

No. 718

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE

Conditions and Prospects of United Kingdom Trade in INDIA

(With a brief account of the Trade of Burma)

1937-38

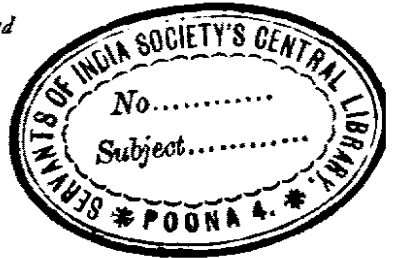
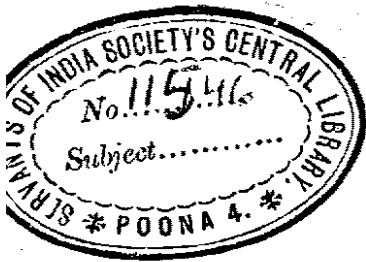
(Revised to 30th September 1938)

REPORT BY

SIR THOMAS M. AINSCOUGH, C.B.E.
H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India, Burma and Ceylon

(The previous Report covered the year 1935-36)

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DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE

COMMERCIAL REPRESENTATION ABROAD.

To foster British overseas trade, the Department controls the following services of Commercial Intelligence Officers:—

I. IN THE EMPIRE.

The Trade Commissioner and Imperial Trade Correspondent Services.

At the present time there are 18 Trade Commissioners' offices. These are situated four in Canada (Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver, Winnipeg); three each in South Africa (Capetown, Johannesburg, Salisbury), and Australia (Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane); two each in India (Calcutta and Bombay—to cover also Ceylon), and British West Indies (Trinidad, Jamaica); and one each in New Zealand (Wellington), Eire (Dublin), Malaya (Singapore) and British East Africa (Nairobi).

The Trade Commissioners have the assistance of Imperial Trade Correspondents at a number of important centres.

There are also Imperial Trade Correspondents in those parts of the Empire to which Trade Commissioners have not been appointed.

The Department is represented in India, Burma and Ceylon by Sir Thomas M. Ainscough, C.B.E., H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Calcutta; Mr. A. Schofield, H.M. Trade Commissioner, Calcutta; and Mr. W. D. Montgomery Clarke, H.M. Trade Commissioner, Bombay.

2. IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

(a) The Commercial Diplomatic Service attached to the British Diplomatic Missions.

There are 37 Commercial Diplomatic posts situated in all the more important foreign markets of the world. The members of the Commercial Diplomatic Service are styled "Commercial Counsellors" in the highest grade, and "Commercial Secretaries" in the three lower grades. They are members of the staff of the British Embassy or Legation in which they serve.

The Commercial Diplomatic Officer has general supervision over the commercial work of the consular officers in his area, and with the co-operation of these two services, a complete network of Government commercial representatives is thrown over foreign countries.

(b) The British Consular Service.

Particular attention has been given to the commercial side of consular work since the re-organisation of the service. In certain countries where no Commercial Diplomatic Officer is stationed the senior Consular Officer undertakes duties of a similar character.

Further information regarding the above services can be obtained on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

Members of United Kingdom firms are urged to call upon the Department's representative abroad when they visit an overseas country. It is also important that they should make a point of their representatives abroad keeping in close touch with the Department's officers.

NOTE.

It should be understood that the views expressed in annual reports are the views of the officers themselves, and are not necessarily in all respects those of the Department.

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COVERING DESPATCH

To the Right Honourable OLIVER STANLEY, P.C., M.P.,
President of the Board of Trade.

Simla,
1st October, 1938.

SIR,

I have the honour to forward for your information a Report on the Conditions and Prospects of United Kingdom Trade in India during the Indian fiscal year 1937-8 revised to the 30th September, 1938.

There has been some delay in presenting the Report this year as I had expected to be in a position to include an analysis and appreciation of the terms of the new Indo-British Trade Agreement, which, it is hoped, will emerge from the negotiations which have been proceeding between the two Governments. As these negotiations still continue and the matter is still *sub judice*, this has not been possible. While the present report is mainly concerned with an account of events to the end of March, 1938, frequent references are made to subsequent developments during the first half of the current fiscal year and an attempt has been made to give an appreciation of the position up to the end of September.

The period under review may be regarded as the close of a chapter in Indo-British trade relations — that inspired by the Trade Agreement concluded at Ottawa in 1932. Whatever the terms of the new Trade Agreement may be, they must inevitably cause some readjustment of our position in the great Indian market. In the next report of this series, an attempt will be made to evaluate the new terms and to offer constructive suggestions for the future.

Once again I have pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to the officials of the Commerce, Communications and Finance Departments of the Government of India for their unfailing support and assistance during the year. Special thanks are due to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics and his staff, who have prepared many of the tables embodied in the Report, to the Members of the Central Board of Revenue and to the Collectors of Customs for their valuable help and co-operation which have always been so willingly rendered.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS M. AINSCOUGH,

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India,
Burma and Ceylon.

PREFATORY TABLES

NOTE 1.—The Author desires to express his indebtedness to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics for the particulars given in these tables.

NOTE 2.—Figures prior to 1937-38 relate to India and Burma: figures for 1937-38 relate only to India.

Imports (in percentages)

(Sea-borne: exclusive of treasure and of imports on Government account).

	1909-14. Average.	1914-19. Average.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Machinery	4	4	10	11	10
Mineral Oil	3	3	4	5	10
Cotton manufactures	36	35	16	14	9
Iron and Steel	7	6	5	5	5
Hardware	2	2	2	2	2
Silk Manufactures	3	2	2	1	1
Sugar	9	10	1	—	—
Other articles	36	38	60	62	63

Exports (in percentages)

(Sea-borne: exclusive of treasure and of exports on Government account).

	1909-14. Average.	1914-19. Average.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
Jute, raw, and manufactures	19	25	24	22	24
Cotton, raw, and manufactures	15	16	24	25	22
Tea	6	8	12	10	14
Seeds	11	6	6	9	8
Food grains	21	17	7	8	5
Hides and Skins	7	8	2	2	3
Other articles	21	20	25	24	24

TABLE SHOWING VARIATIONS IN THE SHARES OF THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES IN THE IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF BRITISH INDIA DURING THE LAST THREE YEARS, AS COMPARED WITH AVERAGES OF THE PRE-WAR AND WAR PERIODS.

Imports (in percentages)

(Sea-borne : exclusive of treasure and of imports on Government account).

