

REPORT

OF

THE COMMITTEE

OF THE

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

FOR THE YEAR 1921.

Vol. I

CALCUTTA:
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1922.

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BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, 1922.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the Bengal Chamber was held at the Royal Exchange, 2 Clive Street, Calcutta, on Tuesday the 28th February, at 3 P.M., Sir Robert Watson Smyth, President of the Chamber, in the Chair

	The following memb	ers	of the C	hamber were present:—
Sir	Robert Watson Sm	wth.)	
Mr	W. S. J. Willson		i	
	H. C. Edmondson			
"	E. G. Dixon, O.B.E.		i	
	W. Howes	•••		
"	D. H. Bates			
"	C. E. L. Milne-Robe	art-	Messrs	. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.
"	son.			, ,
,,	T. C. J. Davis		1	
,,	J. L. Shand		1	
"	I. P. F. Campbell		1	
,,	G. V. Lloyd		l	
"	F. H. French		1	
,,	C. F. Beadel		ĺ	Becker, Gray & Co. (Calcutta)
n	H. St. V. Chancellor		ì "	Ld.
11	R. Langford Jan	nes.	'n	
	M.L.C.		i	
,,	J. Reid Kay		٠	James Finlay & Co., Ld.
	D. J. Leckie		1	*
"	T. C. Crawford)	
Hor	. Sir Alexander Murr	av,		
	C.B.E.			Jardine, Skinner & Co.
Mr.	J. Mein Austin		,,	Jaraine, skinner & Co.
27	W. T. Hunter		f	
Lieu	ıtCol. H. A. Camer	on,	Agent,	Eastern Bengal Railway.
	C.I.E., R.E.			
Mr.	W. C. Currie, M.L.C.)	Messrs.	Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
11	J. H. Fyfe		Dicadio.	
13	J. F. Barton		31	Houre, Miller & Co., Ld.
	R. H. Muir			Andrew Yule & Co.
22	R. S. Courtney	}	"	Minister I will be Co.
	E. C. Demetriadi		١	Ralli Brothers.
	P. Livathinopulo		"	Tentes Dibinera.
Sir		art,	ì	
	C.B.E.		Masore	Birkmyre Brothers.
Mr.	Henry Birkmyre		1	Decimality Divisions
22	R. O. Law		1	

```
Mr. W. R. Rae, M.L.C.
                             Sun Insurance Office
                                                                                 Mr. H. E. Skinner, M.L.C. ..
                                                                                                               Mesers. Jesson & Co., Ld.
     E. R. Hartley
                             Messrs. Pigott, Chapman & Co.
                                                                                    S. A. Skinner
O. V. Asser
     G. E. Kingston
     C. Kennedy
                            National Bank of India, Ld.
                                                                                     J. Smith
     W. J. L. Webster
                            Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son.
                                                                                     G. R. Thomson
     L. M. Medley
                                    William Jacks & Co.
                                                                                     A. N. Mackenzie
     F. G. Clarke
                                    Octavins Steel & Co.
                                                                                     W. A. M. Walker
     K. Campbell
                                    Show, Wallace & Co.
                                                                                     M. Campbell
     R. N. Band
                                    Thomas Duff & Co., Ld
                                                                                     G. H. Hodgson
 Capt. F. Rooney
                            Bengal Telephone Co., Ld.
                                                                                     H. W. Carr
 Mr. V. S. Edwards
                         ... Messrs. Geo. Henderson & Co.
                                                                                     J. M. Chisholm
     H. F. Mytton
                                    Mytton, Wallace & Co.
                                                                                     H. R. Bell
     M. C. Guzdar
                                    P. E. Guzdar & Co.
                                                                                     T. Law
    Nigel F. Paton
                                   Graham & Co.
                                                                                     W. D. Woellwarth
    G. D. Lvs
                                    Jambon A: Cie.
                                                                                     E. J. Oakley
     E. A. Mitchell
                                    W. S. Cresswell & Co.
                                                                                     F. S Little
     R. Ferguson
                            Scottish Union & National Insur-
                                                                                     Norman R. Luke
    T. Ramsay Howell
                                     ance Co.
                                                                                     B. E. G. Eddis
    C. G. Warren-Boulton ... Messers. Alfred Herbert (India), Ld.
                                                                                     A. C. Gladstone
    C. D. M. Hindley, M.L.C. Calcutta Port Commissioners.
                                                                                     J. Campbell Forrester,
    S. N. Sirear
                                                                                         M.L.Ĉ.
                           Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck & Co.
    N. C. Sirear
                                                                                     Nathmull Rampersad ..
 " F. R. Davey
                                                                                     W. J. Sykes
                                 E. D. Sassoon & Co., Ld.
   E. C. Simon
                                                                                     A. Scott Smith
                        ... Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation,
                                                                                     A. W. Baxter
                             Ld.
                                                                                     G. Morgan, M.L.C.
    Norris L. MacDowell ... )
                                                                                     Pat Lovett
                           Messrs. D. Euston & Co.
    W. J. Dredge
                                                                                     T. Ishitani
    D. Mitchell
                                   A. Forbes & Co., Ld.
                                                                                 Rajah Reshee Case
    R. W. Turnbull
                                   Turnbull Brothers, Ld.
                                                                                        C.I.E., M.L.C.
    Jes. W. Roger
                                   Ellerman's Arracan Rice &
                                                                                 Mr. Millar M. King
    T. B. Dødson
                                     Truding Co.
                                                                                     E. Prophet
    J. Bell Robertson
                                   Bird & Co.
                                                                                                                       Ld
    E. S. Tarlton
                                   F. W. Heilgers & Co.
                                                                                     F. Blick
    Cecil Simpson
                                   Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
                                                                                     Chas. W. Bewley
    R. H. Child
                                   R. Steel & Co., Ld.
    R. Bazley
    A. McD. Eddis
    William Dods
                                  Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.
                                                                                Mr. C. G. Freke, I.C.S.
    D. L. Millar
                                  D. L. Millar & Co.
Sir Charles McLeod
                                                                                 " A. H. Lloyd, I.C.S.
                                                                                                        ... Collector of Customs, Calcutta.
Mr. W. S. Wallis
                                  McLeod & Co.
                                                                                     The notice convening the meeting having been taken as read,
Mr. E. Stanley Oakes
                       ... Messrs. Stanley Oakes & Co.
" G. L. Colvin, C.B., C.M.G.,
                           East Indian Railway.
       D.S.O.
 " A. A. R. Cope
                            Messrs. Carritt, Moran & Co.
 ., J. E. Vallance
                                   Grindlay & Co.
   J. Goodman
   R. Dalglish
```

Anderson, Wright & Co.

J. C. Duffus & Co., Ld. Burry & Co. Parry & Co. Balmer, Lawrie & Co. Asbestos & Belting Co., Ld. Messrs. Price, Waterhouse, Peat & Co. Cox & Co. Kilburn & Co. Blackwood, Blackwood & Co. James Luke & Sons. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co. Smith, Forrester & Co. Hazareemull Heeralall Lyall, Marshall & Co. Mercantile Bunk of India, Ld. Messrs, R. Sim & Co., Ld. Morgan, Walker & Co W. H. Targett & Co. (Capital). Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Prawn Kissen Law & Co. John King & Co., Ld. Allen Brothers & Co. (India), Martin & Co. London & Lancashire Insurance Co., Ld. The following were also present by invitation. ... Director-General of Commercial In-

The PRESIDENT said-Gentlemen,-I have the honour to present to you the report of your Committee, and the accounts for the year 1921. As regards the accounts, I think you will all agree that they are very satisfactory. The Bengal Chamber's surplus amounts to Rs. 82,533, to which must be added the Royal Exchange surplus of over Rs. 4,000 so that an addition of Rs. 86,615 is made to the capital of the Chamber in 1921. What an excellent result this is can be seen from a comparison with the previous year when the

surplus was at Re. 32,000. The income of your Chamber has generally and the exponiture has gene down, and I am sure or all Lam sure or all the state of the respective offices. One item of interest on the income side is the receipts from Arbitration fees, which have gone up by no less than Rs. 34,000. We all know that in had times people become pecisis and quarrisome, and it is a good thing to think that your Chamber's finances are improved thereby. Our Arbitration fees have now reached the handsome figure of Rs. 138,000 and you can hardly aworder that our tribunal is not popular amongst the Calcutta thayers. So much for the account

In turning to the report you will, I know, all wish me to place in the very front of my remarks our hearty thanks to the members of the Royal Exchange Committee, and of the various Sub-Committees whose reports are submitted to you with ours, I Committees whose reports are submittee to you wish one, also wish to pay my tribute to the work done during the year by the Chamber's staff, headed by Mr. Haywood (whom it is no exaggeration to call a prince of secretaries) supported by that stalwart henchman of his, Mr. Cunnison. (Applause). I can assure you, gentlemen, that one has to pass through a year of office as President before one can appreciate in any degree the value of Mr. Haywood's work for the Bengal Chamber, nay, for the whole of the British commercial community in Calcutta. He is, as we all know, a man whose great ability is only equalled by his intense modesty, and, therefore, I feel sure that he is suffering severely at the moment, and wishing that I would stop talking about him and get on with my speech. I will, therefore, say no more except to thank him from the bottom of my heart for the great assistance that he has given me during my terms of office, both as Vice-President and as President. (Applause).

In reviewing the happenings of the past year, I think, it will be perhaps but to divide this subject into two, namely, political and non-political, and I will deal with non-political subjects first. If any of 700, gentlemen, have time to read the report of your Committee, you will see with an immense amount of subjects, many of the lighest importance, have been dealt with during the past year. It is, of course, quite impossible for me to do anything but towen on a very lew of them, and I have, therefore, deelected only those which are likely to be of interest to the majority.

The first subject on which I would like to say a few words is connected with the dar old Howath Bridge. This controversy, which I feel sure if it were really tackled, outdle be settled in a month, has made used to the same that the same in the same that the last year, which has certainly caused it to advance somewhat on last year, which has certainly caused it to advance somewhat on the great question of a flowing healing resears a fixed bridge had been postponed in order that a new avenue of thought might be explored, viz, as to whether a wordle centre spar was necessary or not. That was reported to rea a year ago, but nothing was done till June when a Committee was appointed to enquire whether the

interests of the port in general would be adversely effected by not having an opening span, and, if not, whether any individual interests located north of the bridge, would be adversely affected. Then the Committee reported in due course that a movable centre span was not necessary to the efficient working of the port, and that provided the bridge had a fixed headway, permitting the passage of inland graft, that was all that was necessary. In November another Committee was called together to advise on the kind of bridge, most suitable from an engineering point of view, starting on the basis that no opening centre span was necessary. I believe the report of that Committee is now in the hands of Government, and that they have recommended a fixed bridge which is going to cost a great deal of money. Here, I suppose, we shall have to pause again, but I trust that the next Committee will urge Government to complete their investigations, and starting from where the last two committees left off, they will now get their final recommendations, decide how the building of the bridge is going to be financed, and then call for tenders as soon as possible. All this will take a considerable time, even if they move a good deal faster than they have moved hitherto, but the old bridge will not last for ever, and the new bridge will take a long time to complete, even when the contract is placed.

Another item of considerable interest to your Chamber, which is now the subject of a Committee of Enquiry, is the method of recruitment of seamen at various Indian ports. This is a matter which unfortunately is not being dealt with on its merits, but which is being used for political purposes. Seamen have always been recruited through shipping brokers, and up to now they have done their work extremely well. It is a paying business, and those lawyer noliticians who are stirring up discontent amongst labour, under the pretence of forming Trades Unions, look with a certain amount of envy to what they consider might be a profitable business for themselves. They have, therefore, raised a shout that the poor seamen are being badly used by these shipping brokers, who should be abolished and the recruitment of Indian seamen left in the hands of the Seamen's Trade Union. Your Committee have done their best to see that this enquiry shall be conducted on proper lines, but as I said before, polities are entering into it to a considerable extent, and the people who will eventually suffer will of course be the poor Indian seamen. All said and done, the shipping brokers did the business for years and know their job well, but Heaven help the poor seamen if they are handed over to the tender mercies of what is known as the Seamen's Union. This is only a preliminary enquiry that is going on at present, and a further and larger committee will be called into being later, and this is one of the subjects which I ask your new Committee to watch very carefully. If one of these mushroom unions once gets the control of the supply of one class of labour, the other unions connected with tea and jute labour will not be content until they get the same privileges. The matter must not, therefore, be dismissed as only of interest to shipping men.

There is a matter which is pressing hard on us, no matter what business we may be in, especially in these bad times, and that is the cost of cables. No one could expect the cables to run smoothly after the war, because a great deal of damage had to be repaired demobilization was taking place, and the various officials had become very extravagant in their use of the cables, for what might just as well have gone by post. I have, however, always thought that the introduction of the treble rates for urgent telegrams was more or less a swindle. Either the cables were congested, or they were not, and the amount of urgent messages that got through quickly, the moment treble rates were paid, was sure evidence that the cables were not as congested as had been made out. A year ago at the Associated Chambers, we urged that it was time to take off these treble rates, but they are still there, and we are bluffed into the acceptance of them by being told that if India does not pay China, Ceylon and the Far East will get preference, because they will go on paying. I do not believe it for a moment, and I believe if India refused to pay these rates, the rest of the Far East would be only too glad to fall into line. It is a case where members must help themselves more than your Committee can help them, and I urge you seriously to consider the possibility of cutting down these urgent telegrams as much as possible. I feel sure that, if it could be managed that all urgent telegrams were stopped at the same moment, our cables would go through backward and forward just as well as they are going now. At the same time the charge is an iniquitous one, and I trust that you will continue to urge Government that it should be withdrawn.

During the past year the Committee have given a good deal of attention to the administrative provisions of the Income-tax and Super-tax laws. As you are aware, many assessees have never taken kindly to section 19 of the Indian Income-tax Act of 1918, under which the provisional assessment made on the income of the preceding year is subject to adjustment when the actual income of the current year has been ascertained. In order to obtain the views of the business community on this and other points the Government of India arranged for the appointment of local committees who heard evidence at the principal centres of commerce and industry, and whose recommendations were afterwards carefully considered by the All-India Income-tax Committee that sat in Simla last July. As the result of these deliberations a Bill was introduced in the Legislative Assembly in September, designed to take the place of the existing Income-tax Act 1918 and the Super-tax Act 1920, and was referred to a Joint Committee of both Houses. This Committee submitted its report last month, and since then the Bill has passed through both Houses and no doubt will become law under the name of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922, with effect from the beginning of the new financial year on 1st April next.

Very soon you will know all about the new Act but meantime practice.

In the first place this Act repeals all Indian Incomectus, and Super-tux Acts, and within its four corners are now contained the ablamistrative provisions of the law of Income-tax and Super-tax in this country. Any person wishing to know about the basis, the methods and the machinery of assessment will find all that information consolidated in this Act. But he will not find there the actual rates at which Income-tax and Super-tax are to be charged. These rates are to be specified in the annual Finance Bill which will be introduced along with the Budget and passed through the Indian Legislature in March. This is in accordance contained in the Income Tax Consolidation Act of 1918, and the rates in Finance Acts assed annually.

Now as regards actual changes in the administrative provisions. The most important is the abolition of the adjustment system. All assessment actually made within the financial year ending 31st March 1922 will be subject to adjustment when the actual profits are ascertained, but this particular adjustment will be the last, and in future there will be no refunds except in the case of business closing down. All fresh assessments after 1st April 1922, will be made on the profits of the preceding year. That is to say, your assessment on the financial year 1922-23 will be on the profits of the last period of twelve months for which you closed your books prior to 1st April 1922, although your receipt of course will be for the tax chargeable in respect of the financial year 1922-23, and so on. Other important alterations have also been made. For instance, any business will be entitled to claim the customary allowances for depreciation of buildings, machinery and plant without even debiting such allowances in its accounts. On the other hand the Act makes it obligatory on all private employers as well as other employers to deduct Income-tax from salaries at time of payment, and also makes it obligatory upon all persons deducting Income-tax from interest on securities, and upon all companies distributing dividends, to issue at the same time certificates to the effect that Incometax has been deducted and has been or will be paid to the Incometax Officer. But to all who look after the interests of home investors in this country, and to those of us who look forward to spending the evening of our days in the old Country, perhaps the most interesting feature of the Act is the new provision for relief from double taxation. Effect has been given to the principle that where the same income is liable to taxation, both in India and in the United Kingdom, it should pay only at the highest rate leviable in either country. Put shortly any person whose income has been assessed to Income-tax or Super-tax in India when he is called upon to pay again in the United Kingdom is, under present conditions, entitled to claim from the authorities there a rebate of the rate levied in India up to one-half of the English rate. Knowing this, the non-resident partner or shareholder in an Indian concern, whose share or dividend from the year's trading exceeds Rs. 50,000, will accept with equanimity the

new provision that renders the excess over that amount liable to Super-tax here in the hands of his resident partner or of the principal officer of the concern.

As I have already said, you will soon know all about the new Aot for it no doubt will come into force on 1st April, and it will further interest you to know that the Government of India are to frame Rules that will be as far as possible uniform throughout the whole country, and these rules and any orders issued under them will be available to the nubble at all times.

The subject that has given your Committee possibly more work during the past year than anything else is that of labour-labour legislation and labour troubles. Labour has been, as you are all aware, freely exploited by every form of political agitation, and at the same time Government have been pressed by many politicians to adopt various forms of western labour legislation. Sir Alexander Murray and myself spent many days on a Committee enquiring into labour unrest, the result of which was to form a panel of leading men, out of which panel conciliation boards could be selected in cases of labour troubles. This has only been brought into operation once, and then it was a great success. This form of conciliation can of course only be used in the case of genuine labour disputes, and is useless with regard to the usual strike which is manœuvred for political purposes. I do not propose to say anything about labour legislation. For one reason the subject is a very lengthy one, and would carry my speech beyond the bounds of your time and patience. The other reason is that only last month, at the meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, our labour expert, Sir Alexander Murray, made a long and interesting speech in which he dealt fully with labour legislation in every aspect. A full report of this meeting will be very shortly in your hands and those that are interested in the subject, if they will read Sir Alexander Murray's speech, will learn a good deal of what they do not know at present.

Let us now turn from the non-political to politics. I have always felt that the business man in Calcutta should, as far as a possible, withhold himself from dabbling in politics. It has been my opinion that a business man should stick to his business, and confine his political activities to questions which immediately affect or threaten commerce. Of recent years, however, the march of creens has been so rapid, that it has not been possible for us to stand on one side. Refrom and agitation, side by side, have affected fabric not not make the comment, but of society also, is shaken and threatened, and it, therefore, behoves every man to take a hand in the game, or the many be prepared to resist aggression and defend his rights. In this connection I would say once more what has often been said on occasions like this, that the old-fashioned idea that some firms have of reak-raining their sainor men from taking

any part in public life, must be abandoned if we are not going to run a great risk during the next few years of critical change. The business community of Calcutta are being attacked, and they will be attacked still more in the future, and it requires the very best men that they can produce to put up an adequate defence. The time when it was sufficient for one or two leading men to take all upon their shoulders has gone. The responsibilities which must be borne by the leaders of the mercantitle community are so great that it is impossible for one or two men to undertake them all, and they must be widely spread over a larger number than has been the case bitherto. There still exists a prejudice amongst some of the great firms against allowing their seniors to do anything but their own business, but I solemnly warn the members of this Chamber that this cannot continue, and that all must take their share of the burden. It is a selfish and a wicked act for any one firm to be willing enough to take advantage of all the Chamber does for it, but unwilling to allow the attention of their Senior to be distracted for a moment by any thoughts outside making money for the home partners. If I had my way such a firm should be ostracised, and if they would deliberately take no share in the labours of the Chamber, they should have no share in the benefits which membership of the Chamber confers.

We have now had one year's experience in the working of the new Councils under the Reform Scheme, and I am afraid that the best that can be said on the subject is that the results might have been worse. The Council of State have given us a fairly dignified lead, as might be expected from men of that standing, but their powers are small, and though the sentiments which they have expressed from time to time are moderate in view and in expression, they have not been of any great assistance towards governing India during the past year. The Legislative Assembly, from which so much was expected, and by which so much must be done if the reforms are to be anything but a farce, have been a disappointment. The bulk of their time has been taken up in discussing resolutions, many of a highly controversial and racial character, and the time and ability of the best men in the Assembly, both unofficial and official, have been utilized, not in trying to solve the problems of Government, but in trying to keep extremists within limits, and the wording of resolutions from passing the ordinary bounds of prudence. Weighty legislation, such as the Income-Tax Act which would have taken the House of Commons weeks of debate, are passed with comparatively no discussion at all. Government by resolution is a hopeless task, and the length to which this has been carried during the past year, makes one's heart sink at the thought of these Assemblies and Councils ever being fit to govern this country. But the Legislative Assembly seem to be extremely pleased with their efforts, for with only a few months of experience, during which time their actual achievements were nil, they stoutly passed a resolution to the effect that in their opinion they have become so efficient, that their ten years of probation should be

waired, and that they were now ready to proceed with the next along towards complete self-downment. Can any resolution be conceived that is more fations than that? Can any better proof be shown than that the Legislative Assembly have not even begun to learn the lessons which the Government of India Act considered ten years was necessary for them to master.

The Bengal Legislative Council has been possibly a shade better than the Legislative Assembly. They had a severe lesson in the early part of their existence when they rejected the Police vote and found that His Excellency would not restore the grant. It was their first taste of finding themselves responsible for their own actions, and they did not like it. They put the grant back on their own petition, and since then have been much more sensible with regard to votes which carry responsibilities with them. But still for them also the charm of passing resolutions has its fascination, and this culminated in an absurdity at the last session when on one day the Legislative Council passed without difficulty a vote for extra money for the Police, in order to carry out the Government policy of law and order, and the next day passed a resolution condemning that policy and asking Government to abandon it. And so, gentlemen, the review of the first year's working of our new Assembly and Councils does not give scope for much gratification, but if that had been all we could have looked forward with hope that in years to come, wisdom would be learnt by degrees, if but slowly. But there is unfortunately something a good deal worse than the passing of foolish resolutions and the like. The Councils, and especially the Assembly, are beginning to realize their power, and are beginning to look about to see how they can by legislation work off some of their racial jealousies which have rankled for many years. They have raised that thorny question usually known as the Ilbert Bill controversy.

There are possibly none of us here who remember the Ilbert Bill uproar in the early eighties, but there are some of us who came to India, not long afterwards, when the echoes of that trouble were still ringing in the air. That the Legislative Assembly should have roused all these old passions again within the first year of its existence, is, to say the least of it, a great error in tactics. At the back of our minds, those of us I mean who openly declared for the reforms, and promised to make them as much of a success as we could, there was always an uneasy feeling that we might be prejudicing our own rights, but I do not think that any of us ever thought that the attack would come at once within the first few months of the constitution of the Reformed Assembly. It shows us that the danger is real, and it shows us that we have got to stick together, as it may be a fight for our very existence. I will not go at any length into this subject as the matter is being considered by a very strong Committee. If this Committee can come to a compromise that is likely to last, and which will be acceptable to us, nobody will be more pleased than I; but we must be prepared for the worst, although we hope for the best. There is,

I feel convinced, a certain amount of bluff on the part of many Indians over this matter. It is a question of twisting the Lion's tail, as has been done so often by the Continental powers, and the usual process is to go on twisting, keeping a sharp eye on the other end of the lion to see how far it is safe to go before he begins to bite. My advice to you, therefore, when the result of this Committee comes out, unless it is favourable, is to show your teeth as soon, as possible. I have been asked what we can do, or what we are going to do. My answer is that we are going to do everything that lies within our power. I am not of course going to give our plans away prematurely, nor am I going to indulge in threats, but I can assure the Legislative Assembly that if they pursue this course they are taking on a good deal more than they probably bargain for. In addition to what we can do out here, the public at home are at last rousing themselves to some interest in India, and they are beginning to see that law and order here is not as certain as it should be, and the lives and liberties of their kith and kin are not as safe as they ought to be. Now will be the time to rouse British public opinion against any attack on our legal rights, and I feel convinced that our case is good enough to raise a storm that will sweep any proposed legislation before it, even if the reforms have to go too. But this thing I say unhesitatingly, that no matter what may happen at Delhi, the Europeans of India will not stand any encroachment on the legal rights that we have found necessary in years past, and which we are convinced will be still more necessary in the future. This is not a question of reform or reaction. It is not a question of justice or injustice. It is a far greater question than that. It is a question of right and liberty. It is a question of life and death. Let but this safeguard be taken from us, and not one of us will be safe from a charge of any foul crime up to murder, with the certainty of a

We will await the report of the Committee in the hopes that they will recommend some acceptable compromise, but if that hope is not realized, then action must be taken at once. I shall not be here to offer you my services as a leader which I would otherwise gladly do, but I would like to make this suggestion which, if the occasion arises, your new Committee may consider for what it is worth. In my opinion, the matter should be dealt with, not by the Chamber, but by the European Association, and they should appoint a special Committee to deal with this matter, and this matter only, and to this special Committee the Chamber should give the services of the very best men they have got. I beg of you, gentlemen, to take this matter seriously. The activities of many classes of Indians, some acting constitutionally, and many acting unconstitutionally, seem to me to be aiming at one thing, and one thing only, which is to make matters so impossible for us Britishers in India, that we will get out. But let them be well assured that we will not get out. The spirit of the old merchant adventurers, the ancestors of many of us here to-day, is by no means dead. Are we going to be juggled

out of our birth-right by a parsel of havyer politicians? Are we going to relinquish the heritage which our fathers won with the blood of some of the best men that ever came out of Britain? Are we going to sit quitely and submissively by accept from any Legislative Assembly, or from any organization of Mr. Ghandi, what is valgarly known as the order of the boot? I think not. Or, if we do, I shall be entirely mistaken in my countrymen.

Let us not, however, dwell too long on the dark side of things. There is, thank God, a brighter side. Indians are not all like that: indeed there is a large number, probably a large majority, who have the sense to recognize that India for Indians alone is quite an impossible ideal. They are, as a rule, somewhat timid in coming forward and proclaiming their opinions, but the spread of civil disobedience and the threatening of anarchy are driving them to take action, and new leaders who are sound men of common sense are appearing, and are willing to join hands with us. One of the outcomes of this is the formation of a new League, the chief purpose of which is to fight Non-co-operation, anarchy and revolution. We are well advanced in this scheme, and we will, for the time being, place our political opinions on one side, and work wholeheartedly together to fight this imminent danger preached by the Khilafat and Mr. Ghandi. The work which will be mostly propaganda work, will be done entirely by Indians, but funds will be required, and we shall all have to subscribe freely. We have a powerful combination against us, amply suppled with money, and we must be ready also to supply our agents with the requisite funds to carry on the campaign. This is not a charity, gentlemen, it is an insurance premium. If prudent men insure their premises and their property against damage or destruction by riots and civil commotion, it is surely prudent also to pay another small premium in an endeavour to prevent such riots from breaking out. I will ask you to bear this in mind when Sir Alexander Murray and Mr. Langford James come round to ask you for your subscription to this League.

Besides this immediate work, I look to this League to serve an even more useful purpose in the future. We have set out to work together against the disturbers of law and order, but I feel sure that when that purpose is effected, we shall find that we have got used to working together, and we shall succeed then in finding some common ground on which these racial questions can be seatled.

My last word, therefore, to you gentlemen, is to form a solid defence. His back, and his back hard who in to beed. With hands with those Indians of moderate principles uniform the moderate principles with the legitlmate aspirations as regards the Government of their own country. If an alliance on these lines can be brought about, I feel country is an alliance on these lines can be brought about, I feel principles that we shall then go forward side by side, the best of use Britishers and the best of Indians, working whole-heartedly for the

good of this land in which we live. And when this fungus growth has been brushed away, this poisonous fungus growth of hatred, anarchy and revolution which now dims her lustre, India will shine out again in all her brightness, and prove that she is still, and ever was, the fairest jewel in Britain's Imperial crown. (Apassee)

I now invite members to comment upon the Report, and to express their views on subjects of interest to the mercantile community.

There being no response, the PRESIDENT proposed the first

That the Report be accepted and the accounts passed.

Mr. R. Langford James, M.L.C. seconded the resolution which, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT then proposed the second resolution :-

Resolution II.—That the election by the Committee, under article 14 of the Articles of Association, of the following firms and companies be, and is hereby, confirmed:—

CHAMBER MEMBERS.

Messrs. G. A. Achard & Co., Ld. Mr. Herbert Harland (representing Messrs. A. W. Sudworth & Co., Ld.)

" Armstrongs & Main, Ld. Imperial Bank of India. The Associated British Engineers, Messrs. J. D. Jones & Co.

Messrs. Brooke Bond & Co. The Orient Co., (India) Ld.

(India), Ld.

Messrs. Cox's Shipping Agency, Messrs. Price Waterhouse, Peat

Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell Messrs. James Taylor & Co. & Co., Ld. (Merchants), Ld.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Messrs, B. Dieden & Co., Ld. The Nederland Steam Navigation Co.

The Ludlow Jute Co., Ld. Messrs. Roger-Pyatt Shellac Co. (Inc.)

Messrs, Enrico N. Stein.

Lieut.-Col. H. A. Cameron, c.i.e., R.e. seconded, and on being put to the meeting, the resolution was carried unanimously.

THE PRESIDENT next reported the result of the election for the Committee of the Chamber for the year 1922-23, held under articles 40, 41 and 42 of the Articles of Association, as follows:—

President:

MR. C. W. RHODES, C.B.E., M.L.A.

Vice-President :

MR. W. L. CAREY, M.L.C.

Members:

MR. K. CAMPBELL. MR. R. LANGFORD JAMES, M.L.C.
MR. G. L. COLVIN, C.B., C.M.G., MR. R. H. MUIR.

D.S.O. MR. NIGEL F. PATON.

Mr. W. C. Currie, M.L.C. Mr. A. Scott Smith.

Mr. C. D. M. HINDLEY, M.L.C.—Gentlemen,—I have much pleasure in proposing a vote of thanks to the outgoing Committee for the work they have put in during the past year on behalf of the Chamber.

The duties and responsibilities of the Committee grow heavier every year and with the increase in the number and complexity of the problems with which the Chamber as representing the mercautile community have to deal in these complex times a seat on the Chamber Committee is no sinceure.

The change which has taken place in the Government of this country, and the still more remarkable change which has thou place in the outlook of a very large number of the inhabitants of this country and which is somewhan obscurely labelled "an awakening of political consciousness" have added to the burden to be shouldered by the Committee and have made it essential that it should be composed of men who can deal with large problems and come to wise and speedy decisions.

The ordinary natures of general commercial interest which come within the purview of the Chamber, in themselves demand contained and consistent effort, especially in period of general trade depression such as the present, but in addition the Committee have to keep in close touch with legislation in the large number of different legislatures which have jurisdiction over the territories of special interest to this Chamber and to see that the Chamber's interests are properly moteculer.

The past year has been perhaps one of the most difficult through which the Chamber has had to pass hitherto and I think I shall be supported by everyone here in saying that the retiring Committee have met these difficulties with marked success, and

have carried through a volume of constructive work of great benefit to the members of the Chamber and to the country.

In particular, I would refer to the services rendered to the Chamber and to the mercantile community generally by Sir Robert Watson Smyth. The duties of President of the Chamber are particularly onerous and Sir Robert has not spared himself in working early and late in the interests of the Chamber.

Members of the Chamber have every reason to be proud of the high reputation which has been established and the growing influence which the Chamber is able to exert; and for the maintenance of this position during the past year the Committee is responsible. (Applause)

I now have much pleasure in proposing the following Resolution:-

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. H. Muir seconded the resolution which, on being put to the meeting, was carried unanimously.

The PRESIDENT—Mr. Hindley, Mr. Muir, and gentlemen—On behalf of the Committee I thank you very beartily for what you have said about us, and for the kind way in which yon have adopted the resolution. The past year has been, as Mr. Hindley said, a very stremous year, and it was only by the absolute loyalty and co-peration of all the members of your Committee that the volume of work could be undertaken. I can assure you that no President ever had a more hard-working loyal Committee than I have had; and had they not shouldered so much of the work it would have been quite impossible for me to have carried on. On their behalf, and on my own behalf, I thank you very much for this resolution, and for the way in which it has been accepted. (Applaese).

Size CHARLES MCLEOD said—Gentlemen,—I think it is very kind of the Committee to give me the privilege of proposing a vote of thanks to our retiring President, Sir Robert Watson Smyth; a privilege which I greatly appreciate. He has done during the past twelve months, and indeed before then, yeoman service for this Chamber, and the prophecy, which Sir Alexander Murray made hast year at this meeting, that the conduct of affairs of the Chamber would be in very safe hands has been I think amply fulfilled. Applicates, He has to-day in a most interesting speech unfolded to us an account of his stewardship of the past year, and when one listens to what of his stewardship of the past year, and when one listens to what of the contract of the past of

paper at home shortly before I left, that Sir Robert had made a very strong appeal to Government to preserve life and to protect property; and I also observed that about the same time the Associated Chambers passed a very strong resolution to the same effect.

As Sir Robert has told us to-day—and we do not need to be reminded about it-the reforms were introduced by the Government of India to meet the aspirations of Indians who desire to take a hand in the conduct of the affairs of their own country, and not to encourage lawlessness, blood-shed, anarchy and revolution. I think it is the duty not only of this Chamber but of the Associated Chambers to urge all members to support the Government in their declaration that law and order must be upheld and anything else must be rigorously suppressed. That is I think the only sure way of enlisting the support of those Indians who have the interests of their country at heart. Gentlemen, the work of the President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce is, as you know and as you have heard to-day, very onerous, but I think we can safely go home and reflect that he, who is to-day relinquishing that post, has carried it through with an efficiency which worthily upholds all that has been done by his predecessors. I therefore propose that we return to him very hearty thanks for the eminent services that he has rendered to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. (Applause).

Mr. NIGEL F. PATON said.—It gives me very great pleasure, as one of Sir Robert's oldest friends in India, to second the resolution which has been proposed by Sir Charles McLeod, and to offer on your behalf another word of thanks to our President for the manner in which he has conducted our affairs during the past twelve months-possibly the most critical and most anxious twelve months so far in our history. It is only those who have filled a like position who can form any conception of the amount of work and the great responsibility that attach to the duties of your President and I have no fear of contradiction when I say that never have those duties been carried out by any of Sir Robert's distinguished predecessors with greater satisfaction to the members of this Chamber than in the past year. Sir Robert has shown to us to-day how politics have touched our activities during the year and I feel sure you will, one and all, agree that the manner in which Sir Robert has conducted the affairs of the Chamber, the way in which he has represented our interests, and defended our rights under circumstances of great delicacy and difficulty, have been characterised by an ability, vigour and, I should like to add, a courage deserving of the warm thanks of the mercantile community of Calcutta. (Applause).

The vote of thanks was carried by acclamation.

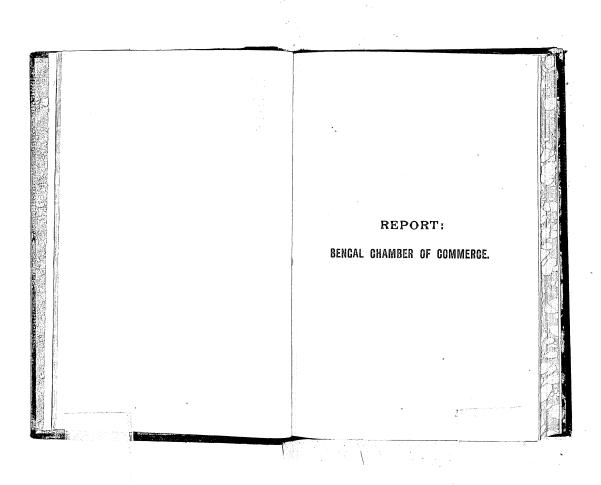
The PRESIDENT,—Sir Charles McLeod, Mr. Paton and gentlemen-Lis not often that I find myself at a loss for what to say, but I must confess that I can hardly find words to thank you for the kind way in which you have proposed this

resolution, and for the enthusiastic manner in which it has been sectived by you all. The work of the Chamber, as has often been said, is really so heavy that you have to go through the Chair before on an realise what it means; and it falls especially beavily on a man who like myself, is physically none too robust. I am now going home for the rest that I badly need, but I go with the feeling that I have done my best, and with grateful thanks to you for your kind appreciation of my efforts. (Lond appliances)

The proceedings then terminated.

H. M. HAYWOOD, ROBERT WATSON SMYTH,

Secretary. President.



BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1921

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 1921.

The following gentlemen were elected to the Committee at the annual general meeting, which was held on Friday the 26th February 1921:—**President: Mr. (now Sir) Robert M. Watson Smyth, M.C., Messrs, Turner, Morsison & Co., Li, J. (Febre-President: Mr. C. W. Rhodes, Ch.E., M.L.A., Messrs, Heare, Miller & Co., Li, Members: Mr. C. F. Beadel, M.L.C., Messrs, Bedere, Gray & Co., Chelutta J. Li, L.-Col. H. A. Cameron, C.L.E., R.E., Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway; Mr. W. L. Carry, M.C., Messrs, Bird & Co.; Mr. William C. Carrie, M.L.C., Messrs, Mackimuon, Mackeuzie & Co.; Mr. W. J. K. Hegarty, Manager, National Bank of India, Ld, Mr. R. Langford James, M.L.C., Messrs, James Finlay & Co., Ld; and the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Murray, C.L.E., Messrs, Thomas Duff & Co., Ld.

Mr. J. Coates, Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway, acted in place of Colonel Cameron until the return of the last-named to Calentia in October. Mr. W. J. K. Hegarty resigned his seat on his leaving Iudia carly in December, and Mr. Cecii Kennody, Manager of the National Bank of Iudia, I.d., was appointed to succeed him. There have been no other changes in the Committee during the year.

The Hou'ble Sir Alexander Murray, C.B.E., has represented the Chamber on the Council of State throughtout the year. The Chamber is represented on the Bengal Legislative Council was the President, Sir Robert Watson Smyth, (Bloesra Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.); Mr. W. C. Curric, (Hessra Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.); Mr. H. E. Skinner, (Messra Janckinnon, Mackenzie & Co.); Mr. H. E. Skinner, (Messra, Jessop & Co., Ld.), Chairman of the Indian Bagineering Association, Mr. C. F. Beadel, Messra, Beeker, Gray & Co., (Calcuta), Ld.); Mr. Jas. E. Roy, (Rivers Steam Navigation Ca., Ld.), and Mr. Goorge Morgun, (Messra, Morgan, Walker & Co.) The Indian Jute Mills Association is represented by Mr. R. Langford James, (Messra, James Finlay & Co., Ld.); the Indian Tare Association by Mr. A. D. Gordon, (Messra, Willianson, Magor & Co.), and the Indian Mining Association by Mr. W. L. Carey, (Messra, Bird & Co.)

The representatives of the Chamber on the Calcutta Port
Commission are: Sir Robert Watson
Smyth, M.L.C., (Messrs. Turner, Morrison &
Co., Ld.), Mr. F. C. Danger, C.B.E., (Messrs.

Hoare, Miller & Co., Ld.); Mr. J. H. Pattinson, M.L.C., (Messrs. H. V. Low & Co., Ld.); The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Murray, C.R.E., (Messrs. Thomas Diff & Co., Ld.), Mr. William C. Curric, M.L.C., (Mossrs. Mackinson, Mackenzie & Co.); and Mr. E. J. Oaldey, (Messrs. Kilburn & Co.)

Mr. Currie succeeded Mr. Jas. Campbell in April, and Mr. Oakley succeeded Mr. Jas. Roy, M.L.C., in October. The President of the Chamber was re-elected a Port Commissioner in November; and Sir Alexander Murray is acting for Mr. R. O. Law, (Messrs. Britmyre Brothers), who is on leave.

The triennial election, by the members of the Chamber, of the Corporation of Cal. Commissioners for the Corporation of Cal. Calculate was held in March. The following Calculate was held in March. The following Norman R. Luke, (Messex Balke & Sons), Mr. George Morgan, McLe, (Messex, Morgan, Walker & Co.), Mr. W. R. Rao, M.L.C., (Slams, Morgan, Call Mr. W. S. J. Willson, (Messex, Turner, Morrison & Co., Lall Mr. W. S. J. Willson, (Messex, Turner,

In April the members of the Chamber elected Mr. C. F.
The Calenta Improve.
Galeutta J. D., to Messrs. Becker, Gray & Co.,
to Calcutta J. D., to be their representative
the Calcutta Improvement Act, 1911, in succession to Mr. S. G. L.
Eistace, Alessus, Kilburn & Co.), who had resigned on his departure

The Committee re-appointed the President of the Chamber to be a member of the Board of Trustees the Imperia Liberary of the Indian Museum, with effect the corresents the Chamber on the Council of the Inperial Library.

Mr. A. Cochran, C.R.R., M.L.C., (Messrs Burn & Co., Ld.)
The Bengal Smoke Naisans
Coccommission.

The Commission and the Reneal coccommission of the Reneal coccommission of the Reneal commission of November when, on his leaving same firm. The other representative, Mr. J. A. Murray (Gire Mills Co., Ld.), served throughout the year.

The Horlite Sir Alexander Murray, Cr.E., (Messr. Thomas Eastern Bengal Railway, Local Consulting Committee, Mr. B. E. C. Bellis, Mess. (Glieber & Co.), Mr. B. E. C. Bellis, Messr. (Glieber & Co.)

Arbuthnot & Co.), and Mr. A. D. Gordon, M. L. C., represent the Chamber on the Local Consulting Committee of the Eastern Bengal Railway.

The representatives of the Chamber on the Indian Tea Cess
Committees are: Mr. A. Scott Smith,
The Indian Tea Cess Committee are: Mr. A. Scott Smith,
The Indian Tea Cess Committee are: Mr. F. G. Clarke, (Mess. Indians. Bank, Co.), and
Mr. F. G. Clarke, (Mess. Clarke, Steel & Co.), Mr. Scott Smith
succeeded Mr. V. J. K. Hegarty, (National Bank of India, Joh
in April; and Mr. Clarke succeeded the Hon'ble Samuel J. Best,
of the same firm, in May.

Mr. Kenneth Campbell, (Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co.) Ins Calcutta Board of Film represented the Chamber throughout Censors. the year on the Calcutta Board of Film Censors.

Mr. B. E. G. Eddis, of Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.,
Government Institute.

Government Commercial Institute. The other representatives is Mr.

W. A. Lee.

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Murray, C.B.E., has represented the
The European Association.

Chamber on the European Association throughout the year.

The King Edward Memorial Fund was raised to perpetuate the memory of His late Majesty King Edward VII. The bulk of the money collected was King Edward Memorial devoted to the provision of an equestrian statue of His late Majesty, which stands in the grounds of the Victoria Memorial. The control of the unexpended balance of the Fund has been vested in a Council to be appointed from time to time by the Government of Bengal. The proceeds are to be applied to the establishment and aid of medical education, hospitals, convalescent homes and sanatoria, medical research, and other works of medical relief, in the province. The Council consists of the following six members, namely: The Surgeon-General with the Government of Bengal ex officio, President; the Director of the School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta, ex officio; a nomince of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; two Indian Medical Practitioners; and a representative Indian gentleman not in the medical profession. Each member holds office for two years, and is eligible for re-appointment. Sir Robert Watson Smyth, M.L.C., is the nominee of the Chamber on the Council.

Mr. R. Langford James, M.L.C., (Messrs. James Finlay & Co.,
The Campbell Hospital
LiJ. represents the Chamber on the Visiting
LiJ. represents the Chamber on the Visiting
The Calcauta Hospital Nurout Institution.

In Committee of the Calcautta Hospital
On the Committee of the Calcautta Hospital
Nurses Institution.

Mr. C. F. Beadel, M. L.C., (Messrs. Becker, Gray and Co., (Callentia).

Lady Minto's Indian Nersig Association.

Lady Minto's North State (Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnet and Co.) as (Messrs. Gilland

At a meeting which was field at Delhi on the 28th January 1921,
The Officers Association Chief presided, it was decided to from in
India. Chief presided, it was decided to from in
Chief presided, it was decided to from in
the Association and the Association and a Central Council representative of the
public, the civil, military, naval, and air services, and the business
community, has been formed. The President of the Chamber has
been appointed as officio to be a member of the Central Council.

Mr. James W. Roger, of Ellerman's Arracan Rice and Trading
The Government Works
from the Convernment Works
Workhouse, in succession to Mr. H. F. Elliot.

Mr. C. W. Rhodes, C.B.E., M.L.A., (Mesers. Hoare, Miller & Co.
The District Clearitable Ld.), the Vice-President of the Chamber, succeeded the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Murray C.B.; in Augil as the Marray C.B.; in Augil as the

Murray, C.B.E., in April, as the representative of the Chamber on the Committee of the District Charitable Society.

The Report of the Royal Exchange for the year is attached.

The Royal Exchange.

The business of the Exchange has been successfully carried on during the year by the Managing Committee, and there is no subject calling for remark.

The thirty-eighth annual report of the Managing for remark.

The Licensed Measurers the Licensed Measurers Department is also appended. It deals with the year ended 30th June 1921, and it shows the follow-

(a) That the total number of packages measured during the year by the officers of the Department was 7,048,375 against 8,711,268 in the preceding year;

(b) That the total number of packages weighed during the year by the officers of the Department was 6,764.869 against 8,233,346 in the preceding year;

(c) That the net income of the Department was Rs. 8,09,069-13-2 against Rs. 8,95,797-9-4 in the preceding year; (d) That the expenditure was Rs. 8,77,406-14-8 against

Rs. 8,24,513 4-10 in the preceding year; and

(e) That the revenue account showed a deficit of Rs. 68,3371-6 compared with a surplus of Re. 7,300

1-6 compared with a surplus of Rs. 71,282-10-6 for 1919-20. By interest on investments, etc., this deficit

was reduced to Rs. 43,942-8-6 to which had to be added sundry debits on profit and loss account aggregating Rs. 10,224-3-9. The result was a not deficit of Rs. 54,166-12-3.

The number of piece-goods references disposed of by the Tribanal of Arbitration. In the present was 200, as compared with 329 during the preceding twelve the rules of the Chamber Tribunal of Arbitration, and 22 were applications for survey reports. The revenue derived by the Chamber From institution fees, and from references from non-members, was 81, 31,984, as compared with Rs. 11,380-12.0 in 1920. In addition to the cases mentioned, 30 others were amicably settled and withdrawn before awards were made.

The number of general arbitrations and surveys deaft with during the year was 1079, as compared with 758 in 1920. Of these 1016 were arbitrations under the Tribunal rules, and 63 were appliestations for survey reports. The revenue derived by the Chamber from institution fees, and from references from non-members, amounted to Rs. 1,24,549 as compared with Rs. 193,554-2-0 in the preceding year. In addition to the cases mentionely, 410 thers were amicably settled and withdrawn before awards were made. There were 137 such withdrawals in 1920.

This Association, the members of which are the principal offices transacting motor insurance business, was established early in the year. It is recognised by the

Chamber, and its business is transacted by the Chamber staff.

Another new Association, which has been established during the

The Indian Lac Association for Research.

The Indian Lac Association for Research.

The Indian Lac Association for Research.

This organisation has been established during the year and recognised by the Chamber, is the Indian Lac Association for Research. This organisation has been

registred under the Societies Registration Act of 1850, and is members are lee autivators, manufacturers, shippers, dealers in members, it aligned to be a subject of the second of the

It was suggested during the year that the city of Galentia.

I. M. S. Calcuta.

Calcuta., by the presentation of a piece of plate for the ward-room. Other name-ships At the Reyal Navy have been recognised in this way, and it seemed to be desirable to follow the precedent which has been thus established. The Committee of the Chamber favoured the proposal, and they invited

the co-operation of the Corporation of Calcutta, and of the Calcutta Trades Association. It was ascertained that a suitable piece of plate could be obtained for a sum of £ 150, and the Corporation. the Trades Association, and the Chamber, agreed to contribute this amount in equal shares. Designs were obtained from London, and a silver gilt cup was selected. As no formal presentation appears to be feasible it has been arranged for the cup to be made over to the ship by the manufacturers'

The Calcutta War Memorial, to which reference was made in the last annual report, was unveiled by Calcutta War Memorial H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the 30th December 1921. It was promoted by a Joint Committee representative of the Chamber, the Calcutta Trades Association, the European Association, and the Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European Association. It was designed by Mr. John Greaves, in consultation with Sir Edwin Lutyens, R.A., and in its main features it follows the London cenetaph. It is constructed of Chunar stone, and it bears five brouze panels with the names of Calcutta men who

At the unveiling ceremony the President of the Chamber, as Chairman of the Joint Committee, invited H. R. II. the Prince of Wales, in the following terms to unveil the monument :-

On behalf of the Joint Committee of the Calcutta War Memorial, 1 have the on or to ask your Royal Highness to unveil the Monument which we have creeted noncur to ask your rooyst anginess to cover the atonument which we to the memory of our follow-citizens who lost their lives in the War.

to the nemony of our failors estimate who look their tree in the Variation of the part which the control does not precled to be commonstate of the part which the part which the part was the part which the part which the part was the part of the British estimates the part of the British estimates the part of the British end of the failor who which the part of the British and the War, left their offices and because coldiers in any the trained for business and the part of the part of

took a share worthy of her place in our great Empire.

The men to whom this unwords is dedicated were among those who left Catenta to join the Imperial Forces, and it dedicated were among those who left he British Army, the Royal Afr Porce, the Iteal in the Royal Navy, or in a constant of the Royal Catendary of Officers, as well as reverse by the local Volunteer Battalions. Each surprise of Officers, as well as reverse the role of the Royal Catendary of the Royal Catendary of the Royal Catendary of the Royal San Warner of the Royal Catendary of

boiled for those who would safely guide and driest her progress in the future. In a sense this nonument is parheap needless was once finely said, and the sense of the progress of the general control of the general control of the general control of the general control of the sense of the general control of the control of

I now, in the name of the Joint Committee, ask Your Royal Highness to

His Royal Highness's reply was as follows :---

Gettlemen,—In one cause the brave men to whose memory I have the privilege of unveiling this memorial to-day, need no memorial; for together with all those

who made the supreme sacrifice in the Great War "their name liveth for evermore" but it is right and fitting that in this great centre of commercial activity there should be a memorial to hand on the great tradition of patriotism for which death's dark be a monoral to find on the great manner of partitions of life in this city, men may pause here for a while in reverence, and take away inspiration to strengthen may passe acre for a watte in receiving, and take han, implication to their lives. They will find here an enduring monument to nobler instincts and purer influences than those with which the daily round of existence brings them into contact, for this memorial will testify our gratitude to those who died that we might live; it will remind the generations that come after us of a loyalty and devotion to the Empire which these men placed above all other claims; it will stand as winess supreme expression of those qualities of self-sacrifice and courage on which we Britons pride ourselves and which are the mainsprings of our mighty Empire.

Mention was made, in the last report, of the International Chamber of Commerce. At a Congress at The International Chamber Atlantic City in the United States, in 1919, of Commerce it was decided to establish this organisation.

and a formal constitution was agreed to at Paris in June 1920. Representatives of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Italy, the United States, and other countries, were present at this meeting. The constitution provides for a Vice-President, and three directors, from each of the original allied countries named, and also for the admission of new countries to be approved by the Board of Directors, each new country, with the exception of very small ones, being entitled to two Directors on the Board. India and the British dominions, Canada, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand, were to be considered to be separate countries, and to be each entitled to two directors. The entrance fee for India, and for each of the dominions was fixed at £1,000. In addition to this each Indian Chamber, or Association, was to be required to pay an annual subscription; and a sum of £500 would also have to be contributed by India to enable the country to participate in the services of the British representation in Paris, and the Central Bureau in London.

The question of whether India should join the International Chamber was discussed at the annual general meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon in January 1921. It was remitted for consideration to a Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Murray, C.B.E., the Hon'ble Sir Edgar Holberton, C.B.E., and the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir) Arthur Froom. These gentlemen subsequently reported to the effect that they saw no prospect of bringing together, in the near future, the commercial, industrial and financial interests of India for the formation of the national committee, that is a necessary corollary to membership of the International Chamber. Further more, they expressed the opinion that it would be no easy task to provide the amount of the entrance fee and subscriptions. And, in the circumstances, they felt that they could not recommend the Associated Chambers to join.

This view was endorsed by the Associated Chambers in due course, and the promoters of the movement were informed.

During the past year the Committee have continued to assist as much as possible the efforts that have European unemployment. been made by the Calcutta Ex-Officers Association, and the Young Mens Christian Association, to obtain

employment for ex-service officers and men. An Employment Burean was initiated by the Ex-Officers Association, as was explained in the annual report for last year. During the past tweke months the work of the Burean was transferred to the Young Mens Chirstian Association, by whom a Central Employment Burean was established in This Burean worked for some months, and was then merged in the Ex-Services Association a branch of which has been established in Calentta. The Committee of the Chamber have endeavoured to help by circulating among members lists of the names and qualifications of men seeking employment.

Provincial finance.—A conference of the leading local Associations was held at the Royal Exchange, on the 9th September 1921, to consider the question of the financial position of the province as created by the Meston Financial Relations Committee. The President of the Chamber was in the chair, and the following Associations were also prepresented:—British Indian Association, Calcutta Trades Association, European Association, Bengal National Chamber of Commorne, Bengal Landholder, Association, Indian Association, European Association, Indian Association, Lague, and that Presidency Modlem League, National Liberal League, and the following resolutions were unanimonally associated and were telegraphed, immediately after the meeting to the Government of India, in the Finance Department.

- This Conference arges upon the Government of India the necessity of taking early steps to give effect to the recommendation of the Joint Parliamentary Committee that special consideration should be shown to the peculiar financial difficulties of Bengal under the Reforms scheme.
- II. This Conference desires to represent that the existing allocation of revenue between Previncial and Imperial is specially unfair to Bengal owing to the exclusion from previncial assets of the most important heads of revenue raised in Bongal and the inclasticity of the land revenue.
- 111. This Conference is of opinion that, owing to the Permanent Settlement, it is impossible to increase the land revenue of Bengal and that grave political difficulties would be caused by any attempt to impose new taxation in Bengal for the purpose of carrying on the administration on the existing lines.
- IV. This Conference urges that the Government of India should allocate annually to Bengal a sum equivalent to the proceeds of the jute export duty, or take such other steps as they deem suitable for increasing the resources of Bengal in such a manner as to enable the Presidency to meet its necessary expenditure.
- On the 21st September 1921 the Chamber sent the following cable to the Secretary of State for India on the subject:-

Rengal Classiber of Commerce most earnedly recommends that favourable consideration be given by the Right Horibe the Secretary of State to proposal now under demonston for entireing financial difficulties of length. Unless adequate relief to grant the state of the

LAW AND LEGISLATION

The Indian Carriers Act, 1865 .- The question of amending the Indian Carriers Act, which has been under consideration for very many years, was referred to in the last annual report. During the autumn session of the Indian legislature an amending Act, XIII of 1921, was passed. It empowers the Governor-General in Council to make, by notification, additions to the schedule to the Act of 1865; and to free a common carrier under that Δct for loss, or damage, arising from the negligence of himself or of any of his agents or servants, in respect of any property which, being of the value of over one hundred rupees, and of the description contained in the schedule, has not been declared in accordance with the provisions of section 3. This section of the Act of 1865 is to the effect that no common carrier shall be liable for the loss of, or damage to, any of the excepted articles enumerated in the schedule, and not exceeding Rs. 100 in value, unless the description and value of the property shall have been expressly declared by the person delivering it to the carrier, or his agent. Section 4 goes on to provide that every carrier shall require payment for the risk undertaken in carrying excepted articles exceeding in value Rs. 100 at such rate as he may fix. Read by itself section 3 no doubt affords complete protection to the carrier for the loss of, or damage to, excepted articles when not declared. But the provisions of section 8 of the Act of 1865, as construed by the Indian courts, have rendered section 3 wholly nugatory for all practical purposes. Section 8, before the new amending Act was passed, was to the effect that every carrier shall be liable for loss or damage arising from the negligence of his servants. And the Calcutta High Court held that, in respect of scheduled articles, the liability of the carrier was in no way restricted by the fact that the description and value were not declared. Section 8 has now been so amended as to provide that the carrier shall be liable to the owner for loss, or damage, occasioned by the criminal act of the carrier, or of his agent, or servants; and further, that he shall be similarly liable in respect of negligence for all property delivered to him other than that to which the provisions of section 3 apply, and in respect of which the declaration required by that section has not been made.

The Transfer of Property Act, 1882.—In 1916 the Chamber opposed a Bill the object of which was to validate mortgages attested by witnesses who had not seen the executing party sign, but who had received an acknowledgment from him that he had signed. The Chamber took the view that this modification of the formalities attendant on attestation would be calculated to destroy the harriers which attestation provides against forgery and fraud. The Bill subsequently became the Transfer of Property (Validating) Act, 1917; but it is restricted to the United Provinces and has reference exclusively to mortgages, or gifts, executed before 1915.

Since the Act of 1917 was passed the Judicial Committee have put a stricter interpretation on the word "attestation". And, upon the authorities as they now stand, it is necessary in order to get a mortzago, or doed of gift, excented by a pardamahin lady, to obtain two witnesses who must be cither closely related to the excendant, or who are themselves pardamahin ladies. But even then it appears that there may be an element of uncertainty about the validity of a mortzago, or deed, excented by a pardamahin lady. And, apart from these ladies, the strict formalities required by the Evidence Act, and the rulings thereon, for proof of attestation, leave the mortzagos, or donce, at the mercy of the attesting witnesses, afid make

it more than ordinarily difficult for him to prove his document. On the 21st March 1921 Rao Bahadur T. Rangachariar introduced, in the Legislative Assembly, a Bill further to amend the Act of 1882. Sections 59 and 123 of that statute require that instruments of mortgage and gift should be attested by at least two witnesses. But instruments of sale, exchange, and lease are not required to be so attested. The Bill proposed to delete from sections 59 and 123 those provisions by which attestation is required, and thus to place all registered instruments of transfer on the same footing. That is to say to make attestation unnecessary for all of them. The Committee felt that they ought to support the Bill; for the law, as interpreted by the Privy Council, seems to afford greater opportunites for fraud than attestation is designed to guard against. Mortgages, and deeds of gift of immovable property of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards, require to be registered under the Indian Registration Act; and the Committee hope that this may be found to be an effective cheek against forgery without the additional protection of attestation.

The Provident Funds Act, 1897.—This Act, as it stands, applies only to detection funds established by municipalities, port trusts, milways reducted funds established by municipalities, port trusts, milways reduced to the departments. The Bombay trusts, milways reduced to the continuous of the finds and the standard provident funds from the first proposal to be carried out; and they added, in regard to those provident funds to which the Act is amplicable; and the provident funds to which the Act is amplicable; and the provident funds to which the Act is amplicable;

- (a) that compulsory deposits in such funds are immune from attachment for debt;
- (b) that if a depositor dies while in service these deposits do not vest in his estate, but are paid over to his heirs free from any liabilities that may attach to his estate, and;
- (e) that the Act also authorises the payment of certain sums to the heirs of a depositor without the necessity of going through certain legal formalities.

The legislation would, the Government of India went on to say, have to prescribe certain specific conditions with reference to the constitution of private provident funds. In particular it would have:—

 (i) to give authority to the civil courts to pass orders regarding registration, or the admission of such funds to the privileges conferred by the new Act;

- (ii) to set up a separate registering authority to scrutinise the rules of such funds; and
- (iii) to amend the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, seeing that the legislation would involve restrictions on the rights of ereditors.

The Committee of this Chamber-to whom the matter was referred by the Government of Bengal-thought that the legislation might be very simple in character. For in their opinion the rules of private provident funds, as they row exist, provide adequate legal protection against attaching creditors; and they also ensure the payment to the dependants of a subscriber of his share in the fund free of liabilities. As regards legal formalities, most funds require the production of probate, or a succession certificate. But in the case of many funds this provision is restricted to the payment of sums exceeding Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000. The Government of India apprehended the loss of a certain amount of revenue if the provisions of section 3 of the Act of 1897-which section dispenses with the need of these legal formalities in the case of Government and other similar funds-were to be extended to private funds. To overcome this difficulty the Committee suggested that section 3 might be excluded from the amending Act or that, in cases where the sum payable exceeds Rs. 1,000 or Rs. 2,000, payment should not be made to any person, whether a nominee or next of kin, without probate, letters of administration, or a succession certificate.

Registration is obviously the essential thing; and the Committee urged that the new Act should deal primarily with this requirement. It might extend the provisions of the existing Act to registered provident frunds. And a registered and the provisions of the annual season and the a fund—as defined in the Act of 1897—which has been duly registered in accordance with the provision of the annualing Act. The definition of the expression "providen frund" in the existing Act really includes all funds, whether Groenment or private; but the provisions of the Act are applicable to certain funds only. The evid courts need not be authorized to pass orders regarding registration, or the admission of private funds to the privileges conferred by the new Act. Nor is there need for the exhibitshment of a separate registering authority to scrutinis the rules of provident funds.

The Committee submitted these considerations to the Government of India in October last, and they added that the primary object of the proposal was to secure to subscribers the benefit of committee of the committee of the Government.

The Criminal Procedure Code.—The Legislative Assembly, at a meeting held on the 15th September 1921, adopted the following resolution:—

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Conneil that, in order to remove all racial distinctions between Indians and Europeans in the matter of their trial and punishment for offences, a Committee be appointed to consider what amendments should be made in those provisions of the Lode of

Oriminal Procedure 1898 which differentiate between Indian, and European British subjects, Americans and Europeans who are not British subjects, in criminal trials and proceedings, and to report on the best methods of giving effect to these proposals.

The Government of India appointed a Committee to enquire into the question, and Mr. W. L. Carey, M.L.C., (Messrs. Bird & Co.), was nominated to be the representative of the Chamber.

The Indian Stamp Act, 1899: Insurance Policies.—It was intimated in the last annual report that, at the instance of the Calcutta Fire Insurance Agents Association and the Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents Association, the Chamber had surgested to the Government of India that the use of adhesive stamps should be allowed for insurance policies, and renewal receipts. The proposal was unanimously supported by all the Fire and Marine Insurance Agents Associations throughout India and Barma, and also by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon. The Government of India accepted it, and announced their decision to that effect in March lists.

The concession is greatly appreciated by insurance companies, tending as it does to facilitate the issue of policies and renewals. But a difficulty in connection with it a raisen, and to this the Committee—acting at the instance of the Insurance Associations—have invited the attention of the Government. Act does not permit or refunds being obtained at the Stamp Act does not permit of refunds being obtained at the Stamp special adhesive stamps in cases where the policy, or renewal the stamp is case where the policy, or renewal the second of the second property of the second property of the policy of the second property of the policy of the second property of the second property of the second property of the special adhesive stamps used for insurance Associations sak that a like provision should be intrao-policies.

The Indian Petroleum Act, 1899: The Petroleum Rules—It was provided by the Petroleum Rules that a license granted to a firm for the storage of petroleum Rules that a license granted to a firm for the storage of petroleum copied at the end of the calendar year irrespective of the date of the second transport license issued to them of the remainder while for the calendar year the petroleum and transport license issued to them of the remainder while the consistency of the petroleum and the petrol

The Committee, after consultation with the principal petroleum companies, expressed their approval of this proposal. They also suggested that half-fees pull he payable on licenses issued on or after its July. The forement heavy, and for a small six months seems to be a hard-like license feet for a period of less than six months seems to be a hard-like license feet for a period of less than

The Indian Tea Cess Act, 1993.—In their report for last year the Committee intimated that they had supported a should be increased from ½ by he per pound to 8 annus per hundred pounds, which is approximately one pie per pound. The Government of India favoured this proposal, and a Bill amending section 3 of the Act of 1903 was passed in due course by the Indian legislature. It was not proposed to levy the cess immediately at the maximum rate of one pie per pound. The intention was to enhance the existing rate gradually according to the requirements of the tea in the contract of the tea of the contract of the tea of the contract of the tea of the contract of the contract of the contract of the tea of the contract of the contra

It should be added that the object of the cess is the provision of a fund for promoting the sale, and increasing the consumption, of tea in India, and in other countries. The Indian Tea Cess Committee have been working uninterruptedly since 1903; and they wish to enlarge and to extend their propaganda. But such extension and enlargement cannot be undertaken without additional funds. These can only be provided by an enhancement of the cess; and the Indian tea industry, being convinced of the necessity for the profitance of the control of the

The Indian Limitation Act, 1908—In 1920 the Chamber expressed approval of a proposal for aneading section 201(16) of this Act. In effect the section excluded suits, for which a special period of limitation is prescribed by any other enactment, from the benefit of the provisions contained in sections 4, 6, 7, 9, 10 and 12. These sections provide that the period of limitation ordinarily prescribed for the institution of suits shall be extended in the following cases: (a) where the limitation expires on a holiday; (b) where the person entitled to sue is a minor; (c) where the lower of the control of th

The Bill was again brought forward during the past year; and the Committee, on being consulted by the Government, again expressed their approval of it. They did not, however, support another amendment, which the new Bill contemplated, in section 5 of the Act. This section reads:—

Any appeal or application for a review of judgment, or for leave to appeal, or any other application, to which this section may be made applicable by any

enactment or rule for the time being in force, may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, when the appellant or applicant satisfies the court that he had sufficient cause for not preferring the appeal, or making the application, within such period.

It was proposed by the Bill to omit the words "for a review "of judgment or for leave to appeal or any other application to "which this section may be made applicable by any enactment or "rule for the time being in force." The scope of the section would thus be extended to all appeals and applications. It may be said, of course, to be right that in the matter of granting relief in cases of hardship all appeals and applications of whatever nature should be treated on an equal footing. But the amendment was calculated to leave litigants in a state of uncertainty; and it would vest in the courts a wide discretion which would be seldom exercised on any uniform principle. Section 5 is said to have occasioned a mass of conflicting rulings which do not afford any criterion for determining what is, or what is not, "sufficient cause" for the non-presentation of an application within the prescribed period of limitation. But a multiplicity of litigation was also apprehended from the amendment; and the Committee suggested that it was desirable to retain the section without alteration. At the same time they pointed out that if the amendment were to be proceeded with the meaning of "sufficient cause" would need to be made clear.

