Robertson	,,	Anderson, Wright & Co.	
	" T. N. Walsh	,,	Martin & Co.	2.7
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	Mr. M. Kaven		. Worman & Co.	
	M. D. Mashana	1002212	**	1.00
1	" S. M. Tyrer	} "	G. Atherton & Co.	
	" L. Ritz		Meyer, Soetbeer & Co.	
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	Mr. C. E. Engel	Messrs	s. Kilburn & Co.	14.44
	" H. J. McGee	··· } Mr. T	. R. Pratt.	
	" T. R. Pratt)		
	" A. Pike	Messrs	s. Barlow & Co.	
	" T. N. Walsh	••• _: ,,,	Martin & Co.	- 4

		OUTL	ERY.	
Mr. C	. E. Engel	:	Messrs.	Kilburn & Co.
,, M	. Kaven	•••	,,	Worman & Co.
" J	. Lince	•••	/ 22	Hadenfeldt & Co.
", Н	I. J. McGee)	Mr., m 1	R. Pratt.
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BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

RULES AND REGULATIONS

THE PROVIDENT FUND.

Adopted at the Annual General Meeting of the Chamber held on Wednesday, the 27th February 1907.

- 1. These Rules and Regulations shall take effect as from the 1st day of January 1907.
- 2. "Chamber" means the Bengal Chamber of Commerce incorporated under Section 26 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.
- "Committee" means the members of the Committee for the time being of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
- "Managers" means the persons or person in whom the management of the Fund shall, for the time being, be vested as hereinafter provided.
- "Trustees" means the Trustees of the Fund, for the time being appointed as hereinafter provided.
- "Salary" means only the fixed monthly salary received by each employé from the Chamber, and does not include any acting, officiating or personal allowance, bonus, commisson, or other remuneration or profit whatever, uncertain in amount, or derived by any employé by any means outside his ascertained salary.
- 3. The management of the Fund shall, subject to the general supervision and control of the Committee, be vested in the members, for the time being, constituting the firm of Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes, Chartered Accountants, or such other person or persons as the Committee may from time to time, at its uncontrolled discretion, appoint, and the necessary expenses of management, including the remuneration of the Managers (to be from time to time agreed on by the Managers and the Committee), shall be borne by and be a charge on the Fund.
- 4. The Committee shall appoint, annually, in the month of March, two Trustees of the Fund, both of whom shall be members

of the Committee. In the event of a vacancy occurring in the course of any year, the Committee shall appoint one of their number to fill the vacancy for the remainder of such year.

- 5. Every employé of the Chamber in the service of the Chamber on 1st January 1907, and every employé who shall join the service of the Chamber on or after that date, shall submit to these Rules and Regulations, and every such employé shall sign an Agreement in the form annexed to these Rules and Regulations.
- 6. The subscription to the Fund shall be a sum equal to 5 per cent. on the amount of the salary of each employe, which subscription shall be deducted by the Committee monthly from such salary before payment of same, and such subscription shall be placed to the credit of each employé with the Provident Fund.
- 7. The Committee shall in any manner it may think most convenient, from time to time, deduct from any sum payable by them to any employe, whether by way of salary or otherwise, such sum as may be required to pay any subscription due from him to the Fund, and shall, from time to time, deal with the sums so deducted in the manner prescribed in Rule 10.
- 8. The subscription of any employé absent on leave or furlough shall, during the period of such absence, be assessed on the salary allowed during such absence, but any employe shall be at liberty, subject to the consent of the Committee, to subscribe on the full amount of his salary, if desired, provided notice in writing of such desire shall have been given by him to the Committee prior to the due date for payment of salary next after such employé shall have obtained leave or furlough.
- 9. For and in respect of each complete year ending with the 31st day of December, the Chamber shall contribute to the Fund a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the subscriptions of all the employes of the Chamber for such year, and shall pay the same to the credit of the Fund, but the Chamber may at any time cease and withdraw contributions in respect of any employe whose interest in the Fund shall have been transforred, assigned, attached or otherwise dealt with or affected as indicated by Rule 24 and thereupon all moneys standing to the credit of such employe represented by, or referable to.

contributions by the Chamber and the interest thereon shall on demand be refunded by the Trustees to the Chamber.

10. The Committee shall, from time to time, pay into the Bank of Bengal at Calcutta, or any other Bank at Calcutta sanctioned by the Committee, direct under advice of the Managers, to the credit of an account to be opened in the names of the Trustees, all moneys received by them after payment thereout of the expenses of management. All moneys to the credit of such account shall be dealt with only in accordance with these Rules and Regulations, and all or any portion of such moneys shall be withdrawn from such account only by cheques bearing the signatures of the two Trustees in addition to the signature of the Secretary of the Chamber.

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- 11. All moneys not immediately required for the purpose of the Fund shall be, from time to time, invested by the Trustees in the name of the Bank of Bengal (who shall hold same in tsafe custody on behalf of the Trustees) at their discretion in any of the following Securities, that is to say—any of the Rupee or Sterling Securities of the Government of India or any Securities, the interest on which is or shall be guaranteed by the Government of India, or in the Bonds, Debentures, on Securities of, or issued by, any Public, Municipal or Local Body or Authority in India, or in the fully paid-up Stock or Shares of any of the Presidency Banks in India with power for the Trustees, at their discretion, from time to time, to vary or transpose such investments into or for others of any nature herein-before authorised. No Trustee shall be liable for any loss arising from or contingent upon any such investment, unless it has been occasioned by his negligence or fraud.
- 12. The Trustees shall, from time to time, upon the written requisition of the Managers, pay to them such sum or sums as may be required for the purposes of these Rules and Regulations, and shall, if necessary, raise the moneys required for same by a sale of the Securities held by the Trustees, or of a sufficient part thereof, or by loan on the security of the same.
- 13. On the 31st day of December in each year, the Managers shall credit each employs with the equivalent of his subscription for the preceding year, as provided for under Rule 9, and thereafter having ascertained the amount available for division among the

members arising from the interest accrued on Securities, any sums forfeited to the Fund under these Rules and Regulations, and all other moneys (if any) that should properly be brought into account, less the necessary expenses of management as provided by Rule 3, the Managers shall provisionally credit each employé, in proportion to the amount standing to his credit on each 31st December in respect of his total subscriptions, with his share of the amount so ascertained.

- 14. On or as soon as may be after the 31st day of December 1907, and the 31st day of December of every succeeding year, the Managers, subject to the approval of the Trustees, shall ascertain and fix the market-value, as on the said 31st December, of the total net Investments and Securities held by or belonging to the Fund, including interest up to the same day on any Securities, on which interest is usually calculated on sale or transfer thereof, and after deducting the payments made therefrom, and providing for debts and ascertained liabilities, paid or incurred, respectively, agreeably with these Rules and Regulations, the Managers shall forthwith debit or credit, as the case may be, the account of each employé in the books of the Fund with a share of the difference between the value as appearing from the last preceding valuation recorded in the said books and the then market-value as so fixed and ascertained as aforesaid of the said Investments and Securities, including interest as aforesaid in proportion to the amount at credit of each employe on the said 31st December.
- 15. A statement of account of each employé shall be made up to the 31st December of each year, and each employé shall be required to certify in writing upon such account that the amount therein shown, as standing to his credit, is correct.
- 16. Except as is by these Rules and Regulations expressly provided, no member or any person or persons on his behalf, in respect of his interest in the Fund, shall be entitled to claim any payment of money to him or them.
- 17. On the death of any employé, the Managers shall pay to his Excentors or Administrators, the amount standing to his credit in the books of the Fund on the 31st day of December preceding such death, and shall also pay to his Excentors or Administrators.

the amount in full of his paid-up subscriptions for the then current year.

18. On the voluntary resignation or retirement of any employé from the service of the Chamber without the existence of any cause justifying his dismissal, the Managers shall pay to him the aggregate amount subscribed by him to the Fund and the amount (if any) standing to his credit for interest, and shall in respect of the balance standing to his credit in the books of the Fund on the 31st day of Decomber preceding such resignation or retirement, pay to him one-twentieth part of such balance for each completed year of service from the 1st January 1907.

- 19. In case of any employé becoming permanently incapacitated owing to injury sustained whilst in the service of the Chamber, or in case of the resignation or retirement with the previous written sanction of the Committee of any employé owing to illness, old age, or any other reason considered adequate by the Committee and so certified in writing by them, the Managers shall (subject to the provisions of these Rules) pay to such incapacitated, resigning or retiring employé, the amount standing to his credit in the books of the Fund on the 31st day of December preceding such incapacity, resignation, or retirement, and also (subject as aforesaid) the full amount of his paid-up subscriptions for the then current year, together with such sums as are provided for under Rules 9 and 13.
- 20. If any employé shall be dismissed from the service of the Chamber, the Managers shall (subject to these Rules) pay to him the aggregate amount only subscribed by him to the Fund, without interest, and the balance, if any, of all moneys then standing to his credit in the books of the Funds shall (subject as aforesaid) upon such dismissal be forfeited to the use of the Fund, and shall be dealt with accordingly: provided also that the Managers may at any time, with the consent of the Committee, pay to any such dismissed member the amount to which he would have been entitled under Rule 18, if he had voluntarily retired from the service of the Chamber and had not been dismissed.
- 21. The Chamber shall have a first and paramount charge upon the amount, from time to time; standing to the credit of each employe, and upon all other moneys of the Fund in or to which he

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may be interested or entitled, for and in respect of all losses, damages, costs, and expenses, which the Chamber may at any time pay, sustain, or be put to, by reason of any act of embezzlement, or default of or by such employé, and the amount from time to time standing to the credit of each employé and all such other moneys as aforesaid, shall be deemed and treated as a deposit made by him with the Chamber as security for his fidelity and be dealt with accordingly, and in the event of any claim arising by the Chamber against any employé under this Rule, the same shall be paid, so far as the funds in which such employé shall be interested shall extend, by the fund to the Chamber on the written requisition of the Committee, and such employé shall absolutely forfeit all right and interest thereto and therein.

- 22. In case any employé shall die leaving any moneys standing to his credit in the books of the Fund, such moneys shall be paid only to the Executor, or Administrator, of the deceased member, on the production to the Managers of Probate of the Will or of Letters of Administration to the Estate of such employé.
- 23. In all cases wherein a certificate shall be required of the amount of the balance standing in the books of the Fund to the credit of a deceased member, for the purpose of obtaining free of stamp duty a grant of Probate of Letters of Administration, or any other purpose, such certificate shall be in the following form:—

DENGAL CHAMPER OF COMMERCE

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		PRO	VIDEN	T FUN	D.				
It is here	by cert	ified th	at the bo	alance :	standin	g in	the	book	s of
e Provident	Fund	of the	Bengal	Chamb	er of	Com	merce	, to	the
edit of					· .			1,15	
of			numbe	red as	above	on:	lie		
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Managers.

- 24. No employé shall be entitled to draw money from the Fund, against his interest in it, or to transfer or assign, whether by way of security or otherwise howsoever, his interest or any part thereof in the Fund, and no such transfer or assignment shall be valid, and the Managers, Trustees, or Committee shall not recognize or be bound by notice to them, respectively, of any such transfer or assignment, and all moneys standing in the books of the Fund to the credit of the employé so transferring or assigning his interest as aforesaid, shall forthwith be forfeited as from the date of such transfer or assignment to the use of the Fund, and be dealt with accordingly, and further, if any prohibitory order or attachment or process of a Civil Court, be served upon the Trustees, or the Committee or the Managers, or any of them, or any person on their behalf, by which any moneys standing to the credit of any employé in the books of the Fund shall be attached, or be ordered to be paid into a Civil Court, or be ordered to be withheld from such employé, such moneys shall forthwith be forfeited to the use of the Fund. and be dealt with accordingly: provided that the Committee shall be at liberty, if the Committee in their uncontrolled discretion shall so think fit, at any time thereafter, to give such moneys or any part thereof for the benefit of such employe, or his wife, children, or relations, and the Managers shall deal with such moneys accordingly on the written requisition of the Committee.
- 25. The Chamber undertakes to hold every Trustee indemnified against all proceedings, costs and expenses, occasioned by any claim in connection with the Fund, not arising from his negligence or frand.
- 26. It shall be lawful for the Committee, from time to time, and at any time hereafter, in writing under their hands, to alter, vary, modify, re-make, rescain, or add to these Rules and Regulations, or any of them, but so that no such alteration, variation, modification, re-making, rescission, or addition shall affect the rights of any employe, with respect to the Fund.
- 27. If any dispute shall at any time arise between the Managers or the Trustees for the time, being, of the Fund on the one hand, and any employé or any Executor, Administrator, or nextof-kin of any employé, or any person claiming as such next-of-kin

or in any other capacity, on the other hand regarding these Rules and Regulations and the interpretation thereof, or any matter arising thereout or connected therewith, then and in every such case the matter in dispute shall be referred in writing to two Arbitrators, and such reference shall be deemed to be a submission to arbitration within the Indian Arbitration Act, 1899, or any statutory modification or re-cunctument thereof, for the time being in force, the provision whereof shall apply as far as applicable.

I hereby declare that I have read the foregoing Rules and Regulations of the Provident Fund of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and that I agree to be bound by them.

	oo oo ana oj en	
Dated the	day of	 19
Name in full		
Date of birth		
Nature of appointment		
Date of joining service		
Salary per mensem, Rupees		
Signature		
Witness		

CHAMBER RULINGS.

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CHAMBER RULINGS.

In cases of dispute as to quality of produce where surveys are necessary to determine the question, the party in fault should pay the survey fees.