	1909-14. Average.	1914-19. Average.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
United Kingdom ...	63	56	39	38	30
Other parts of the British Empire	7	9	10	11	25
Japan	2	10	16	17	13
Germany	6	1	9	10	9
U.S.A.	3	7	7	7	7
Other Foreign Countries	19	17	19	17	16

NOTE.—Imports from Germany during the quinquennium 1914-19 consisted mostly of receipts in the early part of the official year 1914-15 and the residue of cargoes of prize vessels imported during the war period.

Exports* (in percentages)

(Sea-borne : exclusive of treasure and of exports on Government account).

	1909-14. Average.	1914-19. Average.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.
United Kingdom ...	25	31	31	32	34
Other parts of the British Empire	16	21	15	13	18
U.S.A.	8	12	10	9	10
Japan	8	11	14	15	10
Germany	10	1	6	5	5
France	7	4	4	4	3
Other Foreign Countries	26	20	20	22	20

NOTE.—Exports to Germany during the quinquennium 1914-19 were confined to the early part of the official year 1914-15.

* Including re-exports.

COMMERCIAL SUMMARY

BRITISH INDIA.							<i>Sq. miles.</i>
Area.—							
British India	...	...	...	...	...	...	862,679
Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	712,508
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,575,187

Population—Census of 1931.—

British India	...	...	...	...	...	...	256,859,787
Native States	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,310,845
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	338,170,632

Language for Commercial usage.—English.

Monetary unit(s).—

3 pies = 1 pice.

4 pice = 1 anna.

16 annas = 1 rupee.

1 lakh = Rs.1,00,000

1 crore = 100 lakhs

} e.g., Rs.1,45,67,200 = 1 crore, 45 lakhs,
67,200 rupees.

Rate of Exchange (pre-war and current average quotations).—

Pre-war, 1s. 4d.

Current—June, 1938, 1s. 6d. (with the result that 1 lakh = £7,500 and 1 crore = £750,000).

Index Numbers.—

Wholesale prices, Bombay (July, 1914 = 100). April, 1938 = 101.

Retail prices (food), Bombay (July, 1914 = 100). April, 1938 = 104.

Cost of living (working class), Bombay (Average Prices from July, 1933 to June, 1934 = 100). April, 1938 = 105.

Principal weights and Measures (other than ordinary metric or British) with British equivalents.—Weights and measures in India vary not only from district to district but also for different commodities within the same district and, although the railways have given a lead to the adoption of a uniform system, the country is so vast that the differences are likely to persist for many years to come. The principal units in all the scales of weights are the maund, seer and the tola, and the standard weights for each of these are 82.28 lbs. and 2.057 lbs. avoirdupois and 180 grains troy. The tola is the same weight as the rupee. In addition to these weights, there is the viss of 3.60 lbs. or 140 tolas and the candy of 500 to 840 lbs. It is not necessary for the purposes of this volume to detail any variations of the weight of the maund, except those which enter into the export trade. It will be sufficient to say that in any particular city there are probably as many different maunds as there are articles to weigh. The only varieties which need be considered in connection with the foreign trade are the Bengal or railway maund already specified, the factory maund of 74 lbs. 10 ozs. 11 drs., the Bombay maund of 28 lbs. and the Madras maund of 25 lbs. In October, 1913, the Government of India appointed a Committee to inquire into the whole question, and

their majority report, which was presented the following year, recommended the extension of the railway system based on the 180 grains tola, while the minority report advocated the adoption of the metric system. The views of the Provincial Governments on these reports were obtained and the Government of India in their Resolution dated the 3rd January, 1922, declared themselves in favour of the ultimate adoption in India, excluding Burma, of a uniform system of weights based on the scale now in use on the Railways. It has been decided that no new measures prescribing all-India measures of weight or capacity should be introduced at present but that the Local Governments should take such executive action as they can to educate public opinion in favour of the standard maund and seer.

In the table below an attempt has been made to present within a small compass the principal weights and measures employed in the Indian export trade.

Principal weights and measures in use in the export trade.—

<i>Name of Unit. General.</i>	<i>British Imperial Value.</i>
Tola	180 grains troy.
Seer (Standard or Railway or India)	2·057 lbs.
Seer (Factory)	1 lb. 13·5 oz.
Viss	3·60 lbs.
Maund (Standard or 40 seers Railway or India) 82 lbs. 4 oz. 9 dr.	
Maund (Factory)	74 lbs. 10 oz. 11 dr.

Note.—For local variations consult “ Handbook of Commercial Information for India ” by C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S., 3rd Edition, 1937.

Total Imports—1st April, 1937, to 31st March, 1938.— Rs.

Merchandise	1,73,45,23,684
Government Stores	3,43,44,448
Treasure	4,71,26,714
	1,81,59,94,846

Principal Imports—Cotton manufactures, machinery, oils, raw cotton, iron and steel.

	<i>Rs.</i>
Imports of merchandise from the United Kingdom	51,82,36,251
Imports of merchandise from Japan	22,22,85,942
Imports of merchandise from Germany	15,31,68,484
Imports of merchandise from U.S.A.	12,90,00,281

Total Exports—(Indian merchandise).—1st April, 1937, to 31st March, 1938 Rs. 1,80,92,12,176

Principal Exports.—Cotton and cotton manufactures, jute and jute manufactures, tea, food grains, seeds, hides and skins.

	<i>Rs.</i>
Exports of Indian merchandise to the United Kingdom	59,62,34,671
Exports of Indian merchandise to the U.S.A.	18,24,30,515
Exports of Indian merchandise to Japan	18,12,58,220
Exports of Indian merchandise to Germany	9,67,02,653
Exports of Indian merchandise to France	5,19,98,379

Railway mileage.—Route mileage opened for traffic on 31st March, 1937—41,069.

BURMA.

	<i>Sq. miles.</i>
Area	233,492
Population—Census of 1931	14,667,146
Total Imports—1st April, 1937, to 31st March, 1938.—	<i>Rs.</i>
Merchandise	23,80,27,428
Treasure	3,25,914
	<hr/>
	23,83,53,342

Principal Imports—Cotton manufactures, iron and steel, provisions machinery and hardware.

Total Exports—1st April, 1937, to 31st March, 1938.— *Rs.*
 (Burma produce only) 49,91,79,456

Principal Exports—Rice, timber, mineral oils, base metals and ores raw cotton and rubber.

Railway Mileage.—Route mileage opened for traffic on 31st March, 1937—2,059.

