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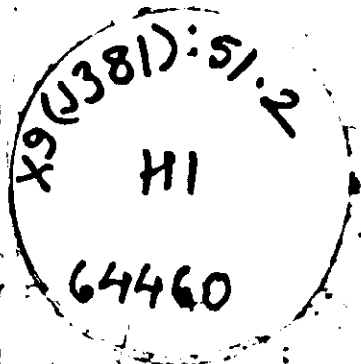
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Report on the MARKETING OF RICE IN INDIA AND BURMA



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INTRODUCTION.

In point of acreage as well as total value of production, the rice crop ranks foremost in Indian agriculture, and since about two-fifths of the total crop are put on the market its importance as a cash crop is obvious. This survey has revealed that under the present system of marketing the producer gets a poor return amounting on an average only to eight and a quarter annas of the rupee paid by the consumer in India in respect of the major part of the marketable surplus. The main object of this report is to show how the growers' returns can be enhanced.

The chief factors responsible for the growers' low share margin as brought out by this survey are the use of seed having an admixture of inferior types, inefficient handling at the harvesting stage, wastage in hulling, disproportionate margins earned by intermediaries in the process of assembling and distribution, malpractices and excessive deductions in the markets, non-existence of recognised standards of quality, lack of uniformity in weights and measures and exorbitant interest charges paid on loans incurred for seed and financing the cultivation of the crop. Even the town dweller is responsible for reducing the cultivator's price through municipal octroi, etc.

The difficulties attending the compilation of this report were enormous owing to the large number of varieties, the confusing multiplicity of trade descriptions and the absence of recognised standards of quality. Attempts have, however, been made to present all the essential details as concisely as possible, and so as to indicate the scope that exists for improving the marketing of rice.

The objective cannot, however, be attained merely by writing a report. To bring about improvement in the existing system, many aspects have to be tackled. If the agriculture and co-operative departments, the marketing staff, the government and the municipal organisations in the various provinces and States, and above all the trade and the producers co-ordinate their efforts, a substantial measure of success can be expected. The Central Marketing Staff have already covered a good deal of ground especially in regard to standardisation of qualities and the results achieved so far have been encouraging.

Thanks and acknowledgments are due to the many producers, traders, exporters, manufacturers and others for their kind and friendly co-operation with the marketing staff in getting this report out.

NOTE.—The Government of India should not be regarded as assuming responsibility for all or any of the material contained in this report.

**FOR THE SAKE OF CONVENIENCE
READ THE INTER-CHAPTERS AT
PAGES 99, 133, 202, 243, 284, 316, 348,
378, 409, 432, 451, 468 AND " CONCLU-
SIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS "
ON PAGE 472.**

**OFFICE OF THE AGRICULTURAL MARKETING ADVISER
TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA,**

DELHI :

January, 1941.

APPENDICES.

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APPENDIX 1.

Area and production of rice in certain important countries of the world.

	Area (million acres).						Production (million tons).					
	1909-13.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1909-13.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1936.	1937.	1938.
India	59.82*	74.20†	76.74	77.12	79.16	79.19	25.00*	28.50†	29.58	25.74	30.92	29.53
Burma	8.71*	12.67†	12.78	12.50	12.63	12.94	3.70*	4.93†	4.80	5.00	4.72	4.59
Siam	4.52	6.20	7.14	7.34	5.50	7.20	1.86	2.87	3.10	3.08	2.22	3.08
Indo-China	8.55	13.26	13.50	13.49	13.94	N	3.52	3.94	3.78	3.96	4.14	N
China	N	N	44.14‡	45.96	44.85	N	N	N	29.52‡	31.52	31.50	N
Formosa	1.18	1.41	1.61	1.68	1.69	1.63	0.54	0.78	0.99	1.11	1.17	1.13
Korea	2.91	3.88	4.11	4.15	3.90	4.02	1.21	1.77	2.10	2.18	2.36	3.20
Japan	7.30	7.79	7.89	7.85	7.86	7.82	4.96	7.05	7.43	7.00	8.20	8.07
Java and Madura	7.44	8.49	9.14	9.35	9.55	N	3.12	3.39	3.61	3.93	3.79	N
Philippines	2.75	4.42	4.64	5.06	N	N	0.54	2.10	1.41	1.22	1.47	1.30
Ceylon	0.70	0.82	0.83	0.84	0.84	N	0.15	0.17	N	N	N	N
Italy	0.36	0.35	0.34	0.34	0.36	0.36	0.31	0.43	0.44	0.48	0.48	0.48
Spain	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.12	N	N	0.13	0.20	0.19	0.19	N	N
Egypt	0.26	0.28	0.35	0.49	0.49	0.27	0.25	0.23	0.36	0.47	0.45	0.25
United States of America	0.72	0.95	0.88	0.82	0.97	1.09	0.32	0.55	0.56	0.52	0.65	0.71
Brazil	N	1.11	2.15	2.15	2.21	N	0.03	0.57	0.79	0.77	0.82	N
Other countries	15.30	6.95	6.46	7.75	12.81	38.49	4.73	2.71	2.30	2.75	2.98	11.58
World total (excluding China) ..	120.61	142.90	148.68	151.05	151.91	153.01	50.37	60.19	61.44	58.40	64.37	63.92

Adapted from International Year Book of Agriculture.