(5th June 1872).

If a ship by her own fault has more cargo to take on board on the last of her lay-days than would constitute a full day's work, and if the shipper sends the whole of the cargo alongside, he is absolved from any claim for demurrage of the ship.

(26th December 1872).

Excess measurement must be ascertained on the average of the whole cargo in case of a Charter-Party, or in case of a Shipping Order, the average of the lot.

(29th January 1873).

A charters a ship and lets out a portion of the tonnage to B. The cargo consists entirely of jute, and B's portion exceeds 52 cubic feet, whilst A's is less than 52 cubic feet.

Query 1st .- Is A not entitled to recover from B for the excess measurement on his parcel?

Answer 1st .- A is entitled to recover from B.

Query 2nd .- In case of A's recovering, is he bound to pay the amount so recovered to the ship, which has not suffered, the contract being between A and the ship for the entire

Answer 2nd .- The ship is not entitled to recover from A unless she can prove loss.

(29th January 1873).

Query.-Can a shipper claim from ship for loss by alleged leakage on board of a certain quantity of oil?

Answer.-Though the Bill of Lading does not contain the protecting clause "not responsible for leakage," the vessel is not liable if the casks or cases were landed in good condition outwardly, except the consignee can prove bad or improper stowage. The consignor has his remedy against his underwriters, not against the ship.

(23rd September 1873).

(3rd February 1877).

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When two-thirds of a ship's inward freight was payable at home and one-third in Calcutta, it was held that "Inward freight" meant "the freight collected in Calcutta".

(5th April 1877).

8.

Question.—Whether lay-days can count while a vessel is in the stream or must she get into moorings before they begin to count?

Answer.—There being nothing to the contrary in the Charter-Party, lay-days will count while the vessel is in the stream, provided she is ready and able to discharge, and boats can lie alongside and remove cargo in safety.

(9th September 1877).

9.

When a firm takes over goods from a firm which has become insolvent, the suspended firm is not entitled to commission on the goods taken over, whether they had come under acceptance or not.

(23rd October 1878).

10.

By a clause in a contract a vessel is guaranteed to arrive between the 10th and 18th. The Committee held that the arrival on the morning of the 18th satisfied the condition in the clause.

(14th July 1879).

Demurrage which is paid in sterling should be paid in rupees at the rate of the day for demand bills.

(19th July 1879).

Query.—On Monday A takes a Shipping Order from B "subject to owner's approval by wire"; no answer arrives on Tuesday, but on Wednesday B informs A that the offer has been accepted. Is A bound? 331

Answer.—In the absence of a stipulation as to time within which the reply should be due, A is bound.

(13th April 1880).

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An Agent should return to his constituents any discounts allowed on insurance.

(25th May 1880).

No Sunday work is allowed on board of salt vessels unless for the vessel's safety.

(8th August 1881).

A submitted a Charter-Party which provided inter alia that unobjectionable light and measurement goods in customary packages

may be shipped as the balance of the Charterer's cargo.

A intended to ship 1,000 to 2,000 bags of turmeric, but the Agents for the steumer objected.

Held.—The word "unobjectionable" was vague and invited dispute, but usage appeared to sanction the shipment under such a Charter-Party as that referred to, of a reasonable amount of turmeric and, looking to the size of the steamer, 1,000 to 2,000 bags world not be unreasonable.

(30th December 1881).

16.

Notice of readiness to discharge before entry of a vessel at the Custom House is not a proper notice.

If a vessel enters at a custom house before moon on, say, 1st of a month, lay-days commence 24 hours after such notice. If she enters at 1 r. m., then lay-days commence on the morning of the 3rd.

[14th February 1882].

17.

"Running days" means every day without exception or exclusion.

"Working days" exclude Sundays, Christmas day, Good Friday and public Gazetted Holidays on which the Custom House and Bank of Bengal are closed.

After a vessel comes on demurrage, all days count, that is, the lay-days become "running."

(8th February 1882).

[Nore.—Holidays are now declared in December of each year by the Chamber, as under Shipping Orders and Charter Parties according to the custom of the Port.]

The working hours of the Port are from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.; before 8 A. M. and after 5 P. M. counts overtime.

(5th September 1882).

19.

It is not the practice in this Port for steamers or vessels loaded with full cargoes of rice to be provided with through ventilation or with extra ventilation of any kind.

(25th January 1883)

20.

The President and Secretary of the Chamber cannot certify that a vessel has been loaded strictly in accordance with the custom of the Port of Calcutta. That can only be certified to by the $\Delta gents$ themselves and the stevedores who loaded the vessel.

(25th January 1883).

21.

A Captain is not bound to measure alongside, unless such measurement has been specially stipulated for, and then the ton is to be taken at 54 cubic feet per ton of 5 bales.

(8th March 1883).

Ballast when it pays freight becomes cargo. If Charterers have contracted for the whole ship, the Captain cannot take cargo of any description without their consent.

(24th July 1883).

With reference to the Resolution of the 29th November 1883, it was ruled in the case of gunnies that any excess weight over 2,240lb to the ton of 50 cubic feet should be paid for extra, unless the provision of average weight is stipulated for in the Charter-Party.

(2nd October 1885).

24.

Though Bills of Lading are granted by Agents, there is no custom of the Port making the possession of such documents proof of a time-shipment. A time-shipment can only be satisfied when the goods are actually on board. The possession of a Bill of Lading constitutes the delivery of the goods in shipment as between the consignee of the goods and the ship, but not between the Seller here and the Buyer at home, unless the Contract bears the condition "Bill of Lading final."

(24th February 1886).

There is no custom of the Port which would make warehousing at the jetties a shipment according to the custom of the Port.

(10th March 1886).

26.

Page 163, Report, 1886-1887.

The Conference Bill of Lading.—The following Resolution was proposed by the President, the Hon'ble Mr. D. Cruickshank, and seconded by Mr. James Stevenson:—

"That the form of Bill of Lading, Calcutta to United Kingdom, agreed on in London on 11th April 1881 by a Committee of shipowners and merchants, and a copy of which is lodged with the Secretary of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, be adopted for all ports whether in the United Kingdom or otherwise." At the suggestion of Mr. W. H. McKowan, the following words were added to the Resolution: "as from 1st January 1887."

This Resolution came for confirmation before another Special General Meeting, held on 27th November 1886, and was confirmed on the motion of the Vice-President, Mr. W. Bleeck, seconded by Mr. George Yule.

(26th May 1886).

27

Page 147, Report, 1885-1887.

New Rules of Business.—The limits of the Port of Calcutta having been extended by a Notification of the Government of Bengal dated 24th June 1886, which came into force on the 10th July 1886 on as to include within these limits the new petroleum depôt at Budge-Budge, it has become necessary to frame a rule of business which shall meet the special circumstances which have made this extension of the Port necessary.

The following rule, which has met with almost unanimous support, is recommended by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce for general adoption:—

"Unless specified in the Charter-Party or Shipping Order, steamers or sailing vessels cannot demand of the consignee to take delivery of, or fill up, cargo, except within the limits of the Pert, as forth in the Notification of the 18th August 1879 of the Government of Bengal."

333

Page 147, Report 1886-1887.

Hospital Port Dues .- The following Notification reached the Committee early in September last :-

DARJEELING, 9th September 1886.

Notification .- In supersession of the Notification, dated the 12th September 1881, published in the Calcutta Gazette, dated the 14th September 1881, page 850, the Lieutenant-Governor, under the provisions of section 59, Act XII of 1875 (the Indian Ports Act), directs that the rate per ton of Hospital Port Dues levied on ships entering the Port of Calcutta shall be reduced from one anna to nine pies.

2. The Notification will take effect from the 1st October 1886. (9th September 1886).

The trade allowance on saltpetre is usually-

If 5% saltpetre, 4 annas for every per cent. up to 7% up to 9% up to 121% over 121% up to 15%

(24th September 1886):

So long as a ship is ready to take in the stipulated quantity of cargo continuously, she is in position to give notice of being ready for outward cargo, no matter if she has still a portion of her inward cargo on board.

In the case of a vessel discharging railway material, the rate of discharge was regulated by the terms of the Charter-Party, and where this was not the case, the only rule was, that the vessel should discharge as fast as she was able.

(17th December 1886).

There is no rule of the Port which prevents vessels from discharging in the stream when there is no room at the Petroleum

(31st December 1886).

The difficulties of defining "objectionable" and "unobjectionable." light freight being very great it was thought best to leave the question open, and for all disputed articles to be the subject of special arrangements.

(19th July 1887).

The Port Commissioners' rule for Budge-Budge is-a discharge of 8,000 cases of oil a day to entitle a vessel to remain at the jetties: a vessel failing to comply with this rule, might, if required, be compelled to leave the wharf.

(24th January 1889).

35.

Where there is a "Sole Agent," he is entitled to commission on sales.

(20th March 1889).

Cotton seed is not mentioned in the Chamber's Tonnage Schedule, but a fair basis would be about 16 cwts. to the ton.

(16th September 1889).

Unless a contract provides otherwise, a survey on goods must be held at the place of destination of the goods.

(16th September 1889).

The Indian maund only is used by the Customs authorities for salt weighments. It weighs 8221bs.

There is no custom of the Port to guide settlements on account of goods delivered short-out of "bad ordered" packages landed from ships or steamers; but if the Bill of Lading does not contain the clause "market price less charges saved," such claims are usually settled on the basis of the invoice value for goods actually missing. It is understood that logally the settlement should be effected on the basis of the market-value of missing goods on arrival of the ship or steamer, less freight when the same is payable at destination, or if already paid including the freight.

(5th August 1890).

Without any absolute custom prevailing it is accepted, when a certain number of lay-days are allowed for the discharge of cargoes, that such lay-days are computed on the Bill of Lading quantity or on the inward manifest.

(6th September 1890)

If under an ordinary Charter-Party with working days as laydays, the weather is so inclement as to prevent the Charterer from loading off and sending his cargo alongside a Chartered Steamer or Vessel, that is a risk he has to run when chartering.

On the other hand, however, if cargo is alongside a Chartered Steamer or Vessel, and the weather is too inclement, in the Captain's opinion, to take it in that day, and he does not take it in, then the Charterer is entitled not to count that day as a lay-day under the Charter-Party.

(18th October 1890).

In answer to the question as to what minimum quantity of cargo according to the custom of the Port, should be taken in daily by a vessel of 1,420 tons chartered to have 30 days for loading, it was replied that there was no custom of the Port fixing the minimum quantity of cargo, but the opinion was expressed 75 tons daily for the first two, and the same quantity for the last two days. and 125 tons daily for the remainder of the working days, would be a reasonable quantity to be taken as a fair minimum for a ship

(12th January 1891).

Minimum Intake of Cargo. - The following is a recommendation, made by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, as to what constitutes a fair and reasonable minimum of cargo to be daily taken in by a sailing vessel loading in this Port :-

Size of Vessel.	Jute Cargo.	Bag Cargo.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1,000 to 1,500	150	200
1,500 to 2,000	200	300
Over 2,000	250	350

Half the above quantities to be taken in on the two first and two last days of loading.

(29th May 1891).

43A

When the cargo consists of gunnies in usual bales, the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce recommend the following as constituting a fair and reasonable minimum to be daily taken in by a sailing vessel loading in this Port :-

	Size of Vessel.	Gunnies in usual bales.
1 - 4 -	Tons.	Tons.
	1,000 to 1,500	150
	1,500 to 2,000 Over 2,000	200 250

Half the above quantities to be taken in on the two first and two last days of loading.

(31st January 1896).

Notice to receive Cargo.—The notice a Shipper is to receive from a Ship's Agent for cargo to be put alongside, and of the quantity to be placed alongside in one day, is a matter for arrangement between the Shippers and the Ship's Agents.

(10th June 1891).

Demurrage.-Demurrage appears to be always a matter of arrangement or bargain between the parties, and is not a matter which can be settled by a ruling; but if in any case the parties concerned cannot come to a settlement, the Chamber can arbitrate under the General Arbitration Rules.

(23rd June 1891).

* Shipments at Diamond Harbour. - In cases where, for mutual convenience, arrangements are made to put cargo on board vessels at Diamond Harbour or between Calcutta and Diamond Harbour, shipments so made shall be deemed to be, and shall be accepted, as Calcutta Shipment.

(12th November 1891).

 [[]Nork.—This rule is not believed to be binding on the other side without an
express arrangement to that effect.]

Charters.—The following case was submitted by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce: -

" A steamer arrives under Charter, and the following clause is in the Charter-Party,-Lay-days are not to commence unless at Charterers' option before the 15th January 1892; and Charterers are to have the right to caucel the Charter should the vessel not be clear and ready to load in a seaworthy condition on or before the 15th

"The Steamer, we will say, arrived at 5 P.M. on the 15th February in a seaworthy condition with her holds all clear. At 5 P.M. the offices are all shut, and the Captain cannot get his notice in till the morning of the 16th February, although his steamer was all clear and ready to take in cargo seven hours before the 15th day of February expired. Can Charterers cancel the Charter?"

The reply sent was that the custom of the Port of Calcutta would uphold the cancelling of the Charter under the circumstances set out.

(8th January 1892).

Value of Jute marks.-In a suit (No. 270 of 1892), tried by Mr. Justice Trevelvan on 18th January 1893, for damages on account of the non-acceptance of 1,000 bales Jute, a question of the value of a Jute mark was raised-on this point the Judge said :-

"It was suggested on behalf of the plaintiffs that, if the bales "were marked (mark given) and contained Jute "Cuttings of any class, they would be sufficient to " satisfy the contract."