APPENDIX I

Value of India's Trade with Principal Countries distinguishing
Principal Articles

TABLE A

Articles.	Pre-war average.	1935-6.	1936-7.	1937-8.
(In thousands of rupees).				
<i>United Kingdom.</i>				
Imports therefrom :—				
Animals, living	5,02	9,38	5,92	6,32
Apparel	59,29	19,10	18,93	17,89
Arms, ammunition, etc. ...	30,60	39,84	53,62	90,19
Artificial silk yarn	—	3,33	1,59	3,77
Artificial silk, other manu- factures	—	11,52	9,45	11,29
Asbestos	—	9,42	9,84	9,51
Belting for machinery ...	36,26	35,14	31,62	37,41
Bobbins	—	18,29	13,90	26,39
Books and printed matter ...	41,05	44,46	47,70	51,27
Boots and shoes	51,33	6,23	5,29	4,34
Building materials	59,89	30,79	24,79	18,49
Carriages and carts	19,11	6,02	6,33	5,57
Chemicals	69,55	1,74,25	1,46,90	1,78,63
China clay	—	11,29	8,77	12,76
Coal and coke	41,33	2,82	3,69	7,33
Cordage and rope	4,39	2,94	4,21	4,71
Cotton :—				
Raw	58,67	25	47	1,52
Twist and yarn	3,35,18	97,45	78,87	77,64
Piecegoods :—				
Grey	20,73,55	1,32,99	91,91	44,20
White	10,87,38	3,89,88	3,44,79	2,82,18
Coloured	11,29,72	3,77,67	2,94,07	3,15,71
Other manufactures	1,40,25	81,25	76,61	65,58
Cutlery	10,53	8,86	9,18	9,64
Cycles and parts	29,40	82,79	84,02	87,95
Drugs and medicines	54,03	74,79	76,79	84,23
Dyeing and tanning sub- stances	6,90	43,17	38,56	39,86
Earthenware and porcelain	30,50	14,86	15,15	16,04
Flax manufactures	28,83	17,35	16,07	21,24
Furniture	10,84	13,55	11,09	7,63
Glass and glassware	22,26	12,86	10,01	11,22
Haberdashery and millinery	61,21	11,00	10,34	9,62
Hardware	1,88,61	1,04,02	98,62	1,13,06
Instruments, apparatus, etc.	1,04,88	2,69,88	2,59,91	2,89,84
Ivory	11,33	44	48	16
Jewellery, etc.	14,51	9,53	14,15	4,16
Jute manufactures (including yarn)	10,09	2,34	1,17	65

Articles.	Pre-war average.	1935-6.	1936-7.	1937-8.
(In thousands of rupees).				
Leather, including hides, tanned, etc. ...	38,59	27,48	25,50	32,47
Liquors :—				
Ale, beer and porter ...	45,64	47,06	45,81	43,02
Spirit ...	69,47	96,64	93,08	88,40
Wines ...	13,62	6,71	7,01	6,74
Machinery and millwork ...	4,97,69	9,25,79	9,26,29	10,90,57
Manures ...	1,68	55,89	55,90	51,43
Metals :—				
Aluminium ...	5,38	14,82	12,80	19,75
Brass ...	6,13	30,25	23,63	30,80
Copper ...	1,67,45	34,31	22,07	47,03
Iron ...	28,88	2,38	2,21	3,01
Iron or steel ...	6,96,13	3,56,46	2,93,02	3,53,85
Lead ...	13,99	4,20	4,56	6,88
Steel ...	42,02	48,36	39,28	60,14
Zinc ...	14,85	5,53	2,94	2,92
Others ...	27,43	18,38	13,85	17,33
Motor vehicles and parts thereof ...	74,50	1,87,45	1,89,33	2,15,76
Oils, mineral... ..	22,31	30,53	31,26	34,17
Oils, vegetable, animal, etc.	17,76	10,76	11,81	11,69
Packing-engine and boiler...	4,98	3,18	3,60	3,85
Paints and painters' materials	56,00	66,05	62,76	61,26
Paper and pasteboard ...	73,44	88,94	85,87	1,03,56
Pitch and tar ...	8,72	1,48	1,47	1,24
Polishes ...	9,48	23,34	23,72	21,89
Precious stones ...	14	3,90	5,65	4,66
Printing materials ...	14,70	20,94	17,30	21,63
Provisions ...	1,34,15	1,78,32	1,78,53	1,49,53
Railway plant, etc. ...	5,54,48	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures, including tyres, etc. ...	16,45	1,46,60	1,54,01	1,17,27
Salt ...	23,44	93	1,16	84
Ships, parts of ...	18,00	4,75	3,63	6,34
Silk manufactures, including yarn ...	19,07	9,16	3,76	2,11
Soap ...	56,52	27,46	20,30	16,75
Stationery ...	41,44	38,20	34,76	35,63
Sugar ...	25,37	21,00	1,14	1,11
Tallow and stearine ...	10,43	3,16	3,16	2,56
Tea-chests ...	41,32	41,97	39,26	48,03
Tobacco ...	51,83	34,38	34,84	36,98
Toilet requisites ...	10,35	26,84	27,88	26,25
Toys and requisites for games	16,75	12,09	11,98	10,79
Umbrellas ...	24,71	3,29	2,79	2,46
Woollen manufactures including yarn ...	1,85,24	87,93	84,28	1,04,61
Other articles ...	1,50,99	3,12,49	2,79,58	3,16,47
Total ...	91,58,01	52,18,92	48,06,59	51,79,78

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TABLE B.