*Average of 1910-11/1913-14.

†Average of 1927-28/1929-30.

‡Average of 1931-32/1934-35.

N=Not available.

NOTE.—The statistics of production given in this table refer to "cleaned rice" i.e., rice from which the husk has been removed. Wherever rice in the husk is referred in this report, the term "paddy" is always used.

APPENDIX II.

World trade—imports and exports of rice (including rice in the husk) relating to certain important countries of the world.
(Thousand tons).

Countries.	Imports.						Exports.						Remarks.
	1909-13.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1936.	1937.	1938.	1909-13.	1926-30.	1931-35.	1936.	1937.	1938.	
India*	492	1,082	1,758	1,561	1,234	1,366	639	281	218	235	228	284	
Ceylon	380	488	483	531	521	532	..	..	..	..	..	..
China	299	990	1,057	305	340	400	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java and Madura	276	235	140	9	8	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
British Malaya	694	802	635	721	718	833	515	280	175	154	140	204	
Japan	467	1,451	1,798	1,913	1,746	1,817	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	411	322	311	170	217	271	177	119	41	25	27	22	
France.. ..	255	253	458	814	705	591	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	346	171	160	197	229	170	194	82	87	109	134	92	
United Kingdom	252	121	120	111	116	135	..	..	..	..	..	..
Burma.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,408	2,880	3,194	2,852	2,843	3,128	
Siam .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	779	1,167	1,478	1,394	937	1,439	
Indo-China .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	882	1,398	1,238	1,616	1,392	997	
Korea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	809	1,160	1,189	1,044	1,204	
Formosa .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	118	333	556	677	677	647	
Italy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	201	158	140	156	156	
United States .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	132	84	11	91	144	
Egypt .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	53	62	137	149	64	
Other countries	1,957	2,940	2,577	2,545	2,649	2,603	506	1,014	1,096	747	824	856	
World total	5,829	8,855	9,497	8,877	8,483	8,738	6,412	8,729	9,547	9,286	8,642	9,237	

Adapted from the International Year Book of Agriculture.

*British Indian ports only, excluding ports in the Indian States of Kathiawar and Travancore and foreign possessions in India.

APPEN
Acreage under rice in the
(Million)

		British India.							
		Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bihar.	United Provinces.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Orissa. (a)
1927-28	.. ..	64.22	18.68	10.93	10.16	7.30	5.41	4.21	3.32
1928-29	.. ..	68.38	21.40	11.02	10.96	7.06	5.44	4.98	3.39
1929-30	.. ..	66.52	20.22	11.26	10.88	6.85	5.48	4.23	3.35
1930-31	.. ..	67.60	20.58	11.68	10.53	6.84	5.54	4.65	3.40
1931-32	.. ..	68.74	22.13	11.54	10.74	6.68	5.53	4.70	3.35
1932-33	.. ..	67.24	21.77	11.53	9.56	6.26	5.60	4.87	3.51
1933-34	.. ..	67.50	21.67	11.70	9.95	6.10	5.64	4.86	3.28
1934-35	.. ..	66.83	20.74	11.06	10.21	6.56	5.63	4.86	3.52
1935-36	.. ..	67.39	21.09	9.80	9.67	6.75	5.59	5.29	5.01
1936-37	.. ..	69.04	21.99	9.89	9.95	6.76	5.68	5.44	5.15
Average	.. ..	67.35	21.03	11.04	10.26	6.72	5.55	4.81	3.73
Percentage of All-India total.		88	28	14	13	9	7	6	5
1937-38	.. ..	69.45	22.20	10.14	9.51	7.15	5.76	5.06	5.15
1938-39	.. ..	..	21.99	9.84	9.58	7.79	5.84	5.33	5.14
1939-40	.. ..	..	22.29	9.61	9.58	7.67	5.81	5.04	5.03

(a) Figures prior to 1935-36 exclude those for Ganjam and Koraput districts.

(b) Important areas included are Bombay, Sind and the Punjab.

(c) Compiled from "Estimates of Area and Yield of Principal Crops in India".

(d) Important areas included are Bombay States (estimated figures), Kashmir and Baroda.

(e) Represents previous years' figures.

DIX III.

main producing areas.
acres).

Others. (b)	Indian States.							Grand total (India).	Burma.
	Total.	Eastern States Agencies.		Madras States.	Hydera- bad.	Mysore.	Others. (d)		
		Orissa Feuda- tory States (former- ly).	Central Provin- ces States (former- ly). (c)						
4-21	7-93	3-20	0-64	1-02	0-93	0-70	1-44	72-15	12-38
4-13	8-22	3-22	0-75	1-05	1-00	0-71	1-49	76-60	12-73
4-25	7-33	3-25	0-37	1-08	0-49	0-72	1-42	73-85	12-89
4-38	8-61	3-26	1-25	1-08	0-74	0-74	1-54	76-21	13-05
4-07	9-30	3-29	1-49	1-15	1-10	0-73	1-54	78-04	12-54
4-14	9-28	3-38	1-46	1-17	1-00	0-77	1-50	76-52	12-73
4-30	9-43	3-34	1-51	1-13	1-31	0-77	1-37	76-93	12-92
4-25	9-17	3-26	1-49	1-03	1-18	0-68	1-53	76-00	12-69
4-19	9-73	3-40	1-94	1-07	1-06	0-74	1-52	77-12	12-50
4-18	10-12	3-71	2-00	1-03	1-13	0-73	1-52 (e)	79-16	12-63
4-21	8-91	3-33	1-29	1-08	0-99	0-73	1-49	76-26	12-71
6	12	5	2	1	1	1	2	100	..
4-48(f)	9-74	3-53	2-03	1-02	0-96	0-71	1-49(g)	79-19	12-94
(h)	..	(h)	2-03	(h)	0-95	0-74	(h)	(i)73-38	12-84
(h)	..	(h)	2-13	(h)	0-64	0-74	(h)	72-34 (i)	12-85