This would be true if the expression-"Jute cuttings marked (mark given)" has no meaning in the market. If, on the other hand, it has any such meaning, then the plaintiffs must, under the terms of section 113 of the Indian Contract Act, be taken as guaranteeing that the goods supplied were what is commercially known by that description.

Section 113 of the Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872, is as under :---

"113-When goods are sold as being of a certain denomina-"tion, there is an implied warranty that they are such "goods as are commercially known by that denomination, "although the buyer may have bought by sample, or "after inspection of the bulk."

Explanation .- But if the contract specifically states that the goods, though sold as of a certain denomination, are not warranted to be of that denomination, there is no implied warranty.

The Committee understand, as the invariable custom of the jute trade, that a certain mark carries with it, unless specially contracted for otherwise, a certain guarantee of quality with a reasonable divergence ruled by crop and period of delivery.

General liability of Brokers .- A reference having been made by the Indian Jute Manufactures' Association "on the general question of the liability of brokers," the Committee replied-"In their opinion a broker is liable to his principals for consequences if he does not deliver identical contracts.'

(3rd February 1893).

(14th April 1893).

Delays in loading Chartered vessels owing to accidents or to fire .-It was represented to the Committee that there was an "apparent necessity existing for a common understanding between Shippers and ship Agents as to respective liability in cases where the loading of Chartered vessels is so seriously delayed by accident or fire as to render completion of loading within chartered lay-days impossible."

The Committee, however, held that every such case should be clearly stated and dealt with upon its merits.

(22nd February 1892).

Advances on account of ship's disbursements.-In the absence of a stipulation as to the usance at which the advance was to be calculated, the Committee decided, that in the case of steamers, 3 months' and in the case of sailing vessels, 6 months' sight, documentary rate of exchange would be a fair usance. (1st April 1892).

London Rulings-Firm Offers-In the following case :-

A wires his London Agent B .- "A.B. C. mark we can buy "1.000 B/s. at £10-D. E. F. mark we offer you firm

"1,000 B/s. at £81."

The Committee considered A was bound to pay on the offer made " firm." (6th April 1893).

Cash for the ordinary disbursement of a vessel .- On the following clause, extracted from a Charter-Party of a sailing vessel :-

"Cash for the ordinary disbursements of the vessel at the port "of loading, if required by master, to be advanced at

"current rate of exchange on account of freight by the "Charterer's Agent there, who shall not be responsible

"for its application, not exceeding £___ "interest, but, subject to cost of insurance and 21 "per cent. commission, same to be deducted from the "balance of freight on settlement."

The Committee ruled :-

"In the absence of a stipulation as to the usance at which "the advance was to be calculated, in the case of "steamers, 3 months', and in the case of sailing vessels,

"6 months' sight, documentary rate of exchange would

"be a fair usance."

(2nd May 1893).

General average and Commission .- On a reference made to them, the Committee ruled :-

"A 21 per cent. commission in the Chamber's Commission Schedule is not meant to be absolute and without regard "to the work done. A general average case might

"become necessary without a vessel's cargo being touched "in Calcutta. It would be hardly fair or reasonable,

"under such or similar circumstances, that Agents should "receive an all-round 21 per cent. commission on the "value of the vessel's cargo."

(15th November 1893).

Charter-Party and Shipping Holidays .- The working of import cargo on holidays, declared by the Chamber to be holidays under Charter-Parties and Shipping Orders, is governed by the rule applicable to Shipping Orders and Charter-Parties, and hence consignees are not bound to take delivery on such holidays as are notified to be holidays under Charter-Parties and Shipping Orders.

(2nd November 1897).

Working days for Ships and Steamers during inclement weather.— " During inclement weather, the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, in consultation with the Port Officer, will decide as to what may or may not be considered a working day."

(19th March 1901).

57. Sundays and Charter-Party Holidays in relation to Mercantile Contracts.-Goods falling due for delivery on Sunday or on a Charter-Party and Shipping Holiday must be delivered on the day previous to the Sunday or the Charter-Party and Shipping Holiday, as the case may be.

(25th June 1902).

Indian Jute Mills' Association Contract Shipment Clause .- In the event of shipment of goods sold under F.A.S. Contracts being deferred until the last day stipulated in the Contract, the goods must he placed alongside the vessel not later than 2 o'clock P.M. on tha tday in order to constitute a proper tender under the Contract.

(1st October 1902).

Revised Ruling No. 59

Steamers' Lay-days under Coal Charters :-

- Under Coal Charters a Steamer's lay-days commence at 6 A.M. on the working day next following the day, before 12 noon of which notice of readiness to load has been given. But notice cannot be given until the vessel is (a) entered at the Custom House, and (b) until she is within the limits of the Port as defined in the Notification of 18th August 1870 of the Government of Bengal. (See note at foot*).
- In the case of a steamer not being loaded in time to leave her berth to sail by the morning tide of the day on which the loading is completed, half a day shall be counted, provided that loading is completed by mid-day. Should work be carried on after mid day, a whole day shall be counted.

Rate of Exchange for Payment of Ocean Freights .- Ocean Freight payable in Calcutta, whether on inward or outward Bills of Lading, shall be calculated at the rate of exchange for demand drafts given in the Calcutta Price Current and Money Market Report, published every Thursday by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the rate to be in force from the day after each mail day to the following mail day inclusive.

(21st December 1906).

On the South.—A line drawn from a point called Paikpara on the north to a creek called Nardukhal on the south.

So much of Tolly's Nullah as, lies to the west of a line drawn across the Nullah 25 feet to the west of Hastings Bridge.

The Limits of the Port include to the east and west so much of the River Hooghly, and the shores thereof as are within 50 yards of high-water mark, spring tides.

2nd November 1906.

^{*}Limits of the Port of Calcutta as per Notification of 18th August 1879 of the Government of Bengal :--On the North. -A line drawn from the Boundary pillar at the Cossipore Gun Foundry Ghát to a point on the opposite side at Ghoosery.

M. S. Contract visit

No...

		nt a General Meeting e 17th January 1880		
		Calcutta,	18	
				1
THE C		G OFFICER OF		
,				1
	Please receive	on board the underno	ted goods from	
Messrs				
and grant	a clean receipt f	or the same.		400
N. B.—7	This Cargo is or	nly shipped on the	special under-	6.50
standing t	hat the Chief O	fficer will sign for	all counter or	
quality m	arks and numl	bers, and the Bale	s or Packages	
11 1		oard except on the		11
. I this has to				
also when				140
1	a sircar is in at	ttendance to check t	he tally.	4
In case	a sircar is in at of any disput	ttendance to check t te, the shippers r	he tally. equest prompt	
In case informatio	a sircar is in at of any disput	ttendance to check t	he tally. equest prompt	
In case	a sircar is in at of any disput	ttendance to check t te, the shippers r	he tally. equest prompt	
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In case informatio ship.	a sircar is in at of any disputent in writing to dispute the Number of	ttendance to check to the the shippers refrom one of the O	he tally. equest prompt	

	i on board t	cutta, the shipn the underme	ntioned goods
rom Messrs			
N. B.—The C	hief Officer is	requested not	t to take in any Il the qualifying
narks and nun		tu to aign ioi a	in the quantying
		must be return	ed.
passage		1	1
Marks and	Number of	Description of	f
numbers.	packages.	goods.	
			-
4			
	100	Ar in the	1 10 1 1 V
			The second
			1000
Section	100		
100			
	1.		A STATE
Arrived along	jside	د چانودستونس	
Discharged			
Returned			
Remarks			制 芦苇植品
Was to the	(o)g	nature.)	Chief Officer,
			hip
			loorings
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			ter and the state of the state of
	y internation		

The following Resolutions were adopted at a General Meeting of the Chamber, held on the 17th January 1882.

That the Resolutions adopted, 31st May 1876, respecting conversion into Indian currency of sterling freight and Commission thereon be hereby rescinded, and that the following Resolution be substituted in their stead with immediate effect, viz.:—

- 1. "That, in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary, sterling freight payable in Calcutta, including differences of freight adjusted in Calcutta, and all commission on sterling freight made payable at Calcutta or there brought into account, shall be reduced into Indian money at the rate of exchange for Bank Bills on London on demand which shall have been current on the mail day next preceding the day when the amount to be dealt with shall be ascertained.
- "That, in the absence of anything to the contrary expressed, the words 'current rate of exchange' shall be held to mean the rate current for Bank Bills on London payable on demand.
- 3. "That, for the purposes of charging commission or adjusting differences, freight expressed in dollars (American) shall be converted into sterling at a uniform rate of fifty pence per dollar."

H. W. I. WOOD,

Secretary!

CONFERENCE OF LADING

Extract from Proceedings of a Special General Meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, held on 26th May 1886.

The Chairman said he would move the following Resolution :-

- "That the form of Bill of Lading—Calcutta to United Kingdom—agreed on in London on 11th April 1881 by a Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, be adopted for all ports, whether in the United Kingdom or otherwise."
- "At the suggestion of Mr. W. H. McKewan, the following words were added to the Resolution: "as from 1st January 1887;"

Mr. James Stevenson seconded the Resolution.

" It was then, as amended, put to the Meeting and carried."

This Resolution was, on the motion of Mr. W. Bleeck, Vice-President, seconded by Mr. George Yule, confirmed at a Special General Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, held on the 27th November 1886.

> S. E. J. CLARKE, Secretary.

marks are

CONFERENCE BILL OF LADING.

Printed from a signed copy of Bill of Lading, dated 11th April 1881, agreed on in London by a Committee of Shipowners and Merchants, and lodged with the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

S SAILING SHIP BILL OF LADING-CALCUTTA TO UNITED KINGDOM

Strippet in good order and condition, of
on board the Shipwhereof
is master for this present voyage
lying in the Port of
and bound for
being marked and numbered as per margin, and
to be delivered in the like good order and condition at the afore-
said Port of
(The Act of God; the Queen's enemies; loss or damage from five on board, in hulk or craft or on shore; any act, neglect or default voltateover of Pilots, Master or crew in the navigation of the Ship in the ordinary course of the voyage; and all and every the dangers and accidents of the seas and rivers, and of navigation of whatsoever nature or kind, excepted).
unto
an to his on their Assigns. Erwight to be paid for the said goods

g at the rate of without discount, but otherwise subject to the customary mode of payment. Average as accustomed. In the event of claim for short delivery, price to be the market price of the day at Port of discharge on the day of the Ship's reporting at the Custom House Less charge and brokerage.

Weight, contents, and value unknown.

In with 1858 whereof the Master or Agent of the said Ship has signed _______Bill of Lading, exclusive of the Master's copy, all of this tenor and date, one of which being accomplished, the others to stand void.

Dated at Calcutta,

18

SCHEDULE OF COMMISSION CHARGES.

Revised and adopted by a Special General Meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce held on the 26th February 1892, with effect from that date.

1.	On the sale, purchase, or shipment of Bullion, Gold Dust,
	or Coin 1 per cent.
2.	On the purchase (when in funds) or sale of Raw Silk,
	Silk Piece-goods, Opium, Pearls, Precious Stones or Jewellery 21
3.	On Purchasing ditto when funds are provided by the
٥.	Agent 5
4.	On the sale or purchase of all other goods, the Commission
	in all cases to be charged upon the gross amount
	of sales, and in regard to purchases upon both cost
	and charges 5
5.	On returns of consignments if made in produce $2\frac{1}{2}$,,
6.	On returns of consignments if in Bills, Bullions, or
	Treasure 1 "
7.	On accepting Bills against consignments 1 "
8.	On the sale or purchase of ships, factories, houses,
	lands, and all property of like description $2\frac{1}{2}$,,
9.	On goods and treasure consigned, and all other property
	of any description referred to agency for sale, whether advanced upon or otherwise, which shall afterwards
	be withdrawn; and on goods consigned for conditional
	delivery to others and so delivered, on invoice amount
	at 2 ^s per rupee ½ com.
10.	On making advances or procuring loans of money for
	commercial purchases, when the aggregate commission
	does not exceed 5 per cent 2½ per cent.
11.	On ordering or receiving and delivering goods or super-
	intending the fulfilment of contracts, or on the shipment of goods, where no other commission is derived 2½
12.	On guaranteeing Bills, Bonds or other engagements, and
12.	on becoming security for administration of Estates,
	or to Government for the disbursement of public
	money $\frac{21}{2}$,
13.	On del-credere, or guaranteeing the due realisation of
	sales 2½ ,,
14,	On the management of Estates for Executors or
	Administrators 2½
15.	On chartering ships or engaging tonnage for constituents
	for vessels to proceed to outports for loading. $\dots 2\frac{1}{4}$,,
16.	On advertising as the Agents for Owners or Commanders
	of ships for cabin passengers, on the amount of passage money, whether the same shall pass through
	the Agents' hands or not 21

17.	On procuring freight for a ship by Shipping Order or Charter, or on procuring employment for a ship on monthly hire, or acting as Agents for Owners, Captains, or Charterers of a vessel, upon the gross amount of freight, brokerage inclusive 5 per	cent.
18.	On engaging Asiatic Emigrants for a ship to the Mauritius, the West Indies or elsewhere, upon the gross amount of earnings 5	
19.	On engaging troops for a ship to Great Britain or elsewhere, on the gross amount of passage money for rank and file 2½	,
20.	On realising inward freight, inward troop, emigrant, or	
21.	cabin passage money $2\frac{1}{2}$ On landing and re-shipping goods from any vessel in	
21.	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 net proceeds of all such goods as may be publicly sold 2½ to 5	
		,,
22.		,, .,
23.	On settling Insurances, claims, losses and averages of all classes, and on procuring returns of premium $2\frac{1}{2}$, ,
24.	On drawing, purchasing, selling, or negotiating Bills of Exchange 1	,,
25.	On debts or other claims when a process at law or arbitration is incurred in claiming them 21 Or if recovered by such means 5	, ,, ()
26.	On Bills of Exchange returned dishonoured 1	,,
27.	On collecting house-rent $2\frac{1}{2}$,,
28.	On ships' disbursements 2½	••
29.	On realising Bottomry Bonds or negotiating any loan on respondentia 2½	, •, ·, ,, · (,
30.	On granting Letters of Credit 1	n ".
31,	On sale of purchase of Government Securities and Bank or other Joint Stock Shares and on every exchange or transfer, not by purchase, from one class to another 1	
82.	On delivering up Government Securities and Bank or other Joint Stock Shares, on the market value 1	9
33.	On all amounts debited and credited within the year (less the balance brought forward) upon which no commission, amounting to 5 per cent., has been charged ½	,,
, ,	Brokerage when paid is to be separately charged.	
100	S. E. J. CLARKE,	

Tonnage Schedule and Measurement Rules for the Port of Calcutta.