The Indian Factories Act, 1911 .- A Bill further to amend the Indian Factories Act 1911 was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st March 1921. It embodies, so far as it is possible to give effect to them in India, the provisions of the draft conventions and recommendations adopted by the first meeting of the International Labour Conference at Washington in 1919. It is also designed to make, in the Act of 1911, certain changes which were suggested by the Indian Industrial Commission, the Indian Cotton Committee, and other bodies and individuals. Its main features were :--

3. It esturres were:—

(3) The provision of forther protestion for shilten by raising the maximum and indimum a.e.s., reducing the hours in non-textife lateries, proceeding of the control of the processing o

Considerance excession in the countries of factories, and the enumerical definite principles to regulate the grant of exemptions from the provisions of the Act.

The Committee of the Chamber, although they examined the Bill, did not themselves express any opinion upon its provisions. But they endorsed and supported certain recommendations which were made respectively by the Indian Jute Mills Association, the Indian Tea Association, and the Indian Engineering Association. These three organisations are thoroughly representative of their several industries, and their views on the provisions of the Bill are consequently entitled to consideration.

The Bill with certain modifications was passed into law in January 1922.

The Indian Companies Act, 1913: Section 93 (1) (d).—The Committee mentioned in their last annual report that they had supported a proposal for the imposition of an ad valorem duty of } per cent. on the nominal capital of all companies registered under the Indian Companies Act. The Government of India decided eventually not to proceed with this proposal as opinion in regard to it appeared, on enquiry, to be very divided. They were, however, impressed with the need for taking action, if possible, in order to check the excessive flotation of nominal capital for "windowdressing" purposes. The total numinal capital of companies in the Bengal Presidency increased by 87 per cent, in the years 1918-19 and 1919-20, while the paid-up capital increased by only 17.7 per cent.

Section 93 (1) (d) of the Indian Companies Act requires that the prospectus of a company should state the maximum subscription on which the directors may proceed to allotment. And it was suggested that the law should be so amended as to provide that the maximum subscription on which the directors might so proceed should bear a reasonable proportion to the amount of the authorised capital. The Government of India were inclined to think that this suggestion might be adopted; and they pointed out that there was a precedent for it in other parts of the Empire. For example, section 21 of the Victorian Companies Act of 1896, provides that no company shall commence business until one-third of the shares has been subscribed, and one-fourth of the subscribed capital paid up. Again, according to section 26 of the Canadian Companies Act of 1906, business cannot be begun, under penalty of liability of the directors to the creditors, until 10 per cent. of the capital has been subscribed and paid up.

The Chamber was consulted on the subject by the Government of Bengal, and the Committee expressed their approval of legislation on the lines of the Victorian Act quoted above.

The Indian Companies Act, 1913: Sec. 277 .- This section of the Indian Companies Act provides inter alia that every company incorporated outside British India shall file certain documents with the Registrar in the province in which its place of business is situated. The documents are: (1) a certified copy of the charter, statutes or memorandum and articles or other instruments, defining the constitution of the company; (2) statement of the particulars of the address of the registered or principal office of the company; (3) a list of the directors and managers; and (4) a list of names and addresses of such persons resident in British India as are authorised to accept service of process, and any notice required to be served on the company. The section provides further that, in the event of any alteration being made in any of these does ments, a notice of such alteration shall be filed with the Registrar.

It was pointed out by the Calcutta Fire Insurance Agents Association that it should be sufficient if the notice referred to were filed with the Registrar of the province in which the company has its

principal place of business in India. For no special purpose appears to be served by requiring that a notice under any one of the four heads specified shall be filed with the Registrars of provinces other than the province in which the company has its headquarters. Moreover, the requirement entails a good deal of trouble, without any obvious advantage, to companies carrying on business in a number of provinces. In the case of the balance-sheet of a company incorporated outside British India it is sufficient, according to section 3, for a copy to be filed with the Registrar of that province in which the company has its principal place of business. And it ought to be sufficient for notices of changes in the instruments above quoted to be similarly filed.

It may be that the point is not of sufficient consequence to justify a special amending Act. But the Committee suggested to the Government of India that it should be borne in mind for consideration ift and when, any further amendment of the Act is in con-

The Indian Companies Act, 1913: Proposed banking legislation.-Towards the end of 1913 the Chamber was in correspondence with the Government of India with reference to a proposal for the introduction of banking legislation in India. A number of bank failures which had occurred at that time had emphasised the need for protective legislation, and the Chamber took the view that such was necessary. Nothing was done, however, as the war broke out shortly afterwards, and the Government of India postponed the question. At the beginning of the past year it was raised again, and the amendment of certain of the provisions of the Indian Companies Act was suggested. The points were :--

- (a) As to whether Banks registered under the Indian Companies Act should be required to publish at short intervals a more complete statement of their position than the statement in Form C of Schedule III of the Indian Companies Act affords;
- (b) As to whether a definite limit should not be placed on the amount of the authorised capital of a Bank;
- (c) As to whether it should not be prescribed that a definite proportion of the face value of the shares of a Bank must be paid up before a Bank shall
- (d) As to whether agency arrangements should not be limited to a fixed
- (c) As to whether Auditors' certificates should not be so framed as to give certain information as regards investments, etc.
- The Committee examined the question again, but while not unmindful of their previously expressed opinion, they doubted if it would be wise for the Government of India to attempt legislation inst now. For some time past the question of legislating has been under discussion in the United Kingdom, and leading bankers there have experienced great difficulty in coming to any conclusions of real value. The Committee suggested, therefore, that it would be prudent for the Government of India to await the result of the discussion at home before making any changes in the existing law

With reference to the points specified above the views of the

- (a) That no such statement as that contemplated should be required to be submitted by banks more frequently than half-yearly; and that a statement which was suggested in the correspondence was much too elaborate for the purpose. The Committee discussed the details of the statement and made recommendations in regard to them
- (b) That the amount of the authorised capital should not be more than four times the subscribed capital; and that no bank should be allowed to advertise the amount of its authorised capital. The first of these two advertise the amount of its authorised capital. The first of these two the capital capital was a subscribed and the subscribed and the subscribed activity was company registered under the Indian Companies and the subscribed activity was compacted to allocated under the subscribed activity was compalled as for subscribed a its subscribed capital were equal to at least one fourth of its authorised
- (c) That no bank should be allowed to start business until its subscribed aix no bank should be allowed to start business until its subscribed explicit aggregates. Be 10 faking, not its paid-up copilal Rg. 6 laking oppilal aggregates. Be 10 faking, not its paid-up copilal Rg. 6 laking by law has been settinally paid. In tione cases and properties of the explicit is greater than Rg. 10 laking, half of it should be paid-up within company would be allowed to start, half of it should be paid-up within sum and half the subscribed copilal would have to be paid before the expiration of our control of the subscribed copilal would have to be paid before the suppristion of our goar from the date of starting.
- (d) That, as suggested by the Government of India, the Act should be so amended "as to reduce the period under which banks may work under "agency arrangements with the promotors to a term of not more than "five years, the arrangements to be renowable thereafter at stated "intervals at the option of the share holders."
- "intervals a core option 0. and same union moneta.

 O' Institute Auditors should be required to include in their certificate a settlement to the effect that they have examined the necounts, together a statement of the contract of the cont

The Committee also put forward the following additional recommendations :---

- (1) That the law should restrict the allocation of profits to
- dividends:
- (2) That it should prohibit the inclusion of any sum in the assets of a bank on account of "good will"; and (3) That it should also prohibit a bank from advancing money on its own shares.

The Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914: Heavy Motor-Cars .- Rule 8 of the rules regulating the use of motor-vehicles in Calcutta and Howrah prescribes the streets in which the use of heavy motor-cars is either prohibited or restricted. It prohibits their use in eight roads, and restricts their use, within certain prescribed hours, in six others. In February last the Government of Bengal proposed so to amend the rule as to make it much wider in its scope. The use of heavy motor-cars was to be prohibited in no fewer than ninety-four streets, and was to be restricted in a large number of others.

After consultation with members, the Committee protested strongly against the proposed rule. They pointed out that restrictions on so drastic a scale were calculated to discourage, and to hamper, the davelopment of transports by means of motor-loration and was. They quoted the report of the Rapid Transportation Committee 1920, in which the used for the prempt replacements of the bullock-cart by the motor-lorry was advested. There is no doubt that this view is supported by the weight of commercial opinion, and by the general public likewise. The gradual climination of the bullock-cart is unquestionably desirable but the proposed new relevant to the stage of the proposed that the would be a step in precisely the opposite direction. Moreover, it would not releve the congestion in the streets, for, as it would assignant the bullock-cart, the uncessarily large number of vehicles that are now employed would still be required. And, by maintaining this state of congession, it would not not reduce the number of secidents, while on the other hand it would help to perpetante the system under which cruelty to bullocks and buffiches is of daily occurrence. Furthermore, it would check the speedy removal of goods; and it would have the surface of the roads worse, insandle as the bullock-cart is more destructive of the road than is the motor-lorry.

The Committee understand that the proposal has not been proceeded with.

The Freight (Railway and Inland Steam Vessel) Tax Act, 1917 .- By section 3 of this Act a tax was levied on goods carried by any railway in British India, or by any inland steam vessel, at rates specified in schedule I of the Act. And the schedule prescribed these rates as being per maund of coal, coke, or firewood, one pie; and per maund of all other goods, two pies. By the Indian Finance Bill, 1921 it was proposed to enhance these rates to six pies per maund of coal, coke, firewood, grain, pulses, seeds and fodder; two annas per mound of piece-goods, and a large number of other specified articles; and one anna per maund of any other unspecified goods. The Finance Member explained, when introducing the Bill, that a moderate increase of railway rates could be amply justified on business grounds. But it was not possible, he added, to re-adjust the rates quickly enough to give him the money that he wanted for the coming financial year. He proposed therefore, as a temporary measure, to make a substantial increase in the surcharge.

The Committee of the Climber took no exception to the proposal, so far as regards the military and they urged strongly that there was no justification or control to the prorespect of the rates charged by the Such an enhancement was inequitable, seeing timer companies Such an enhancement was inequitable, seeing timer companies of the increase would be taken away from the steamer companies or working. Unlike the railways the steamer companies were in a verying of this the railways the steamer companies were in a temporary substitute of the property of the property of the temporary substitute of the property of the property of the protess of the property of the property of the property of the protess of the property of

When the Finance Bill was discussed in the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State the surcharge was abandoned, and for it there was substituted a primage of \$\frac{2}{2}\$ annse per rupes of freight on railway traffic other than passenger. An amendment exampting steam vessel traffic was rejected by the Assembly. But it was agreed subsequently, by the Council of State and the Assembly, that in the sace of such traffic the primage should be half of that charged on rail-borne traffic. The net result of the discussion was, therefore, that a primage of \$1\$ annse per rupeo of freight was added to the inland steamer rates, as compared with \$2\$ annse per rupee of freight in the case of rail-borne traffic.

The Indian Income Tax Act 1918, and the Super Tax Act 1920.—Throughout practically the whole year the Committee have had before them the question of the revision of these statutes. The first question that arose had reference to the difficulties involved in working the adjustment system prescribed by section 19 of the Income Tax Act 1918. In the Bill which became that Act it was originally proposed that the tax should be finally assessed on the income of the last preceding year. But, mainly at the instance of the Chamber, the Imperial Legislative Council altered the Bill to provide that the tax should be levied in each year in respect of the taxable income of that year. A provisional assessment is made in the first instance on the basis of the previous year's income; and, when the actual income of the year of assessment is known, an adjustment is made under section 19. The Government of India proposed to abolish this system on the ground chiefly that assessees did not understand it, and that it created difficulties both for them and for the Government

At the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon, which was held on the 24th and 25th January 1921, the following resolution on the subject was unanimously adopted, and was in due course submitted to Government:—

This having been advised by forecramines that the providers introduced by section 10 of the Indian Income Tex Act 1918—which by which is made and included with attail ancome when ascertained—has resulted in trouble to both assessors and seasons, this Association is not proposed to except the suggestion of Government method it is proposed to cade the supposed to adopt method it is proposed to adopt to sufficient the interests of assesses for the year in expect of which the changes is under.

Some filterwards the various local Governments formed, at the instance of the Government of India, local Committees to make enquires of the Government of India, local Committees to make enquires and the commendations regarding the namedment of the Astronovername of the commendations of the sessions of the profits. The Chairman of the Spyr, I.C.S., and the Chamber was represented on it by the Hon-the Sir Alexander Murray, Ch.E., and Mir. R. Langford James, M.L., the recommendations of the various local Committees were submitted to an All-India Committee which assembled at Simla in July, Mr. G. C. Sim, I.C.S., Joint Sceretary in the Finance Department of the Government of Iudia, was President of this Committee, upon which Bengal was represented by the Hon-the Sir Alexander Murray, C.R.E., Mir. W. E. Kirkwood, Assistant to the Collector of Income Tax, Calcut, and Rai Sahib Jadu Nath Roy. The report of the

All-ludia Committee was published in July, and it formed the basis of a Bill which was introduced in the Logislative Assembly in September for the complete revision of the existing Act. This Bill which will take the place of the existing men Tax. Act and the Super-Tax Act, deals with the basis the number of the machinery of assessment. The rates at which income-tax and Super-Tax will be assessed will be determined by the Annual Finance Act.

The Committee of the Chamber appointed a special Sub-Committee to examine the Bill, and to make recommendations Str. J. D. Gatheral, Mesers. James Finlay & Co. H. Mill. Mesers. Gillanders, Arbitonia & Co. Mesers. Lorden, Arbitonia & Co. Mesers. Lorden, Arbitonia & Co. Walter, Mesers Lorden, arbitonia del did. And their views were admitted by the Committee of th

G. E. Walker, Messra Lovelock & were adopted by the Committee who placed them before the Government. Space does not permit of even a summary

of the many amendments which the Sub-Committee recommended. But it should be mentioned that the retention of the adjustment system, as provided for by section 19 of the existing Act, was strongly urged.

Indian emigration.—On' the 21st March 1921, the Government of Iodia introduced in the Legislative Ascembly a Bill to amend the law relating to emigration. The primary object of the meaning the my relating to emigration. The intermediate emigration for the bangration and to what is known as indentured emigration. The bangration are 1908 permitted emigration to encountries. But, by the rules made under the Defence of India Act, the system as topped uning the war. When in due course the rules would associated to operate indentured emigration would have again become havful in the absence of further legislation. The Bill provided for the repeal of the Act of 1908, and for the central of emigration overeases of both skilled and americal leabourers.

The Bill was cientisted by the Covernment of India to the local Governments, and it came better the Chamber in due course. The Committee, in commenting the lap provisions, expressed their agreement with the Government of the provisions, expressed their needs more help and protection in the set that the unskilled worker, and they urged that the Comment should bear this in mind when framing the rules under the ment should bear their in mind when framing the rules under the most of the striker's system has fewer abuses associated with it and the continuation of the striker's system has fewer abuses associated with overseas emigration might, therefore the striker's system has fewer abuses associated with the continuance of the striker's system when the striker's system has fewer abuses associated with the continuance of that method on insently undesirable. What is continued to flabour by profession about the striker was to make the continuance of that method eminently undesirable. What is wanted is that emigration should be as for any possible by families

and communities, with a fair proportion of women. And Assam coprosines suggests that the genuine sirdar is much more likely to be able to recruit in this way than the professional remulier. It is also of importance that the emigrants should be a fully professed as regards recruitment, transport to, and residence at, destination as any absources emigrating to the Assam the garden.

Proposed creation of an Indian Bar.-The Legislative Assembly, at its meeting on the 24th February 1921, recommended the Governor-General in Council to take the opinions of the local Governments, High Courts, and other authorities and public bodies, on the question of the proposed creation of an Indian Bar. The Government moved in accordance with the terms of this resolution. pointing out that two questions were involved in the proposal; (a) the creation of an Indian Bar, and (b) the desirability of removing all distinctions, enforced by statute or practice, between barristers and vakils. They also drew attention to the following points arising out of these two questions :-(1) Whether the constitution of the Bar should be by an Act of the legislature or otherwise; (2) The organisation of a council of legal education; (3) The disciplinary power of any such body; (4) The changes, if any, which the proposed scheme would necessitate in the ordinary law; (5) The desirability of separating or uniting the functions of solicitor and counsel in India; and (6) The effect which the constitution of an Indian Bar would have on the tendency of Indian students to proceed to England to be called to the Bar.

The Chamber was consulted by the Government of Beugal, and in These to the first of the two main questionst the Committee said that they would favour the constitution by voluntary effort of a body, or authority, empowered to control the education of, and to excreis disciplinary powers over, legal practitioners generally, provided: (f) that the disciplinary powers of the courts are retained, (ii) that on attempt be made to interfere with the disciplinary powers of the Engish Inns of Court over their members practising in this country; and (iii) that a separate authority be created for each province.

On the second main question—the desirability of removing the existing distinctions between barristers and valid;—the Committee did not express a definite opinion. They recognised that for all practical purposes this resolved itself into an enquiry as to whether its desirable to allow valid to practise on the Original Side of the Calcutta High Court; and there appeared to them to be room for a wide differences of opinion on this point.

To the specific enquiries (1) to (6) enumerated above the Committee replied:---

(1) That the legal profession should itself undertake to constitute the authority which is to govern it. Legislation does not appear to be required for the purpose, at any ratio in the first instance, although possibly at a later stage it may be necessary to introduce legislation in order to vest certain powers in the governing bodies; (2) That the organisation of the council of legal education should be undertaken by the profession, and be dealt with separately in each

(3) That disciplinary powers should certainly be vested in the governing bodies of the new organisation. But that it would be premature to attempt to define the extent of such powers further than to state that they should not oust the existing powers of the courts; and that provision should be made for appeals to a Board consisting of certain High Court

Judges sitting, not as a Court, but as a domestic beard of control.

(4) That the changes which may be necessary in the existing law cannot be indicated until the general nature of the proposals has been deter-

(5) That there is no serious objection to the unification of the functions of

(3) That there is no zeroins objection to the unification of the functions of solicitor and cosmol-tor more correctly of adversates and atternograms of the control of an John Bar will have on the tendency of Indian students to proceed to England to be called to the English Bar. Those students with control of the control

Proposed establishment of an Ultimate Court of Appeal in India.—The following resolution was adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 26th March 1921 :-

This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to be so This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council to be so the property of the Council of the Council of the India Council of the High Court, and other legal authorities are applied to the India Council of Appeal in Governor at the India Council of Appeal in the Council of the India Council of Appeal in the Council of India Council of Appeal in Council of India Council of Appeal in Council of India Council of Appeal in Council of India Council of Ind

Accepting this resolution the Government of India consulted the local Governments and Administrations, asking for their views the local Governments and Atoministations, asking for each river with reference to the following points:—(1) the desirability of establishing a Supreme Court of Appeal in India for the trial of civil appeals; (2) the location of such a court if established; (3) the qualifications to be required of, and the emoluments to be paid to, the members of such a court if established; (4) the relation which such a court should bear to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; (5) the extent to which, if such a court were established, the right of appeal to His Majesty in Council should be barred; (6) whether the court should also have any jurisdiction in regard to criminal cases; and (7) the effect of the establishment of such a court upon the suggestion which had been made to establish an Imperial Court of Appeal which would combine the judicial functions of the House of Lords and the Judicial Com-

The Chamber was asked, by the Government of Bengal, for an expression of opinion on the subject, and the Committee dealt with it in some detail, after consultation with their legal advisers. It is unnecessary here to set out their answers to the various questions enumerated above, but it may be desirable to say that they were opposed to the contemplated change; and that they defined their reasons for holding this view. On the main point they said :-

By far the most important matter which arises for consideration is that of the By far the most important matter which arrows for Communication is since of constitution of the final court of appeal, whether that court is to be the Judicial Committee or a new tribunal to be established in this country. "The most august "court over incorns" was the reputation that the dedical Committee corned for reputation of the country of it is mid, given the soustaction tinat they formerly gave. The explanation may possibly be that the Law Lords have claken a less prominent part in disposing of Indian alpeals, and the other members of the Court—who are chiefly ex-Indian judget—a more prominent part. Plut I fit his be the cause of the disantisfaction it is difficult to see how a final court of appeal, constituted with a majority of judges coming from India, would be likely to be more satisfactory.

judges coming from India, would be likely to be more attainatery.

On the construy it is the opinion of the Committee of the Climaler that such a cent would be much less astifactory. In fact they do not believe that it would be much less astifactory. In fact they do not believe that the would be considered to the control of the contro and cred would all nave to be consascered when the appointments were being of the constant for a largely prependenting Hinton or Mahomeden court, for larger from England alone evenly prevent the appointment, to the Indian court, for place from England alone evenly prevent the appointment, to the Indian court, for place from England alone when the constant of the Constant of the Constant of the Constant Loris have acquired. This learning and experiences is in fact the real source of the strength of the Judicial Committee; and one of the most serious objections to the present proposal is that the Indian elimate prevents it being made available here.
The first question is thus answered by the Chamber in the negative. It is not, the
Committee are convinced, desirable to establish in Indian supprome court for the trial of civil appeals.

The Munitions Case .- The withdrawal by the Government of India, in August last, of the charges against three of the accused persons in the State prosecution known as the Munitions case, raised questions of such importance to the commercial community. that the Committee felt bound to express to Government their views in regard to it. There is no need to enter into the matter here, further than to say that the protest made by the Chamber was against the manner in which the prosecution was withdrawn. The Committee did not of course express any opinion on the merits of the case.

The Government subsequently issued a communiqué in which the facts of the case, and the conclusions arrived at by H. E. the Governor-General in Council, were fully set forth.

The Bengal Town Planning Bill, 1920 .- A Bill with this title was circulated in the early part of the year by the local Government. It had two principal objects in view. In respect of the sphere of operations of the Calcutta Improvement Trust it was to provide means: (a) of supplementing the work of the Trust by laying out, in co-operation with owners, the areas in the vicinity of street schemes undertaken by that body; and (b) of developing areas ready for building by a system of pooling the various properties. The second object was to enable local authorities to undertake town-planning schemes, that is, schemes for the general future development of any area. These include such works as the laying out, or altering of streets, the allotting

of land for residential purposes, the provision of open spaces, gurdens, recreation grounds, etc. So far as Calcutta is concerned the general functions of a two-planning authority are exercised by the Calcutta Improvement Trust. The Bill was consequently so framed as to exclude the areas within the purview of the Trust from the provisions relating to general town-planning schemes.

The main principle upon which the Bill was based was the development of an area by the mutual co-operation of the owners of the various plots of land comprising it. To this principle, which was suggested by the Calcutta Corporation in 1913, the Committee of the Chamber took no exception; and similarly they raised no objection to the proposals for adjusting the values of the properties, and distributing the cost of the improvements. But they were doubtful regarding the machinery which the Bill proposed to establish for working out the details. The scheme was to be drafted by the local authority, and by them it was to be submitted to the local Government for sanction. And, after it had been sanctioned, the owners concerned in it were to elect an arbitrator to reconcile their conflicting interests, and to settle amicably any disputes that might arise. The Committee thought that the powers to be conferred, and the duties to be imposed, upon the arbitrator were too onerous; and they apprehended that difficulty would arise in this connection. They recommended that the qualifications which candidates for election as arbitrators should possess should be defined in the Bill For, otherwise, there did not appear to be any reason why a person without qualifications should not be elected if he could persuade two-thirds of the owners to vote for him.

Another recommendation of imprance that the Committee made was that the Bill, instead of being permissive, should be compulsory. As drafted, it contemplates the compulsion. The local authority would ordinarily take the initia compulsion. The local authority failed to move, nothing would be done except, if the local anthority failed to move, nothing would be done except, if the local authority failed to move, nothing would be done except, that mofusail towns will, notwithstanding the Ack be still permitted, if they go determine, to develop precisely as they are developing now, are so the best this problem of the fature development of the urban areas of the best appears to be of such importance as to merit the scrious attendance of the best of the provincial legislature and the excentive Government. And it right, therefore, be a good thing tion above a certain limit, to understance and the control, development of two-planning urinicials.

The Bengal Children Bill, 1921.—The object of this Bill—which was introduced recently in the Bengal Legislative Conneil—is to provide the control, trial, and pumishment, of youthful offendors, and introduced recently and the contemplates the protection of children and young persons. It contemplates the hoof contemplate of reformatory and industrial schools by the local Collections. The questions thus raised are

of course largely outside the scope of the ordinary work of the Chamber. But, in view of their importance, the Committee considered the Bill, and appointed a Special Sub-Committee to examine

Vice-President of the Chamber,
Mr. C. F. Beadel, M.L.C., Messrs
Becker, Gray & Co. (Calcutta),
Ld.
Mr. G. B. Cozens, Secretary, Dis-

Id.
Mr. G. B. Cozens, Secretary, District Charitable Society and Society for the Protection of Children in India.
Mr. J. H. Hechle, Messrs. Orr, Dignam & Co.

special Sub-Committee to examine it and to report upon it. They adopted the views of the Sub-Committee, and communicated them to the Oovernment as an expression of the opinion of the Chamber. There is no need to set forth here the various amendments which were suggested; but it may be of interests.

suggested; but it may be of interest to quote the following remarks which were made by the Committee, upon two of the more important questions at issue:—

typoli was on any ample one quesastors or assume. It is also like the first and of 1985, upon which the Bill is to some extent based, applies to both girls and longs; and no information is afforded as to their, in Bengal, girls are to be excluded as to the spental girls are to be excluded on the contraction it is not easy to express an opinion, but the Committee or such information it is not easy to express an opinion, but the Committee or by the committee of the spectation of the question of making the Acaptilisable to girls as well as to byte oughthat the one of for the protection of buys.

the need for the pro-extron of grids appears to them to be as great so, if nor. The Bill extensive that the content of an initiarity, and it provides for the establishment and maintenance of these institutions, by the local Covernment. In further authorises the local Covernment to certify, as establishment, and maintenance of those institutions, by the local Covernment to the certify, as establish for the purposes of the Act, solar solo-ols Switchish have not been so differ industrial training. But the first-named not been to have been differed industrial training and the first-named not have been of these loops—defined in clause 2 as "youthful offenders" "who have been of these loops—defined in allowed as "shifteen" and "young favor introduct for those loops—defined in clause 2 as "shifteen" and "young favor introduct for those loops—defined in clause 4 shifteen and "young favor introduction the loop loops—defined in clause 4 shifteen and "young favor introduction to have been always to be a "shifteen" and "young favor introduction to high clause solo in the Statement of Objects and Reusean explains, the broad distinction is a "shifteen of the solo of the shifteen of the shifteen and the shifteen of the shifteen and the shifte

The Calcutta Police.—On the 31st August 1921 the Bengal Legislative Council adopted the following resolution:—

This Council recommends to the Government that a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials be appointed to consider the incidence of the cost of the Calcuta Police, with special reference to the possibility of it being met in whole or in part from the proceeds of a police rate.

The Government of Pengal decided to appoint a Committee for this purpose, and they invited the Chamber to somittee a representative to serve upon it. It response to this invitation the Committee of the Chamber nominated Mr. C. F. Bendel, M.L.C. of Messrs. Beeker, Gray & Co. (Calentia), L.L., who kindly consented, at their request, to serve.

Calcutta High Court: Delays in disposal of suits .- In the report for last year the Committee mentioned that they had made a representation to the Calcutta High Court on the subject of the delays that were occurring in the disposal of suits on the Original Side. The views of the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the Court were communicated in January. Their Lordships agreed with the Chamber that the state of the work on the Original Side had for some time required three Courts sitting continuously, and irrespective of the criminal sessions. Having regard, however, to the work on both sides of the Court, and to the number of judges sanctioned by the Government, it had been found to be impossible for the Hon'ble the Chief Justice to provide that number of judges continuously. It was his intention to endeavour to continue the arrangement, but, by reason of the pressure of business on the Appellate Side, he was unable to give any assurance that three judges would sit continuously, unless the Government agreed to increase the strength of the Court.

The Hon ble the Chief Justice and Judges also stated that in 1913 and in 1917 the Court land expressed the opinion that there should be fourteen permanent judges at least, in addition to the Chief Justice, with an additional judge to cope with the arrears; that is to say, a fotal of sixteen judges, until the arrears were oleared off. The Government had, however, sanctioned only fourteen judges, including the Chief Justice, and since November 1918, one additional judge. The Government were being again addressed with a view to obtaining such an increase in the strength of the Court as weald enable both the arrears and the current work to be dealt with satisfactority.

The Chamber had suggested that in suits for the recovery of debt a summary procedure should be introduced on the lines of Order XIV of the rules of Cupreme Court in England. On this suggestion the Hornble the Chief dustice and Judges expressed the Order than the procedure in India would be probably lead to a large increase of interlocutory work which would be necessively lead to a large increase of interlocutory work which would be necessively lead to a large increase of interlocutory work which would be necessively lead to a large increase of the forest of the procedure being adopted in ejectment smites an experiment, and the summary of the contract of the procedure being adopted in ejectment smites an experiment, and the summary of the contract of the procedure of the procedure being adopted in ejectment were being adopted by Court experimentally. This was that one put only adopted by the Church was the court experimentally. This was that one put only adopted by the Church was adopted by t

The Galentta High Ceurt: The Special Jury List.—The question of the method of preparation of the list of pecial jurous for service the eriminal sessions of the Calentta highest processions of the Calentta highest consideration during the year. The discussion, in the Legislative Code appeared to the Committee to afford a favorable opportunity to bring this question forward. Section 312 of the Code (Act V of 1898) provides that the names of note more than four-

hundred persons shall at any one time be entered on the special jurors list. In so far as regards the European population this limitation has been felt for some years past to be too narrow; and its operation has undoubtedly created difficulties among the commercial community from whom the European special jurors are largely drawn. The list might be enlarged without difficulty, but without an amendment of the Code the present limit of four-hundred names cannot be increased. This amendment might take one of two forms. It might either provide for an increase of the limit prescribed by section 312 from four hundred, as it is at present, to possibly eight hundred names. Or in the alternative a proposal, which was put forward in 1914, might be adopted. This was that for section 312 there should be substituted the following: "The High Court shall prescribe the "number of persons whose names shall be entered at any one time in "the special jurors list." This proposed amendment appears in the Code of Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill, which is now before the Indian legislature.

The question of the qualifications of a special juror ought also, the Committee thought, to receive attention. And they suggested to the Government that the following draft rule, which was proposed when the jury rules were under revision in 1906-07, should be enacted, namely:—

The three controls of the present whose name are entered on the Jury Liet, the names of the present of the present of the three three controls of the present of the three controls of the present of the

The Government of Bengal informed the Chamber that they fully supported the proposed amendment to section 312 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. And the Registran of the Calcium High Court, on the Original Side, stated that the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges would also welcome such an amendment as would admit of the number of special jurors being increased. The Registrant flew neuron to a say:

region when the of the Court of

With regard to the criticions tevelled at the composition of the Special Jury Lt I am to add that great torolled and erar ear lessowed on the perpantion of the Jury Jast in the Crown Office, but in spite of this inaccuracies have occurred. The control of the co

which have occurred. If all the members of your Chamber, and others addressed, would assist the Coart by prompt replies to such circular letters there would be much less cause for complaint.

The Bill for amending the Code of Criminal Procedure is understood to be still before the Indian legislature.

Proposed separation of judicial and executive functions.— The Government of Bengal recently appointed a Committee to elaborate a passical working seleme for the separation of executive and judicial functions in the administration of the province, and to report the cost of such a scheme. The question of the advisability, or otherwise, of separation does not fall within the scope of the terms of reference, the Committee having been appointed to frame a practical scheme, and to estimate the cost of it. The President of the Committee was the Hom'les Mr. Justice Greaves.

The Committee of the Chamber were asked for their views on the question, but they had no proposals, or recommendations, to put forward.

The Administrator-General and Official Trustee of Bengal—Mc the instance of the Administrator-General and Official Trustees of Bengal the Committee drew the attention of members, in August, to certain matters with reference of the administration of estates and trusts, in dealing with which his official administration of estates and trusts, in dealing with which his official trusts in a dealing with which his official trusts in a dealing with which his official trusts were investigated by the serious of the serious dealers were mattern having reference to the issuing of reports, proceedings of meetings, etc., and the manner in which these are addressed to the Administrator General and Official Trustee. The need for their being correctly addressed, so as to ensure their allocation to the particular trust or estate concerned, was emphasized by Mr. Kinney, who asked for the assistance of managing agents in this connection.

The new legislatures: Election expenses of candidates.-Rule 18 of the respective rules for the election of members to the Conneil of State, the Legislative Assembly, and the Bengal Legislative Council confers on the Governor-General in Council the power to fix maximum scales of election expenses to be applicable to any elections held after the first. It also empowers the Governor-General in Council to prescribe the number and description of persons who may be employed for payment in connection with any such election; and it specifies that distinct provisions may be made for different constituencies. The Joint Committee on the Government of India Act 1919 agreed with the Government of India that it was impracticable at the beginning to lay down a limit, to election expenditure by candidates, which would work fairly and adequately in every constituency. But they considered that the absence of such limits could not remain a permanent feature of the rules; and that limits could, and should, be prescribed as the result of the experience

During the year the Government of India raised the question, expressing the opinion that it would serve no useful purpose to prescribe a maximum figure for the total expenditure of all kinds that a candidate may incur in any constituency. Their idea was rather in the direction of a detailed schedule, such as the English hav prescribes, which would specify the objects on which expenditure is permissible, and the amount that may be incurred in connection with each of such objects.

The Government of Bengal asked for the views of the Chamber, and for suggestions as to the objects on which expenditure should be permissible, and the limits which might be imposed on each of such objects. The Committee did not however deal, with the matter; for they had no suggestions or recommendations to put forward. The Chamber is represented in the Council of State by one member, and in the Bengal Legislative Council by six members. No election expenditure is however incurred, or is ever likely to be incurred; by the candidates for these seats. It follows such does not arise. And as representation in the Legislation Assembly has been denied to the Chamber the question needs no consideration as regards that body.

CUSTOMS

ing of this section of the Sea Customs Act, 1878: Section 30.—The working of this section of the Sea Customs Act, which has been so frequently under discussion in the past, has been again before the Committee during the year. It will be recalled that the section

For the purposes of this Act the real value shall be deemed to be :-

(c) 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 deduction whatever except (in the case of goods imported) of the amount of the duties payable on importation thereof, or

(b) Where such price is not assertainable the cost at which goods of the like kind and quality could be delivered at such place without any abatement or deduction except as aforesaid.

The term "wholesale cash price" was defined by the Government of India, in 1908, as being the "local wholesale market "value" irrespective of the price at which transactions are conducted between importers and dealers. And in February 1911 the Government held that the word "wholesale" bears the same meaning in section 30(a) as it does in the expression "wholesale "wholesale dealers would be willing in the ordinary course of business "wholesale chalers would be willing in the ordinary course of business "to sell at wholesale rates." The interpretation of the section has secondary of contention for many years, and the Chamber has secondary of the content of the section has secondary of the section in the secondary of the section in the secondary of the section is secondary to the secondary of the section in the secondary of the s

In 1918 the Calcutta Import Trade Association suggested that the section should be so altered as to provide for the assessment of duy on invice value. And the Committee of the Chamber agreed with the Association that, in the then existing conditions, the operation of the section did result in hardship. But they also pointed out that in times when the market was falling the importer had benefited under the provisions of the section.

At the present time conditions are such that the section does not probably press hardly on the importers of numerous classes of goods. Nevertheless the Committee are opposed to the principle of attempting to ascertain what the acceptance of the climate of the committee of the c

The Indian Sac Oustoms Act, 1878: Sections 31 and 32— On the 2nd September 1921, 1eOllector of Customs, Calcutta, noified that, on and from the 1st October, duty on imported goods would not be accepted before the completion of examination (if any) and assessment, unless thought the completion of examination (if any) to the following effect:—

of the contowing energia and the acceptance of a deposit of duty calculated on the like like right declared that the goods, specified in this till of entry, before casanisation and assessments, and electrical the right acceptance by Government control and the cherical value and description, for the properties of covernment and the cherical value and description. The control of the cherical value and description is also description.

The Indian Merchandise Marks Act: Stamping of dimensions on shawls.—At the instance of a member of the Chamber the Committee enquired of the Collector of Customs if any new ruling had been brought into operation in regard to the stamping of dimensions on cotton and woollen shawls. The Collector replied that the words "shawls and" had been deleted from ruling 57 of the Merchanside Marks Manual, so that the rule should not be at variance with the entry "Searves including cotton shawls and variance with the entry Ocarves montaing coulon snaws and "dupetas" in the list (page 9 of the Manual) of piece-goods which are required to be stamped with their length. In the revised edition of the manual a note was being inserted, at the bottom of page 9 against the above entry, to the effect that "single finished shawls "of small dimensions should ordinarily be treated as apparel". Excepting such single finished shawls, shawls both cotton and woollen were required to be stamped with their lengths on the shawls themselves. Indications of length on tickets detachable were not accepted. To avoid stamping fractions of a yard the shawls could be stamped with the numerals in inches. In that case the figures were to be accompanied by the word "inches", or by an abbreviation, or sign, equivalent to that word.

The Committee did not take any action in the matter.

The Import Tariff .- By the Finance Act 1921 several changes of great importance were made in the Import Tariff : metallic ores of all sorts were placed on the free list; machinery for cotton-spinning and weaving mills were removed from the free list; the duties on liquors, sugar, tobacco, and matches, were greatly enhanced; the general import tariff was raised from 71% to 11 % ad valorem; and imports denominated luxuries were taxed at the rate of 20% ad valorem. In the existing financial situation the Committee of the Chamber did not take exception to these changes, although they regretted the necessity for such a general high level of import duties. They were asked by the importers of various commodities to represent to the Government the need for a reduction; but, seeing that the duties were enhanced for strictly revenue purposes, they felt bound to refuse to move. To take action in respect of two or three commodities would of course have meant giving similar assistance to others. And it was certain that the Government could not listen to such appeals in view of the pressing need for increasing the revenue.

The question of the classification of machinery and machine-tools in the import tariff has also been under consideration. There are numerous points in this connection that need to be examined in consultation with the Government. The Committee accordingly suggested that these should be brought forward at the meeting which is held yearly between importers and the Director Ceneral of Commercial Intelligence for the discussion of the tariff valuations. The Government of India did not see their way to accept this suggestion; but they intimated that they were considering the advisability of reviewing the details of the classification of machinery for tariff purposes.

The export duty on jute goods.—The Committee stated, in the last propt, that a point land been raised by the Collector of Customs in regard to the incidence of this 'tax. On sacking goods it is leviable at the rate of Rs. 20 per ton; and on bessin and other goods at the rate of Rs. 32 per ton. With reference to this classification the Committee expressed the opinion that d. w. tarpaulin cloths are not sacking goods. And, in reply to a request for a definition of sacking goods, they said that, in this ropinion, cloth or bags of a count higher than S × 9 would be liable to assessment to duty at the higher rate, unless such goods were specifically stated to be twill sacking.

Subsequently the Collector of Customs raised another point. This had reference to twill sacking cloth 10 × 12 hessian warp and sacking weft. Section 21 of the Ludian Sea Customs Act, 1878 lays down that goods composed of more than one article liable duty shall be chargeable with the full duty which would be payable out such good if they were entirely composed of the article charged at the higher rate of duty. It appeared, therefore, to the Collector that the cloth in question ought to pay duty at the higher rate of

Rs. 32 per tou. The Collector asked the following specific questions:--

(1) Can jute cloth be called "sacking" even when a proportion of the ingredients is "hessian"?

(2) Does jute cloth with a count higher than 8 x 9 always contain hessian ingredients?

(3) Is there only one quality of sacking cloth with a count higher than 8 × 9 known as fine twill sacking (10 :: 12)? and, if so, what is the proportion of sacking yarn in such cloth?

After consultation with the Indian Jute Mills Association, and the Jute Fabries Shippers Association, the Committee replied to these enquiries as follows:—

(1) Yes.

(2) No; such cloth does not necessarily always contain hessian ingredients.

(2) Auj. sour tourn one not necessarily sharps contain hersian ingradients.
(3) In addition to 10 × 12, there are other qualities of sacking gloth with a count higher than 8 × 9 known as fine twill sacking. The proportion of heesian to sacking yarm in such cloth depends on the contracts, e.g., and the countries of the

The Committee further suggested to the Collector of Customs that, in any specific case in which he might be in doubt, he should require the production of the contract with the mill for the manufacture of the particular fabric.

The export duty on hides and skins: Tariff valuations .--In April last the Government of India notified the revision of the tariff valuations upon which the various classes of hides and skins are assessed to export duty at the rate of 15 per cent. And subsequently the Director General of Commercial Intelligence made a communication to the trade with reference to the period during which the valuations were to remain in force. The Government understood that it would be to the convenience of firms and persons interested in the trade if a definite period could be fixed for the valuations to be operative without alteration; and if two months' notice could be given of any subsequent re-valuation. The question of further re-valuations was not to be considered until August last when, if prices necessitated re-valuations, two months' notice would be given before such were introduced. Re-valuations both for export and import duty would be then notified together, after discussion with the trades concerned, as from the 1st January, from which date the rates would remain in force for one year,

The procedure as thus outlined has been followed.

The Indian Tariff Act 1894: Revision of the Tariff Schedules.—In Norumber the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence approached the Chamber with reference to the annual revision of the tariff varieties of the tariff v

Brothers; Mr. G. D. Lys, Messra, Graham & Co.; Mr. E. B. Pratt, Messrs, Brunner Mond & Co. Ld., Mr. N. P. Baird, Messrs, Gillanders Arbuthand & Co., Mr. T. C. J. Davis, Messrs, Turner Morrison & Co., Ld.; Mr. J. F. Macdonell, the Bombay Co., Ld.; together with the Chairman of the Indian Engineering Association (Mr. Coebran, G.E.S.), and the Chairman of the Resolution (Mr. F. Blick).

The schedule of provisional rates was discussed by this Committee with the Director-General of Commencial Intelligence, and the Collector of Customs, Calentia, on the 22nd November 1921. Certain suggestions with reference to the revised ralations were put forward, and these the Director-General promised to submit to the Government of India.

Classification of jute goods.—During the year the Collector of Customs consulted the Chamber on the subject of a draft set of rules prescribing a standard method of calculating and classifying gunny bars for the purposes of shipping bales. The idea was to divide the bargs into four classes:—

(a) bags so made that the width of the cloth forms the breadth of the bag;
(b) bags so made that the width of the cloth forms the length of the bags;
(c) bags of which the breadth is half the width of the cloth from which the

(d) four-sided bags with bottoms and tops.

As the bulk of the bags exported belong to class (a) it was proposed by the rules that bags should be taken as belonging to that class in the absence of any indication to the contrard as levelged exceptions was also given, and allowances for home of and selvedged bags were prescribed for use in calculating weights. The Committee approved of the proposed rules, subject to certain amond ments which were suggested by the Indian Jute Mills Association, and the Calcutta Jute Patries Shippers Association. These were accepted by the Collector, who brought the rules into operation as from the 10th September 1921.

Proposed re-building of the Calcutta Custom House.—The Government of Bengal consulted the Chamber recently with reference to a scheme for the re-construction of the Calcutta Custom House. The present building is old and unsuitable, and it occupies a wastefully large area in a congested part of the city. For it spreads over an irregular site between Charnock-place on the cast, and the Stand-road on the west. Much economy of space could be effected, if the scale stands are supported in the stand-road on the west. Much economy of space could be effected, if the scale stand, and possibly land set free for other purposes, if the scale stands are supported in the stand-road on the west. Much economy of space could be effected, if the scale stands are supported in the scale stands and the scale stands are supported by the scale stands and disadvantages of a fromted and Charnock-place or, alternatively, on the Strand-road. And they further raised the question of whether the Custom House ought, or ought not, to be removed to Kiddepore, or Garden Reach, or whether a branch Custom House on that locality might not be a necessity.

They invited an expression of opinion on the following specific points as well as upon the general question:-

- (a) Whether the new Custom House should be built on the existing site, or at Kidderpore, or Garden Reach;
- (b) If it is built on the existing site, whether it should have a frontage on Charnock-place, or on the Strand-road;
- (c) If it is built on the existing site, whether a branch Custom House will also be required, and if so in what locality.

After consultation with the members of the Chamber the Comittee repic to the effect—of that the new Custom House should be built on the present site; and (b) that; it should have a frontage on Channock-place. As regards the third question, there was some variation of opinion among members. But it seemed to be more or less generally held that a banneth office at the Kidderpore Docks will be required in time, especially if it becomes the practice for steamers to discharge at the docks. The Cakentta Import Timed. Association favoured the establishment of a branch Custom House at the dock and it also suggested that the whole of the juty office of the Cakentta Fort Commissioners, including the Collection Department, about the other contracts of the Custom House at the colors.

Calcutta Custom House: Procedure for the shipment of goods.—In the report for the year 1912 mention was made of certain proposals for the alteration of the procedure governing the shipment of goods. According to section 137 of the Indian Sea Customs Act 1878, as it then stood, no goods, except passengers' baggage, could be shipped, or be water-borne for shipment, unless a shipping bill had been passed by the Collector of Customs. It was proposed in 1912 so to alter this arrangement as to allow shippers of goods in the foreign trade to deliver their shipping bills to the Custom House up to five days after a vessel's clearance. The Port Commissioners river dues are levied on the shipping bill which is not accepted at the Custom House until the Port Commissioners certify that the dues have been paid. This would be, it was feared, a difficulty in the way of the change; but the shipping agents were, at that time, willing to give a guarantee to accept responsibility for the dues, together with any other tax on the goods, such as the export duties on rice and jute, and the tea cess. The proposals were sanctioned by the Government, and the consequential amendments of the Sea Customs Act were passed into law by Act III of 1914. But, owing to prohibitions and restrictions on exports, due to war conditions, the introduction of the proposed procedure was deferred,

In 1912 the only charges levied on exports by the Customs were small cesses on tea, jute and gunnies, and a duty on rice. But at the present time export duties of considerable magnitude are levied on jute (both raw and manufactured), on hides and skins,

and on tea. These would make the responsibility for furnishing quantates for the payment of the charges a much more oncurs burden than it would have been in 1912. And, when in the cuty part of last year, the question was again mised by Government, the Calcutta Liners Conference expressed their imbility to give the granular crequired. They pointed on the greatly circumstances and changed since 1912, and they urged that the existing system should not be disturbed.

This suggestion was accepted by the Collector of Customs, who announced that he did not propose to introduce deferred shipping bills; and that the question of discontinuing the daily list of exports, and publishing a bi-weekly list of manifests which was dependent on the scheme, would likewise not be proceeded with.

Calcutta Customs publications.—With effect from the 1st January 1922 the rutes of subscription to the Customs publication:—the Daily List of Imports and Emports, the Weekly List of Manifests, and the Monthly Commercial Guido have been enhanced owing to the increased cost of compilation and printing. The Callecter of Customs consulted subscribers before making any change, and he assectationed that the majority preferred to pay increased rates rather than to have the information given in the publication cuttailed

Calcutta Customs House: Conversion of sterling values .-During the year 1920 the Chamber accepted a proposal, which was put forward by the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, with reference to the conversion of sterling values for Customs purposes. The proposal was to the effect that, while continuing to take the demand draft rate as the basis for the conversion, the nearest whole penny should be worked to in order to relieve the difficulties that had arisen from the fractional variation of the rate from day to day. In June last the Collector stated that the primary object of this change had been achieved. When the nearest whole penny to the daily rate was either 1s. 3d. or 1s. 4d. the rule simplified calculation, inasmuch as 1s. 3d., is equal to Rs. 16 to the £ sterling, and 1s. 4d. to Rs. 15 to the £ sterling. While these rates were in use it was consequently only necessary to multiply any sterling value by a whole figure in rupees. This advantage was not however obtained in the case of most other "whole penny points. The Collector accordingly suggested that, in substitution for the rule, it should be agreed to work to the nearest point corresponding to a figure in whole, or half, rupees in the sterling rupee conversion. This would represent points in the rupee pence rate of not more than a penny apart up to 1s. 11d., above which the question of working at rates in quarter rupees might be considered. The proposal would ensure, the Collector said, that calculations for converting sterling prices into rupees would at all times be simple, avoiding any necessity for reference to conversion tables.

The Chamber supported the proposal, as did also the Calcutta Import Trade Association.

The Indian Fiscal Commission 1921-22.—By a resolution dated 7th October 1921 the Government of India appointed a Fiscal Commission "to examine with reference to all the interesta "concerned the tariff policy of the Government of India including "the question of the desirability of adopting the principle of Imperial preference and to make recommendations." The Hon the Str Ibahim Rahimatila, ALLE, was appointed President, and Mr. J. M. Keynes, M.A., C.I.E., Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, Vice-President.

The President of the Chamber was invited by the Government to serve on the Commission, but, as he was unable to accept the invitation, the Vice-President (Mr. C. W. Rhodes, C.B.E., M.L.A.) was appointed.

By the middle of October the Commission circulated a list of questions for witnesses submitting written evidence. This questionnaire was sens submitting written evidence. This questionnaire was sens sens submitted it closely. They then framed bodies, and the Committee our suddered it closely. They then framed a statement of their view suddered it closely. They then framed as the questionnaire. These particulars with certain sections only of the questionnaire. These particulars were (1) a revenue tariff, (iii) a protective tariff, (iii) the one were (1) a revenue tariff, (ii) the close of pot protection of (2) the use of a tariff for bargaining; (vr) on the consumer; (vi) who effect of the consumer; (vi) who effect of the consumer (vi) the consumer (vii) the consumer (vii) the consumer (viii) the consumer (viiii) the consumer (viii) the consumer (viii)

por quoted as showing the views entertained by the Committee as regards a protective tariff:

It among to refer to your questions to 29 which raise the subject of a protection tariff:

It all now to refer to your questions the 29 which raise the subject of a protection of the control of the control of the control of the proposed forms about the framed primarily, the Committee date of the process of the protection of the control of the protection of the prote

In dealing with new industries, the Committee would proceed on the principles that I have just indicated. A new industry enght not to be entitled to the principles that I have just indicated. A new industry on the property of the state of the principle of the industry continues an advantage of the principle of the principle of the industry continues an advantage of the principle of the principl

The President of the Chamber, Sir Robert Watson Smyth, supported the Committee's memorandum by giving oral evidence before the Commission.

MARINE

Working of the Port: The Bengal Pilot Service .- Final orders have not been yet passed, it is understood, on the scheme for increasing the remuneration of the members of the Bengal Pilot Service. This matter was mentioned in the last Annual Report, where the Committee stated that they had strongly opposed the scheme, for the reason that it would necessitate an enhancement of the pilotage fees. Their view is that, as steamers are now being run mostly at a loss, the present is an altogether inopportune time to place additional burdens on ship-owners. Moreover, they are convinced that, if full enquiry were made into the conditions of the Pilot Service, the result would be to confirm their belief that the service should be completely re-organised. There is a consensus of opinion in shipping circles that men of the class ordinarily employed as pilots in other ports would be able, in present day conditions, to move vessels satisfactorily up and down the Hooghly. And there is an equally strong body of opinion in favour of the men so employed being made subject to the control of the Calcutta Port Commissioners. There should be a unified service to include all officers, whether Harbour-masters or Pilots, who move steamers in the dock, or in the river as far as Garden Reach, or beyond the Reach to the sea.

The Government of Bengal's proposals for increasing the remainstant of the service were based on two conclusions:—(a) that the pilots are fairly entitled to an increase in the existing scale of their conduments; and (b) that this increase can be financed without imposing any unreasonable burden on shipping interests. The Committee did not accept either of these conclusions. The Buggl in the Service is one of the best-paid services of its kind in the Titot Service is one of the top-tail services of its kind in the three argument to say that the increase could be financed without imposing any unreasonable burden on shipping interests. What does not appear to be realized is that the pilotage interests. What does not appear to be realized is that the pilotage

and other charges levied in connection with the port of Calcutta do already impose a most unreasonable hundre on shipping interests. And the object of all concerned with the fare of the port should be to diminish rather than to enlarge the burden. Any attempt to impose higher charges on the shippin ought, therefore, the Committee consider, to be streamously resisted.

The case was submitted by the Government of Bengal to the Government of India together with the views recorded by the Chamber. The orders of the Government of India are now awaited.

Working of the Port: The Howrah Bridge.—It was stated in the last Annual Report that, in connection with the proposed reconstruction of this bridge, an entirely new question had arisen. This was as to whether an opening span—which land been provided for ly all the designs so far submitted—was really necessary. It is admittedly a most important question which, the Committee of the Chamber thought, should be throughly examined before any decision as to the type of bridge was arrived at. They did not express an opinion upon it, but supported a recommendation which the Calentta Port Commissioners had made, namely, that it should be investigated before further action was taken.

In June last, H. E. the Governor in Council appointed a Committee to consider the question, and to enquire whether the interests located to the north of the bridge would be adversely affected should it be decided not to provide an opening span. The Chairman of this Committee was Mr. C. H. Bompas, C.S.I., I.C.S., Chairman of the Calcutta Improvement Trust, and the Chamber was represented on it by the President. The Committee reported in due course to the effect that it is not necessary to the efficient working of the port that oceangoing steamers should proceed above the bridge, and that it would suffice to have a fixed headway permitting the passage of inland craft. This conclusion was accepted by the Government of Bengal. But, in view of the complexity of the problems involved, and of the conflicting nature of the opinions that had been expressed, His Excellency the Governor in Council was still not prepared to come to a final decision as to the type of bridge to be adopted, without further expert advice and assistance. A second Committee, consisting exclusively of engineering experts, was accordingly appointed for this purpose in November last. But in addition to being asked to deal with the engineering aspects of the problem this expert Committee was also invited to express its opinion from the widest point of view; and its attention was prominently drawn to the question of whether Calcutta can afford the best and most efficient bridge that modern engineering science can construct, or whether the city should be satisfied with a type of bridge which has served it well in the past, and which will be free from such risks as may attend the adoption of a new design.

This question seemed to the Committee of the Chamber to be eminently one in respect of which the commercial, financial and industrial, interests of the city and the port ought to have been given

an opportunity of being heard. And they suggested to the Government of Bengal that the Chamber should be permitted to nominate two additional members representing these interests. But His Excellency in Council did not see his way to accede to this request, for the reason that the addition of non-professional members to the Committee would make it an unwieldy body, inasmuch as, if the Chamber were represented, other public bodies would also have to be invited to nominate. The Chamber then suggested that the terms of reference to the expert Committee should be so narrowed as to exclude all but purely technical questions. For the Committee was not considered to be sufficiently representative to deal with the wider issues, involving as these do the financial aspects of the scheme. But this proposal also the Government did not accept, stating that it was not intended or expected that the Committee would come to any final conclusions on the question of financial policy, or on the wider aspects of the case. His Excellency in Council was confident that, far from prejudicing the consideration of the case by the public bodies and other interests concerned, the report of the Committee would greatly facilitate their examination of the problem, and assist them in arriving at a sound conclusion.

Working of the Port: The discharging and loading of steamers—The question of the delays to which steamers are subjected in the port was under discussion recently. Formerly steamers were seldom at the import jettles for more than ten days steamers were seldom at the import jettles for more than ten days of discharging cargo; but during the past year they have often been detained there for no less than twenty days. The following causes were suggested as operating against a speely discharge:—

- (a) The present-day slack and inefficient manual labour:
- (b) The larger number of heavy lifts and the bulkier nature of the general cargo, particularly iron and steel, which has been coming forward in increasing quantities since the war ended;
- (c) The fact that there is only one lift crone available; and (d) The increase in the quantity of cargo delivered overside.

It is anticipated that the delays attributable to (b) and (c) will be diminated within a reasonable time, as a new life crane is on order. The delays attributable to (d) did not seem to the Committee to be of the first importance. But they saw no remedy for (a) which was, they believed, the chief cause of the delays. They approached the Calcitata Port Commissioners on the subject, but they did not suggest any remedial measures. They hoped, however, that an attempt would be made to devise means by which steamers would be more quickly discharged and loaded and despatched.

The Commissioners agreed that the analysis given above was a fair statement of the principal factors, and they considered each case individually. An important factor working against rapid discharge was, they said, the large number of heavy lifts and the high

proportion of carpo which could not be lifted by the quay cranes. A new floating reme was due for delivery in England carly in 1922 And, as regards (0), they said that they had increased their fleet of boats by three parties. They had also sanctioned an alteration in the thirty ton gentieues. They had also sanctioned an alteration in the thirty ton gentieues. They had shallow that the care to the control of an additional tent ton crane to facilitate the theorem of the control of the care to the control of the care to the care to

Lighterage charges.—The following case was referred to the Committee for opinion during the year:—A steamer arrived the Committee for opinion during the year:—A steamer arrived with import cargo, but could not obtain a discharging berth at the jetties, or the Kidderpore Docks, for at least ten days. The steamer had been chartered for another cargo, the cancelling date being so close that unless she left Calentta within ten days the charter was liable to be cancelled. In the circumstances the import cargo was discharged into lighters, lauded at the jetties, and delivered in due course. Were the agents entitled to collect lighterage charges from the coursigness before delivery of their goods? The following clause appeared in the bill of ladino:

appeared in the bit on faming:

The stames to be entitled to commone displaying immediately she arrives at open of destination, according to the centers of the port, and to continue displaying which interests one time the continues displaying precisions for more reason or other, stames is entitled the continues displaying the continue displaying the continue displayer which or overshouse at necessary the continue displayer which continue displayer which continue displayer continues the continue displayer of the continue displayer contributions the continue displayer configuration of the continues of the continu

After consultation with their Shipping and Piece Goods Sub-Committees, and with the Calcutt: Import Trade Association, the Committee, taking the view that the question was one for legal advice, declined to express an opinion.

Alongside clauses in Bills of Lading.—The following questions were put to the Committee in this connection:—

- (e) Is it customary for steamship companies to sign "alongside" clauses in Bills of Lading when the ships are not at their bertls ? If not, what is the Calcutta custom concerning "alongside" clauses?
- (b) If a ship were in the dock would an "alongside" clause be necessary in the Bill of Lading if the goods were delivered to the ship's berth?

The Committee replied that "alongside" clauses are not customary in Calcutta. But they thought that an "alongside" clause would be allowable if the goods were in the steamer's leadingshed, even if she had not got to the berth. She would, however, have to be in port and at moornings.

International Labour Conference Genoa 1920 .- Reference was made in the last Annual Report to the second meeting of the International Labour Conference which was held at Genoa in June and July 1920. The meeting was convened specially for the consideration of questions affecting scamen; and the following draft conventions and recommendations were adopted: (1) recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in the fishing industry; (2) recommendation concerning the limitation of hours of work in inland navigation; (3) recommendation concerning the establishment of national seamen's codes; (4) draft convention fixing the minimum age for the admission of children to employment at sea; (5) recommendation concerning unemployment insurance for seamen; (6) draft convention concerning unemployment indemnity in case of loss or foundering of the ship; and (7) draft convention for establishing facilities for finding employment for seamen. In addition to these a draft convention proposing to limit the working hours on board ship to either eight hours in the day, or forty-eight hours in the week, was discussed by the Conference but was not adopted.

Early in the past year the Government of Bengal invited the Clamber to consider certain of these conventions and recommendations. The Committee accordingly examined them, and consultation claustic Liners Conference, steamship agents interested in the coasting trade, and the inhand steamer companies, with reference to them. As a result, they came to the following conclusions:—)

Draft convention regarding the minimum age for admission of children to employment at sea.—That there was no objection to the proposal made by article 2 of this draft convention that the minimum age for the employment of children on board ship should be fourteen years.

Draft convention concerning unemployment indemnity in cos of loss or foundering of the skip.—That a seaman should be entitled to list swages from the time of the loss of his ship until the caches his home port; and that a fixed allowance should be given him for the loss of his effects. But that he should not be paid wages—as was proposed by the convention—for two months, if he has not found employment in the meantime.

Draft convention regarding facilities for finding employment for scomen.—That the present system of engaging Indian scamen through shipping brokers appointed by the local Government should not be interfered with.

Proposed draft convention (not adopted) for limiting the hours of work.—That the introduction of an eight-hour day and a

forty-eight hour week would make the payment of overtime unavoidable; and that opinion in shipping circles in Calcutta is distinctly opposed to any restriction which would necessitate the payment of overtime.

Recommendation concerning the limitation of the hours of work in inland anyigation.—That to attempt to introduce a limitation in the working hours of the crews of inland vessels would be impracticable and unnecessary.

Later in the year the Government of India referred to the resolution, which was adopted by the Genoa Conference, with reference to the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases in the mercantile marine. This resolution was to the effect that, at the principal ports, provision should be made for the prevention and treatment of these diseases; and that they should be included among those for which free drugs and treatment are provided for members of the mercantile marine; that information on the subject should be distributed among sea-faring men; and that adequate facilities for recreation should be provided at all large ports. The Committee stated, in reply to an enquiry from the local Government, that they would gladly co-operate in the matter of the provision of additional facilities for recreation for seamen in Calcutta. And, in regard to the general question of the prevention and treatment of venereal diseases, they suggested that preventive and curative measures should be undertaken not only in respect of members of the mercantile marine, but for the general public. And they enquired in this connection if the Government of India are not disposed to discuss the advisability of formulating general preventive measures.

Recruitment of Indian seamon.—It was decided recently by the Government of India not seamon.—It was decided recently by the Government of India not seamon in the indian ports. The object of the enquiry is no secretian definitely whether abuse exist and, if so, whether they can be recruited to the control of the Color of the Labour Depart of the Labour Depart of the Seamon Bureau in the Indian No. Oblew, and the Committee, which was appointed Chairman of the Committee, which was appointed Chairman of the Committee, which can be considered to the Committee of the Collection, one of the Committee which was appointed to the Committee which was appointed to the Committee which was appointed to the Committee which was a committee whether the Collection of the Seamon's Union at Bombay, and one at Calentia.

The Calcutta Linuse Conference was invited by the Government of Bengal to suggreat the name of a representative of ship-owners, and the Conference the Linus of the Conference that the Conference the Conference that the Confere

would mean that that particular interest would have a majority on the Committee. And if he were unconnected with either interest there could be no particular reason for choosing him. The Chamber urged that the attention of the Government of India should be drawn to the constitution of the Committee; and that the membership should be restricted to Mr. Clow, as an independent Chairman, and two prepresentatives of ship-owners and two representatives of seamen. Subsequently it was arranged that a preliminary investigation should be undertaken by the Chairman with the aid of the representatives of shipowners and seamen; and at the time of writing this enquiry is proceeding.

The Imperial Shipping Committee.-In referring to the Imperial Shipping Committee in the last Annual Report it was stated that the Chamber had brought to notice the need for the establishment of a lighthouse on the Komari reef, on the east coast of Ceylon, and for the provision of a directional wireless installation on the pilot vessel at the Sandheads. From information received from the Imperial Shipping Committee in March last it appeared that the Board of Trade had given very full consideration to the proposal for the erection of a lighthouse on the Komari reef. Their technical officers had, however, advised that the primary cause of the recent wrecks on or near the reef was failure to use the lead, and neglect of sailing directions; and that, in all the circumstances, there was insufficient reason for the provision of any additional aid to navigation such as a lighthouse. In view of these considerations the Imperial Shipping Committee came to the conclusion that the matter was not one with which they could usefully proceed further. The question of the provision of a directional wireless installation on the Hooghly pilot vessel they referred to the Government of India, with whom the Calcutta Liners Conference subsequently had correspondence regarding it.

It will be romembered that the Imperial Shipping Committee was appointed as a result of a recommendation which was made by the Imperial War Conference of 1918. The Conference suggest—that shipping on the principal routes, especially between the heart of the Empire, and the Overseas Dominions, including India, ought to be brought under roview by an Inter-Imperial Board on which the United Kingdom and the British Dominions and Dependencies should be represented. His Majesty's Government accordingly appointed, in June 1920, an Imperial Shipping Committee, with Sir H. J. Mackinder, ALP., as Chairman. The Committee of India on the Committee is Sir William Mayer, G.C.I. K.C.S.I., late Finance Member of the Governor-Ceneral's Council.

Bills of Lading.—The question of the limitation of the liability of the shipowner by the insertion of chanses in bills of lading was under discussion during the year. The Importal Shipping Committee devoted attention to it, and it was also dealt with in a report of the Dominions Royal Commission. The Importal Shipping

Committee invited opinions on a suggestion that uniform legislation, on the lines of the United States Harter Act, should be passed throughout the Empire. Government of India referred this suggestion to the Associated Chambers of Commerce, by which body it was considered. Chambers of Commerce, by which body it was considered. The Harter Act it is unlawful to insert in any bill of India; and reflexing the owner, or master, of a vessel carrying merchandisc hereon ports of the United States or from such ports to foreign protect for the United States or from such ports to foreign proper loading, stowage, custody, care or proper delivery of merchandisc. Legislation on similar lines has been passed in Canada, in the Commonwealth of Australia, and in New Zealand.

The Indian Chambers, including this Chamber, expressed themselves in agreement with the proposal that legislation on the lines of the Harter Act should be adopted throughout the Empire; and this opinion was communicated to the Government of India by

In April the Committee received from the East Indian Grain and Glades Bayer Association of London a memorandum of the proceedings of a meeting which was held at the Battie Exchange on the 15th March and Liverpool on the 15th March 200 processed. The meeting was convened to consider a proposal three three theoretics are convened to consider a proposal three properties. The meeting was convened the Associations and certain appearer, for the discussion of the Indian homeward bill of ballor, was, however, understood that the Imperial Shipping Committee was equaliting into this matter; and it was agreed viner alia.

(a) that the Imperial Shipping Committee should be asked to convene a conference of bankers, traders and shipowners to draw up a uniform bill of lading for the Indian homeward trade:

(b) that representations should be made to the Imperial Shipping Committee pointing out the necessity for legislation in the United Kingdom and India following the lines of the Harter Act; and

(c) that a protest should be sent to the Imperial Shipping Committee against the system of relates which prevents healthy competition, and so acts against the interests of trade.