(f) Includes final forecast figure for Sind.

(g) Represents preceding 10 years' average.

(h) Information not available.

(i) According to "Final General Memorandum on the Rice Crop of 1939-40". The figure however, is incomplete and does not represent the entire rice area in India.

APPEN
Irrigated and unirrigated acreage
(Million)

	Assam.		Bengal.		Bihar.		Orissa.		United Provinces.		Punjab.	
	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
1927-28	.6	3.6	1.2	17.5	2.9	7.3	.5	2.8	.5	6.8	.7	.2
1928-29	.5	4.4	1.3	20.1	2.8	8.2	.5	2.9	.8	6.3	.7	.2
1929-30	.6	3.7	1.3	18.9	3.0	7.9	.5	2.8	.8	6.0	.8	.2
1930-31	.6	4.1	1.5	19.1	3.1	7.5	.5	2.9	.7	6.1	.8	.2
1931-32	.6	4.1	1.5	20.6	3.0	7.7	.5	2.9	.5	6.2	.7	.1
1932-33	.6	4.2	1.7	20.1	3.0	6.6	.5	3.0	.6	5.7	.7	.2
1933-34	.6	4.3	1.6	20.0	3.0	6.9	.5	2.8	.6	5.5	.8	.3
1934-35	.6	4.2	1.6	19.2	3.0	7.2	.5	3.0	.5	6.1	.7	.2
1935-36	.6	4.7	1.5	19.6	2.9	6.8	.5	3.0	.6	6.0	.7	.3
1936-37	.6	4.8	1.7	20.3	2.9	7.0	1.0†	4.3†	.4	6.3	.8	.2
Average	.6	4.2	1.5	19.6	3.0	7.3	.6	3.0	.6	6.1	.7	.2
1937-38	.6	4.4	1.8	20.4	2.8	6.7	1.24	3.9	.6	6.6	.9	.2

NOTE.—The Feudatory States are excluded as

*Including Indian

†Includes the newly constituted districts of Ganjam and

†Totals would be incomplete in the

Source.—Agricultural Statistics

DIX. IV.

under rice in India and Burma.

acres).

Sind.		Bombay.		Central Provinces and Berar.		Madras.		Total India.*			Burma.	
Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.	Percentage of irrigated area to total area.	Irrigated.	Unirrigated.
1-14	..	19	1-8	1-0	4-4	7-6	3-3	18-5	49-4	27-3	1-4	11-0
1-18	..	20	1-7	9	4-5	7-7	3-3	18-9	53-4	26-1	1-5	11-3
1-24	..	19	1-7	9	4-6	8-0	3-2	19-3	50-6	27-7	1-4	11-5
1-27	..	20	1-8	1-0	4-6	8-5	3-2	20-3	51-0	28-5	1-4	11-6
1-18	..	23	1-7	8	4-7	8-2	3-3	19-5	53-3	26-8	1-3	11-1
1-11	..	22	1-8	1-0	4-6	8-2	3-3	20-0	51-2	28-1	1-3	11-4
1-12	..	22	1-8	9	4-7	8-4	3-3	20-8	51-0	29-0	1-5	11-5
1-13	..	19	1-8	9	4-8	8-0	3-1	19-7	51-1	27-8	1-4	11-3
1-12	..	17	1-8	1-1	4-6	7-8	2-6	20-3	52-0	28-1	1-4	11-1
1-18	..	14	1-7	9	4-8	7-7	2-2	20-10	52-4	27-7	1-4	11-3
1-17	..	20	1-8	9	4-6	8-0	3-1	19-7	51-5	27-7	1-4	11-3
1-24	..	20	1-8	1-1	4-7	7-9	2-2	‡	‡	‡	..	..

statistics of irrigated area are not available.

States.

Visagapatam comprising territory taken over from Madras.

absence of data from the Indian States.

(India Volumes I and II.