	ARTICLES,			Cwt, per ton Nett.	Cubic feet per ton.
7 77			-		
loes, in bags and	boxes			20	1
lum, in				20	
nisecd, in bags.				8 .	1 1997
rrowroot, in case			***		50
rsenic, in bags or	Coses			20	
safœtida, in bags		***		. 20.	
pparel, in boxes		(50
ark in bags			4.	8	
ces' Wax				20 gross	
arilla				. 20	
etel-nut	***			20	
ooks				See .	50
orax				20	
ran		22	4.	14	
rimstone	***			20	
ulline			1	at per cent.	
ack-lac, in bags				16	
amphor, in cases					50
ardamoms, in ro	hhins			. 8	
in bo	xes		1		50
assia, in boxes	2011		12		50
in bags				12	
ast or seed				15	1
hillies, (dry), in				- 8	
hina Root, in ba	us .			11	1
	gs xcs				50
hiretta, in bales				16	50
Churrah	***			14	
nurran Jigars					50
loves in bags				. 8	
					50
loals	-		[. 20	***
Joans Jochineal					50
Coffee, in bags				18	
		-2		16	1 22
Coral rough				20	
Coir, loose and un		7.		12	1
" in dholls	screwed			10	Ya. 1
Copras, or Cocoan	ut Kernel			14	1
opras, or Cocoau oriander seed	ut Kether			12	
Cotton, in bales				Actual measure-	50
JOSEAN, III DEICE			7.	ment at	1 10
lowries	4	S		20	1
Cummin seed				8	1
Blac				8	
Jutch, in bags		<u></u>		18	
Jucon, m Daga			- 11		50
in cases	* * ·				not exceeding
,, in cases					20 cwt. gross
Dates, wet				20	
den.				16	
dry Dholl	***			20	
Elephant's Teeth,	in bulk			.20	50

App	HCLES.			Cwt per ton	Cubic feet
	104101			Nett.	per ton.
Garlic and Onions				12	
Ginger	***	***	•••	16	
Gram		•••		20	
Gums, in cases		•••			50
	•••	***		" .	f 50
Gunny Bags and Gun	av Cloth				not exceeding
	-, 0,000	•••			2,240 lbs, gross,
Gunjah					50
Hemp	***			5 bales not exceed-	52
				ing.	
Hides, Buffalo or Cow	, cured .			14 gross.	
Hoofs, Horn Shavings	and Tips			20	
Horns, Cow, Buffalo o	r Deer			20	
				16	
in cases					50
Indigo					50
ron				20	
lute				5 bales not exceed-	52
				ing.	1
" Cuttings				5 bales not exceed-	52
				ing.	1
ac Dye					50
ard				20 gross	
inseed				20	1 111
face					50
Machinery	***			20	
Metals				20	
Mathie Seed		***		18	
Myrabollams				16	
Molasses				2 puncheons	or 4 hhds.
Iother-o'-pearl, in hag	s			20	o Hilder
,, in che				20	
Iowah Flowers				20	
,, Seed		***		20	
lunjeet	***	***			50
Austard or Rape Seed				20	
Niger Seed	** *	,		20	
Nutmegs in cases or ca	sks	•••			50
Vux Vomica				16	
)ats		***		16	
Oil, in cases		•••	•••		50
" in casks				4hh	de.
" Seed Cake	***	***	•••	20	
)pium				per	chest.
Paddy		•••		· 16	
Palmatine, in bags	***	•••		16	
eas _		***		20	
Pepper, Long		•••	***	12	
, Black		•••		14	
lanks and Deals		•••			50
oppy Seed		•••		20	
utchack	•••	***		10	i
laga	***	•••	100	1	50
Raw Silk, in bales	***	***	***	10	
Rattans, for dunnage		***		20	
Red Wood	•••			20	
Rhea	•••			5 bales not exceed-	52
				ing.	32
Rice				20	141
Rope in coils					50
robe in cons					
Rope Lines and Twine	s, in bund!	les		16	
Rope Lines and Twine Rum in casks	s, in bund	les 		16 2 puncheons or	_4 bhds

Artioles,	Cwt. per ton. Nott.	Cubic feet per ton.
Safflower	5 hales not ex-	52
	ceeding	* .
Sago, in cases		50
Sal Ammoniac in bags	20	•••
" in boxes		
Saltpetre	20	***
Salt		***
Sapan Wood, for dunnage	20	2"2
		50
		50
	16	50
Senna		
	20	50
	ië	
		50
		50
		50
	14 gross	50 .
		50
	15	
	00	
	20	50
	20	
	20 gross	
	20	
	20 gross	1
		50
		50
	20	
		40
, square		50
	20	
	5 bales not ex-	52
Topacco, in same	ceeding	100
Tortoise, Shells, in chests		50
Tumeric	16	
	20	***
Wool		50

Jute, Jute Cuttings, Hemp, Cotton, Safflower and other articles similarly packed are screwed in bales varying from 300 to 400 lbs.

Goods in casks or cases to be calculated at gross weight when paying freight by weight.

At a Special General Meeting of the Chamber, held on the 29th November 1883, it was resolved—
That for Gunny Bags and Gunny Cloth, the ton shall be 50 cubic feet, not exceeding 2,240 lbs. "gross."
That the term "Dead Weight" shall be understood to mean the following articles "only." Sugar, Saltpetre, Rice, Wheat, Gram, Dholl, Peas and all Metals.

Chambers of Commerce Tonnage Schedule for Ships and Steamers at Ports in India.

			101	05 111	mu						
	Col	ombo.	Во	mbay.	Cochin	Madra and Coco- nada.		rachec.	Singa- pore and Penang	Ra	ngoon,
ARTICLES,	Ship,	Steamer.	Ship.	Steame	Ship or Straine	Sliip or	Ship.	Steamer	Ship o		ip or amer.
	To the ton.	To the ton.	To the	To the	To the	To the	To the	To the	To the	Cwt. pe	Cubic ft. per ton
Abbes, in longer or boxes Alons, in longer Affam, in bage Affam, in bage Affam, in longer Amatich, in longer Amatich, in longer Amatich, in longer Amatich, in longer Area-mith, in longer Area-mith, in longer Area-mith, in longer Area-mith, in cases and longer Area-mith, in cases and longer Amatich, in cases and longer Dept. In longe	16 owt. D	16 cwt. D 50 feet D 18 cwt. D 2015 D 2015 D 10 cwt. D	16 cwt 20	10 feet 40 feet 40 feet 40 feet 18 cwt. 15 cwt.	16 cwt. 50 c. 1t	20 cwt. 20 cwt. 8 cwt. 50 c.ft. 50 c.ft. 20 cwt. 20 cwt. 20 cwt. 18 cwt.	16 cwt 20 cwt. 50 feet 50 feet 10 cwt. 50 feet 118 cwt. 50 feet 120 cwt. 50 cwt. 50 feet 120 cwt. 50 cwt. 5	40 feet 18 owt. 40 feet 40 feet 40 feet 18 owt. 15 cwt. 40 feet. 18 cwt. 40 feet. 18 cwt. 40 feet. 8 owt.	20 cwt	20° 20° 20° 20° 20° 20° 20° 20° 20° 20°	40.
Bones, crushed in bags (as per-standard preserved by the Chamber) Bones, crushed, in bags, (as per standard A kept by the Bombay Chamber) "" ("" B"") " ("" B"") "" ("" B"")	}	. . .		11 owt.			‡20 owt.	17 owt	}		
Bone Meal and Bone Dust (inbags or loose) Bone Meal, in bags (avorage quality standard kept by the Bombay Chamber)			20 owt.	14 17 ", 20 cwt.	20 cwt.	::	20 cwt,	20 cwt.	:: 	20	
Books Bornx or Tincal, in bags in enecs Bottles, (empty)	=	:	10 feet 20 cwt. 50 feet	20 cwt, 40 fcet 16 cwt, 40 fcet	:::::	50 c. ft. 20 cwt. 50 c. ft.	50 feet 20 cwt. 5- feet	40 feet 16 cwt. 40 feet		::::	50 40
Brimstone Baffalo horns, in bundles Bullion Oake-lac in bags Camphor, in cases			8 cwt, per cent. 50 feet.	19 cwt. *9 cwt. 6 cwt. per cent. 40 feet	- :: 1	20 cwt. per cent. 16 cwt. 50 c.ft.	8 cwt. per cent	1	::	20 20 per cent. 16	
Canes, Malacca other kinds rations, in bundles Cardamoms, in bags	12 owt. D 50 feet D	:: 1	16 owt.	13 cwt.	- :	10 cwt.	::	13 cwt.	50 c, ft. 1200 No. 1000 No. 12 cw+. 50 c, ft.	:: / :: 8	50 ::

• Precise branc to be andersond as not less than 5 manufar(cf 82 lbs.) In a long of 45 k/25 inches.

Thats apply to eating thomass come in the standards to be settled by private arrangement between shippers and steamer agents Any dispute between them to be constant by the committee of the Chamber.

Chambers of Commerce Tonnage Schedule for Ships and Steamers at Ports in India—(Contd.)

	Colo	mbo.	Bom	bay.	Cechin.	Madras and Coco- nada.	Kurr	achee.	Singa- pore and Penang.	Rang	(00B.
Auticles.	Ship.	Steamer.	Ship.	Steamer	Ship or Steamer	Ship or Steamer	Ship.	Steamer	Ship or Steamer	Sbip Steni	or mer.
	To the ton.	To the ton.	To the ton.	To the ton.	To the ton.	To the	To the	To the ton.		Owt, per ton net,	Cubic ft. per ton.
Cardamons, in bundle in roubins Cuslew nuts, (bage) Cassia, Lignea, Fistula and Bais Onssia, all sorts, in bage or cases in bales or bun- bales Castor Meal, in bage Cator Seed		::	50 feet	40 feet :: 40 feet :: .:	10 cwt. 14 cwt. 800 ibs. or 50c,ft 16 cwt.	8 owt.	50 feet 50 feet 17 Cwt.	40 feet 40 feet 14 cwt.	50 c. ft. 50 c. ft. 50 c. ft. 50 c. ft.		
Castor Seed (known as Bold Casunpore description) Castor Seed, other sorts Chuseaum Chillies, in bags Chin a norbbins China Root, in bags China Root, in bags Chirath in cases or boxes Cligars Cligars Ulgars Ulgars Ulgars		:	17 cwt. 17 cwt. 10 cwt. 50 feet	10 owt. 13 cwt. 8 cwt. 40 feet 40 feet		12 cwt. 14 cwt. 11 cwt. 50o, ft. 50e, fs. 5un, ft.	10 cwt.	8 owt	60 e, ft.	 8 11 16	
in bags Cinchona Bark and Ohips in pressed bales Cinnamon, in bales	50 feet S 1,200 lbs. S (cylindrical	50 feet S 1,200 lbs. S bules)	6 cwt.	:	50c. ft. 800 lbs. or 50c.ft.	50 c. ft.	6 owt.	::	=	:	
in cates or machine-present bales Cinnamon, in bage, or un-presed bales Oll in cases Oltronella Oil, in cases	50 feet S 800 lbs D 50 feet D 50 feet D	50 feet S 800 lbs. D 50 feet D 50 feet D	50 feet.	40 feet	50 c. ft	::	50 feet	40 feet	:		:
", in drams or tanks Cloves, in large or frazil ", in cases or chests Olove Stoms, in bags Coals	18 cwt. S	18 owt. 8	10 cwt. 50 feet. 20 cwt.	8 cwt. 40 feet] ::	8 cwt. 50 c. ft. 20 cwt. 50 c. ft.	20 cwt.	11.0	10 cwt. 50 c. ft. 8 cwt.	8 20	:: :: :: 60
Occhineal, in cases Occoa, in bage or casks , in cases Coconnut Oll, in casks Coconnut Oll in Iron or steel drums	12 cwt, D 50 fcet D 17 cwt, S	14 cwt. D 50 feet D 14 cwt. S 16 cwt. D 14 cwt. S	12 cwt.	10 cwt.	14 cwt	::	12 cwt.	10 cwt.	:		::
Coccanute, in bags " (destocated), in cases Coculus Indicus, in bags " in robbins Coffee, in bags or fraulis	14 cwt. S	50 feet D	16 owt.	13 owt.	16 cwt. 14 cwt.	 18 cwt.	16 owt. 16 owt. 50 feet	13 cwt. 12 cwt. 40 feet	16 cwt.	:: :8	
" in eaces " in eaces " robbins " in parchment in bags Coir, in bales (pressed)	8 cwt. D 16 cwt. D 50 feet B	14 owt. D 50 feet S	50 feet	40 feet	16 cwt.	16 cwt	50 feet	40 feet	12 owt.	16 ::	
"in bundles or loose ballots, dholls "Rope, in colls "Yarn and Fibre, screwed bales	12 cwt. D° 12 cwt. D 50 feet D	6 owt. Do 8 owt. D 50 feet 8	6 cwt.	5 cwt. 40 feet.	8 owt. 50 e.feet.	50 c. ft.	8 cwt.	40 feet			

Chambers of Commerce Tonnage Schedule for Ships and Steamers at Ports in India—(Contd.)