Articles.	Pre-war average.	1935-6.	1936-7.	1937-8.
<i>Japan.</i>				
Imports therefrom :—				
(In thousands of rupees).				
Ale, beer and porter ...	3	6,13	6,91	6,01
Aluminium	—	11,55	10,09	11,35
Apparel	9,17	29,19	41,40	27,83
Artificial silk	—	2,63,98	3,53,06	4,41,27
Bobbins	—	7,94	4,66	11,30
Boots and shoes	16	13,71	7,12	2,31
Brass, bronze, etc.	7	43,63	22,85	12,27
Brushes and brooms	48	2,10	1,89	2,29
Buttons of all sorts	—	10,01	9,75	10,94
Camphor	11,48	12,99	11,36	10,77
Carriages	11	1,28	1,11	82
Cement	1	2,08	1,80	88
Chemicals	93	35,95	28,37	23,43
Clocks and watches	1,38	8,34	7,94	8,36
Coal and coke	7,02	—	22	8
Copper	27,99	14,06	15,59	7,32
Cotton, raw	9	1	5	21
„ hosiery	65,23	46,12	28,91	25,09
„ piecegoods	6,10	6,35,26	5,57,96	4,59,38
„ yarn... ..	6,16	1,79,21	1,37,42	1,68,24
„ other manufactures	2,12	20,34	31,29	23,70
Cycles and parts	—	16,32	16,27	16,52
Drugs and medicines (other than camphor)	1,72	6,19	6,01	5,85
Earthenware and porcelain	4,23	26,15	26,77	27,51
Furniture and cabinetware ...	71	1,08	2,29	2,88
Glass and glassware :—				
Bangles	5	13,53	14,88	13,58
Beads and false pearls ...	7,61	5,18	4,51	6,36
Bottles and phials... ..	1,00	15,78	13,82	19,00
Funnels, globes, etc. ...	58	1,32	1,13	81
Table ware	1,41	3,76	3,52	4,73
Others	3,35	25,60	24,52	25,34
Haberdashery and millinery	10,88	26,14	31,88	35,60
Hardware	3,59	35,62	34,15	30,26
Instruments	85	31,43	31,27	36,65
Iron and steel	—	43,16	46,59	61,00
Machinery and millwork ...	63	17,64	18,34	49,17
Matches	28,40	8	11	7
Paints and painters' materials	—	11,38	10,24	7,47
Paper and pasteboard	55	11,68	11,55	19,54
Provisions and oilman's stores	1,57	11,39	15,33	2,62
Rubber manufactures	—	18,98	19,21	17,46
Silk, raw	1,15	42,45	36,29	57,24
„ manufactures	1,31,45	1,63,58	1,30,22	1,49,94
Spices, ginger	3,40	1,76	3,26	3,06
Stationery (excluding paper)	2,17	13,21	14,55	17,01
Tea-chests	87	66	1,52	2,38
Toilet requisites	1,31	9,86	10,21	11,73
Toys and requisites for games	3,16	26,16	24,38	25,93
Umbrellas and umbrella fittings	4,91	18,29	11,84	17,94
Wood, timber	32	3,34	2,95	3,91
„ manufactures	71	6,35	5,21	6,15
Woollen manufactures	8	78,13	88,65	1,32,91
Other articles	9,16	1,54,23	1,80,04	1,55,01
Total	3,64,35	21,84,31	21,21,26	22,19,48

TABLE C.

Articles.	Pre-war average.	1935-6.	1936-7.	1937-8.
(In thousands of rupees).				
<i>U.S.A.</i>				
Imports therefrom :—				
Aluminium	4,26	18	1,57	12
Apparel	33	5,73	5,66	8,07
Arms	80	4,76	1,13	1,77
Belting for machinery ...	1,11	9.20	5,69	9,43
Boots and shoes	54	8	4	2
Building materials	88	12,99	15,08	16,76
Carriages	72	53	25	1,31
Chemicals	22	14,19	13,57	17,01
Clocks and watches	3,82	1,55	1,63	2,08
Copper	—	18,95	11,82	25,97
Cotton, raw	27,72	90,83	8,24	2,21,29
Cotton piecegoods	26,44	1,82	45	1,00
Drugs and medicines	4,18	25,84	24,41	28,46
Dyeing substances	—	14,53	7,91	8,20
Furniture	1,44	1,38	1,19	1,91
Glassware	1,17	56	72	77
Hardware	24,72	30,74	25,73	26,16
Instruments	5,86	87,19	91,27	94,10
Iron and steel	48,56	7,58	8,87	47,82
Leather	—	10,31	11,65	10,48
Machinery	24,56	1,17,13	1,25,35	1,35,86
Manures	—	1,46	1,75	1,73
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	8,49	1,60,48	1,72,53	2,61,42
Oils, mineral	2,19,66	96,79	93,08	1,23,91
Paper and pasteboard	1,21	4,88	3,07	12,03
Provisions	3,80	17,95	16,68	19,44
Railway plant	54	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	16	16,11	13,65	21,62
Spirit	5,34	15,70	14,50	14,90
Stationery	2,05	2,56	4,21	5,42
Sugar	18	—	—	—
Tobacco	5,90	24,64	43,76	41,81
Toilet requisites	2,22	19,60	19,94	20,48
Wood and timber	6,56	5,17	4,98	10,79
Zinc	1	6,25	1,62	6,53
Other articles	15,58	66,50	63,84	92,92
Total	4,49,03	8,94,18	8,15,84	12,91,59

TABLE D.

Articles.	Pre-war average.	1935-6.	1936-7.	1937-8.
<i>Germany.</i>				
Imports therefrom :—				
(In thousands of rupees).				
Apparel	14,87	7,71	6,47	6,44
Bobbins	—	3,37	2,60	3,32
Building materials	6,72	63	80	1,35
Buttons	—	5,35	4,56	4,30
Carriages	2,81	1,11	1,27	3,71
Chemicals	10,62	44,64	35,99	49,00
Clocks and watches	1,36	4,27	4,64	5,65
Cutlery	7,95	16,29	15,92	17,16
Cycles... ..	1,75	8,11	9,70	10,31
Drugs and medicines	6,19	54,06	55,16	75,03
Dyeing substances	87,40	2,01,28	1,80,14	2,53,77
Glassware	23,69	18,49	15,72	20,76
Hardware	57,24	1,08,38	93,71	1,13,19
Instruments	13,57	74,09	82,11	1,02,34
Leather	76	8,06	5,82	6,65
Liquors	19,41	16,06	15,22	15,97
Machinery	30,27	1,64,38	2,02,82	2,57,72
Manures	2,20	2,03	1,40	2,04
Metals :—				
Aluminium	12,16	15,06	15,78	12,91
Brass	1,56	57,01	50,10	40,75
Copper	93,41	41,82	25,37	37,58
Iron	2,86	4	8	3
Iron or steel	86,97	93,00	67,86	98,04
Steel	65,19	5,84	3,65	5,10
Zinc	3,24	6,78	2,26	10,66
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	5,64	13,80	27,10	50,49
Oils	19,57	15,06	23,32	19,78
Paints and painters' materials	5,58	10,38	8,72	11,18
Paper and pasteboard	21,82	57,22	71,01	85,64
Paper-making materials	1,61	2	43	—
Printing materials	1,02	7,16	8,76	9,85
Provisions	5,50	1,88	1,00	1,60
Railway plant	12,19	—	—	—
Rubber manufactures	3,82	16,45	19,49	25,00
Salt	9,46	13,98	13,21	6,58
Stationery	5,04	18,33	17,40	18,24
Toilet requisites	2,93	4,10	4,06	3,62
Textiles :—				
Artificial silk	—	2,49	3,73	4,69
Cotton manufactures (including yarn)	83,71	4,12	5,01	4,58
Haberdashery	22,10	9,94	8,56	6,85
Silk manufactures	16,81	2,38	2,59	3,04
Wool manufactures	90,62	13,31	17,82	20,26
Toys	11,10	2,79	2,89	3,06
Umbrellas	7,66	7,22	4,40	6,27
Other articles	57,18	76,31	74,83	96,04
Total	9,35,56	12,34,80	12,13,48	15,30,55

TABLE E.