Shipping Committee in their report of 1921, should be introduced. There was some division of opinion as to this resolution, and the meeting ultimately adjourned until the 14th November. The following agreed resolution was then moved by Sir Stephen Demotriad; and was accepted with a few dissentients:—

That this general meeting of the Landon Chamber of Commerce records its warm appreciation of the work done at the recent Conference of the International Lan Association at the Hague by the Marithine Law Committee of the Association and recognizes The Hague Rules, 1921, as a basis for the settlement of the respective liabilities and rights of shipowners and uncertainst under hills of lading;

Invites the attention of the Governments of the United Kingdom, Dominions, and India, to them as containing provisions suitable for incorporation in the legislation following upon the recommendations of the Imperial Shipping Committee and the Imperial Conference;

Emphasizes the importance of similar legislation by other maritime States, and leaves the use of 'received for shipment' bills of lading to arrangement between the parties concerned.

RAILWAYS

The Railway Committee 1990-91.—The appointment of this Committee, of which Sir William Acworth was Chairman, was mentioned in the last annual report. The Budget for 1921-92.—which was introduced in the Legislative Assembly on the last March 1921—reduced the railway grant to Rs. 15 crores. This reduction was greatly regretted by the Committee of the Chamber, who approached the Government with regard to it. They drew attention to the following suggestion which was made by the then President of the Chamber, the Hon. Sir Alexander Murray, c.B.E., at the annual general meeting on the 25th February 1921.

B will be note mostly. Sir Alexander Marray sails before this fithe Ralmey] Committee finish terring India, and after that they propose raining Raghard in solver to keer further evidence. It will, therefore, be months yet before we can reject to receive the Committee's report, for less see cany action shown on it. I speaked the contract of the country.

The railway position was so grave, and the need for very large capital expenditure was so urgent, that the Committee of the Chamber had no hesitation in strongly supporting Sir Alexander Murny's suggestion. They thought that possibly the Railway Committee uniquity to eather even at that early stage of their enquiry, to make recommendations. And although it might not be possible to bring these recommendations into immediate operation, their adoption would be, the Committee suggested, greatly expedited if they were promptly considered.

The Government of India submitted the proposal to the Railway Committee, who recorded, with reference to it, the follow-

ing resolution:

The Railway Committee, while fully agreeing with the Bengal Chamber of commerce as to the ungest need of the provision of adultions of the commerce as the full property of the commerce of t

The supply of transport facilities .- Reference was made, in the last annual report, to the action taken by the Chamber in the matter of the transport of coal. It was also mentioned that at a meeting held on the 3rd December 1920, at which the Government of India, the Calcutta Port Commissioners, the railways, the jute trade, the coal trade and the Chamber, were represented, the following resolutions were recorded :-

(a) That every effort should be made to increase the margin of wagons available daily for the public.

(a) That to this and it should be recommended to the Government of India that experts of coal to foreign parts should be stopped altogether as possible to take this stop conception being made in favour of the coal to the coal to the coal to the coal that the coal to the coal to

(c) That larger quantities of loco and industrial coal should be diverted from the all-rail to the part-sea route. (d) That it should be left to the Coal Transportation Officer to make the best distribution possible in the circumstances, of coal available for public requirements, over effort being made to ensure that the different industries should get an equitable share of the wagons available.

On the 9th January 1921 the Government of India issued a communiqué in which they intimated that they had decided :-

(a) To curtail the demand for Bengal coal by stopping exports to Sabang and Singapore immediately and to Aden at the end of January;

and singapore immediately and to aden at the end of onnuary;
(b) To allow 20,000 tons to be expected to Colombo in January, 40,000 in February, and 25,000 in March; and to require Colombo thereafter to make her ewn arrangements for supplies of bunker coal;

to make ner own managements so, suppute to continue to the continue of the continue to the con

On the 5th February the Government of India notified that they had decided to appoint a Committee—the Coal Transportation Committee—to consider and to report on the distribution of wagons for the transport of coal. The terms of reference were: (1) what is the best method in existing circumstances of allotting wagons for the distribution of coal; (2) whether the so-called X class system of granting assistance to consumers should be retained; and (3) if so what classification should be adopted for the purposes of the system, and should the system be worked by a Coal Transportation Officer and should he be assisted or not by an Advisory Committee.

The constitution of this Committee was not however proceeded with at the time, and a small informal Committee was formed at

Delhi to discuss the question. This informal Committee recommended that another Committee should be constituted at Calcutta. consisting of a member nominated by the Indian Mining Association, a consumer nominated each by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce, and the Coal Transportation Officer. This new Committee was to work out a scheme for the distribution of wagons, in the coalfields, based on the recommendations of the informal Committee; and it was to submit the scheme when formulated to the East Indian and Bengal Nagpur Railways for examination and discussion.

The Committeee was formed in due course, Mr. J. H. Pattinson, M.L.C., Chairman of the Indian Mining Association, being appointed Chairman, Mr. D. P. McKenzie, M.L.C., of Messrs. Duncan Bros. & Co., the Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association, represented the Chamber, Mr. J. N. Roy the Bengal National Chamber and Mr. N. Chowdhuri the Indian Mining Federation. The scheme for wagon distribution was drawn up in due course, and it was to be put into operation with effect from 1st January 1922,

Indian Railways: Risk Notes.—For a number of years past the question of the liability of the Indian railways, under what is known as the owner's risk note (forms B and H), has been discussed by the Indian Chambers of Commerce. At the first Conference of Chambers, which was held in 1905, a resolution urging the modification of the note was adopted; and, as a result, certain changes were made. But these did not go so far as those suggested by the Conference. Nevertheless the Committee of this Chamber came to the conclusion at the time that the matter could not be usefully pressed further; and on several occasions since, notably in 1911, and again in 1918, they declined to move in it. The object of a risk note is to relieve the railways of liability in consideration of their having agreed to accept a lower rate of freight. And it has always been recognised by the Chamber that, if the terms of the notes be so altered as greatly to enlarge the liability of the milways, the latter may be expected to enhance the rates.

During the past year the question has been again raised by the members of the Chamber, and it has been further considered by the Committee. That difficulties and hard cases do occur is fully understood, but on the whole it does not appear to the Committee that they ought to re-open the question. They agree with the view taken by their predecessors which, as is explained above, was to the effect that it would be unwise to attempt to enlarge the liability of the railways under the risk notes.

The Indian Engineering Association drew the attention of the Committee, during the year, to the discontinuance of the reweighment of coal at destination by the East Indian Railway. It appeared that until the beginning of the year 1921 coal was reweighed by the Railway at certain destinations. The Railway authorities decided however to discontinue the practice; and at the same time they disclaimed liability for shortages on the ground that coal is booked at owner's risk. It is undoubtedly a fact, and it is indeed admitted by the Bailway, that thefts of east in transit doceaur. But the Railway contends that it excretes all pessages, precautions; that it has enlarged its staff of choosidars, etc., and, further, but it is willing to grant immunity from loss if east is booked at railway risk. In the circumstances it did not seem to the Committee that the Chamber could take action in the matter.

Indian Railways: Serial loading.—Early in the year the Associated Chambers of Commerce submitted for opinion the following resolutions which had been adopted by the Bombay Chamber:—

(1) That the Sab-Committee are of the opinion that the system of serial leading which has been in force on the Great Indian Reinrauk Railway for some years that proved mescessful in meeting for a large extent the complaints of merchants and the complex of the c

possition on an insurincy auministrations arronginour, mona.

(II) That a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon for circulation amongst the members of the As existing and the Association and that the members he acked to state the extent to which in their opinion local conditions prevailing in the area they represent will permit a 'teacharine.'

ot its asopton.

(III) That although the Sab Committee understand that great care is taken by the railway administrations of such configuration, they are of the opinion that more about the consignation of the opinion of the consignation of the propertiests derring great years of despatching outlines the railway conserved nor the consignation, at about the curtaintied as far as possible.

The system of serial loading referred to in these resolutions has no doubt much secondamed it. But the Committee of this least not considered that it would meet the requirements of trade on this system which is at present the present of the construction of the present of the present of the present of the construction of the construction of the present of the prese

Indian Railways: Demurrage on wagons.—The attention of the Committee was drawn, during the year, to the question of the liability of industries for years of demurrage charged by milways for wagons detained by reason of demurrage charged by milways case was cited in which a milway had offer demurrage. The industrial concern affect demurrage in these should be accepted in the future as a principle that greated that it should be accepted in the future as a principle that greated that it warning, a strike becake out at the works of company without marined the strike of the properties o

The Committee did not see their way to support this principle. For it seemed to them really to mean that one of the causes of heavy loss resulting to an industrial concern from a strike would be transferred to the milway. It is not reasonable to suggest this,

for almittedly the loss resulting from a strike ought to be borne by the concern at whose work the strike occurs. And it is difficult to see how the transference of a part of this burden to a carrying agency can be justified; for the railway loses the use of the wagons that are held up, and this may result in a loss of earnings. Moreover, if demarrage were remitted it may be assumed that no effort would be made by the consignee, contarrassed as he would be by the strike, to unload and to set free the wagons. And at a time of acute wagon shortage this night entail inconvenience and loss to the public. Furthermore, the introduction of the principle might mean that claims for remission of demurage would be purforward in respect of any petty strike that might be of very short duration.

Railway Rates.—On the 3rd December 1921, the Railway Barton notified that it had been decided to introduce ten new classes of rates in place of the existing six classes in which commodities earned by rail are grouped. The following table shows how the new classes correspond to the existing classes:

new em	isses correst.	ond to the	existing classes :		
	Existing:	_		NEW:-	-
Class.	Maximum.	Minimum,	Class.	Maximum.	Minimum.
Ist	.333	100	$\left\{\begin{array}{c} 1st \\ 2nd \end{array}\right.$.38	·100
2nd	500		3rd 4th	·58 } ·62 }	
3rd	-666		5th 6th	·77 }	
4th	-633	.156	7th 8th	·96 (1·04 (.166
5th	1.000		e oth 9th	1.25	
X	1:500		10th	1.67	

The existing permissible maxima for the first five classes of goods traffic were fixed in 1887, and the maximum for the X class in 1896. The enhanced maximum and revised classes will be introduced with effect from the 1st April 1922.

The Railway Police in India.—In January 1921, the Government of India appointed a Committee to enquire into the re-organisation of the Railway Police in India. This Committee visited Caleutta during Pebruary for the purpose of taking evidence on the subject matter of their enquiry. The principal points in respect of which are selected to the sasistance of the commercial community had reference to pilferages, claims, etc. At the request of the Chamber the Chairman of the Caleutta Import Trade Association (Mr. F. W. Ballwin), and a representative of the Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India (Mr. J. H. Witchurch), appeared before the Committee, and gave onal evidence.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

The English mail service.—It was reported in April last that, with effect from July, the day of arrival of the mail steamer at Bombay would be Saturday, and the day of departure Friday. It was considered by the Committee that this would be an inconvenient arrangement for Calcutta, inasmuch as it would allow so little time for the mail to be dealt with. They also thought that it would inconvenience Bombay. They ascertained, however, from the Bombay Chamber that it was not unfavourably regarded there; and they did not, therefore, take action with reference to it. Subsequently they learned that the introduction of the change had been postponed, for the reason that sufficient steamers of the class necessary to maintain the service with punctuality were not available. The continued irregularity of the delivery of the English mails is unfavourably regarded in commercial circles; and the Committee accordingly enquired from the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs as to the prospects of the re-introduction of a regular service. They also asked whether it was the intention to make the change referred to above. The Director-General replied that the proposed Friday departure from, and Saturday arrival at, Bombay had been abandoned; and that it was hoped to re-introduce, under the new contract, the pre-war arrangement of a Friday arrival at, and a Saturday departure

Later in the year the Government of India raised, through the lowernment, the question of the new contract. They said that the present contract with the Pusinsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, for the conveyance to and from the United Kingdom of the India, China, and Australian mails would tenders for a new centract for the Indian mails were to be invited unders for a new centract for the Indian mails were to be invited unders for a new centract for the Indian mails were to be invited under glossessat. They contemplated a weekly service from a port in the United Kingdom, and a port in the Mediterranean, the third State Canal to Aden and Bombay and vice versa. And, for the pre-war timing (namely a Friday arrival at, and a Saturday departure from, Bombay) they proposed to substitute a Friday departure from Bombay and a Saturday arrival there.

The Committee regret the necessity for changing the pre-war timings. But the circumstances they do not oppose the contemplated Fribay departure from, and Saturday arrival at, Bombay; for necessary the contemplated the second s

Value payable post between India and Mesopotamia.—The British Chamber of Commerce at Baghdad recently asked this Chamber to move in the matter of the abolition of the value payable post system between India and Mesopotamia. This system, which land been in force for some years, was abolished as from the 1st August 1921. It is said to have been a great bon to the European commercial community at Baghdad, who were seriously inconvenienced by its withdrawal. They appear to have availed themselves largely of it for obtaining all kinds of supplies, stores, dobling, etc., which either cannot be bought in Baghdad, or which can be obtained more cheaply from India. Small shop-keepers and others were also said to have found it convenient; for it enabled them to order small quantities of sassonal goods with the certainty of prompt arrival.

The Committee approached the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs on the subject, but they have not yet heard whether action has been, or is to be, taken.

Cable communications .- At the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce in January 1921 a resolution on the question of cable communications was adopted. This was to the effect that the Government ought to do everything possible to promote further improvements in the cable services, so as to reduce the time taken in transit to the pre-war standard; and that efforts should also be made to abolish the express rates charged on cables. In due course the resolution, together with a report of the discussion that preceded it, was submitted to the Government of India. The Department of Commerce, in commenting on the resolution, said that the express rates were introduced to enable commercial firms to obtain the priority on the cables, which they needed during the period of telegraphic congestion following the war, and for which they were prepared to pay. Such messages are permitted on the cables from Ceylon and there is a risk, if they are discontinued in India, that Indian firms would forward their telegrams to Colombo to be repeated thence as urgent private messages. The commercial public would also be placed at the disadvantage that urgent triple rate telegrams, crossing India from west to east and east to west. would take precedence over other classes of telegrams to or from India. Another result would be that as the cable companies and other telegraph administrations have adopted the urgent triple rate class, telegrams inwards to India classed as urgent would travel more quickly than telegrams outwards from India.

The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act, 1920.— The provision of wireless telegraph installations on certain classes of British and the United Kingdom is compalsory under English statistics of in the United Kingdom is compalsory under English statistics of India Control of these Acts. This distance of India decided to supply by legislation, and in 1920 they accordingly passed the Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shipping) Act. This Act, which is framed on the lines of the English Merchant Shipping (Wireless Telegraphy) Act, 1919, applies primarily to sea-going British ships registered in British India. But ships other than those registered in British India are also subject to its provisions, while they are within any port in British India.

Daring the past year the Government of India consulted the maritime Local Governments, in regard to the rules to be made under the new Act. They drafted certain rules based mainly of these issued by the Board of Trade under the English Act quoted above Section 3(1) of the Indian Act requires every sear-going British skip registered in British India (being either a passenger steamer as defined in section 2(1) in a, or a ship of 1,600 tons gross tonnage or upwards) to be provided with a wireless telegraph installation. But certain powers of exemption are vested in the Government of India invited opinions.

When remarking in 1913 on the then projected wireless telegraphy legislation the Chamber suggested that vessels employed in the numerous local Indian steamship services should be exempted from the obligations imposed by the Act, for the reason that they are almost continuously in touch with the land. This view the Committee still entertain, but at the same time they recognise that circumstances have changed considerably since 1913. And, bearing this change in mind, they did not take exception to the principle suggested by the Government of India, namely, that only such ships as normally do not go out of sight of land should be exempted from the obligations imposed by the Act. This means that a number of coasting services will now be within its provisions, and a list of these was given by the Government of India. Two of the runs-Moulmein to Penang and Mergui to Penang-should be, the Committee thought, omitted from the list, as on these runs the steamers keep within sight of land. On the other hand they suggested the addition of the run Bombay to Karachi, as in this case land is out of sight for more than eight hours. The complete list as thus altered was:-(1) Calcutta to Rangoon; (2) Calcutta to Port Blair; (3) Calcutta to Penang; (4) Madras ports to Rangoon; (5) Madras ports to Port Blair; (6) Madras ports to Penang; (7) Rangoon to Calcutta; (8) Rangoon to Port Blair; (9) Rangoon to Penang; (10) Bombay to Aden; and (11) Bombay to Karachi,

The rules proposed by the Government seemed to the Committee to be generally sainable, occupt as regards two or three points. One of these had reference to tention of the voyages. The number and grade of the vivilence pentors to be carried are determined by the length of the voyage and the maximum number of operators of the higher grades was pound for voyages exceeding forty-eight hours in duration. The Committee suggested that this limit should be raised to a hundred and twenty hours, to bring the rule into conformity with the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act, which defines a long voyage and of hundred and twenty hours, and a short voyage as one of less than a hundred and twenty hours,

FINANCE

The Financial Statement 1991-22.—In a perious paragraph the Committee have mentioned that, immediately on the publication of the budget, they addressed the Government of tanking on the subject of the reduction of the healthy and the subject of the reduction of the nailway grant. By the potentity they also drew attention to another item in the Budget. This was the proposal to spead, during the year, one error of rupes on new Delhi. They did not attempt to enter again into the Delhi question, or to raise in any way the former controversy. But not be certainly did feel, as they do still, that expenditure on the new Capital of any larger sum than is absolutely necessary to keep the work going is greatly to be deprecated, in view of the existing financial stringency. They consequently urget that this item in the Budget should be reconsidered, and that the proposed expenditure should be reduced as much as possible.

The Hon'ble the Finance Member had also stated that the estimated adjustment on account of exchange for the year 1921-22 "is lased on an average rate of exchange for next year of Is." "36" "The Committee suggested that this amounteement should be either further explained or justified, for the factors upon which the estimate was based were not stated. And moreover the announcement that been received as an expression of the opinion of the Government that exchange would rise certainly to 2s. during the year ending 31st March 1922.

With regard to this point the Government of India replied that it was not possible to frame a budget without adopting some estimate for the average rate of exchange for the year. They also emphasised the fact that in his speech the Finance Member gave an express warning that no inferences should be drawn from the adoption of that rate for budget purposes. Fit is were admitted, as the Government of India thought it must be, that some average rate should be adopted for budget purposes, nothing could prevent people who disregarded, or had not noticed the Finance Member's warning, from drawing some sort of inference therefrom. And the Government welcomed the opportunity afforded by the Chamber's examing against drawing inferences of any kind from the rate adopted for the budget estimates.

On the subject of the Delhi expenditure the Government of India mentioned that the demand for a capital grant of one crore of rupees was voted by the Legislative Assembly, which subsequently also passed a resolution in favour of increasing it.

The Exchange situation.—At the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce which was held on the 24th and 25th January, 1921 a resolution recommending a further enquiry into the Indian currency question was withdrawn after considerable discussion. The Bengal Chamber opposed the resolution, expressing the opinion that the appointment of any Committee would in itself be a danger. The idea underlying the recommendation was that

measures might be concerted to improve the serious financial conditions facing a section of the Indian commercial community. But this Chamber took the view that the difficulties in question were due more to the slump in stem gives than to exchange fluctuations, and were not of such a nature that the Government could know the think of the control of

The Committee have maintained this attitude throughout the year, for they are convinced that, in the existing abnormal conditions, no possible advantage could result from any further enquiry into the exchange situation, or from any intervention on the part of the Government. Speaking in the Legislative Assembly on the 24th January 1922 the Vice-President of the Chamber (Mr. C. W. Rhodes, C.B.E.) emphasised this view. A resolution had been proposed by Sir Vithaldas Thakersey to the effect that a Committee, with a majority of Indian members, should be appointed to consider the whole question of: (1) the present policy of currency and exchange (2) the opening of the Indian mints to the free coinage of gold; and (3) the location of the gold-standard reserve in India. To these proposals Mr. Rhodes took strong exception, and his views correctly reflected the opinion of the Committee of the Chamber. He pointed out that the causes that are upsetting the Indian currency and exchange system are not national but international, and that no such enquiry as that suggested could therefore lead to a solution of the

This opinion was endorsed by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Geylon at their meeting at the end of January 1922 when a resolution urging that no Curreney Commission should be appointed until the conditions become less abnormal was unanimously adopted

The Indian Stamp, Act 1899: Share transfer deeds .- The question of the use of blank transfers in share transactions has been frequently under discussion of recent years, and from time to time various suggestions concerning it have been put forward. In February last the Chamber was invited by the Government of India, through the Government of Bengal, again to consider it. The Government of India wished to secure the discontinuance of, or at any rate to cheek, the practice whereby a block of shares may be sold and re-sold several times, without paying duty, in the course of passing from one permanent holder to another. The first seller stamps the transfer-deed, and the whole series of transactions is covered by this single transfer from him to the ultimate buyer. The intermediate transactions escape taxation altogether, save for the stamp duty which is chargeable upon the broker's contract notes. The Government of India asked for opinions upon a suggestion that stamp duty on the contract notes should be enhanced to the level of the similar duties prescribed by sections 77 & 78 of the English Finance Act of 1910. These sections also require all contracts to be covered by contract notes duly stamped; and they debar the broker from enforcing a claim for commission in respect of unstamped contract notes.

The Committee did not favour the adoption of this suggestion, are question if the loss of revenue occasioned by the blank transfer is really so great as is sometimes presumed. Moreover it ought not to be forçotten that the existing duty on broker's notes was introduced in 1910 with the object of obtaining revenue from transactions on blank transfers. This duty is still in force, and the Committee don thing that it ought to be enhanced. It was imposed for the specific purpose of taxing those intermediate transactions that essentially the standard that the specific purpose of taxing those intermediate transactions that essentially the specific purpose of taxing those intermediate transactions that essentially the specific purpose of taxing the specific purpose of tax

It may be of interest here to recall a recommendation that was put forward by the Chamber as far back as 1905 in regard to blank transfers. In writing to the Collector of Stamp Revenue. Calcutta, on the 12th January 1905 the then Committee said that they "are not in favour of making it compulsory to stamp every "blank transfer between a bona fide sale and the finding of a bona "fide or a holding purchaser. These transfers are often mere finan-"cial facilities, and a fresh stamp on each occasion would greatly "restrict business. The Committee would suggest that blank "transfers should be given a recognised standing as legal tender, "provided they are dated by the seller, and their currency as such recognised for a period not exceeding six months from the date of "sale, blank transfers undated or remaining incompleted for more "than six months not being recognised as legal tender. There are "numerous objections to shares standing for longer than six months "on the footing of blank transfers."

INDUSTRIAL

The International Labour Conference,—In the last annual The investment of the International Labour Conference to the International Labour Conference—the International Int

(a) Delegates and advisers to represent employers at the periodical general labour conferences to be held from time to time in accordance with the provisions of article 399 of the treaty; and

(b) A representative for India for the employers' panel from which members of commissions of enquiry to be constituted under article 412 of the treaty are to be selected.

As regards (b), nominations for the first panel had to be made before the 10th July 1920; and the Chamber approved of the decision of the Government of India to ask the Bombay Millowners Association to nominate. This decision was carried into effect by the Government, and the late Mr. Rabimtulla Currimbhoy was appointed. By the death of Mr. Currimbhoy on the 2nd May 1921 a vacancy was created; and the Government of India informed the Chamber, on the 14th May, that they wished to have a new nomination made, They understood that steps had been taken to form a Federation of Indian industries, one of the chief functions of which would be the nomination of employers' representatives required in pursuance of articles 389 and 412 of the Treaty of Versailles. And they enquired if the formation of this organisation were sufficiently advanced to enable it to take action. The Committee of the Chamber understood that at that time the scheme for the constitution of a Federation, although in progress, was not completed. And they consequently suggested, for the consideration of the Government of India, that the Bombay Millowners Association should be invited to choose a representative in succession to Mr. Currimbhoy. Mr. N. B. Saklatwalla, of Messrs Tata Sons Ld., was nominated by the Bombay Millowners Association and he attended the Conference, which was held at Geneva in 1921, in that capacity. The following advisers to him were also appointed : Mr. A. W. Dods, of Messrs Burn & Co., Ld., and Mr. J. K. Mehta, of the Indian Merchants Chamber and Bureau, in connection with the question of the weekly rest-day; Mr. H. Waddington, of the United Planters Association of Southern India, and Mr. A. U. Crowe, representing the Indian Tea Association, in connection with agricultural subjects; and Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.S.L., Chairman of the Burma Corporation Id., in connection with the use of white-lead in painting. The agenda for the Geneva Conference

(1) Reform and constitution of the governing body of the International Labour (1) Reform and constitution of the governing own, or the international office,
Office,
(2) Agricultural questions;—
(3) The adaptation of the Washington decisions to agricultural labour;—

(ii) Regulation to the v. assungton uccusous to agricultural inpour:—
(i) Regulation of hours of work (iii)
(iii) Regulation of the prevention of, or providing against, unemployment;
(iii) Toelinical agricultural women and children.
(c) Living-in conditions of agricultural workers;

(c) Living-in conditions of agricultural workers;
(d) Guarantee for the right of anomalous combination;
(d) Protection against accidents, sickness, and odd-age,
(d) Production of work independent of the anomalous conditions;
(d) Production of the object with anthrax years of the conditions;
(e) Production of the complex please in printing.
(f) Production of the complex points of the printing of the production of the complex of the printing of (b) Compulsory medical examination of all children employed on board ship.

One of the draft conventions adopted by the International The Washington Conference Labour Conference at Washington in 1919: minimum age for admission of children to industrial employ-1919 has for its object the fixing of a minimum age for the admission of Article 2 of this draft convention provides that children under the

age of fourteen years shall not work in any public or private industrial undertaking, or in any branch thereof, other than an undertaking in which only members of the same family are employed. And article 6(2) of the same convention reads :-

The provisions of article 2 shall not apply to India, but in India children under twelve years of age shall not be employed :-(a) In manufactories working with power and employing more than ten

persons;
(b) In mines and quarries and other works for the extraction of minerals from

(c) In the transport of passengers or goods, or metals by rail, or in the hand-ling of goods at docks, quays, and warehouses, but excluding transport

The Indian legislature recommended by resolution the ratification of the whole of this draft convention. Article 6 (c) had not been previously discussed with the local Governments and Administrations, but the Government of India stated, in June last, that they considered themselves committed-in view of the resolution of the legislature-to enforce this prohibition. This they proposed to do by inserting a new sub-section under section 6 (1) of the Indian Ports Act 1908. By this sub-section local Governments would be empowered to make rules to ensure that children under twelve years of age shall not be employed at docks, quays, and wharves.

The Committee of the Chamber were consulted by the Government of Bengal, but they did not take any exception to the proposed

Article 2 of this convention requires every member of the The Washington Conference Conference by whom it is ratified, to 1919: Draft convention and recomestablish a system of free public mendation concerning unemployemployment agencies under the control of a central authority. The

draft convention was ratified by the Government of India who, in consequence, took action recently on the question of the establishment of public employment agencies. The demand for industrial labour having until now exceeded the supply the creation of employment agencies has hitherto been thought to be unnecessary. But in a few congested areas wages remain relatively low, owing to the fact that the outside demand for industrial labour does not reach these areas. In such it was thought by the Government of India that the institution of employment agencies might facilitate emigration to those other areas where the demand for labour is not fully

The local Governments were invited to express their views on the subject, their attention being specially directed to the following matters: (1) the system of recruiting for tea garden labour which is carried on under the supervision of the Assam Labour Board; (2) the dissemination in districts affected by scarcity, or famine, of information as regards employment elsewhere; (3) the establishment of employment agencies in such congested areas as the eastern districts of the United Provinces and the districts of north Bihar; (4) the formation of committees including representatives of employers and representatives of workers; and (5) the prohibition of the establishment of employment agencies charging fees,

The Government of Bengal consulted the Chamber, and the Committee suggested in reply that the Indian Tea Association should consider the matter of the recruiting of tea garden labour under the supervision of the Assam Labour Board. They also refrained from offering any comment on the question of the dissemination, in districts affected by scarcity or famine, of information regarding employment elsewhere. But they approved of the proposal for the establishment, in congested areas, of public employment agencies. Fer if such agencies can be satisfactorily organised and administered they may tend to facilitate the emigration of surplus labour to industrial areas. But it will be, the Committee think, very difficult to prevent the introduction of malpractices in the way of extortion, and in other directions. Great care would consequently have to be exercised in establishing and managing agencies. These would need to be in touch with employers in industrial areas, from whom they would obtain information as to the classes and types of labour wanted, the rates of pay, and the terms and conditions of employment generally. They would also require to ascertain to what extent prospective employers were prepared to go in the provision of travelling expenses, food on the journey, etc. The Indian labourer is certain to need help in these particulars, and he will also have to be guided in the matter of the selection of suitable employment. Much useful work could in fact be undertaken by the agencies if they can be kept free from malpractices. For Indian industries are admittedly short of labour, and any steps that may be taken to supply this deficiency must have the effect of promoting industrial employment. In the matter of the formation of committees of representatives of employers and workers the Chamber is of course ready to give any assistance that may be feasible. And it would also strongly support any action that the Government of India may take to suppress fraudulent recruiting

Early in the year the International Labour Office initiated an enquiry into industrial production in the various countries in the Enquiry into production. world. The object was to ascertain, at least approximately, the effect of the various economic and social phenomena on the movement of production and its results. With this end in view the principal employers and workers' organisations in the different countries were asked to supply definite information regarding their respective industries, and to communicate, to the International Labour Office at Geneva, their views on the problem under investigation. To help them in the compilation of these particulars the Labour Office provided a questionnaire which would, it was hoped, facilitate the orderly and methodical presentation

The questionnaire was forwarded to the Chamber, among other public bodies in India, and the Committee gave it much attention. But the particulars required were so far-reaching and minute that they could not be supplied. And, in communicating with the International Labour Office on the subject, the Committee expressed the epinion that, as regards most Indian industries, it would be very difficult for employers to answer, with anything approaching to completeness, a large number of the enquiries. Certain of the more highly organised industries might it was thought, be able to do something in this direction but it was doubtful if even these could give much assistance. It was matter of regret to the Committee that in so important an investigation they were unable to co-operate; but the compilation of industrial statistics and information in this country presents of course greater difficulties than are experienced in Europe or America.

Proposed legislation for the provision of compensation for injured workmen.-The question of introducing in India legislation for the provision of compensation to workmen for injuries received by them in the course of their employment has been under discussion during the year. It was raised by the Government of India, who invited the local Governments and Administrations to express their views upon it. In submitting it to the local Governments the Government of India set out the main principles upon which they thought that a Workmen's Compensation Act might be framed. Upon these principles, and upon the subject generally, they invited cri-

The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Murray, G.B.E.
Mr. S. C. Stuart-Williams, Chairman of the
Calcutta Port Commissioners.
D. P. McKenzie, M.L.G. Chairman, Indian
Jute Mills Association.

, A. Cochran, C.B.E., M.L.C., Chairman, Indian Engineering Association.
J. Reid Kay, Chairman of the Calcutta Liners Conference. W. D. Panton, Messrs. Andrew Yule &

Co., Lt.,

ticisms and remarks. The Government of Bengal referred the matter to the .Chamber, and the Committee appointed a Special Committee to examine it and

to report. The views of the Sub-Committee were accepted by the Committee of the Chamber who forwarded them to Government. The examination made by the Sub-Committee was exhaustive, and space does not permit of their recommendations being set out here. It is not possible to do more than to quote the

answers that they returned to the specific questions to which the Government of India invited special attention. These answers were as follows .___ (1) It is desirable to affirm in general terms the principle of employer's liability, but subject to the reservations referred to in the preceding paragraphs of this letter, including the reservation that "proof of negligence "should be dispensed with only in respect of those workers, and these "trades and industries, that will be specified in the Act."

(2) The necessary legislation might follow broadly the English Employers' Liability Act of 1880, and the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1909 with modifications on the lines indicated in this letter

(3) The Act should provide for compensatory benefits, and it should be restricted to industrial workers,

- (4) The inclusion of workers in the undernoted industries should be regulated
 - (a) In Factories by defining a factory as being: (1) any industrial establishment using mechanical power; (2) any industrial establishestablishment using mechanical power; (s) any money of containement carrying on work of a bazardous nature—r.g., an establish ment involving processes dangerous to health -whether using
 - (b) In Mince by defining a mine as follows :--

"Mine" includes every shaft in the course of being driven or inclined plane in the course of being driven for commencing or open-ing any mine or for scarching for or proving minerals, and all the nig any name or or searching for or proving minerals, and all the shafts, levels, planes, works, machinery, transversy and sidings, both below ground and above ground, in and property or other conging to the mice: but it does not include any property or other execution the depth of no part of which measure, from the level of the adjuscent ground exceeds twenty food and no part of which extends beneath the super-jucent ground. Intent Mines Mes. 28-21. (a)

- (c) In Docks by inclinding under the definition of a factory for the purposes of this Act any look, wharf, quay, or warehouse on or in which ancelanical power is used for the purpose of loading or achieved and purpose of loading or the purpose. which mechanical power is used for the purpose of loading auloading or coaling any ship in any dock or harbour, or canal.
- (5) The principle of a general limitation of the provisions of the Act to manual workers is approved.

(6) The compensatory provisions should not cover the telegraph and telephone services, but they might apply to the building trades as is proposed in paragraph 11 of this letter.

- (7) Lis not desirable to when the cope of the Agt too much at the beginning.
 The inclusion of the different classes of employment referred to in the following froms (4) and (6) will afford a boundaries for experiment, and the copies of the
- sorrousy, phesphorous or ansenie.

 So in order to bring the injury within the copp of the Act the injured person should not in the regular—not consed—complayment of some control of the c
- (9) The injury should not be due to the wilful intention of the workman, nor to intoxication or wilful misconduct on his part. (10) The injury should be a serious one as described in paragraph 15 of this letter, involving disablement for at least a work.

(11) The cest of compensation should be borne by the employer who should

- (12) the seales of componention should, so far as possible, be adopted, be made proposal in paragraph 39 of this tatter, provision should be made proposal in paragraph 39 of this tatter, provision should receive, after the single configuration in the contractive of the contracti
- (13) The award of lump sums should be avoided to the greatest extent
- (14) Speaking generally, the scales suggested are considered to be suitable
 although in some cases, e.g., the loss of an arm below the ellower of the loss of the scale of the loss of the

- (15) It is considered to be unnecessary to introduce a special scale for minors.
- (16) Refusal to receive medical attention should debar an employee from claiming compensation.
- (17) The Act should be administered by a specially appointed Board, or Commission, to be established so far as may be possible in each indus-
- (18) No special penalties should be imposed upon employers for the deliberate evasion of the Act, which should be administered as an ordinary civil Act.

Proposed legislation for the registration and protection of Trade Unions .- The Legislative Assembly adopted, without a division, on the 1st March 1921, the following resolution :-

This Assembly recommends to the Governor General in Council that he should take steps to introduce as soon as practicable, in the Indian legislature, such legislation as may be necessary for the registration of Trade Unions and for the protection of Trade Unions.

This resolution was the outcome of the discussion of a resolution proposed by Mr. N. M. Joshi, M.L.A. Mr. Joshi's resolution was wider in its scope, and it was also to the effect that legislation should be introduced at an early date. The Government of India subsequently consulted the local Governments and Administrations on the subject of the proposed Act. And in their circular letter they invited opinions on the following main heads namely:-(a) the definition of a trade union; (b) the protection of trade unions; (c) trade union funds; (d) registration; (e) liabilities of trade unions; (f) picketing.

The Government of Bengal consulted the Chamber, and at the time of writing, the Committee have the question under examination.

The Coalfields Committee, 1920 .- By a resolution, dated 20th January 1920, the Government of India appointed a body styled the Coalfields Committee. They asked this Committee "to consider "the recommendations relating to the Raniganj and Jharria coal-"fields made in Mr. Treherne Rees' report; to report the "action which it is possible and expedient to take in connection "therewith; and, if legislation is involved, to consider the lines "on which such legislation should be framed." The Committee reported in due course making a number of recommendations; and in May last the Government of India communicated to the local Governments their provisional conclusions upon these recommendations. The points involved are too voluminous to be set out there. It will suffice to say that the main issue was as to whether it is, or is not, desirable to take steps for the conservation of coal, and to obtain statutory powers for this purpose. The views of the Chamber on this issue will appear from the following extracts from the Committee's letter, and these also show the attitude of the Government of India regarding it :-

While the Committee support the proposal for legislation they are of the opinion—which they gather is shared by the Government of India—that it would be undesirable to make such legislation of too drastic a character. It should not go further than to impose such restrictions as may be messes, to prevent serious waste likely to shorten materially the life of the country's cont. The correst, At the prevent serious properties of the control of the control of the country's cont. The correction control of the c

able more occur and our wan any same or comming a tree to one particular area, it follows:

Substance to resulting wastage as corromous.

Substance to this exception the Committee favour a moderate and cautions policy. The contract of the

The other questions raised by the Government of India had reference chiefly to the machinery whereby legislation providing for the conservation of coal would be enforced. On the important question of sand-stowing the Committee remarked :-

On the subject of sand-storing the Committee tentre of the subject of sand-storing the Committee that the the view that the more empirical tentre of the subject of the sub On the subject of sand-stowing the Committee take the view that the more

Committee on industrial unrest -At a meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council held on the 4th March 1921, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :-

This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that a Committee be formed to enquire into the causes of recent strikes of working in Bengal and to advise what remedial accounces should be adopted.

In pursuance of this resolution the Government of Bengal appointed a Committee, of which the Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Kerr, C.S.L. C.I.E., as Chairman and on which the Chamber was represented by the President, and the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Murray, C.B.E. The report of the Committee was published in June, and in circulating it the Government invited attention to a recommendation, which was made in it, for the establishment of a conciliation panel for the purpose of settling disputes affecting public utility services. The Government asked the Chamber to cooperate in this movement by nominating five members to serve on the panel. In complying with the request the Chamber suggested the appointment of the following gentlemen, namely, Sir. Robert Watson Smyth, M.L.C. (President of the Chamber); Mr. C. W. Rhodes, C.B.E., M.L.A., (Vice-President of the Chamber); the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Murray, C.B.E., Mr. D. P. McKenzie, M.L.C., Chairman of the Indian Jute Mills Association, and Mr. A. Cochran, C.B.E., M.L.C., Chairman of the Indian Engineering Asso-

The Government of Bengal also suggested that the attention of the members of the Chamber should be drawn to the recommendations of the Committee in regard to the necessity for keeping the Government informed of matters relating to the causes and progress of labour disputes. Employers might, it was thought, report to the Department of Industries the occurrence of such disputes (other than those of a petty or trivial character) informing the department of material developments, and of the ultimate terms of settlement, Further, the Government alluded to a suggestion that Joint Works Committees should be started experimentally in selected concerns. It was hoped that some of the members of the Chamber would take early steps for the establishment of such Committees in connection with industries subject to their control.

The Committee of the Chamber published the report, and the correspondence connected with it, for the information and guidance of members

Calcutta Technical School .- At a Conference which was held at Government House, Calcutta, on the 18th November 1919, it was resolved that steps should be taken to establish in the city a Technical School. The object of the institution was to be the training of foremen mechanics in conjunction with the local engineering workshops, and a limited number of engineers in conjunction with the Bengal Engineering College at Sibpur. A representative Committee was appointed to work out a scheme on these lines, and their report was adopted at a further meeting of the Conference which was held on the 1st July 1920. A scheme was also elaborated in cooperation with the Agent of the Eastern Bengal Railway for the theoretical training of apprentices in the railway worksops at Kanchrapara. The cost of this scheme was to be shared by the Government of Bengal, and the Eastern Bengal Railway. A board of control for apprenticeship and training was also appointed by the

Government. The main duties of this board are to conduct examinations, to exercise general control over the technical education of apprentiees, and to co-ordinate these with their practical training. A governing body was also appointed for the Calentta Technical School.

The Chamber was asked to nominate three representatives of the local engineering firms to serve on the two bodies, and, after consultation with the Indian Engineering Association, thely suggested the following gentlemen, namely, Mr. A. Cochran, Ch.E., M.L.C., (Messr. Burn & Co., Ld.); Mr. H. E. Skinner, (Messr. Jessop & Co., Ld.), and Mr. Millar M. King, (Messr., John King & Co., Ld.).

MUNICIPAL

The Galcutta Fire Brigade.—In the last annual report the action taken by the Committee with reference to the ficensed Warehouse and Fire Brigade Act of 1839 was defined. It will be received that by this Act special traxition is imposed upon warehouses in Calcutta and the vicinity, to provide include the maintained of the Calcutta Fire Brigade. Against me for the maintained the Calcutta Fire Brigade. Against Provide Marchael Fire Brigade and the Calcutta Fire Brigade. Against Provide Marchael Fire Brigade. The Calcutta Fire Brigade. Against the cost of the fire brigade against the provide mountainty that the cost of the fire brigade or against fire and the other point the general funds of the Calcutta Municipality, and the other point he politics within whose area it works. And when in 1920 the Government of Bengal again raised the question, the Committee of the Chamber took the opportunity of re-affirming their previously expressed view, and of urging once more that the exist of the brigade should be met from the general rates and that, if necessary, these should be enhanced for that purpose.

As was mentioned in the last report, the Government of Bengal decided to appoint a special Committee to consider the question of the arrangements for fire control in the Calcutta port area and the docks, and to advise as to the amendments required in the Act. But before actually appointing this Committee the Government asked for opinions on the questions to be referred to it; and this request gave the Chamber the opportunity to which reference has just been made. During the past year the Government appointed the Committee, upon which Mr. R. Langford James, M.L.C., represented the Chamber. In 1891-92, when the existing Act was being framed, another proposal was brought forward, not for the first time. This was that fire insurance offices doing business in the city should be required to contribute to the cost of the fire brigade. The idea was rejected in 1891-92' by a cost of the arc prigate. The mass rejected in 1091-92 by Committee which had been at that time appointed by the local Government to consider the question of the maintenance of the brigade. In the course of their report this Committee remarked

The Committee cannot recommend this. If the payment be on the amount insured, as under the Act of 1872, it would almost double the premia on residential

means, beared, while if proportioned to be possible, as would seem more opinish as well as multing the heaven's species, which it is to showly proposed to adulte with half the cost of the brigade, pay a second time in an indirect way, for obviously text must fall on the insured, and not not the office. The charge would berlyingly be a tax in disconference of insurance, which would be very undestrable; while he will be the contraction of the contr

Last year the idea was revived by the Government Committee to which reference has been made above. But the Calcutta Fire Insurance Agents Association took strong exception to it, and their objections were supported by the Chamber, with the result that it was not bressed.

Another question arising out of the administration of the Licensed Warehouse Fire Brigade Act came before the Committee at about the same time. Members of the Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association complained of the attitude of the fire brigade in connection with the re-erection of press-house godowns destroyed by fire. They said that the brigade were refusing in some cases to recommend the re-erection of such godowns, for the reason that the water-supply was insufficient, and that fire appliances were not being provided. The Committee referred the matter to the Commissioner of Police, who pointed out in reply that, under the Act, reports are made by the Fire Department to the Municipalities concerned, and that these exercise discretion as to whether licenses are granted or not. Where there is danger, by reason of an inadequate water-supply, it was recommended that licenses should be refused. The municipalities acted under section 6 of the Act, which empowers the Chairman of the particular municipality concerned either to grant or to refuse licenses.

There seemed to be no doubt that the municipalities have the power so to refuse licenses, as the view expressed by the Commissioner of Police was confirmed by legal opinion. In the circumstances the Committee took to action in the matter.

The Calcutta Improvement Trust: The proposed removal of the Calcutta Mint .- Reference was made, in the last annual report, to an Enquiry Committee which had been appointed by the Government of India, to examine the question of the proposed removal, from its present site, of the Calcutta Mint. The Committee reported towards the end of 1920, and in June last the Government of Bengal put the report before the Chamber. The Enquiry Committee unanimously recommended that the Mint should be removed, and that it should be reconstructed on the land at present occupied by the Royal Indian Marine at Kidderpore. They further recommended that, of this land (approximately sixty-five bighas in extent), an area of fifty bighas should be reserved for the new Mint; and that an additional area of about thirteen bighas should be acquired at Hastings for staff-quarters. And, lastly, they recommended that an area of a hundred bighas should be acquired in what is known as Bhukailash Bustee for the housing of the labour employed by the Mint.

As was recorded in the last annual roport, the Chambes suggested that the new Mint should be built at Hastings on lead lying between the Küdderpore-bridge-road and Canal-road. But the special Committee expressed doubtle as to whether this site could be obtained; and they added that, even if it could, its area being not more than thirty bighas was insufficient for the accommodation of the Mint buildings. The Calentia Port Commissioners objected to the proposal to remove the Mint to the proposal to Kidderpore site. They was the proposal to the control of the most of the site of the commissioners of the control of th

The Committee of the Chamber went into the question again, and they supported the view taken by the Port Commissioners; for it does not appear to them to be a sound policy to utilise a valuable riverside site for a building that need not necessarily have a water frontage. Similarly it would seem to be a mistake to acquire land in the Bhukailash Bustee at the expense of the labour employed in the port. In coming to these conclusions the Committee have in no way receded from their previously expressed opinion in favour of the removal of the Mint. On the contrary they regard its removal as an urgent necessity in order to admit of the development and improvement, within a reasonable time, of the Burra Bazar area. And they are disposed to think that the claims of the Hastings site might well be further considered. The report of the Enquiry Committee is somewhat indefinite as regards the area that is really needed to provide sufficient accommodation for the Mint. And if this matter were further investigated, and the claims of the Hastings site more closely examined, a satisfactory solution might perhaps be found without taking up the valuable site at Kidderpore.

The licensing and control of taxi-cabs.—On the 21st January 1921 the Government of Bengal appointed a Committee:

- (a) to examine the regulations, and the manner in which control was exercised over taxi-cabs: and
- (b) to make recommendations as to regulations and the degree and manner of control that should be exercised in future to provide Calcutta with an efficient taxi-cab service.
- Mr. C. F. Beadel, who was nominated by the Chamber, was propinted President of the Committee, the other members being Dr. S. K. Mullick, Mr. R. Charke, C.L. E., Commissioner of Police, Calentta, the late Mr. P. K. Roy Chandhuri, and Captain J. N. Walford, with Mr. D. Gladding, 1.C.S., as Secretal Captain J. N.

The Committee reported early in April, putting forward a number of important recommendations, many of which were afterwards

incorporated in the rules made by the local Government under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1914.

Thefts from bullock carts.-During the year the question of the occurrence of thefts from bullock-carts has been under discussion. These thefts are said, by the Calcutta Import Trade Association and the Wine, Spirit and Beer Association of India, to be of frequent occurrence; and it seems to be clear that there is need for the exercise of more stringent supervision over eart-drivers than is now exercised. The Corporation of Calcutta has, it is true, prescribed certain rules for eart registration, and these are in force. They do not, however, appear to act as a deterrent to theft; and the Chamber has accordingly suggested to the Government that a special Cart Act should be passed. The Government have referred to the new Calcutta Municipal Bill, and have suggested that, when considering it, the Chamber should state what additions, on the subject of carts and drivers, are deemed to be necessary. This suggestion the Committee will bear in mind when discussing the provisions of the new Bill.

Traffic in Clive-street.—With the object of relieving the engestion of traffic in Clive-street the Commissioner of Police to keep the Clive-street entrance of the Royal Exchange clear by marking two lines on the road survey. The space between these two lines—which extend about one-chief the way across Clive-street—is opposite to the main Clive-street clear of the Exchange. The Police keep the space between the lines elem, with the result that members' cars and carriages can alway draw up straight opposite the door. The Committee are greatly indubted to the Calculate Police for their ready co-operation in the matter, and for she satisfactory way in which they have carried out the arrangement.

The Balliaghatta and Eastern Canals .- As was stated in the last annual report, the quality of the water in these canals has been a subject of discussion for some years past. So far as the Chamber is concerned it was raised first in 1911, and it was again under consideration in 1915-16. Owners of mills and factories complained that the water from the canals tended to damage their boilers, with the result that extensive repairs had to be undertaken. Certain remedial measures were suggested by the Chamber, among them being a proposal for reverting to the former practice of supplying the canals with water from the Hooghly. At the beginning of last year, further complaints reached the Committee, who again approached the Government on the subject. And quite recently the Government submitted, for information, a report by the Executive Engineer, Circular and Eastern Canal Division, on the flushing operations carried out since 1916 to improve the quality of the water. The difficulty of supplementing the feeding of the canals from the Hooghly at Chitpur was explained, by the Government, towards the end of 1915. But the Irrigation Department stated, during the past year, that this question will be taken up again after the completion of certain repairs to the inlet-tunnel at Chittorre.

The Telephone Service: - The Committee have had much discussion during the past year with the Bengal Telephone Co., Ld. with reference to the telephone service in Calcutta. The Company gave notice of an increase in their charges. To this increase members of the Chamber objected on the ground that the service was inefficient, and that it ought not therefore to be charged for at a higher rate until its efficiency could be guaranteed. This attitude was most strongly supported by the members of the Chamber generally, and the Committee made representations to the Company accordingly. After protracted discussion and negotiation with the Chamber, and with the Calcutta Trades Association, the Company at length decided not to enforce the higher rates which came into operation as from the 1st July 1921. This is the position at the time of writing, it being also understood that the Company have under consideration a large scheme calculated to bring the service to the point of efficiency. Until further progress is made with this scheme the existing rates are to continue.

MISCELLANEOUS

The purchase of stores for the public service.-The Indian Industrial Commission 1916-18 said that the most obvious and direct form of assistance that the Government of India could give to the industries of the country was to purchase, in the country itself as far as possible, the supplies required for the public service. They recognised that this principle was expressed in the Stores Rules, but they thought that indenting officers were too often deterred by the risk involved in buying in India in the absence of an expert purchasing and inspecting agency. The constitution of a fully equipped stores agency in the country was, therefore, regarded by the Commission as an important item in the Government's policy of industrial improvement. The Government of India, and the Secretary of State, approved of these principles, which were in point of fact put into practice to some extent by the Indian Munitions Board during the war. And in order that a detailed scheme might be arrived at the Government appointed, in December 1919, an expert Committee known as the Stores Purchase Committee. This Committee made an exhaustive examination of the question, and submitted a report in 1920. The members were unanimous in their view of the advantages to be derived from the creation of a central stores agency, but they were not in agreement as to certain principles affecting the constitution of the agency. There is, however, no need to discuss these divergent views here. It will suffice to say that, in March last, the Government of India published a circular letter that they had addressed to the local Governments and administrations, on the subject of the report of the Stores Purchase Committee, In this communication the Government

said that they accepted the scheme generally, but that in certain of the matters in respect of which the Committee were not in agreement they preferred the view taken by the minority. The Coverment reviewed the whole project, and set forth in did the constitution of the new purchasing agency, in respect of which they invited opinions from the local Government.

The Committee of the Chamber had followed the subject with considerable interest from the time when the Indian Industrial Commission reported; and they had read the report of the Stores Purchase Committee. And after the publication of the circular letter of the Government of India they discussed the project again, not with the view of commenting upon it in detail, but with special reference to one aspect of it. What appeared to them to be of such signal importance was the fact that the scheme meant that the Government had decided to adopt the principle of the concentration of buying power. For the proposal is, to establish a central organisation which is to be entrusted with the duty of buying all the stores, whether purchased in India or imported from abroad, that will be required by the Government of India, by the State Railways, and possibly the Company Railways also, while the local Governments, the Indian Native States and public bodies, and municipalities, are to be free to utilise the services of the new organisation if they so wish.

Upon this aspect of the project the Committee made a representation to the Government of India in November, from which the following paragraphs are quoted in explanation of their attitude:—

The selemen, when it is put into pencific, realises the istentions of its promote. We find selemen, when it is put into pencific, realises the istentions of its promote regge; of the whole of its requirements, Government purchases in India contitute, it must be remembered, considerable proportion of the general trade, and a body said as the Gaussier of Commerce cannot, therefore, regard the advantage of the promote of the

The prision of the importing merchant remains to be considered. The foremental fall fails are medically also as the prise foreover for they take the view that the ten free loval proclasses of imported stores will tend to discourage the replacement of importal by local manufactures, an opinion that the Committee of the Chamber are not prepared to endorse. But however that may take the proclasses of the pro

favoured the increasing purchase of imported stores in India instead of in the United Kingdom. But the Government of India agree with the minumity repent, which recommended that the Stores Department in England should be the unit agreent for the supply of imported stores. This will have the officer of still state consumer. And it will also, in the opinion of the Cummittee of run the util, natac consumer. And it will also, in the opinion of the Cummittee of any the state of the stat

The Indian Jails Committee: Power-driven machinery in prisons.—The Indian Jails Committee, in paragraph 210 of their report, made the following remarks on the subject of the introduction of power-driven machinery in jails:—

We enable that as the referencian of the reformer is the order deject to be had in view, and as similarity with power-driven machinery in hermotive, in a season in the sandlaring, the provision of such machinery subscrees the true function of jul abult, and the sandlaring the provision of such machinery subscrees the true function of jul abult, increased relief to the time such that it is crosses production and tends to give justifiable is should be completed in well established and ourside properties of a vide and preference with macron tand monoganised industrial enterprises of a vide and yielderference with macron tand monoganised industrial enterprises of a vide and properties of the complete of the video of video of the video of video of the video of video of the video of video of the video of v

The Committee of the Chamber are disposed to accept this recommendation as being fair and reasonable in the circumstances. It is admittedly antagonistic to the view taken by the Indian Industrial Commission but objected to the extensive use of machinery in prisons. But objected to the extensive use of machinery in prisons make out an effective case against in eight not be very easy as regards the great staple industries, such as cotton and jute. Smaller and less well-castablished industries ought certainly to be protected against juil, competition owners would want to take netton, for it is very doubtful whether work of the competition as the julis would ereate would be of any consequence.

The Upper India Chamber of Commerce takes the view that power-driven machinery ought not to be employed in jails, and it made this clear in roply cut the interrogatories circulated by the Jails Committee in 1920. In the interrogatories circulated by years and during the past the months it endorsed and compendence with this Chamber on the analyset, but no action beyond an exchange of opinions has result analyset, but no action beyond

Proposed hall-marking of gold and silver plate in India.— It was stated, in the annual report for the year 1916, that the Chamber had been in correspondence with the Government on the subject of a proposal to introduce into India a system of hall-marking of gold and silver plate. The Government of India decided against the proposal, holding that the establishment of a hall-marking system should be left to unofficial initiative, and that the more considerable firms of goldsmiths and silversmiths are themselves in a position to protect their wares by their own marks, and to establish them in popular confidence by the superior quality of their materials.

During the past year the Government of His Highness the Mahanja Hollar made enquiries from the Chamber as to whether any measures are in force in Bengal to prevent the excessive matter of alloys in the precious metals. The Committee submitted the enquiry to the Government of Bengal, by whom they were referred to the previous correspondence which passed in 1916, and of which mention has been made above. The Government of Bengal were not aware of any measure being in contempiation to prohibit the frandulent mixing of an excessive quantity of alloys in the precious metals.

The Weather Reports.—The Meteorologist, Calcutta, informed the Committee, in March, that it was proposed to publish weekly on Wednesdays, for the week enting on the previous day, anay showing ecoses or defect in rainfall in the five administrative divisions of the province of Bengal. It was thought that a general survey of the condition of the rainfall in the province, which would be afforded at a glauce by the map, would be valuable, in addition to the columns of figures in which such data are usually presented. The Meteorologist enquired as to the probable value of such an issue to the commercial community.

The Committee thought that the map would be useful, but that its usefulness would be restricted by the fact that it would be confined to the Bongal Presidency only. If it could be considered, so over the whole of India it would be they considered, of much greater value to merchants. They knew that there were difficulties in the way of so calarging the map, but they asked the Meteorologist to consider the proposal. Dr. Harrison replies that it would be possible to include the whole of India, but that the map would then have to be published on Thursday for the week ending on the previous Saturday. The delay would be cocasioned by the extra calculations that would be involved. The Committee thought that notwithstanding the delay, the information shown by the map would be of service to merchants: and they replied in that sense.

The rice control.—On the 13th December 1921 the Government of India announced that, in view of the favourable reports regarding the character of the rice harvest, it had been decided

to remove immediately all restrictions on the export of rice from Burms.

The Indian Cotton Committee, 1919.—As a result of the action taken upon the report of the Indian Cotton Committee, a central Cotton Committee was constituted during the year, which headquarters in Bombay, to advise the Government in regard to questions of cotton policy. To enable this Committee to keep to touch with what is happening in Bengal, it was decided by the local Government to form a Provincial Cotton Committee here. Upon this Committee the Chamber is represented by Mr. F. W. Smyth, of Messrs, Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.

The World Cotton Conference.—The second World Cotton Conference was held in Liverpol and Manchester from the 13th to the 22nd June 1921 under the Presidency of the Right House Lord Emmot, each of the Right House British Executive Committee, the Propert delegates to attend the Conference; and at the request of the Committee Mr. V. H. MacCaw, Olde, Messes, Kettlewell Bullen & Co., was good enough to serve in this capacity.

Commonwealth of Australia: War Precautions Act Repeal Act—Exception was taken by Calcutta merchants to section 19 of this states were passed by the Commonwealth Government: in 1920. They may passed by the Commonwealth Government: in 1920. They common appointed the section are to the effect that any person appointed the section are to the effect that any person appointed to the following particular states of the section and submit, to the local Customs authorities of lollowing particular scaling to such concern, namely, in the case of lollowing particular relating to such concern, namely, in the case of lollowing particular scaling to such concern, namely, in the case of a firm:—(i) the name and address; (ii) the name, nationality, and address, of each member; (iii) the amount of the capital; (iv) the name and address of the branch; if any 1 and (v) such other particulars as are prescribed; and the capital; (iv) the name and address of the branch; if any 1 and (v) such other particulars as are prescribed to

The Chamber pointed out to the Government of India that it was obviously impossible for these particulars to be furnished, and that consequently business between India and Anstralia would be hampered. The requirements were, the Committee thought, our seasonable, and they asked that the Commonwealth Government might be approach with a view to their relaxation. The Government of India subsective the Right How'ble W. Hughes) had have the subsection of the Right How'ble W. Hughes) had consideration by the Commonwealth Government, with a view to their amendment. Details had not been at that time decided upon, but it was thought to be probable that British companies would be entirely exempted from turnishing the preservice large integrates.

In the meantime the administration of the Act is understood to be in abeyance.

British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries—The passion of the constitution of British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries was brought recently to the notice of the Committee. It appeared that His Majesty's Government had had under consideration a proposal to give some special form of recognition to such British Chambers of Commerce established in foreign countries as are under purely British control, adequately representing local British indrexsly, and giving evidence of financial independence and stability. Recommendations on the subject were first under by a Foreign Office Committee on British units abroad. This Committee reported in March 1920, and its most amount of the proper of the property of the property of the property of the Committee of British Chambers of Commerce abroad. This meeting adopted the following resolutions:—

(1) That in the opinion of this meeting British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries must confine the privilege of full membership to British subjects. The officers, members of Council, and the Secretary, must always be British subjects.

If thought desirable foreign representatives of British firms and nationals of the country in which the Chamber of Commerce is situated who trade with the British Rapire may be admitted as members or associate members with restricted rights as to voting and as to the supply of information.

(2) That British Chambers of Commerce abroad are recommended to call the British Empire Chambers of Commerce" as soon as they receive the assent of the Board of Trude.

It has hitherto been the practice of the Board of Trade to permit British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, which comply with certain requirements, to register themselves as British Chambers of Commerce under the Companies Acts, and to omit the word "Limited". His Majesty's Government are prepared to confine this privilege in future to such British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries as comply with the requirements as to British control stated in the above resolutions. It is claimed by the representatives of many of the British Chamber of Commerce already established in foreign countries that they are open to all members of the British Empire, and are ready to serve the interests of all parts of the Empire. His Majesty's Government are willing to permit a representative British Chamber established in a foreign country, which complies with the above specified conditions, to register itself as either a British Chamber of Commerce, or a British Empire Chamber of Commerce. But they asked the Governments of the other parts of the Empire whether they object to this latter

The Government of India, on being referred to, placed the matter before the local Governments. The Government of Bengal

consulted the Chamber, and the Committee replied that they were in sympathy with the resolutions. They think that British Chambers of Commerce in foreign countries, constituted not completed by the first resolution, should be permitted—short the approach of the Board of Trade—to style themselves "British Empire Chambers of Commerce."

British Empire Exhibition, London, 1922.—It has been decided to hold an Exhibition in London in 1923, and to make it representative of the industries and resources of the British Empire. The objects of the Exhibition are to fester inter-imperial interests from both commercial and policied standpoints, and to demonstrate the natural resources of the territories of the Empire, and the inventive and manufacturing energy of its people.

The question whether India should participate officially in the Exhibition was raised in the early part of the year by the Government of India, who consulted the local Governments and Administrations with reference to it. In reply to an enquiry from the Government of Bengal as to the views of the Chamber, the Committee expressed the opinion that the Government of India should participate officially. The object of such participation should be, they think, not merely to develop the trade of India, but also to display to the fullest extent its various resources, both commercial and industrial. The Committee also supported a proposal that a Commissioner should be appointed for India; and they agreed to certain suggestions which the Government of India made for financing the representation. These sugges-tions were that the Imperial Government should defray the cost of the Commissioner, and of the building in which Indian exhibits will be housed, while the local Governments and private exhibitors would meet the cost of equipping and transmitting their exhibits, as well as the rent for the portion of the building allotted to them, together with a share of the maintenance

The site of the Exhibition will be Wembley Park, and it is understood that the High Commissioner for India (Sir William Moyer, 60.18.) is in communication with the Exhibition authorities on the subject of the construction of an India building.

Indian & Geylon Teas in Australia.—At the instance of the Ceylon Chumber, the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Ceylon russed the question of the position of British-grown traces in Australia. Imports of most into the Commonwealth are understood to be increasing. Java into the Commonwealth are understood to be increasing. Java into the Commonwealth are oneiderable advantage over Indian and Ceylon tons. The Australia Communication of the Commonwealth and the need for preferential treatment for Ceylon tens. And the Ceylon Chamber suggested that the Indian Chambers should

make similar representations, through the Government of India, in order to seeme such preferential treatment for British-grown tens as has been already granted in Great Britain and Canada.

It appeared, on enquiry, that the Indian Tea Association, and the classita Tea Traders Association, had already approached the Government of India on the subject. But the Government of India and replied that negotiations could not be opened with Commonwealth Government unless India were prepared to reciprocate by offering preferential treatment to goods, or selected goods, imported from Anstrulia into this country. In other words, the acceptance of the proposal would involve the adoption, by the Government, of the principle of Imperial preference. In this connection the Government invited the attention of the Indian Tea Association to the following reply which was given by the Secretary, in the Department of Commerce, to a question asked in the Legislative Assembly on the 1st March 1921:

With the approval of His Majesty's Succetary of State for India, the Government of India have decided to appoint a Friend Commission with the following terms of reference, "to examine the property of the pr

The Government of India went on to say that until the Fiscal Commission had reported, and until a decision on the question of policy had been reached, they were not at liberty to open negotiations with the Commonwealth Government.

Date of the termination of the war.—It was notified, during densible has, that, by an order of His Majesty in Conneil issued on the 10th Angust, the 31st day of August 1921 was to be treated as the date of the termination of the war, that is to say, the day at middight of which the war ended. It was further provided that nothing in the order should affect the relation between His Majesty and the Ottoman Empire until the ratification of a Treaty of Peace with that Empire should have been exchanged or deposited.

Ex-enemy subjects in India.—In replying to an enquiry add by the Committee in Angust the Government of Bengal stated that it was not proposed to prevent Germans handling trade in India, otherwise than by excluding them from the country for five years. On the subject of the position of the officers and

The competent authority may permit any member of the erow of any ship to land without a passport on production of a certificate funnished by the Master of the ship identifying the holder of the same and certifying he is a member of

These instructions were issued in due course, and they also provided for the specification, by the competent authority, of the period during which a permit-holder may land at Calcutta.

Persign Saa-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India. The list of countries specified in the Foreign San-borne Trade and Navigation Accounts was revised last year by she Government of Line. The revised list came into force from the 1st April 1921, imprecession of the then existing list which was introduced in 1st. was based largely on the Board of Trade revised list of countries that was introduced in respect of the folial trade statistics of the Chamber by the Director's Statistics, which are quest that important and experience of the Chamber by the Director's Statistics, with a request that important contribution of the countries of the Chamber by the Director's Statistics of such as the countries of the Chamber by the Director's Statistics, with a request that important contribution of the superior of the Chamber by the Director's Statistics, with a request that important contribution of the Statistics of the Chamber by the Director's Statistics, which are contributed to the Chamber by the Statistics of the Statistics of the Chamber by the Statistics of the Sta

The Committee put the papers before members of the Chamber for their information and guidance.

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MEMBERSHIP

The following have been provisionally elected to membership, subject to confirmation at the next Annual General Meeting:-

CHAMBER MEMBERS.

Messrs, G. A. Achard & Co., Ld.

" Armstrongs & Main, Ld.

The Associated British Engineers, Ld.

Messrs, Brooke, Bond & Co., (India), Ld.

... Cox's Shipping Agency, Ld.

.. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Lt.

Mr. Herbert Harland (representing Messrs. A. W. Sudworth & Co.)

Imperial Bank of India.

Messrs. J. D. Jones & Co.

The Orient Co. (India), Ld.

Messrs. Price Waterhouse, Peat & Co.

" James Taylor & Co. (Merchants), Ld.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Messrs, B. Dieden & Co., Ld.

" Ludlow Jute Co., Ld. The Nederland Steam Navigation Co.

Messrs. Rogers-Pyatt Shellae Co., (Inc.).

.. Enrico N. Stein.