					<u> </u>				-	7	
	Colc	mbo	Bor	nbay	Cochin.	†Madras and Coco- nada.		achee.	Singa- pore and Penang	Rai	igoon.
ARTICLES.	Ship,	Steamer,	Ship.	Steamer	Ship or Steamer	Ship or Steamer	Ship,	Steamer	Ship or Steamer	Sh Ste	ip or uner.
	To the ton.	To the ton.	To the	To the	To the ton.	To the	To the ton.	To the	To the	Cwt, pe	cubic ft, per ton,
Coir Yarn in bundles, coils and ballots in dholls not ex-	12 cwt. Do	6 owt, D*			8 cwt,	10 cwt.		-			
ceeding 4 lbs. Bristle Fibre, in ballots		lê cwt. Do			1						
" Matting in rolls			, 		50 c, ft., allowed off for the round		"		"	"	
, loose				١						12	
			1	40 feet			50 feet	40 feet		10	
Colocynth, in cases Colombo Root, in bags		:: '	50 feet 14 cwt.		1 ::	1 ::-	14 cwt.	8 cwt.		1 :: 1	1
Copre in hars					I	12 cwt.	I		12 owt.	1	
			12 cwt.	8 cwt.	10 cwt,		12 owt.	8 cwt.			
n house cut into two pieces n et into four pieces n bulk or bags (uncut) in bale (pressrd)	12 cwt. D	12 owt, D	12 owt.		10 cwt. 12 cwt.	ldowt. }				14	14
in bulk or bags (unout)	10 cwt, D	as agreed S	١		10 cwt.	'	12 cwt.	1		l	
in bale (pressed)	#0 feet B	50 feet S			50 c. ft.	l ::		11 owt.			
Cut Copra, in bags Coral, rough (not specimens),			• •	II cwt.				11 OWE.	l "		1
in bags Cordage			20 awt.	16 cwt.			29 owt,	16 cwt.	l	l	
			** .			12 owt.			50 c.ft.		1
	50 feet S	50 feet	50 feet	40 feet	50 c. ft.	50 c. ft.	50 feet	40 feet	50 o.ft.		60
Piece-goods	***	•••			•••	50 c. ft.					
" Yams Seed		::	. ::	13 cwt.	. ::	50 C. It.	14 cwt.	13 cwt.	••	. 15	
	::		:	13 CW6.				10 CW E.	::	20 gross	J. 100
Oil	20 cwt. D	20 cwt. D	20 cwt	16 cwt.	20 cwt.	20 cwt.	20 cwt.			20	
Cowries, in bags	20 cwe. D	20 CW1. D	50 feet	40 feet	20 cwt.	20 CW 6.	50 feet	16 cwt. 40 feet	20 owt.		
Croton Seed, in bags	16 cwt. D	16 cwt. D		1	••				l		
Cubebs			12 cwt.	10 cwt.	::	l :: I	12 cwt.	10 cwt.	8 cwt.	••	
Oubeb Stems, in bags Oummin Seed in cases		::	50 feet	40 feet			40 feet	40 feet	8 owt.		40
Curlos Cutoh or Terra Japonica, in		·• :			***					**	
Cutch or Terra Japonica, in bags or baskets, unscrowed			16 cwt	13 cwt.	16 cwt.	17 cwt.	16 om+	13 cwt.	20 cwt.	16	
Cutch, in cases or boxes					50 o.ft.			• ••	18 cwt.	20 gross.	-
Dates, wet			40 feet 20 cwt.	40 feet 16 cwh.	::	20 cwt.	20 cwt.	40 feet 16 cwt.	::	::	
. dry	- :: 1		16 cwt.	13 cwt.	-::	16 cwt.	16 owt.	13 cwt.			
Dhott				17 owt.		20 cwt.	20 cwt.			20	
Desgon's Blood, in cases	-::	::	50 fret	40 feet	:: I		50 feet	17 cwt. 40 feet	50 c.ft.	,	
Bbony. Wood, square and			50 feet	40 feet	- 1				- 1		
straight	1: 1	: 1		16 cwt	::	:: 1	50 feet 20 cwt.	40 feet 16 cwt.	- 1		•
Planhants' Teeth, in	- (- 1					- 1	- 1			
bundles		- :: 1	18 cwt.	14 cwt.	18 cwt.		18 cwt.	14 cwt.	·		227
		- : .	20 awt.	40 feet 16 owt.	20 owt	16 cwt	20 cwt	16 cwt	15 cwt.	20	50
Pennel Seed " 10050		1		16 cwt.				10 cwt.	10 CWL.	20	
	4			1	- 1	- 1				1	

Rates apply to sailing tonnage only.
 The formula for the calculation of the cubical contents of cylindrical packages is that the square of the diameter be

Chambers of Commerce Tonnage Schedule for Ships and Steamers at Ports in India—(Contd.)

To the ton,		Colon	ibo.	Bom	bay.	Cochin.	Madras and Occo- nada.	Kurra	chee.	Singa- pore and Penang.	Rang	oon.
To the ton,	ARTICLES,	Ship.	Steamer.	Ship.	Steamer.	Ship or Steamer.	Ship or Steamer	Ship.		Steam-	Shir Steam	or ner.
Parameter of Matthis Social Live, to come 15 cmt 5 cmt		To the ton.	To the ton.							To the	Owt. per ton net.	Cubic ft. per ton
Marsh General Marsh Ma					17 cwt.	l	16 cwt.	l	17 cwt.			
Marked the cases 12 own, 12 own, 12 own, 13 own, 15 ow	Fennugreek or Mathie Seeds					14 cwt.						A
Fine In base	Maws, in cases:				10:						20	
Translation 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 1	Flour, in bags			l ".	10 046	I "	ı			"		
Permitter	, middings, or sharps,		٠				1		12 cwt.			10
Galleging to the control of the cont	Furniture		· ••					12 owt	10 cw			
Government Gov	Galingal							16 cwt.	13 cwt.		4. /	::
Gambiding numbersed, in bases	Galls, in bags			50 cws.		1						
in hazheder in hazheder in cashed the property in cases Gallabert, in cases Gallabert, in cases Gallabert, in cases Gallabert, in cases I is curt. 20 cord. 17 cord. 18	Gambier, unserowed, in bars				l' •• ·					10 cwt.		
Commark Comm	in baskets									20 cwt.		-:
Called and colored	ordinary serewed									16 cwt.		
Geries G	Screwed cubes, in bales										100	
Compared to the property of	Garlie and onions			١		1 ~		lis cust	40 feet			
Start Star	Ghee, in dubbas or easks				15 omt	90 ovt			15 cwt.	1 ::-		
## 16 context 10	Ginjelly Seed, in bags			12 owt	10 cwt	12 cwt.	12 cwt.	12 owt.	10 ows.			
Greand Nates in shelled	Ginger, dry, in bags			50 owt.		50 c. ft.	\$0 c. ft	50 feet	40 feet	١		
Second Nates in shelled Second Nates in shell Second Nates in Se	in casks						100 000	90 cwt.	17 owt.	20 cwt.	20	
Greand Nates in shelled	Gram, in bags			20 cwt.	17 cwt.		12 owt.	16 cwt.	13 cwt.			
State Stat	Ground Nuts, in shell			8 CW	6 cwa	1 ::	16 cwt.	8 cwt.	6 awt.			
Gumb des Richards in cases 15 cwt. 15 cw	Grane in hear					I	100	100 600	40 fort			50
Copular Laboration Labora	Gums of all kinds, in cases			50 feet	40 feet	50 c. ft						1
Gen Description Decke In cases	Olihanum, in hags			16 cws	1 13 CWL							
Copple New Copple Copp	Gum Benjamin, blocks, in cases			1 ::-	1 ::					50 c. ft		• • •
n in basedors Dammar, in cases Galla, 'n developed and the base of the base o	" Gonel in large									16 cwt		
n in cases	in linguists									50.c. ft		
Deliminar in cases	in cases	1								50 c. ft		
Arabic, in large or careful (Collection) 1 cert. 50 c. ft. 1 cert. 50 c. ft. 1 cert.	" Dammar, in cases				17 cwt.					1000		
Single S	, rersian, in double bags				1							1: ::
Guilpha, 1							I					50
Gaminy Engers	Gunish						50 c. ft.				B *	10
Guilla-proteini, Joone 13 owth 1	Gunny Bags						80 c. ft.			10 ovet.	1)	1
n a fa hage or bases	Gutte-percha losso						00 a, 1t.	1	· "		16	1
Install, in cases	. in bags or bas-			1	100	11.5.						
	kets			1 ::			1		40 600			
Heavy, in accreted habeted Town. Sovie Town. Sovie Town. Sovie	n in cases			50 feet	40 feet	l	1026	50 feet.				l ::
Conso or its bundles 1 2 owth 12 owth 13 owth 14 owth 15 owth	Hamp in seround belos.			50 feet				7 owt.	5 owt.		12.7	1 "
in bales	loose or in bundles										1.0	. 50
	, in bales											1 ::
Margin parameters Marg												
"" dry in bullen " 00 feet 8 50 feet 8 50 feet 9 50 feet 9						50 c. ft.						
and skins, 10000 and 14 owt. D. 14 owt. D. 12 owt. 49 feet 20 owt 49 feet 10 owt. 12 owt. 13 owt. 14 owt. 15 o	, dry in bales			l ".	,		1		40 fori			1
and skins, 10000 and 14 owt. D. 14 owt. D. 12 owt. 49 feet 20 owt 49 feet 10 owt. 12 owt. 13 owt. 14 owt. 15 o	, and Skins, in scrowed	10 to 0	50 feet S.	50 feet	40 feet		••	au teet.	40 1000			
Biss, manual bindines Biss, Barlasis, in bates or Bides, Birdas, sancel Biss, Barlasis, Barlasis		00 100s B.					1	20 owt	40 feet			
Hiske, Baffalo, in bales or 11 cwrs. 12 cwrs. 13 cwrs. 13 cwrs. 14 cwrs. 15 cwrs. 1	in small bundles	14 owt. D.	14 owt. D.	12 owt.	40 1669	1	ı			l	L. '	100
12 owt. 12 owt	Hides, Buffalo, in bales or	1	1							10 CWS.	Il vie	1
Hides, Buffalo, tanned , Cow [Dofg, Horn, Shavings and 20 cwt	10090									12 owt	15	
Hoofs, Horn, Shavings and		i ::				1		200			E	1 .
	Hoofe Horn. Shavings and		2 1 2 1			l	20 awt.				•	1
Tips	Tips	r				1 "	1 .			1		1.11

· Hates apply to salling tonnage only.

Chambers of Commerce Tonnage Schedule for Ships and Steamers at Ports in India—(Contd.)