Articles.	Pre-war average.	1935-6.	1936-7.	1937-8.
(In thousands of rupees).				
<i>Belgium.</i>				
Imports therefrom :—				
Arms	26	91	63	84
Artificial silk	—	1,29	87	83
Building materials	4,04	1,74	1,84	1,39
Cotton manufactures	42,12	1,85	1,97	2,48
Dyeing and tanning substances	10,82	3,14	83	55
Earthenware and porcelain	3,45	22	9	16
Glass and glassware	16,92	13,67	12,54	13,74
Hardware	5,58	3,32	2,96	2,79
Liquors	1,50	86	48	64
Machinery and millwork	1,76	27,53	31,05	26,19
Manures	75	2,10	4,86	6,88
Metals :—				
Brass	37	83	52	65
Copper	3,54	1,21	1,20	2,80
Iron	15,95	3	2	17
Iron or steel	45,46	76,97	56,36	74,09
Steel	63,54	22,69	27,71	23,85
Motor vehicles and parts thereof	4,15	49	10	—
Paints and painters' materials	2,08	2,66	1,80	2,46
Paper and pasteboard	5,00	3,38	2,97	4,65
Precious stones	1	29,65	74,85	95,34
Provisions	1,41	2,83	2,52	2,65
Railway plant	4,28	—	—	—
Sugar	29	28	8	8
Woollen manufactures	2,11	58	78	56
Other articles	40,61	45,41	53,90	62,91
Total	2,76,00	2,43,64	2,80,93	3,26,70

TABLE F.

Articles.	Pre-war average.	1935-6.	1936-7.	1937-8.
(In thousands of rupees).				
<i>Italy.</i>				
Imports therefrom :—				
Apparel	6,98	1,50	32	58
Arts, works of	45	67	50	45
Building materials	2,57	3,23	2,46	3,44
Buttons	—	1,08	1,18	1,90
Chemicals	4,72	11,03	9,81	19,63
Dyeing and tanning sub- stances	1,49	3,45	1,64	2,26
Fruits and vegetables	8,48	15,76	20,05	24,91
Glassware	4,26	2,54	1,43	3,79
Instruments	1,70	7,31	3,91	9,32
Liquors	78	1,97	86	1,00
Machinery	1,44	12,40	3,13	15,36
Metals :—				
Aluminium	9	16	4	1,62
Brass	1,09	6	5	4
German silver	—	2,37	18	1,49
Quick-silver	—	5,87	1,39	4,41
Others	67	4,81	1,13	6,29
Motor vehicles	66	4,06	5,05	4,70
Paper and pasteboard	79	1,73	56	5,19
Rubber manufactures	13	42	14	32
Stone and marble	2,48	5,59	4,36	7,34
Sugar	23	—	—	—
Textiles :—				
Artificial silk yarn	—	23,89	11,89	18,94
Cotton, raw	11	—	—	—
" twist and yarn	4,98	—	—	6
" manufactures	45,22	3,30	3,75	7,52
Haberdashery and millinery	4,32	5,12	3,09	6,32
Silk manufactures	19,83	7,45	5,66	6,82
Piecegoods of cotton and artificial silk	—	3,68	1,31	1,53
Wool manufactures	4,07	41,93	24,28	58,09
Other articles	27,30	28,75	12,97	43,50
Total	1,44,84	2,00,13	1,21,14	2,56,82

TABLE G.

Articles.	1937-8.
	(In thousands of rupees).
<i>Burma.</i>	
Imports therefrom :—	
Beans	9,03
Candles of all kinds	9,63
Cinematograph films	6,86
Cotton, raw	5,91
Cotton manufactures	10,15
Cutch and gambier	5,49
Gram... ..	6,07
Hides and skins, raw	5,47
Lead	20,61
Matches	20,03
Oils :—	
Kerosene	5,33,34
Lubricating—batching	29,21
Other kinds	66,12
Petroleum, etc.	3,42,58
Potatoes	19,99
Pulse	36,34
Rice (in the husk)	19,59
Rice (not in the husk)	10,97,85
Rubber, raw	15,66
Spices	9,43
Wood and timber	2,31,33
Other articles	95,79
Total	25,96,48

APPENDIX II

THE INDIA AND BURMA (TRADE REGULATION) ORDER, 1937.

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 18th day of March, 1937.

PRESENT:

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY IN COUNCIL.

Whereas by section one hundred and sixty of the Government of India Act, 1935 (hereafter in this Order referred to as "the India Act"), and section one hundred and thirty-five of the Government of Burma Act, 1935 (hereafter in this Order referred to as "the Burma Act"), His Majesty is empowered, with a view to preventing undue disturbance of trade between India and Burma in the period immediately following the separation of India and Burma and with a view to safeguarding the economic interests of Burma during that period, to give by Order in Council such directions as he thinks fit for those purposes with respect to the duties which are, while the Order is in force, to be levied on goods imported into or exported from India or Burma, and with respect to ancillary and related matters:

And whereas a draft of this Order has been laid before Parliament in accordance with the provisions of subsection (1) of section three hundred and nine of the India Act and subsection (1) of section one hundred and fifty-seven of the Burma Act, and an Address has been presented to His Majesty by both Houses of Parliament praying that an Order may be made in the terms of this Order:

Now, therefore, His Majesty in the exercise of the said powers and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf, is pleased by and with the advice of his Privy Council to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:

PART I.

Introductory and General.

1. This Order may be cited as the India and Burma (Trade Regulation) Order, 1937.
2. The Interpretation Act, 1889, applies for the interpretation of this Order as it applies for the interpretation of an Act of Parliament.
3. In this Order—
 - "duty" means a customs duty payable on importation or exportation, or a cess payable on exportation;
 - "import duty" means a duty payable on importation;
 - "separation" means the separation of India and Burma.
4. Any question arising under this Order whether any goods have been produced or manufactured in any country shall be determined by the reference to the same tests as are at the date of separation applicable to the determination of similar questions for customs purposes in India.
5. In the event of any dispute between the Governor-General of India and the Governor of Burma as to the interpretation or application of any of the provisions of this Order (including any dispute as to whether any consent requisite under this Order has been unreasonably withheld) the dispute shall be referred to the Secretary of State and his decision shall be final.

6. Any reference in this Order to any Act shall, except so far as the contrary is expressly provided, be construed as a reference to that Act as for the time being in force in India or Burma, as the case may be.

7. This Order shall come into force on separation and shall remain in force for three years or until twelve months have elapsed from the giving by the Governor-General of India to the Governor of Burma, or by the Governor of Burma to the Governor-General of India, of notice to terminate the operation thereof, whichever is the longer period.

PART II.