The number of members of the Chamber on the 31st January 1922, was: Chamber members 227, Associate members 16.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE

Chamber.—The addition to the capital of the Chamber in 1921 amounts to Rs. 86,615-8-2 derived as follows:—

Bengal Chamber of Commerce surplus ... Rs. 82,533 10 1 Royal Exchange surplus ... Rs. 4,081 14 1

.. 10. 1,001 11

The income and expenditure follows:—	e for	r 1920	and 19	21 are as
Income:-			1920.	1921.
Members subscriptions		. Rs.	69,650	
Monthly contributions				
Sale of Prices Current		,,,	1,27,740	
Arbitration fees		"	1,136	
Certificates of Origin	•••	٠,,	1,04,935	
Railway Traffic Returns		٠,,	4,333	
Immay Titine Returns		. ,,	311	262
		Rs.	3,08,105	3,48,003
Expenditure :—			1920.	1921.
Establishment		Rs.	2,00,859	1,97,749
Interest, taxes and repairs,	less	240.	2,00,000	1,01,149
interest and rent received		Cr.	2,424	Cr. 7,232
Printing and stationery		,,	17,026	
Depreciation		>>	29,505	17,904 28,193
Sundries		"	29,887	
Electric fans and lights		"	1,232	17,918 1,860
Contribution to Provident Fur	nd	**	8,987	
Surplus		11	23.083	9,078 82,533
•		,,	40,000	02,000
Royal Exchange,—The surp	lus	Rs. - for 1921	3,08,105 l is Rs.	3,48,003 4,081-14-1
against Rs. 2,234-6-5 for 1920.				.,
Income:—			1920.	1921.
Entrance Fees		Rs.	500	350
Subscriptions		"	42,489	44,809
		_	-	
		Rs.	42,989	45,159
Expenditure :		-	1920.	1921.
Rent		Rs.	18,000	18,000
Contribution to Chamber		22	6,000	6,000
Establishment			6,580	6,757
Restaurant License		"	200	200
Books & Newspapers		,,	3,187	2,937
Sundries		"	6,788	7,184
Surplus		,,	2,234	4,081
		Rs.	42,989	45,159
H M HARWOOD		-		
H. M. HAYWOOD,	. M.	WATS	ON SMY	TH.
Secretary.				President.
Calcutta, 3rd February 1922.				rresment.

ACCOUNTS

BENGAL CHAMBER OF

BALANCE SHEET as

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.		Rs.	Δĸ.	Р.	Rs.	As,	P.
5% MORTGAGE DEBENTURE LOAN, 1915					6,00,000	0	0
OUTSTANDING INTEREST ON ABOVE LOAN					14,838	8	0
DEPOSITS FOR ARBITRATION CASES					1,17,811	6	6
Cashier's Security Deposit-G, P. No	TES				5,000	0	0
SUNDRY LIABILITIES -							
Provident Fund		9,077	13	10			
Printing Reports		1,731	9	6			
Establishment		1,313	0	0			
Sundries		9,546	2	9			
44.00				-	21,668		1
Collector of Income Tax	***				1,086		5
H. M. S. Calentia	***				1,648	0	0
CAPITAL ACCOUNT-							
As per last Account		6,26,715	8	0			
Bengal Chamber of Commerce surplu	18	82,533	10	3			
Royal Exchange surplus		4,081	14	1	7,13,331	0	2
				-	1,10,001		*
Carried over					14,75,383	11	-
		1			12,10,050	**	1 -

COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

at 31st December 1921.

			_	7		_	_
PROPERTY AND ASSETS		Rs	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	Р.
LAND No. 2, CLIVE STREET					3,11,912	8	0
Lass No. 2. Charles Shall Like New Royal Excitance Belling — Expenditure to 31st December 1920 Less—Depreciation to date	:::	5,88,068 56,566		5	5,31,500	5	1
FURNITURE:— Expenditure to 31st December 1920 Since added		89,627 4,087	1	5 3			
Less-Depreciation to date		93.714 40,513			53,20	15	3
LIBRARY AND PICTURES— Expenditure to 31st December 1920 Since added	::.	30,52 2,48		1			
Less-Depreciation to date		33,010 13,72	0 14		19,25	0 11	4
	Test		1		1		
Appliances Expenditure to 31st December 1920 Less—Depreciation to date		1,88	2 1:	2 3	. 1	70 13	5 1
INSTALLATION OF ELECTRIC AND SAN WORKS— Expenditure to 31st December 1920 Since added	PARY 	1.12,67	15 1	2	9		
Less-Depreciation	***	45.8	61	4	67,0	153	4
OFFICE GRARRY— Expenditure to 31st December 1920 Less—Depreciation to date			25 97	0 0	0	528	0
DEETS DUE TO CHAMBER— Outstandings for 1921 Sandry Outstandings Advance		. 3,	155 171 325	6 9 0	3 0	751	15
ROYAL EXCHANGE CONTRIBUTION					1	- 1	14
Cashiers' Security Deposit-				- 1	1	1	
31% Government Promissory No Rs. 5,000 at par.	otes fo	er			5	,000	0
Carried ove	r .				10,1	,393	2

BENGAL CHAMBER OF

BALANCE SHEET as Rs. As P. D. L. D.

			1		140,	1000	F.	I
D,	rought forward	 			14,75,383	11	2	
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	Total Rs.							
We beg to remot the			.	14,	75,383 11	1	3	

On the log to report that we have audited the Balance Shoet of the Bengal chanker of Commerce, shard Same, and the Balance Shoet of the Bengal chanker of Commerce, the state of the Balance, 1921, as shows not furth, and have used. Balance and the state of the state of the state of the state of the small control ten of the state of the state of the state of the state of the and correct view of the state of CALCUTTA:

The 3rd February 1932.

LOVELOCK & LEWES,

Chartered Accountants, Auditors.

COMMERCE, CALCUTTA,

at 31st December 1921.

	,		,			
	Rs.	As,	Р.	Rs	As,	P.
Brought forward				10,10,393	2	3
CASH AND INVISTMENTS-						
4% Calcutta Port Trust Dobentures for Rs. 10,000 @ 68%	6,800	0	0			
51% War Bonds of 1925 for Rs. 1,75,000 @ Rs. 1012%	1,77,406	4	0			
5% War Bonds of 1926 for Rs. 75,000 @ Rs. 100%	75.093	12	0			
5% B. C. C. Debentures of 1915 for Rs. 24,500 @ purchase value	19,375	0	0			
Imperial Bank of India, Mortgage Deben- ture Interest Account	14,838	s	0			
Allahabad Bank Ld, Fixed Deposit for Rs. 50,000 @ 5%	50,000	0	0			
Imperial Bank of India Current Account	1,16,519	3	3			
In hand	4,957	13	s	4.64,990.	8	111
				4.04,550	^	
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Total Rs.			- 1			
Total Rs			-	4,75,383	11	2

R. M. WATSON SMYTH, President.

C. W. RHODES C. W. RHODES
C. F. BEADEL,
H. A. CAMERON,
W. L. CAREY,
W. C. CURRIE,
R. LANGFORD JAMES,
C. KENNEDY
ALEXANDER R. MURRAY,

... Vice-President.

H. M. HAYWOOD, Secretary,

Committee.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF

REVENUE ACCOUNT for the

***************************************		1	1			_	
EXPENDITURE,		Rs.	Δ	s. P.	Rs.	Δs	1,
To Establishment and Pensions			- 1	1		43.0	P.
		1	1	1	1,97,748	1 .	1 .
" Current repairs					10,095		0
", Electric Lights, Fans, Lifts and Pumps	_		1	100	4,054	10	10
		0.1-4	. 1	1			1
Received for the use of the above	***	6,159		1 6	1	1	1 .
and the mount	***	4,299	9 ! 11	2	1	1	
			-1-		1.860	3	
,, Depreciation on Building		ı	i	1	1	1 "	4
Do. on Familian	***	13,628	: 4	9	1	1	1 1
		5,911	1 2	1 2	1	1	1 1
Do. on Library and Pictures				5	1	1	
		1,015		9	\$	i .	
., Do, on Electric Installation	***	56	5	10	i	١.	1 1
Sanitary Works	and		1	1	!		1 1
		7.450	6	10	i	1.	1 1
on once Grarry		132		0	ı	1	1 1
			. "	J " I	00.000	١.	
,, Fire Insurance			-	_	28,193	9	0
Contribution		1,250	1 .				1 1
", Contribution to Provident Fund			0	0			1 1
is a timenig report	[9.077	13	10 1		1	
" Do. General	***	4.985	6	6			
	100	8,346	1 4	ĭ			
	- 1		-	1 1	23,659		- 1
,, Charges General	- 1		1		23,039	8	5
		3,737	11	!	- 1	- 1	- f
		2.736		3			
			1	9	- 1	- 1	
,, Telegrams		1,808	14	0.	- 1	- 1	- 1
	[671	10 [0 1	- 1	- 1	- 1
		425	8	ŏl	**		- 1
	[1,559	14	- 6 F	. 1	- 1	- 1
		3,600	0	ő	- 1	- 1	- F
Telephone subscribed.		4.571	13	3	- 1		- 1
		691			- 1	- 1	- 1
,, Travelling expenses		242	1	6	- 1	- 1	- 1
			3	0	- 1	- 1	- 1
, Law charges	***	500	7	6	1	- 1	
,, Law charges	***	1,595	0	0.1			- 1
	***	1,862	8 [ő I	- 1	- 1	- 6
The second secon	-				24,002	12	
,, Illumination and decoration of building the visit of H. R. H. Prince of Milding	- 1	,	- 1	1	24,002	12	9
the visit of H. R. H. Prince of Wales	for		- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1
		5.091	0	- 1			- 1
10. Duke of Connaug	tht	1.083	8	0		- (- 1
		1000	8	0	- 1	- 1	
Surplus revenue carried to Profit and L. Account	- 1	-		1	6.174	8	0
Account derried to Profit and L.	om l	- 1	- 1	- 1		- 1	- 1
		. 1	- 1	- 1	j		- 1
		***			52.214	3	2
	- 1			··· ·	02,217	.,	- 1
	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1
	- 1	- 1		- 1	- 1	- 1	
	- 1	J	- 1	- 1		- 1	
				- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1
Total, Rs.	- !	i		- 1	- 1	- 1	- 1
TOTAL, R8,	!		i i	1-		- (-	-1
	- !		*** *	[3,4	18,003	9	0
Examined and fo	-				- 1	- (- 1
	ound c	orrect.			-	_	-

Caloutta, The 3rd February 1922, [85]

COMMERCE, CALCUTTA.

year ended 31st December 1921.

										_
	11	COME.			Rs.	As.	Р.	Rs.	Λв,	P.
By Memb	ers' subser	iptions						71,750	0	0
" Month	ly Contrib	utions from affiliated to	Associ	ations amber	77,790	0	0			
" Do.	do,	from Licen Departm		surers	24,000	0	0			
" Do.	do,	Royal Exc	hange		6,000	0	0			
, Do.	do.	Indian Te	ea Cess	Com-	9,000	0	0			
" · Do.	do,	Calcutta ference	Liners	Con-	12,000	0	0	1,28,790	0	0
, Sale o	Price Cur	rent						1,149	11	10
, Arbitr	ntion fees							1,38,749	13	2
, Fees fe	or Certifien	tes of Origi	n					7,302	0	0
, Railwa	y Traffic 1	Returns						262	0	0
		To	TAL RS.					3,48,003	9	0

R. M. WATSON SMYTH,

President,

H. M. HAYWOOD, Secretary.

C. W. RHODES
C. F. BEADEL,
H. A. CAMBRON,
W. L. CAREY,
W. C. CURRIE,
R. LANGFORD JAMES,
C. KENNEDY,
ALEXANDER'R. MURRAY, Vice-President [88]

BENGAL CHAMBER OF

		BA	L_A	NCE	SHI	ET	as at 31st December 1021.	
	Rs,	As.	P.	Rs.	As	P.	Rs. As. P. Rs. As. P.	
LIABILITIES				l			ASSETS.	
Amount contributed by employees in 1921 Rs. 9,077 13 10 Add—Amount contributed		0 6	8				OPTSTANDING — Amount due by Chamber	
by Chamber in 1921 , 9,077 13 10	18,15	5 11	8	}	1		Investments-	74
	1,31,34	6 2	4				4% Calcutta Port Trust Debentures for Rs. 65,500 @ market value	I i
Less- Refunds Rs. 893 12 9 , Forfeits , 798 15 6	1.00	2 12					lis, 14,000 @ market value	54
	1,29,65		-				value 52,250 0 0 1,19,352 8 0	1
Add- Balance of Profit and Loss Account	7,183	2	11	1.36.83	i e		Interest on Investments accused 2,580 3 5	
NDRY CREDITORS	i	-		10		1	Imperial Bank of India 5,125 15 9	\$2°
		- [- 1					
			ı					
TOTAL Rs				1,36,936	9	0	Total Rs 1.36,936 9 0	11
PROF	IT AN	D L	oss	S ACC	OU	NT	for the year ended 31st December 1921.	
	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs,	Λв.	P.	Rs. As, P. Rs. Ag. P.	12
EXPENSES				267	6	0	By Interest 6,136 9 5	
Surplus Carried to Balance Sheet				7,183	2	11	" Forfeits 798 15 6	
		1	- [" Profit on revaluation of securities 515 0 0	F 22
			-					fi)
1 2								diil)
TOTAL Rs				7,450	8	11	Toral, Rs 7,450 8 11	60
CALCUTTA, LOVELOG	correct.	· ·					R, M. WATSON SMYTH. Trustees.	
	artered A			Mas	sager	۶.	C. W. RHODES,	ecal
				,			•	2001

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COMMERCE, PROVIDENT FUND.

List of Presidents of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

	President.			Firm.				El	ectio	n.
Mr.	R. H. Cockerell									1834
33	J. Stewart	•••		•••	***					1835
27	R. R. Cockerell John Jackson	***		***		***		***		1836 1837
33	K. R. Mackenzie							***		1838
"	R. H. Cockerell									
***	N. Alexander	•••		***				***		1839
91	K. R. Mackenzie									1840
10	John Storm									1841
97	J. P. McKilligin	•••			***			***		1842
22	T. Lench	•••		***	***	***				1843
21	John Storm J. Beckwith	•••				***		***		1844
11	C. J. Richards							***		1845 1846
										1847
10	Henry Cowio									1848
	C. B. Skinner									1849
	John Allan									1850
12	J. J. Mackenzio									1851
31	John Cowic	•••		Vi	76.					1852
17	Jas. J. Mackenzie Jas. J. Mackenzie	• • •		Mackillop De	, Stowari	& Co.	•••	lst i		1853
19	Jas, J. Mackenzie David Cowio	•••	**	Cowie & C			***	18th 21st	91	1854 1855
**	David Cowie		22	Do.	300			27th	,,	1856
17	David Cowie	***	"	Do.			***	27th	'.	1857
11	D. Mackinlay		11	Gillander	, Arbuth	not &	Co.	29th	71	1858
11	D. Mackinlay		***		Do.			28th		1859
91	J. N. Bullen		. 11	Kettlewel				19th	91	1860
22	W. S. Fitzwilliam		Agent,	Chartered	Mercanti	lo Ban	k	6th	**	1861
**	J. N. Bullen	•••		Kettlewel				6th	97	1862
tion.	Wm. Maitland Mr. J. N. Bullen	•••	**	Mackillop Kettlewel	Dallar.	* C-		lst 18th	13	1863 1864
1101	" J. N. Bullen		,,,		o.	~ CO.		3rd J	inno	
Mr.	F. Schiller		"	Borradaile		& Co		28th	Mos	1866
	R. Scott-Monorieff		"	Steel, Mc	Intosh &	Co.				1867
11	Henry Crooke		**	Crooke, R						1867
	Jas. Rome			 Do. 				lst J		
	Jas. Rome	٠.,	11	Do.				31st 2	day	1869
	R. J. Bullen Smith Mr. R. J. Bullen Smith	•••	11	Jardine, 8	kinner &	Co. sh	ort	yntter	one	late.
		٠	**	Do.				31st 7		1870
λĺ».			2.7	Kettlewel	I Bullon	& Co				1871 1872
	J. C. Murray	***	"	Do,	·, maion	u 00.		Slat		1873
Hon	Mr. H. H. Sutherland		.,	Begg, Dur	lon & Co					1874
11	" B. D. Colvin			Colvin, Co	wie & Co					1874
.77	J. C. Murray		12	Do.					Iny	1874
Mr.	J. C. Murray		,,	Kettlewel		& Co.	•••	8th A		
29		•••	11	Ashburne			• • •	8th I		
"	B. D. Colvin	•••	9.9	Kettlewel				31st 30th		1876
"	Dunean Mackinnon		**	Colvin, Co Mackinno	n Maaka	inio Se				1877 1878
	Geo. Yulo		**	Andrew Y				31st N		
. 10	Geo. Yule		.,	Do.				31st		1879
Hon	. Mr. A. B. Inglis		.,	Begg, Dur	lop & Co			3	ap.	1880
Mr.	W. E. Crum		**	Graham &	Co.			31st M	lay	1880
**	A. B. Inglis		- 11	Begg, Dur	lop & Co			31st		1881
			33	Hoare, Mi	ller & Co			A	pril	1882
11		•••	11	Jardine, S	kinner &	Co.	•••	7th A	ug.	1883
	J. J. J. Koswiek	•••	33	Do. Do.				29th N	lay	
Hon	Mr. D. Crnickshoots			Bogg, Dan	lon & Co			29th N	fav:	1000
ur.	H. B. H. Turner		**	Turner, M	orrison &	Co.		22nd /	ini.	1887
**			11	Do.		- //		28th A	fav	1887

President. Firm. Election. Hon. Mr. R. Steel R. Steel & Co. Jardine. Skinner & Co. 14th June 1887 Sir Alex, Wilson, Kt.

Alex, Wilson, Kt.
Mr. Jas. L. Mackay
Hon, Mr. Jas. L. Mackay 29th Feb. 1888 Do. 28th pol. 1889
28th n 1890
28th n 1890
9th n 1891
29th n 1892
28th n 1893
28th n 1893
26th Cet. 1893
26th Feb. 1894 Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. Do. Do. "Jas. L. Mackay, c.s. E. "Jas. L. Mackay, c.s. E. y, Jas. L. Mackay, c.i. y, P. Playfair Mr. Allan Arthur Hen. Mr. P. Playfair y, P. Playfair Allan Arthur Barry & Co.
Finlay, Muir & Co.
Barry & Co.
Do | South | Sout Allan Arthur M. C. Turner Mr. G. H. Sutherland Mr. G. H. Sutherland
y. M. C. Turner
Hon, Mr. M. C. Turner
Sir E. Cable, Kt.
Hon, Mr. A. A. Apear
n. A. A. Apear
n. A. A. Apear, c.s. i.
Mr. W. Bruwn
Mr. W. Bruwn Bird & Co. 1903 Apear & Co. Do. Do. . 28th Pink,
Dx,
Dx,
Pinky, Muir & Co.

28th
Pinky, Muir & Co Gladstone, Wyllie & Co. ... 27th

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BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1921-22.

President.

SIR ROBERT WATSON SMYTH, M.L.C., MESSRS. TURNER, MORRISON & Co., LD.

Vice-President.

Mr. C. W. Rhodes, c.e.e., m.e.a., Messrs. Hoarp, Miller & Co., Ld.

Members.

Mr. C. F. Beadel, M.L.C.,
Messrs. Becker, Gray & Co. (Calcutta), Ld.

LIEUT, COLONEL H. A. CAMERON, C.I.E., R.E., AGENT, EASFERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Mr. W. L. Carey, M.L.C., Messrs. Bird & Co.

y. W. C. Currie, M.L.C.,
Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.

" R. Langford James, M.L.C.. Messrs, James Finlay & Co., Ld.

" C. Kennedy,
Agent, National Bank of India, Ld.

Hon'ble Sir Alexander Murray, c.b.e., Messrs. Thos. Duff & Co., Ld.

MEMBERS

OF THE

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

(Corrected to 31st January 1922.)

CHAMBER MEMBERS.

Aldoshbhoy & Jounnabhoy Lalljee.
Abdul Karim Haji Abdul Shakoor.
G. A. Asleaud & Co., Ld.
Alliahabal Baulk, Ld. (raleutta
Brunch). See & Co., India) bd.
Allianae Bank of Simla, Ld.
Allianae Bank of Simla, Ld.
Allianae Bank of Simla, Ld.
Anderson, Wright & Co.
Appear & Co.
T. S. Apear & Co.
T. S. Apear & Co.
Amstronge & Main, Ld.
Associated British Engineers, Ld.
Q. Atherton & C., Atherton & C.

W. & T. Avery, Ld.

Balmer, Lawrie & Co.
Barly & Co.
Barry & Co.
Barry & Co.
Berry & Co.
Colleger, Gray & Co. (Calcutta), Ld.
Begg, Dunlop & Co.
Sir Jacob Edwirssa & Sons.
Bengal Iron Co., Ld.
Bengal-Nargur Railway Co., Ld.
Bengal-Nargur Railway Co., Ld.
Bengal-Nargur Railway Co., Ld.
Bengal-Nargur Railway Co., Ld.
Bengal-Nargur Brailway Co., Ld.
Brick Co.
Bricknyre Bras.
Backwood, Brackwood & Co.
Bricknyre Bras.
Brackwood, Brackwood & Co.
Bricknyre Bras.
Brackwood, Brackwood & Co.
Bricknyre Bras.
Brackwood & Co.
Brackwood &

Burmah Oil Co., Ld. Burn & Co., Ld.

Burn & C.o., Id.

Calentia Electric Supply Corporation, Ld.

Calentia Transveys Co., Ld.

Calentia Transveys Co., Ld.

B. D. Cartarright & Co.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia & Clinia.

S. C. Chundre & Co.

Commercial Union Assurance

Co., Ld.

Continental Trading Society.

Thomas Cook & Son.

Cox & Co.

Cox & Shipping Agency, Ld.

W. S. Cresswell & Co.

Currimbloy & Co., Ld.

Davenport & Co.

M. David & Co. (Narayangany).

John Dickinson & Co., 1A.

Don, Watson & Co.

Louis Dreyfus & Co.

Thos. Duff & Co., 1A.

J. C. Duffus & Co., 1A.

Dugdale, Everton & Halstead.

Duncan Brothers & Co.

Duncan Brothers & Co.

East Indian Railway Co.
Eastern Bank, Ld.
Eastern Bengal Railway.
D. Easton & Co.
Ellerman's Arracan Rice & Trading Co., Ld.
"Englishman', Ld.
Ewing & Co., Ed.

David Ezra, Esq.

A. W. Figgis & Co.
James Finlay & Co., Ld.
Sammel Fitze & Co., Ld.
Sammel Fitze & Co., Ld.
A. Forbes & Co., Ld.
Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co.,
Ld.
Henry Franc & Lauder. (Manchester)

Gillanders, Arbithmot & Co. Gladstone, Wyllie & Co. C. T. Goiffrey & Co. Graman & Co. Graman & Co. Gramophone Co., Ld. Greaves, Cotton & Co. Grindley & Co. Grindley & Co.

F. Harley & Co.
Harrison & Crosffield, L.I.
Harrison & Crosffield, L.I.
Hashim Ariff Bros. & Co.
W. Hasweth & Co.
W. Hasweth & Co.
Heath & Co.
Heath & Green & Co.
Heath & Green & Gre

Herbert Harland, Ess.

(representing Messas A. W. Sadworth & Co., Ll.)

Alfred Herbert (India), Ll.

Hoare, Miller & Co.

Hoare, Miller & Co., Jal.

Holland-Born bay Trading Co., Lal.

Hollingshurst & Co., (India), Ld.

Holmes, Wilson & Co., (India) Ld.

Hong, Kong & Shaughai Banking

Corporation,

Imperial Bank of India,
Imperial Tobacoo Ca. of India, 1.4.
India General Navigation & Ry.
Co, Ld.
Indian Leaf Tobacco Development
Co, Ld.
Innes, Watson & Co.
International Banking CorporaMatter Market Pinta, Ld.
March & March & March & March & Pinta, Ld.
March & March & March & Pinta, Ld.
March & M

William Jacks & Co. Jambon & Co. Jardine, Skinner & Co. Jessop & Co., Ld. J. D. Jones Co.

Kalın & Kalın.
Kerr, Tarruck & Co.
Köttleweil, Bullen & Co.
Külburn & Co.
Külburn & Co.
Külburn & Co.
Külbern & Co.
Külbern & Co.
Külbern & Co.
John King & Co

Landale & Chark, Ld.
Landale & Murgan.
Prawa Kiswu Law & Co.
Landale & Murgan.
Prawa Kiswu Law & Co.
Laiton, McSeworlit & Co., Ld.
Laiton, Jd.
Landale & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co., Ld.
Longmans, Green & Co.,
Lavelock & Lewes.
H. V. Low & Co., Ld.
James Luke & Sons,
Laul, Marshall & Co.

Macbeth Brothers & Co., Ld.

Maefarlane & Co., Ld.

Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.

J. Mackillieni, & Co.

J. Mackillieni, & Co.

Mackintosh, Barn, Ld.

Mackintosh, Burn, Ld.

Manenill & Co.

A. M. Mair & Co.

S. Manassek, Sons.

Marshall Sons & Co. (Indin), J.d.

Matria & Co.

Mather & Platt, Ld.

McLead & Co.

Mercantille Bank of India, Ld.

E. Meyer & Co., Ld.

Mitsailliani & Co.

National Bank of India, Ld. Nestló and Anglo-Swiss Condensed Milk Co. New Zealand Insurance Co., Ld. Nippon Menkwa Kabushiki Kaisha (Japan Cotton Tradling Co., Ld.)

Stanley Oakes & Co. Oriental Gas Co., Ltd. of London. (Calcutta Branch.)

Parry & Co.
George Payne & Co., Ld.
Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co.
Peninsular Tobacco Co., Ld.
(Monghyr).

Perman and Hynd.
Petrocechino Brothers.
Pigott, Chapman & Co.
Place, Siddons & Gough.
Planters' Stores and Agency Company, Ld.
Poppe, Delius & Co.
T. R. Pratt, Esq.

Price Waterhouse, Pent & Co. Pyne, Hughman & Co., Ld. Ralli Brothers. Ramdutt, Ramkissendass.

La & I. Rapaport.

Renwick & Co., Ld. (Kushkia),

Rivers Steam Navigation Co., Ld.

Royal Exchange Assurance.

Royal Insurance Co., Ld.

David Sassoon & Co., Ld.

E. D. Sassoon & Co.

M. A. Sassoon, Eaq.
James Scott & Sons, Ld.
Ramchand Scal & Co.
Scottish Union & National Insurance Co.
Sewaram, Kaluram,
Shaw, Wallace & Co.
A. J. Shellim & Co.
Shirmwell & Brother,

R. Sim & Co., Ld. Sinclair & Co. Sinclair, Murray & Co., Ld. Skippers & Co., Ld. Smith, Forrester & Co. South British Insurance Co., Ld. Standard Life Assurance Co. Standard Oil Co. of New York, Steel Brothers & Co., Ld. Octavius Steel & Co. R. Steel & Co., Ld. Steiners, Ld. Stewarts & Lloyds, Ld. J. Stone & Co., Ld. Struthers & Co., Ld. Sun Insurance Office.

W. H. Targett & Co., (Capital).
Tata Industrial Bank, Ld.
Tata Sons, Ld.
James Thylor & Co.
(Merchants) Ld.
T. M. Thaddous & Co.
J. Thomas & Co.
Thomson, Leluzen & Co., Ld.
Thornycrof, (India), Ld.
Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.
Turnbull Brothers, Ld.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld.

Valvoline Oil Co. Villiers, Ld. Vulcan Iron Works, Ld.

D. Waldie & Co.
Walker, Goward & Co.
W. J. Walker & Co.
Walker & Co.
Williamson, Magor & Co.
Wilson, Hodgkinson & Co.
Herbert Whitworth, Ld.
Worthington-Simpson, Ld.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Ld. Andrew Yule & Co.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

The Angus Co., Ld.

G. & M. Fogt.

British Thomson-Houston Co., Ld.

Nederland Steam Navigation Co. Nippon Yusen Kaisha

Compagnie General D'Extreme

Orient. Comptoir D'Orient Delacroix et

Comptoir de L' Industrie du Jute. (C. I. J.)

Osaka Shosen Kaisha. Rogers-Pyatt Shellac Co. Inc. Senda, Barnet & Co., Ld.

Stoll, Earl & Co., Ld. United States Steel Products Co.

Enrico, N. Stein.

B. Dieden & Co., Ld. Dunlop Rubber Co., Ld.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

The Most Honb'le The Marquis of Lansdowne, K.G., P.C.,

G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. Mr. J. Scobell-Armstrong, c.s.

Mr. C. W. Odling, C.S.I., C.E. Sir William Comer Petheram, Kt., K.C.

Sir Walter Roper Lawrence, Bart, G.C.I.E.

SUNDRY REFERENCES.

Acrs—Anthrax Prevention Act, 1919: prohibition of importation of goat-hair, wool, etc., into the U. K.

Auxiliary Force Act, 1920.

Bengal Mining Settlements Act, 1912: Rules, Destructive Insects and Posts Act, II of 1914.

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Native Passenger Ships Act, 1887 : Report on the working of

Agricultural Department: Board of the "Alongside": meaning of term in bills of lading. Australia: Trade with Bengal Boiler Commission: Report for 1920.

Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission : Report, Betel leaves: Freight on E. B. Railway. Boiler Laws Committee.

British Imperial Council of Commerce. Bunkering of steamers: difficulties experienced in

Calcutta Liners Conference: Tea agreement. Canadian Trade Commissioner: Appointment at Calcutta of the

Cattle: Prohibition of importation into the Fiji Islands.

Challan form: Revision of import delivery Coal charters: Notice of readiness to load. Coal: Shipments of Indian

Commercial education. Commercial Mission from Indo-China. Commercial Intelligence Notes.

Cotton yarn: import duty on Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules 1915: control of cotton cloth and cotton piece-goods.

Demurrage: Claims by boat-owners. East India Section, Manchester Chamber: Chairman's visit to India. East Persian trade route between Quetta and Meshed: Report of

a commercial survey of the Ecuador: Bills of lading and invoices for Exports from India: prohibition of Federation of British Industries.

Force majeure clause in import contracts. Freight engagements: cancellations by named steamer.

Government Commercial Institute Board. Gunny bags: pilferage of

Gunnies and raw jute for South Africa. Gunnies and raw juce for South Artico. Gunnies: Railway freight on Honorary Presidency Magistrates. Import duty: Revision of Customs Tariff.

Importers in foreign countries of Indian commodities: lists of Institute International du Commerce, Brussels.

International Electro-technical Commission, London

and agricultural statistics.

Invoices: American Consular Jamaica: prohibition of importation of brushes, etc. into Java: trade with Jute: cultivation of Jute-sacks: weights & measurements of Juce-seases: weight monastrements or Jule statisties: supply of Kurseong Forest Division: agreement with the Sonada Industries, Ld. Labour market in districts of Behar & Orissa: Roports Labour market in the district of Beugal: Reports Labour Office, Bombay. Lanour Onice, Bonnay, League of Nations Union. Linseed cake: composition of Manbhum: supply of electrical energy in the district of Manganese ore: Rates of freight to U. K. Masters, mates, etc.: certificates granted by the Government of Motor Exhibition, Calcutta, 1921. Mayo Hospital. Osaka Commercial Museum: tourist party Outward bills of lading. Phosphate of lime. Prospirate of Inne.
Piece-goods: excess yardage
Pig tin: London standard
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Railway wagons: inspection at Asansole
Railway wagons: long-testion at Asansole
Railway wagon-looking device.
Rolling-stock: Supply on Indian railways.
Shipping offices in Bengal: report
Silk piece-goods: duty on imports from Japan.
Society for the Protection of Children in India.
Sequal: stocks in Calculus
Sugar: stocks in Calculus
Telegraniah Ords: weedness required for steamers calling at
Telegraniah Ords: weedness. Sugar: stocks in Calcuta
Telegraph Office: procedure in booking at the central
Telegraph operators: strike of
Trade Commissioner at Bombay: abandonment
Tramway strike: Committee of Enquiry
Trawler Henry Lancaster: sale of Weather working days Wheat: imports into India Wheat: railway rates on Whisky and brandy: definition of Wireless installation on pilot vessels

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Committee of the Chamber, &c., and Recognised Associations.

(Corrected to 30th April 1922.)

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce:

1.	MR.	C. W. KHODES, C.B.E.,	M.L.A.	,	
		President		Messrs.	Hoare, Miller & Co., Ld.
2.		W. L. CAREY, M.L.C.			
		Vice-President		,,	Bird & Co.
3.	h	K. Campbell		11	Shaw, Wallace & Co.
4.	12	G. L. COLVIN, C.B., C			
		D.S.O. M.L.C.			East Iudian Railway.
5.		W. C. CURRIE, M.L.C.		Messrs.	Mackinnon, Mackenzie
					& Co.
6.		R. LANGFORD JAMES,	M.L.C.	22	James Finlay & Co., Ld.
7.		R. H. Muir, M.L.C.			Andrew Yule & Co.
S.	12	NIGEL F. PATON			Graham & Co.
9.	12	A. Scott Smith		Manager	, Mercantile Bank of
					India, Ld.

Representative of the Chamber on the Council of State:

HON. SIR ALEXANDER MURRAY, C.B.E. Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co.

Representatives of the Chamber on the Bengal Legislative Council:

		D.S.O., M.L.C.	 Agent,	East Indian Ra	ilway.
2.		W. C. CURRIE, M.L.C.	 Messrs.	Mackinnon,	Mackena
				& Co.	
3.		R. H. MUIR, M.L.C.	 11	Andrew Yule	& Co.
4.		P. PARROTT, M.L.C.	 11	Kilburn & Co.	
5.	**	H. E. SKINNER, M.L.C.	 	Jessop & Co.,	Ld.
6.	11	GEORGE MORGAN, M.L.	,,	Morgan Walk	er & Co

1. Mr. G. L. Colvin, c.b., c.m.g.,

Representatives of the Chamber on the Calcutta $\operatorname{\mathbf{Port}} \operatorname{\mathbf{Trust}}$:

1. Mr	. R. O. LAW			Birkmyre Bros	
	ROBERT WATSON			Turner, Morrise	
3. Mr	. F. C. DANGER,	D.B.E	**	Hoare, Miller	& Co., Ld.
4. ,,	J. H. PATTINSON	M.L.C	,,	H. V. Low & (Co., Ld.
5. ,,	E. J. OAKLEY, M	I.L.C		Kilburn & Co.	
6	W. C. CURRIE,	M.L.C	,,	Mackinnon,	Mackenzie
	,			& Co	

Representatives of the Chamber on the Calcutta Municipal Corporation:

| 1. Mr. Norman R. Luke | ... Messes, James Luke & Sors. | ... | ... Morgan, Walker & Co. | ... | Morgan, Walker & Co. | ... | Manager, Stu Insurance Office. | ... Messes, Turner, Morrison & Co. | ... | Lit

Representatives of the Chamber on the Boiler Commission:

1. Mr. H. H. REYNOLDS
2. "H. E. SRINNER M.LC. ... " Jessop & Co., Ld. ... " John Williamson ... "Kinnison Jute Mills Co., L.

Representative of the Chamber on the Board of Trustees, Indian Museum:

SIR ROBERT WATSON SMYTH ... Messis. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.

Representatives of the Chamber on the Bengal Smoke Nuisances Commission:

MR. T. M. SHEWELL
 Messrs. Burn & Co., Ld.
 The Clive Jute Mills Co., Ld.

Representatives of the Chamber on the Commercial Course Advisory and Examination Board:

1. Mr. A. D'A. WILLIS ... Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot
2. ,, W. A. Lee ... W. A. Lee & Co.

Representatives of the Chamber on the Eastern Bengal Railway Local Consulting Committee:

2. MR. A. Þ.A. WILLIS "Messra, Jardine, Skinner & Co.

3. "T.C. Cramford, M.L.C." "Geo. Morgan, M.L.C." James Finlay & Co. Ld.

4. "Geo. Morgan, M.L.C." "Messra, Jardine, Skinner & Co.

5. "Messra, Jardine, Skinner & Co.

6. "Glilanders, Arbuthnot

7. "James Finlay & Co. Ld.

8. "Messra, Jardine, Skinner & Co.

7. "James Finlay & Co. Ld.

8. "Messra, "Jardine, Skinner & Co.

9. "Jardine, Skinner & Co.

9. "Jardine, Skinner & Co.

10. "Jardine, Ski

1. Hon'ble Sir Alexander

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Representatives of the Chamber on the Auxiliary Force Advisory Committee:

1. Mr. Nigel F. Paton ... Messra. Graham & Co. 2. "J. A. Tassie ... "James Finlay & Co., Ld. Representative of the Chamber on the Waterways

Standing Committee:

Mr. R. LANGFORD JAMES, M.L.C. ... Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ld. Representative of the Chamber on the Upper

Hooghly and its feeders Permanent Board:

MURRAY, C.B.E. . Messrs, Jardine, Skinner & Co.

Representatives of the Chamber on the Calcutta

Technical Board of Control:

1. Mr. A. Cochran, Che. ... Messrs. Burn & Co., Ld.

2. "Millar M. King ... " John King & Co., Ld. 3. "H. E. Skinner, M., c. ... " Jessop & Co., Ld.

Representative of the Chamber on the Calcutta Board of Film Censors:

Mr. K. Campbell. ... Messys, Shaw, Wallace & Co.

Representative of the Chamber on the Committee of the King Edward Memorial Fund:

(Vice-President of the Chamber, Ex-afficio.) Messrs. Bird & Co.

Mr. W. L. CAREY, M.L.C.

Representative of the Chamber on the Campbell Hospital Visiting Committee:

Mr. R. Langford James, M.L.C. Messys. James Finlay & Co., Ld.

Representative of the Chamber on the District Charitable Society:

Mr. E. Studd ... Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.

Representative of the Chamber on the Calcutta Hospital Nurses Institution General Committee:

Mr. R. LANGFORD JAMES, M.L.C. ... Messrs, James Finlay & Co., Ld.

Mr. H. A. JOHNSTONE, B.A., B.E.,
A.M.I.CE. ... Chief Engineer, East Indian Railway.

Representative of the Chamber on the Council of the Imperial Library:

SIR ROBERT WATSON SMYTH ... Messrs, Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.

Representative of the Chamber on the Council of the European Association :

MR. E. J. OAKLEY

... Messrs. Kilburn & Co.

Representative of the Chamber on the Council of the Government Workhouse:

Mr. James W. Roger ... Messis. Ellerman's Arracan Rice & Trading Co., Ld.

Representative of the Chamber on the Committee of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association:

MR. C. G. ARTHUR

... Messrs. Ewing & Co., Ld.

Representative of the Chamber on the Central Council of Field Marshal Earl Haig's Ex-Services Association in India:

Mr. C. W. Rhodes, c.B.E., M.L.A. (President of the Chamber,

ex officio) Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co., Ld.

Representative of the Chamber on the Committee of the Calcutta Sailors' Home:

Mr. E. H. H. Squire ... Messrs. Graham & Co.

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Representative of the Chamber on the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation, Advisory Committee:

Mr. C. B. Charters ... Messis, Bird & Co.

Licensed Measurers Department Committee :

MR. T. C. J. DAVIS ... Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.
G. U. EUTHYMOPULO , Ralli Brothers.

P. E. R. HOERDER ... Bird & Co.
W. Keay ... Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.
E. H. H. Squire ... Graham & Co.

J. A. Tassie, ... James Finlay & Co., Ld.
R. R. Will ... Geo, Henderson & Co.

Royal Exchange Committee :

1. Mr. C. W. RHODES, C.B.E., M.L.A., President ... Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co. Ld.

W. L. CAREY, M.L.C.,

Vice-President ..., Bird & Co.

T. O. AINSLIE ..., Sinclair & Co.

J. CAMPBELL FORRESTER,
M.L.C. ... , Smith, Forrester & Co.

5. "E. R. Hartley "Pigott, Chapman & Co. 3. "C. A. Jones "Place, Siddons & Gough, 4. "Cecil Kennedy Manager, National Bank of

8. , N. L. MACDOWELL ... Messis. D. Easton & Co. 9. , Geo. Morgan, M.L.c. ... , Morgan, Walker & Co.

Piece-Goods Sub-Committee :

 Mr. G. A. K. HUTTON, (Chairman) ... Messrs. Walker, Goward & Co.

. " G. Thomaides ... " Ralli Brothers. . " A. J. Moir ... " Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

4. " W. KINLOCH ... " Graham & Co. 5. " W. Dods ... " Gladstone, Wyllie & Co. ... " Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.

Yarns Sub-Committee:

1. Mr. V. H. MACCAW, O.B.E.,

(Chairman) ... Messrs. Kettlewell, Bullen & Co.
2. , G. Thomaides ... , Ralli Brothers.

3. "W. KINLOCH ... "Graham & Co. 4. "T. ASHTON ... "Ewing & Co. Ld.

Finance Sub-Committee :

1. Mr. W. L. CAREY, M.L.C.,	}
(Chairman) Messes. Bird & Co. 2. " R. Langford James.	}
M.L.C James Finlay & Co. Ld.	
3. " A. Scott Smith Manager, Mercantile Bank of India,	1
4. Hon. SIR ALEXANDER MURRAY,	1
5. Mr. D. S. McClure Messrs, Jardine, Skinner & Co Imperial Bank of India,	1
Railways Sub-Committee :	
1. Mr. G. L. Colvin, c.B., c.M.C.,	ł
D.S.O., M.L.C., (Chairman) Agent, East Indian Railway.	1
2. Sir George Godfrey , Bengal Nagpur Railway. 3. LtCol. H. A. Cameron,	
C.I.E., R.E Eastern Bengal Railway.	
	i
o. " B. E. G. EDDIS " Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co	
Inland Transport Sub-Committee:	
1. Mr. R. LANGFORD JAMES,	
M.L.C., (Chairman) Masses Innea Finles & Co. L.	1
	ĺ
3. ", W. F. REYNOLDS ", Maeneill & Co. 4. LTCol. H. A. CAMERON,	1
C.I.E., R.E. Agont Proton P. J. D. 1	
5. Mr. J. F. Barton Agent, Eastern Bengal Railway. Messrs Heare Miller & Co., Ld.	1.
Shipping Sub-Committee:	
3 34	
(Chairman) Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie	
2. , J. A. Tassie & Co. 3. , A. McD. Eddis , James Finlay & Co., Ld.	
4. W. Howes Gladstone, Wyllie & Co.	
, Turner, Morrison & Co.,	
5. " E. H. H. SQUIRE " Graham & Co.	
Electricity Sub-Committee:	1
1. Mr. J. T. Mertens,	
(Chairman) Agent & Chief Engineer, the	1
Calcutta Electric Supply	
2. "W. H. Bradding Corporation, Ld.	No.
o. ,, W. E. A. Moder School Balmer, Lawrie & Co.	l l
4. " F. HOLT Kilburn & Co. Octavius Steel & Co.	1
, state of the Out,	1

Indian Tea Cess Committee :

1. Mr. F. G. CLARKE

Nominated by:-

2. " A. SCOTT SMITH 3. " W. J. LLOYD, Vice-Chairman	Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
4. Mr. C. Simpson	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
5. Mr. The Hon. Samuel J. Chairman 6. J. A. C. Munro 7. E. R. Colman 8. J. Ramagkes 9. T. C. Crawford, M.L. 10. B. E. G. Eddis 11. A. C. Sen	
12. Mr. W. E. H. Grayburn, 3 13. " L. Church	1.L.C. Assam Branch, Indian Tea Asso siation.
14. Mr. A. J. G. Cresswell 15. " E. W. Hobson	Surma Valley Branch, Indian Tea Association.
16. Capt. R. D. Mackie	The Darjeeling Planters' Associa- tion and the Terai Planters' Association jointly.
17. Mr 18. " G. J. H. TURBETT	} The Dooars Planters' Association.
19. Mr. F. G. QUARRY	The Dehra Doon Planters' Association.
20. Mr. H. L PINCHES	The United Planters' Associa- tion of Southern India.

General Committee:

1.	MR.	T. C. CRAWFORD, M.L.	.C.,		
		Chairman		Messrs.	James Finlay & Co., Ld.
2,	THE	Hon. S. J. Best,			• •
		Vice-Chairman		"	Octavius Steel & Co.
3.		D. S. K. Greig			Begg, Dunlop & Co.
4.		J. A. MacBean			Shaw, Wallace & Co.
5.	,,	E. R. COLMAN			Williamson, Magor & Co.
	,,	J. MEIN AUSTIN			Jardine, Skinner & Co.
7.		R. A. G. TOWLER			McLeod & Co.
8.	,,	J. Lennox			Duncan Brothers & Co.
9.		J. Ramackers			Balmer, Lawrie & Co.

Darjeeling and Dooars Sub-Committee:

1.	MR.	J. Lennox,			
		Chairman		Messrs.	Duncan Brothers & Co.
		J. Ambler			J. Mackillican & Co.
		J. M. Davenport			Davenport & Co.
	**	T. C. CRAWFORD, M	LC.		James Finlay & Co., Ld.
5.		E. A. MITCHELL		10	W. S. Cresswell & Co.
		E. R. Colman			Williamson, Magor & Co.
	"	R. B. LAGDEN			McLeod & Co.
8.	,,	A. Percy Brown		**	Gillanders, Arbuthnot

Scientific Department Sub-Committee:

Octavius Steel & Co.

9. The Hon. S. J. Best

 Mr. T. C. Crawford, M.L. 	.C.,		
Chairman		Messrs.	James Finlay & Co., Ld.
 J. Lennox The Hon. S. J. Best 	•••	33	Duncan Brothers & Co.
4. Mr. J. A. MacBean	***	**	Octavius Steel & Co.
w. Mr. O. A. MACDEAN		***	Shaw, Wallace & Co.

Tea Sellers Sub-Committee :

1.	MR. T. C. CRAWFORD, M.L.	C.,		
2. 3.	Chairman The Hon. S. J. Best Mr. J. Mein Austin		29	James Finlay & Co., Ld Octavius Steel &Co. Jardine Skinner & Co.

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Calcutta Tea Traders Association, Committee:

1.		R. Baker, Chairman	 Messrs.	Jardine, Skinner & Co.
2.		R. R. Plowman,		
	"	Vice-Chairman	 22	Heath & Co.
3.	,,	W. J. LLOYD	 ,,	Barry & Co.
4.	**	O. W. Taylor	 	Octavius Steel & Co.
5.	,,	CARL REID	 11	Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
6.	12'	E. R. Colman	 ,,	Williamson, Magor & Co.
7.	,,	Bernard Studd	 22	J. Thomas & Co.
8.		E. A. MITCHELL	 ,,	W. S. Cresswell & Co.
9.	,,	A. A. R. Cope	 "	Carritt, Moran & Co

Indian Jute Wills Association, Committee:

6. " B. N. SIRCAR

7. " J. McMurray

3. "	L J. D.	Chair V. N. I	man Meares Robertson		"	Thomas Duff & Co., Ld George Henderson & C Bird & Co. Begg Dunlop & Co.,
J. ,,	J.	SIME			"	Andrew Yule & Co.
Ca	lcu	tta I1	nport T rac	le A	Associa	ation, Committee :
1. Mr.	F.	Doxey	, Chairman			ation, Committee : Barlow & Co.
1. Mr.	F.	Doxey C. W.	, Chairman Bishop,			
1. Mr. 2. "	F. H.	Doxey C. W.	, Chairman BISHOP, cc-Chairman			Barlow & Co.
1. Mr. 2. "	F. H.	Doxey C. W. Vi M. Me	, Chairman Bishor, cc-Chairman DLEY		Messrs.	Barlow & Co. Balmer, Lawric & Co.
1. Mr. 2. " 3. "	F. H.	Doxey C. W. Vi M. Me	, Chairman Bishor, cc-Chairman DLEY		Messrs.	Barlow & Co. Balmer, Lawric & Co. William Jacks & Co.
1. Mr. 2. "	F. H. L. F.	Doxey C. W. Vio M. Me H. Me	, Chairman BISHOP, cc-Chairman		Messrs.	Barlow & Co. Balmer, Lawric & Co. William Jacks & Co. McLeod & Co., Ld.
1. Mr. 2. " 3. "	F. H. L. F.	Doxey C. W. Vi M. Me	, Chairman Bishor, cc-Chairman DLEY		Messrs.	Barlow & Co. Balmer, Lawrie & Co. William Jacks & Co.

Calcutta Fire Insurance Agents' Association, Committee:

Kerr, Tarruck & Co. Burn & Co., Ld.

 MR. 	DARCY LINDSAY, C.B.E.	
		Royal Insurance Co.
	Dopuly Chairman W. G. Daniel	Messrs. Jardine, Skinner & Co. Liverpool, London & Globe
4. ,,	R. Ferguson	Insurance Co., Ld. Scottish Union & National

		Insurance Co.
"	D' A. H. KILGOUR	Royal Exchange Assurance
	C. J. Rogers	South British Insurance Co., Ld.
,,	F. H. Perrin	New Zealand Insurance Co., Ld.

Calcutta Marine Insu Con	nrance Agent's Association, nmittee:
Mr. W. Henderson, Chairman A. W. Hughes.	London & Lancashire Fire Insur- ance Co., Ld., (M. Department).
2. " A. W. Hughes, Deputy Chairman	Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ld.
3. ,, J. W. G. LEVIEN	Messrs, Jardine, Skinner & Co.
4. " T. C. Buddle	New Zealand Insurance Co. Ld.
5. " d' A. H. Kilgour	Royal Exchange Assurance
6. " J. D. Keith Sim	Corporation Commercial Union Assurance
7. " C. J. Rogers	Co., Ld. South British Insurance Co., Ld.
Calcutta Wheat and Co	d Seed Trade Association, omnittee:
1. Mr. A. E. Gappu, Chairma	m Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ld.
2. " N. GRIMALDI	"Petrocochino Bros.
 " F. L. WALKER 	Walker, Goward & Co.
4. " R. I. MEYER	Becker, Gray & Co.,
	(Calcutta), Ld.
5. " N. E. Petropoulos	E. D. Sassoon & Co.
Co	l Beer Association of India, mmittee :
 Mr. F. H. Jefferys, 	
2 A. H. Ballingari	Messrs. Samuel Fitze & Co., Ld.
	" Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
	,, Herbert, Parrot & Co.
" OI DI CHANEL	" John Dewar & Sons, Ld.
6. " O. HEARN	· · · Spencer & Co., Ld.
7. " A. S. SHEARER	··· " Cutler, Palmer & Co.
, and onesiden	,, G. F. Kellner & Co.
Indian Mining A	ssociation, Committee:
1. Mr. J. H. Pattinson, M.	L.C.,
2. " E. J. Oakley.	Messrs. H. V. Low & Co., Ld.
3 W. D. Payron	··· " Kilburn, & Co.
3. ", W. D. PANTON 4. ", H. T. ACTON	· · · Andrew Yule & Co.
5. ,, A. A. F. BRAY	"Balmer, Lawrie & Co.
6. ", N. O. C. MARSH	" Jardine, Skinner & Co.
	··· " Mackinnon, Mackenzie
7. " E. S. TARLTON	& Co. Bird & Co.
•	•

C-loute	Paled	Tato	Association,	Comments.
Calcutta	Dateu	Jule	association,	committee:

1.	MR.	. K. H. CHILD, Chairn	uan	Messrs.	
2,	12	H. St. V. Chancello	R	13	Becker, Gray & Co.,
					(Calcutta), Ld.
3.	**	M. C. Guzdar		>>	P. E. Guzdar & Co.
4.	,,	LACHMIPAT SINGH		,,	Ramdutt, Ramkissendass.
5.	,,	GEO. MORGAN, M.L.C.			Morgan, Walker & Co.
6.	,,	S. H. Singleton		22	Landale & Morgan.
7.		S. J. Vlasto		,,	Ralli Brothers.
8.	**	H. K. Banks		,,	J. Thomas & Co.
0	,,,	KUMARESH SHUDAR		.,	Hatkhola Co. L.t

Indian Paper Makers Association, Committee:

1.	MR.	J. M. Chisholm,		
2.	,,	Chairman W. L. Carey, M.L.C.		Balmer, Lawrie & Co. F. W. Heilgers & Co.

Indian Engineering Association, Committee:

1. 2. 3.	"	A. Gray, Chairman T. M. Shewell A. Cameron, M.I.M E.	 "	Martin & Co., Burn & Co., Ld. Turner, Morrison & Co.,
4. 5.	"	GEO. A. KING H. E. SKINNER, M.L.C.	 "	John King & Co., Ld. Jessop & Co., Ld.

Calcutta Jute Fabrics Shippers Association, Committee:

1. 2.	MR.	A. Bremner, Chairn R. C. Donaldson	ıan 	Messrs.	Shaw, Wallace & Co. Harrisons & Eastern
3.	"	T. G. DELLAPORTA, O	B.E.,		Export, Ld.
4.		D. D.	C.M.	11	Ralli Brothers.
4.	23	J. D. GATHERAL		22	James Finlay & Co., Ld.
5.		P. D. Henery			Gillanders Arbuthnot &

Calcutta Hydraulic Press Association, Committee:

1.	MR.	M. C. GUZDAR, C.	hairman	Ghoosery Jute Pres
4.	22	P. K. ARJANI		Empress Press,
3. 4.		DOOLY CHAND		Hooghly Press.
5.		J. FLETCHER PANNA CHAND	•••	Ocean Jute Press.

Jute Fabric Brokers Association, Committee: 1. MR. A. G. RANSAY, Chairman Messrs. Perman Hynd. " E. d'A. WILLIS Poppe, Delius & Co. 3. " T. NICOLL King Brothers. H. D. Cartwright & Co. " A. D. GARTH , J. FORD J. Thomas & Co. Baled Jute Shippers Association, Committee: 1. Mr. D. L. Millar, Chairman Messrs. D. L. Millar & Co. " R. H. CHILD R. Steel & Co., Ld. G. U. EUTHYMOPULO ... Ralli Brothers. " NORRIS L. MACDOWELL D. Easton & Co. H. St. V. CHANCELLOR ... Beeker, Gray & Co., (Calcutta) Ld. Calcutta Jute Dealers Association, Committee: 1. Mr. GEO. MORGAN, M.L.C., Chairman Messrs. Morgan, Walker & Co. ... J. Thomas & Co. H. K. BANKS G. C. Moon Sinelair, Murray & Co., Ld. J. R. MILLER Mytton, Wallace & Co. H. M. SHERMAN Morgan & Co., Ld. J. CAMPBELL FORRESTER, Smith, Forrester & Co. M.L.C. Calcutta Hides & Skins Shippers Association, Committee: 1. Mr. D. Mitchell, Chairman Messrs. A. Forbes & Co., Ld. M. ARAKIE ... " Allen Bros. & Co., (India) Ld. P. V. Bobrowicki E. L. Kelly Enrico N. Stein. Graham & Co. A. ACHARD Bird & Co. Indian Indigo Association, Committee: 1. Mr. T. D. EDELSTON, Chairman ... Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co. EWHELIN ... Serrayah Indigo Concern. COL. G. E. LLEWHELIN MR. E. C. DANBY ... Dholi Indigo Concern. W. KIRKPATRICK ... Messrs. Bird & Co. J. A. TASSIE ... Jas. Finlay & Co., Ld. ... Motipore Indigo Concern. IAN B. FRASER

... Tatariah Indigo Concern.

" Moran & Co., Ld.

... Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.

H. W. CRANE

M. TROLLOPE

M. G. PANTON

Calcutta Motor Insurance Association, Committee:

- Mr. W. C. District

I. MR. W. G. DANIEL, Chairman	Liverpool, London & Globe
2. " J. O. KEITH SIM	Insurance Co., Ld Commercial Union Assurance
3. " W. H. DEACON	Co., Ld London & Lancashire Insurance Co.
4. " A. E. Fox 5. " J. F. Pilcher	Messrs, McLeod & Co. South British Insurance Co., Ld.
6. " D. Patterson	North British & Mercantile Insurance Co., Ld.
7 J. A. LLOYD BARNES	Royal Insurance Company.

		Indian Lac Asso	cia	tion fo	or Research:
1. 2.	MR.	J. D. Marshall, Chairman B. C. Ghosal		Messrs.	Lyall Marshall & Co.
	"	Vice-Chairman			Gonesdas Hurdutroy. Ralli Brothers.
4. 5	"	J. P. Galatti W. Garvie A. Lawson		,,	Angelo Brothers, Ld. Moran & Co.
6.	"	MISREE LALL			Misree Lall & Co.
8.		Pundit Jagannath Prosad Chaturvedi		,,	Mirzamull Jagannath & Co
	,,,				

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Associations recognised by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

NAME.

INAME.			JOINED.
Calcutta Wheat and Seed Trade Λ	ssociation		July 1884.
Indian Jute Mills Association			November 1884
Indian Tea Association			May 1885.
Calcutta Tea Traders Association			September 1886.
Calcutta Fire Insurance Agents' As	sociation		July 1988,
Calcutta Import Trade Association			September 1890.
Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents'	Association	٠.,	April 1891.
The Wine, Spirit and Beer Associate	ion of India	ı	December 1891.
Indian Mining Association			March 1892,
Calcutta Baled Jute Association			May 1892,
Indian Paper Makers Association			May 1895.
Indian Engineering Association			December 1895.
Jute Fabrics Shippers Association			January 1899.
Calcutta Hydrulic Press Association	1		December 1903.
Jute Fabrics Brokers Association			January 1906.
Baled Jute Shippers Association			March 1908.
Calcutta Liners Conference			March 1915.
Calcutta Jute Dealers Association			October 1915.
Calcutta Hides & Skins Shippers A	ssociation		January 1919.
Northern India Tanners Federation			April 1919.
Indian Indigo Association			January 1920.
Calcutta Motor Insurance Association			February 1921.
Indian Lac Association for Research			October 1921.

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BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ROYAL EXCHANGE

Calcutta, 31st January 1922.

REPORT OF THE PIECE-GOODS SUB-COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1921

To

THE PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE,

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to submit to you the twenty-fourth annual report of the work done in connection with references affecting the piece-goods trade, and arbitrations and surveys.

As regards piece-goods arbitrations, the number of cases disposed of wa 390 as compared with 329 in 1920. Of the 390 cases disposed of during the year, 868 were arbitrations under the rules of the Tribunal, and 22 were applications for survey reports. The revenue derived by the Chamber from institution fees and from references undertaken from non-members amounted to Rs. 13,984 as compared with Rs. 1,389 in 1920.

In March last, a case came before the Tribunal in which the buyers' complaint was claimed to be time-her Chause. barred in terms of the contract. In view, however, of the goods being marked in infringement of the provisions of the Merchandies Marks Act, the arbitrators awarded that the contract should be cancelled. As we thought it was important to know the legal position with regard to the time-har clause in a case of this sort, we consulted the Tribunal's Dictitors (1) as to whether in the case of wrong stamping the time-har clause remains operative when the length stamped on the pieces is in access of the actual yardage which the piece measures. The legal opinion was to the effect that in neither case does the time-har clause remain operative as the mere stamping of the articles constitutes a representation entitling a buyer who has been deceived

thereby to cancel, subject to the limitation that in case where the misrepresentation falls short of being a fraudulent misrepresentation, the buyer might, in the particular circumstances, be deemed to have accepted the position and have disentitled himself to any relief.

In reply to an enquiry from the Karachi Chamber of Commerce we expressed our opinion, in February last, Shipment of Piece-Goods. to the effect that in the piece-goods trade in Calcutta the following definitions are generally understood with regard to shipment :-

- (1) June/July. Shipment may be made in one or more portions any time during the months named;
- (2) June and July. Shipment in both months in quantities at shippers' option :
- (3) June or July. Shipment in one lot in either of the months named:
- (4) June to July. Same as June and July.
- (5) June/July equal. Shipment in equal quantities each month.

An enquiry was made by a member of the Chamber, in March Extension of shipment time. last, on the following point:—The sellers accepted indent for March Shipment. They asked for an extension of shipment time to June but buyers refused The question was whether the buyers refusal definitely cancelled the contract or whether, if the sellers afterwards found that they could ship the goods in March (or April or May with a force majeure certificate) the buyers would be entitled to refuse the goods on the ground that the contract had been cancelled when the extension to June had been asked for. We replied that, in our opinion, if the buyers were given in writing the option of accepting or refusing the extension asked for, and if they have exercised the latter option in writing, they were released from their contract despite any subsequent acceleration of shipment,

In May last, you submitted to us for an expression of opinion Lighterage Charges. a question raised by a member of the of lighterage charges in the following circumstances:—A steamer had been chartered for a cargo of rice from Burma, the cancelling Chamber with reference to the payment date for same being so close that unless the vessel left Calcutta within 10 days, the charter was liable to be cancelled. It was therefore arranged to discharge the import eargo by lighters, land it at the jetties and deliver the same from there as usual. The Bills of Lading contained the following clause :-

The same to be entitled to commence discharging immediately she arrives a post-thous internal, according to the caston of the post and commence discharging to thouse the cast of the post and commence of the post-time of the post and commence of the post-time of the

continue dischurge without intermission; the goods to be received immediately they can be also as a substantial of the continue of the property of the continue of the continue of the right of the goods, notivitationing that each and expose of the Consignees or Owners of the goods, notivitationing that each continue of the right of the Consigneo's risk and expenses.

And the question was whether the steamer Agents were entitled to collect from the consignees lighter charges before delivery of their goods. We were of the opinion that having in mind the custom of the port, the lighterage charges should be paid by the steamer in this case. The classes of goods in which references

have been most frequent are :-

Statement of arbitrations and surveys.

> White Nainsooks Italians

Tussores

		1921.	1920.
Prints	 	60	15
Grey Dhootics	 	43	13
White Scarfs	 	21	
Dyed Twill	 	14	
Grey Shirtings	 	15	148
White Brocades	 	12	
Cashmeres	 	13	
Printed Linings	 	11	
Silk Voiles	 	11	5
Ponjec	 	10	
Printed Shirtings	 	10	
Undershirts	 	10	24
Trouserings	 	10	

The following were references for assessment of allowances for mildew, stain, or other damage :-

		1921.	1920.
White Scarfs	 	5	
Sarries	 	3	1
Tinted Dhooties	 	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Year.	Total number of references.	Number of reforences in which allowance was given.	Number of references in which no allow- ance was given.	Percentage of references in which no allowance was given on total number of references.	Number of references in which cancella- tion of contract was awarded.	Number of references in which an allow- ance was given with option of cancella-, tion,	Number of references regarding claims for failure to take deli- very of goods.
1917 1918 1919 1920 1921	70 41 219 329 390	28 15 19 68 80	82 17 106 85 228	45 41 48 25 58	10 9 64 129 57		30 47 25

The following comparative statement shows the revenue derived by the Department in respect of references undertaken for parties, not members of the Chamber, and from additional institution fees during the last five years:—

37				Rs.
Year.				Amount
1917				2,565
1918		•••		1,502
1919				
1920				10,975
1921	•••	•••	•••	11,380
1321	•••	***		13,984

We are Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

G. A. K. Hutton, Chairman,

C. Annings

M. P. BAIRD

W. KINLOCH

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List of Piece-Goods Arbitrations dealt with under the Rules of the Tribunal of Arbitration and Surveys during the year 1921.

Geons,		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
White Nainsooks		1 2	4	1		3		l		1			Ī	10
		2	i i	2	· · · ·	1 1	100	1		·	1		1	6
75 -215		2	1	1 1	1 1		4		4		1	3	1	21
Clima	***		i						1		1		1	7
			1			ï	1			:				1
" Shirtings			l î	i i	("ï	i	1				1	17	1	2
Mulls	***		2	2		l î		1	1	1		4		5
Brocades		1	1	3	1	- 2	ï		1	2			2	12
Jacconetts		i	1	ľ	1	i	1	1	1	1		1::	1 1	12
, Dhooties					1				1	1	ï	1 "		3
Grey Shirtings		2	2	2			1 5	1	1		1	Ιí	1 2	15
., Dhooties		1		2	1	1	3	26	1	1	2	1	1 4	43
Blankets			1		1		1	l						3
Zephyrs	***	ï			2	111								2
Poplin Trouserings		2	1	1		3	102							6
Printed Sarries		1	5	1 12	14	15	8	1	1	100			1	10
Undershirts		2		7	14		8	1	2	2	1	2	4	60
Royal Ribs		ű	"i	1			4	ï		***			3	10
Printed Shirtings		2	í	3	3	ï								10
Scarfs	***	1:			ï	3		ï						10
Shawls		1				2		l î	ï	ï				6
Cashmeres		2	2	2	1	1	1	2	2				1	13
Flannels Umbrella Cloth		1	1	1	2				1					6
Umorella Cloth Muslins		1	1		[2					1			1 5
Dyed Satteens	***	1	1	1	1	190					1			5
Twills		[5	1	-::	ï				1		3		6
Khaki Twills					4	i.	3	3						14
Grey Jacconetts						î					î			6 2
Fancies	/		4		"il									5
Tustores		1	2	"i			- ï i	i	ï	ï		2		9
Meltons			1	2			1							4
Printed Linings			1	ï	6				3					11
Ponjee Italians]	2		2	2	1	2			1			îô
Art Silk Voiles	***		1	6	1	-1			[9
Bobin Nets]	***		5	3		1		1	1				11
Doorin	:::		***	1		[[1			2
Dyed Repps				i	"il					1	***	•••	***	2 2
Orene				. 1	-il			"il			•••		•••	2
Fowels	7.1				-il								•••	1
Hungarian Caps					i l			i						l î
Ducks Braids			/			ï]							l î
itripe Oxfords								1						l î
Mohaira	***								1]				1
Asement	***]								1 [1
tockinm	***]]]			··· [1		1
Venetian		2							[[1	3
Velvettoon				j]				1	1
rinted Foulevela]					;	[[1	1
renadine Cloth]	ï]	1	[1
						[··· [··· j	[[
TOTAL		29												

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List of Piece-Goods Arbitrations only dealt with under the Rules of the Tribunal of Arbitration during the year 1921.