,											
	Color	nbo.	Bon	bay.	Cochin.	°Madras and Coco- nada.	Kurn		Singa- pore and Penang.	Rang	con.
ARTICLES.	Ship.	Steamer.	Ship.	Steamer	Ship or Steamer	Ship or Steamer.	Ship	Steam- er.	Ship or Steam- er.	Ship Sten	or mer,
	To the ton.	To the ton.	To the ton.	To the ton.	To the ton.	To the	To the ton.	To the	To the ton.	Cwt per ton net.	Cuble ft. per ton,
Horns, Buffalo and Cow, loose	16 cwt. D	16 cwt. D	16 cwt.	13 cwt.	. 16 cwt.	20 cwt.	16 cwt.	13 cwt.	::	l 20	
n n in baskets							••		7 cwt, 9 cwt,	11 1]
			8 cwt.	l 6 cwt.	12 cwt.	16 cwt.	8 owt.	6 cwt.	0 011 11	٧ ا	
" Deer, loose	16 cwt. D	16 cws. D	a cws.	o cwa	12.000	1					
			16 cwt.	13 cwt.			16 owt.	13 awt.		••	
Cow, in bundles	16 cwt. D	16 cwt. D					••	::	12 cwt.	••	*• 3. j
Illine Nuts			::	1 ::	::	l :: 1	::	I :: I	10 cwt.	::	
India rubber, in baskets	1 ::		1 ::	1 ::	1 ::	1 :: 1			50 c. ft		1.00
, , in cases	I ::			1				40 feet.	**	20	
Indigo, in cases			50 feet	40 feet		50 c. ft.		20 reet.	::	•••	
Iron old or Scrap			20 cwt.	20 cwt.	1 ::	1 ::	l ::	20 cwt.	l ::	20	
Iron or Steel Rails		::	1	20 000	1 ::	1		40 feet	l		
Jackwood		1 ::	50 feet	40 feet			50 feet	40 feet,			
Jaggery			20 cwt.	1			20 cwt.	18 cwt. 18 cwt.	l ::	1 ::	•• (5)
Jowaree (Dari), in bags		***	20 ews.	18 cwt.	::	50 c. ft.	20 0111		I ::	l ::	50
Jute, in bales Kekuna Seed (bags)	1 ::	16 cwt, D	1 ::	1 ::	1 ::		1				
Kharasan Seed	1							16 cwt.			
Lac Dye, in cases or shells			50 feet	40 feet	l	50 c. 1t.	50 feet	40 feet.	::	1 :: -	.50
Lac (Seed), in bags	::		20 cwt.	18 ovet	::	1 :: :	20 cwt.	18 cwt.	1 ::		
Lang in bags ,, crushed in bags Lard	1 ::	1 ::	20 0110	17 cwt.	1 ::	1	20 cws.	17 owt.			1
Lard			1		1	50 c. ft.					
			٠.		50 c. ft.			::			0.7
Linseed, in bage		::	18 owt.	16 owt.	18 cwt.	18 cwt.	18 cwt.	16 cwt.	I ::	20	
Mace, in cases		1 ::	50 feet	40 feet		50 c. ft.	50 feet	40 feet.	50 c. ft.		
Machinery						20 cwt.	l			20	•••
Maize, in bags				16 cwt.		16 cwt.	20 cwt.	17 cwt		20	
Mathie Seeds Measurement in bales	60 feet S	50 feet 8	l ::	::	1 ::	16 dws.	1 ::	::	1 ::	l ::	
Goods in cases	50 feet D	50 feet D	1 ::	1 ::	1 ::	1	1 ::	1 ::			
Metals			-		I	20 cwt.			20 cwt.	20	
Mics, in cases					50 c.ft.		•••			20	
Millet Molassts.	::		l ::		1 ::	20 cwt.	l ::		l ::	2 punsor	
Mother o'Incort in hage	1 ::		20 awt.	16 cwt	1 ::	20 cwt.	20 cwt.	16 cwt.	1 :: 1	4 hhds.	
			50 feet	40 feet		20 cwt.	50 feet	40 feet			
Mowra Flowers			20 cwt.	18 cwt.	l ::	1 ::	20 cwt.	18 cwt.	1 :	ν.	
Munjeet or Madder Root, in			, to cws.	10 CWL.			I .o own.	ows.			
bindles or bags	1		12 cwt.	8 cwt.	١	50 c. ft.	12 cwt.	8 cwt.		١	1.4
Munject or Madder Root, in	1			l	1	I	l	l	1		1.5
Musk, in cases			50 feet 50 feet	40 feet	1 ::	50 c. ft.	50 feet 50 feet	40 feet 40 feet	::	::	
Mussor, in bags			20 cwt.	20 cwt.	1 ::	1 :: 1	2. owt.	18 cwt.			
Mutter	1	:: :	1	1			30 cwt.	18 cwt.			100
Mustard Seed, in bags				16 cwt.	l	18 ewt.		16 owt.		20	. • 1
Myrabolams, in bags Crushed in	16 cwt. D	16 cwt. D	16 cwt.	13 cw t.	16 owt.	17 cwt.	16 cwt	18 cwt,		••	
bogs , Ordaned in			l	11 cwt.	۱	l l		l			1.200
Myrabolam powder	::			15 cart.	1 ::	1 :: 1				1 2 1	
Niger seed		::	17 owt.	14 owt.		17 cwt.	17 cwt.	14 cwt.		••	-:
Nutmegs, in cases or casks	16 owt. 8	10 airs 0	50 feet	40 feet	50 c, ft.	20 c. ft.	50 feet	4 feet	50 c. it.		50
Nux Vomica in bags	16 owt. B	16 cwt. S	16 cwt.	13 cwt.	16 cwt.	16 cwt.	16 owt.	13 cwt.			
in cases	. : 1		50 feet	40 feet		16 feet	50 feet	40 feet	::		
" " in robbins					14 cwt.						
					i i			1			

· Rates apply to sailing tonnage only.

Chambers of Commerce Tonnage Schedule for Ships and Steamers at Ports in India—(Contd).

1	í											
200000000000000000000000000000000000000		Color	nbo.	Bom	bay.	Cochin.	Madras and Coco- nada.	Kurr	tchee.	Singa- pore and Penang.	Rang	oon.
	ARTICLES,	Ship.	Steamer.	Ship.	Steamer.	Ship or Steamer	Ship or Steamer.	Ship,	Stenm- er.	Ship or Steam- er.	Shi Sten	p or mer
		To the ton.	To the ton.	To the	To the	To the ton.	To the	To the ton.	To the ton.	To the	Owt. per ton net.	Onbio ft. per ton
	Oats, in robbins Oil of any kind, in casks	::	:	210 fm.	40 feet	::	12 cwt. 210 fm. gals.	210 tm.	40 feet	50 o. ft.	16 4 hhds.	
. į	, in cases			٠		50 c. ft.	20 cwt.		••	l ::		. 5
4	other in tanks, etc					17 owt.		1 ::		l :: •	1	
- 1	Oil Oake (Slabs, packed in roll)			::		11,000	1 ::		1 ::	18 cwt.		
. 1	Oil Cake in Slabs (in bags)		•••)	1 ::		· :: -	;;		16 cwt.	14 cwt.	. 20	E 3.3
	Oil Cake (Coconnut, machine pressed all shapes)			l ::	15 cwt,				١		۱	
	Machine pressed, gat)				17 cwt.	١		1 ·				1.0
. 1	Oli Cake (all kinds, hand or bullock pressed			ŀ	12 cwt.	l	l	١		۱	١	1
				1 ::	16 cwt.	l ::	I ::	1 ::		1 ::		
	Oil Cake powder		::	1	10 GWG.	1 ::	18 cwt.	1 ::		1 ::		1
	Onium	I ::	1 ::	per	per	1		per	per			
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			ohest	chest.			ohest	ohest.			1.157
- 1	Orchids		i					•••				40
. 1	Orchella Wood, in bags or	l	l .		1		1	1		١	100	
. 1	bundles	12 owt. D	12 cwt. D									3
4 3	Orchella Weed, in pressed bales	50 feet S	50 feet S					l				
1	Oyster Shells, rough, in	16 ewt. D	16 cwt, D				l	l			٠	1
	bags	10 0Wt. D	10 CMC D	16 cwt.	13 gwt.	I ::	15 cwt.	16 cwt.	13 cwt.	12 cwt.	16 cwt.	10.70
111	Paddy, in bags Palmirah Fibre, in bundles or		٠٠ ١	1.000	10 000.	1. "		1	1			4.000
	rolls	10 owt. D	10 cwt. D	l		8 cwt.t	١				3 ** /	
: 1	Palmirah Fibre, in pressed bale	20 01111 2				50 c. ft.				•••	22	
1	Parafiln Wax, in cases	1 %	1								20 .	
1	Patchoulf, in bales			١						50 c. ft.	20	
	Peas	1					20 cwt.	16 owt.	13 cwt.			
	Pepper in bags	16 owt. D	16 owt, D	16 cwt.	13 owt.	16 cwt.	16 cwt.		13 CW4.		i ::	••
	, in robbins	10 0 mm D	10000		•••	14 cwt.		:: -	::	14 cwt.	::	
- 1	, white				1 ::	:				10 cwt.	1 :: .	
. 1	, long				1 ::	1 ::	1 77			12 cwt.		
0	Piece-goods				100	l :: .				50 c.ft.		
100	Pimento, in bags		1	14 cwt.	12 cwt.			14 cwt.	12 owt.			
	Planks and Deals, (see Timber)		1	25.7			50 c. ft.		1		`	50
5	Plambago, in bags or parrels	20 cwt D	20 cwt. D	20 cwt.	16 owt.	20 cwt.		20 cwt.	6 cwt.		1 ::	***
					10 cwt,	L. ** - 4					ı " '	***
	Poonac or Oil Cake (in rob-	I	l	ı		20 cwt;	20 cwt					
	bins, bundles or bales)	20 cwt. B	20 cwt. S 17 cwt. D	1:::	::	17 owt.	20 cwt.	::	1			
0	Poonac or Oil Cake (in bags)	17 cwt. D	17 OWE. D	10.00	1 22 -	17 000	15 cwt.					
	Poppy Seed in bags, 13 cwt	1 ::	1 ::	17 cwt.	14 cut			17 cwt.	14 owt.			
- 1			1 "					::	1		S	2 20
3.1	14 cwt.	i		16 cwt.	13 cwt.			16 cwt.	13 cwt.			
33	Poppy Seed in single bags	1 "	1 .	I	1			17 cwt.	14 cwt.			L 12 15
1	11 owt	1		17 cwt.	14 owt.			., 500	1 5 11 04			
	Poppy Seed in double bags,	I .	1	17 cwt.	14 owt.			27 cwt.	14 cwt.	• ••		
	14 cwt.	• •		17 ewa	I GWL.		1					40
	Private effects					100	10 cwt			24		
	Patchuck		:	! :::				** *	l		20	50
	Rapesced, in bags	1 "	1	1	16 cwt.		18 cwt.		16 cwt.		20	***
	Battans, in bundles	1	1 : ::	16 cwt.	13 owt		20 cwt.	16 cwt.	13 cwt.	1 ::	20	
	. for dunnage	1		Larrie	المتاما			16 cwt.	13 cwt.	l ::		
	Rattans in ground			16 cwt.	13 owt.	** .		10 CW6.		7 cwt.	20	
	Battans for dunnage					::	10 owt.	1 :: .	١			50
	Raw Silk, in bales			16 cm+	13 cwt.		20 gwt.	16 cwt.	13 cwt.		1	
	Red Wood for dunnage		•••		1 70 0 110.	l ".	1		1	1 .		F- 5-1

Rates apply to sailing tonus

Chambers of Commerce Tonnage Schedule for Ships and Steamers, at Ports in India-(Contd.)

												- 100
		T			. /	1	Madras			1		
		i.					und wa			Singa-		
		Colo	mbo.	. Bon	bay,	Cochin.	Coco-	. Kurr	achee.	nnd	Rang	roon.
				1		1 '	nada.			Penang.		
										L CHURCH		
	ARTICLES				ī		-			Ship or	-	
٠.	AHTICLES	Ship.	Steamer.	Ship.	Steamer.	Ship or Steamer.	Ship or	Ship.	Steam-	Ship or Steam-	Shi	n or
**		omp,	steamer.	amp.	Stermer.	Steamer.	Steamer.	iomp.	er.	er.	Stea	mer.
ů.												
							To the	To the	To the			Cubin
		To the ton.	To the ton.	To the	To the	To the	ton.	ton.	ton.	To the	Cwt. per	ft.
				ton.	ton.	tou.	ton.	ton.	ton,	ton.	con net.	per ton.
												Takeren.
į.	Rhes, in bales					٠	\$0.c. fs.	·				1 1 1
5	Rhubarb, in cases		:: -	50 feet	40 feet			50 feet	40 feet	l ::		
	Rice in bags			20 cwt.	18 cwt.	20 cwt.	20 cwt.	20 cwt.	18 cwt.	20 owt.	20	
1	,, dust meal and flour Rope in colls			l			·			15 cwt.	20-	
		•••		**			50 c. ft					50
			- 4	1			14 cwt.		1			41.15
	Colr. in coile.	7	- :	::			10 cwt.		l ::		16	
	Rubber (coses)		11 1	l ::	1 :: 1	::	20 0 11 01	1 2	l ::	::	* **	
4		(50 feet D	50 feet D)	l "				,			. ""	
	Rum, in casks	2 or	or }	t '		1.0	210 im.			50 c.ft.	2 punch.	cons
	Safflower, in bags	(20 cwt. D	20 cwt. D)	L	1. *	1.	gals,	10 owt.	1	1		
				10 cwt. 50 feet	8 owt,	••	50.o. ft.	50 feet	8 owt.			•
	in coses			50 feet	40 feet		00.0. It.	50 feet	40 feet	. ***		
5	Bood (Kurdia)			Too rego	40 1000			00 1000	20 1000			
	" in cases " Beed (Kurdia) seed or Rasumba						ľ					
×				٠	13 cwt.				٠			
	Bago, in cases, or boxes			50 feet	40 feet	••		50 feet	40 feet	60 c, ft,		50
	Sago, in cases, or boxes , Pearl, in bags , Plour, in bags	•• :				••			.,	18 cwt.	1.00, 1	
	Sal Ammoniac in bags	: 1	::	18 cwt.	15 cwt.		15 omt	18 owt.	15 2	20 cwt,		F 259 11 2
	n in boxes or cases			50 feet	40 feet		50 c ft	50 feet	40 fost	::	,	
	Sal Ammoniae in bags " in boxes or cases			28 Indn.	28 Indn-	I :: I	20 cwt.	28. Indn.	28 Inda		20	
				mds. of	mds, of			mds, of	mds. of			J. 37 11 13
	10 Prof 2 1		12.7	822 Ibs.	822 16.			822 lbs.		7.5		1
	Salt Fish		**					4 cwt.	14 cwt.			
	Saltpetre, in bags Sandal and Sapan wood	10 cwt. D	10 cwt. D	.20 cwt. 16 cwt.	20 cwt.	20 cwt.	20 cwt.	20 ows. 16 ows.	20 cwt.	20 cwt.	20	
	Sandal-wood Root, in bags	10 CM tr D	IC CHA. D	10 0111	II cye.	13 cwt.	20 cwt.	10 CW1,	11 cwt.	8 owt		** 355
						13 cwt.	/ ·	70				
	Sandle-wood root, loose			***		13 owt.						1.00
	Batin Wood	20 cwt. D.	20 cwt. D.	••	** *.							Land Control
	Sarsaparilla		••	50 feet	40 feet		50 c. ft.	50 feet				
g.	Bealing wax in cases Beed Lac, in cases			oo reet	40 1005		50 c. ft.		40 feet		** /	
	Seed Lac, in cases , in bage Senna, in bage , in bales Sharks' Fins	· /:		l ::		::	16 cwt.	l ::	::			. 40
	Senna, in bags			6 cwt.	. 5 cwr.			6 cwt.	5 cwt.			
÷	" in bales			50 feet	40 feet		50 c. ft.	50 feet	40 feet			
	CHRISE PIES			••			16 owt.			l		
ď	"Green snail, in baskets		1 : .	::						80 a. ft.		1. 91 00
	" M. O. P. in baskets	- ::		**					***	8 cwt	d	1.00
-;-	other kinds		ľ ::	**	::		-:			18 cwt.	10.00	
1	Shells, Oyster, rough, in bags	16 cwt. D	16 cwt. D.	20 cwt.	16 cwt.	ν.,	20.cwt.	20 cwt.	10 0000	10 cwt.	20	
ď	Shellac, in bags	••					16.cwt.		10 000	l :::	20, 2	
٧,	in cases		••				50 c. ft.			l ::		60
	Silk, Raw, in bales		••	10 cwt.	8.cwt.			10 cwt.	8 cwt.	4 50 c.)		
	" in cases " Piece-goods			50 feet.	40 feet	••		50 feet	40 feet.	ft}		50
	" Piece-goods			::	ĺ ::		50.c. ft.	••				60
	Bkins		1 1		l	::	50 c. ft.	::				
				50 feet.	40 feet		50 c. ft.	50 feet	40 feet		** /	50
							15.cwt.			::		
	" in bags " in bars Stick Lac, in cases		•••				20 cwt.		1		I	
3							15 c ft.			50 c. ft.		
ç	Sugar, in bags, or baskets and	. "		٠٠ ا			16 owt.	** /			16	
	in double bags			20 cwt	18 cwt	20 cwt.	50 omt	20 owt.	19 amt		20	and the
	candy						1-0000		-vent.	50 c. ft.	20	
	Talk			20 cwt.	16 cwt.		20 owt.	20 cwt.	16 cwt.	1	1 :: :	
						. '			1			