Comparison between the official estimates of production of rice in India and the probable outturn based
(Thousand)

	Production of rice (less seed) based on official estimates. Average 1934-35/1936-37.	Official conversion factors (ratio of rice to paddy).	Equivalent in terms of paddy (rice in the husk).	Proportions of hand-pounded and milled.				Con-	
				Hand-pounded.		Machine-milled.		- Hand.	
				Per cent.	Quantity.	Per cent.	Quantity.	Per cent.	(a) Quantity.
Benga	8,053	65.5	12,295	84	10,328	16	1,967	73	7,539
Madras	4,673	66.6	7,017	38	2,666	62	4,351	71.5	1,906
Bihar and Orissa	4,097	63.0	6,503	90	5,853	10	650	72	4,214
Central Provinces	1,489	62.0	2,402	70	1,681	30	721	73	1,227
Assam	1,610	62.5	2,576	97	2,499	3	77	72	1,799
Sind	361	66.6	542	10	54	90	488	72.5	39
Bombay	787	70.0	1,124	45	506	55	618	71	359
Hyderabad	349	60.0	582	38	221	62	361	70	155
Mysore	195	69.5	281	26	73	74	208	69.5	51
Travancore	315	60.0	525	77	404	23	121	75	303
Total	21,929	65	33,847	72	24,285	28	9,562	72	17,592

Grand total of production of rice (including seed) in India as officially estimated (Appendix XXIII) ..

Probable production (including seed) in India as calculated *pro rata* on the basis of the relationship between the probable outturn and the official estimates concerning the 11 major rice growing provinces and States quoted above

Difference

Representing an understatement of

*Adapted from conversion ratios and information supplied by provincial and State agricultural departments on actual experiments and observations.

†In husk resulting from hand-pounding paddy may include roughly $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 per cent of material losses

DIX V.

on actual experiments and observations relating to the conversion of paddy (rice in the husk) into rice, tons).

version of paddy into rice and by-products.*										Probable outturn of rice (hand-pounded and machine-milled) including edible brokens (a) + (d).	Production of bran (b) + (e).	Production of husk (c) + (f).
pounded.				Machine-milled.								
Bran, including some of the germ and very small fragments or particles of the rice kernel.		Husk. †		Rice including edible brokens.		Bran, including some of the germ and very small fragments or particles of the rice kernel.		Husk.				
Per cent.	(b) Quantity.	Per cent.	(c) Quantity.	Per cent.	(d) Quantity.	Per cent.	(e) Quantity.	Per cent.	(f) Quantity.			
2	207	25	2,582	70	1,377	6	118	24	472	8,916	325	3,054
3-5	93	25	667	67	2,915	9	392	24	1,044	4,821	485	1,711
3	176	25	1,463	67	436	9	58	24	156	4,650	234	1,619
3	51	24	403	68	490	9	65	23	166	1,717	116	569
3	75	25	625	68	52	8	6	24	19	1,851	81	644
3	2	24.5	13	70	342	6	29	24	117	381	31	130
4	20	25	127	68	420	8	50	24	148	779	70	275
5	11	25	55	67	242	8	29	25	90	397	40	145
5.5	4	25	18	67	139	8	17	25	52	190	21	70
2	8	23	93	70	85	7	8	23	28	388	16	121
3	647	25	6,046	68	6,498	8	772	24	2,292	24,090	1,419	8,338

.. .. 28,377,000 tons.

.. .. 31,186,323 tons.

.. .. 2,800,323 tons.

.. .. 9.9 % as compared with the estimates published by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

ments and marketing staffs. The data given by these agencies are largely based on the results of

ing some nutritive value, e.g., bran and some particles of crushed rice.

APPEN

Production of rice in the
(Million)

		British India.							
		Total.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bihar.	United Provinces.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Assam.	Orissa. (a)
1927-28	.. ..	22.87	6.49	5.08	3.30	2.19	1.56	1.32	1.08
1928-29	.. ..	26.70	9.68	5.20	4.26	1.12	1.47	1.68	1.33
1929-30	.. ..	25.98	8.20	5.26	4.59	1.53	1.79	1.35	1.42
1930-31	.. ..	26.69	9.21	5.38	4.24	1.74	1.40	1.37	1.38
1931-32	.. ..	27.92	9.49	5.39	4.37	2.03	1.77	1.59	1.37
1932-33	.. ..	25.54	9.36	5.41	3.07	1.35	1.66	1.68	1.13
1933-34	.. ..	25.07	8.68	5.31	3.23	1.77	1.66	1.42	1.06
1934-35	.. ..	24.98	8.27	4.98	3.49	1.97	1.76	1.48	1.20
1935-36	.. ..	22.52	7.21	4.74	2.45	1.99	1.47	1.61	1.29
1936-37	.. ..	26.87	9.81	4.79	3.36	1.95	1.78	1.90	1.60
Average	.. ..	25.51	8.64	5.15	3.64	1.76	1.63	1.54	1.29
Percentage of All-India total	.. ..	88	30	18	13	6	6	5	4
1937-38	.. ..	25.81	9.03	4.85	3.14	2.06	1.55	1.75	1.57
1938-39	.. ..	..	7.57	4.10	2.65	2.06	(g) 2.26	1.69	1.41
1939-40	.. ..	..	8.48	4.46	3.18	2.41	1.92 (g)	1.65	1.38

(a) Figures prior to 1935-36 exclude those for Ganjam and Koraput districts.

(b) Important areas included are Bombay, Sind and the Punjab.

(c) Important areas included are Bombay States, Kashmir and Baroda.

(d) Includes figures for Orissa Feudatory States (now Eastern States Agency).

(e) Represents average for 9 years.

(f) Represents average for preceding 10 years.

DIX VI

main producing areas.
tons).