		January.	Pebruary.	March.	April.	May.	Jane.	July.	August.	September.	October,	November.	December.
White Nainsooks		1	3	1		3							
,, Twills	***	2		2		- 1	1						
	181	2	1	1	4		2		- 4		1	3	1
, Clips			i	1	1	***	2	***					
Lawns			i			1							
,, Shirtings			- i	1	· `1	i						ï	
Mulls			1	2		i						4	
Brocades		• • •		3	- 1	- 2	1		1	-2			2
				1				***					1
rev Shirtings		- 5		3			112	112	1		- 1	1	
, Dhooties			-	5			3	26	1	ï		1	2
Blankets					i			26		1	2	1	3
ophyrs					- 2								
Poplin Prouserings	***	1	1	1		3							
rinted Sarries	***	1	5	7	.2	2	-2		1				
Indershirts		ź	0		14	15	8	1	2	2	1		4
loyal Ribs		ī	1		1			i.	**			2	2
rinted Shirtings		2	- î	3	3	1		1 '					
hawls ashmeres		1				2		'n	Ξï.				
lannels	•••	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1				
rinted Scarfs		1	1	1	2				1				
Imbrella Cloth		î	ï	***	1	3 2	• • •						
Iuslins		i	i	1	'n		***	**	***		1		***
yed Satteens Twills			1	1						'i (3	
,, Twills thaki Twills			- 5		-4	1	3	1					
rev Jacconette				***		1		3			2		
ancies		***	4		ï	1					1]		
ussores feltons			2	1			ï		ĩ			2	***
rinted Linings	• • • •		1	1						1		2	•••
onjec	***	***	1	- 1	6				3		1		
talinns	****	***	2	6	2	2	1	2			1		
Art. Silk Voiles				5	1 3	1	***						
lobin Nets				ĭ			1		1		100	[***
)yed Repps				1			***	***			1,		
Orepe .	***	***		1	1			***		1	i		
lowels.	***				1			1.1]			
Iungarian Caps					1					[!		
ucks raids	***		***		1	···		[
raids tripe Oxfords								1				[•••
Iohnira	***						***	1 :	71				•••
asement	***	***		***						ï			
tockings		100		•••	***]			1	/	ï	
enetian				***			··· ,						1
elveteen	***											[1
							***	***					1

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List of Piece-Goods Surveys only during the year 1921.

Goods.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
			-	_	(-	-					-	
White Mulls	 	1											- 1
, Nainsooks	 	1							1				2
" Scarfs	 					2							2
Grey Dhooty	 1				3							1	3
Tussores	 1												ı
Socks	 2												2
Blankets	 	-1				1							2
Meltons	 		1				1						2
Undershirts	 		1									-1	2
Grenadine Cloth	 			1	!								1
Printed Foulards	 						1.						1
Cashmere	 				}			1					,1
Silk Fancies	 								1				1
Shawl-	 								-1		ا		1
Toy u.	 4	:3	2	1	1	3	2	1	3			2	22

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ROYAL EXCHANGE

Calcutta, 31st January 1922

REPORT OF THE YARNS SUB-COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1921

To

THE PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE,

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN.

You put before us, in the early part of the yoar, papers received from the Singapore Chamber of Commerce cotton.

Short-rested seving cotton. At our suggestion you submitted these papers to the Collector of Customs Calcutta, for such action as might be necessary.

In March you asked for an expression of our opinion on a Japanese debt and yarn. proposal, which was put forward by the the Indian import dutubby Chamber of Commerce, that chandled to the level of the Japanese duty on Japanese cloth and yarn should be yarn. We did not think however that action in this direction was necessary and we replied to you to that effects.

We are, Gentlemen, Your obedient servants,

W. S. Fairlie, (Chairman)

C. Anninos T. Ashton

J. G. MARTIN

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BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ROYAL EXCHANGE

Calculta, 31st January 1922

REPORT OF THE SHIPPING SUB-COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1921

То

THE PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN,

You have made two references to us during the year on the The Bengal Fliet Service. Support of the Bengal pilot service. These were in connection with a proposal, made by the Gorearment of Bengal, that the remuneration of the members of the Service should be increased: We objected to the proposal well-pail, and because the resulting unavoidable enhancement of the port dues would enlarge the existing heavy barden on shipping visiting the port.

In April you submitted to us a communication from the The Indian Wireless Telegraphy (Shapping) Act. Wireless Telegraphy (Shapping) Act. 1920.

We examined the proposals made by the Government, and suggested certain modifications.

You requested us in May last, to express an opinion on a case in which cargo had been discharged coverside because a discharging berth at the jetties or Kidderpore was not available within a certain time. It was necessary for the steamer to be discharged charter. Had she not left within the time the charter would have been liable to cancellation. The point upon which an opinion was sought was as to whether, in the circumstances, the steamer equats were cutilted to collect lightenge charges from the considered the case

In reply to an enquiry that you put before us in August we said that alongside clauses are not constraintly in Calculate, but that in our opinion an alongside clause would be allowable if the good were in the steamer's loading shod even if she had not get to the berth. She would, however, have to be in port and in moorings.

We considered, at your request, a representation that was Delay-in diedarging ster.

Mean in Caleatt. Lines were a considered to the slow and the conference of the slow diedarch of the Governation of the Governation was seen which were contributed to be mainly attributable to labour troubles. We agreed that the position was serious, but we did not think that any seefal purpose would be served by a representation to the Government who were, we understood, well acquainted with the situation.

In reply to an enquiry in this connection we pointed out that Rato decadage for py: under Chamber Ruling No. 14 the rate ment of claims of exchange for the settlement of claims on of exchange for the settlement of claims on the day on which the charm is made, cuters the port of claims.

We suggested to you that it was desirable for the Chamber The Henetl: I'th November 1921.

To thered: I'th November 1921.

To the Chamber Should be regarded as a non-working day for ships and steamers in the state of the November 1921.

port. This expression of opinion was, we thought, necessary by on that day.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,
R. M. WATSON SMYTH, (Chairman).
W. C. CURRIE
F. C. DANGER
J. REID KAY

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BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ROYAL EXCHANGE

Calcutta, 31st January 1922

Report of the Rahways Sub-Committee for the year 1921

То

THE PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE,

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

GENTLEMEN,

You placed before as a communication from the Railway Tokes Combittee.

The Railway Police Combittee which was appointed to empiric into the re-organisation of the water.

The Railway Police in India. The Committee suggested that the Chamber should give evidence before them during their visit to Calentta. Although certain of the points under investigation by the Committee were of some importance to the anches of the Chamber, is appeared to us that their enquiry was a uniter for the ruilways rather than for the Chamber. But on the subjects of plicinges, claims etc. the rise was the property of the committee of the control of the trades interested.

At your request we considered the following resolutions which serial Leading.

Chamber to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Cevlon:

At your request we considered the following resolutions which had been circulated by the Bombay Chambers of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Cevlon:

That the Vab-Cammittee are of opinion that the system of sexial loading which as been in Serve on the Great Indian Persistant Indiany for some year past has Proved successful in meeting, to a large extent, the complaints of morehants in species of the influentation on the allement of vagons by local station-unsterns. Allements of the property of the influence of the property of t

That a copy of the foregoing resolution be sent to the Associated Chambers of Commerce of India and Crylon for circulation amongst members of the Association and that the member be asked to state the extent to which in their

opinion local conditions prevailing in the areas they represent will permit of its adoption.

That although the Sub-Committee understand that great care is taken by Third although the Sub-Committee understand that great care is taken by a sub-consignments, they are of opinion that the consignments at owner's risk, is, under present conditions, peers, of despatching consignments at owner's risk, is, under present conditions, peers of the interests of neither the railways concerned, nor the consignors, and should be curtibled for a parable of the peers of the pee

We thought that the system of loading defined in these resolutions has doubless much to recommend it. But we feared that it would not meet the requirements of trude on this side of India so satisfactorily as does the system which is at present in force.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

H. A. CAMERON, (Chairman)
G. C. GODFREY

B. E. G. Eddis

J. J. GODFREY

OSWALD MARTIN

G. L. COLVIN

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BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ROYAL EXCHANGE

Calcutta, 31st January 1922

Report of the Inland Transport Sub-Committee for the year 1921

To

THE PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN.

No references have been made to us during the year,

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants,

C. W. Rhodes, (Chairman)

H. A. CAMERON

W. KIRKPATRICK

W. KIRKPATRICK P. PARROTT

J. E. Roy

REPORT OF THE FINANCE SUB-COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1921

То

THE PESIDENT AND COMMITTEE.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN.

You placed before us the following enquiries from the Government of India with reference to a proposal ment of India with reference to a proposal or the amendment of section 98(1) (d) of the Indian Companies Act 1913. These

- (a) Should the Indian Companies Act require that a minimum percentage of the authorised capital of a company should be subscribed before allotment is permitted?
- (b) Should the Indian Companies Act require that a minimum percentage of the authorised capital should be paid up before allotment is permitted?
- (c) If so what should the minimum percentage be?

We replied in the affirmative to (a) and (b), and in regard to (c) we suggested that no company should be allowed to proceed to allotment and to begin business until one-third of its authorised capital has been subscribed, and one-fourth of such subscribed

In March you consulted us with regard to a proposal, put The Super Tax Ast 1200. forward by the Burma Chamber of Committee of the Committee of

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be served by the Chamber making any representations on the subject, seeing that the Government of India had definitely declined to move.

You also asked our opinion, in March, on a proposal, which was made by the Government of India, 1829: Biank transfers.

enhanced to the level of the sain and purchase of shares should be require contrasts to be covered by contract notes that are duly stamped; and they debar the broker from enforcing a claim for commission in respect of unstamped contract notes:

We did not favour the proposal for we took the view that would lead to the introduction of the system of dealing for a monthly settlement; and we think that dealings for each make for a healthier market than dealings for a settlement. We quite agree that there are objections to the blank transfer, but we feel that the objections to a monthly settlement system would be much stronger.

We understand that you adopted our views and replied to the Government of India accordingly.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servants.

C. W. Rhodes, (Chairman)

C. Kennedy

R. Langford James

S. A. H. SITWELL

Prices of Silver in America, London and Calcutta; Demand Ezchange in Calcuts; Monthly amounts of Secretary of State's Drafts on India and on London; and amount of Gold held in the European Banks.

Quotatio nearest 1st an 15th o each month	to d of	Price of Silver per oz. in America.	Price of Silver per oz. in London,	Silv 100 in C inc In	er tol	Bar per ahs atta ing	Exe Cale	Demand ate of hange in outta on ondon.	Monthly amount of Secretary of State's Drafts on India.	Monthly amount of Secretary of State's Drafts on London.	Amount of Gold in the Ruropean Banks
1920.		Cents.	d.	Rs.	As.	P.	A,	d.	Rs.	£	1
January		131	761	112	0	0	2	314	1	,	679.531.6%
,,		133	821	112	0	0	2	4	5,70,00,000	14,723,000	684,656581
Februar	y	135	841	112	0	0	2	7.% to	5	,	689,531,22
"		1331	849	117	0	0	2 2	816 746	}	274,454,000	697,373 104
March		1293	831	117	0	0	2 7,	to via	1	1	703.315.58
"		128‡	70	112	8	0		to 👬	}	427,020,000	708,023,163
April		125	721	117	0	0		41	1) ;	701.931.405
"		123	682	116	0	0	2	31	}	124,011,000	702,103,50
May		118	645	115	0	0	2	33)	,	702,337,40
,,		103	587	112	0	0	2	Oğ.		209,524,000	703,387,40
June		100	578	95	8	0	2	18)	,	704,378,072
.,,		87	442	90	0	0	1 1	One to	}	407,448,000	707,610,518
July		993	52	97	0	0		9 [‡]	,	(707,990,228
. 22	•••	993	533	100	8	0	1	97	}	451,717,000	583,403,116
August		993	56g	103	8	0	1.1	02			584,000,845
,,		993	591	113	0	0	1 1	0g	}	445,647,000	583,726,014
Septemb	er	994	589	107	8	0	1 1	03 to 1	,		583,969,079
,,,		993	603	110	8	0	1 1	- 1		601,360,000	581,195,189
October		991	592	111	8	0	1 :	09)	579,893,171
,,	***	993	551	114	0	0		TA to a		{	581,965,672
Novembe	r	993	521	114	0	0	1 :	74)	582,204,542
		993	531	115	0	0	1 8	.		- 11	583,022,565
December	1	99 ⁷	449	108	8	0	1 1	ia (- 1	584,518,663
,,	-	99 7	401	108	8	١٥		. J			Not received

Prices of Silver in America, London and Calcutta; Demand Exchange in Caloutta; Mouthly amounts of Secretary of State's Drafts on India and on London; and amount of Gold held in the European Banks.

1	ana a	mount of	Crosse recet		eno	331	w o _I	70076 1700	uno.		
	Quotations accrest to 1st and 15th of each month.	Price of Silver per oz. in America.	Price of Silver per oz. in London.	Silv Silv 100 in C ine In	er I	dar per dis etta ng rt	Exe Cal	Demand ate of change in cutta on condon.	Treasury Bills sold in India.	Treasury Bills paid off.	Amount of Gold in the European Banks,
1	1921.	Cents.	d.	Rs.	As.	Ρ.	8.	d.	Rs.	£	£
	January	993	401	100	0	0	1	$5\sqrt{\epsilon}$	4,66,80,000		588,730,102
1	. ,	993	40	97	0	0	1	$\delta \gamma_k$	4,66,80,000	5,80,15,000	588,799,261
:	February	991	341	104	0	0	1	4,7	11,79,40,000	9,04,16,000	588,996,063
1	. ,	991	352	93	0	0	1	41/2	11,10,40,000)	3,04,10,000 {	589,068,370
١.	March	994	33	91	0	0	1	370	13,64,35,000	12,90,70,000 {	589,400,810
3	n	991	333	90	0	0	1	311	J 13,04,35,000 (12,30,70,000	589,562,047
3	April	997	331	90	4	0	1	311	18,82,45,000	9,50,85,000 {	589,724,524
١		993	341	90	0	0	1	33	10,02,10,000	3,00,88,000 }	588,644,302
1	May	991	349	92	0	0	1	314	11,59,55,000	8,36,06,000 {	588,436,282
1	19	993	331	91	12	0	1	344	[11,00,00,000]	3,30,00,000	588,224,924
1	Jane	991	337	91	6	0	1	$3s_q$	4,60,00,000{	9,53,69,000 {	588,800,299
	» ···	99 1	35	92	0	0	1	$3\frac{1}{12}$	J 4,00,00,000)	3,33,03,000 {	588,407,611
8	July	993	352	94	0	0	1	3g	5,40,00,000	17,64,15,000 {	588,696,973
1	31	992	377	101	4	0	1	3,7,	[5,10,00,000]	17,04,15,000 }	588,668,427
1	August	993	393	105	0	0.	1	3_{Υ^0}	5,88,00,000	18,72,55,000 {	588,931,009
1		993	38	100	0	0	1	$3\frac{2}{2}\frac{9}{9}$	3,00,00,000{	18,72,00,000 }	588,290,853
9	September	993	371	94	0	0	1	321	1	4,99,55,000	589,578,013
9 :		993	395	96	0	0	1	5_{2}^{λ}	J 1	4,99,55,000	586,299,463
1	October	193	423	99	4	0	1	532	6,08,20,000	7,08,60,000 {	586,487,766
2	я	993	421	98	4	0	1	612	10,08,20,000	7,08,60,000 {	586,120,094
2	November		407	98	0	0	1	417	9,05,15,000	0.00.07.000	586,333,790
5		993	359	98	2	0	1	4 ₅ %	3,00,15,000	2,66,65,000 {	585,166,877
	December	998	374	97	4	0	1	355	7,66,95,000	3,89,40,000 {	585,173,824
d l	ł	005		J					7,00,95,000	3,89,40,000 {	000,170,824

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BENGAL CHANBER OF COMMERCE

ROYAL EXCHANGE

Calcutta, 31st January 1922

REPORT OF THE ELECTRICITY SUB-COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1921

To

THE PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE,

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

GENTLEMEN,

At your suggestion we considered the Indian Electricity (Amendment) Bill 1921, but we did not offer any comments upon it. No other references have been made to us during the year.

We are, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servants,
J. T. MERTENS, (Chairman)
W. H. BRADBURY
FRANCIS HOLT
W. E. A. MORBY

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT

OF THE

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE 1st JULY 1920 to 30th JUNE 1921

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT

ROYAL EXCHANGE

Calcutta, 30th September 1921.

Tο

THE PRESIDENT AND COMMITTEE,

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honour to submit to you the report on the working of your Licensed Measurers Department for the year ended on the 30th June 1921. We have at the same time to ask you to be good enough to appoint a new Committee to manage the Department during the current year.

At our first meeting we elected Mr. R. H. Child to be our Chairman. He resigned in February, on his leaving for Europe, and we then elected Mr. T. C. Crawford to fill the vacancy. Mr. P. E. Hoerder, of Messrs. Bird & Co., took the seat on the Committee vacated by Mr. Child, Mr. J. B. Hodgson left for England in March, and Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co. appointed Mr. W. Keay to succeed him. There have been no other changes in the Committee during the year.

Including the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Office

Establishment. Manager and four Assistant Superintendents, the staff on the 30th

June 1921 consisted of 129 officers, as compared with 127 on the
corresponding date of the previous year.

Mr. R. Ellis who was appointed Superintendent in 1919 was granted home leave in accordance with the terms of his agreement, in March hast. He was in charge of the Department until his departure, and during his absence Mr. A. H. Lugg, the Deputy Superintendent, is in charge.

The audited revenue statement, and profit and loss account, and the balance sheef are, as usual, appended to this Finance. The profit. It will be seen that the income has materially declined, the reduction being no less than Rs. 86,727-12-2, as compared with the preceding year. The figures are:—

1919-20 ... Rs. 8,95,797 9 4 1920-21 ... Rs. 8,09,069 13 2 Reduction Rs. 86,727 12 2

This shrinkage in the income of the Department is due to the fact that the export trade of Calcutta has had a temporary set-back. It was clear to us, for some time before the end of the year, that we should have to reduce expenditure, and we made certain reductions to come into operation as from the 1st July 1921. These reductions were all in the expenditure on establishment—allowances to inspectors, extra fees, ote—and we made them with great rehuctance. But, after very carefully secutionising the various items of expenditure, we were forced to the conclusion that, except as regards establishment, to curtailment was possible. We had the advantage of informally discussing the position with the President and the Vice-President of the Chamber on the 27th July, and they agreed with our action and confirmed it.

Measurements contributed Rs. 5,40,822-3-3, as compared with Rs. 5,82,123-0-9, and weighments Rs. 2,03,846-14-6, as against Rs. 2,41,892-2-3. Mill fees amounted to Rs. 19,955, as against Rs. 24,285-8-0.

The expenditure for each of the two years 1919-20 and 1920-21 was as follows:—

1919-20 ... Rs. 8,24,513 4 10 1920-21 ... Rs. 8,77,406 14 8 Increase Rs. 52,892 15 10

The revenue account shows a deficit of Rs. 68,337.1-6, compared with a surplus of Rs. 71,282.10-6, for the previous year. By interest on investments, etc., this sum is reduced to Rs. 43,942-8-6, to which must be added dobts on profit and loss account aggregating Rs. 10,224-3-9. The result is a net deficit of Rs. 54,166-12.

The following is a statement of the invested funds standing to the credit of the Department on the 30th June 1921:-

		Par Value.	Nominal Value on 30th June 1920.	Nominal Value on 30th June 1921.
	GENERAL ACCOUNT.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
31%	Government Securities	1,24,000 0 0	73,470 0 0	72,540 6 0
4 %	Calcutta Municipal Debentures	47,000 0 0	35,720 0 0	33,800 e 0
	India Treasury Bills		3,49,000 0 0	3,56,250 0 0
	PROVIDENT FUND.			
31%	Government Securities	28,900 0 0	17,123 4 0	16,906 8 0
4 %	Calcutta Municipal Debentures	1,50,500 0 0	1,09,510 0 0	95,305 0 0
4 %	Calcutta Port Trust Debentures	1,07,500 0	76,270 0 0	65,385 0 0
43%	Do. do. do	1,500 0 0	1,350 0 0	1,200 0 0
4 %	Bombay Improvement Trust Debentures	7,000 0 0	5,617 0 0	4,550 0 0
41%	Rangoon Municipal Debentures	18,000 0 0	16,775 0 0	14,400 0 0
4 %	Rangoon Port Trust Debentures	20,000 0 0	16,000 0 0	12,400 0 0
45%	Do. do. do	10,000 0 0	9,000 0 0	8,000 0 0
10	Shares in the Imperial Bank of India	5,000 0 0	17,350 0 0	10,200 0 0
6 %	Bonds 10 Years	45,000 0 0		45,000 0 0
5 %	Fixed Deposit with the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation		45,832 8 0	48,124 2 0
5 %	Fixed Deposit with the National Bank of India, Ld		40,550 0 0	42,583 0 0
20	Imperial Bank of India Shares partly paid	2,500 0 0	10,000	5,270 0 0
	Testis m	.,	1 1 1	1,09,250 0 0
	COMPASSIONATE FUND (OFFICERS).		20,000 0 0	1,00,200 0
31%	Government Securities	1,000 0 0	*948 12 0	*948 12 0

" (Cost price).

In the following statements we detail the business of the Working of the Department during the past year, as compared with the preceding year.

The first statement gives the number of packages measured.

Measurement, It shows a not decrease of 16,62,893 for 1919-20.

The first statement gives the number of packages of 16,62,893 as compared with the total

Goods.		From 1st July 1918 to 30th June 1919.	July 1919 to 30th	From 1st July 1920 to 30th June 1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
Jute, Cuttings, Retions Homp Cotten Tobacco Shellac Hides & Skins Gannies Indigo Tes Secds Total Packages	pkgs,	22,55,070 1,15,310 38,572 16,388 33,876 54,984 16,99,526 4,984 22,88,142 9,72,677 	33,23,880 1,21,367 1,77,100 25,246 59,208 51,412 17,98,876 6,193 24,12,937 7,35,049	23,82,565 66,010 43,192 2,942 53,617 32,796 19,98,113 1,854 19,13,016 5,54,184 86 70,48,375	1,99,237	9,41,315 55,357 1,33,918 22,394 5,591 18,616 4,339 4,99,921 1,80,865

The second statement gives particulars of weighments. It

Weighments. shows a not decrease of 14,86,977 packages
as compared with the total for 1919-1920.

	Goods,			to 30th	to 30th	From 1st July 1920 to 30th June 1921	Increase.	Deorease.
Gunnies Rice Sundries Tea		pl	98.	22,75,723 1,149 11,50,354 17,26,620 23,90,581 13,931 27,748 	27,38,019 13,058 13,86,004 5,39,698 33,19,234 47,864 46,469 14,264 95,117 32,630 959	23,17,878 8,683 13,56,687 1,54,552 27,16,497 40,203 30,372 21,130 41,782 284 43,784	6,866 43,734	4,20,171 4,375 29,317 3,85,146 6,02,737 7,661 16,097 53,335 18,063 675
Metals Coal Saltpetre	Total			Tons. Cwt. 1,286 3 2,677 14 15,174 18	Tons. Cwt. 1,122 4 4,646 13	Tons, Cwt 4,771 2 5,608 7	Tons, Cwt. 124 9 4,486 3	Tons, ewt

The third statement shows the average measurement of jute Jute areage measurement.

Bute areage measurement.

purposes similar figures are given for twenty previous years.

	 			•			
Season.	Total bales measured.	me	rerage asuro- aent.	aver	rgest sgo of a ress.	avera	allest ge of a
		Ft.	In.	Ft.	In,	Ft.	In.
1900-1901	 28,56,857	52	0.37	52	7:00	51	7.05
1901-1902	 37,67,298	51	10.50	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
1907-1908	 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	4.09
1910-1911	 31,78,400	53	2.21	55	2.16	51	8.74
1911-1912	 39,32,756	52	10.27	54	9.05	51	8.94
1912-1913	 41,20,547	53	1.20	54	10.78	51	7:71
1913-1914	 36,37,888	52	8.62	54	8.99	51	5.86
1914-1915	 27,73,168	52	5.34	55	9.82	51	4.25
1915-1916	 30,11,323	52	2.86	57	5.88	51	2.52
1916-1917	 27,13,373	52	0.29	54	2.78	51	1.77
*1917-1918	 17,93,978	52	4.81	54	2.86	51	2.82
1918-1919	 21,77,741	58	7.91	56	9.25	51	8.72
1919-1920	 30,62,346	54	8.56	58	8.10	52	5.90
1920-1921	 23,82,565	55	0.22	59	9.07	52	6.53

^{*}The measurement of Hemp, Juto &c., for shipment, previously done at the Press-houses, was transferred to Kidderpore in November 1917 when the "along-side" measurement scheme was instituted.

The fourth statement shows the progress of the work of the Measurement and weighment. Department since the year 1884-1885.

YEARS.	3	1easureme;	NT.		WEIGHMEN	T.
	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	80,68,759	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		ļ
1891-1892	23,35,126		12,52,841	12,82,663		6,13,941
1892-1893	34,30,735			19,39,413		l
1893-1894	30,78,978		3,51,757	20,34,150	.,,	
1894-1895	41,46,385	10,67,407		26,21,393	· '	
1895-1896	41,58,348	161,963		26,71,795	,,===	
896-1897	41,74,785	16,437		27,38,939		•••
897-1898	52,42,139	10,67,354		39,00,563	,	
898-1899	38,74,563			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	
901-1902	55,43,199	7,41,181		43,57,594	4,88,447	
902-1903	47,24,965			40,55,419		
903-1904	51,95,824	4,70,859		42,65,271	2,09,852	3,02,175
904-1905	50,85,223			48,78,633		
905-1906	57,52,886	6,67,663	1	56,11,836	6,13,362 7,33,203	

		ÌEASUREMEN	T.	,	VEIGHMENT.	
YEARS.	Packages.	Increase.	Decrease.	Packages.	Increase.	Decrease,
1906-1907	63,52,936	6,00,050		58,12,623	2,00,787	
1907-1908	61,53,230		1,99,706	58,27,288	14,665	
1908-1909	65,84,449	4,31,219		58,79,565	52,277	
1909-1910	63,43,273		2,41,176	71,10,310	12,30,745	
1910-1911	58,41,994		5,01,279	78,53,828	7,43,518	
1911-1912	65,54,861	7,12,867		1,00,26,069	21,72,241	
1912-1913	70,12,145	4,57,284		1,11,58,853	11,32,784	
1913-1914	67,30,240		2,81,905	80,61,430		30,97,423
1914-1915	67,56,929	26,689		65,48,381		15,13,049
1915-1916	77,86,482	10,29,553		70,24,584	4,76,203	
1916-1917	73,99,032		3,87,450	67,45,974		2,78,610
1917-1918	74,09,970	10,938		75,11,265	7,65,291	
1918-1919	75,99,529	1,89,559		75,95,106	83,841	
1919-1920	87,11,268	11,11,739		82,33,346	6,38,240	
920-1921	70,48,375		16,62,893	67,46,369		1,48,697

The fifth statement gives the strength of the staff in each
year since 1883, when the Department was
established, and in detail the number on

the 30th June 1921 :--

Year.	Strength.	Year.	Strength.
1883	13	1890	37
1884	19	1891	36
1885	31	1892	37
1886	27	1893	40
1887	25	1893-1894	49
1888	30	1894-1895	47
1889	38	1895-1896	54

Year.	Strength.	Year.	Strer	eth.
1896-1897	50	1910-1911	109	
1897-1898	53	1911-1912	115	
1898-1899	57	1912-1913	125	
1899-1900	59	1913-1914	137	
1900-1901	58	1914-1915	153	
1901-1902	69	1915-1916	140	Exclusiv
1902-1903	70			of men o
1903-1904	74			active service.
1904-1905	80	1916-1917	139	,,
1905-1906	88	1917-1918	132	,,
1906-1907	88	1918-1919	145	,,
1907-1908	91	1919-1920	145	,,
1908-1909	89	1920-1921	127	"
1909-1910	99	1921-1922	129	

The staff of the Department on the 30th June 1921 consisted of :--

> 1 Superintendent, 1 Deputy Superintendent, 1 Office Manager, 4 Assistant Superintendents, 117 measurers, 3 scalewrights, 1 probationer, 1 plant-keeper, total 129.

On the 30th June 1921 the assets of the Provident Fund aggregated Rs. 5,49,063-12-4 as compared Provident Fund. with Rs. 5,01,023-5-11 in 1920. The Trustees of the Fund are the Chairman and Mr. E. H. H. Squire.

Dr. Douglas Cameron and Dr. Featherstonhaugh have Medical Officers. continued to act as medical officers of the Department; and we are much indebted to them for their careful and systematic attention to the

The two Compassionate Funds, one for the measurers, and the Compassionate Fund. other for the clerical staff, have been carried on as usual during the year. Loans are allowed from these funds at the rate of 5% per annum re-payable by monthly instalments:

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The Measurers Athletic Club continues to do well and it has had a successful year. Measurers Club.

We are.

Gentlemen.

Your most obedient servants,

T. C. CRAWFORD, Chairman,

T. C. J. DAVIS. G. U. EUTHYMOPULO,

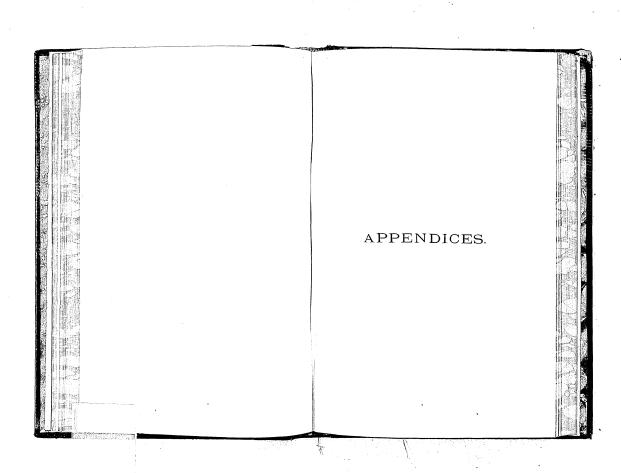
P. E. R. HOERDER.

W. KEAY,

G. P. MACKENZIE.

E. H. H. SQUIRE.

Members.



LICENSED MEASURERS' DEPARTMENT.

Staff.

30m June 1921.

- 1 Superintendent.
- 1 Deputy Superintendent.
- 1 Office Manager.
- 4 Assistant Superintendents.
- 4 Assistant Super
- 3 Scalewrights.
- 1 Plant-keeper.
- I Probationer.
- 129

Superintendent.

R. Ellis.

Deputy Superintendent.

A. H. Lugg.

Office Manager.

C. G. SMITH.

Assistant Superintendents.

J. G. SMYTH.

A. H. MATTHEWS.

W. H. KITCHEN.

G. L. BENNET.

INVENTORY OF WEIGHING AND MEASURING APPARATUS AND TRANSPORT.

MEASURING IMPLEMENTS:-

- Standard ebony callipers.
- 1 6 Feet steel standard rod.
- 11 Teakwood callipers with brass index, 8 to 9 feet, for hides,
- 10 Teakwood callipers with brass index, 5 feet, for hides.
 1 Teakwood callipers with brass index, 5 feet, for easks.
- 9 Teakwood callipers with brass index, 5 feet, for casks.
- 101 Teakwood callipers with brass index, 5 feet, for jute.
- 27 Teakwood callipers with brass index, 3 reet, for gate.
- 5 Teakwood callipers with brass index, 31 feet claw end, for cases.
- 2 10 feet teakwood folding rods.
- 2 5 feet teakwood rods with brass slide.
- 10 2 feet wooden rules.
- 1 Wooden gauge with brass slide for chain and rope.
- 2 Steel standard wire gauges.
- 1 100 feet Chesterman's steel tape.
- 12 50 feet Chesterman's steel wove tapes.
- 11 12 feet Chesterman's steel wove tapes.
- 1 Callipers for measuring animals.

CUBIC MEASURES :---

- I of 1 Cubic feet brass.
- 1 of 10 Cubic feet iron with suspending chains.
- 2 of 250 feet, wooden, mounted on removable wheels.

LIQUID MEASURE :--

1 Set brass standard liquid measure from 1 gallon down to ½ gill.

WEIGHTS :-

- Set brass standard avoirdupois from 1 ewt. down to ½ dram.
- 1 Set metal from 10 grains to 0-1 grain.

Verified, certified and stamped by Standard Department, London.

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Set brass standard avoirdupois from 1 ewt. down to ½ oz.

 Set brass standard Indian from 1 maund down to ½ chatack.

Made and tested by Calcutta Mint.

- 158 Iron of 56 lbs. each.
- 11 Sets Iron from 28 lbs. down to . lb.
- 3 Iron of 1 maund.
- 3 Iron of 20 Seers.
- 3 Iron of 10 Seers.
- 3 Iron of 5 Seers.

SCALES AND WEIGHING MACHINES.

BEAM SCALES :--

- 1 42" Beam with trays for weights up)
 - to 1 cwt.
 - 2 40" Beams with trays for weights up to 56 lbs.
 - 1 24" Beam with trays for weights up to 28 lbs.
 - 1 24° Beam with trays for weights up sensitive to grains.
- 1 16" Beam with trays for weights up to 4 lbs.
- 1 14" Beam with trays for weights up to 4 oz.
- 1 of ton capacity.
- 1 with trays of 1,000 lbs. capacity.
- 6 with trays of 600 lbs. capacity.

COUNTERPOISE SCALES:--

- 70 of various capacity for Jute, Cotton, etc.
 - 8 of 20 ewt. capacity.

 - 3 of 10 cwt. capacity. 1 of Thomsons 5 ewt.

For Coal.

For testing purpose:

PLATFORM WEIGHING MACHINES :---

- 4 Portable, to weigh 4,000 lbs.
- 9 Portable, to weigh 2,000 lbs.
- 2 Portable, to weigh 500 lbs.
- 1 Personal to weigh up to 32 stone with measuring rod.

CRANE WEIGHING MACHINES :-

- 1 of 10 ton capacity.
- 1 of 5 ton capacity.
- 20 of 2 ton capacity.
- 79 of 20 cwt. capacity.
- 8 of 10 cwt. capacity.

DIFFERENTIAL LIFTS :-

- 1 of 5 ton.
- 1 of 3 ton.
- 1 of 2 ton.
- 1 of 1 ton. COAL TUBS :--

4 of 10 ewt, capacity 1 of 8 ewt. capacity.

- 1 of 5 ewt. capacity.

IRON CRADLES : -

- 2 for Jute.
- 4 for pig iron. 2 for bar iron.
- 2 for plate iron.
- 11 for bags.

WOODEN TRAYS OF PLATFORMS :-

- $3 \text{ of } 4' \times 4'$
- 3 of 4' × 2'-6" with suspending chains,
- 1 of 3½' × 3' for testing scales.

FRAMES AND STANDARDS :-

- 4 of teakwood 8' to 10' for coal, hides, gunnies to earry 20 cwt.
- 76 of teakwood 6' and 7' for jute, cotton, etc.
- 14 of iron 71' high for metal, weighments, up to 20 ewt.
- 5 of iron 6' high for metal, jute, etc., up to 20 ewt. 8 iron standards for beam scales.

SLINGS

- 62 of rope and chain for weighing gunnies.
- 4 of chain for weighing hides.

Hoors:-

- 21 for Gunnies.
- 76 for Jute, cotton, etc.
- 8 for easks.
- 6 to clamp to deck beams for suspending scales on.
- 7 Spring hooks for Pig Iron weighments.

TRANSPORT IN STABLES :---

- 4 Four-wheeled horse carts to carry 6 ewt. each.
- 3 Two-wheeled buffalo carts to carry 30 ewt.
- 2 Two-wheeled hand carts to carry 3 cwt.
- 1 Office Gharry
- 3 Bholios
- 6 Horses

5 Buffaloes.

From 1st July 1950 to 50th June 1921. From 1st July 1916 to 30th

from 1815 July 1918 to 38th June 1919, From 1st July 1917 to 30th June 1918, From 1st July 1916 to 30th From 1st July 1915 to 30th June 1916. From let July 1914 to 30th From 1st July 1913 to 201h Arom 1st July 1912 to 30th Anc of 1181 July 1911 to 38th From 1st July 1916 to 30th From 1st July 1909 to 30th June 1910. don of 8001 glad 381 morth From 1st July 1807 to 20th June 1908, From 1st July 1996 to 34th June 1907,

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Monthly Statement of goods measured - Season 1990, 1991

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Total.	4,69,138	7,15,321	7.64.640	8,35,601	6,12,382	8,17,406	5,94,779	4,88,117	5,00,134	130-011	4 OT OPE	4,05,130	70,48,373
Seeds.	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:		S	3	8
Sandries.	76,410	50,265	52,952	68,670	35,900	40,355	33,059	41,158	46.684	34,399	10 510	33,840	5,54,184
Tea.	97,536	2.01,591	1,83,231	2,00,092	1,07,560	2.26,501	1,83,073	1,58,337	1.47,093	1.62.889	1.30.506	1,14,777	19,13,016
Indigo.	69	2	98	:	21	120	7	105	379	15	25.00	500	1,854
Gunnies. Indigo.	1,56,628	2,65,890	2,18,384	1,96,247	1,35,608	1,78,455	1,30,187	1,36,589	1.69,690	1,35,580	1,26,803	1,18,054	10,98,113
Hides and Skins.	1,531	1,972	1,275	0.429	1.186	8	3,265	1,731	2.802	4,240	3,355	6,857	32,716
Shellac.	5,625	2,756	2.589	3,192	3,057	3,049	3,163	1,991	2,548	4,236	6,093	15,308	53,617
Cotton.	4,156	4,208	2.202	2,088	1,936	1.254	3,965	3,918	25.382	3,944	2,578	10,448	43,192
Непр. Товассо.	300	302		2	:	757	7	705	285	2	x	21	2,942
Hemp.	5,969	4,809	1,798	4,813	5,640	7,747	9,486	5,348	1,340	1,413	4,613	4,184	010'99
Jute, Cuttings, Rejections and Thread- waste.	96,564	1.83,515	2,95,530	3,59,075	3,21,435	3,56,208	2,28,296	1,38,296	1,24,081	92,073	92,192	1,00,930	23,82,565
	:	:	-	:	-	:	:	i	:	:	i	:	Ŧ
MovTHS	1919	;	:	:	:	;	1920	;	:	:	:	:	W.
, .	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	Jane	TOTAL

	,	10		1,	[57]	_		•			1 .:	11		51	
Mak let mor't fifth of 6261 fifth of 621.	6.11.8	8,053	13,56,657	1,54,552	12	27,16,467	40.203	26,872	76	14,567	93,139	41,755	67,16,389	Tons, Cut.	3,008	:	153	
From let July 1919 (o. 20th June 1950).	27,38,049	13,028	13.56,001	503,00,0	:	33,19,231	47.564	46,169	978	32,630	14,965	56,117	\$2,33,316	Tons. Cut.	1,122 4	1	4,646 13	
Virth 1st annyl date of sign Jeff ourt	200	1.149	120323	17.35,020	:	187,09,281	13,501	81	:	:	-		22,95,106	Tons. Cwt.	1,256 8	2.677. 14	15,174 18	
That 4-1 movid of 1917 on 1919. Stell ourth	24,72,570	1.740	10,97,380	11,50,455	:	26.73.163	101,20	21.5%		i	1		75,11,263	Tons, Out.	:	125 . 10.	19.181	
Wat let mory diffe of site first end.	45,03,478	1.615	14,74,387	4,61,022	1	19,01,058	-	14.514		:			67,45,974	Tons, Cut.	21 198715	364 10	1	-
ylot tel meery dust or sint dust onet	31,30,569	8,513	14,26,615	5,49,031	:	18,37,090	41.914	37,910		:	:		10,25.5%	Curt. Tons. Curt.	13,027	1		
Pron 1st July diff. of 4101 July of 2015.	26,20,436	2.002	11,59,093	9.10,134	:	17,78,798	21,462	12,394	44.11	*		-	65,45,391	Tons, Curt.	8.	:	1	-
From 1st July 1913 to 20th June 1911.	20,36,913	22,646	11.64.764	18,75,612		21,13,484	23,958	14.42	:	:		-	80,61,130	Tons, Cwt.	14,022	:	:	
alot, let merit doc et stet stet emit	32,55,951	8,530	10.81,474	31,63,712	:	33,11,742	18.388	\$22,00	:	:	1	1	1,11,55,853	Tons, Cwt.	33,846 18	275 19	:	
ylol. let mort delt of 1161 2161 omit	31,61,434	13,429	9,31,379	36,11,596	:	23.63,412	34,622	1361	;	:	1	1	1,00,26,060	Tons, Cwt.	2,166 17	:		
with 1st more thic of 0101 Jiel omb	25,21,320	13,526	10,52,021	23,72,145	:	18,32,439	11,710	17,332	:		1	-	78,53,928	Tons, Cut.	3,463	417, 35	:	-
Mark 1st needs due or 6001 Just ourk	27.80.977	14,529	11,36,228	13,92,555	:	17,33,918	20,452	153'65	:	:	1		71,16,310	Tons, Cwt.	3,753	1,826	1	-
From let July 1908 to 30th June 1909,	31.96.156	sis's	9.52,496	2.47,595	:	14,33,764	7,322	32,620	:		:		55,79,585	Tons, Cwt.	8,905	2,508, 11	1	
Grous.	nte. Cuttings, &c.	otton	zannies	tice Bags	eeds	undries Pkgs		Tides	odibu	Hemp	Tobacco	Shellac	Torat		Metals	Coal	Saltpetro	

Monthly Statement of and seed as

					[1	58]									
Total.			5,82,684	6,40,423	6,62,348	6,03,219	0 00 0	1/0,00,0	4,63,493	4,77,518		0,43,010	4,84,748	6,44,796	4,57,755			43,734 67,46,369
Seeds.		9,515	21,840	:	:		000 6	2001	;	;	0	0,000	1,925	98	:			43,734
Tobacca Shellac. Indigo. Sundries. Seeds.	0.00	176 726 7	1,62,082	1,96,728	1,96,949	1,91,593	1.75 080		1,68,385	2,02,531	0.00 27 0	District of C	2,01,730	3,41,884	2,57,394			27,16,497
Indigo.	100	8	172	:	:	:	13		97	21	56	۰	•	:	:			78
Shellae.	3 -300	00.00	3,000	1,449	2,567	1,964	4,765		1,180	7,303	4,387	1 108		3 436	4,114			41,782
Tobacco.	1		:	: ;	3,9±	2,189	3,387		104,1	2,997	65	127		878	4,886	-		21,130
Hides Skins,	1.497	000	1,160	00717	1,203	1,095	3,191	200	1	1,571	3,049	3,745	10,	767.0	6,624			30,372
Ten.	2 33	2020	0,000	0000	200,0	5,890	2,902	0 00 0	SIU(=	3,315	1,298	1,897	0000	0,020	838		Ì	40,203
Rice.	1,000	20	1,499	9	2	-	4,998	9 03 9	ornio.	3,376	4,530	27,855	90	20,404	5,267			1,54,552
Cotton. Gunnies.	1,45,878	2.11.310	1.49.744	1 18 201	1006	87,715	1,09,364	80.530	Control	H,18	1,06,911	88,858	107 (0		S5,049			13,56,687
Cotton.	:	645	268		: 1	31	:	000		SOT	25	:			2,066			8,683
Hemp.	1,534	1,182	1,775	1.740	91.0	0 1	100	1,196	2	2	1,085	:	1,605		#60°1		İ	14,567
Jute, Se. H	1,07,448	1,73,126	2,84,823	3,31,412	2 10 007	too too to	3,23,529	2,02,816	1,74,704		1,04,134	90,830	99,389	020 030	04,800		İ	23,17,878
	:	:	:	-	-		:	:	-		:	ī	:	-		_		
Мохтив	July 1919	August ,,	September	October "	November			January 1920	February ,,	March	:	April ",	May ,,	June				TOTAL

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STATEMENT showing the total quantity and average measurement

			SEASO	N 1900-10,	SEASO	× 1910-11.	Seaso	s 1911-12.	. Seaso	N 1103-12
NAME OF I	RESS-HO	WSE.	Quantity.	Average.	Quantity.	Ауетку.	Quantity.	Аучетре.	Quantity.	Averages.
Asheroft			12,889	53-514	1 - 59,730	51-17	0 81,951	52-1:0	65,27	52.8
Atlns			55,478	53-7-91	53,181	51-0-6	1 21,141	53-3143		1
Bengal			57,530	59-3-29	88,639	52-10-1	6 00,033	52-0-75		
Calcutta			2,6%,317	59-119	2.87.791	52-1:3	2.81.592	52-3:01		
Camperdown			11,750	51-11125	1,60,662	484977	2,05,000	52-7:35		1
Canal			75,338	55 2 13	1,10,161	53-1-83	1,29,035	43-0-89		
Central					15.556	52 0184		58 1:52		1
Chitpore			1,01,002	32-1103	67.478	24-616		334340		
Empress of Ir	ndan		1.15.100	52-3:23	96,503	32-5133	1.18.731	32-131		58.4
Gangus			1.83,717	51-1:00	\$1,027	51-11'61		51-11-15		32.61
Goloburce			1,70,426	51-8:76	1,52,570	51-5-71		51-8704		
Guzdar's			2,01,118	52-7:40	1.15.513	53-0-11		53-3-50	1,71,001	51.77
Hannnan							1,02,010	4973 00	2,96,746	5057
Hooghly			1,02,500	52-11-24	31,050	59-3148	1,18,746	50-610	**/01/40	
Howrah			73,191	59-11:59	63,100	53-9-37	89,006	51-0-76	1,10,871	58-41
Imperiat									1.02.847	53-31
India			16,871	51-9:37	31,633	\$2-0:31	59,451	50-0198	70,478	
Krishna			1,88,484	61-3:42	1,41,079	53-11-81	1,51,839	53-6111	1.05.127	51-77
Lakshmi			59,572	59-377	61,459	59/7*11	1,07,807	52-3:05	87,575	51-116
Nasmyth's			1,21,178	52-16-73	1,65,606	52-10-70	1,77,458	53-1:99	2,16,059	51-012
Doran					115	53-11-75	80,740		15,070	53-11-8
Ralli Bros.			4.76,115	51-7123	1.51,745	51-9-79	1,71,038	52-5-97 51-9-94	5,71,720	52-3%
Strand Bank	**		1,21,110	53-9:39	15,929	51-5-30	50,591	53-10-19	90,378	\$1-17
ian			1,95,912	53-4154	1,00,915	53-10-24	98,137	52-11:51		51-516
Sumj			52,507	51-9-11	1,95,259	53-9:23		54-9105	1,37,525	31-107
inlken										
lictoria .			1,18,817	53-1:23	88,401	63-10-53	59.521			13-0-6
Vest's			50.003	52-11-16	39,995	544159	46,451	53-3:10	1,47,181	51-949
mperial					11	0 P1 102		53-123	1,03,691	
Not known					***					***
Tnion			1,25,733	53-6:35	92,600	50-0155				51-810
	TOTAL		31,51,251		31,78,400		39,32,756	53-0°59 52-10°97	65,827	53-1'90

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of Jule, &c., for the seasons 1909-1910 to 1920-1921.

SE190X	1913-11.	SEASON	1914-15.	SEASON	1915-16.	SEASON	1916-17.	SEASON !	1917-18,*	SEASON	1918-19.	SHARON	1919-20.	SEASON	1920-21.
Quantity.	Avenge.	Quantity.	Average.	Quantity.	Average.	Quantity.	Ауетде,	Quantity.	Average.	Quantity.	Average.	Quantity.	Ачетке.	Quantity.	Aretage,
42,141	25-4156	54,923	61-10-77	21,540	51-9174	4,000	51-7:20	3,757	59-9145	239	52-5'85	1,870	53-9:30	21,816	52-10-47
51,103	52-5147	39,079	92-0119	27,411	52-1:81	17.190	52-3:52	14,668	51-10:74	5,270	51-678	823	53-7:45	41,112	55-0*82
10,001	\$3-0*10	65,967	51-8*12	50,970	51-9"27	31,161	51-7-97	3,956	52-515	6,630	52-4154	16,102	51-11-25	37,438	53-10:97
3.11,120	50-121	3,06,711	51-9'83	3,02,643	51-8:43	2,21,529	51-9-28	59,306	52-7108	50,099	54-1:43	7,216	51-3100	2,59,263	51-10-75
1,41,537	51-5186	1,19,919	51-7:90	91,916	51-7'83	67,026	51-1-77	4,500	53-3'81	823	52-10-16	3,114	53-515	30,633	53-6161
1.50.193	55 8763	96,518	53-0105	1,03,858	53-1119	46,827	51-10:93	19,896	52-372	8,916	54-7:18	5,621	57-8-55	75,310	55-4154
1.12.426	31-11-67	1.05,623	51-7:10	1,76,537	\$1-5-65	1,15,491	51-4 %5	25.878	51-5'83	16,150	52-4'85	13,013	53-5150	1,00,639	58-5:03
1.01.037	58-0197	76,550	52-1161	51,713	51-10-60	65,612	51-11-10	20.161	52-4128	16,429	54-3'16	9,453	55-9135	71,442	55-1111
1,17,991	51-11:23	99,567	51-10-75	83,351	51-8166	85,928	\$1-6-91	3,450	52-5102	713	53-1:93	3,317	55-6:35	54,630	51-5*74
70,213	52-2-23	61,940	51-9-98	19,491	52-0-85	66,125	51-11:56	9,359	59-1-47	8,227	51-1128	3,459	51-9100	63,217	53-119.
														1,36,011	53-316
1,54,015	51-7:93	1,39,168	51-6-17	1,50,028	51-6165	1,50,018	51-6*44	20,431	59-5195	18,175	55-6'63	11,476	51-0:00	1,89,217	51-11
2,53,597	52-4'41	1,53,951	92-5-74	2,20,171	51-6:34	2,15,321	51-9:21	32,071	52-7:30	6,479	51-0:65	4,439	56-6'00	28,821	51-11-9
						1,999	51-9:40	2,815	51-11:28	1,947	52-11:47	2,497	51-7:10	1,21,013	53-9:3
1,11,693	52-1/99	1.02,239	52-6'19	81,071	51-2-52	49,848	\$1-10-62	5,205	52-4185	23,517	53-10-77	17,381	51-275	19,359	54-11'83
Larence	53-3:71	58,171	52-8-51	81,473	52-8180	70,383	52-6'61	9,145	54-3198	9,750	56-9:25	8,532	58-8:10	900	53-5-0
72,703	52-372	41,096	51-10*63	37,097	51-10:82	41,039	51-8:94	12,496	52-3167	5,166	53-7100	3,181	54-8'60	75,853	54-2-8
1,02,007	51-5196	1,10,608	51-5-79	71,700	51-7:02	60,673	51-5'07	6,239	51-8*18	12,811	51-8:72			1,625	55-114
65,103	52-2:50	1,886	51-8-96	47,813	51-8:49	39,036	51-5-50	3,136	61-2-82	2,595	53-515	2,125	58-5190	81,615	53-8 1
1.50,315	53-6148	1,43,003	54-9115	1,37,957	59-8*65	1.20,555	52-2-68	20,033	51-10-57	220	52-2-05	375	54-1:35	91,000	52-814
51,902	53-0:11	58,516	52-5-42	49,233	51-9:87	50,823	51-11165	500	51-10-73	319	53-6:26	513	51-3:95	3,965	53-6-6
3,11,853	\$1,6166	3,02,762	51-1165	2,65,010	51-6:21	3,43,008	51-6-29	46,663	52-5168	62,292	52-10-71	9,630	53+1*65	3,92,064	53-510
15,572	53.7:31	79,188	53-1:46	88,241	59-9-59	89,229	51-9:70	12,726	53-3103	5,461	64-6190	1,000	53-5-15	35,081	55-91
											***			60,207	51-01
1,15,342	53-1103	41,575	52-691	44,601	52-1:51	18,577	52-11-19	8,325	52-11:23	7,403	53-10-73	270	53-9-75	97,819	54-012
92,005	51-4-99	1.05,019	53-1'47	1,81,313	52-3-21	1,49,051	51-11:36	29,252	52-8'57	16,934	53-7-52	2,117	55-1:03	5,948	54-10"
1,52,130	98-5-86	95,903	52-3:03	1,12,714	51-10-63	57,327	52-5-12	19,203	22-0-22	5,832	51-8-57	2,436	54-11-15	42,253	51-31
83,688	22-0.07	88,978	D2-7*85	1,10,911	52-3*81	75,437	52-4:32	10,922	52-3147	12,452	21-8-27	1,967	55-7:00	32,129	55-01
														41,758	53-13
-						,								1,15,910	51-81
47.524	53-10:37	1,250	53-9:01	17,476	59-9-99	10,311	83-0167	2,300	52-6'81	\$96	51-7:05	1,128	57-2:40	89,347	55-01
8,77,935	\$2-6182	27,73,165	52-5'31	30,11,323	56-2-86	27,13,373	52-0-29	17,95,978	58-4-51	21,77,741	53-7:91	30,62,316	54-5-58	22,03,613	
	-		·												
			62-10-19	200	63-3-60	437	61-3:74	15	62-4117	22	61-5-61	315	er-1.20	34	64-0-34

^{*} The measurement of Hemp, Jute &c., for shipment proviously done at the Press-houses, was transferred to Kidderpore in November 1917 when the

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Statement showing the total quantity and average measurement of Jute, &c., for storage for the season 1920-1921.

					SKASON	1920-21.
	NAME OF	Parss	MOUSE.		Quantity.	Average.
Asheroft				,	500	54-5 15
Bengal					2,437	54.3.67
Central					14,128	54-1-94
Canal					2,397	59-7-56
Calcutta					5,875	56-8-65
Chitpore					2,105	57-3-73
Camperdown					1,466	53-5-52
Empress of Ir	dia				533	57-8-48
Guzdara					1,571	55-7:80
Golabari					3,910	54-6-25
Howrah					1,202	57-4:48
Hooghly					12,346	54-5:79
India					550	56-3-92
Krishna					555	59-9-07
Lakshmi					1,839	56-6:02
Ocean	***				st	59-0 75
Kalli Bros.					12,778	53-3:31
Strand Bank	***		***		375	54-2-80
Suraj					3,246	57-0:97
Sun			***		250	55-0:90
Union					3,902	56-8-59
Victoria	***				7,140	56-7:60
West					444	56-9-08
Not known					4,522	54-3:08
			Total.		83,952	

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BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

ēr.			RE)	EN	UE	ACCOUN	iT j	rom
CHARGES.		ī	Rs.	Α.	P.	Rs.	Λ	P.
Establishment-					į			l
Salaries and Wages-								ì
Officers Rabus			4,48,077	12	9	1		
Scalewright and staff			47.449	8	5		í	
Storekeeper and staff			29.614	2	5			
Stable staff			2,031 1,763	13	5			
Peons' Wages		***	28,836	10	'i			
Boat staff			3,463		5			
			.,,			5,61,227	6	5
Fees (Officers)— Early and Late								
Sunday and Holiday	***	***	16,427	14	0			
canday and fronday	***		10,282	. 1	5			
						26,709	15	5
Pees (Medical)						8.672	0	0
						0,010		
Allowances (Night) Officers								1
Officers Babus	***		36,169	.4	.0	1		
Peons	***	***	2,339 1,642	14	11	ļ		
	***		1,642			40,151	9	11
						30,151		l ''
Allowances to Peons (Gr.	ain		***			7,901	5	9
Allowances to Officers - Officers' Travelling Exp								
Omeers Traveling Exp	enses					3,841	8	- 6
Pensions						10.612	0	0
						10,012	۳	
Provident Fund Contribut	ion	***				42,511	13	4
Coolie Hire								
						19,197	11	0
Motor Car Expenses and ,	Allowaners					10,441	4	1
						10,991		
Rent and Taxes						14,470	8	9
Contribution to Bengal	Chamber	of						
Commerce	Cantillogs					24.000	0	0
						24,000		١,٠
Uniforms and Clothing	***					24,862	2	9
Stationery and Printing								١
-						15,899	- 0	3
Bonus Scheme		!				10.280	-	6
Inspectors' Allowances						10,200	٠,	1
ruspectors Allowances	***					29,240	- 0	0
· Carried								
						8,50,018	. 7	S

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LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT.

1st July 1920 to 30th June 1921.

Er.

		-						_
INCOME.			Rs.	Α.	P.	Rs.	Α,	Р.
Measurement, Jute			1,45,360	7	6			
" Sundry			3,92,725	6	6			
,, Import			2,786	5	_3	5,40,822	3	3
Weighment, General			1,97,524	s	3			
, Import			6,322	6	3	2.03.846	14	
						2,03,840	14	6
turs—								
Early and Late			15.510	0	0			
Sunday and Holiday			14,285	0	0			
Mill, Presshouse and God	own		19,955	0	0	49,750	0	0
Revenue from Sundry Char	ges as under							
Overtime			1,162	4	0			
Certificates			2,886	12	19	ĺ		
Calculations			7,982	9	4			
Deliveries			176	0	0			
Repairs to Plant			93	10	0			
Labour			2,319	8	1	14.650	11	5
			i					
				1				L
Carried ove	r			ļ	;	8,09,069	13	2

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BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

REVENUE ACCOUNT from

CHARGES.			Rs	۸.	Р.	Rs.	Α.	Р.
Brought	forward					8,50,018	7	١,
SUNDRY EXPENSES-		- 1				.,,	1 '	
Peons Trum and Dingh	y Hire		1,518	- 3	3	ł	1	
Petty Conveyance Char	ges		1,116	13	6	ŧ		
Peons' Cycles Mainten	ance		747	11	4	1		
Club Contribution			1.200	0	6	l		1
Electric Light and Fan	s	}	2.249	14	8	l	ı	
Telephones	200		2.675	0	0	l	1	
Stable Expenses	***		5.614	4	8	l		i
Postage Stamps			25	6	ŏ	1		
Law Charges			282	ŏ	0	l		
Boat Expenses			1 226	1 7	2	ł	1	
Miscellaneous Charges						1		
Boat Hire		***	4.040	14	10	1		
Deptl. Repairs and Re-		***	834	0	-0	ı		
Tens and Refreshments	newals	***	958	0	1	i		
Refreshments		***	1,096	8	9	!	ì	
Tea Maintenance	***		708	11	0			
	***	***	126	.5	3			
	***		746	- 5	3			
Audit Fees	***		900 .	0.1	0			
		-				26,066	9	9
To Insurances				'		711	14	0
Dark Townson					***	/11	1.4	"
" Dock Building Repair	***					609	15	3

CALCUTTA, 5th September 1991.

A. H LUGG, Dy. Superintendent. [167]

LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT.

1st July 1920 to 30th June 1921.

INCOME. Brought forward 8,09.069 13 2 By Balance carried to Profit and Loss Afe 68,337 1 6

Examined and found correct,
LOVELOCK & LEWIES,
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS,

Auditors.

TOTAL Rs.

H. M. HAYWOOD, Secretary,

[168] BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT Ðr. 1921 June 30 To Balance from Revenue Account 68,337 1 Depreciation Dock Buildings 21% 3,102 Deptl. Transport and Boat 20% Furniture 20% 1.439 4 Machinery 20% 7,374 3 Loss on Re-valuation of Securities 2,850 0 0 Calcutta, 5th Sept. 1921. A. H. LUGG, Deputy Superintendent.

[169]

LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT.

30th June 1921.		Cr.
921	Rs. A. r.	Rs. A. P.
nne 30 By Interest on Government Promissory Notes	24,394 9 0	- 11
, Not Loss carried to Balance Sheet	54,16612 3	
		78,561 5 3
		- 11
		- 11
	11	- 11
11	1 11	- 11
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11		11
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'		
Torat. Rs		78,561 5

Examined and found correct,

LOVELOCK & LEWES,

CHARTERED ACCURATES,

Auditor.

H. M. HAYWOOD, Secretary.

[170]

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

(Incorporated as a Company under Section 26

BALANCE SHEET as

CAPITAL AND LIAI	BILITIES		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	A	1	,
Capital.—					i		i	ĺ	
Balance at credit of Pr Account at 30th Jun	ofit and L to 1920	nės	5,50,198	7	0				
Les Deficit for the year			54,166	12	. 3		-		
Liabilities-						4,96.031	to	9	
For Deposits from Const Department	ituents e	f the				63,575	15	6	
,, Goods supplied			436	2	9	1	"	1 "	
., Unpaid salaries			2,792	14	s		Ì	İ	İ
., Sundry liabilities			1,300	7	- 4				
,, Officers' allowances	***]	2,620	11	-1	7.150	1	١.	ĺ
,, J. Reardon				l'		500	15	,	Į
., Nathui Sirdar						100	0		İ
SECURITY DEPOSITS FROM EMP DEPARTMENT—	LOYEES O	THE					ľ		
Narendra Nath Mukherje	e ·		5,000	0	0	•			
Purna Chandra Mukherje	e		300	0					l
Bank Overdraft						5,300 50,365	0	9	
						ey.idb		"	
					-	1			
				Ė	- 1				
					1				
			1		- [- 1		
			- 1		-	- 1		j	
		- 1			1				
Carrie	ed over			.	-	6,23,023	13	s	

[171]

LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT.

of the Indian Companies Act 1882.)

at 30th June 1921.

			_			
	Rs.	A×.	P.	Rs.	. Ая.	Р.
	59,948 1,498	14 11	8	58,450	3	2
	15,512 4,092	1 8	9 7			
	19,604 3,162	10 6	4 9	16 500		7
:::	2,460 153	6 8	6	10,002		ľ
	2,613 492	14	6 3	2,121	13	3
-	1,846 14,680	5 2	9 2			
	16,526 369	7	11	16,157	3	7
	7,196 3,186	6 8	8 9			
	10,382 1,439	15	5 6	8,943	10	13
	2,362 3 684	5	1			
-	6,016	9				
	472	7	5	5,574	1	9
				1,07,749	4	
		50,948 1,408 1,501 1,501 1,501 1,502 1,0,604 1,0,004 1	50,548 14 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	50,948 14 8 6 14 1	50,048 14 8 14 8 14 8 14 8 14 8 14 8 14 8 1	59,948 14 8 6 1,108 11 6 6 58,469 3 1 1,108 11 6 6 1,109 10 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

[172]

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

(Incorporated as a Company under Section 26

BALANCE SHEET as

		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	Λs,	P.	
Brought forward					6,23,023	13	8	-
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	j		1	١				
Total Rs.			ŀ	-	0.00.000	-	8	
	1				6,23,023	10	0	

CALCUTTA. The 5th September 1921.

A. H. LUGG, Dy. Superintendent. [173]

LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT,

of the Indian Companies Act 1882.)

at 30th June 1921.

						_
	Rs.	Αε.	Р.	Rs.	Α».	Ρ.
Brought forward				1,07,749	-4	3
Moror Cars and Cycles on Hire— As per account at July 1st, 1920 Additions during the year	10,120 8,600	10	5 0			
Less Motor Car taken over	18.720 4,031	10 12	5 11			
Less paid by the Hirers	14,688 2,516	13 10	6 8	12,172	2	10
Stores— Stock at 30th June 1921, (at cost)				1,931	10	6
BOOK DEETS AND SUNDRY OUTSTANDINGS				548	1	7
SECRETIES	32,400 1,400 72,540	0	0			
cost	3,56,250	0	0	4,62,590	0	0
OPERTAINING INTEREST ON SECURITIES—Amount of interest due on Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Government Paper and India Treasury Bills				10,758	12	3
SECURITY DEPOSIT INVESTMENTS— Narcadra Nath Mukherjee Parna Chandra Mukherjee	5,000 300	0	0	5,300	0	0
USBILLED WORK— For Sundry Weighments and Measurements taken during the month of June 1921 not charged at date CASH.—				21,659	4	9
In hand				314	9	6
Total Rs				6,23,023	13	8

W. Neg. for report that we have audited the Balance Sheet of the Burnel Cambelon of Manurers. Department, the Sheet of the Burnel Cambelon of the Manurers Department, the Sheet Sheet of the Burnel and alone of the Sheet Sheet in the Sheet Sheet in the Sheet in the Sheet Sheet in the Sheet in the Sheet in the Sheet in the Sheet in the Sheet in the Sheet in the Sheet in the Sheet in the Sheet in the Sheet in the Sheet in the Sheet in the Sheet in the Sheet in the Sheet in the Sheet Sheet in the Sheet in the Sheet Sheet in the Sheet Shee

[174]

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT.

PROVIDENT FUND.

THE TRUSTEES OF

Calcutta, 5th Sept. 1921.

THE PROVIDENT FUND.

DEAR SIRS.

We have the pleasure to enclose herewith the accounts of the Provident Fund for the year ending 30th June 1921.

Profit and Loss Account :-

There is a loss on this account of Rs. 3,626-14-8

made up as follows :--Rs. A. P. Loss on Revaluation of Securities ... Sundry Expenses ... 908 3 0 38,663 1 0

Interest on Securities Forfeited Contributions Interest on do, Interest on Subscriptions ... 29,197 0 4 ... 5,194 1 10 ... 426 7 2 218 9 0 35,036 2 4

The loss of Rs. 3,926-14-8 has been deducted pro rata between the employees contributing to the fund, on the busis of the balances standing at their credit on 30th June 1921. The loss shus deducted yields Re. 0-11-3. 182 per cent, on the amount at credit of each employé. Rs. a. P. ... 42,511 13 4

Subscriptions for the year were Subscriptions repaid during the year

Yours faithfully, LOVELOCK & LEWES,

Managers.

16,991 14 4

3,626 14 8

[175]

Loss on re-valuation of Securities

... Rs, 37,754 14 0

Provident Fund Account.