Rate apply to sailing tonnage only.
 At vessels option.

Chambers of Commerce Tonnage Schedule for Ships and Steamers at Ports in India—(Concld).

ARTICLES, Ship. Steamer. To the ton. To the ten. To	Steam-er. To the ton. 40 feet, 15 cwt.	Ship or Steam- er. To the ton.	Shiptor Steam- er. To the ton. 20 owt. 20 owt.	Ship. To the ton. 50 feet. 8 ewt. 10 cwt.	Steam-er. To the ton. 40 feet, 8 cwt.	Ship or Steam er. To the ton.	Owt. per ton net.	Cubic feet per
Tailor, in cases of cusies Tamarind, in cases or cuses Tamarind, in cases Tamarind	ton.	18 cwt.	20 owt. 20 owt.	50 feet. 8 ewt. 10 cwt.	40 feet. 15 cwt. 8 cwt.	50 c. ft. 20 cwt.	per ton net. 20	feet per ton
Tablew, In cases of ceales	16 cwt.	:	20 owt.	8 cwt. 10 cwt.	15 cwt. 8 cwt.	20 cwt.	20	
Transtruct, in cases or cases and a control of the	15 cwt.	::	20 owt.	8 ewt.	15 cwt. 8 cwt.		20	
Trained Sikin, in brondles Trained Sikin, in premed Trained Sikin, in the sikin in the si				10 cwt.	8 cwt.			
Taneod Strike, in pressed	::	::						
habor habors	::		50 c. ft.		1000			
figies, in locure : figure : figur	::		50 c. ft.			1		2.4
finds to the form of the first position of t						50 c. ft.		
in chests of the Control of the Cont	٠					14 cwt.		
Ten in chemic 7 (1994) 20						In cwt.		
red receit cingelly Receid) millowing squaresp, habbas and sold feet 8 60 feet 8 50 feet 9				**		10 cwt.		
Timber, esquescic, planks and post (Fabrica) 20 foot 8 40 feet,	50 c. ft.	60 c. ft.	50 feet.	40 feet.	50 c. ft.	1	50 1	
Dept. Dept	15 cert.			••	15 cwt.	14 cwt.	20	
delign d	40 feet.	50 c. ft.	50 c. ft.	so feet.	40 feet.	50 c. ft.		60
Sin Order to the Control of the Cont	· l off.	50 c.ft.			l off.		1 1	50
The Ore	3 011.	20 cwt.	::	-:	\$ on.	::		50
wheen in Beles	1	20 014 (••	1		20 owt.	= 1	
retroits Shielks. cheest 00 feet. **Tricky Phosphakes, in bags 10 cest. **Tricky Phosphakes, in bags 10 cest. **Tricky Phosphakes, in bags 11 cest. **Tricky Phosphakes, in bags 12 cest. **Tricky Phosphakes 12 ce	40 feet.		50 c. ft.	50 feet.	40 feet.	10 c. ft.	1	50
richy Phosphates, in bags thoughten, in bags threates, in bags thr	40 feet.		50 c. ft.	50 feet.	40 fees.	50 c.ft.	::	
		20 cwt.	1					- ::
1	16 cwt.	1		20 cwt.	16 cwt.			
Jarated wood	11 cwt.	14 owt.	14 cwt.	13 cwt.	11 cwt.		!	
Teed Seed, in bags	11 ewa.		4.1	11 cwt.	14 cwt.		l 1	15
Mininger's (vac Cames) Wheat, in bage	10 cws.	44.5			16 cwt,	** *	!	
Nesat, in bage 20 cwt. in moralio 50 feet. 50 feet. 50 feet. 50 feet. 50 feet.	13 cwt.			16 cwt.	13 cwt.		- 1	
Wines and Spirits, in casks 50 feet.	18 cwt.	20 cwt. 18 cwt.	20 cwt.	20cwt.	18 cwt.	١ ا	20	
in cases.	40 feet.			50 feet.	40 feet.			
	40 feet.	::		50 feet.	40 feet.	1 :: 1	::	••
		::.	50 c. ft.	50 feet.	40 feet.	i ::	::	50
Woods, Sanan 10 cwt. D 10 cwt. D		::	30 0. 16.	00 2000	40 1000.	::		
	40 feet,					::\		
	40 foet	::	::	20 cwt.	16 cwt.	1 : 1		
all other articles not	40 fost					1	!	
	40 fost		50 c. ft					4.
all other articles not enu-	40 fost			- 1		i 1	i 1	
merated, in cases . 50 feet D 50 fe t D	40 feet. 16 cws.		50 c. ft.					

e Rates apply to sailing toppage only

NOTES.

COLOMBO.

The standard ton of Colombo for ships and steamers for measurement of goods is 50 cubic feet.

In the Colombo Scale D signifies net delivered.

S , , shipped.

BOMBAY.

The standard ton at Bombay for ships for measurement of goods shall be taken at 50 cubic feet.

The tonnage scale for steamers shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet, but in no case to exceed 20 cwt. dead weight to the ton.

Freight, Inwards.

Payable in Bombay.

That the conversion into Indian currency of sterling froight inward to Bombay, payable in Bombay, shall, unless otherwise stipulated, be made at the rate for Bank Bills on London payable on demand; and that the rate ruling at the close of a Mail shall be the rate applicable to such purpose during the subsequent week.

Freight, Outwards. Payable in Bombay,

That freight outward from Bombay, stated in sterling, payable in Bombay (in the absence of any stipulation in the Shipping Order or Charter-Party to the contrary), shall be converted into Indian currency at the rate for Bank Bills on London payable on demand; and that the rate ruling at the close of a Mail shall be the rate applicable for Bills of Ladding presented during the subsequent week; on difference of freight, 4½ per cent. as customary in the case of Sailing Ships, and 2½ for Steamers being allowed as discount to cover cest of insurance and interest, until the due date of the freight.

Shut-out Cargo.

That in cases when shipping orders have been issued without any special stipulation in respect of shut-out carge, the shipper, provided he has fulfilled the terms of his shipping order, shall have the right to demand a fresh shipping order in the first going vessel for the same port from the agent of the vessel that has falled to take in his cargo, and shall also be entitled to recover any losses and additional expenses which he may have incurred through his cargo being shut-out. If the agent declines or omits to grant this, the shipper should himself have the power to engage the necessary tomage, and to claim on the said agent for any difference in freight or other expenses to which he may have been put.

KÜRRACHEE.

The Kurrachee Tonnage Scale for steamers shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet to the ton, but in no case to exceed 20 cwt. dead weight, except in the case of salt.

The standard ton at Kurrachee for measurement of goods shall be taken at 50 cubic feet for ships.

The freight on oil to be paid on the full gauge of the cask, ascertained at the port of discharge.

When freight is payable on weight, the same is to be on the net weight delivered.

When cotten is shipped at a rate per bale, in the absence of special agreement, if the average measurement exceeds 13 feet per bale, the ship shall be entitled to proportionate extra freight, but in no case shall a ship be compelled to take bales larger than 14 feet.

Freight, Inwards.

Payable in Kurrachee.

The conversion into Indian currency of storling freight inward to Kurrachee, payable in Kurrachee, shall, unless otherwise, stipulated, be made at the rate for Bank Bills 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.

Freight, Outwards.

Payable in Kurrachee.

Resolution passed at a General Meeting of the Chamber on 14th March 1883.

That difference of freight outward from Kurrachee, stated in stelling, payable in Kurrachee, in absence of any stipulation in the Shipping Order or Charter-Party to the contrary, shall be converted into Indian currency at the rate for Bank Bills on London payable on demand; and that the rate ruling at the close of a Mail day shall be the rate applicable to such purpose during the subsequent week, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. as customary in the case of Sailing Ships, and \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ for Steamers being allowed as discount to over cost of insurance and interest, until the due date of the freight.

MADRAS AND COCONADA.

The articles mentioned in the margin are to be measured before Covir in Bales, Oction, Gunshi, Homp, Jutta, Munjeut Bales, Teach, at the option of the shipper, and the measurement is to be entered on the rills face of the Bill of Lading. In measuring, the callipers are to take in the rope, or iron hoop, on the one side of the bale, and leave it out on the other. Half inches are to be given and taken alternately. Ten bales per cent. as a maximum are to be measured, mojety to be chosen by the shipper and moiety by the ship; and, in the event of

any dispute arising, the bales are to be measured by a Surveyor to be appointed by the Chamber of Commerce. The Surveyor's decision to be final, and his fee to be five rupees, one-half to be borne by each party. All other goods to be measured at port of discharge.

When freight is payable on weight, it is on the net weight delivered.

Note.—Gingelly Seed, Ground-nut Kernels, Castor Seed, &c., from the Madras Coast, are taken at the above scale; but if for a Continental or Mediterranean Port, it is usual to stipulate for 20 cwt, to the ton.

COCHIN AND MALABAR COAST.

Coir Junk, horns, oil-breakers, hides (loose), and all packages not exceeding 56 lbs. gross may be taken as broken stowage at half freight.

All goods shipped by measurement to be measured before shipment, and the cubic contents entered on the face of the Bill of Lading. In measuring, the callipres are to take in the rope or iron on the one side of the bale, and leave it out on the other, $\frac{1}{6}$ of an inch to be given and taken alternately; and that, in any case of dispute as to measurements, the Master Attendant be requested to measure the disputed package, and that his decision shall be considered final. The party found to be in error shall pay a fee of

SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Dunnage and Broken Stowage in all cases 20 cwt. Freight payable on net weight delivered, or on measurement delivered.

MONEY, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

With their European or Indian equivalents.

CEYLON.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The money of the country is the rupeé of British India with cents in place of annus and pice; thus Geylon has a decimal coinage. By Ordinance No. 6' of 1903, gold was made a legal tender (at 15 rupess = \$17.

CHINA.

MONEY.

The sole official coinage and the monetary unit of China has been hitherto the copper cash, of which about 1,220=1 halikwan tael, and about 35=1 ponny. A coin recently issued in great numbers by the provincial mints is the 'hundredth of a dollar.' This coin, of which the issue to the end of 1906, is computed to have been about 12,500,000,000 has been readily accepted, but latterly at rates corresponding closely to the intrinsic value of the metal in it. The face value of the coin is about $\frac{7}{100}d$. The use of silver bullion, or syce, as the medium of exchange, is not now much less common. The halikwan (or customs) tael, was equal in value in 1907 to 39d.

The dollar (of the same weight and touch as the Mexican dollar) is now current in all the provinces, even in out-of-the-way districts. Notes for cash are also much in vogue.

In the Treaty of September 5th, 1902, China agreed with Great Britain, to take the necessary steps to provide a miform national coimage which should be legal tender for all purposes throughout the Empire, and an Imperial Decree was issued in October 1908, commanding the introduction of a uniform tacl currency, of which the unit must be a silver tacl coin of 98 touch weighing 1 Kup'ing or Treasury scale tacl or ounce. The half-tacl piece will also be of 98 touch, while the subsidiary coins 10c and 5c. will be of 88 touch. The K'up'ing acle weights 575-82 grains, somewhat less than the halkwan tacl, which weighs 581-47 grains. The new coin will thus have a sterling value fluctuating between 30 and 40 pence. A decree for uniform weights and measures was issued October 9, 1907, whereby the K'up'ing or Treasury scale was made the standard weight.