Others (b)	Indian States.							Grand total (India)	Burma.
	Total.	Eastern States Agencies.		Madras States.	Hydera- bad.	Mysore.	Others. (c)		
		Orissa Fonda- tory States (for- merly).	Central Pro- vinces States (for- merly).						
1-85	3-19	..	0-19	0-48	0-33	0-19	2-00 (d)	26-06	4-50
1-96	3-58	1-64	0-18	0-49	0-41	0-20	0-66	30-26	4-91
1-94	3-19	1-63	0-12	0-50	0-14	0-21	0-59	29-17	4-99
1-97	3-37	1-51	0-28	0-50	0-19	0-23	0-66	30-06	5-15
1-91	3-74	1-45	0-45	0-54	0-39	0-21	0-70	31-66	4-21
1-88	3-53	1-43	0-35	0-55	0-29	0-24	0-67	29-07	4-92
1-94	3-58	1-46	0-40	0-51	0-36	0-23	0-62	28-65	5-17
1-83	3-49	1-38	0-41	0-46	0-36	0-18	0-70	28-47	4-53
1-76	3-22	1-10	0-40	0-51	0-34	0-22	0-65	25-74	5-00
1-68	4-05	1-67	0-58	0-50	0-42	0-23	0-65	30-92	4-72
1-86	3-49	(e) 1-47	0-34	0-50	0-32	0-21	(e)0-65	29-00	4-85
6	12	5	1	2	1	1	2	100	..
(f) 1-86	3-72	1-50	0-48	(f) 0-50	0-37	0-22	0-65(f)	29-53	4-59
(A)	..	(A)	(i)	(A)	0-35	0-20	(A)	(j)23-92	5-38
(A)	..	(A)	(i)	(A)	0-20	0-22	(A)	25-26 (j)	4-68

(g) Includes figures for Central Provinces States (now Eastern States Agency).

(A) Information not available.

(i) Included in figures for Central Provinces and Berar.

(f) According to the "Final General Memorandum on the Rice Crop of 1939-40." The figure, however, is incomplete and does not represent the entire production of India.

APPENDIX VII.

Approximate retention, utilisation and marketable surplus of the rice crops of India and Burma.

(Basis: average production of 1934-35/1936-37).

Provinces and States.	Domestic consumption.		Used for barter.		Used for payments in kind for services rendered in connection with the rice and other crops.		Seed.		Total retention.		Total production.		Balance representing marketable surplus.	
	Per cent.	Thou- sand tons.	Per cent.	Thou- sand tons.	Per cent.	Thou- sand tons.	Per cent.	Thou- sand tons.	Per cent.	Thou- sand tons.	Per cent.	Thou- sand tons.	Per cent.	Thou- sand tons.
Bengal	46.5	3,923	3.0	253	..	..	4.5	376	54	4,552	100	8,429	46	3,877
Madras	17.0	826	..	..	14.5	702	3.5	166	35	1,694	100	4,839	65	3,145
Bihar and Orissa ..	48.0	2,133	1.0	44	13.0	581	8.0	367	70	3,125	100	4,464	30	1,339
United Provinces ..	26.0	512	10.0	197	23.0	453	5.0	99	64	1,261	100	1,970	36	709
Central Provinces and Berar.	32.5	542	2.0	33	21.0	347	10.5	180	66	1,102	100	1,669	34	567
Assam	90.5	1,510	..	..	..	..	3.5	55	94	1,565	100	1,665	6	100
Bombay	52.0	434	2.0	17	7.0	53	5.0	45	66	549	100	832	34	283
Sind	17.0	69	2.0	8	7.0	28	6.0	25	32	130	100	406	68	276
Punjab	27.0	87	..	..	12.0	38	1.0	4	40	129	100	323	60	194
Other Provinces ..	32.0	61	..	..	15.0	29	5.0	10	52	100	100	193	48	93
Total, British India	40.7	10,097	2.2	552	9.0	2,231	5.4	1,327	57.3	14,207	100	24,790	42.7	10,583
Hyderabad	27.5	102	..	..	13.0	48	6.5	24	47	174	100	373	53	199
Mysore	24.0	50	3.0	6	7.0	15	6.0	13	40	84	100	208	60	124
Travancore	50.5	170	0.5	3	32.5	110	7.5	26	91	309	100	341	9	32
Baroda	12.0	6	..	..	2.0	1	6.0	3	20	10	100	49	80	39
Other States	57.0	1,483	..	..	15.0	392	8.0	219	80	2,094	100	2,616	20	522
Total, Indian States	50.5	1,811	0.3	9	15.8	566	7.9	285	74.5	2,671	100	3,587	25.5	916
Grand total, India	42.0	11,908	2.0	561	9.8	2,797	5.7	1,612	59.5	16,878	100	28,377	40.5	11,499
Burma	11.0	536	..	..	2.0	107	4.0	185	17.0	828	100	4,750	83.0	3,922

APPENDIX VIII.

Monthly marketings of paddy (rice in the husk) and rice in certain important centres expressed as a proportion of annual receipts.