Provisions as to British India.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this Order, no duties shall be leviable in British India on goods imported from, or exported to, Burma, in excess of the duties, if any, which are so leviable immediately before separation:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply—

- (a) to opium, salt, salted fish or spirit; or
- (b) to goods brought into Burma from places outside British India and Burma and, without payment of duty in Burma, brought thence into British India; or
- (c) if Burma ceases to be a party to the International Tea Restriction Scheme as applicable to India, to tea.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this Order all goods imported from, or exported to, a customs port or customs aerodrome in Burma shall in British India be deemed for the purposes of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, to be goods imported from, or exported to, a customs port or customs aerodrome in British India.

3. No prohibitions or restrictions on import or export other than such as are specified in the Schedule to this Order shall have effect in British India with respect to the bringing of goods into British India from Burma or from British India into Burma.

4.—(1) The duties levied in British India immediately before separation on goods imported into British India from places outside Burma and India, or exported from British India into places outside British India and Burma, may only be reduced or abolished with the previous consent of the Governor of Burma:

Provided that—

(a) import duties on goods which at the date of separation are not produced or manufactured in Burma may be reduced or abolished if not less than two months before the reduction or abolition takes effect the Governor-General of India has given to the Governor of Burma notice of the intended reduction or abolition;

(b) if under paragraph four of Part III of this Order the Governor of Burma has given notice to the Governor-General of India of the reduction or abolition in Burma of import duties on any goods which at the date of separation are not produced or manufactured in India, import duties on such goods may be reduced or abolished in British India.

(2) Any consent of the Governor-General of India required under paragraph four of Part III of this Order to the reduction or abolition of any duty in Burma shall not be unreasonably withheld.

5.—(1) For the purposes of section three of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, and section three of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, cotton, or lac (including refuse lac) produced in Burma shall in British India be deemed to have been produced in India.

(2) If at any time the cess leviable under either of the said Acts on any goods when exported from British India is higher than the cess leviable in Burma on similar goods when exported from Burma, a cess may be levied on those goods when exported from British India into Burma equal to the difference between the said cesses.

(3) If while this Order is in force a new cess is imposed in Burma on the exportation to countries outside India and Burma of any goods produced or manufactured in Burma, then, if any goods so manufactured or produced are without payment of the cess imported into British India, a cess of the same amount shall be levied in British India on the re-exportation of those goods to any country outside India and Burma.

6. If at any time the duty leviable on the importation into British India of any goods is higher than the duty leviable in Burma on such goods on importation into Burma, a duty may be levied in British India on the importation of those goods from Burma not exceeding the difference between the said duties.

7. If and so long as an excise duty is leviable in British India on any goods produced or manufactured therein, a countervailing import duty (not exceeding the excise duty) may be imposed on similar goods produced or manufactured in Burma:

Provided that—

(a) any such countervailing duty on steel ingots or on articles manufactured therefrom, may be imposed at any rate not exceeding the appropriate rate of refund authorised by section seven of the Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934; and

(b) except in the case of goods mentioned in item forty of Part II of the Seventh Schedule to the India Act, no countervailing duty shall be leviable at a rate higher than that which will afford to goods produced or manufactured in Burma the same advantage as before separation over goods produced or manufactured outside Burma and India.

8. Notwithstanding anything in this Part of this Order, any duties at any rate may be levied in British India on goods imported or exported by land from or to any country outside India or Burma:

Provided that in fixing those duties and in the administration of the land customs, due regard shall be had to the principles underlying this Order, and if the import of any class of goods by land otherwise than on payment of the duties leviable on similar goods imported by sea or air affects seriously, or is likely to affect seriously, the advantages enjoyed by Burma under this Order, such steps, if any, shall be taken for safeguarding the interests of Burma as the local conditions may permit.

9. The provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and of any rules for the time being in force thereunder relating to, and to goods imported or exported in, coasting vessels shall, notwithstanding separation, continue to apply in relation to, and to goods imported or exported in, vessels plying between ports in India and ports in Burma, as they apply in relation to, and to goods imported or exported in, ships plying between ports in India.

10. The definitions of "home trade ships" and "coasting ships" in sections two and thirty-seven A of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, and the provisions of section two hundred and eighteen of that Act (which confers exemptions from the provisions of that Act relating to load lines) shall, notwithstanding separation, have effect in British India as if no distinction existed between India and Burma.

11.—(1) Nothing in this Part of this Order shall be construed as restricting in any way the exercise of any of the powers conferred by section twenty-three of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or sections three, four and

eleven of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, but in exercising, or authorising the exercise of, any of those powers the Governor-General shall have due regard to the interests of Burma and to the principles underlying this Order, and, except where it appears to him impracticable or unnecessary so to do, shall previously consult the Governor of Burma.

(2) References in this paragraph to any enactment are references to that enactment as in force on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven.

PART III.

Provisions as to Burma.

1. Except as otherwise provided in this Order, no duties shall be leviable in Burma on goods imported from, or exported to, British India in excess of the duties, if any, which are so leviable immediately before separation:

Provided that this paragraph shall not apply—

(a) to opium, salt, salted fish or spirit; or

(b) to goods brought into British India from places outside British India and Burma and, without payment of duty in British India, brought thence into Burma; or

(c) if Burma ceases to be a party to the International Tea Restriction Scheme as applicable to India, to tea.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this Order, all goods imported from or exported to, a customs port or customs aerodrome in British India shall in Burma be deemed for the purposes of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, to be goods imported from, or exported to, a customs port or customs aerodrome in Burma.

3. No prohibitions or restrictions on import or export other than such as are specified in the Schedule to this Order shall have effect in Burma with respect to the bringing of goods into Burma from British India or from Burma into British India.

4.—(1) The duties levied in Burma immediately before separation on goods imported into Burma from places outside Burma and British India, or exported from Burma into places outside Burma and British India, may only be reduced or abolished with the previous consent of the Governor-General of India:

Provided that—

(a) import duties on goods which at the date of separation are not produced or manufactured in India may be reduced or abolished if not less than two months before the reduction or abolition takes effect the Governor of Burma has given to the Governor-General of India notice of the intended reduction or abolition;

(b) if under paragraph four of Part II of this Order the Governor-General of India has given notice to the Governor of Burma of the reduction or abolition in British India of import duties on any goods which at the date of separation are not produced or manufactured in Burma, import duties on such goods may be reduced or abolished in Burma.

(2) Any consent of the Governor of Burma required under paragraph four of Part II of this Order to the reduction or abolition of any duty in British India shall not be unreasonably withheld.

5.—(1) For the purposes of section three of the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, and section three of the Indian Lac Cess Act, 1930, cotton or lac (including refuse lac) produced in British India shall in Burma be deemed to have been produced in Burma.