W EIGI

10 $Ss\bar{u}$... = 1 Hu10 Hw ... = I Hao

10 Hao ...=1 Li (nominal cash) 10 Li ...=1 Fén (Candaren)

... = 1 Chien (Mace) 10 Chien ... = 1 Liang (Tael) = 1 doz. avoirdupois by treaty. 10 Liang ... = 1 Chin (Catty) = 1 1 lb. 100 Chin ... = 1 Tan (Picul) = 1331b. ,,

CAPACITY.

10 Ko ...=1 Sheng. 10 Sheng ... = 1 Tou (holding from 61 to 10 Kin of rice and measuring from 1.13 to 1.63 gallon). Commodities, even liquids, such as oil, spirits, etc., are commonly bought and sold by weight.

LENGTH.

10 Fén ...=1 Ts'un (inch). 10 Ts'un ... = 1 Ch'ih (foot) = 14.1 English inches by treaty. 10 Ch'ih ...=1 Chang = 2 fathoms.

1 Li... = approximately 3 cables.

In the tariff settled by treaty between Great Britain and China, the Ch'ih of 1410 English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. The standards of weight and length vary all over the Empire, the Ch'ih, for example, ranging from 9 to 16 English inches, and the Chang (=10 Ch'ih) in proportion; but at the Treaty Ports the use of the foreign treaty standard of Ch'ih and Chang is becoming common.

INDIA AND DEPENDENCIES

The money, weights and measures of India and the British equivalents are as follows:

MONEY.

. (733	201				T
The	Pie	• • • •		· · · = 4	Farthing.
3	,,	=1		=1	Farthing.
4	Pice, or	12 Pies = 1	Anna	=1	Penny.
16	Annas	=1	Rupee	=1	Shilling and 4 Pence.
15	Rupees	=1	Sovereign	$ = \pounds$	1.

The rupee weighs one tola (a tola - 180 grains), .916 fine.

The sum of 1,00,000 rupees is called a 'lac,' and of 1,00,00,000 a 'crore' of rupees.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Maund of Bengal of 40 seers ... = 82% lbs. avoirdupois. Bom bay $\dots = 28$ lbs. nearly. Madras ... = 25 .lbs. Tola ... = 180 grs. Guz of Bengal ... = 36 inches.

An Act to provide for the ultimate adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures of capacity throughout British India

was passed by the Governor General of India in Council in 1871. The Act orders : Art. 2 .- 'The primary standard of weight shall be called a seer, and shall be a weight of metal in the possession of the Government of India, equal, when weighed in a vacuum, to the weight known in France as the kilogramme, = 2.205 lbs. avoirdupois' Art. 3- The units of weights and measures of capacity shall be, for weights, the said seer; for measures of capacity, a measure containing one such seer of water at its maximum density, weighed in a vacuum.' 'Unless it be otherwise ordered, the sub-divisions of all such weights and measures of capacity shall be expressed in decimal parts.' This Act, however, has never been brought into operation.

JAPAN.

The money, weights and measures in common use throughout Japan, and the British equivalents, are :-

The present monetary law came into force from October, 1897, by which gold standard was adopted. The unit of value is 0.75 grammes of pure gold, and is called the yen = 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$., which, however, is not coined. The pieces coined are as follows :- Gold coins (20, 10, and 5 yen pieces), silver coins (50, 20, and 10 sen pieces), nickel coin (5 sen piece), and bronze coins (1 sen and 5 rin pieces). The sen is the hundredth part of a yen, and the rin is the tenth part of a sen. The gold coins are 900 fine, and the silver coins 800 fine. The gold coins formerly issued (20, 10, 5, 2, and 1 yen pieces) are used at double their face value. The One-yen silver coin formerly issued is withdrawn. The old silver 5-sen piece and copper 2, 1, 1 sen pieces, etc., are used as formerly.

WRIGHTS AND MEASURES

	. , W E	IGHTS AND MI	EASU	JRES.
The	Kin	=160 Momme		= 1.323 lb. avoirdupois.
,,,,,,	Kwan	=1,000 ,,		=8.267 ,, ,,
,,	Sün	•••		=1.193 inches.
,,	Shaku (10 Sün)	•••		=11.930 ,,
,,	Ken	= 6 Shaku		= 5.965 feet.
"		=60 Ken		$= \frac{1}{15}$ mile, 5.4229 chains.
	Ri	= 36 Chô		= 2.44 miles.
	Ri, sq.			=5.9552 sq. miles.
•••	Chô, land measu			= 2.45 acres.
				= 39.7033 gallons.
"	Koku, liquid	•••		= 4.9629 bushels
,,	" dry			
,,	To, liquid			= 3.9703 gallons.
	,, dry			= 1.9851 peck.
.,,		e		manager based on the
Besi	des, the system	or weights s	ma	measures based on the

metric system is acknowledged as logal in the following ratios:-

= 3.3 Shaku. 1 Metré ... = 0.26667 Mommé (4. Mommè). 1 Gram ...

MAURITIUS.

The standard coin of Mauritius is the Indian rupee, with its sub-divisions. All accounts are kept in rupees.

The metric system is in force.

NETHERLANDS (THE).

The money, weights and measures of the Netherlands and the British equivalents, are—

MONEY

The standard coin is the 10-florin piece weighing 6.720 grammes, 900 fine, and thus containing 6.048 grammes of fine gold. The unit of the silver coinage is the gulden or florin, weighing 10 grammes, 945 fine, and containing 9.45 grammes of fine silver.

Gold is legal tender, and the silver coins issued before 1875.

The principal coins are-

The gulden, guilder or florin, of 100 cents. = 1s. 8d., or 12g. = £1.

The $rijksdaalder = 2\frac{1}{2}$ guilders.

The Gold-piece of 10 guilders. ½ guilder, ¼ guilder (Kwartje), ¼ guilder (dubbeltje).

Cent coins are: of nickel, 5 cents; of bronze, 1 cent, ½ cent, and 2½ cents.

Weights and Measures.

The metric system of weights and measures, and, with trifling changes, the metric denominations are adopted in the Netherlands.

NETHERLANDS, INDIA.

MONRY WRIGHTS AND MEASURES.

	22021212	, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	22212	0 21.00	
The	Amsterdamsch	Pond	= 1.09	lb.	avoirdupois.
,,,	Pikol	•••	= 136	,,	, , , , , , ,

,, Catty ... $= 1\frac{1}{3}$,, ,, Tjengkal ... = 4 yards.

The only legal coins, as well as the weights and measures of Dutch-India are those of the Netherlands.

PERSIA.

MONEY.

The monetary unit is the krûn, a silver coin, formerly weighing 28 nakhods (88 grains), then reduced to 26 nakhods (77 grains), now weighing only 24 nakhods (71 grains) or somewhat less. The proportion of pure silver was before the new coinage (commenced-1877) 92 to 95 per cent., it was then fixed at 90, but occasionally coins with only 89½ have been turned out from the mint. In 1874 a krân had the value of a franc, 25 being equal to 11. The value of a

krân is at present (December 1909) about $4^\circ_5 d$., a 1l. bill on London being worth 55 krâns.

The coins in circulation with their values calculated at exchange 1l = 50 krans are :—

In consequence of an excess of coinage by a former mint master, the copper money greatly depreciated in value since 1896, and was circulating at less than its price of copper, vi., 80 to 83 copper shalls (weighing about $\frac{2}{3}$ lb.) to one silver krån $(4\frac{3}{3}d.)$. The Government then decided to introduce a nickle cionage instead; great quantities of five and ten centimes pieces, of same size and weight as those current in Belgium, and of the nominal value of $\frac{1}{3}c_0$ and $\frac{1}{3}c_0$ and kråns were coined at Brussels and put into circulation in the autumn of 1900, the copper coinage being withdrawn, and of these nickel pieces nearly five million kråns face value are now (December 1909) in circulation.

Gold coins are:—1 Toman, ½ Toman, 1 Toman, 2, 5 and 10 Tomans; but they are not in circulation as current money, because of their ever varying value in kráns (silver) and no coins of the higher values have been struck for some years. A toman in silver is the equivalent of 10 kráns (now worth 3s. 4d.), but a gold toman has a value of 22 kráns (7s. 4d.).

Accounts are reckoned in dinars, an imaginary coin, the tenthousandth part of a toman of ten krans. A kran therefore = 1,000 dinars; one shahi = 50 dinars.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The unit of weight is the miskal (71 grains), sub-divided into 24 nakhods (2.96 grains) of 4 gandum (74 grain) each. Sixten miskals make a sir, and 5 sir make an abdissi, also called wakkeh kervänkeh. Most articles are bought and sold by a weight called bottmain or man. The mans most frequently in use are-

 Man-i-Tabrix=8 Abbdasis
 = 640 Miskâls
 = 649 lbs

 Man-i-Noh Abbdasis=9 Abbdasis=720
 ,
 = 736

 Man-i-Khâhe (the old man)
 ... = 1,280
 ,
 = 1014

 Man-i-Shâhe 2 Tabris Mans
 ... = 1,280
 ,
 = 22.96

 Man-i-Bender Abbdasi
 ... = 840
 ,
 = 8.52

 Man-i-Hashemi = 16 mans of
 ... = 720
 ,
 = 116:80

 Corn, straw, coal, otc., are sold

by Kharvar ... = 100 Tabriz Mans = 649 142 ,

The unit of measure is the zer or get; of this standard several are in use. The most common is the one of 40.95 inches; another, used in Azerbäigin, equals 44.09 inches. A farsakh theoretically—6.000 zer of 45.95 inches=3.87 miles. Some calculate the farsakh at 6,000 zer of 44.09 inches=4.17 miles.

The measure of surface is jerib = 1,000 to 1,066 square zar of 40.95 inches = 1,294 to 1,379 square vards.

RANGOON.

The measure of weight is the viss which equals 3.60 lb.* One-hundredth part of a viss is a tical.

The measure of capacity is the basket. This varies very much in different parts of the country, but in the Rangoon Municipal Bazzaar the standard bushel basket is enforced. Elsewhere a basket is an indefinite and fluctuating measure.

BURMESE MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

2	Pai	 	=	1 Moo.
. 2	Moo	 • • • •	=	1 Mat.
4	Mats	 	=	1 Tical.
100	Ticals	 	=	1 Viss.

100 Viss ... = 3:60 lbs. from 1st April 1910. 3:65 lbs. up to 31st March 1910.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY

	DIRASORES OF	OMPAULI.
1 Lamyet	=	1 Gill.
9 Lamyets		½ Pint.
9 Lamay	=	1 Pint.
9 Zalay	=	1 Quart.
9 Byee	=	1 Gallon.
9 Zayoot	=	1 Peck.
9 Seit	=	≟ Bushel.
9 Hkwai	==	1 Bushel.

SIAM.

The unit of the monetary system is the silver tical weighing 15 grams 900 fine. Its value (formerly varying with the price of silver) has, by the Gold Standard Act of 1908, been fixed at 1s. $6\frac{1}{2}d$. or 13 ticals=£1, the gold value of the tical being equal to that of 55°8 centigrams of pure gold. There will be a 10 tical gold piece or Dos weighing 6°2 grams 900 fine and thus containing 5°58 grams of pure gold. The subsidiary coirage will be the $Satang = \frac{1}{10}$ of a tical; 1 $Satang = \frac{1}{2}$ tical (3) Satang and 2 Satang pieces will be silver *800 fine. There will be 10 Satang and 5 Satang pieces of nickel, and a 1 Satang piece of bronze.

MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

1	Tical	 =	15	grams or approximately 53 oz.
	Ticals	 =		Tamlung (60 grams or 2.1 oz.)
20	Tamlungs	 =	1	Chang (1.2 kilograms or 2 lbs.
				10·3 oz.)
.50	Chang	 =	1	Hap (60 kilograms or slightly
- '				over 1321 lbs.)

MELERBRE OF LENGUE

	10.1	BASURES	OF DENGTH.	
1 Ni	u	= .83	inches.	
12 Ni			Keup (10 inches).	
2 Ke			Sok (20 inches).	
4 So.		= 1	Wa (80 inches).	
20 W		= 1	Sen (133 feet).	
400 Se.	n	= 1	Yot (10 miles, rough)	Ċ

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

MONEY WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The dollar, value 2s. 4d. is the standard coin of the Golony, and with the half-dollar and the British sovereign is legal tender for the payment of any amount. Subsidiary silver coins are 20, 10, and 5 cent pieces, copper coins are cents, half-cents, and quartercents. On December 31st, 1908, Government currency notes to the value of £2,994,892 were in circulation in the Colony and Federated Malay States.

The measures of length in use in the Settlements is the English yard, with its divisions and multiples, and land is measured by the English acro. The native terms are, however, still in use. Commercial weights are:—

CIGI	worging	arc.					
1	Kati	=	16	Tahil	=	11 l	b. avoirdupois.
1	Picul	. =		Kati		$133\frac{1}{3}$,,,
1	V		40	Picul	_	5 3334	

The Kati of 1½ lbs. is known as the Chinese Kati. Another weight known as the Malay Kati, and still in partial use in Penang, is equal to the weight of 24 Spanish dollars, or 9-984 grains. This gives 142-628 lbs. as the weight of the picul, and 5,705-143 lbs. as the weight of the koyan. The measures of capacity throughout the Colony are the gantang or gallon, and chupak or quart.

^{* 3.65} lbs. up to 31st March 1910, and 1st April 1910, 3.60 lbs.