	Bengal.		Bihar.	Orissa.	Madras.		United Provinces.	Central Provinces.	Bombay.	Sind.	Punjab.	Hyderabad.	All-India (rail and river-borne traffic) average 1936 to 1938.						
	Calcutta.		Patna.	Cuttack and Balasore.	Average of four markets*.		Average of four markets†.	Average of two markets for rice‡.	Poona.	Karachi.	Din-nagar.	Average of four markets for paddy and two for rice||.							
	Paddy.	Rice.	Rice.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Rice.	Paddy.†.	Rice.	Paddy.		Rice.	Rice.	Paddy.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.
January ..	15	11	4	8	7	7	8	7	10	13	20	15	9	10	7	12	14	10	11
February ..	13	13	9	14	11	10	13	7	12	7	18	10	9	9	4	12	11	11	10
March ..	13	15	11	13	13	7	14	8	11	9	14	8	8	11	2	14	9	15	10
April ..	9	11	10	11	13	5	13	10	9	12	10	2	7	12	2	11	9	11	9
May ..	9	9	9	10	8	8	9	9	9	15	6	2	6	8	1	9	7	10	8
June ..	6	8	15	7	12	11	7	11	5	10	4	2	8	6	1	6	7	8	8
July ..	3	6	14	7	10	15	6	9	5	2	1	3	7	5	..	5	5	5	8
August ..	2	6	8	5	8	10	4	8	6	2	2	2	9	7	..	5	6	5	7
September ..	5	5	5	5	3	11	6	7	6	2	2	9	9	7	34	3	7	6	6
October ..	8	5	6	5	5	2	12	9	9	5	3	20	10	9	27	6	7	7	7
November ..	8	5	6	8	6	7	5	8	9	10	6	19	11	8	11	8	7	5	7
December ..	9	6	3	7	4	7	3	7	9	13	12	13	9	8	11	9	11	7	9
Total ..	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

*Madras—Saltotara, Bellary, Bezwada and Coimbatore.

†United Provinces—Meerut, Bareilly, Benares and Jhansi.

‡Central Provinces—Drug and Raipur.

§Rajnandgaon.

||Hyderabad—

Rice.—Sadaseopet and Nizamabad.

Paddy.—Mahboobnagar, Jungaon, Padapalli and Warangal.

APPENDIX IX.

Monthly exports (rail and river-borne) of rice and paddy (rice in the husk).
(Thousand tons).

Months.	Rice.					Paddy (rice in the husk).				
	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	Average.	Percentage.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	Average.	Percentage.
April	143	160	135	146	9.2	35	26	24	28	11.4
May	131	133	134	133	8.4	35	20	21	25	10.2
June	131	125	108	121	7.6	27	15	21	21	8.5
July	132	132	113	126	7.9	17	9	12	13	5.3
August	117	110	113	113	7.1	13	8	14	12	4.9
September	93	91	106	96	6.1	12	14	18	15	6.1
October	95	99	120	105	6.6	15	14	20	16	6.5
November	107	118	120	115	7.3	11	12	14	12	4.9
December	129	135	155	140	8.8	14	13	26	18	7.3
January	178	153	175	169	10.7	22	21	27	24	9.8
February	157	140	178	158	10.0	25	25	29	26	10.5
March	166	147	178	164	10.3	36	28	45	36	14.6
Grand total ..	1,579	1,543	1,635	1,586	100	262	205	271	246	100

APPENDIX X.

Physical characteristics of important commercial varieties of rice grown in Assam.

Trade description.	Raw or parboiled.	Foreign matter other than rice.	Broken grains including small fragments.	Red grains.	Other rices.	Immature grains.	Weevilled grains.	Natural test weight per bushel.	1,000 kernel weight.	Average length.	Average breadth.	Ratio of length to breadth.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		(Per cent.)	(Per cent.)	(Per cent.)	(Per cent.)	(Per cent.)	(Per cent.)	(lb.)	(Grammes).	(Milli-metres).	(Milli-metres).	
<i>Kersail</i>	R	0.28	32.0	..	..	0.5	..	64.7	16.18	6.96	2.32	2.55
<i>Hatisail</i>	R	0.22	30.0	..	..	1.0	..	64.7	19.73	5.41	2.58	2.09
<i>Mayamati</i>	R	0.21	41.0	All	..	4.0	..	64.3	14.13	5.23	2.22	2.35
<i>Raomirali</i>	R	0.35	38.0	All	..	4.0	..	64.7	16.83	4.92	2.59	1.94
<i>Badal (Sylhet)</i>	R	0.21	46.92	3.2	..	3.92	..	63.1	16.57	5.53	2.87	2.33
<i>Laki</i>	R	0.14	63.34	All	..	1.0	..	63.6	16.57	6.65	2.22	2.98
<i>Moynabassa</i>	R	0.65	28.0	3.0	..	3.0	..	62.6	15.3	5.35	2.22	2.41
<i>Bora</i>	R	0.14	26.5	All	..	2.0	..	63.6	13.16	4.77	2.4	1.99
<i>Tupa Bora</i>	R	0.55	12.5	5.5	..	2.0	..	63.6	13.95	4.49	2.48	1.81
<i>Nekirdhan</i>	P	0.87	27.0	1.0	..	4.0	..	62.6	21.11	6.73	2.23	3.0
<i>Phulpakri</i>	P	0.59	12.67	5.0	..	2.0	..	61.3	10.87	5.07	1.89	2.68
<i>Malsira</i>	P	0.75	13.0	10.0	..	6.0	..	62.5	14.08	5.5	2.17	2.53
<i>Badal</i>	P	0.68	45.5	All	..	1.8	..	63.5	20.5	5.83	2.54	2.22
<i>Laisail</i>	P	0.67	18.5	3.5	..	1.5	..	63.2	15.66	5.52	2.29	2.41

P = Parboiled.
R = Raw.