(2) If at any time the cess leviable under either of the said Acts on any goods when exported from Burma is higher than the cess leviable in British India on similar goods when exported from British India, a cess may be levied on those goods when exported from Burma into British India equal to the difference between the said cesses.

(3) If while this Order is in force a new cess is imposed in British India on the exportation to countries outside India and Burma of any goods produced or manufactured in British India, then, if any goods so manufactured or produced are without payment of the cess imported into Burma, a cess of the same amount shall be levied in Burma on the re-exportation of those goods to any country outside India and Burma.

6. If at any time the duty leviable on the importation into Burma of any goods is higher than the customs duty leviable in British India on such goods on importation into British India, a duty may be levied in Burma on the importation of those goods from British India not exceeding the difference between the said duties.

7. If and so long as an excise duty is leviable in Burma on any goods produced or manufactured therein, a countervailing import duty (not exceeding the excise duty) may be imposed on similar goods produced or manufactured in British India :

Provided that—

(a) any such countervailing duty on steel ingots, or on articles manufactured therefrom, may be imposed at any rate not exceeding the appropriate rate of refund authorised by section seven of the Iron and Steel Duties Act, 1934; and

(b) except in the case of goods mentioned in item forty of Part II of the Seventh Schedule to the India Act, no countervailing duty shall be leviable at a rate higher than that which will afford to goods produced or manufactured in British India the same advantage as before separation over goods produced or manufactured outside India and Burma.

8. A duty may be imposed in Burma on rice exported to India not exceeding that imposed on rice exported to other countries.

9.—(1) If at any time a limit is imposed on the quantity of Japanese cotton piece goods that may be imported into India, the Governor of Burma shall also by notification impose a limit on the quantity of such goods that may be imported into Burma.

(2) The said limit shall be such as to secure that the quantity of Japanese cotton piece goods imported into Burma from places outside India in each year does not exceed the total quantity of such goods imported into Burma from places outside India during the financial year commencing on the first day of April, nineteen hundred and thirty-four.

(3) Subject as aforesaid, the notification may impose separate limits with respect to particular classes of such goods.

10. Notwithstanding anything in this Part of this Order, any duties at any rate may be levied in Burma on goods imported or exported by land from or to any country outside India and Burma :

Provided that in fixing those duties and in the administration of the land customs, due regard shall be had to the principles underlying this Order, and if the import of any class of goods by land otherwise than on payment of the duties leviable on similar goods imported by sea or air affects seriously, or is likely to affect seriously, the advantages enjoyed by British India under this Order, such steps if any shall be taken for safeguarding the interests of British India as the local conditions may permit.

11. The provisions of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, and of any rules for the time being in force thereunder relating to, and to goods imported or exported in, coasting vessels shall, notwithstanding separation, continue to apply in relation to, and to goods imported or exported in, vessels plying between ports in India and ports in Burma as they apply in relation to, and to goods imported or exported in ships plying between ports in Burma.

12. The definitions of "home trade ships" and "coasting ships" in sections two and thirty-seven A in the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1923, and the provisions of section two hundred and eighteen of that Act (which confers exemption from the provisions of that Act relating to load lines) shall have effect as if no distinction existed between India and Burma.

13.—(1) Nothing in this part of this Order shall be construed as restricting in any way the exercise of any of the powers conferred by section twenty-three of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, or sections three, four and eleven of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934, but in exercising, or authorising the exercise of, any of those powers the Governor shall have due regard to the interests of British India and to the principles underlying this Order, and, except where it appears to him impracticable or unnecessary so to do, shall previously consult the Governor-General of India.

(2) References in this paragraph to any enactment are references to that enactment as in force on the first day of January, nineteen hundred and thirty-seven, subject however, to any adaptations made therein under section one hundred and forty-nine of the Burma Act.

14.—(1) If His Majesty's Representative for the exercise of the functions of the Crown in its relations with Indian States certifies with respect to any Indian State that the provisions of Part II of this Order will, with any necessary adaptations and modifications, be applied, so far as is reasonably practicable, in and in relation to that State as they are applied in and in relation to British India, then, unless and until the certificate is revoked by His Majesty's said Representative, the provisions of this Part of this Order shall have effect as if references to British India were references to British India and that State.

(2) A certificate for the purposes of this paragraph may be given before separation by the Governor-General of India.

M. P. A. Hankey.

SCHEDULE.

Permissible Prohibitions and Restrictions.

1. Prohibitions or restrictions imposed for the purposes of public security.
2. Prohibitions or restrictions imposed on moral or humanitarian grounds.
3. Prohibitions or restrictions regarding traffic in arms, ammunition and implements of war and, in exceptional circumstances, prohibitions or restrictions on other military supplies.
4. Prohibitions or restrictions imposed for the protection of public health or for the protection of animals or plants against disease, insects or harmful parasites.
5. Export prohibitions or restrictions imposed for the protection of national treasures of artistic, historic or archaeological value.
6. Prohibitions or restrictions designed to extend to goods produced or manufactured in countries other than India or Burma the regime established within British India or, as the case may be, Burma, in respect of the production of, trade in, and transport and consumption of, native products of the same kind.
7. Prohibitions or restrictions arising out of any obligation which India or Burma may have undertaken by virtue of its adherence to any scheme for restricting the production or export of tea, rubber or any other commodity.

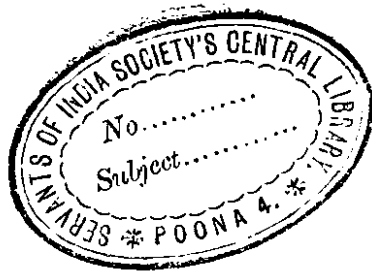
APPENDIX III

Abstract statement of Joint Stock Companies incorporated in British India and in the States of Hyderabad, Baroda, Mysore, Travancore and Cochin in the twelve months, April, 1937 to March, 1938.