Second colorest property Second colorest pro	Providence						
Description Description	consisting as on 30th June	Nominal value on	Year.	Numinal value on 30th Jun	e 1921.	Increase.	Decrease.
Section Sect	1920 and as at present.	2011 0 1110 1111					
Property Property		Ha A. P. Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. F.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. a. P.
Section Control Cont	Bs. Community Promis-		1879	900 34% 38 8 0	526 8 0		6 12 0
Section Control Cont	sory Notes 342	: 59 4 0 592 8 0	1842-3	1,000 357 58 8 0	1,170 0 0		15 0 0
Section Control Cont	1,000 Do 310	20 4 0 5 925 0 0	1854.5	10,000 312 58 8 0	5,850 0 0		
100 100	90,600 Do 315	59 4 0 8,887 8 0	1865	15,000 34% 50 0 0	0,110	1]
Column C				4,000 5 % 100 8 0	7,000 0 0		606.6 0
Column C	petentines 4 2		1903-4	14,500 4 % 68 0 0	9,860 0 0		1,160 0 0 2,000 0 0
Column C	14,500 100 4 2	: 76 0 0 15,200 0 0	1996-7	23,500 4 2 64 0 0	15,010 0 0)	1,880 0 0
Column C	23,500 lbs 4 2	52 0 0 8,280 0 0	1907-8	20,000 4 9 63 0 0	12,000 0)	1.800 0 0
Column C	11,500 Inc 4 \$7		1909-10	30,000 4 7 60 0 0	4 640 0	0 :	
Column C	30,000 Do. 4 %	70 0 0 5,000 0 0	1912-13	9,000 4 % 58 0 0		0	180 0 0
1.50 1.50	good 11s 4 Z	67 0 0 2,680 0 (150 0 0
1969 1972		90 0 0 1,350 0 0		1,500 44% 80 0 0	1 800 0	0	150 0 0
1969 1972	Dehentures 72/2 220 Da 4	78 0 0 1,950 0 0	1900	1,009 4 8 72 0 0	2 880 0		100 0 0
1969 1972	Louis Do. 4 %	74 0 0 740 0) 1903	1,000 4 % 63 0 0	945 0	0	150 0 0
1969 1972	1,000 In 4 %	73 0 0 1,005 0 1 73 0 0 730 0	1906	1,000 4 9 62 0 0	0 000	0	120 0 0
1969 1972	[con Da 4 名	73 0 0 730 0		3,000 4 2 60 0 0	1,800 0		3 510 0 0
1969 1972	3,001 Do 4 %	75 0 0 19,710 0	0 1907	7,500 4 2 60 0 0	4,500 0	0	720 0 0
1969 1972	7,500 Do 4 %	73 0 0 3,413 0	0 1909	6,000 4 % 60 0 0	5.100 0	0	850 0 0
1969 1972	6,000 Do 4 8	70 0 0 5,950 0	0 1912	38,500 4 8 60 0 0	23,100 0	0	480 0 0
1,000 1,00	15,500 Do 4 5	68 0 0 4,080 0	0 1913			1	1,967 8 0
Section Proceedings Procedings Proceedings Proceedings Proceedings Procedings Procedings Procedings Proceedings Procedings Procedings Procedings Procedings Procedings Procedings Procedings Procedings Procedings Proceedings Procedings Procedings Proce			0 1902	Hear			
Description Description	s om Ronroom Municipal				5.910 0	0	715 0 0
March Marc					4,400 0	0	1
Republic Republic					6,200 0		1,000 0 0
1,000 1,00	Debentures 4	80 0 0 8,000 0 8 80 0 0 8,000 0	0 1905	10,000 62 0 0	8,000 0		1,000 0 0
1,000 1,00	10,000 Do. 455	90 0 0 9,000 0	0 1991	19,000 0. 0 .		-	1
1.00 1.00					10,200 (0	1,100
Section Proceedings Section	each	95 0 0 28,500 0	0	30,000 95 0 0	33,600 (0	
Section Took Section	25,000 185,	96 0 0 33,600 0			,		
Table 1.6 Section Table 1.6 Section	20,000 Do			40.550	40,550	0 !	
	India Ld 5	% 40,550 V	0				
	hai Banking Cor-	92.000 K	0	33,232 8 0	33,232 12 600	0 0 0	
Adjusted Adjusted	19 por ation 5	12,600 0	0			0 0	.
Securing performed (1997) (199		4,49,908 4	0	5,33,782 8 0	4,00,000		
According Space According			ì			0.01.41	e a
March March Terestry 1010					33,250	0.0:	
24,203 Steam Florid 1,000 1,		% 33,250 0	0	15.000	42,750 33,250		
\$\frac{1}{2}\frac{1}	45,000 Do	93 950 (35,000			1
The content The content				64.585	42,583	6 0	
13,4912 15 15 15 15 15 15 15		7 42,585	0	49,000			1
Experiment Section S	31,894/2 Honkong & Shang-				34,894	20:	
250 250		5 % 31,894		13,230	Ingar		
Shares Sh	2 500 20 Imperial Bank of			201 S	0 5.27	0 0 0 25	7000
\$\frac{\chi_{\text{0.000}}\text{ for 0}}{\chi_{\text{0.000}}\text{ for 0}} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	India partly past	125 0 0 2,500	0 0	200		6 2 0	
Secretic Secretic	7 vs (m) 10 m	6,97,311	0 0	7,86,989 10 0			1
April Apri	2 25 200					-	
Debugsters 10.5 2.	during the year.	1		100	0 0 4,0	0 0 0	
Second last below 1	1,000 Calentia Municipal Dependents	5 % 100 0 0 4,000	0 0 1890-	30,000 93	0 0 28,56	10 0 0 0	
20,000 Dec. of Single Si		96 0 0 33,600	0 0		0 0 28,5	30 0 0	
10,000 1	30,000 Do	95 0 0 28,500	0 0	.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,			
03,550 Nadissal Dask of 04,550 0 0 05,550 05,550 0 05,550 0 05,550 0 05,550 0 0 05,550 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	bas Banking Cor-	5 7 33,232	8 0	. 33,232 8 0			l l
1,85,382 8 0 1,80,882 8 0 1,85,382 8 0 1,80,082 8 0 1,80,	40,550 National Bank of	10.550		. 40,550	40,5	50 0 0	\ ""
1,85,382 8 0 1,80,882 8 0 1,85,382 8 0 1,80,082 8 0 1,80,	India, Limited				10.6	- n a	
1,85,382 8 0 1,90,982 8 0 1,85,382 8 0 1,80,082 8 0 1,80,082 8 0 2,80,	hal Hanking Cor-	5 % 12,600	0 0 0	12,600			
500 mm 9 0 4,78 573 10 0 2301 6 0 40,040 4 0			8 0	1,85,382 8 0			
37,751 13 0	(Juniana			6,01,607 2 0	4,78	573 10 0	
	apripar 2 0						37,751 14 0
		1					

[176] [177] BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT. PROVIDENT PROFIT & LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ending 30th June 1921. CHARGES. INCOME. 40,524 14: ., Audit Fees " Sundry Expenses ... , Forfeited contributions and interest , Balance being provisonally delited to each employé in proportion to the amount standing at his credit on 30th June 1921 3,02014 8 LOVELOCK & LEWFS, Managers. Calcutta, 5th September 1921. T. C. CRAWFORD, B. H. H. SQUIRE,

[178]

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

PROVIDENT

BALANCE SHRET

					017	он ыул	
LIABILIT	IES.			Rs.	A. P.	Rs.	Α.
Employés' subscriptions						2,54,601	
Departmental contributions	to employ	ís			1	2,57,000	
Capital Account					l	20,000	F .
Forfeited Fund suspense acc	count					9,347	
Retiring Bonus Fund			j			8,115	
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	Tora	L Rs.				,49,063 1	2
LOUTTA, 5th September 1921.			LO	VELOC		.ww.es	1_

[179]

LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT.

FUNI

at 30th June 1921.

51 per cent. Government Premissory Notes 16, 28,906 ± 0 € Rs. 485.00 ± 0 € Rs. 16, 500	
t per cent. Galeutta Municipal Debentures Rs. 14,000-04 & Re. 63-0.0 10,000-04 & Re. 63-0.0 10,000-04 & Re. 63-0.0 10,000-04 & Re. 63-0.0 11,000-04 & Re. 63-0.0 13,000-04 & Re. 63-0.0 13,000-04 & Re. 63-0.0 17,000-04 & Re. 63-0.0 18,000 & Re. 63-0.0 19,000 & Re. 63-0.0 19,000 & Re. 63-0.0 19,000 & Re. 63-0.0 19,000 & Re. 63-0.0 10,000 & Re. 63-0.0 1	
14.14.09.0-0.6 R. 08.0-0.0	
10,000 0 0 € 70-0-0	
21,590,0 0 @ 04-00 15,600 0 0 13,500 0 0 0 13,500-00 @ 05-00 10,415 0 0 19,415 0 0 1	
31,50,0-0 & 64,0-0	
30,000.0 (6, 60.0 0 18,000 b) 12,000.0 (6, 60.0 0 19,000 b) 1,7,000.0 (6, 62.8.0 0 19,800 0) 1,900.0 (6, 62.8.0 0 19,800 0) 2,500 0 0 4, per cent. Calciuta Port Trust Debentures Rs. 1,500.0 6, Rs. 80-0.0 1, per cent. Calciuta Port Trust Debentures	
\$1,000-0-0 @ \$3-0-0	
1,000.0-0 @ , 62-8-0	
4½ per cent. Calcutta Port Trust Debentures Rs. 1,500.0-0 @ Rs. 80-0-0 14 ner cent. Calcutta Port Trust Debentures	
Rs. 1,500-0-0 @ Rs. 80-0-0 1.200 0 0	
4 per cent, Calcutta Port Trust Debentures	
	1 1
Rs. 6,500-0-0 @ Rs. 72-0-0 4,680 0 0	
1 000,0,0 @ 64,0+0 640 0 0	11
1.500.0.0 66 63-0.0 945 0 0	1.1
97,500-0-0 @ ,, 60-0-0 58,500 0 0	11
1.000.0.0 @ 62.0.0 620 0 0	1.1
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust Deben-	1.1
tures Rs. 7,000-0-0 @ Rs. 65-0-0 4.550 0 0	1.1
4) per cent. Rangoon Municipal Debentures Rs. 18,000-0-0 @ Rs. 80-0-0 14,400 0 0	
4 per cent. Rangoon Port Trust Debentures Rs. 20.000-0-0 @ Rs. 62-0-0 12,400 0 0	
4) per cent. Rangoon Port Trust Debentures Rs. 10,000-0-0 @ Rs. 80-0-0 S.000 0	11
5 per cent. Fixed Deposit in the National Bank of India 42,583 0 0	11
5 per cent. Fixed Deposit in the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation 48,124 2 0	- 11
6 per cent. Bonds of ten year 1930 Rs. 45,000-0-0 @ Rs. 190-0-0 45,000 0 0	
10 Shows of Imposial Rank of India	1 1
Rs. 5.000-0-0 @ Rs. 1.020-0-0 10,200 0 0	11
20 Shares partly paid up Rs. 2,500-0-0	
@ Rs. 263-8-0 5,270 9 9	11
India Treasury Bills Rs. 35,000-0-0 @ Rs. 95-0-0 33,250 0 0 Do. 45,000-0-0 @ , 95-0-0 42,750 0 0	1.1
	11
Do. ,, 35,000-0-0 @ ,, 95-0-0 33 250; 0: 0	4.78.573 10 0
Accrued Interest on Government Paper, Muni- cipal Debentures, Fixed Deposits and other investments	10,297 9 1
investments	11
Gasn	1.1.
With Imperial Bank of India	60.193 2 3
1 11-	5,49,063 12 4
TOTAL Rs	5,49,063 12 4

T. C. CRAWFORD, E. H. H. SQUIRE,

[180] [181] BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT. COMPASSIONATE Dr. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT for the year ending 30th June 1921. 1921 CHARGES. INCOME. 1921 June 30 To Sundry expenses ... June 30 By Interest on Loans .. 229 ,, Balance being Profit for the year carried to Balance Sheet ... 261 13 0 Total Rs. TOTAL Rs. ... A. H. LUGG, Dy. Superintendent. LOVELOCK & LEWES, CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, Auditors. H. M. HAYWOOD, Secretary. CALCUTTA, 5th September 1921.

[182] BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, COMPASSIONATE BALANCE SHEET as LIABILITIES. Balance at credit shewn as per last statement 7,159 14 Add Profit for the year 258 11 0 7,418 9 2 TOTAL Rs. A. H. LUGG, Dy Superintendent. CALCUTTA, 5th September 1921.

[183]

LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT.

FUND.

at 30th June 1921.

ASSET	s.			Rs.	А. Р.	Rs.	۸.	1
Loan to Measurers				***		2,692	0	
31% Government Promissory N (cost price)	otes	Rs. 1,000/- @	94-14-0			948	12	
Accrued interest on above						13	3	ŀ
Zasu— With Imperial Bank of India						3,764	10	ŀ
			ı				П	l
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							1	
		TOTAL RS.				7,418	9	-

LOVELOCK & LEWES, CHANTERED ACCOUNTANTS. } Auditors. H. M. HAYWOOD, Secretary

[184] [185] BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT. BABUS' COMPASSIONATE for the year ending 30th June 1921. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT CHARGES. INCOME. June 30 By interest on Loans , Balance being profit for the year carried to Balance Sheet ... TOTAL Rs. TOTAL Rs. A. H. LUGG, LOVELOCK & LEWES, Calcutta, 5th September 1991. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS. Auditors, Dy, Superintendent.

[186]
BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
BABUS' COMPASSIONATE

BALANCE SHEET as

							- 110
LIABILITIES.		Rs.	Ав.	P.	Rs.	Δ	. P.
Balance at credit shown as per statement	Inst	2,010	2	7			ĺ
Add Profit for the year		54	6	7	2,064	8	2
						ĺ	
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		1		1			
							1
					1		
Total Rs.	m i			_	2,064	9	2

CALCUTTA, 5th September 1981.

A. H. LUGG, Dy, Superinten lent. [187]

LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT.

FUND.

at 30th June 1921.

ASSETS.		Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Lonns to Babus		996	8	0			
Casu-							
With Imperial Bank of India		1,068	1	2	2,064	9	2
				į			
						L	
TOTAL Rs.	•••				2,064	9	2

LOVELOCK & LEWES, Chartered Accountants. | Auditors. H. M. HAYWOOD,

Secretary.

[188]

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

MEASURERS

Dr. REVENUE ACCOUNT from

					 			0212)	70	m
		CHAI	RGES.		Rs.	λ.	P.	Rs.	A	
Establish	ment				 1,438	4	7	1	Ĺ	l
Tent	•				 1,519	2	0			ĺ
Football					 120	11	0		ı	ĺ
Cricket					 305	2	0			l
Miscelland	ous Ch	Arges			 211	9	3			
Stationery	and P	rinting			 17	8	0			l
Library					 394	1	9			
Uniform					 9	1	0		l	
Hockey					 398	12	0		1	
Tennis					 131	1	0	4,545	4	
				TOTAL Rs.			ŀ	A 545	4	7

CALCUTTA, 5th September 1921.

A. H. LUGG, Dy. Superintendent.

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LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT.

OLUB.

1st July 1920 to 30th June 1921.

Cr.

	INC	OME.			Rs.	А. Р.	Rs. A. P.
Subscriptions			•••		2,096	0 0	
Dance	***				167	13 0	
Wine	***	***			665	13 5	
L. M. D. Contril	oution	***	***		1,200	0 0	
Smokes	***	***			146	7 7	
Refreshments					125	4 3	
Sweep Fund		•••			81	6 6	
Balance being lo	sa transf	erred to	Deolit and	Long			4,482 12 3
Account							62 8 4
							The second secon
			TOTAL Rs.				4,545 4

LOVELOCK & LEWES, Hony. Auditors.

[190] [191] BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT. MEASURERS CLUB. PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT to 30th June 1921. 1921 June 30 To Balance from Revenue Account June 30 By Interest for the year ,, Net Loss carried to Balance Sheet TOTAL Rs. TOTAL Rs. · Calcutta, 5th September 1921. A. H. LUGG, Dy. Superintendent. LOVELOCK & LEWES, Honorary Auditors.

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BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

MEASURERS

		BA	LA	NCE SH	EE	" as
CAPITAL & LIABILITIES.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As	P.
Capital— Balance at Credit as per last Statement	3,070	15	,			
Less Deficit for the year	10	0	4			
Liabilities- For Goods supplied and papered				3,060	14	9
wages, etc				91	0	0
Calcutta Sporting Club— Amount subscribed by members				55	0	0
			. 1			
			- 1			
	ĺ		- 1			
1		i	- 1			
			- 1			
1			- 1	- 1		
	1		-		1	- 1
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			- 1	1	- [- i
	1		-		- 1	
					i	j
			1	- 1	- [- 1
TOTAL Rs.		j	-		-	
101AL RS		• -	1	3,296	14	9

Oktoppra, 5th September 1921.

A. H. LUGG, Deputy Superintendent, [193] .

LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT.

CLUB.

20th June 1921.

ASSETS.	Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	Р.
Furniture— Stock of Furniture in hand				163	8	0
Stores.— Stock at 30th June 1921				280	. 2	0
Ontstanding— On Gear supply account				20	8	0
Members' account				34	13	0
Cash— With Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	,			2,707	15	9
					1	
		1				
		1		ŀ		
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				1		
				[ĺ	
			1		1	
			1			1
			ĺ		ŀ	1
				1 1	2 2	
TOTAL Rs		i		3,20	3 14	-

LOVELOCK & LEWES,

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT.

Schedule of charges for weighing and measuring goods.
(Revised with effect from 1st July 1920.)

- All charges shown in the subjoined list are subject to a surtax of 40 per cent. with the exception of the special fees under clauses 7, 8 and 9, which are not.
- 2. The minimum charge for any order to be executed at the Docks or Jetties, or in the Stream is Rs. 10.
 - 3. The following are certain special charges :-
 - (a) Goods selected for arbitration and scaled by the Officers of the Department, Rs. 10 per lot.
 - (b) Piece-Goods measured and weighed for arbitration or survey purposes Rs. 10 per case.
 - (c) Gauging done in connection with weighment Rs. 5 otherwise Rs. 10 for only Gauging.
 - (d) Coal, Iron and similar minerals in bulk As. 4 per ton.
 - (e) Hides and Skins :-

Measurement or Weighment

						in orga	THE HE		
				Over 1	0%	Over	40%	Over	75%
Any figt	ire uj	to 1	10%	and	1	an	d	an	d
				up to	40%	up to	75%	up to	100%
Hides in Bales		Λs.	9	As.	10	As.		As.	
Hides in Casks		,,	6	,,	7		8		9
Hide Cuttings		,,	6	,,	7		8	,,	9
Hide Fleshings		,,	6	,,	7	"	8	,,	9
Skins in Bales			3		31	,,	-	"	-
Skins in Casks			3	"		"	4	"	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Danie iii Oasks	•••	"	0	,,	$3\frac{1}{2}$	"	4	,,	41

per bale or eask calculated on the entire shipment.

4. If the weighment or measurement of percentages other than those shewn in the annexed schedule of rates 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.

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- 5. For night work (6 P.M. to 6 A.M.) a fee of Rs. 15 is charged for the attendance of each Measurer, the Department reserving the option of charging double weighment and measurement fees instead. If no work is done the attendance fee will be charged in each case.
- For each Officer in attendance at Mills, Press Houses or Godowns, a minimum charge of Rs. 12 per day is levied.
- 7. For work at Mills, Press Houses or Godowns the following additional special charges are also levied:—
 - (a) Within a limit of 20 miles of the Hooghly Bridge, for the attendance of each Officer Rs. 10.
 - (b) Exceeding 20 and up to 30 miles in distance from the Hooghly Bridge, for the attendance of each Officer Rs. 15.
 - (c) Distances beyond a limit of 30 miles to be a matter for special arrangement.
- 8. The following holiday fees are charged in addition to the schedule rates:-
 - (a) On Sundays Rs. 10 for each Officer.
 - (b) On New Year's Day, Good Friday, King Emperor's Birthday and Christmas Day Rs. 20 for each Officer.
- When the attendance of an Officer before 8 A.M. or after
 5-30 P.M. is required a fee of Ro. 1 per hour or part of an hour for each Officer will be charged.
- 10. The Department have the right of refusing the acceptance of any order.

ARTICLES,			Quantities.		ito fo		Rate for measure- ment.
		ı		10 1	er ce	n#	ment.
		1			As.		7 per cent
Aloes in bags		ĺр	er 100 bags	0	112	P.	
0	****	1^	Too bings	l "	12	1 4	
Alum, ,		Ι,		0	12	0	of 50 c.ft.
Aniseed in bags		L;		ŏ	12	lő	
Arrowroot in cases		Ι,		ŏ	2	0	
Asafoetida in boxes		Ι,		ŏ	1	0	
Baggage		L;		ŏ	i	0	
Bag cargo, unenumerated		Ι,		Ιŏ	12	0	do.
Baled cargo do.		Ι,		l ŏ	12	6	do.
Bark in bags		Ι,		l ŏ	12	0	
Beeswax in cases		1 .	case	ŏ			do.
Betelnut in bags				ő	1	0	do.
Blood in bags (dry)		,,		l ő	12	0	do.
Bonemeal in bags		,,	" " …	ŏ	12	0	do.
Borax in cases		"	case	l ŏ	12	0	do
Bran in bags		"			1	0	do.
Bristles in cases		,,	100 bags	- 0	13	0	do.
Buttonlae in chests		,,		0	1	- 0	do.
Camphor in cases		,,	chest	0	2	0	do.
Canvas in bales	***	"	case	0	1	0	do.
Cardamoms in cases	• • • •	",	100 bales	1	- 8	0	do.
Carpets in bales	***	- 17	case	0	1	0	do.
Cased Cargo, unenumerate	,	"	100 bales	1	8	0	do.
Castor Oil in cases		11	case	0	1	0	do.
Chalk		19	,,	0	1	0	do.
Chillies in bags		**	ton	0	4	0	do.
China Root in bags		11	100 bags	0	12	0	do.
Chiretta in bales	***	1,	,, ,,	0	12	0	do.
Chussums in bales	***	",	" bales	1	0 1	0	do.
		,,	,, ,,	1	0 :	0	do.
		"	case	0	1	0	do.
		13	100 bags	0	12	0	do.
		"	case	0	1	0	do.
Cochineal in bags		"	ton	0	4	- ò l	do.
Cocoanuts in bags		15	100 bags	0	12	0	do.
Cocoons in bales		11		o !	12 :	0	do.
]	11	" bales	1 .	0	0	do.
Coffee in bags Coffee in hogsheads		**	"bags	0	12	ö	do.
		"	hogshead	0	4	ő	do.
Coir in bales Coir fibres in bales		"	100 bales	1	0.1	ŏ	do.
		"	,, ,,	1 :	ě.	ő	do.
		"	ton	ō	6	ŏ	do.
		13	,,	ò	4	ŏ	do.
		11	1	0 .	4	ŏ	do.
		- 11	100 կոց։	0 :	12	ŏ	do.
		11	, bales	1 .	0	ő	do.
			case	0 :	1	ŏ	do.
Cotton in pales		**	100 bales	ĭ	ô	ŏ	-/-/6 per
Cotton waste in bales	- 1			. (9	٧I	bale.
Cosson waste in Dales		**	, ,,	1	0	0	-/-/6 per
Cowries in bags	- 1			- 1	٧.	٧I	bale.
Cowries in bags		,,	" bags	0	12	0	-/2/6 per ton
Cutch in cases				~	12	٧l	of 50 c.ft.
		,,	100 cases	1	0	0	do.
Cutch in bags Cylinders		13	100 bags	ô	12	0	do.
Dates in beauty		"	ton	0	4	0	do.
Dates in bags (dry)		"	100 bags	ő	12	öl	do.
Drugs in cases		"	" " ·	0	12	ő	do.
Drugs in cases		"	case "	0	12	0	do.

	ī					te for		Rate for measure-
ARTICLES.	- 1	Qua	ntitie	۱ ۱			- 1	ment.
	- 1			- 1	10 pc	r cen		7 per cent.
					Rs.	As.	₽.	1210
Dyestuff in cases		Per c	tse		0	1	0	 -/2/6 per ton of 50 c,ft.
Figures					0	2	0	do.
Figures	[on		0 -	4	0 [do. do.
Fishing rods in bundles			undle		0	1	0	do.
Forniture	1	" t	011		0	4	0	do.
Payers		17	·· .	[0	12	- 6	do.
Garlie and onions in bags			00 bag		0	12	ŏ	do.
Ghee in cases			ase	··· [0	12	ŏ	do.
Ginger in bags			00 baş		0	2	0	do.
Glass in boxes			XOX		6	12	ŏ	do.
Groundnuts in bags		,, i	00 pat		0	12	٠ŏ١	do.
Gum in bags		17	11	•••	0	11	0	do.
Gunjah in cases			ase ind 00		ï	8	0	do.
Gannies in bales		,,		es	ó	2	ő	do.
Guts in easks			ask 100 bal		ï	ő	ő	-/-/6 per
Hemp in bales		,,	ioo bal	es	١,			bale.
	- 1	1	nale		0	9	0	/9/- per bal
Hides in bales		"	ask		0	6	0	-16/-per cask
Hides in casks	:::		hale		- 0	6		-/6/- per bal
Hide Fleshings in hales		.,	MILE		0	6	0	do.
Hide Cuttings in bales Horns, Hoofs and Tips in		"	100 ba		0	12	0	/2/6 per to
morns, moors and rips in	ougo	13		e	1	1		of 50 cft.
India Rubber in bags		.,	,,		0	13	0	do. do.
India Rubber in cases			ense		0	1	0	do.
Indigo in chests		,,	chest		0	9	0	do.
Iron or other metals		11	ton		0	4	0	-/-/6 per
Jute in bales		,,	100 სი	.les	1	0	1 0	bale.
	- 1				١,	. 0	0	-/-/6 per
Jute in drums		"	100 d	rums	1	1	1 "	drum.
Kut wood in bags		.,	100 ba	gs	0	12	0	Jaio nor to
Lac in cases		",	case		0	1	0	./2/6 per to
AMO 111 CONTON 111	***	l "			1	1	1 .	do.
Lac in bags		,,	100 ha			13	0	do.
Lard in cases		,,	case			1	1 0	do.
Lard in casks		,,	cask	***		12	1 0	do.
Linseed cake in bags		,,	100 lx			12	0	
Logs*		,,	ton	***		1 8	0	do.
Machinery		,,	****			12	1 0	do.
Malama in bags	• • • •	,,,	100 b		1 .	4		do.
Manganese ore	•••	,,	ton 100 b	olon.		0		do.
Mats in bales		,,	case	aties		i	0	do.
Mica in cases	•••		packa			1 i		do.
Miscellaneous packages	•••		cask	ge		1 2		
Molasses in casks	•••		bag			l i	0	
Molasses in bags	•••		100 h	ars		15		
Mother o pearl in bags	•••		case	aga	.1 0	1		
Mother o'-pearl in cases	•••		100 b		. 0	15		
Myrabolams in bags			keg		.1 0	1		
Nails in kegs			100 1		. 0	15		
Nutmegs in bags Nux Vomica in bags			,,,	"	1 0	19		
Oil cake in bags			**		1 0	15		
Oil cake in page			cask		. 0	1 5		
Oil in cases			case		0		2 6	
Opium in chests			chest		I "	1 3	٠١,	"

		Ī		Ra	te fe	111	Rate for
ARTICLES.		١,	uantities.		thme		measure.
attended.		١ ١	guaritities.		,		ment.
		ı		10 1	er ce	nt.	7 per cent.
		i —		Rs.	I As.	P.	The country
Oxide		Per	ton	0	4	0	-/2/6 per ton
				i			of 50 c.ft.
Paint in drums		۱,,	drum	1 0	1	1 0	do.
Paper in bags		,,	100 bags	0	12	, ō	do.
Paper in bales		٠,,	100 bales	1	0	1 0	do.
Paper in cases		,,	case	- 0	1	0	do.
Piece goods in bales		٠,,	bale	0	1 2	0	do.
Rags in bales		,,	100 bales	1	0	0	do.
Rape Cake in bags	112	-,,	" bags	- 0	12	0	do.
Rattans in bundles	***	.,,	bundle	- 0	1	0	do.
Red-wood	110	"	ton	0	4	0	do.
Rice in bags		"	100 bags	()	12	1 0	do.
Rice Dust in bags Rope incoils		,,	27 19 110	0	12	0	do.
Rosin in barrels		,,,	coil	0	1	0	do.
Safflower in bales		,,	barrel	0	2	i o	do.
Sago in cases	***		100 bales	1	0	- 0	do.
	***	.,,	case	0	1	0	do.
	***	,,,	ton	- 0	4	0	do.
	***	,,,	,,	0	4	0	do
Shooks in bundles	•••	,,	100 bags	0	12	0	do,
Silicate of Soda in barrels	***	"	100 bundles	1	0	0	do.
Silk in cases	•••	,,	barrel	0	2	0	do.
	•••	,,	case	- 0	1	0	do,
Skins in bales	• • • •	,,	100 bales	1	0	0	do.
Skins in casks	• • •	"	bale	0	3	0	/3/- per bale.
Spirits in cases	•	"	cask	- 0	3	0	-/3/-per cask.
1	•	,,	case	0	1	0	1-/2/6 per ton
Spirits in casks				1			of 50 c.ft.
Straw plait in cases	•••	"	cask	0	2	0	do.
Sugar in bags	•	,,,	citse	- 0	2	- 0	do.
Sugar in baskets	• • • •	"	ton	0	4	0	do.
Sulphate of Soda in barry		"	700.1	0	4	-0	do.
Sulphate of Copper in cast		"	100 bags	0	12	0	do.
		,,		- 0	2	0	do.
Sulphur		",	****	- 0	4	0	do.
Tale in cases		21	case	-0	-4	0	do.
Tamarinds in barrels		"	Lance 1	0	1	0	do.
Tea in chests		"	ohout	0	2	0	do.
Tea Waste in bags			100 bags	0	0	3	do.
Thread Waste in bales		,,	100 bales	0	.12	0	do.
Timber		"		1	0	0	-/-/6 per bale.
me to the		17		0	4	0	-/2/6 per ton
Tinplates in boxes			box				of 50 c.ft.
Tin Clippings in bundles		"	100 bundles	0	1	0	do.
Tobacco in bales		"	100 bales	1	0	0	do.
T	- 1	"	roo barea	'	0	0	-/-/6 per
Turmeric in bags		12	100 bags				bafe.
Turing in 1-1-		"	mga	0	12	0	-/2/6 per ton
Twine in bales Wax in bags		17	"bales	1	8		of 50 c.ft.
		"	bags I	0	12	0	
		,,	100 bales	1	0 :		do.
1 arn in paies		,,	n n	i	0	0	-/-/G per bale.
	- 1	**		1	0	0	/2/6 per ton

Calcuttà, 25th September 1920.

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BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT.

At a Special General Meeting of the Chamber, held on the 5th October 1883, the following Resolution was adopted:—

"That Robe I wader the Chember's Towarge Schedule he attered as follows in southern with the Resolution proposed and adapted by the succentific community at their metring on the 3rd July 1882, and in accombance with the notice issues by the Chember O Camarrees, on the 4th July 1882, under rule 23 of the Chember "

- 1.—That where freight is payable by measurement, measurement be by Sworn Measurers, to be placed under the direction of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
- 2.—That measurement be taken at place of shipment, i.e., exporting wharf, jetty or press-house where adjacent to place of shipment at measuring Superintendent's discretion, but only whilst the bales are settably being removed in course of shipment.
- 3.—That such measurement be final.
- 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 estion and other baled eargo arriving at the East Indian Railway Company's terminus at Howarh for shipment direct by beat be measured by the Sworn Measurers in the Railway Compuny's shed white being removed in actual course of shipment.
- 9.—That all baled cargo pressed at, or exported from, any of the Presshouses 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 exported from, mills, within the limits of the port, be also measured as described in the second Resolution.
- 11.—That gamp bales or other eargo exported by boat direct from outside the limits of the port be measured by the Sworm Measurem on the dock of the ship or adougatic; 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, essed, 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 tomage 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 Costom Hosto Wharf (if for export by better in the jetty skeds (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.

1st January 1384

П. W. I. WOOD, Secretary. [201]

SCHEDULE.

Not less than seven 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 measureemnt, 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 bale shall be with ticket upwards and of another with the ticket downwards.

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

Jute.
" Cuttings.
" Rejections.
" Thread Waste.
" Rope Ends.
Gunny Cuttings.

Tobacco Leaf and all other goods packed in bales bound with rope

Cotton-Hemp

Safflower.

lashing.

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.

Indigo.
Shellac.
Button Lac.
Lacdye.
Tea.
Plece-goods and all
other goods packod in cases.

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

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

Fishing Rods.

Five to ten per cent, to be measured.

PROVIDENT FUND.

(As amended to 1st of July 1921.)

- 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 person or persons 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 employee from the Department and does not include any allowance, hounce, sommission, or other remuneration or profit whatover, derived by any omployee 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 Messrs. Lovelook and Lewes, Charterel Assonntants, 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 remaneration 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.
- 4. The Committee of the Licensed Measurers Department shall appoint, annually, two Trustees of the Fund, both of whom shall be members of the Committee. In the event of a vacancy coentring 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 employee of the Department in the service of the Department in receipt of a salary of not less than thirty-five rupees

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mouthly who was in the service of the Department as on 1st January 1899, or who shall join the service of the Department on or after that date, shall submit to these Rules and Regulations, and every such employee shall sign an Agreement (in the form annexed to these Rules and Regulations) to become a member of the Fund.

- 6. As and from the 1st day of July 1920 every member of the Fand shall subscribe a sum equal to 8½ per cent. on the amount of his salary in respect of each month.
- 7. The Department shall in any manner it may think most searcenized, from time to time, deduct from any sum paralysis when to any member whether by way of salary, or otherwise, such sun 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 sms so deducted by them.
- 8. The subscriptions of any member absent on leave or furlough shall, during the period of such absence, be assessed on the salary allowed during such absence, but any member 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 of payment of salary next after such member 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 the members for such year.

11. The Managers shall, from time to time, pay into the Bank of Bengal at Calentin, or any other Bank at Calentia sanctioned by the Department, to the credit of an account to be opened, in the names of the Trustees, all money received by the Managers after payment thereout of the expenses of management. All moneys to the credit of such account shall be death 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 purposes of the 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 rupes or sterling securities of the Government of India. or the securities of the Government of Great Britain 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, or in the Mortgage Debentures of any joint-stock Company of limited liability having paid up share Capital. the par value whereof exceeds the nominal amount of any debentures issued by such Company, and on the ordinary share capital of which an average dividend of 10% has been paid for five years prior to the date of the investment, or on the mortgage debentures of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce or on fixed deposit with or loan to the Bank of Bengal, Allahabad Bank Limited, Alliance Bank of Simla Limited, Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Mercantile Bank of India Limited or the National Bank of India Limited, 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 hereinbefore authorised.

13. The Trustees shall, from time to time, upon the written requisition of the Managers by a sale of the investments standing in their name or of a sufficient part thereof or by a loan on the security of the same, raise such sum or sums as may be required for the purposes of these Rules and Regulations.

14. All sums that may, under the provisions of rule 10, be contributed in any year to the Fund shall on, or as soon as may be, after the 30th day of June in each year, be paid by the Department to the Trustees and, subject to the provisions heroinafter contained, be credited by the Managers to the members' respective accounts.

15. On, or as soon as may be after, the 30th day of June in each year, the Managers shall prepare an account shewing the amount available on that date for division among the members arising from the intered accrued on securities, any sums allocated or forfeited to the Fund under these Rules and Regulations, and all

other moneys (if any) that should properly be brought into account. They 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 searcities on which interest is usually calculated on sale or transfer thereof, and after deducting payments made therefrom, they shall forthwith delate or credit the account, as the case may be, with the difference between the cost according to the books of the Fund and the then market value (as so fixed and ascertained as aforesaid) of the said investments and securities.

After debting the account with all expenses of management the Managers shall subject to the provisions hereinafter contained ddid or credit each member in proportion to the amount standing to his credit on each 30th June (in respect of subscriptions and interest thereon and contributions and interest thereon with his share of the balance of such account.

of the enumer of second accounts of each member shall be made up to the 30th June of each year, and each member shall be required to certify in writing upon such account that the amount therein shown as standing to his credit, is correct.

smooth, as standing to me receive to the standard 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 member while in the service of the Department the managers shall, subject to these rules, pay to his executors, or administrators, or to the grantee of a Succession Certificate 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, or to the grantee of Succession Certificate, the amount in full of his pad-up subscriptions for the then current year together with an additional sum equivalent to such paid-up subscriptions for the then current year and payable by the Department to the Fund on account of the deceased member on the 30th of June following in accordance with the provisions of rule 10, but without any addition for interest for such broken

period.

19. On the retirement or voluntary resignation of any number from the service of the Department without the existence of any cause justifying his dismissal, the Managers shall pay to him of any cause justifying his dismissal, the Managers shall pay to him to the organized amount subscribed by him to the Fund and the amount (if any) standing to his credit for interest thereon 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 and the balance, if any, of all moneys then standing to his credit in the books of the Fund shall, notwithstanding the provisions of rule 14, be forthwith forfeited to the use of the Fund and shall be dealt with accordingly.

20. In case of any member becoming permanently incapacitated owing to injury sustained whilst in the service of the Department or in case of resignation or retirement with the previous written sanction of the Department of any member owing to illness, old age, or any other reason considered adequate by the Department and so certified in writing by them, the Managers shall (subject to the provisions of these Rules) pay to such incapacitated, resigning or retiring member the amount standing to his credit in the books of the Fund on the 30th day of June 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 an additional sum equivalent to such paid-up subscriptions for the then current year and payable by the Department to the Fund on account of the incapacitated, resigning or retiring member on the 30th of June following in accordance with the provisions of rule 10, but without any addition for interest for such broken period.

21. If any member shall be dismissed from the service of the Department, the Managers shall (subject to these Rules and in particular notwithstanding the provisions of Rule 14) pay to him the aggregate amount subscribed by him to the Fund and amount (if any) standing to his credit for interest thereon 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, at the discretion of the Department, pay to any such dismissed member the amount to which he would have been entitled under Rule 19, if he had not been dismissed and had voluntarily resigned from the service

22. The Department shall have a first and paramount charge upon the amount, from time to time, standing to the credit of each member 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 member and the amount, from time to time, standing to the credit of each member, 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 member under this rule, the same shall be paid, so far as the funds in which such member shall be interested shall extend, by the Fund to the Department on the written requisition of the Committee of the Department, and such member shall forfeit all right and interest thereto and therein.

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23. Deleted 1st July 1920

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 Succession Certificate or for any other purpose, such certificate shall be in the following form :---

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LICENSED MEASURERS DEPARTMENT PROVIDENT FUND.

۱	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
	of on the
	day ofwas Rupees
	Dated thisday of19
	Managers.

25. No member shall be entitled 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 Department shall not recognise 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 member so transferring or assigning his interest as aforesaid shall, notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules and Regulations, 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, he served upon the Trustees, or the Department, or the Managers, or any of them or any person on their behalf, by which any moneys standing to the credit of any member in the books of the Fund shall be attached, or be ordered to be paid into a Civil Court, or he ordered to be withheld from such member, such moneys shall notwithstanding anything contained in these Rules and Regulations forthwith be forfeited to the use of the Fund, and be dealt with accordingly.

And if any member shall file his petition in insolveney or be adjaced bankrupt, or if he or his property, shall otherwise become amenable to any law relating to bankrupty or insolveney in India, Great Britán or elsewhere or if he shall make any arrangement or composition with his creditors, his interest and every part thereof in the Fund shall netwithstanting anything contained in these Rules and Regulations thereupon cease and determine and all moneys then standing and which thereafter might during the period of his bankruptey or insolvency stand to the credit of the member in the books of the Fund shall Forthwith be likewise forfeited to the use of the Fund and be dealt with accordingly.

25A. The Department shall be at liberty in their uncontrolled discretion if they shall so think fit at any time after the forfeiture of any sum or sums standing to the credit of any member and under any of the foregoing rules to give such forfatted moneys or any part thereof, and in any manner which they may deem desired, to or for the benefit of any such member, his wife, children or relations and the Managers shall deal with such moneys accordingly on the written requisition or instructions of the Department.

25B. If any member shall become a lunatic or of unsound mind or his mental incapacity shall be proved to the satisfaction

of the Department, then, unless and until a Committee to the estate of such lumatic shall be duly constituted, the Department shall be at liberty to withhold and retain any money so standing as aforesaid to the creation of such member: Provided that the Department shall be at liberty, if the Department in their uncontrolled discretion shall so think fit, at any time thereafter, to give such moneys or any part thereof for the benefit of any such member or his wife, diskleren or relations, and the Managors shall deal with such moneys accordingly on the written requisition of the department.

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

memore with respect to the time being, of the Fund on the one hand and any member or any executor, administrator, or next-of-kin of any member or any person elaining as such next-of-kin, in any there espacity, 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 arbitration within the Indian Arbitration Act, 1809, or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof, for the time being in force, the provisions where of 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 theday of
ame in full
ate of birth
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ste of joining service
lary per month, Rupees
gnature
itness

REPORT
ROYAL EXCHANGE



ROYAL EXCHANGE, CALCUTTA.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st December 1921.

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 1921.

2. During the year one firm member closed business, two firm and three individual members resigned, two individual members were absent, and six firm and six individual members were elected. At the end of the year there were upon the Exchange Register 167 firm and 23 individual members. A list of the firms and individual subscribers on the 31st December 1921 is appended to this Report.

3. We submit a balance sheet and revenue account for the year ended \$1st\$ December 1921 which has been propared, as usual, by Mesrs. Lovelock and Lewes, Accountants to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. The surplus of income over expenditure shewn in the Revenue Account is Rs. 4,081-14-1 against Rs. 2,234-6-5 in the year 1920.

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In accordance with the provisions of rule 21 of the Rules of the Exchange, this amount has been transferred to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce as a contribution towards the payment of the Debentures issued by the Chamber, and of the interest thereon.

We are, GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient servants,

R. M. WATSON SMYTH, President. C. W. RHODES, Vice-President.

H. B. TURLE

GEO: MORGAN T. T. RADMORE W. J. K. HEGARTY

D. L. MILLAR E. R. HARTLEY

.....

Members.

H. M. HAYWOOD,

Secretary.

CALCUTTA, 3rd February 1922. ROYAL EXCHANGE, CALCUITA.

BALANUE SHEET as at 31st December 1921.

		0 8	
Rs. As. P.		353 4 3	
	!		1
ASSETS.	Outstandung———————————————————————————————————	Casit — At Imperial Bank of India In hand	TOTAL BS.
ρi			00
Rs. As. P.	787 10 0	4.081 14 1	 4,869 8 1
Rs. As. P.	1	1	
-	:	1	·
LIABILITIES.	SUNDRY CREDITORS—Sundries	BESCAL CHANEER OF COMMERCE— Contribution Account	TOTAL RS.

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camined and found correct.

LOVELOOK & LEWES,

Auditors.

Charleren a

REVENUE ACCOUNT as

EXPENDITURE,	Re.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.	
To Rent				18,000	0	0.	ļ
, MONTHLY CONTRIBUTION TO BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE				6.000		0	
., Establishment				6,756	0	9	
,, Restaurant License			-	200	,	1	l
Books and Newspapers		***	***		٠.	0	
Smanne		"		2,936	14	9	
Darramon Co.				39	11	0	ı
The second of th				338	11	6	
PETTY CHARGES			[890	0	0	
				2,385	11	9	
" ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS, ETC				3,617	11	2	
, Telegram				1	12	.0	
Sealus Ixcom over expenditure transferred to Bengal Chamber of Commerce Centrilation Account (Idale 21, Royal Exchange)				4,081	14	1	
Total Rs			-	45,159	0	0	

CALCUTTA,
The 3rd February 1922

Examined and found correct.

LOVELOCK & LEWES.

Chartered Accountants, Audit

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CHANGE, CALCUTTA.

at 31st December 1921.

IN	COME		Rs.	As.	Р.	Rs.	As.	Р.
Y ESTRANCE PEES			 			350 44,809	0	0
Subschift4088								
		TOTAL Rs.				45	,159	0

R, M. WATSON SMYTH,

M. HAYWOOD,

ROYAL EXCHANGE, CALCUTTA.

COMMITTEE FOR THE YEAR 1921

President:

SIR ROBERT WATSON SMYTH, M.L.C., MESSES. TURNER, MORRISON & Co., LD.

Vice-President :

Mr. C. W. Rhodes, c.b.e., m.l.a., Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co., Ld.

Members :

Mr. H. B. Turle,
Messrs. Place, Siddons & Gough,

Mr. Geo. Morgan, M.L.C.,
Messrs. Morgan, Walker & Co.

Mr. D. L. Millar,

Messrs. D. L. Millar & Co.

Mr. T. T. RADMORE,

MESSRS. BLACKER & Co.

Mr. W. J. K. Hegarty,

Manager, National Bank of India, Ld.

Mr. E. R. Hartley,
Messrs, Pigott, Chapman & Co.

Mr. L. Walker,
Messrs. Walker, Goward & Co.

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LIST OF MEMBERS AS ON 31st DECEMBER 1921.

Allen Brothers & Co., (India) Ld., Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld., (3) Anderson, Wright & Co., (4) The Angus Co., Ld., (8) Apear & Co., (1) Alex. A. Apear, (Jr.), (2) T. S. Apear & Co., (8) Arakiel Bros., (2) Armstrongs & Main, Ld., (2) Asiatic Petroleum Co., (India) Ld., (8) G Atherton & Co., (4) W. Atkinson & Co., (3) W. & T. Avery, Ld., (3) Balmer, Lawrie & Co., (5) Barry & Co., (3) George Barton & Co., (2) Becker, Gray & Co., (Calcutta) Ld., (2) Begg, Dunlop & Co., (4) Sir Jacob Behrens & Sons (1)

Bengal Coal Co., Ld., (3)
Bengal-Nagpur Railway Co., Ld., (6)
Bengal Telephone Co., Ld., (6)
Berthoud & Co., (2)
Bird & Co., (15)
Birkmyre Brothers, (10)
Birkmyre Brothers, (10)
Birkmyre Brothers, (3)
Bullen & Co., (2)
Burk Brothers, (3)
Burn & Co., Ld., (20)
W. J. Burn & Co., (1)
Calcutta Improvement Trust (3)

"Capital," Ld., (3)

H. D. Cartwright & Co., (8) Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China (3) S. C. Chunder & Co., (2) Cobbold & Co., (3) Commercial Union Assurance Co., Ld., (4) Comptoir De L'Industrie Du Jute (C. I. J.), (2) Cox & Co., (3) W. S. Cresswell & Co. () A. Damiano & Co., (2) Demetrius Brothers, (2) John Dickinson & Co., Ld., (3) A. B. Duigenan, Ld., (2) W. F. Ducat & Co., (1) Thomas Duff & Co., Ld., (2) J. C. Duffus & Co., Ld., (2) Duncan Brothers & Co., (5) Duncan Sherriff & Co., (3) East Indian Railway Co., (3) Eastern Bank, Ld., (5) Eastern Bengal Railway, (5) D. Easton & Co., (3) Ellerman's Arracan Rice & Trading Co., Ld., (2) Henry F. Elliott (India) Ld., (3) "Englishman," Ld., (3) A. W. Figgis & Co., (4) James Finlay & Co., Ld., (24) G. A. Georgiadi & Co., (2) Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., (25)

Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co., (25 Gladstone, Wyllie & Co., (7) C. T. Godfrey & Co., (5) Graham & Co., (21) Gramophone Co., Ld., (2) W. Haworth & Co., (6) F. W. Hoilgers & Co., (16) George Henderson & Co., (13) W. T. Henley's Telegraph Works Co., Ld., (3) Alfred Herbert (India', Ld., (3)

Alfred Herbert (India), Ld., (3) Hoare, Miller & Co., (4) Holmes, Wilson & Co., Ld., (4) Herbert, Whitworth, Ld., (3)

Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ld., (3) Innes, Watson & Co., (4)

Jardine, Skinner & Co., (28) Jessop & Co., Ld., (3) A. M. John & Co., (1) Ivan Jones, Ld., (3)

Kettlewell, Bullen & Co., (3) Kilburn & Co., (4) Killick, Nixon & Co., (3) King Brothers, (6) John King & Co., Ld., (3)

Landale & Clark, Ld., (10)
Laudale & Morgan, (6)
Lipton, Ld., (2)
Liverpool, London and Globe
Insurance Co., Ld., (2)
London and Lancashire
Insurance Co., Ld., (3)
Lovelock & Lewes, (3)
H. V. Low & Co., Ld., (3)
James Linke & Sons, (3)

Ludlow Jute Co., Ld., (13) Lyall, Marshall & Co., (3) Mackenzic, Lyall & Co., (3)

J. Mackillican & Co., (2) Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., (5) Macneill & Co., (3) A. M. Mair & Co., (5) S. Manasseh & Sons, (3) Marcus Koch & Co., (1) W. G. Martelli & Co., (1) Martin & Co., (4) Massey & Co., (3) Mather & Platt, Ld., (6) E. T. McCluskie & Co., (3) McGregor & Balfour, Ld , (3) McLeod & Co., (3) McVicar & Co.. E. Meyer & Co., Ld., (3) Mercantile Bank of India, Ld., (3) Metropolitan Vickers Electrical Co., Ld., (3) D. L. Millar & Co., (3) Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, Ld., (4)

Mytton, Wallace & Co., (1)

Joakim Nahapiet & Co., (3)

National Bank of India, Ld., (3)

New Zealand Insurance Co.,

Ld., (2)

Morgan, Walker & Co., (4)

Normans, Ross & Co., (9)

Moran & Co., (17)

Parry & Co., (4) F. C. Pallachi & Co., (3) Perman & Hynd, (10) Petric, Marshall & Co., (3) Petrocochino Brothers, (3) [221]

FIRMS—concld.

Pigott, Chapman & Co., (15)
Place, Siddons & Gough, (12)
Platters' Stores & Agency Co.,
Ld., (1)
Ponce, Delius & Co., (10)

Port Commissioners, Calcutta,
(38)
Ralli Brothers, (14)
J. Reed, (3)
Remington Typewriter Co., (India)

Ld., (3) Royal Insurance Co., Ld., (3)

A. N. Sassoon & Co., (2)
David Sassoon & Co., Ld., (4)
E. D. Sassoon & Co., (3)
James Scott & Sons, Ld., (3)
Senda, Barnet & Co., (4)

Shaw, Wallace & Co., (51) R. Sim & Co., Ld., (9) Sinelair & Co., (9) Sinelair, Murray & Co., Ld., (13)

Skippers & Co., Ld., (5) Smith, Forrester & Co., (2)

H. A. Adams, (Jr.)
Ezra Arakie.
C. C. Armitage.
C. G. Baxter.

C. G. Baxter. John S. Brodie. F. S. Cubitt.

C. O. Gregory. G. I. M. Gregory. A. R. Gubbay.

A. G. Holmwood.

David Wooster King.

South British Insurance Co., Ld.,
(3)
Standard Oil Co. of New York,

(3) Steiners, Ld., (3) R. Steel & Co., Ld., (4)

Stewarts & Lloyds, Ld., (2) T. M. Thaddeus & Co., (2)

J. Thomas & Co., (29)
Thornycroft (India), Ld., (3)
Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld., (30)
Union Insurance Society of

Canton, Ld., (3)
United States Steel Products
Co., (3)

Walker, Goward & Co., (4)
Thomas Walker & Co., (1)
W. J. Walker & Co., (3)
G. Ward & Co., (4)

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

Andrew Yule & Co., Ld., (8)

Ziffo & Co., (3)

INDIVIDUALS

D. C. Mangos.
J. S. Manook.
D. J. Parsons.
Geo. S. Pelly.
F. W. Pettitt.
P. Pogose.

A. Ronald. R. H. M. Rustomjec.

J. R. Saklat. E. A. Sopher. W. T. Stoddart.

W. T. Stoddart.

P. O. Vertannes.

ROYAL EXCHANGE

RULES.

- 1. 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 new persons. The President and Vice-President of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce shall be ex-officed President and Vice-President of the Committee of the Royal Exchange. The members 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 produce broker and one freight broker.—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 by ballot.
- 5. The exchange shall be open to members from 10 a.M. to 5 p.h., 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 Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
- 6. The Committee shall have power from time to time, besides clearing members, to make bye-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.
- 7. 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 previously paid his entrance fee and subscription.

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- 9. The subscription to the Royal Exchange shall be for the present:—
 - Rs. 15 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. 40 per mensem by a firm or company shall secure the right of membership for the whole of the 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 Secretary, who will furnish each one with a ticket, as under rule 10.
 - Rs. 8 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.
- per mensem for every additional 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 July 1918.

- 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 intefering 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. Application for the use of rooms will be dealt with according to priority.

^{*}An adopted by a Special General Meeting of the Royal Exchange held on the 7th April 1918.

deposited at the time of making the application.

15. No assistant to a firm or company shall be eligible for clotted 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 an essistant 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.

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 Calentta and non-residents of Calentta 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 one a year. Subscribers introducing strangers must enter the names of the persons introduced in a book provided for that purpose.

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GENERAL.

21. After defraying the necessary expenses, any balance of the femls 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 2e-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, nor may new 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.
- 2. Any one found writing upon, or defacing, the walls or notice boards at the Exchange, or the books or newspapers in the readingroom, 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.
- 4. Any members 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.
- Tiffins will be supplied in the Restaurant according to a notice approved by the Committee and to be signed by the Master.
- $8. \ \, \text{Wines and spirits will also be supplied at rates to be approved by the Committee.}$
- 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, cock-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.

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12. The lessee of the Restaurant shall not comploy 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 Broker's room is entirely private and admission thereto is at the pleasure and discretion of the members of the room.
- 16. 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.
- 18. Mofussil members may have their correspondence addressed to the care of the Master, Royal Exchange.
- 19. 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,

Becretary.

MEMORANDUM & ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION

.

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

1. The name of the Association is the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

- 2. 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 manufactures 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 and manufactures.
 - (6)—To adjust controversies between members of the Associa-
 - (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 usages 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 arbitmors and other like matters.
- (14)—To establish and conduct in or in connection with any building or room exceled, 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.
- 115)—To acquire by purchase, taking on 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 a particular to acquire by purchase the premises of the particular to acquire by purchase the premises of the particular to acquire by a purchase the premises of the particular to the particul
- (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 or 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 berrow or miss any moneys required for the purposes of the Assensition, 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 preperty of the Assensition.
- (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,

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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
- 4. The income and properly of the Association, whenesoever derived shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the Association, as set forth in this Amountain of Association, and no portion thereof shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly, by way of dividend to home one of incredible or indirectly, by way of dividend to home one or have been members of the Association of them, or to any person claiming through any of the order of the ord
- 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 Comnairs' Act, 1882.
- 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 member, or within a term 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 arms 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 liabilities becoming unlimited, such other amount as may be required in pursuance of the last preceding paragraph of this Memographium.
- 8. If, upon the winding up or dissolution of the Association, there remains, after the satisfaction of all its dobts and liabilities, any property whatsever, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among, the members of the Association, but shall be given or tamaferred to some other institution or institutions, having objects smillar to the objects of the Association, to be determined by the semilar 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 for the Association and the High-Court of Judicature at medium and the Association and the High-Court of Judicature at most of the Association and the High-Court of Judicature at most of the Association and the High-Court of Judicature at most of the Association and the High-Court of Judicature at most of the Association and the High-Court of Judicature at most of the Association and the High-Court of Judicature at the Association and the High-Court of Judicature at most of the Association and the High-Court of Judicature at most of the Association and the High-Court of Judicature at the Association and the High-Court of Judicature at the Association and the High-Court of Judicature at the Association and the High-Court of Judicature at the Association and the High-Court of Judicature at the Association a

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

No.	NAMES, ADDRESSES AND DESCRIPTION OF SUBSCRIBERS
1	JAS. L. MACKAY, 16, STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA,
2	P. PLAYFAIR, 5, Lyon's Range, Calcutta,
3	JOHN A. RALLI, 9, CLIVE ROW, CALCUTTA,
4	J. A. TOOMEY, 3, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET, CALCUTTA,
5	JAS. TURNER, 3, CLIVE GHAT STREET, CALCUTTA,
6	R. GARDINER, LTCol., R.E., EAST INDIAN RAILWAY HOUSE, CLIVE STREET
7	J. N. STUART, 103, CLIVE STREET, Marchant
8	JAS. STEVENSON, 9, Clive Street,
9	Merchant. N. H. T. BECKER, 2-8, CLIVE ROW, Merchant,

Dated the 20th day of June 1893.

Witness to the above | ELPHINSTONE JACKSON, Signatures.

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

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ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

THE BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Adopted by Special Resolution of the Chamber passed and confermed at Extraordinarry General Meetings held on the 30th day of May, 1919, and the 20th day of June, 1919.

1. In these Articles, 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

"THE PRESIDENT" means the President of the Chamber.

"THE VICE-PRESIDENT" means the Vice-President of the

"THE COMMITTEE" means the Committee of the Chamber

elected under these Λ rticles. "The Secretary" means the Secretary to the Chamber.

"THE SECRETARY means and Secretary to the Purposes of these Articles

necaus:—

(a) Any person born within His Majesty's dominious and allegiance whose parents were natural-born or maturalised British subjects, provided that such naturalised parents have entirely renounced all allegiance to any foreign State.

(b) Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose parents were natural-born British subjects.

2. For the purpose of registration the Chamber is declared to consist of 300 members.

3. The Committee may, when they think fit, register an increase of members.

4. The Chamber is established for the purpose expressed in the Memorandum of Association.

MEMBERS.

5. There shall be three classes of members, namely, Chamber Members, Associate Members, and Honorary Members, or other cor-

6. Every individual, firm, joint-stock company or other corporation, respectively, who or which was a member of the Chamber

on the 28th day of February 1917, and has not ceased to be a member since that date shall ipso facto and without election be a Chamber Member of the Chamber.

7. Merchants, bankers, shipowners, representatives of commercial, railway and insurance companies, brokers and persons engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture, and persons engaged in or connected with art, science or literature, who are British subjects shall be eligible for election as Chamber Members.

8. Every person not being a British subject similarly engaged or interested other than a subject of a State with which the British Empire was at war on the 1st January 1918, shall be eligible for election as an Associate Member.

9. Any firm engaged in commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture and any joint-stock company or other corporation formed for any purpose or object connected with commerce, agriculture, mining or manufacture may be admitted as a member of the Chamber and the provisions of these Articles relating to persons being candidates for membership and to persons being members of the Chamber shall, where not excluded by the context, apply to firms, joint-stock companies and other corporations, mutatis mutandis, subject nevertheless to the following conditions, namely :-

(a) Any firm, company or corporation of which three-fourths of the capital, in the case of a firm, shall belong to, or in the case of a company or corporation shall be represented by shares held directly by persons who are British subjects and of which the remaining one-fourth of the capital or any part thereof in the case of a firm shall not belong to, or in the case of a company or corporation shall not be represented by shares held or controlled directly or indirectly by persons who are subjects of a State with which the British Empire was at war on the 1st January, 1918, shall be eligible for admission as a Chamber Member.

(b) Any other firm, company or corporation not being a firm, company or corporation of which a Partner, Director, Agent or Manager shall at the time of application for admission to membership be a subject of a State with which the British Empire was at war on the 1st January, 1918, shall be eligible for admission as an Associate Member.

(c) Any firm, company or corporation being a Chamber Member other than a firm, company or corporation elected prior to the 28th February, 1917, shall be deemed ineligible to continue a Chamber Member if three-fourths of the capital in the case of a firm shall cease to belong to, or in the case of a company or corporation shall cease to be represented by shares held directly by persons who are British subjects and upon

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the happening of any such events as aforesaid the firm, company or corporation shall immediately give notice thereof to the Secretary and the name of the firm, company or corporation shall be struck off the list of Chamber Members and entered in the list of Associate Members.

(d) Any firm, company or corporation being a member of either class shall be deemed ineligible to continue a member of the Chamber which in the case of a firm shall introduce as a partner or in the case of a company or corporation shall elect as a Director, Agent or Manager any person who shall be at the time of such introduction or election a subject of a State with which the British Empire was at war on the 1st January, 1918, and upon any such introduction or election as aforesaid (of which the firm, company or corporation shall immediately give notice to the Secretary) the name of the firm company or corporation shall be struck off the list of members of the Chamber.

(c) Any firm, company or corporation which is a candidate for membership as a Chumber Member shall send with the proposal form provided for by Article 14 of these Articles a declaration, in the case of a firm, by one of the partners of the firm, or in the case of a company or corporation by one of its directors or by any manager or officer, of any such firm, company or corporation duly authorized by power-of-attorney that the firm, company or corporation, as in the case may be, is eligible for election as a Chamber Member.

(f) All persons, firms, companies and corporations whose names shall appear in the register of the Chamber shall be entitled to attend or be represented at the meetings of the Chamber but only those persons, firms, companies or corporations which shall have been admitted to membership as Chamber Members shall be entitled to

10. Any individual who was, or in the case of a firm any of whose partners were, or in the case of a company or corporation any of whose Directors, Agents or Managers were or one-fourth of whose shareholders were a subject or subjects of any country or State which was at war with the British Empire on the 1st January 1918, shall not be eligible for election as Associate Members for a period of ten years for the 1st January 1919, and thereafter such class of individuals, firms, companies or corporations shall not be eligible for election as Associate Members unless and until it shall be decided eccaion as Associate alemours unues and unter to small be decided to admit such class as Associate Members by a majority of three-fourths of the Chamber Members present and voting at a General Meeting specially convened for that purpose,

11. An Associate Member shall not be entitled to vote for any purpose whatever, nor to hold any office in the Chambre nor to sate as an arbitrator of the Chambre nor to participate in any Trust or Provident Fund which may hereafter be created for the benefit of the members of the Chambre or their assistants. Subject as above Associate Members shall be entitled to all the other privileges of Chambre Members.

12. Any firm, joint-stock company or other corporation eligible for election as a Chamber or Associate Member may become a Chamber or Associate Member in their conventional or corporate name.

13. Subject to the provisions and restrictions contained in these Articles, the rights and privileges of membership may, in the case of a firm elected in their conventional name as a member of either class, 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 cooperation.

14. A candidate for election either as a Chamber or Associate Member whether an individual, a firm or a Joint Stock Company or other Corporation, shall be proposed by one and seconded by another Chamber Member, and may be elected provisionally by the Committee and such election shall be subject to confirmation at the Annual General Meeting next ensuing such provisional election. The proposal form shall be sent in to the Secretary signed by the Proposer and Seconder and shall state the name in full of the candidate and in the case of a firm the names of the partners thereof, his or their address, business and nationality, and if British, whether natural-born or naturalised, and if naturalised, his or their previous nationality and date of naturalisation, and whether he or they has or have changed his or their name since the first of August, 1914. If the candidate is a Joint Stock Company or other Corporation, the proposal form shall set out the nationalities of the Corporation, the proposal form such see one are manufactured of shares proportion of shares respectively held by British (other than naturalised), naturalised British and non-British subjects, as the case may be. In case the eandidate shall have been previously proposed and not elected the fact shall be stated and the number of times if more than one. In the event of the candidate being elected and it appearing subsequently at any time, to the satisfaction of the Committee, that any statement contained in such proposal form was incorrect in any material particular, the Committee may cancel the election and the member shall thereupon cease to be a member of the Chamber, but may be proposed and seconded again.

15. The Committee shall decide any question which may arise as to the eligibility or otherwise of any candidate for admission as a member of either class and their decision shall be final.

 Except as hereinbefore provided a firm shall not cease to be a member by reason only of a change in the constitution of the firm cossioned by the admission or retirement or death of a partner, provided the business of the firm is continued in the conventional pane in which such firm was elected a member.

17. 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.

18. Any 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.

 A member shall cease to be a member of the Chamber on his or their being adjudicated insolvent.

20. The annual subscription of each Chamber Member shall be Re. 300 and of each Associate Member Re. 300. Member deriver class cleeted after the Solvi June in any year shall pay half the above amounts for the remainder of all year. The absorption of each new member shall be due on election and all other subscription of each new member shall be due on the 1st January in each year but may be made payable quarterly.

21. Honorary Member shall not be required to subscribe to the funds of the Chamber.

22. 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.

23. A majority of three-fourths of the Chamber Members present and entitled to vote and voting at an annual or special general meeting of the Chamber may by resolution expel any member of either class. Any such person, firm, company or corporation shall, from the passing of such resolution, cease to be a member of the Chamber.

24. A firm or joint-stock company or other corporation which shall be expelled under the last preceding article shall be eightle for re-election after the expiry of one year from the date of expulsion, provided not less than three Chamber Members in addition to the proposer and seconder concur in proposal for re-election.

25. An individual who shall be expelled under Article 23 shall not be eligible for re-election.

snail not be eligible for re-decessions.

26. 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.

28. 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 Chamber Member whether a member of the Committee or not.

 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, not be voe, as any ceneral alcesing near curring 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-

REGISTER OF MEMBERS.

30. A list or register of members shall be kept, in which shall be set forth the names and addresses of the members, Chamber, Associate and Honorary, for the time being, and in which all changes in membership from time to time taking place shall be recorded. There shall also be entered in such register the nationalities of the There shall also be entered in siten register the nationalities of the partners for the time being constituting each firm and of the Directors for the time being of each Company or Corporation whether admitted to Membership as a Chamber Member or as an

OFFICERS

31. 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 act without remuneration.

32. The Committee shall consist of nine Members, namely, the President and Vice-President and seven Members.

33. At the time of the adoption of these Articles the following are the Officers of the Chamber :-

President-The Hon, Mr. W. E. Crum, O.B.E.

Vice-President—A. R. Murray, Esq., C.B.E. Ordinary Members of the Committee-

1. The Hon. Mr. F. W. Carter, C.I.E., C.R.E.

2. W. O. Grazebrook, Esq.

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3. W. J. K. Hegarty, Esq.