NOTE.—All percentages are reckoned on the basis of the total weight of the sample.

APPENDIX XI.

Physical characteristics of important commercial varieties of rice grown in the Bombay Presidency.

Trade description.	Raw or parboiled.	Foreign matter other than rice.	Broken grains including small fragments.	Red grains.	Other rices.	Immature grains.	Weevilled grains.	Natural test weight per bushel.	1,000 kernel weight.	Average length.	Average breadth.	Ratio of length to breadth.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(lb.)	(Grammes).	(Milli-metres).	(Milli-metres).	
<i>Ambemohar</i>	R	0.21	11.60	0.76	..	0.03	0.4	62.9	10.04	4.42	2.23	1.98
<i>Kamod</i>	R	0.13	13.33	1.63	..	..	3.29	59.3	10.99	5.50	1.96	2.80
<i>Pattani</i>	R	0.25	43.07	2.51	..	0.84	.48	61.1	16.18	5.63	2.55	2.22
<i>Kusuma</i>	R	0.22	20.83	1.69	..	0.02	0.08	62.0	17.17	5.88	2.42	2.43
<i>Barik</i>	R	0.18	19.83	1.39	..	0.07	0.07	60.65	13.96	5.93	2.10	2.83
<i>Kolamba</i>	R	0.11	21.00	1.38	..	0.52	0.30	61.0	9.59	5.13	1.93	2.65
<i>Jirasa</i>	R	0.24	12.3	.99	..	1.39	..	60.4	10.77	5.06	2.11	2.40
<i>Sutarsal</i>	R	0.09	36.91	5.71	..	1.28	0.04	62.35	13.47	5.7	2.1	2.73
<i>Tambasal</i>	R	0.05	23.22	1.21	..	..	..	59.9	10.85	6.05	1.9	3.18
<i>Kolpi</i>	R	0.35	20.09	2.24	0.03	..	0.16	61.05	10.32	5.33	2.00	2.66
<i>Doddakki No. 1</i>	R	0.12	36.18	2.68	..	0.06	..	61.65	20.28	6.75	2.57	2.63

R = Raw.

NOTE.—All percentages are reckoned on the basis of the total weight of the sample.

APPENDIX XII.

Physical characteristics of important commercial varieties of rice grown in Bengal.

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Trade description.	Raw or parboiled.	Foreign matter other than rice.	Broken grains including small fragments.	Red grains.	Other rices.	Immature grains.	Weevilled grains.	Natural test weight per bushel.	1,000 kernel weight.	Average length.	Average breadth.	Ratio of length to breadth.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(lb.)	(Grammes).	(Milli-metres).	(Milli-metres).	
Chinisakkar	R	0.19	30.4	..	..	..	0.02	66.3	8.07	5.16	2.17	2.37
Patnai	P	0.13	36.4	0.12	..	1.58	..	69.0	18.97	6.96	1.23	3.19
Banltulsi	P	0.16	32.5	..	..	0.53	..	67.0	15.88	6.03	2.03	2.96
Nagra	P	0.32	26.0	1.10	..	0.75	0.03	66.7	14.93	6.12	2.15	2.85
Sitasal	P	0.19	29.1	0.11	..	0.22	..	62.1	12.0	5.96	1.85	3.23
Balam	P	0.91	43.5	..	..	0.40	0.39	65.7	15.87	6.20	2.19	2.82
Kazla	P	0.22	40.8	0.32	..	0.78	..	65.2	21.96	5.53	2.47	2.26
Dadkhani	P	0.27	32.65	..	..	0.34	0.18	63.0	12.12	5.89	2.18	2.70
Kalamkatti	P	0.58	32.17	0.92	..	0.59	0.88	64.3	15.31	7.07	1.97	3.62
Indrasail	P	0.21	30.50	..	..	0.54	0.29	65.3	15.00	5.88	2.39	2.46
Jhingasal	P	0.24	20.35	0.12	..	0.53	..	66.7	17.17	7.28	2.15	3.16
Bora	P	0.56	29.24	..	..	0.41	..	68.5	14.88	5.35	2.56	2.19
Bansphul	P	0.17	31.81	..	..	0.30	..	67.2	10.43	5.43	2.52	2.15
Joshwa	P	0.23	30.37	..	..	0.32	0.26	67.4	14.79	5.97	2.27	2.62

P = Parboiled.
R = Raw.

NOTE.—All percentages are reckoned on the basis of the total weight of the sample

APPENDIX XIII.

Physical characteristics of important commercial varieties of rice grown in Bihar and Orissa.