Classification of Companies.	Twelve months, April, 1937, to March, 1938.			
	Number of Companies.	Capital.		
		Authorised.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.
I—Banking, Loan and Insurance—		Rs. (1,000).	Rs. (1,000).	Rs. (1,000).
(a) Banking and Loan—				
(i) Banking	30	2,72,13	8,60	2,15
(ii) Loan	5	3,90	20	—
(iii) Investment and Trust	28	1,03,51	2,49	1
(iv) Nidhis and Chit Associations ...	7	3,30	28	—
(b) Insurance—				
(i) Life, Fire and Marine Insurance ...	4	30,40	19	—
(ii) Provident Insurance	27	15,10	58	—
(iii) Others	1	20,00	24	—
II.—Transit and Transport				
(a) Navigation	3	18,00	1,57	—
(b) Railways and Tramways	—	—	—	—
(c) Motor Traction, dealing and manufacturing ...	49	57,48	7,57	11
(d) Docks, Harbours, Shipping, Landing and Warehousing ...	—	—	—	—
(e) Others	4	54,50	6	—
III.—Trading and Manufacturing—				
(a) Mutual Trading Associations	3	5,40	3	—
(b) Printing, Publishing and Stationery ...	76	65,55	10,90	2
(c) Chemicals and Allied Trades	46	5,88,56	2,54	1,23
(d) Iron, Steel and Shipbuilding	11	10,89,77	3,77	—
(e) Engineering	17	57,90	3,24	7
(f) Tanneries and Leather Trade	2	1,30	13	—
(g) Canvas and India Rubber Trades	5	29,20	92	—

Classification of Companies.	Twelve months, April, 1937, to March, 1938.			
	Number of Companies.	Capital.		
		Authorised.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.
		Rs. (1,000).	Rs. (1,000).	Rs. (1,000).
III.—Trading and Manufacturing—(contd.)				
(h) Public Service Companies — gas, water, electric light, power and telephone ...	28	75.20	2.02	—
(i) Clay, Stone, Cement, Lime and other building and constructing material ...	17	6,61.37	90	3
(j) Glass ...	2	6.00	—	—
(k) Ice and aerated water	5	13.50	34	—
(l) Agencies (including Managing Agent Companies) ...	87	1,65.73	35.52	24
(m) Tea box and cabinet manufacturing ...	2	1.30	8	—
(n) Tobacco (cigars, etc.).	9	56.93	62	—
(o) Soap, candles, etc. ...	5	12.30	23	—
(p) Brass and Copperware	—	—	—	—
(q) Aluminiumware ...	1	50.00	70	—
(r) Match ...	4	11.70	33	—
(s) Others ...	248	5,79.55	24.92	29
IV.—Mills and Presses—				
(a) Cotton Mills ...	21	2,54.78	8.20	—
(b) Cotton ginning, pressing, baling, etc. ...	10	63.25	73	—
(c) Jute Mills ...	—	—	—	—
(d) Jute Presses, etc. ...	2	7.50	36	—
(e) Mills for Wool, Silk, Hemp, etc. ...	17	1,05.27	10.48	32
(f) Paper Mills ...	—	—	—	—
(g) Rice Mills ...	2	70	12	—
(h) Flour Mills ...	1	2.00	14	—
(i) Saw and Timber Mills	2	6.20	—	—
(j) Oil Mills ...	6	17.30	1.51	21
(k) Other Mills and Presses	7	54.61	1.09	—
V.—Tea and other Planting Companies—				
(a) Tea ...	7	28.50	29	—
(b) Coffee and Cinchona...	4	98	63	63
(c) Rubber ...	11	99.50	2.73	47
(d) Others ...	8	35.00	1.28	41
VI.—Mining and Quarrying—				
(a) Coal ...	14	72.40	3.05	—
(b) Gold ...	1	10.00	15	—
(c) Iron Ore ...	—	—	—	—

Classification of Companies.	Twelve months, April, 1937, to March, 1938.			
	Number of Companies.	Capital.		
		Authorised.	Subscribed.	Paid-up.
VI.—Mining and Quarrying— (<i>contd.</i>)		Rs. (1,000)	Rs. (1,000)	Rs. (1,000)
(d) Stone and Marble Quarries	1	25,00	9	—
(e) Manganese	—	—	—	—
(f) Mica	1	20	10	—
(g) Petroleum	1	2,00	—	—
(h) Others	12	40,90	2,83	—
VII.—Estate, Land and Building... ..	20	1,09,64	18,44	1
VIII.—Breweries and Distilleries	—	—	—	—
IX.—Sugar (including Jaggery) Manufacture ...	6	1,00,30	2,94	—
X.—Hotels, Theatres and Entertainments	87	1,76,39	8,74	75
XI.—Companies other than those specified above ...	19	49,87	53	—
Total	986	53,11,87	1,73,40	6,95



The following is a list of the reports by H.M. Trade Commissioners, Commercial Diplomatic and Consular Officers on the commercial, industrial and financial conditions in the undermentioned countries, published for the Department of Overseas Trade by His Majesty's Stationery Office during recent years, and in the case of the current year either issued or under contemplation at the time of the publication of this report.

A.—1937*

No.		No.	
681	Algeria 9d. (10d.)	687	Iceland 9d. (10d.)
667	Angola 9d. (10d.)	672	Malaya 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)
680	Belgium 2s. 0d. (2s. 2d.)	669	Morocco 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
688	British West Indies 2s. 0d. (2s. 2d.)	689	New Zealand ... 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)
671	Bulgaria 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)	662	Paraguay 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)
677	Chile 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)	665	Persian Gulf 4d. (5d.)
678	China 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)	679	Roumania... .. 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)
686	Cuba 9d. (10d.)	673	Siam 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)
668	Czechoslovakia ... 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)	674	Sweden 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
666	Ecuador 9d. (10d.)	661	Turkey 9d. (10d.)
676	Egypt 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)	663	U.S.A. 3s. 0d. (3s. 3d.)
664	French W. Africa... 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)	684	West Africa ... 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)
682	Guatemala 6d. (7d.)		

B.—1938

No.		No.	
705	Argentine 3s. 6d. (3s. 9d.)	700	Netherlands ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
695	Australia 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)	703	Neth. E. Indies ... 2s. 6d. (2s. 8d.)
693	Austria 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)	716	Norway 2s. 0d. (2s. 2d.)
707	Belgian Congo ... 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)	708	Panama and Costa Rica 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)
691	Brazil 3s. 0d. (3s. 3d.)	690	Peru 9d. (10d.)
713	Canada 2s. 6d. (2s. 9d.)	711	Philippine Isles ... 9d. (10d.)
694	Denmark 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)	712	Poland 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)
704	Dominican Republic and Hayti ... 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)	715	Portugal 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
714	Greece 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)	702	Port. E. Africa ... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)
701	Honduras 9d. (10d.)	706	Switzerland 1s. 3d. (1s. 5d.)
697	Hungary 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)	710	Syria 9d. (10d.)
698	Iran 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)	692	Tunisia 6d. (7d.)
699	Iraq 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)	709	Yugoslavia 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)
696	Latvia 1s. 0d. (1s. 1d.)		

C.—1939 (Partial list)

No.		No.	
717	British E. Africa... 1s. 6d. (1s. 8d.)	—	Finland (In preparation)
—	Colombia (In preparation)	—	Salvador (In preparation)
718	India (See cover)	—	South Africa (In preparation)

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