4. W. McA. Houstonn, Esq.

5. The Hon. Mr. R. V. Mansell, O.B.E.

6. J. A. Marshall, Esq.

7. B. A. White, Esq.

Secretary-H. M. Haywood, Esq.

Assistant Secretary-D. K. Cunnison, Esq.

Auditors-Messrs. Lovelock and Lewes.

34. 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.

35. Any Chamber Member, any partner in or person holding a power-of-attorney or letter of procuration from a firm registered as a Chamber Member in their conventional name, and any person being a responsible officer of any joint-stock company or other corporation registered as a Chamber Member in its corporate name shall be eligible for election as an officer of the Chamber provided he is a British subject.

36. During the tenure of office as President, Vice-President or as Ordinary Member of Committee by any partner in or person holding a power-of-attorney or letter of procuration from a firm tegistered as a Chamber Member in their conventionl name, or during the tenure of office as a 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 Chamber Member in its corporate name, no other partner or person representing the same firm, company or corporation, as the case may be, shall be eligible for election as a member of Committee.

37. If the President, Vice-President or any Ordinary Member of Committee shall be 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.

38. At each Annual General Meeting the Chamber Member shall fill up the places vacated by the retirement of the President, Vice-President and ordinary Members of the Committee.

39. 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 article, intimate to Chamber Members of the Chamber the interests

- 40. The election of the President, Vice-President, and the ordinary Members of the Committee shall be determined by a majority of votes of Chamber 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.
- 41. The voting eards shall be returned to the Secretary within seven days from the date on which the same shall be issued, and no voting eards shall be used unless returned within that time.
- 42. On the return of the voting cards to the Secretary, such cards shall be examined by two Chamber Members who shall be appointed by the Committee as serutineers, and the serutineers so appointed shall report the result of their examination for confirmation at the Annual General Meeting.
- 43. 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 Fresident or Vice-President, as the case may be, to fill the vacancy until the next casing Annual General Meeting. The votes shall be given by oding cause 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 cause by the scrutners shall be communicated to members by a letter signed and circulated by the Secretary.
- 44. 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 Chamber Member to supply the vacancy.
- 45. 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.
- 46. The Auditor shall, from time to time, be appointed by the Committee at a remuneration to be fixed by the Committee.

PRESIDENT.

47. The President shall preside at all meetings of the Committee, at all general meetings and over all deputations. He shall preside at the Annual General Meeting, address the members on such subjects as he may deem proper to bring to their notice, but

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such address shall not be taken to represent the views of the Chamber or of the Committee unless such representation is expressly indicated.

48. The President shall also, at any time when he shall deem poper 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 welfare and increase the usefulness of the Chamber, and shall perform such other duties as may be indicant to the office of President.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

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

THE COMMITTEE.

50. The Committee shall meet at such times as they may deem suitable, and may make such regulations as they dish proper as to the summoning and holding of meetings of the committee, and for the transaction of business at such meetings, an there are their proceedings shall be open to the inspection of the Chamber Members subject to such regulations as the Countritee may from time to time deem expedient.

- 51. 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
- Five members of the Committee shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.
- 53. All proceedings of the Committee shall be subject to the control of the Chamber in Annual General Meeting.
- 54. 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.
- 55. 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 and bowers 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 by the Chamber and are not hereby or by law expressly directed or by the Chamber in general Meeting.
- 56. Without prejudice to the General powers conferred by Article 55 hereof, the Committee shall have power—
 - (a) To appoint any departmental committees or sub-Committees of the members of the Committee or of the

Chamber 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.

- (b) 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 ropeal bre-laws or rules for the regulation of the proceedings of departmental committees or sub-committees.
- (e) To make, vary and repeal bye-laws or rules for the regulations 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.
- (d) 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 below the most of any branch of trade, commerce or manufactured and explanation with like objects that may apply to be allowed the objects for which such Association is or shall be formed are not into such as the control of the Chamber as defined in its Memorandum of Association.
- (c) To make such bye-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 propose 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.

SECRETARY.

57. The Secretary shall devote himself entirely to the business and affairs of the Chamber cases place he has received the special permission of the Committee. He shall have charge of all correspondence, and shall keep charge of all Clamber and of funds connected with order to a vary controlled by the Chamber. He shall keep accurate minutes of way controlled to the Chamber and of the Committee, of the Departmental Committee and Sub-Committees, and of all Associations connected with the Chamber. He shall keep according to the Chamber that the Chamber of the Chamber of the Chamber of the Chamber of all documents belonging to the Chamber, the size of the Chamber of the Chamber, and the Chamber of the Chamber, and the Chamber of the Chamber, and the Chamber of the Chamber, and the Chamber of th

Chamber or from any Committee or any Association working in connection with the Chamber. He shall prepare the annual repert 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 incidental to his office.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY.

58. 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.

AUDITOR.

59. 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.

- 60. 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.
- 61. The Committee may, whenever they think fit, and they shall upon a requisition made in writing by any five Chamber members, convene a Special General Meeting.
- 62. Any requisition made by the Chamber Members shall express the object of the Special General Meeting proposed to be called and shall be left with the Secretary.
- 63. Upon the receipt of such requisition the Committee shall forthwith proceed to convene a Special General Meeting, and such Meeting shall be held within 15 days from the date of the receipt of such requisition nuless it be convened to consider, revise or amend (a) any bye-law or bye-law relating to Arbitrations, (b) any bye-law or bye-law relating to Arbitrations, (b) any bye-law or bye-law relating to the Measurement Department of the object of the Chamber's Schedule of Commission, Charges, (d) the Chamber's Tounage Schedule for the Port of Calcutta, (c) the Chamber's form of Bill of Lading, or (f) the regulations of the Chamber as contained in these Articles of Association.

the Chamber as contained in smear Arizon delivery in the place, the 64. One month's notice at the least specifying the place, the day and hour of meeting and the nature of the special business day and hour of meeting and the nature of the special business shall be given of any Special Goneral Meeting could be consider, revise or amend the byte-laws or rules relating the Arbitrations or revise or amend the Chamber's Schedule of Commission Charges or the Chamber's Tonnage Schedule for the port of Calentia.

65. 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 Lading.

66. At Special General Meetings only the business of which notice has deen given or such questions as naturally arise thereon shall be discussed.

67. Resolutions passed at any Special General Meeting convened for the purpose of considering, revising or amending the bye-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 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 bye-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,

68. Subject to the provisions of the Indian Companies' Act 1913, 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 the 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.

69. Except as herein, and in the Indian Companies Act, 1913, 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

70. The non-receipt of a notice convening any General Meeting by any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any such

71. Any number of Chamber Members present and entitled to vote at an Annual General Meeting shall constitute a quorum, but at any Special General Meeting twelve Chamber Members shall constitute a quorum. No business shall be transacted at any Special General Meeting unless a quorum of Chamber Members is present at the commencement of such business.

72. If within half an hour from the time appointed for a Special General Meeting a quorum of Chamber Members is not present [247]

the meeting, if convened upon the requisition of Chamber 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 at such adjourned meeting a quorum of Chamber Members is not present the meeting shall be adjourned sine die.

· 73. 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

74. Every question submitted to a General Meeting shall be decided by a majority of Chamber Members present and voting at such meeting.

VOTES OF MEMBERS.

75. Every Chamber Member shall have one vote.

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

NOTICES.

77. 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.

78. 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.

79. 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.

80. Deeds, bonds and other contracts under scal 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.

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BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION. RULES.

Interpretation.

- The marginal notes hereto shall not affect the construction interpretation clause.
 and in these Rules the following words have the following tion clause.
 - (1) "CHAMBER" means the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
 - (2) "Members" means the members for the time being of the Chamber.
 - (3) "Tribunal", means the Tribunal of Arbitration hereby constituted.
 - (4) "REPERENCES" means any submission or agreement to refer differences or disputes to the Tribunal.
 - (5) "PARTY" shall include an individual, a firm or a company.
 - (i) "COURT" means the Arbitrator or Arbitators appointed for determining a particular dispute, or the Umpire where an Umpire has been appointed and is acting in the arbitration.

Objects and Constitution of Tribunal.

- II. The object of the Tribund is the determination, settlement of the tribund and adjustment of dispotes and differences relating to trade, business, manufectures and to entering of trade, between parties, all or any of whom reside over you business personally or by agent or otherwise. In Colonia or of sewhere in India or Purms, by whomsoever of such parties the said disputes and differences be submitted.
- III (1) The Tribunal shall consist of and be constituted by Constitution. such members or assistants to members as may, from time to time, annually or otherwise be, selected by the Registrar as hereinafter mentioned and be willing to serve on the Tribunal.
- (2) The Registrar shall from time to time, annually or otherwise as he shall consider necessary, select and make a list of such otherwise as

(3) The Registrar may at any time if he thinks proper so to do, add to the said list the names of other persons qualified as aforesaid, and it shall not be necessary in such case to print or to circulate any list of the added names, but a list of the members of the Tribunal complete for the time being shall be kept by the Registrar, and shall always be open to inspection by members on application, and, at the discretion of the Registrar, also by persons other than members.

Registrar.

IV. The Secretary, or Acting Secretary for the time being of the Chamber, shall be and he is hereby appointed to be and to act as the Registrar of the Tribunal and his duty 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 receive payment of ices and costs: constitute the Court; receive all applications made to the Court by the parties and communicate to them the orders and directions of the Court; keep a register of submission, references, and applications to the Tribunal and of awards, and such other books and incuroranda, and make such returns as the Chamber or the Tribunal shall from time to time require, and generally carry out the directions of the Court, and take such steps as may be necessary to assist the Court in the execution of its functions.

Constitution of Court.

Appointment Arbitrators,

V. (1) In every case where a dispute has arisen either in relation to a contract which provides for a decision thereof by the Chamber or the Tribunal, or in relation to a contract which does not so provide, but the parties to which have by a special agreement signed by them referred the particular dispute for settlement by the arbitration of the Chamber or of the Tribunal, an application for arbitration may be addressed by either party to the Registrar, which application, in the case of disputes relating to piece-goods, shall be in such form as the Committee of the Chamber may from time to time prescribe.

(2) On receipt of such application, the Registrar shall constitute a Court for the adjudication of the dispute by appointing and nominating in writing two Arbitrators, selected by him from the Tribunal constituted as aforesiad; or if the parties so desire, one Arbitrator only or three Arbitrators.

(3) The consent to act of the Arbitrator or the Arbitrators shall be obtained by the Registrar, and the arbitration shall forthwith proceed in accordance with these rules,

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(4) In the event of the Arbitrators disageeing, the Registrar shall appoint and nominate an Umpire to be selected from the List aforesaid, and whose consent to act shall be obtained by the Registrar to constitute the Court for the adjudication of the said dispute and such Umpire shall then proceed with the Arbitration in accordance with these rules.

VI. In making any appointment and nomination as aforesaid Arbitrators the Registrar shall select, as far as possible, persons or a person to have having a practical knowledge of the subject-matter of the contract knowledge. or contracts in question, and the Registrar shall not appoint any person who for any reason within his knowledge would not be a proper person to act as Arbitrator or Umpire in the particular matter; but no award shall be invalid nor shall any objection be taken thereto by any party, on the ground that any person so nominated and appointed did not possess such practical knowledge, or was not in fact a proper person to act as Arbitrator or Umpire, but whose unfitness was unknown to the Registrar.

VII. The names or name of the persons or person constituting Name of the Court shall not ordinarily be disclosed to the parties nor shall the parties be entitled to such information as of right. In the event of any of the parties applying on special grounds (to be specified in writing to the Registrar) for the disclosure of the said names or name the decision as to whether such disclosure shall be made or not shall rest in the absolute discretion of the Registrar. The non-disclosure of the said names or name shall not in any case affect the ralidity of the arbitration proceedings, or of any award therein nor afford ground of objection to the filing of the award.

VIII. If any Arbitrator or Umpire decline or fail to act, or if Arbitrator be die, or become incapable of acting, the Registrar may substitute and appoint a new Arbitrator or Umpire in manner aforesaid and the Court so reconstituted shall proceed with the arbitration with liberty to act on the record of the proceedings as then existing and on the evidence, if any, then taken in the arbitration, or to commence the arbitration de novo.

Conduct of Arbitrations.

IX. The parties shall within such time as may be directed by Statement the Court, prepare and submit to the Registrar a written statement within of their respective cases.

X. The Court may at its discretion enlarge the time for submission of a written statement, but it shall not be bound to receive mission of a written statement, but it shall not be bound to receive mission of a written statement, but it shall not be bound to receive failunission of the consider any written statement of either party tendered after of statement. the expiration of the original or subsequently extended time as the ease may be.

Communieation to be made through the Registrar,

XI. All applications which the parties desire to make to the Court, and all notices to be given to the parties before or during the course of the arbitration, or otherwise in relation thereto. shall be made through the Registrar who shall communicate the orders and directions of the Court thereon to the parties.

Obligations

XII. The said parties, respectively, shall do all acts necessary to enable the Court to make a just award, and shall not wilfully do or cause or allow to be done any act to delay or to prevent the Court from making an award, and if either party shall do or cause or allow to be done any such act, that party shall pay to the other such costs as the Court shall deem reasonable.

Hearing

XIII. Unless oral evidence beyond mere proof of documents of which the factum is not disputed is taken, it shall not be necessary to have a formal hearing of a reference before the Court, but in all eases the Court shall have power to appoint a time and place for the hearing of references when it considers a hearing to be necessary,

Appearance of parties,

XIV. No party to a reference shall, without express permission of the Court, be entitled to appear by Counsel, Attorney or other advocate or adviser, before the Court, but the Court, at its discretion may, through the Registrar, require the parties, with or without witnesses, to attend before it or before any Committee or Sub-Committee of the Chamber to be examined on or without oath or solemn affirmation.

Evidence

XV. The parties to the reference, and all persons claiming through them, respectively, shall subject to the provision of any law for the time being in force, submit to be examined by the Court on oath or affirmation in relation to the matters in dispute, and shall, subject as aforesaid,-

produce before the Court all books, deeds, papers, accounts, writings and documents within their possession or power, respectively, which may be required or called for by the Court:

comply with the requirements of the Court as to the production and selection of samples;

and generally do all other things, which during the proceedings on the reference, the Court may require.

Alisence of nortice

XVI. The Court may proceed with the reference notwithstanding any failure to file a written statement within due time and may also proceed with the reference in the absence of any or both of the parties who, under these Rules, is entitled to appear and being desirous of appearing before the Court shall, after due notice, refuse,

Arbitrators to consult

XVII. The Court may at its own instance at any time or times before making a final award, and at the expense of the parties consult, refer to, and act on and adopt the advice, recommendations Committees or suggestions of any Committee or Sub-Committee of the Chamber [253]

laying 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. The Court may also, at the like expense of the parties, consult and adopt the advice of Solicitors or Counsel upon any question of law, evidence, practics, or procedure arising in the course of the reference.

Awards.

XVIII. In cases where the Court shall consist of more than Decision of two Arbitrators the decision of the majority shall be taken as the majority. decision of the Court.

XIX. The Court shall make its award in writing within thirty Time for AIX. The Court shall make its award in writing whill claim of a making days after entering on the reference or on or before any later day to award by which the Court, by any writing signed by them, may from time to Arbitrators. time, enlarge the time for making the award.

XX. The Umpire shall make his award within thirty days Time for XX. The Umpire small make his award where the day making after his entering upon the reference or on or before any later day award by to which he, by any writing signed by him, may from time to time, Umpire. enlarge the time for making his award.

XXI. If the Court have allowed the time or extended time to Extension expire without making any award, and without having signified to the Registrar that they cannot agree, the Registrar shall constitute in manner aforesaid another Court which shall proceed with the arbitration and shall be at liberty to act upon the record of the proceedings as then existing and on the evidence, if any, then taken in the arbitration or to commence the arbitration de novo.

XXII. The Court may, by it3 award, order and determine Extend of what it shall think fit to be done by either of the said parties award.

respecting the matters referred. XXIII. The decision or award of every Court shall be signed Signatures to end issue of by the Court and by the Registrar. When completed, a copy the wards wards to copy the court and t award shall be sent by the Registrar to each of the parties, but the name or names of the member or members of the Court shall not ordinarily be disclosed on such copy and such non-disclosure shall

not affect the validity of the award nor afford any ground of objection to the same being filed. XXIV. The Parties shall in all things abide by and obey the award, which shall be binding on the parties and their respective award, which shall be binding on the parties of any patry before or all parties.

representatives notwithstanding the death of any paty before or after the making of the award, and so that such death shall not

XXV. Subject to the operation of section 14 of the Indian Setting aside Arbitration Act, 1899, no objection shall be taken or be entertained of awards.

ings or of any neglect, omission, delay, mistake or error by the Court in or about the same or in relation thereto.

XXX. All notices required by these rules to be given shall be in writing and shall be sufficiently given it but at the last knales piace of abode or business, of the party or whom the notice is addressed, or if sent by post preparal or whom the notice is addressed, or if sent by post preparal not returned through the post malelivered, before signature or the award by the Court and shall first thy post, but demonstrancy course be delivered. In the case of a containing and the latter would be considered in the place of about the first post post of the court shall be place of about the state of the agent shall be deemed that of the party. Court shall be deemed in taken for all purposes to be the determination and award of the Court shall be deemed for all purposes to be the determination and award of the Tribunal of the Climbins, as the case may be.

Further

XXVI. Whenever an award directs that a certain set or thing shall be done by one party to the reference, e.p., delivering or taking (with control that a name of elivering to goods and such party falls or comply write the control to

Fees.

XXVII. (1) The said parties shall pay as and when demanded by the Registrar all fees, charges and expenses incident to the reference and the award thereon according to the scale prescribed for the time being by the Committee of the Chamber, and all further fees, charges and expenses falling under rule XVII.

- (2) Any party making such payment may recover the whole or any part of the sum so paid from any other party ultimately held by the Court to be liable to pay the same.
- (3) Unless the Court shall otherwise direct, no rebate or refund shall be claimed or made in respect of fees, charges or expenses when once incurred, or naid.

XXVIII. The cost of the reference and award including fees payable, according to the seale aforesaid to the Court, shall be in the discretion of the Court, who may direct to and 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 ocust to be so paid or any part thereof, and may award costs to be paid as between solicitor and client, and may award costs to be paid as between solicitor and client.

Immunity of Arbitrators.

XXIX. Neither of the parties shall bring or prosecute any suit or proceeding whatever against the Court, or any member thereof, for or in respect of the matters in dispute or any of them or of the arbitration, nor any such suit or proceeding (save for the enforcement of the award) against the other party.

TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION.

Resolution of the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce adopted at a Meeting held on the 6th March 1912.

Basis of Sale....

in disputs the thenceforth and until further nexica, application in disputs relating to plees, posses from the confirmation of the rules of the Tribunal of Arbitration adopted and confirmed at special general Meetings of the Bongal Chamberland and the confirmation of the confirmation o

Caloutta,.....19 . To

THE REGISTRAR.

TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION.

DEAR SIR.

PIECE-GOODS ARBITRATIONS.

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

> Yours faithfully,(Sellers).

.....(Buyers). (Buyer's address).... Contract No......dated... Goods covered by Contract.....

· Here state whether one or two Arbitrators are required.

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Shipments :-

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For gunnies Rs. 80-0 cach
For all other classes of goods ... , 32-0 ,

For other arbitrations and those involving consideration of documents only fees according to the merits of each

case.

Institution fee to be prepaid in every case " 32-0 "
When neither of the parties to an arbitration is a
permanent member of the Chamber, residing and
carrying on benines in Calcutta, double fees will be
payable; and if and so often as one Arbitrator only
shall be appointed or shall act as sole Arbitrator, he
shall be entitled to a double set of fees, namely, the
fees chargeable heremucher by two Arbitrators.

Stamp fees:

To be paid in all cases ... Rs. 5-0
For certified copies of award Rs. 10

Additional fees:

Additional fees within the discretion of the Court, but not exceeding the fee prescribed by the scale for the particular reference, shall be payable in cases where goods are examined at premises other than those of the Chamber in respect of every attendance on such other premises.

(3) That the aforesaid prescribed scale of fees shall be deemed to take effect as on and from the 28th February 1912.

(4) That a copy of this resolution be published for the information of all members of the Chamber.

By order of the Committee,

H. M. HAYWOOD,

Secretary

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BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION—RULE III (2).

MEDO:—The following list of members and assistants to members, who are willing to serve to constitute the Tribunal of Arbitration, in connection with disputes relating to piece-goods, for the year 1922-23 is circulated, under the provisions of Rule III (2), for the information of members.

NAMES.	1		Firms.
Mr. K. Archer	Me	essrs.	Dugdale, Everton &
MR. K. ARCHIM			Halstead.
T. Ashton		,,	Ewing & Co., Ld.
GEO. BENSEN		,,	David Sassoon & Co., Ld.
		.,	Shaw, Wallace & Co.
" J. Bullock		11	Barlow & Co.
" F. Doxey	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	,,	Herbert Whitworth, Ld.
" C. W. Fildes		.,	Shaw, Wallace & Co.
", G. H. GARTLY		"	Bird & Co.
, W. D. GRAY .			Kahn & Kahn,
,, G. L. Green		"	Jac Finlay & Co., Ld.
F. C. Gothrie		53	Walker, Goward & Co.
A. HEATHER		"	Stainers Id.
H. H. HESSLING		,,	Forbes, Forbes, Campbell
A Honggon		"	& Co., Ld.
" A. Hobason			Jas. Scott & Sons, Ld.
J. A. Johnston		27	Struthers & Co., Ld.
IF C TOURSEON		,,	Strutners & Co., La.
" F Krm		,,	Tata Sons, Ld.
W IZ ONLOCH		22	Graham & Co.
" F. B. LEBELL		,,	Dugdale, Everton &
" P. D. LEBELL			Halstead.
73 To T	!	,,	Kahn & Kahn.
" E. R. LEEFE		11	Ewing & Co., Ld.
" Geo. Lorenzo			Struthers & Co., Ld.
" P. Milnes		,,	Ralli Brothers.
" M. Minotto		11	Sir Jacob Behrens & Sons
" F. Oldfield			Gillanders, Arbuthnot
, H. R. PILCHER		,,	Co.
	1		Allen Brothers & Co
" E. Prophet	***	"	(India) Ld.
==			Tata Sons, Ld.
" RALPH HALL		27	Inc. Einlay & Co., Ld.
, J. S. T. Russell		,,	Anderson Wright & Co
Down Scotson		,,	Jardine Skinner & Co.
M H CAUPH		,,	Hoare, Miller & Co., L
TT A TEAMORD		"	Petrocochino Brothers.
D T THOMAIDES	***	23	Ralli Brothers.
M. (Postpag)		,,,	Herbert Whitworth, I
" C. WARBRICK		,,,	Bird & Co.
" P. H. WATSON	2.0	,,,	Did & Os.
, P. H. WAISON		1	

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION-RULE III (2).

MEMO.:—The following list of members and assistants to members, who are willing to serve to constitute the Tribunal of Arbitration, in connection with disputes relating to general trade questions, jute, jute cuttings and manufactured goods, for the year 1929-23, is circulated, under the provisions of Rule III (2) for the information of members of the Chamber.

Names.	Firms.
MR. E. G. ABBOTT (1, 2 & 3) J. M. P. ANNAN (3, 4 & 5) R. N. BAND (1, 2 & 3) H. K. BAND (1, 2 & 3) J. F. BARTON (1 & 2) G. F. F. BATTON (1 & 2) G. F. F. BATTON (1 & 2) F. T. BLOCKLEY (1) F. T. BLOCKLEY (1) F. T. BLOCKLEY (1) F. T. BLOCKLEY (1) F. T. BLOCKLEY (2) G. M. BENNER (1 & 2) R. C. BEOWN (1 & 3) H. S. V. CHANCELLON (1 & 2) R. C. BEOWN (1 & 3) H. S. V. CHANCELLON (1 & 2) W. F. DATTE (1, 2 & 3) T. G. J. DATTE (1, 2 & 3) T. G. J. DATTE (1 & 2) T. G. DELLAPORTA (1 & 2) T. C. J. DATTE (1, 2 & 3) WILLIAM J. DREDGE (1, 3, 4 & 5) J. R. BEDEN (2) V. S. BEWARDS (1 & 2) J. S. BEWARDS (1 & 2) J. J. BENN (2) J. J. BENN (3) J. CAMPIELL (1 & 2) J. CAMPIELL (1 & 2) J. CAMPIELL (1 & 2) J. CAMPIELL (2) J. CAMPIELL FORRESTER (3 & 5)	Messrs. Macneill & Co. James Scott & Sons, Ld. Thos. Duff & Co., Ld. J. Thomas & Co. Hoare, Miller & Co., Ld. Jas. Lake & Sons. R. Sim & Co., Ll. Morgan, Walker & Co. Body & Gorgan, Walker & Co. Landale & Clark, Ld. Jas. Scott & Sons, Ld. Jas. Scott & Sons, Ld. Jas. Scott & Sons, Ld. Jas. Scott & Sons, Ld. Jas. Scott & Sons, Ld. Jas. Scott & Sons, Ld. Jas. Scott & Sons, Ld. Jas. Scott & Sons, Ld. Bird & Co. Shaw, Wallace & Co. Bird & Co. Bird & Co. Ralli Brothers. Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld. Duncan Brothers & Co. Heare, Miller & Co., Ld. Geo. Henderson & Co. M. A. Sasson & Sons, Ld. Geo. Henderson & Co. Mackimon, Mackenie & Co. Mackimon, Mackenie & Co. Smith Forrester & Co. Smith Forrester & Co.
" J. Gallie (3) " J. A. Galloway (3, 4 & 5) " F. Graham (1, 2 & 3)	Duncan Bros. & Co. A. M. Mair & Co. Jardine, Skinner & Co.

(1)—General Trade questions—excluding Quality.
(2)—Gunnies—Quality, &c.
(3)—Jute—Kutcha bales—Quality, &c.
(4)—Jute—Parcea bales—Quality, &c.
(5)—Cuttings—Quality, &c.

Names.		Firms.
,		
		- 13 1 % Co
Mr. D. S. K. Greig (1)	Messrs.	Begg, Dunlop & Co.
M. C. Guzdar (3, 4 & 5)	,,	P. E. Guzdar & Co.
" INGLIS HARVEY (3, 4 & 5)		Becker, Gray & Co. (Cal-
n INGLIS TIME OF COLUMN		eutta) Ld.
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"P.D. HENERY (1)		Gillanders, Arbuthnot
" P. D. DENERI (1)	1	& Co.
P. E. B. HOERDER (1 & 2)		Bird & Co.
W. S. HUTTON (2 & 3)		Anderson, Wright & Co.
" J.K. Johnston 1, 2 & 3)		Magneill & Co.
J. K. JOHNSTON 1, 2 & 51		Sinclair, Murray & Co.,
" C. M. KEDDIE (3, 4 & 5)		Ld
w b Krone (1 & 5)		Morgan, Walker & Co.
W. D. Kinterio ()		Birkmyre Bros.
R. KEE (1 & 2)		Rickmyre Bres.
. I. KERK (5, 4 to 2)		Jas. Scott & Sons, Ld.
" D. Kilgour (1 & 2) · · ·	1	Jas. Scott & Sons, LG.
" J. N. King (1 & 2)		J. Thomas & Co.
" D. King (1. 3 & 5)		Thos. Duff & Co., La.
" R. B. Laird (1, 2 & 3)		F. W. Heilgers & Co.
" F. Law (2, 3 & 5)		Begg, Dunlop & Co.
"T. LAMB (1, 2 & 3)		Rirkmyre Bros.
" R. O. LAW (1 & 2)		Lee Riniar & Co., La.
" D. J. LECKIE (1, 2 & 3)	1	Blackwood, Blackwood
" F. S. LITTLE (1 & 2)	"	& Co.
	1	Tag Luke & Sons.
	"	Landale and Clark, La.
K. J. Luke (1 & 3)	0	e Manassah & Sons.
		S. Manassch & Sons.
M A S MANASSER (1 & 2) "	D. Easton & Co.
, Norris. L. MacDowe	LL »	
(1 & 4).		Innes, Watson & Co.
" A. E. MACKENZIE (1 & 2)	"	Sinclair Murray & Co.,
" J. MARTIN (1, 2, 3 & 5)		Ld.
	1	Bird & Co.
	"	Landale and Clark, La.
A. W. MATTHEW (1 & 3)	"	Sinclair, Murray & Co.,
" W. McCash (3 & 5)	***	T d
		Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.
" J. W. McDonald (1 & 2)) "	n t. Miller & Co.
D. L. MILLER (3, 4 & 5)	19	Ty T. Miller & Co.
" J. F. S. Miller (3, 4 & 5)	"	12 Moyor & Co., Ld.
A MILLER (1)	\ "	Matten Wallace & Co.
T D MILLER (1, 3 & 5)		One Handerson & Co.
G. T. G. MILNE (1, 2 & o)		Sinclair, Murray & Co.,
" G. C. Moon (3, 4 & 5)		Ld.
	l.	

(1)—General Trade questions—excluding Quality.
(2)—Gunnies—Quality, &c.
(3)—Juto—Kutoha bales—Quality, &c.
(4)—Juto—Pucea haics—Quality, &c.
(5)—Cuttings—Quality, &c.

(1)—General Trade questions—excluding quality. (2)—Gounies—Quality &c. (3)—Juto—Rutcha bates—Quality &c. (4)—Jute—Pucas bates—Quality &c. (5)—Cuttings—Quality &c.

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TRIBUNAL OF ARBITRATION.

ARBITRATORS OF MISCELLANEOUS GOODS, 1922-23.

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Mr. C. H. Holmes V. A. Laurie E. Scott		Messrs. Holmes, Wilson & Co. " John King & Co., Ld. " Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.
		ANILINE DYES.
M. D. H. Tornbu	ii.	Messrs. Turnbull Bros., Ld.

Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.

Mr. R. H. Turnbull

P. Nicachi

B. St. J. Smith

" A. O. Wright	 BARLEY
Mr. W. E. Bailey , R. I. Meyer	 Messrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co. Becker, Gray & Co., (Calcutta), Ld. Petrocochino Bros.

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" T. A. Kay (Woven)	Birkmyre Bros. Alfred Herbert (India), L	d.
, P. E. Keyte	Birkmyre Bros.	

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Mr. C. Warren Boulton " A. Camoron " W. Evans " C. H. Holmes " R. Houstin " V. A. Laurie " L. Mi. Medley " R. M. Oblin " D. Orr	Messrs. Alfred Herbert (India), Ld. J.d y. Turner, Merrison & Co., LdMr. T. R. PrattMessr. Klohnes, Wilson & Co y. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld John King & Co., Ld y. John King & Co., Ld y. William Jacks & Co Kahn & Kahn Jessop & Co., Ld.			
•	BONE MEAL.			
Mr. L. de Bretton " E. E. Cossey " E. Hayward " R. M. Oblin " E. Prophet " D. Rieber " R. H. Turnball " R. Williamson	Messrs. Becker, Gray & Co., (Calent(a), Ld, Ld, Ld, Ld, D. Waldie & Co, Kahn & Kahn, Allen Brotlers & Co. (India),, Ld, Graham & Co, Turnbull Bross, Ld, Allen Brothers & Co., (India),, Ld, Ld, Graham & Co, Turnbull Bross, Ld, Allen Brothers & Co., (India),, Ld, Ld.			
во	OTS & SHOES.			
Mr. A. E. Lacey W. F. Machray T. E. Sampson L. B. Suteliffe R. H. Turnbull W. J. Webster	Messrs. Samuel, Fitze & Co., Ld G. Atherton & Co Grainin & Co Bird & Co Bird & Co Turnbull Bross, Ld Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.			
	BRASS.			
Mr. C. Warren Boulton " N. F. Bremner " A. Cameron " H. Harrison " C. H. Holmes " R. Houstin " V. A. Laurie " L. M. Medley	Messes. Alfred Herbert (India), Ld David Stassoon & Co., Ld Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld Alfred Herbert (India), Ld Holmes, Wilson & Co Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld John King & Co., Ld William Jacks & Co.			

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H. Brown L. M. Medley A. Paterson G. F. Walton	Martin & Co. William Jacks & Co. Holines, Wilson & Co. Bird & Co.
,,	CEMENT.
Mr. A. Cameron	Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld. D. Waldie & Co.
B. Hayward W. Hunter V. A. Laurie L. M. Medley R. M. Oblin D. Orr A. Paterson	Gillanders, Arbuthot & Co. John King & Co., Id. William Jacks & Co. Kahn & Kahn. Jessop & Co., Id. Holmes, Wilson & Co. Albe Brothers & Co., (India),
R. H. Turnbuil G. F. Walton	Ld. Turnbull Bros., Ld , Bird & Co.
	CHALK.
Mr. Gordon Duff " E. Hayward " R. H. Turubull " A. C. Wright	Messrs. Bird & Co. D. Waldie & Co. Turnbull Bross, Ld. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.
	Manyl & Co., Ld.
Mr. R. M. Hughes " R. R. Lowe " R. M. Oblin " E. B. Pratt " R. H. Turnbull " A. C. Wright	Messrs Brunner Mond & Co., Ld. 1). Waldie & Co., Ld. "Kahn & Kahn. Brunner Mond & Co., Ld. "Turnbull Bros., Ld. "Turnbull Bros., Ld. "Turnbull Bros., Ld. "Turnbull Bros., Ld.
,, 0	CHINA CLAY.
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E. Stauley Oakes R. H. Turnbull	Turnbull Bros., Id.

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		COAL.	
Mr.	D. Brown F. C. Fyffo M. C. Guzdar E. Hayward J. H. Jennaway B. R. C. Lindsay V. G. Morgan J. A. McKerrow W. G. Morgan M. Panton E. S. Tartfon E. H. Turnbul E. Villers H. H. Wadsworth D. A. Wills S. Eardley-Wilmot	Messrs	S. Kilburn & Co. Shaw, Wallace & Co. Shaw, Wallace & Co. D. Waldie & Co. D. Waldie & Co. Martin & Co. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld. F. W. Hoilgers & Co. Shaw, Wallace & Co. Bird & Co. Bird & Co. Turnbull Bross, Ld. Villiers, Ld. Bird & Co. F. W. Heilgers & Co. Holmes, Wilson & Co.
	c	OAL TAR.	
Mr.	E. Hayward E. S. Tarlton R. H. Turnbull E. Villiers H. H. Wadsworth A. C. Wright	Messrs ,, ,, ,, ,,	. D. Waldie & Co. Bird & Co. Bird & Co. Turnbull Bros., Ld. Villiers, Ld. Bird & Co. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.
		COKE.	
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Mr.	W. F.	Machray Oblin	Messrs.	G. Atherton & Co Kahn & Kahn.
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    G. E. F. Campbell
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                                          Lyall Marshall & Co.
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    W. J. Sykes
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                                            (India), Ld,
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C. A. Hendry
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" R. C. Donaldson " T. C. J. Davis ...

" R. I. Meyer ...

" P. Nicachi

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Mr. K. Ainslie , R. C. Donaldson (Castor) , F. Gould , E. Hayward , V. A. Laurie , J. D. McCririck , J. J. W. McDonald (Castor) , R. H. Turnbull , A. C. Wright	Messrs. F. W. Heilgers & Co , Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld , Graham & Co , D. Waldie & Co , John King & Co, Ld , Valvoline Oil Co , Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld , Turnbull Bros., Ld , Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.				
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		1				
Mr. W. E. Bailey T. C. J. Davis R. I. Moyer P. Nicachi				Shaw, Wallace & Co. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld. Becker, Gray & Co. (Calcutta), Ld. Petrocochino Bros.		
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Mosers, G. Atherton & Co.						

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"	R. H. Turnbull	••	33	I till in the service
	R. M. Oblin "	•••	**	Turnbull Bros., Ld.
lr.		•		Kahn & Kahn

Mr. V. A. Laurie		Messrs. John King & Co., Ld.	
R. H. Turnbull		" Turner, Morrison & Co., Lo	l.
A.C. Wright	•••	" Ittiioi, meri	

QUICKSILVER.

... Messrs. Turnbull Bros., Ld. Mr. R. H. Turnbull

ыг. к. н. тапоал	RED & W	HITE LE	AD.
Mr. E. Hayward V. A. Laurie W. F. Machray L. M. Medley R. M. Oblin R. H. Turnbul A. C. Wright		27 17 29 10	D. Waldie & Co. John King & Co., Ld. G. Atherton & Co. William Jacks & Co. Kahn & Kahn. Turnbull Bros., Ld. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.

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	T. C. J. Davis	 " Graham & Co.
"	F. Gould Gourley Harvey	 " Tata Sons, Ld. " Becker, Gray & Co.
"	R. I Meyer	 " (Calcutta), Ld.
,,	P. Nieachi	 " Petrocochino Bros.

ROPES (WIRE).

Mr.	R Arthur		Magere	Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.
**	A, Cameron			
,,	W. Evans	***		
**	V. A. Laurie	***		
,,	L. M. Medley		 . "	Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.
	C. A. Padfield	444 1	 . "	

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	RC	PES	(НЕМ	r).
Mr.	C. A. Padfield		Messrs.	Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.
	SADDLERY AND	SADE	LERS	RONMONGERY.
Mr.	W. F. Machray		Messrs.	G. Atherton & Co.
		SA	LT.	
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		ALTF	ETRE.	
Mr.	L. de Bretton		Messrs.	Becker, Gray & Co.,
"	G. E. F. Campbell E. E. Cossey		"	(Calcutta), Ld. Lipton, Ld. Hollingshurst & Co.
"	T. C. J. Davis R. C. Donaldson F. Gould J. W. Macdonald E. Prophet		" "	(India), Ld. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld. Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld. Graham & Co. Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld, Allen Bros. & Co. (India).
"	R. H. Turnbull R. Williamson		,,	Ld. Turnbull Bros., Ld. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld.
	SOF	IOOL	SLATE	s.
Мг.	W. F. Machray R. M. Oblin	:::	Messrs.	G. Atherton & Co. Kahn & Kahn.
		SCR	EWS.	
Mr.	R. Arthur C. Warren Boulton A. Cameron W. T. Cross H. Harrison P. C. Keyte V. A. Laurie W. F. Machray L. M. Medley R. M. Oblin R. M. Oblin		Messrs,	R. Pratt. Alfred Herbert (India), Ld. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld. Barlow & Co. Alfred Herbert (India), Ld. Alfred Herbert (India), Ld. John King & Co., Ld. G. Atherton & Co. William Jacks & Co. Kahn & Kahn.

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SPELTER.

37 21	N. F. Bremner H. Harrison L. G. N. Langmead V. A. Laurie L. M. Medley R. H. Turnbull))))))	David Sassoon & Co., Ld. Alfred Herbert (India), I. The Bombay Co., Ld. John King & Co., Ld. William Jacks & Co. Turnbull Bros., Ld.

SPIRIT.

Mr. R. H. Turnbull	 Messrs.	Turnbull Bros., Ld. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.
A C Wright	 11	I till tier, mari

STEEL.

STRUCTURAL IRON WORK.

	Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld
Mr. A. Cameron , W. Evans	Mr. T. R. Pratt. Messrs, The Asbestos & Belting
" J. James …	William Jacks & Co.
" L. M. Medley " A. Paterson	Holmes, Wilson & Co.
" C. S. Whiteman	John King & Co., Ld.

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2011	[276]	TIMBER.
	SUGAR.	Messrs. Gillanders Arbuthnot & Co.
	Mr. N. F. Bremner Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ld.	Mr. W. Hunter
	" G. E. F. Campbell " Lipton, Ld. " T. C. J. Davis " Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.	TIN.
	, R. C. Donaldson Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.	Messrs. Alfred Herbert (India),
	" A. Duggan " Shaw, Wallace & Co. " F. Gould " Graham & Co.	Mr. H. Hattison Ld.
	" E. Hayward " D. Waldie & Co. " R. I. Meyer " Becker, Gray & Co.	A. V. Laurie "G. Atherton & Co. "W. F. Machray "William Jacks & Co.
	(Calcutta), Ld,	l " r M Modlov " " m .lll Pros Ld. [5]
20	" H. R. Pilcher " Gillanders, Arbuthnot &	R. H. Turnbull "Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.
- IF	" E. Prophet " Allen Bros. & Co. (India),	l "
4114	, H. A. Tanser Ld. Hoare Miller & Co., Ld.	TIN PLATES.
TILL.	" A. L. B. Tucker " Kilburn & Co.	Mr. R. Arthur Mr. T. R. Pratt. Mr. R. Arthur Messrs. Barlow & Co. Messrs. Barlow & Co.
	" R. H. Turnbull " Turnbull Bros., Ld.	W. T. Cross Messrs. Barlow & Co., Ld. W. T. Cross Holmes, Wilson & Co., Ld. John King & Co., Ld.
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llui .	TARPAULINS.	W. F. Machray "G. Abdraton & Co., Ld. A. C. Wright "Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.
-16	Mr. C. Gray (Canvas) Messrs, Octavius Steel & Co.	TOBACCO.
	" H. B. Hawkins " Allen Brothers & Co. (India), Ld.	Manage G Atherton & Co.
洲村	" T. A. Kay " Birkmyre Bros.	Mr. W. C. L. Ochos Manufac-
TIM .	" B. St. J. Smith Do. " E. Trott " Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.	tured only) " " " reambull Bros., Lt.
117	,, =, ,	" R. H. Turnbull "
	TEA CHESTS.	TOYS.
	Mr. A. P. Brown Messrs Gillanders Ashuthust & Co.	Mr. C. H. Holmes Messrs. Holmes, Wilson & Co., Ld. The Holland-Bombay Tra-
	" E. A. Collin " Davenport & Co.	H. J. W. Kaan "ding Co. Samuel Fitze & Co., Ld.
	" Alex. Davenport " Bird & Co. " H. L. Puttock " Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.	A E Leggy " C Atherton & Co.
	" Carl Reid Do.	W. F. Machray "Kahn & Kahn.
	" F. Wellings " Lipton, Ld.	" IC. M. Obin
210		Mosers John King & Co., Ld.
	TEA LEAD.	Mr. V. A. Laurie " G. Abiel Bros Ld.
31:17	Mr. R. Arthur Mr. T. R. Pratt.	" R H Turnbull " Turner, Morrison & Co., Lu.
	" A. P. Brown Messrs. Gillanders, Arbuthnot & Co Davennort & Co.	" A. C. Wright
al: I	" Alex. Davenport " Bird & Co.	TWINE.
	" V. A. Laurie " John King & Co., Ld. " H. L. Puttock " John King & Co., Ld. " Harrisons & Crosfield, Ld.	Mr. G. E. F. Campbell Messrs. Lipton, Ld. Birkmyre Bros. "Birkmyre Bros. "Messrs. Lipton, Ld. "Birkmyre Bros. "Messrs. Messrs. Lipton, Ld.
11	" Carl Reid " Do. Do.	Turner, Morrison & Co., Ed.
ali 53	" F. Wellings " Lipton, Ld.	", C. A. Padfield

VARNISH	ES,
Mr. W. Evans Mr. ,, H. B. Hawkins Mes	T. R. Pratt. srs. Allen Bros. & Co. (India), Ld.
" R. H. Turnbull	, John King & Co., Ld. , G. Atherton & Co. William Jacks & Co. , Turnbull Bros., Ld. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.
WHITIN	G.
" R. H. Turnbull	srs. William Jacks & Co. "Turnbull Bros., Ld. "Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld.
WOOL.	
Mr. W. F. Machray M., R. M. Oblin	essrs. G. Atherton & Co. ,, Kahn & Kahn.
WHEAT	
F. S. Cubits T. C. J. Davis K. M. Fraser R. L. Mover	ssrs. Shaw, Wallace & Co. Poppe Delius & Co. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld. Shaw Wallace & Co. Becker, Gray & Co. (Calcutta), Ld. Petrocochino Brothers.
YARN	
" Ralph Hall	ssrs. P. E. Guzdar & Co. " Tata Sons, Ld. " Graham & Co.
YELLOW ME	ITAL.
W. T. Conss H. Harrison L. G. M. Langmead V. A. Laurie W. F. Machray L. M. Medley R. H. Turnbull	ssrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ld. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld. Barlow & Co Alfred Herbert (India), Ld. The Bombay Co., Ld. John King & Co., Ld. G. Atherton & Co. William Jacks & Co. Turnbull Bros., Ld.

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ZINC.

Mr.	N. F. Bremner A. Cameron	 Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ld. Turner, Morrison & Co., Ld. Alfred Herbert (India), Ld.
10	H. Harrison V. A. Lauric F. R. Lowe	 " John King & Co., Ld. D. Waldie & Co.
11 25 29	W. F. Machray L. M. Medley R. H. Turnbull	 G. Atherton & Co. William Jacks & Co. Turnbull Bros., Ld.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

_ ...

RULES AND REGULATIONS

OF

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.
- "Manager" means the persons or person in whom the management of the Fund shall, for the time being, be vested as hereinafter provided.
- "Trustee" means the Trustees of the Fund, for the time being, appointed as hereinafter provided.
- "Salary" means only the fixed monthly salary received by the "Salary" means only the fixed monthly salary received by each complete from the Chamber, and does not include any acting, each control of the salary salary received by the salary received by officiating or personal allowance, bonus, commission, or other remineration or prisonal anowance, confussion, or other remineration 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 o. The management of the rund snan 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 and the Committee may, from time to time, at its uncontrolled discretion, appoint, and the necessary expenses of management, including the requirements of the Managers (to be from time to time agreed on by the Managers and the Committee), shall be borne 'hy and be a
- 4. The Committee shall appoint, annually in the month of March, two Treatees of the Fund, both of whom shall be members of the committee. In the event of account 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 employe of the Chamber in the service of the Chamber a. Every employe of the Chamber in the service of the Chamber on 1st January 1907, and every employe 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 the Rules and Regulations.

- 6. The subscription to the Fand shall be a sum equal to 5 per end on the amount of the salary of each employé 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 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, deal with the sums so deducted in the manner prescribed in Rule 10.
- S. The subscription of any employé absent on leave or furlough skall, during the period of such absence, be assessed on the salary allowed during such absence, but any employé skall be at liberty, subject to the consent of the Committee, to subscribe on the full amount of the salary, if desired, provided notice in writing of such desire skall have been given by him to the Committee prior to the due date for payment of salary next after such employé skall have obtained leave or furlough.
- 9. For and in respect of each complete year ending with the 31st day of Docember, the Chamber shall contribute to the Fund a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the subscriptions of all the employés 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 contribution in respect of any employé whose interest in the Fund shall have been transferred, assigned, attached or otherwise death with or affected as indicated by Rule 24 and thereupon all moneys standing to the credit of such employé represented by or referable to, cotributions by the Chamber and the interest thereon shall or demand be refunded the Trustess to the Chamber.
- 10. The Committee shall, from time to time, pay into the Bank of Bengal at Calentts, or any the Bank at Calentts associated by the Committee, direct any of the Bank at Calentts associated by the Committee, direct any of the Managers, to the credit of an account to be open and the control of the Calents and money received by them after payment thereone in the Calents and money received by them after payment thereone is also because the calent of the 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 and all or any portion of such moneys shall be withdrawn from seven the calents of the two processing the signatures of the two Practice in additions to the signature of the Secretary of the Chamber.
- 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 Bogal for who shall hold same in safe custedly no behalf of the Trustees) at their discretion in any of the following Securities, that is to say—sany of the Rupee or Sterling Soundisc

of the Government of India or any Scentrities, the interest on which is or shall be guaranteed by the Government of India, or in the Bonds, Debentures, or Scentrities of, or issued by, any public, Municipal or local Body or Authority in India, or in the fully past up Stele 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 in the statements into or for others of any nature hereitable and 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 Trustee 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 lift 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 employé with the equivalent of his subscription for the preceding year, as provided for under Rule 9, and thereafter having ascortained the amount available for division among the members arising from the interest secreted on Securities, any sums fertical to the Fund under these Rules and Regulations, and all fertiled to the Fund under these Rules and Regulations, and other moneys, (if any) that should properly be brought into account other moneys (if any) that should properly be brought into account other moneys and provisionally eredit; 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 as

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 and he said market-value, as on one said of set precentor, or the total interference and Securities held by or belonging to the Fund, interference and Securities held by or belonging to the Fund, nee investments and occurries near oy or occorging to the rund, 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, and ascertained naturates, pan or mentred, respectively, agreeably, with these Rules and Kegulations, the Managers shall forthwith debit or credit, as the case may be, the account of each employe in the books of the Fund with a share of the difference between the one books of the raind with a state of one americae between the said books and the then market-value as so fixed and ascertained as sand DUDKK and the their market-value as so have and ascertained as a foresaid of the said Investments and Securities, including interest accounts a specific of the said investments and securities. as aforesaid in proportion to the amount at credit of each employé 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 employs, the Managers shall pay to his Executors or Administrators the amount standing to his credit in the standard of the standard of the standard of the such death, and is shall also pay to his Executors or Administrators the amount in full of his paid-up subscription 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 dismisal, the Managers shall pay to him the aggregate amount subscribed by him to the fund and the amount of the any) standing to his credit for interest, and shall in respect to halance standing to his credit for interest, and shall in respect to halance standing to his credit for retirevant, patch and on the 31st day of December preceding such resignation or retirement, patch him one-twentieth part of such balance for each completed year of service from the 1st January 1905.
- 19. In ease of any employé becoming permanently incapacitated owing to injury sustained whilst in the service of the Chamber, or in ease of the resignation or retirement with the previous written sanction of the Committee of any employé owing to illness, old eage, or any other reason considered adequate by the Committee and eage, or any other reason considered adequate by the Committee and provisions of these littles; the stangers shall (subject to the provisions of these littles; and the standing to historedit in this docks of the Fund on the 31st day of December proceeding such incapacity, resignation, or retirement, and also (subject as a sforesaid) the full amount of his paid-up subscriptions for the then current year, together with such sums as are provided for under Rule 9 and 18.
- 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 balanes, 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 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 employé, 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, the state of the control of the

- 22. In case any employé shall die leaving any moneys standing to his credit in the books of the Fund and moneys shall pull only to the Executor, or Administration of the deceased member on the production to the Managers of Frontier of the Will or of Letters of Administration to the Banate 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:—

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

١	PROVIDENTIAL ding in the hooks
	It is hereby certified that the balance standing in the books
	of the Provident Fund of the Bengui Chamber
	to the credit of numbered as adove on the
	day ofwas Rupees19
	1919
	dated thisday of
	Entered
•	Managers.

24. No employé shall be entitled to draw money from the Fand against his interest in it, or to transfer or assign, whether by way of sourity or otherwise however, his interest or any part whereof in the Fund, and no such transfer assignment shall be valid, thereof in the Fund, and no such transfer assignment shall be valid, and the Managers, Trustess, 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 the 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 employé 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 unbertakes 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 fraud.
- 26. It shall be havful for the Committee from time to time and at any time hereafter, in writing under their hands, of the vary, modify, re-make, rescind, or add to these Rules and Regulations, or pay of them, but so that no such alteration, variation, modification, re-making, 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 Managers or the Trustees for the time being of the Fend on the one hand, and any comploys or any Execution of the control of the co

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.

Dated theday of
Name in full
A 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
Nature of appointment
Nature of appointment. Date of joining service
Salary per mensem, Rupees
Signature
Signature

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CHAMBER RULINGS.

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CHAMBER RULINGS.

When two-thirds of a ship's inward freight was payable at when a we-tained on a smps inward freight was payage at home and one-third in Calcutta, it was held that "inward freight" meant "the freight collected in Calcutta,"

There being nothing to the contrary in the Charter Party, laydays will count while a vessel is in the stream, provided she is ready and able to work, and boats can lie alongside and deal with cargo

If a vessel enters at a Custom House before 12 noon on, say, the 1st of a month, lay-days commence 24 hours after notice of realiness is given. If she enters after 12 noon then lay-days Notice of readiness before inward entry of a vessel at the commence on the morning of the 3rd.

Custom House is not a proper notice. Note: - This ruling does not apply to coal charters.

An Agent should return to his constituents any discounts allowed on insurance.

η

"Running days" means every day without exception or

"Working days" exclude Sundays, Chaistmans Day, Good "Working days" exclude Sundays, Chaistmans Lay, Good Friday and such public gractical holdings as may be declared by the Bengael Chamber of Commerce as tolidays recognised by the Chamber under Charter Parties and Spinjing Orders according to the custom of the port, also such days as may, under the provision made in the sneeceding paragraph be declared to be non-working days.

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.

After a vessel comes on demurrage, all time counts.

Note:—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.

There is no custom of the port which would make warehousing at the jetties a shipment according to the custom of the port.

6

New rules of business .- The limits of the Port of Calentta having been extended by a Notification of the Government of Bengal, dated 24th June 1886, which came into force on the 10th July 1886 so 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 Orders. steamers or sailing vessels cannot demand of the consignee to take delivery of, or fill up eargo, except within the limits of the Port. as set forth in the Notification of the 18th August 1879 of the Government of Bengal."

So long as a ship is ready to take in the stipulated quantity of eargo continuously, she is in position to give notice of being ready for outward cargo, no matter if she had still a portion of her inward cargo on board.

The Indian Maund only is used by the Customs authorities for salt weighments. It weighs 82% lbs.

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.

[NOTE.—This rule is not believed to be, and shall be accepted, as without express arrangement to that effect.1

10

Value of Jute Marks.-In a suit (No 270 of 1892) tried by Mr. Justice Trevelyan on 18th January 1893, for damages on account of the non-acceptance of 1,000 bales jute a question of the value of the 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 [293]

"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 denomination, there is an implied tearranty 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 earries 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 Manufacturers' 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.

Sandays 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 contrer-rarry and Supplying Holiday, muse be derivered on the cay revious to the Sunday or the Charter-Party and Shipping Holiday, pre-the-rarry as the case may be.

Steamers' Lay-days under Coal Charters:—

(1) A steamer's lay-days commonce at 6 A.M. on the working a sceamer's ay mays communed at 0 a.m. on the working day next following the day before 12 noon of which day next following the day perore 12 noon of which notice of readiness to load has been given. But notice notice of readiness to load has been given. But notice cannot be given until the vessel is (a) entered outwards at the Custom House, and (b) until she is within the limits" of the Port as defined in the Notification of 2nd March 1897 of the Government of Bengal.

(2) Half a lay-day shall be counted, when 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, steamers' hire and demurrage.-All ocean freight and all steamers' hire payable in Calcutta shall, unless otherwise arranged, be calculated at the rate of exchange for demand drafts as certified daily by the Associated Exchange Banks and posted by 11 A.M. in the Royal Exchange.

In the case of outward bills of lading the rate shall be that current on the date of shipment and ascertained by the date of the mate's receipt; and, when there is more than one mate's receipt or one consignment, the date of the last mate's receipt shall be considered as the date of shipment for the whole consignment.

In the case of inward bills of lading the rate shall be that current on the day on which payment of freight is made.

In the case of time chartered steamers the rate shall be that current on the day on which hire is payable according to the terms of the Charter-Party.

Demurrage which is paid in sterling shall be paid in rupces at the rate of the day for demand bills.

In the case of claims on import cargo the rate shall be that current on the day on which the steamer, in respect of which the claim is made, enters the port of Calcutta.

In the event of any of the above dates falling on a day on which no rate is posted the rate shall be that current on the last previous date of posting.

On the North —A line drawn from the boundary pillar at the Cossipore Gun Foundry Ghat to a point on the opposite side at Ghoosery.

On the Seath.—A line drawn from a messary silter placed at temestry.

On the Seath.—A line drawn from a messary silter placed at the month of the Bulges-Badnet halt to a pillar on the Howards side of the viver.

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Forms	of Boat Note as Chamber of Comn	[295] adopted at a t serce on the 12	Teneral Meeting Th January 188	g of the O.	
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		Ship			
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	Marks and Numbers	Number of packages	Description of goods.		

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Marks and Numbers	Number of packages.	Description of goods.	
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Arrived alongs	ide		
Discharged			
Returne i			
Remarks			
	(Sign	nature)	
		Chief Officer	
		Ship	
		Moorings	

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CONVERSION OF STERLING FREIGHT INTO INDIAN CURRENCY.

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 con-recision into Indian currency of sterling freight and commission thereon be hereby resembled and that the following Resolution be substituted in their stead with immediate effect, viz:

- "That in the absence of any stipulation to the contrary, sterling freight payable in Calentia, including differences of freight adjusted in Calentia, and all commission on sterling freight made payable at Calentia 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 pre-ceding the day when the anomatu to be dealt with shall be secretained. eeding the day when the amount to be dealt with shall be ascertained.
- 2. 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.
- "That, for the purposes of charging commission or adjust-ing 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 BILLS OF LADING.

Extract from Proceedings of a Special General Meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, held on 26th May 1880.

The Chairman said he would move the following Resolution:-

"That the form of Bill of Luting—Calcutta to United Kingdom-agreed on in London on 11th April 1881 by a Committee of shipowers, and merchants, and 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. 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.

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CONFERENCE BILL OF LADING.

Printed from a signed copy of Bill of Lading, dated 11th April 1881, agreed on in London by Committee of Shipowners and Merchants, and lodged with the Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

SAILING SHIP BILL OF LADING-CALCUTTA TO UNITED KINGDOM.

2 F	UNITED KINGS
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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 piecegoods, Opium, Pearls, Precious Stones or Jewellery 21 3. On the purchasing ditto when funds are provided by the Agents 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 consignment if made in produce ... 6. On returns of consignments if in Bills, Bullion, or Treasure 1 7. On accepting Bills against consignments 8. On the sale or purchase of ships, factories, houses, lands, and all property of like description 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 2s, per rupee $\frac{1}{2}$ cont. 10. On making advances or procuring loans of money for commercial purchases, when the aggregate commission does not exceed 5 per cent. *** 11. On ordering or receiving and delivering goods or superintending the fulfilment of contracts, or on the shipment of goods, where no other commission is derived 12. On guaranteeing Bills, Bonds or other engagements and on becoming security for administration of Estates, or to Government for the disbursement of public money ... 21 13. On del-credere, or guaranteeing the due realisation of sales $3\frac{1}{2}$ 14. On the management of Estates for Executors or Adminis-15. On chartering ships or engaging tonnage for constituents for vessels to proceed to outports for loading 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

17. On procuring freight for a ship by Shipping Order or charter, or on precuring employment for a ship on monthly hir or acting as Agents for Owners, Captains or Charterers of vessel, upon the gross amount of freight brokering inclusive
brokerage inclusive 18. On engaging Asiatic Emigrants for a ship to the Mauritius, the West Indies or elsewhere, upon the gross amount of the West Indies or elsewhere, upon the gross amount of earnings
earnings 19. On engaging troops for a ship to Great Britain or elsewhere, on the gross amount of passage money for rank and file
rank and tile 20. On realising inward freight, inward troop, emigrant, or 21 22 22 22
 On landings and re-shipping goods from any vesses, or on landing and selling by auction (damaged goods from any such vessel, and acting as Agent for the Master from any such vessel, and acting as Agent for the or on hehalf of all concerned—on the declared value of all only the properties.
such goods as may be publicly sold 21 to 5 "
tronium Indigo Raw Silk or Picce-goods
22. On effecting insurance, whether on two or averages of all
classes, and on processing selling or negotiating Bills of
Exchange
Exchange 21 25. On debts or other claims when a process at law or arbitration is incurred in claiming them 5 5
27. On collecting nouse tenders 28. On ships' disbursements 28. On ships' disbursements
28. On ships disbursements Bonds or negotiating any loan on 29.5 On realising Bottomry 2½ 1
20 On granting letters of Credit Compities and Bank
at O or purchase of Government or orchange or
or other John Dean one class to another
32. On delivering up Government on the market value
33. On delivering, Stock Shares, on the market of the Joint Stock Shares, on the market of the state of the Joint Stock Shares, on the market of the state of th
the palanes of 5 per cent, has been charge
Brokerage when paid is to be separately charged.
Brokerage witch part to S. E. J. CLARKE,
S. P. J. Glisson

Tonnage Schedule and Measurement Rules for the Port of Calcutta.

(Adopted at a Special General Meeting of the Chamber held on the 25th February 1921.)

A	RTICLES.		1	Cwt. per ton Nett.	Cubic feet per ton.		
				8			
	***			20			
				20			
	***		\	20	50*		
Betel-nut Rones, crushed				20			
	***			20			
	***			20			
Borax				14	50		
Bran							
Bristles				ad	eal-rem.		
Bullion Camphor in cases					50		
Campnor in cases	anl.				100		
Cardemons in ro	Lhinn			8	50		
Cardamoins in re	0001115				50		
	,,,,,			444			
Carpets	***			12			
Casia in bags Castor seed			1	15	1		
Castor seeu Chillies (dry) in	hage or	hundles		8	50		
Chirretta in bun	allon or	United -]				
	lutes			20	1		
Chrome ore Cloves in bags				8	50		
				22	1		
Coal		***		20	50		
Cuchineal					1		
Coffee in bags				18	1		
Coir in dholls	***		1	10	1		
Cole in tinons				20	1		
Core				12			
	account c)	20			
Copper ore				20 12			
Coriander seed			***	20	1		
Corundum ore					50		
Cotton			\	14	1		
				20			
Cowries				8			
Cummin seed				18	1		
Cutch in bags			[10	/ 50		
Cuton in ongo					not		
					exceeding		
,, ,, case	8			\	20 cwt. gros		
				20	- 1		
Dates (wet)				16			
(dry)	***	***		20	50		
Dholl or dhal		***					
Filtres, all sor	ts			12			
Garlie & onion	ns in bag			16			
Ginger	***	***		20	50		
Gram	***				50*		
Gum in cases		***		20 cwt. gross.	50		
Gunnies	***				50		
Gunjah	***			***	50		
Hemp in bale	28 ···				50		
Hides in bale	28						

*At steamers' option.

Ai	TICLES.			Cwt. per ton Nett.	. Cubic feet per ton.
Ioofs, cow & but	Yalo ho	rns & hou	nting		
loose .				20	
loofs, cow & bu	ffalo ho	erns & hor	ntips,		
in bags or in t	undles	100			50
forns deer, in bag			411	***	50 50
				***	50
					50
seed				14	
ac, button, seco	l, stick	and shel	lac in		
bacs		111		16	***
Lac, button, seed	, stick	and shell			50
enses Lac, kirie lac, or	 Inc refu	e in baes	***	20	50
Lac dye in cases		m.	***		50
Lard				20	***
Leather in cases o					50
Lentils			***	20	***
				20 20	100
Maize Manganese				90	
Mica, tale, in case	8			20 cwt. gross.	
Mother-of-pearl in	bags of	cases		20 ewt. gress	
Mowah seed				20	
Molasses			***	20 ewt. gross.	22.
Munjeet dye in co Mustard seed	908			200	50
Myrabollams who				20 20	
				20	
Nux vomica seed		***		16	
Nutmegs in cases		100			50
Oats		***	***	16	***
Oil in cases ., in casks or dr		***	1.0		50 50
,, essential	itins	444			alorem.
				20 au v	ntorem.
Opium				Der	chest.
Paddy				16	
Peas			***	20	
Pepper long black	***		***	12	
Pig iron & Pig le	nd		***	14 20	
Poppy seed		***		20	
Rattans for dunn	age		***	20	50*
Red wood for du	nnago	***	144.5	20	50*
Rape seed Rice		***	100	20	***
Rope in coils or	hundles	***		20	50
Rubber in cases			***	***	50 50
Salt			44.1	20	
Safilower	,***		***		50
Sal-ammoniac in Saltpetre	paga or	poxes		20 cwt. gross.	***
Saltpetre Sapanwood for 6	lunna <i>a</i> e	***	•••	20	
	unnage		*** }	20	50* 50
Silk raw in bales	3			10	50
" in cases or b	oales			10	50
,, chuesum					50
,, waste	***	***		***	50
" Prece Bonds	•••	•••	•••	ad valorem.	or 50*

"at steamers' option.

	RTICLES.			Cwt. per ton Nett.	Cubic feet per ton.
					ad valorem.
Silver specie and	for valuable	cargo		15	50
	***			69	
in cases	117			20	
Sagar	***	***		20 ewt. gross.	50
				441	
	***			20 ewt. gross.	
Tamarind in cas	ks or cases	***		20 cwt. g1082.	50
Tallow	***	***		200	
				16	
waste as bro	ken stowag	e		20	50
Til seed			1	4.4	50
Tobacco in cast	s or hales			16	50
Tormerie		1.5			
Twine in cases	***			20	
Wax	24.5	**.		20	1
Wheat		447	- "	20	50
Wolfram		1111		***	
Wool		***			

All unconnersted articles at 50 outle feet or 20 cut, gross, at steamers' option, thought to casks or cases to be calculated at gross weight when paying freight by weight.

Mouvement and, when necessary, weighnest, shall be made by the Begal Chamles of Commerce, Licensed Atlantarus Department, in accordance with their rites, and their excilients shall be final and freight shall be payable in accordance therewish.

Devlowight.—The term Devlowight shall be understood to mean the following articles only—Sugar, Saltpetre, Rice, Wheat, Gram, Dholl & Peas.

At a Special General Meeting of the Chamber held on the 4th of October 1893 the following Resolution was adopted:

- That Rule I under the Chamber's Tonnage Schedule be had Hule I under the Chamber's Tunnings Schedule be addered as follows, in accordance with the Resolutions repressed and despited by the Samurattie community at proposed and despited by the Samurattie community at their meeting on the 3rd July 1883, and in accordance with the notice issued by the Chamber of Commerce on with the notice issued by the Chamber of Commerce on the 4th July 1883, under Rule 23 of the Chamber, iv.:-
- That where freight is payable by measurement, measurement be by sworn measurers, to be placed under the direction of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.
- 2.—That measurement be taken at place of shipment, i.e., exporting wharf, jetty or measurings superintendent's to place of shipment, at measuring Superintendent's discretion, but only whilst the bales are netually being removed in course of shipment.
- 3.—That such measurement be final.

- That in eases of shut-out eargo, or eargo transferred from one vessel to another, original measurements to hold good.
- 5 .- But that any cargo re-landed be re-measured.
- 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 shipped without measurement shall be entirely at shipped risks and that measurement be a matter of special terms good between the shippers and ship. Further, that all exposes 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 sheds, while being removed in actual course of shipment.
- 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 2nd Resolution.
- That gunny bales packed at, or exported from, mills within the limits of the port, be also measured as described in the 2nd 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 deels of the ship or alongside, but it shall be optional with outside mills and presshouses to make arrangements with the Managing Committee, on such terms as may be mutually ageed on, for the attendance of sworr 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 arrangment made between shippers and ship, that all such eargo be measured on the Custom House wherf if for export by boat) or in the jetty sheds (if for shipment through the jetties) by the sworn measurers.

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- 13.—That for the present the sworn measurers to be appointed to curry out this scheme, be placed under the direction of a representative Committee, to be nominated by the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce.
- 24.—That the charge for measurement be defrayed by the ship.
- 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 "Doad Weight" shall be understood to mean the following articles "only" —Sugar, Saltpetre, Rice, Wheat, Gram, Dhol, Peas and all Metals.

Chambers of Commerce Tonnage Schedule for Ships and Steamers at Ports in India, Ceylon, Burma and Straits Settlements.

		°alombo.	Bon	ibay.	Goehin & Malubur Genst Ports.	Kar	nchi,	Madras und Coco- nada,	Rangoon.	Singa- pore and Penang.
Auticles,		Steamer.	Steamer.	Ship.	Ship or Steamer.	Steamer.	Ship.	Ship or Steamer.	Ship or Steamer.	Ship or Steamer.
		To the ton.	To the ton.	To the	To the ton Nett.	To the	To the ton.	To the ton, Nett.	To the ton. Nott.	To the ton.
iesen Bark, in bags		a D			į į					
	or bans	14 cut. S			***				144	
lles, in bucs		Is cut, S				1			***	
Alses, in bases								20 cwt.	***	
in boxes			40 feet	16 cwt.		10 feet	lecut.	20 CWE.	***	***
the Fibre in Jules			40 feet	16 cw1.	1	10 1000	roene.			30 cwt. P.
Alam								20 cwt.	***	
" in bags …			16 cwt.	20 cut.		16 cwt.	20 cwt.		50 feet	20 cwt.
Inimals, in cages Inisord						1.11		Sewt.	50 feet	***
Inisted Inntto, in cases			40 feet	50 first		40 feet	50 feet	9641	200	
in bogs		la cut. D	10 1000	20 1661		10 1001			***	
Antisupny, Ore						111				20 cwt.
Apporel							50 fort	50 feet		20 cwt, P.
		50 feet D	40 feet	50 feet	i	40 feet	20 16/4	50 Irec		
in traces		50 feet D							40 feet	
Arresports in bases		16 cwt. D								
Arrack		210-250								
in casks and es		glas, D								50 c. ft.a
Arrogroot, in bugs	1505	16 cwt. D			16 cwt.					20 cwt.a
		re cut. D			10 cmis					50 c. feet
			40 feet	50 feet	50 feet	40 feet	50 feet	50 feet	50 feet	
Assafeetida, in bogs								20 cwt.		
n in boxes	***		10 feet			40 feet	50 feet	20 ewc.	***	
			18 cut	50 feet	::	18 cwt.	20 cwt.		***	
Bomboos (hollow) but			1			111			***	6 cwt. P.
parilla			16 cwt.	20 curt.		16 cwt.	20 cwt.	20 cwt.	20 cwt.	
in bose								Sewt.	Lo owe.	
in bogs Birley, in bogs			15 cwt.			15 cwt.	18 ewt.	0 0 11 01		
Beans, in bugs Bees' Wax, in bugs			15 ewe.			100			20 cwt.	20 cwt. P.
RG2, Wax				1			2.77	20 cwt.	20 cut. grs	20 ewt.
in lags			10 feet	50 feet	16 ewt. 50 feet	40 feet	50 feet			50 c. ft.a
					20 1005					15 cwt. P.
		1 :::	J :::						50 feet	
Betelnuts			1		l			18 cut.	20 cwt.	12 cwt. a
" in bogs			13 cwt.	16 cwt.	16 ewt.	13 cwt.	16 cwt.			12 GWC. #
blackwood in straight		i	40 feet	50 feet	50 feet	40 feet	50 feet			
Bours, loose	aconte. 10ga		16 cwt.	20 cwt.	00 1100	16 cwt.	20 cwt.			
Bones, loose				200000		Sewt.	10 ewt.		20 cut.	20 cirt. P.
crushed in bar			H cut.			15 ewt.†	20 cwt.f		100	wert. P.
			14 cwt.*			18 cwt.t				
Bone Dust			20 cut.	m) exci.		20 cwt.	20 owt.			
Meal			20 cw1.	20 cut.	1	20 cwt.	20 cwt.	1.00	mount.	20 cwt. P.
in bogs		1	20 cut.;	50 feet	20 curt.	40 feet	50 feet	50 feet	50 feet	
			40 feet	50 feet		40 Ref		ment.	20 1444	
o in b	193		16 ewt.	20 exct.		16 cwL	20 cwt.		***	
	1908	1	40 feet	50 feet		40 feet	50 feet	50 feet	40 Teet	50 e. ft. P.
Bottles, (cumpty)									50 feet	
Boxes, (empty)		1							20 cwt.	
		1	1		1	1				i

As per standards preserved by the Chamber. In case of disagreement, either shipper or steamer may claim survey by the Chamber which may fix any scale as per standards intermediate or otherwise.

by the Committee of the Chamber.

I in accordance with the average quality of which a standard is preserved by the Chamber.

	Colombo	Bon	abny.	Cochin & Malabar Geast Ports,	Kan	ichi.	Madins and Coco- nada.	Rangoon.	Singa- pore and Penang.
Anticles.	Stenmer.	Steamer.	Ship.	Ship or Steamer.	Stenmer,	Ship.	Ship or Steamer.	Ship or Steamer.	Ship or Steamer.
	To the ton.	To the ton,	To the ton.	To the ton. Nett,	To the	To the ton.	To the ton. Nett,	To the ton. Nett.	To the ton.
	1								1
		10 cwt."			10 cwt."				
Brimstene Buffalo					******		20 cwt.	20 ewt.	
		6 cut.	8 cut.		6 cwt.	8 cwt.		l in No.	
Bullocks		per cent.	per cent.	1 :::	per cent.	per cent.	ntpercent	at percent	
							If curt.	2 in No.	***
Calves							16 6176.	16 cwt.	
	50 feet D	40 feet	50 feet.	100	40 feet				
Canes		13 cwt.	16 cut.		13 cut.	16 cut.	50 fret	50 feet	50 c. ft. 8
				50 feet					
		13 curt.	If ewt.		13 cwt.	16 cut.	20 cut.	1	7 cut.s 1,000 in
. for dunnage		1			1	10041.			No. P.
Canes, Rattan ground		13 cwt.	16 cut.	1 :::	13 cut.	16 cwt.		20 cut.	20 cut. P
						1000			1,200 in
" Other kinds		١		l		1	l	l	No.2 1.000 in
Capsteams, in lags	1 "								Nos
Cardamoms, in bars	112 curt. I	d .::		10 cwt. 10 cwt.			10 cwt.		12 cwt.a
in boxes	50 feet D	1					50 feet	8 cwt.	
in bundles	50 feet D	40 feet	50 feet	50 feet	10 feet				50 c. ft.a
Corrieges and Costs		W ICEL	ou tent	10 cwt,	10 1005	50 feet	8 cwt.		
Cases, empty semple								50 feet	
				14 cwt.					50 c, ft. P
Cassin, all sorts				444				(2 in No.	50 c. ft. P
		100					50 feet		50 c. It.a
in bags, lades or band	les			800 lbs,					50 e. ft.
	1			50 feet		1			
Caster Meal, in lags		40 fert	50 feet		40 feet	50 feet			50 c. ft.
,, Oil, in easks			1	16 cut.					! :::
Cellulose, in bagy	50 feet 8			A CHE.			15 cwt.	15 cwt.	
Charcool, in lags	on ther s								20 cwl. P
Cattle food frefuse of sur-		8 cut.	10 cwt.	1	8 cut.	10 cwt.			20 0 11 1
		1		1	1		1		20 cwt. P
Chillies dry, in bugs or eases in robbins				1			12 cwt.	8 cut.	10 c. ft. P
China Root, in bugs							14 cwt.		
,, in cases		40 feet	50 feet	1	40 Feet	50 feet	Il cwt.	Hewt.	
Chiretta							50 feet		
Cignrs, in enses				1			50 feet	16 cwt.	
Cigar leaves	50 feet 1		50 feet	1	40 feet	50 feet	50 feet	50 feet	50 c. ft.a
Cinchona, in bales Bark and Chins	iii	***		50 feet				50 feet	:::
	1900 11-0 1	d		-v leet					l l
p-corea pares	50 feet 8								
			1	1	1				i
 Pressed Bran to be un a Singupore and Penan 	icrstood as n	of loss than	5 mound	tot où n .					
members and renan	5-	etima		for 52 Hits	-) to it bag	OI 40 5 X 20	inches.		

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Chambers of Commerce Tonnage Schedule for Ships and Steamers at Ports in India, Ceylon, Burma and Straits Settlements—(contd.)

	00.00				_	\neg	_			T.,,	dras		- 1	Sing	١٠,
	Colombo.		Bombo;	у.	Mal	nin & labar ast ets.		Karne	hi.	lond	Copo- ida.	Range	ion. 1	Ponar	esa es
ARTICLES.	Stenmer.	Steam	er. S	Ship.	Sh	ip or	Sten	mer.	Ship.	SI	ip or	Ship	or ner.	Ship Stean	or ter.
			-	Fo the	T	o the		the	To the	0	o the ton. Nett.	To:	n. 1	To t	
	To the	To t		ton.	1	Nett.	-	m.		+	Tretto.	-	_		
Common, in cases		40 1		50 feet 6 cwL		0 feet 10 lbss.		feet 	60 for	t.		1	:		
n in bales		1 .	.			or 0 feet	١	\		- 1				30 c.	
wild (low value)	1	١.			- (1			- 1	***	1		١.	
		s .		***	1		1				***	1			
in cases or muchin	so feet	s .			- 1	***	1					Ţ		١.	
	or				- 1	417	1	***				1		l	
unpressed bules Chips, in cases	or I	1	1		١.		1			. 1					
machine press		8	1		- 1		1		1 :		***				
bales Oil, in cases	50 feet	DI			- {	50 feet	1		1 :		***	١.			owt.a
Carmella Oil, in custs	50 feet	šl.			- 1	50 feet			100	ive.	s cwt	. 8	curt.	50 0	. It.a
Sweetle Oil in tanks			ewt.	10 0	rt.	***		8 cut.	50 1	eet	50 fee			1.	owt.
Ches, in bags or fraxils in cases			o feet	50 fe			- 1		1 .	: 1		١	cwt-		
in chests				1 :			- 1	eo ewt.	20	ewt.	20 017	٠. [~	,	1	
(lose Stems, in longs				20 c	wt.		١		1]	no fee	. 1 .	o feet		wt. P.
Oca kayes, in bags or pre-	seit 50 fe	. s		١.	. 1		- 1			ewt.	20 164	٠١.			Wt. r.
tales Continual			10 cwt.	120	ert.		- 1	10 cwt				- 1		1	wt. P.
Cope, in longs	14 ev	t. D	10 Gara	1			ı		1			- 1		8	wt. P.
in cases	50 fe	et D				l :::	- 1					- 1.	o in D	r. ho.	owt. P.
Coconnuts, in longs	14	cwt.		1			- 1		ì				0 m r	(O. 50	e. ft. P.
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	(gro	38) 5	-11			1 ::	١ :	411			1 ::		***	1	
in ini	n.cs 114 0			1		1	٠ ١	***	Ų		١	. 1		1.0	c. ft. P.
a desicented, in		cet D	***	- 1		١			- 1		1	. 1		50	c. ft. P.
	112 0	wt. D		- (1 :			. \	***	1 :			- 1	
husks in bags	:::}		11 00	.		146		11 cw	٠. ا	***	1 :			١	
1 Occupant (N)	:::\	curt. S	11 CH]	***			1 ::	- 1		1 :		***	- (
, , in casks , in drame		feet S		- 1		1 .		l	- 1		١.			- 1	
" " in cases	ndrical		1	- 1		1		1 ::	. 1.	is cwt.	1 :	: 1		- 1	***
packages shell Obarous	18	cwt. S	\ ::	. I.	6 cwt	16	cwt.	13 C				out.	18 0		16 ewt.a
Combut Indiana, in bags	\		13 0			1 13	cwt.	18 C		16 owt 50 feet	1 12	owt- I			
in rob		cwt. I	14 6	wt.	16 cwt		feet cut.	1 40			1 10	cwt.	16 0		***
		wt. I				16	car.	1 :				cut.			12 cwt.
in casks	::: 11	***		- 1	***	- 1				16 cw	t. l		١ :		
in robbins				- 1	16 cw	n. l	***	40	teet	50 fee	١			wt.	
in parchinent, i	D Darks		1 14	sert.	50 fee	et		1	- 1		. 1		1 10	owt.	
Orir, in tales	. ::\	50 feet		\		. 1			wt.	8 64	٠. ۱				
	ewed			owt.	B CV			1			١		1		١
in bundles or lo	ose ballots	6 cwt.	D*			١.		1		١ _					
			1		١										

Chambers of Commerce Tonnage Schedule for Ships and Steamers at Ports in India, Ceylon, Burma and Straits Settlements—(contd.)

	Colombo.	Hom	bay,	Cochin & Malatur Coast Ports,	Kura	obi.	Madrus and Coco- anda.	Rangeon.	Sings- pore and Penning,
ARTICLES.	Stramer.	Stenmer.	Ship.	Ship or Steamer,	Steamer.	Ship.	Ship or Steamer,	Ship or Stenmer,	Ship or Steamer,
	To the ton.	To the ton.	To the	To the ton. Nett.	To the ton,	To the	To the ton. Nett.	To the ton, Nett.	To the ton.
Joir rope, in coils ,, yarn in colls ,, yarn and fibre in screwed	8 cwt. D 8 cwt. D	40 feet	8 owt.	S cut. 50 feet	40 feet	s ewt.	10 ewt.		
tales , yarn and fibre	50 feet S						40 feet		6 cwt. P.
ballots or dhells bristle fibre, in ballots	6 cwt. D* 10 cwt. D* 50 feet S			7 ewt.	1		:::		50 c. ft. 10 cwt. P.
, in pressed bales, in cases, matting, in rolls	50 feet B			50 feet			=		
fondore locco				50 feet plus 10% 8 cwt.					
Colocynth, in cases Colombo root, in bags	20 cut. D	40 feet 8 cwt,	50 feet 14 cwt.		40 feet 8 cwt.	50 feet 14 cwt.	=		:::
Dopm ,, in robbins	177	Sent.	12 ewt.	10 cwt.	seut.	12 cwt.			12 cirt.
in bogs cut into 4 pieces. or bulk, uncut	1		If out.	10 cut. 12 cut. 10 cut.		12 ewt.	12 cwt. 14 cwt.	14 curt.	12 cwt. P
,, (compressed) in Momi chests ,, (compressed) in bales									50 c. ft.P.
with hoop iron ,, in pressed bales ,, in logs, cut	50 feet 8 12 cwt. D	 10 curt.		50 feet			=		50 cfr.P
., in bass, unout Coral, rough (not specimen) in	10 cwt. D			777	11 owt.		=		=
Jordage in bales Coriander Seed		16 cwt.	20 cut.		16 cwt.	90 ewt.	12 cwt.		10 e. Îta
Ootton in bales	50 feet S	40 feet	50 feet	50 feet	40 feet	50 feet	50 feet	50 feet	10 c. ft. 8
, seed , in bags , cake	16 cwt. D	13 ewt.	=		13 ewt.	14 cwt.		15 cwt.	==
,, oil ,, piece-goods				= .		-	50 feet	20 cwt.	- =
Cowries	20 curt D	16 cut.	20 cwt.	20 cut.	16 cut.	20 ewt.	50 feet 20 ewt,		20 cwt.S
Cows Crockery and earthenware ex- copt pots, chatties and chins cups in rolls		-10 Heet	\$0 feet	20 cut.	40 feet	50 feet	:::	2 in No.	50 e, ft. 8
Croton seed in bags Cubes in bogs	le cwt. D			:::		:::	:::	50 feet	 10 cut. I
Cubebs in bags in cases Gubeb stems, in bags	=	10 cut.	12 cu t.	=	10 cut.	12 cwt.			Sewt.a Sewt.a Sewt.a
Cummin sted, in cases Ouries Outch or Terra Janonies, in bos	=	40 feet	40 feet	=	#0 feet	50 feet	=	40 feet	
Outch or Terra Japonica, in	4			50 feet			17 cwt.	if ewt.	20 cwt. \$

^{*} As broken stowngs.
a Singapore and Penang.

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Chambers of Commerce Tonnage Schedule for Ships and Steamers at Ports in India, Ceylon, Burma and Straits Settlements—(conid.)

	Otra		mbay.	1	Cochie Molal Cont	t t	К	nraci	si.	lamil	dras Coco- ida,	Rang	g0011.	Sing pore i Peius	n- ind ig.
	Calombo		٠,	Ship.	Ship	or	Stram	er.	Ship.	Sta	ip or	Sh	ip or	Ship	ner.
ARTICANS.	Stenmer.	Stram	er.		To		To th	-	To the		o the	1 1	the	To	
	To the	To the		o the ton.	No No	17.	ton		ton.	1	Nett.	-	ett.		
			-		1			١		1		20 0	wtgo	180	wt.S.
in or Term Japonica, in	1	1			1		13 e		16 cwl	.		1		1:00 C	ft. P. wt. P.
ich te Teen Japonica, it lasterbaskels, unserewed	0	13 e 40 ft		in ews. 40 feet	1	wt.	40 fe	n4*	20 ew	.	90 cut	. 1		1	wt. P.
Undried packages, 1941s, esc in hars		100	mt.	20 cws.	ì		16 c	wt.	16 cu		16 cwt 20 cwt	١.	n ewt.		
dry		13 0	wt.	10000	1			wt.	20 CW	1.		1.		50 e	ft. S.
Transfer	16 cwt	D		so feet	.	117	40	feet	50 fe	et	***	1.,	0 in N	1	
legs, empty, not exceeding		1	fee4				1		-	١			e in Ne		
Pindianeler less empty exerciting to inflameter	97	1	first	to fee	.		10	feet cwl-	50 fc	at.		١		50	c. ft.l'.
hors, square and straight		10	ewt.	20 cw	t.		1	***	1 ::	. 1		- 1	to fee	15	ewt. P.
Mets (private) in cases Eplant's Torth in bandles		11	ewt.	18 ev		8 cwl	1 10	feet cwl	50 f	cet	18 cv	- 1	20 CW	٠,	
in cases		· Lii	out.	20 cv	it.	20 CW	" "		1		100			1	
inply heer (Hegshends)		t, or			- [١					.		51	e. ft.P.
Inply sample enses	5/0 fe	. 1:	0 eut.	1 :	. 1		1 3	7 cw	6. 1		16 0	.		- 1.	on, It-n
Burel Seed bungrek or Mathie seed lib Manage		: '	7 cwt.	1 3	- 1		- 1,	10 fee	•		1		20 63	Y	sewt. P.
fishmus (or Isinghas) in C in large lish oil, in custs		:: \		1:		14 61		18 60			1 -		1	- 1	
flore, in least		::: \	18 cwt.	1	- 1			12 ex 40 fc	ct 00	feet cwt.	60	leet.	50 fc	- 1	
Sernitoro Salimanis	:::\	=	40 for4	12	fect ewt. ewt.		: 1	10 ev	rt. 16	feet.	1 :		1 ::	:	10 cwt.a 8 cwt.a
Galley in bages	1	20	13 ewt	E 50	feet	1	. 1		. 1		•		1 :	. 1	20 cwt.S.
in cases funder, unserowed, in b in buskets in lugs	erita	ewt. D		1		1	:				-				10 cwt. P.
. ordinary scrowe	d casus					1]	-			1 50	feet	100	cot	50 c. ft a
screared cubes, i	in hales	:::	=			1	= 1	:	:		12	ewt.	1 .	ert.	
Carlie and Onions		cwt. D		1		1	 Teet	40 40		5 cw 50 fee	t id	fret ewt	.1 .:	ewt.	50 c. ft. P.
Gatte, de dubbas or eask:	. : : !		40 fe	ec 1	o feet 2 cwt.	1 12	cut.			12 cw		cwt	11	cwt.	14 cwt. S.
in bales in baga in tasks			10 01	w. (.	2 644.	8	ewt.		owt.		- ('		1		-
Sinjelly need or Til sees	1	:::	12 6			1"		L				bo d	ismet	r is	multiplied
	- 1				-		enl nas	kog	s is, the	squ	tro of t				

^{*} The formula for calculating the cubical contents by the length and one-fifth deducted from 1 At ship's option. 1 As per sample ledged with the Chamber.

Chambers of Commerce Tonnage Schedule for Ships and Steamers at Ports in India, Ceylon, Burma and Straits Settlements—(contd.)

	Sur	urs o	ettien	iems-	-{ cont	a.)									$\neg \neg$				· i	Singa.
	Colombo,	Bon	nbay.	Cochin & Malakar Const	Karr	ichi.	Madras and Coco-	Rangoon.	Singa- pere and		Colombo.	В	ombay.	Malal One Port	ar 4	Karach	si by	Madras ad Coco- nada.	Aangoon-	pore and Penang.
ARTICLES.		Steamer.	Ship,	Ports.	Stenmer.		nada.	Shin or	Penang. Ship or	ARTICLES.	Steamer.	Steam	er. Ship	Ship	or Stee	mer.	Ship.	Ship or Steamer.	Ship or Steamer.	Ship or Steamer.
	otennier.	accumer.	omp.	Stenmer.	Stemmer.	snip,	Steamer.	Steamer.	Steamer.					To			To the	To the	To the	To the
	To the	To the ton.	To the ton,	To the ton. Nett.	To the ton.	To the	To the ton. Nett.	To the ton. Nett.	To the	promiser - screen	To the	To t		Ne Ne	ii.	on.	ton	Nett.	Nett.	
Gram					17 cwt.	20 cwt,	20 cwt.		m out a	ns, Deer in logs and has		1	1	1		öwt.	sews.	16 cwt-	\ :: '	7 cwt. P.
Ground-nuts, shelled in bogs	is ewit. D	17 ewt. 13 ewt.	20 curt. 16 cwt.	 20 ewt.	13 cwt.	16 cwt.	16 cut.	29 cmt.		loose		6 cm	wt. 8 cv	t. 12 c	:wt. 13	ewt.	16 cwt.		g in No.	
	8 cwt. D	6 cwt.	Scwt.	12 cmt.	6 ewt.	8 cwt.	12 cwt.			Tips of any kind res, ponies, mules an	ă	101	50 ii		: 40) feet	50 feet		1 :::	12 cwt, a
Gum, in cases		40 feet	50 feet	50 feet	40 feet	50 feet		16 ewt.	39 cwt. P.	deskeys intell, in cases lie Nuts	50 feet	٠ اه				feet	50 feet	59 feet	1 ::	1 =
,, Olikonnum, in bags Benjamin, blocks, in cases		13 cwt.	16 cwt.		13 cut.	10 ewt.	50 feet			in eases	50 feet	1 40	cet 50 f	- 1	- "				20 cw t-	
Copal, in bags , in baskets						=			20 cnt, 8- 30 c, ft, 8, 18 cwt.a	posto, in cases pencuanha in logs		1			2	o ëvt.			1 :::	P.
,, in cases											[20] cwl	50	cwt. 20	wt.	2	0 cwt. 0 fect 8 cwt.				:::
" Persian, in double beer		17 ewt.	==						50 c. ft. & 18 cwt. P.		***	40	feet 50	leet	12	9 feet 8 cwt.	50 feet 20 cwt.	1 =	50 feet	
" Arabic, in cases " in double hags	-	17 cwt.			=	=			50 e, it. s.	rekweed braree, in bages				wt.	-		=	50 feet	1	14 ewt.a 50 c. ft. P.
Sutto Jelotope in cases		:::					50 feet 50 feet	50 feet 50 feet	=	in hales lapek Seeds, in longs	16 cw	t. D	1					1 ::		1111
, in bags or baskets	=								50 c. ft. P. 20 cwt. P.	in pressed on likum Seed	16 cw	t. D	:::	::				1 :::		
, in bags genuine in cases , Percha Goro (old) in									50 c. ft. P. 30 cwt. P.	batee, in bags int in lates in lates in pressed ba felom feed int flow, in bundles in pressed bales the flow, in bundles the flow, in bundles the flow, in bundles the flow, in bundles the flow, in bundles	50 fee	t. D		:: \	::	40 feet	50 fee4	50 fcc	s so feet	
Sutta-percha, loose				::	:::				20 cwt. P.	in shells or cases		. 12	0 1000	feet		13 cwt. 18 cwt.	20 cwt	1 =	- ::	50 c. ft. I
,, in bags or baskets in cases					=				12 cut, \$. 13 cut, \$.	alang in bales		. I,		ewt.	=	17 cwt.	20 cwt		::: اه	:::
Hemp in lades ,, loose or in bundles ,, in scrowed bales		5 cwt. 40 feet	7 ewt.		5 cwt.	7 cwt.	50 feet	50 feet	50 c.ft.S. 13 cut.S.	lang, in langs are crushed in bags land land dross, packed in bag		: ['	7 cwt.	=				::	:::	
(sisal) in backs		40 feet	50 feet	50 feet	40 feet	50 feet			10 cwt. P.	lest dross, packed in bag barrels lenca grass oil, in cases		wt. D	::: \		50 feet 50 feet			-	1 ::	:::
" unpressed				12 owt.			50 feet		20 cwt. P.	entils in draws	:::	= 1	::: \	= \	50 feet	20 cut.		18 60		
and skins, in screwed beles		40 feet	50 feet	20 ewt. 50 feet	:::				::			:::	18 Cwt.	s cut.	18 ewt.	16 cwt.	1		50 fee	50 c. ft.
,, in pressed ,, loose & in small	50 feet S		ou leet	:::	40 feet	50 feet	=		=	litter in tags	. :::\			50 feet		40 feet	20 100	20 cv 50 fe	st. 20 cw	*- :::
Hides Bullalo, in bules or loose		40 feet	12 cwt.		40 feet	12 cwt,			10 cut.a	Nace, in cases Sechinery Radder root or Munjoet	:::\	= 1	:::			40 feet		4	- 1	-
" and Cow, cured				-			:::	16 cwt.	12 cut. a .	in	ales	\	10 1005	no feet		8 cwt.	- 1	t		
Deer in bales Hoofs, Horn Shavings and Tips Horns, Buffalo and Cower Deer		=	=	20 cwt.	13 cwt.				12 cwt.s 5 cwt. P.	laino or be	undles	:::	8 cwt.	12 cwt.		17 cwt	. 20 ev			10 4114
in bundles	16 cwt. D			wen.	15 CW1.	16 cwt.	20 cut.			labo in bags lablive fish, in bags langrove Bark in bags	:::]10	ewt. D	16 cwt.		14 cwt-	1 3	:::			
Horns, Buffalo and Cour, loose		13 cut.	16 cwt.	16 ewt.	13 cut.	16 cwt.	20 cwt.	20 cwt.	n ewt. P.				= 1		12 cwt.	17 GW		16 6	wt.	. 1
, lose (as broken stowage) in cases									7 cut.s	Isretti Seeds, in bags Isthie Seed or Fenugre	ok Soed	:::	17 cwt.		:::	17.0%				
				=			:::		20 cwt. 50 c. ft. P.	Rats Resurement Goods, in	bales 5	o feet S	::	***	ļ _.					
	1	1	1	1				l	1	1	- 1									

a Singapore and Penang,

Chambers of Commerce Tonnage Schedule for Ships and Steamers at Ports in India, Ceylon, Burma and Straits Settlements—(contd.)

ARTICLES.	Colombi	0.]	lombay.	Ma	din & Inber mst ms.		Karachi	T	Madras nd Occo	Rar	igoon.	Sings- pore and Penneg.	
ARTICLES.	Stenner	Steam	r. Shi	p. Shi	p or mer.	Steam	мт. 81	up. s	Ship or tenner.	Shi Stea	p or	Ship or Stenmer,	
	To the	To the	To the	to To	n. I	To ti ton.			In the ton. Nett.	To to No	112.	To the	
Measurement Goods in cases	50 feet D	1		1	- 1		1		-		-		
		1 :::									- 1		
	Ocut. D			1			1 :	- 19	cwt.	20 c	wt. I	20 cwt.a	
Millet in bogs Molasses		-	1	50 fe			1	į			. 1	**	
protestes		1	1		- 1	11.0	1		1	20 e			
1		1		1	i			20	cwt.	2 pu	ne P	0 cwt. P.	
Monazite, in drums or bags	20 cwt, 8		1	i	- 1			- 1	- 1	- 07		***	
mother-of-pearl, in bugs		16 cw1.	20 cw		į		1	1	,	4 lch	ds.		
" in cases	1	40 feet	50 feet	1 ::	1	If cut	1. 20 er	rt. i 20	cut.	***	- 1		
Mourah Plawers in chests					á	40 feet	60 fc				ı	***	
		18 cut.	20 curt		- 1	IS cut	. 20 ev		cwt.	***	- 1		
Municet or Madder Root	1	to cwe.	16 curt		- 1	13 cwt	16 cy	1. 1		*11	- 1	***	
" in enses	1			1	- 1	***		50	feet	ree tee	ı	***	i
or links in here	(40 feet	50 feet	1	- 1.	10 feet	50 for	. (- 1	***	- 1	en.	
	1	8 cwt.	12 curt.	1	- 1	io nee	1		1	***	- [į
Musk, in cases Mussor, in bags	1	40 ford	50 feet	1	- 1 8	cut.	12 cw]		- 1		į
	1	20 cwt.	90 cwt	1	- 1.3	0 feet				144	1	File.	١
		16 cwt.		1	1 1	6 curt.	20 cw				1		1
Myrnbolams]	***	100	1	- 1 i	S cwt.	20 CW	18	zwt.	20 cw	i. [1
	cwt. Di 1	3 curt.	16 cwt.						ine I	***	- 1		١
nousless, in bags	11	I cwt. > 1	to ewe.	16 cut	- J 13	3 cwt.	16 curt	.1 "			1	100	ł
	··· 11	5 cwt.		1	1		***	1			1		
Nitrate of Lime, in longs 20		4 cut.	17 cut.	1	1 14	Cwt.	17 ews	1			í		
Nutmegs, in enses 50	Seet D 1		100		1		11 0111	17 c		100	1		ŧ
	4	10 feet	50 Sect	50 feet	1	foot		1			1	1	í
		(00 1004		1105	50 feet	1			150 4	ft, a	Į
War Walls in logs	1							50 To	1 5	0 feet			ı
	cwt. S				1			30 10		***	14 c	et. P.	ł
o in cases	1	3 cwt.		20 curt,	1 10	cwt.	10.00					VL II	ì
	4	0 feet	50 feet		1 60	feet	16 cwt. 50 feet	16 c	ws.			1	i
Onts Oil, essential in cases		::		14 cwt.			40 1666	16 er	rt. f	***	1 .		í
			1	***				12 ev	rt. 10	cwt.	1	I	
	11	0 feet 2	10 I. gal,		ì		***	i	1		50 c.	řt. P. 1	
,, (all sorts) in tanks, cases	1	***	1	***	1 40	foot !	2101. gals	210 I.	[1]	this,			
,, cake, cir. slabs packed in				50 feet	1	- 1		20 64	re. 50	leet	1 .	- 1	
	- 1			00 1005	1 .		111	}	J		150 c.	0.0	
" ,, (in slate) packages				144	l			i	- 1		,	- 4	
pressed flat, all shapes	- 1			***		: 1					18 c		
	10	cwt.						***	1		14 C	rta j	ì
	1	owt.	1				***	***	1		l	. 1	ı
	"	Car.			Ι.				i		. "		
bullock pressed in pieces, machine	12	cwt.	1		1 "		***					. 1	
	12			***		-]						(
	1 12	cut.			١	- 1			1 .	" I			
nugs			- 1					***	1 .	. 1		- 1	
" Poonne		cut.	:: I		IG €		1		1	- 1		- 1	
" " (rectangular necks				- ::	**		***			: [- 1	
			- 1			.	1	20 cu				- 1	į
				***		. 1	- 1		1	ı		. [ľ
* This standard is for guidance	only I.		-					***	1 -	. 1	is cut		

* This standard is for guidance only. In case of disagreement, dither shipper or steamer may claim except by the

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Chambers of Commerce Tonnage Schedule for Ships and Steamers at Ports in India, Ceylon, Burma and Straits Settlements—(contd.)

		Colombo.	Bon	abay.	Cochin & Malabar Coast Ports.		ichi,	Madras and Coco- nada,	Rangeon.	Singa- pore an Penang
	ARTICLES.	Steamer.	Steamer.	Ship.	Ship or Stenner,	Steamer.	Ship,	Ship or Steamer,	Ship or Steamer.	Ship of Steamer
1		To the ton,	To the ton.	To the ton.	To the ton. Nett.	To the ton.	To the ton.	To the ton. Nett.	To the ton, Nett,	To the
1		1								
Ó	Oake Peenac, in Imags				17 cwt.					18 cwt.
1.	" in bales				20 cut.					10000
1	n in bandles	20 cwt. S				100				
1.	Seeds, in leage				17 cwt.		,			
10	Sita, Jamba and other	d "				i		1		ı
1						16 cut.				-11
1	Khorassan					16 cut.		!		
1.	Castor known as Hold					19 001.	17 cwt.			
1.	Campur description and	1	1	i	i	ı		1		
13	nixtures containing more	1	l .			i				
			10 cwt.	17 cwt.						
	Cake Castor other sorts not	.1	1			i		l '		1
1 0	Othericing more than 2 nea	· ()	(1	i	i		1		1
0	mt. of the Hold Cawmput Scription	-1			1	l				
1.0			13 cwt.	17 cwt.					90 cwt.	
No.			***					18 cwt.	20 0 11 01	117
io.	un		ner chest	mor object.		per chest	wer chest	13.0011		***
			lact curent	par cincoo			per onno		40 feet	
1 Orc	hills hills Weed, in longs or	:)		1	1	1		١.	1	
			l	1						
9TC	hills Weed, in pressed bale									
	of all descriptions, loose or		l		١	20 cwt.	20 cwt.			20 cwt. 12 cwt.
		-1)		1	13 cw 5.		15 cwt.	20 cwt.	12 Cwe.
d'a	in largs dy husks in bags		13 cwt.	16 cwt.		13 CW 6.	16 cwt.	15 CWL.		10 c. ft.
Pale	n Oil Nuts in bags			1 :::	1					12 cwt.
Phile	nun Nuts in hage		:::	1				50 feet		
	" , in bundles		1 :::	1	Sewl.					
	n in pressed bales	50 feet 8			50 feet					
					50 feet		100		20 cwt.	17 cwt.
un	ilin Wax, in cases or lings.	-1	1		1 :::				200415	50 c. ft
										50 c. ft.
Pers	houli leaves, in bales			1				20 cwt.	20 cwt.	7 cet.
7010	per, in hors		13 cwt.	16 cwt.	16 cwt.	13 cwt.	16 cwt.	16 cwt.		7 cwt.
- 1	in robbins				14 curt.					14 cwt.
	white			1						10 cwt
.,	long									12 cwt.
No.	black							1		50 c. ft.
	regreeds in cases									
			12 cw4.	14 cwt.	***	12 cwt.	14 cwt.			

		n l	1	1	í			50 feet	50 feet	
			16 owt.	20 cwt.	20 cwt.	16 cwt.	20 cwt.	DO 1600		***
Ish	nbago, in bags or barrels . ards, in lags	20 cwt. I	10 cwt.	20 GW L.	2,000					***
	me (see Oil Cake Poonse).		10 CALE							***
floor	py Seed	:: ::	1	š		14 cwt.	17 cwt.	15 cwt.		
	in bugs 1k owt		14 cwt.	17 cwt.	***	13 cwt.	16 cwt.			
	in double bags 13 cu	i	1 15 cwt	16 cwt.		14 cwt.	17 cwt.			
14			14 cut.	17 cwt.		14 cwt.	17 cwt.			
1.7	try, in coops	rt.	14 cwt.	11 0000.			***		50 feet	***
	ury in coops			1				10 cwt.	40 feet	
				1			***	10 CWL		

a Singupore and Pennang.

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Chambers of Steamers	at P	orts	in Inc	lia, C		Buri			d	Chambers of Steamers	of P	nerce orts i its Se	n Ind	1a, ∪€	yion,	Duri	r Shij	ps an d	-
-	Colombo.	Bon	day.	Cochin & Mulabar Cost Ports,	Kare	elsi,	Madras and Coco- nada,	Rangoon,	Singa- pore and Penang.		Golombo.	Boar		Goehin & Malalinr Goust Ports,	Кат		Madras ind Coco- nada,	Rangoon.	Penang.
ARTICLES.	Steamer.	Steamer.	Ship,	Ship or Steamer,	Steamer.	Ship,	Ship or Steamer.	Ship or Steamer,	Ship or Steamer,	ARTICLES.	Steamer	Steamer.	Ship.	Ship or Steamer.	Steamer.	Ship,	Ship or Steamer.	Ship or Stramer.	Ship or Steamer,
	To the	To the	To the ton.	To the ton. Nett.	To the ton.	To the	To the ton, Nett.	To the ton. Nett.	To the ton.		To the	To the	To the ton.	To the ton. Nett.	To the ton.	To the	To the ton. Nett.	To the ton. Nett.	To the ton.
Base Base Battane (Tree muestical seed) Battane (We emestical Ba	20 cmt, S 20 cmt, S 20 cmt, I 20 cmt, I 30 cmt, I 30 cmt, I 30 cmt, I 30 cmt, I 30 cmt, I 30 cmt, I 30 cmt, I 30 cmt, I	13 cwt, 40 feet 40 feet 18 cwt, 18 cwt, 18 cwt, 10 feet 10 feet 10 feet 15 cwt, 10 feet 25 land 15 cwt, 15 cwt, 20 feet 25 land 15 cwt, 10 feet 25 land 10 fee	16 cwt. 50 feet 50 cwt. 10 cwt. 50 feet 50 feet 50 feet 50 feet 50 feet	20 cut. 20 cut. (54 lbs.)	8 ewt. 66 feet 40 feet 40 feet 40 feet 40 feet 50 feet 40 feet 50 feet	16 cwt. 50 feet 20 cwt. 50 feet 50 feet 50 feet 50 feet 50 feet 50 feet	10 cet. 20 cet. 20 cet. 20 feet 11 cet. 11 cet. 12 corr. 20 feet 12 cet. 13 cet. 14 cet. 15 cet. 16 feet 26 feet	50 feet	18 cwt. P. 20 cwt. S. 15 cwt. S. 15 cwt. S. 15 cwt. S. 15 cwt. S. 15 cwt. S. 16 cwt. S. 16 cwt. S. 17 cwt. S. 17 cwt. S. 18 cwt. S. 18 cwt. S. 18 cwt. S. 20 cwt. S.	p vaste bler and/or valuable cargo distribute and/or valuable cargo distribute cargo distri	10 cwt.	Sewt. 49 feet 40 feet 40 feet 117 40 feet 118 ewit 40 feet 119 ewit 40 feet 40	20 cwt 50 feet	18 cwt	5 cwt. 49 feet 116 cwt. 19 feet 116 cwt. 19 feet 116 cwt. 19 feet 116 cwt. 19 feet 116 cwt. 19 cwt. 15	20 cwt 50 feet	20 cw 20 cw 20 cw 20 cw 20 cw 20 cw	20 cw	50 c H. a 50 c H. s. 50 c H. s. 50 c H. s. 50 c H. s.
Salted skins, dry, in bales Saltpetre In bags Samples Sandal-wood and Sapan-wood Sandal-wood roots and chips	447	20 cwt, 9 cwt, 7 cwt,	20 cwt,	50 feet 50 feet 20 cwt. 11 cwt.	14 cwt.	14 cwt, 20 cwt, 16 cwt,	20 cwt.	20 ewt. 50 feet	20 cwt. S. 8 cwt. a	flake in longs pourland siftings in flour in bags The in cases or cheets or be in tags refuse, in longs refuse, in longs weepings, in longs in pressed l	208 50 fe 50 fe 12 co	t D 40 fe	1 ::	17 cw			t 50 fee		50 c. ft. a 50 c. ft. a
Sarsaparilla Sealing wax, in cases Seed lac, in cases	Ē	40 feet	50 feet	8 ewt.	40 feet	50 feet	50 feet 50 feet 50 feet	50 feet	Ē	and cases Terra Japonica (see cutch) Tilsced(see ginjelly seed) in Timber square planks planks	bags 50 fe		=		1 ::		50 Ye	at	60 c. ft. a

* At ship's option.

† (India 10 cwts, and Horneo 12 cwts,)

a Penang and Singapore.

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Chambers of Commerce Tonnage Schedule for Ships and Steamers at Ports in India, Cevlon, Burma and Straits Settlements-(concld.)

	Colombo.	Bon	nboy,	Cochin & Malubar Coast Ports.	Kniv	ielii.	Madras and Coco- mada-	Rangoon.	Singa- pere an Penang
ARTICLES.	Steamer.	Steamer.	Ship.	Ship or Steamer,	Steamer.	Ship.	Ship or Steamer.	Ship or Steamer,	Ship or Strumer
	To the ton,	To the	To the ton.	To the ton. Nett.	To the ton	To the	To the ton. Nett.	To the ton. Nett.	To the
Fimber round		}		50 feet					-
otherwise				20 cwt.	1 11 1				
Padouk				20 CW1.				50 feet	
Pinkado					(50 feet	
,, tenk square planks n		40 feet	50 ford		ا ا				i
poon		l off.	1 017,		40 feet	50 feet			
in round or squr	po	r oit.	1 1000			1.04			-
lors, scantlings					1			50 feet	
Pincul (see borux)					1				
Fin Ore in bags (all sorts)	***							50 feet	20 cwt.
l'obacco in bales l'enk in Keys (broken storas		40 feet	50 feet		40 feet	50 feet	50 feet	50 feet	50 c. ft.
looso)		l 1			1		50 c. ft.
Fortoise shells				1			i		50 c. ft.
l'ortoise shells, in chests		40 feet	50 feet		40 feet	50 feet	50 feet		
Prichy Phosphates, in bags Puca Reats in bales				20 cwt.					30 c. ft.
Farmeric, in bags		H cwt.	13 ewt.	Hewt.	11 cwt	13 cwt.	14 cwt.		12 cwt.
		16 cwt.	20 cut.	Hewt.	16 cuct.	20 cwt.	15 001.		12 CW1.
Unrated Wood		Hewt.	14 cwt.		Hewt.	14 cwt.			
Vanilla, in eases	50 feet D			144					
Weed seed, in largs Whanghees (see canes)		10 cwt.							***
Wheat		18 ewt.	90 cut.		13 cwt.	16 cwt.	ao	20 curt.	
in bass		15 6 4 1,	20 041.	20 curt.	18 cwt.	20 cwt.	20 cwt.	20 cut.	meut.
in moorns				18 cwt.					
flour in lings	100	7.0		15					io eut.
Whiels, cart and carriage White peas								50 feet	
Wines and Spirits, in casks		40 feet	50 feet		18 cwt. 40 feet	to fred			
		40 feet	50 feet	i ::: i	40 feet	50 feet		100	
Woods, Ebony, Satin	20 cwt. D	70 1000			10 1000	20 10et			
Wool						***		50 feet	
		40 feet	50 feet		40 feet	50 feet	50 feet		
Zadoary		16 cwt.	20 cwt.	***	16 cwt.	20 cwt.			
All articles not enumerated	in	1	Joent.	٠	40 CH 4,	LU CWE.		***	
hags	50 feet or			1					
Do. not enumerated	20 cwt. I	1		l "			1		1
hundles	10 cmt T	d	i	ı	!				l
Do, not enumerated	ini					***		***	
cases	50 feet or				i i				
Do. not enumerated	20 cwt. I	4		l					
pressed bales	Sti fact C		1	1	i		50 feet		1
Do, not enumerated	in						au teet	***	
bales							50 feet		
	- 1	1	("	1		,	-0.004		
	1		1				,		ı

a Singapore and Penang-

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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. " shipped unless otherwise stated.

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 cwts. dead-weight to the ton.

Freight, Inwards

Payable in Bombay.

That the conversion into Indian currency of sterling freight mard to Bombay, payable in Bombay, shall, unless otherwise stipulated, be made at the rate for Bank Bills on London payable on supurated, be made at the rate rolling 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 steriing, payable in Bombay (in the absence of any stipulation in the Shipping Order or Charter-Party to contrary), shall be converted into Indian currency at the total contrary of a Mari Shill so and the contrary of the angle of Bank Bills on London payable on determined the currency at the contrary of the many contrary that the contrary is a superior of the contrary applicable for BHS of LAMINg procedured utring the students week; on difference of freight, 4½ per cent, as entstomary in the case of Sailing Ships, and 2½ for steamers being allowed as discount to cover cost 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 earge, the shipper provided he has fulfilled the terms of his shipping order shall have her right to demand a fresh shipping order in the first going vested for the same port from the agent of the vessel that has failed to take in his earge, and shall also be entitled to recover any losses which he may have incurred through his early additional expenses which he may have incurred through his early have the power to engage the necessary shipper should himself have the power to engage the necessary tonnage, and to claim on the said agent for any difference in freight or other expense to which he may have been put. That in cases when shipping orders have been issued without

KARACHI.

The Karachi Tonnage Scale for steamers shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet to the ton, but in no case to exceed 20 cwts.. deadweight, except in the esse of salt. The standard ton at Karachi 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 cotton 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 Karachi.

The conversion into Indian currency of sterling freight inward to Karachi, payable in Karachi, 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 Karachi.

That freight outwards from Karachi, stated in sterling, payable in Karachi, 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 on demand; and that the rate ruling at the close of a Mail shall be the rate applicable for Bills of Lading presented during the subsequent week; on difference of freight 41 per cent as customary in the case of sailing-ships, and 11 for steamers being allowed as discount to cover 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 shipment at the press, godown or on the Coir in bales, Cotton, Gunbeach, at the option of the shipper, and the jah, Homp, Jute Munjeet, beach, at the option of the shipper, and the Senna Leaf, Wood, Sarsapa measurement is to be entered on the face of the Bill of Lading. In measuring, the

calliners are to take in the rope, or iron hoop, on the one side of the bale and leave it out on the other.

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Half inches are to be given and taken alternately. Ten bales per eent. as a maximum are to be measured, moiety 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 Surveyer'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

Note. - Gingelly Seed, Ground-nut Kernels, Castor Seed, &c., delivered. 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 ewts. 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

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 callipers are to take in the rope or iron hoop on the one side of the bale and leave it out on the other, \frac{1}{3} of an nel 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 conareassure the disputed package, and that his accessor shall pay a fee of shall. The party found to be in error shall pay a fee of Rs. 15.

SINGAPORE.

Dunuage and broken stowage in all cases 20 cwts. Freight payable on not weight delivered, or on measurement delivered.

RANGOON.

The rates shown in the Tonnage Schedule of this port for the following articles, are charged in accordance with Schedule A, now in use in the office of the Rangoon Port Trust:-

Animals (in cages); Betel and biger leaves; Boxes (empty); Buffulces; Bullocks and Cows; Calves; Carriages and Carts; Casks (empty); Cocoanuts in the husk; Crockery carts; Casts (empty); Occurrents in the mask, Crossery and earthenware, except pots and chatties and China cups in roll; Drums (empty, not exceeding 12 inches in diameter); Drums (emply, no conceiling 12 inches in diameter); Drums (emply, exceeding 12 inches in diameter); Horses, ponies, miles and donkoys; Liquor diameter); Horses, ponies, miles and donkoys; Liquor diameter); baskots); Mats; Foultry (in coarse); Samples; (in casses or haskots); Mats; Foultry (in coarse); Samples; Sheep or goats; Wheels, eart and carriage.

CEYLON.

The weights and measures of Ceylon are the same as those of the United Kingdom. The currency consists of:-Copper; Ceylon 1 cent. and ½ cent. pieces, 64 cents, being equivalent to 1d. English. Nickel: Ceylon 5-cent. piece. Silver; Indian rupce = (100 cents.), equivalent (by Ordinance 6 of 1903) to 1s. 4d. English; and Ceylon 50 cent., 25 cent. and 10 cent. pieces. Gold: British sovereigns, which are legal tender at Rs. 15 to the Sovereign. (These have, however, now been demonstized) Ceylon Government currency notes of Rs. 1,000; 100; 10; 5; 2 and 1.

CHINA.

MONEY.

The currency of China is on a silver basis, and consists of tacls dollars, copper cash, and bank notes. The tael is really a weight of silver (about an ounce) of a certain degree of fineness. It is divided into 10 mace ;= 1 mace 10 candareens; and 1 candareen = 10 cash. The tael varies in different parts of the country, the principal taels being (1) the haikwan or customs tack (in 1919 it was equal in value to 76d), (2) the K'up'ing or treasury tuel, and (3) the Shanghai or Tsooping tact.

The dollar (of the same weight and touch as the Mexican dollar) is the official currency unit, and is current in all the provinces, even in out-of-the way districts. Notes for eash are also much in vogue. But there is unparalleled currency confusion. It is recognised by the Chinese Government that currency reform is the most pressing need of the country.

In the Treaty of September 5th, 1902, China agreed with Great Britain to take the necessary steps to provide a uniform national coinage 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 tack currency, of which the unit must be a silver tael coin of 98 touch weighing 1 K'up'ing or Treasury-scale tael or ounce. This decree was cancelled by a further decree of 25th May 1910, establishing the silver dollar (yuan) of '90 touch and weighing '72 Treasuryweight tael as the unit of currency. The touch and weight of the silver subsidiary coins (50c., 25c., 20c. and 10c.) was also definitely specified, while provision was made for further subsidiary coins (5c. nickel, 2c., 1c., ½c. and &c. copper) of touch and weight to be laid down later. The minting of these silver coins has begun, but very few are as yet in circulation. By the law of May 1910, the several mints have been brought under the Central Government, and are no longer practically private ventures of provincial governors. A new central

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mint is being put up at Shanghai. All coins are now minted at the Mint in Tientsin and at branch Mints in Hankow, Chentu, Nanking, Shanghai and Mukden. The Kup'ing tael weighs 575-642039 grains, somewhat less than the Haikwan tael which weighs 58147 grains. 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.

WEIGHT.

```
\dots = 1 Hu
              ...=1 Hao
10 Hu
              ... = 1 Li (nominal cash)
10 Hao
               ...=1 Fén (Candaren)
10 Li
               ... = 1 Ch'ien (Mace)
               ...=1 Liang (Tael)=1 loz, avoirdupois by treaty.
10 Fin
10 Ch'ien
               ...=1 Chin (Catty) = 1 lb.
...=1 Tan (Picul) = 133 lb.
16 Liang
100 Chin
                          CAPACITY.
                ... = 1 Sheng.
... = 1 Ton (holding from 6½ to 10 Kin of rice
 10~Ko
```

and measuring from 1-13 to 1-63 gallon). 10 Sheng Commodities, even liquids, such as oil spirits, etc., are commonly bought and sold by weight.

LENGTH.

 $\dots = 1$ Ts'un (inch). $\dots = 1$ Ch'th (foot) = 14·1 English inches by treaty. 10 Fén 10 Ts'un ...=1 Chang = 2 fathoms. ... = approximately one- third of a mile. 10 Ch'ih

In the tariff schilded by treaty between Groat Britain and China, the Okith of 14½ English inches has been adopted as the legal standard. The standards of weight and length varyal lover the Republic the Ch'ih, for example, ranging from 9 to 16 English ene reputation of the change $C_{R}(h)$ in the change $C_{R}(h)$ in proportion; but at the Treaty Ports the use of the foreign treaty standard of $C_{R}(h)$ and Chang is becoming common.

INDIAN AND DEPENDENCIES.

The money, weights and measures of India and the British equivalents are as follows:-

MONEY.

...= 1 Farthing. ...=1 Pice (Bronze or Copper)=12 Furthing. The Pic =1 Penny. 4 Pice or 12 Pics =1 Anna ... = 2 Shillings ...=1 Rupec ... = £1.16 Annas 10 Rupees

Prior to September 1920, 15 rupees = £1.

The rupee weighs one tola (a tola = 180 grains) 916 fine. Nickel 1, 2, 4, and 8 anna pieces have been introduced into

The sum of 100,000 rupees is called a 'lakh' and of 10,000,000 a 'erore' of rupees. A lakh of rupees is now equivalent to £10,000.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The Maund of Bengal of 40 seers ... = 82% lbs. avoirdupois. $\cdots = 28$ lbs. nearly. Bombay

... = 25 lbs. .. Madras ... = 180 grs. Tola

... = 36 inches. Bengal Guz of 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 subdivisions of all such weights and measures of capacity shall be expressed in decimal parts. This Act, however, has never been brought into operation. The matter has been again considered by a Weights and Measures Committee appointed in 1913, and the evidence was generally in favour of a uniform system, provided there is not a too radical change from the existing practice. The report of the Committee is under the consideration of the Government of India.

JAPAN.

The present monetary law came into force October, 1897 by which gold standard was adopted. The unit of value is 0.75 gramme of pure gold, and is called the yen = 2s. 01d., which, however, is not coined. The pieces coined are as follows :- Gold coined (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 copper 2, 1 and 4 sen pieces are used as formerly.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The Kin	$=160 \ Mommé$	= 1.323 lb. avoirdupois.
" Kwan	=1,000 ,,	= 8.267 ,, ,,
" Sün		=1·193 inch.

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... = 11.931 inches. The Shaku (10 Sun) ... = 5.950 feet. = 6 Shaku $... = \frac{1}{1.5}$ mile, 5 4229 chains. Ken = 60 Ken Cho ... = 2.44 miles. 21 36 Cho ... = 5.9552 sq. miles. RiRi sq. ... = 2 45 acres. Cho land measure ... = 39.7033 gallons. ... = 4.9629 bushels. Koku, liquid ... = 3.9703 gallons. drv = 1 Koku To, liquid ... = 1.9851 peck.

A metric system was made obligatory by a law passed in March 1921. The following rules are recognised :-

... = 3.3 Shaku. .. = 0.26667 Momme (4 Momme). Metre ... Gramme ...

MAURITIUS.

All accounts are kept in Indian 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 6720 grammes, 9000 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 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 = £1The rijksdaalder = 21 guilders.

The Gold-piece of 10 guilders and of 5 guilders.

½ guilder, ¼ guilder (Kwartje), ¼ guilder (dubbeltje). Cent. coins are: of nickel, 5 cents.; of bronze, 1 cent., ½ cent. and 21 cents.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

The metric system of weights and measures, and, with trifling changes, the metric denominations are adopted in the Netherlands.

The Amsterdamsch	Pond	= 1.09 lb, avoir	dim
" Pikol		$ = 133\frac{1}{3}$,,,
" Catty		=1\\ ,,	,,
Tienakal		- 4 vanle	

The legal coins of 10, 5, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ guilders, as well as the weights and measures of Dutch-India are those of the Netherlands. But the country has coins of its own, viz., 25, 10, 5, $2\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. pieces.

PERSIA.

MONEY.

Persia has nominally a double monetary standard, but in practice the finances of the country are on a silver basis.

The monetary unit is the kran, a silver coin, formerly weighing 28 nathods (85 grains), then reduced to 26 nathods (87 grains) has weighing only 24 nakhods (71 grains) or connectal proportion of pare silver was before the new coings (commendal 1877) 22 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 kran had the value of a franc, 25 being equal to 11. The value of a kran was (September 1994) about 82.

The coins in circulation with their values calculated at exchange 1l=50 krans, are :—

Copper is out of circulation. 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, viz., 80 to 83 copper shahis (weighing about \(\frac{1}{2}\) tho to one silver Kran (\frac{1}{2}\). The Government then decided introduce a nickel coinage instead: great quantities of five and ten endumes pieces, of same size and weight as those current in Belgtum, and of the sominal value of \(\frac{1}{2}\) and \(\frac{1}{2}\) kran, were coined at Brussels and put into circulation in the autumn of 1900.

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Gold coins are:—\(\frac{1}{2}\) Toman, \(\frac{1}{2}\) Toman, 2, 5, and 10 Tomans; but they are not in circulation as current money, because of their ever varying value in Krans (silver) and no coins of the higher values have been struck for some years. A Toman in silver is the equivalent of 10 Krans (now worth 3s. 4d.) but a gold Toman has a value of 22 Krans (7s. 8d.).

Accounts are reckoned in dinars, an imaginary coin, the tenthousandth part of a loman 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 nikholes (2:96 grains of 4 grandem (74 grains) each. Sixteen suikkals make a sir, and 5 sir make an abbasis, also called wakkols bercrukeh. Most articles are bought and sold by a weight called badway or max. The mans most frequently in use are—

Man-i-Tabriz=8 Abbûssis	=	640 Mi	skals =	6.49	lbs.
Man-i-Noh Abbássi = 9 Abbássis	=	720	, =	7:30	11
Man-i-Kohneh (the old man)	-	1.000	. ===	10.14	**
Man-i-Shah = 2 Tabriz Mans	_	1.280	, =	12.98	22
	200	2,560	11	25.96	13
Man-i-Rey = 4 Man-i-Bender Abbássi	-	840	,, =	8.52	**
Man-t-Dender Zibothot	227	720	17 ===	116.80	"
Man-i-Hashemi = 16 mans of	225	720	17 ===	116.80	"

Corn, straw, coal, etc., are sold by Kharvár ... = 100 Tabriz Mans=649·142

The unit of measure is the zar or gez; of this standard several are in use. The most common is the one of 40-95 inches; another, need in Axerhdéjin, equal 4409 inches. A farsabh theoretically= 6,000 ax of 4095 inches = 387 miles. Some calculate the farsabh at 6,000 axr of 44400 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 yards.

BANGOON.

The measure of weight is the viss which equals 3-60 lbs. 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 Bazaar the standard bushe basket is enforced. Elsewhere a basket is an indefinite and fluctuating measure,

BURMESE MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

2	Pai	 	=	-1	Moo.
2	Moo	 	122	1	Mat.
4	Mats	 	123		Tical.
100	Ticals	 	=	1	Viss, (about 140 tolas).
100	77.			9.0	20.11.0

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

		to mind and	or omino			
1	Lamyet			 =	1	Gill.
9	Lamyets			 =	1	Pint.
9	Lamany			 =	ī	Pint.
9	Zalay			 100	1	Quart.
9	Byee	***		 ===	1	Gallon.
9	Zayoot			 555	1	Peck.
9	Seit			 ==	į,	Bushel.
9	Hkwai			 =	ĩ	Bushel.

SIAM.

The unit of the monetary system is the silver tieal officially called ("baht") weighing 15 grams 900 fine. Its value (formerly varying with the price of silver) has, by the Gold Standard Act of 1905, been fixed at Le 94 α r13 kinsles = 21, the gold value of the tieal being equal to that of 598 centigrams of pure gold. There will be a 10 tieal gold piece or Das weighing 62 grams 900 fine and thus containing 595 grams of pure gold. In addition to the tieal, the Goldwig poince at now actually in use:—(silver) the Salang=1 kinsles $\Delta Salang$ piece $\frac{1}{2}$ keat (nicked) the 10 Salang piece $\frac{1}{2}$ for a tieal, the 40 salang piece $\frac{1}{2}$ for a tieal, the Collary piece $\frac{1}{2}$ for a tieal, the Collary piece $\frac{1}{2}$ for a tieal, the Collary piece $\frac{1}{2}$ for a tieal, the Collary piece $\frac{1}{2}$ for Collary piece $\frac{1}{2}$ for a tieal, the Collary piece $\frac{1}{2}$ for a tieal, the Collary piece $\frac{1}{2}$ for a tieal, the Collary piece $\frac{1}{2}$ for a tieal, the Collary piece $\frac{1}{2}$ for a tieal, the Collary piece $\frac{1}{2}$ for a tieal and (bronze) the Collary piece $\frac{1}{2}$ for a tieal Collary piece $\frac{1}{2}$ for a t

There are no standard weights and measures in Siam. The customary measures of weight are:—

MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

1	Tical Ticals	 ==	15 grams or approximately 53 oz. 1 Tamlung (60 grams of 2·1 oz.)
20	Tamlungs	 =	1 Chang (1.2 kilograms or 2 lbs.
50	Chang	 22	10°3 oz.) 1 Hap (60 kilograms or slightly over 1324 lbs.)

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

The unit of length in the wah.

1 110000	•••	 _	.00	inches,
12 Niu		 ==	1	Keup (10 inches).
2 Keup		 822	1	Sawk (20 inches).
4 Sawk		 ==	1	Wah (80 inches).
20 Wah		 ===		Sen (133 feet).

Sen ... = 1 Yote (10 miles roughly).
For square measure the unit is the Rai= 39 acres

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STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Money, Weights and Measures.

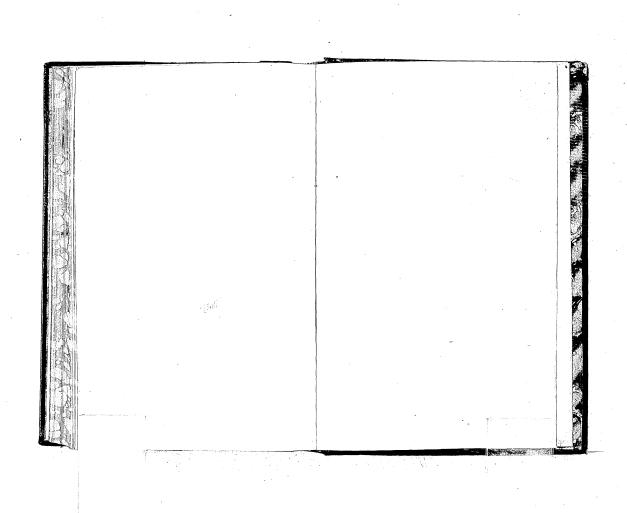
The dellar, value 2s, 4d. is the standard coin of the Colony, and with the half-dollar and the British sovereign is legal tender for the payment of any amount. Subsidiary silver coins are 2014 of and 5 cents, pieces; copper coins are cents., half-cents, and contents, on December 31st, 1016, Government currour cotos to the value of 68,394,140 dellars (1.37),376(b) were in circulation in the Colony and Federated Malay States.

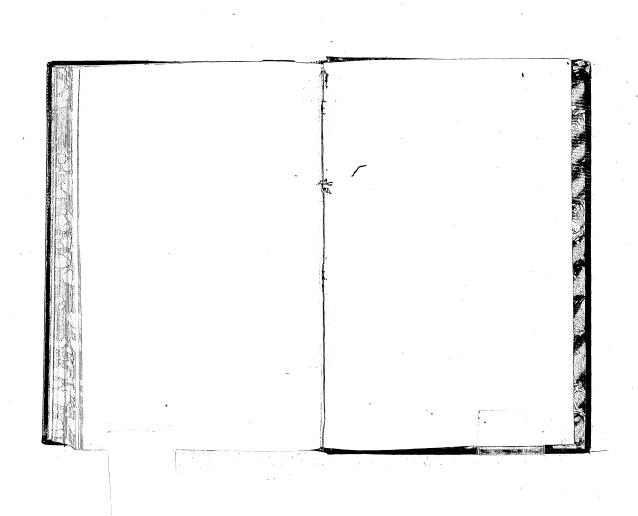
The measure of length in use in the Settlements is the English yard, with its divisions and multiples, and land is measured by the English acre. The Native terms are, however, still in use. Commercial weights are:—

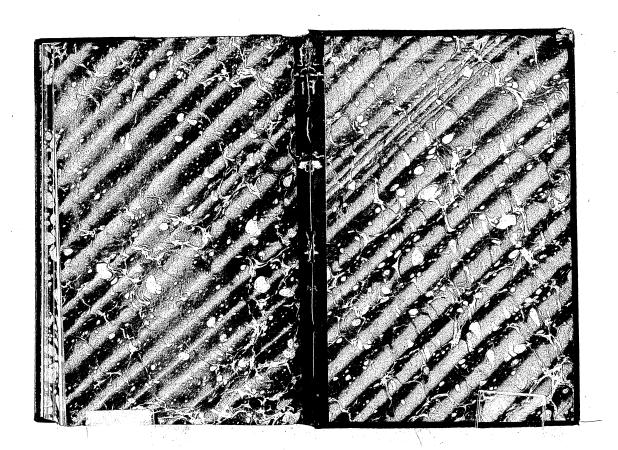
iere	at weigh.					* 1	11.	avoirdupois.
	15 11	=	16	Tahil	=			avonaupous
1	Kati		100	Kati	255	1331	.,	
1	Pikul	125	40	Pikul	=	5,3331		21
1	Koyan		40	Linns		.,		

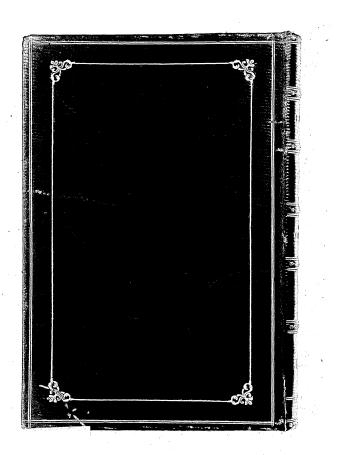
The Kati of 1½ lbs, is known as the Chinese Kati. Another weight known as the Malay Kati, and still in partial use in Penagis equal to the weight of 24 Spanish dollars or 9984 grains. This gives 142028 lbs as the weight of the pikul, and 5,706148 grains. This can be weight of the pikul, and 5,706148 as the weight of the North Chinese of capacity throughout the Colony are the gantang or gallon, and chupak or quark.

C. P. W.-319-15-5-22-450









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