Trade description.	Raw or parboiled.	Foreign matter other than rice.	Broken grains including small fragments.	Red grains.	Other rices.	Immature grains.	Weevilled grains.	Natural test weight per bushel.	1,000 kernel weight.	Average length.	Average breadth.	Ratio of length to breadth.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(lb.)	(Grammes).	(Milli-metres).	(Milli-metres).	
<i>Kalamdan</i>	P	..	32.0	6.25	5.5	4.0	0.25	64.6	16.7	6.62	1.86	3.43
<i>Joshwa</i>	P	..	26.3	2.0	1.6	17.3	..	66.6	15.3	5.38	2.02	2.68
<i>Mota</i>	P	0.4	36.3	11.8	Very mixed.	4.3	6.9	65.9	16.8	5.57	2.31	2.41
<i>Kalamkatti</i>	P	6.5	33.0	6.0	Do.	7.5	0.5	65.7	17.65	6.9	2.15	3.04
<i>Ramsali</i>	P	5.0	23.0	2.5	Do.	3.0	3.5	65.2	11.85	5.7	1.7	2.36
<i>Dudhraj</i>	P	..	24.33	3.33	..	4.33	..	67.8	17.0	5.47	2.35	2.50
<i>Dudhkhani</i>	P	0.5	32.5	5.0	Very mixed.	2.5	1.0	64.3	11.5	5.62	1.71	2.78
<i>Tulsiphul</i>	P	..	30.0	2.0	..	4.0	..	64.7	11.5	5.24	1.74	3.01
<i>Bhadia</i>	P	..	50.0	1.0	..	1.0	..	66.8	14.0	5.4	1.9	2.85
<i>Basbrani</i>	P	1.0	37.0	6.5	Very mixed.	1.0	..	67.7	17.7	5.80	2.25	2.57

P = Parboiled.

NOTE.—All percentages are reckoned on the basis of the total weight of the sample.

APPENDIX XIV.

Physical characteristics of important commercial varieties of rice grown in the Central Provinces.

Trade description.	Raw or parboiled.	Foreign matter other than rice.	Broken grains including small fragments.	Red grains.	Other rices.	Immature grains.	Weevilled grains.	Natural test weight per bushel.	1,000 kernel weight.	Average length.	Average breadth.	Ratio of length to breadth
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(lb.)	(Grammes).	(Milli-metres).	(Milli-metres).	
<i>Kalikamod</i>	R	0.12	23.83	1.39	..	0.11	0.42	66.7	12.10	5.35	1.98	2.72
<i>Motichur</i>	R	..	9.0	0.24	..	1.5	0.3	67.8	14.15	5.69	2.16	2.65
<i>Chinoor</i>	R	0.22	11.22	0.61	..	0.75	0.80	66.4	12.55	5.58	1.91	2.92
<i>Dilbuxa</i>	R	0.36	23.17	2.83	..	0.28	0.59	67.8	11.28	4.66	2.12	2.20
<i>Chhatri</i>	R	0.07	29.05	0.68	..	0.4	0.10	67.7	13.95	5.81	2.07	2.82
<i>Kubrimohar</i>	R	0.1	12.7	3.04	..	..	..	66.6	11.60	5.31	2.03	2.63
<i>Baspatri</i>	R	0.16	16.40	0.84	..	0.28	0.20	66.2	8.45	4.16	1.90	2.19
<i>Bhagmuch</i>	R	0.28	23.8	1.0	..	..	0.3	63.9	8.88	5.09	1.72	2.96
<i>Jhini</i>	R	0.18	34.82	2.1	0.30	..	0.34	66.1	11.12	5.67	1.84	3.08
<i>Samundrasok</i>	R	0.13	22.67	2.79	..	0.88	0.62	66.0	16.12	6.19	2.06	3.03
<i>Luchai</i>	R	0.23	28.6	0.8	..	0.53	0.34	66.7	13.17	5.36	2.11	2.56
<i>Hansa*</i>	R	0.18	28.16	2.59	..	1.32	0.26	62.8	14.93	5.81	2.20	2.67
<i>Lella</i>	R	0.23	31.81	10.57	..	1.13	0.13	65.0	11.66	5.34	2.06	2.61
<i>Mota†</i>	R	0.77	29.80	5.84	..	1.42	2.39	66.2	19.28	5.85	2.44	2.42
<i>Gurmatia</i>	R	0.18	30.1	3.26	..	0.66	0.23	68.6	16.44	5.69	2.36	2.41
<i>Sela</i>	R	0.29	46.4	4.82	..	0.36	1.38	65.3	16.66	5.92	2.30	2.59
<i>Gaorani</i>	R	0.86	37.15	13.50	..	0.50	1.01	64.5	19.11	6.70	2.36	2.85
<i>Bagdi</i>	R	0.2	55.9	8.81	..	1.2	0.04	69.1	18.28	5.81	2.42	2.41

R = Raw.

* Including *Luchai*, *Budhiabako* and *Tedisal* in Chattisgarh division.

† Including *Uraibuta Pisso*, *Rhandu*, *Parewa*, *Dhor*, *Nunga*, *Lungi*, *Rani Kajal* and *Kharjana*.

NOTE.—All percentages are reckoned on the basis of the total weight of the sample.

APPENDIX XV.

Physical characteristics of important commercial varieties of rice grown in Hyderabad (Deccan).

Trade description.	Raw or parboiled.	Foreign matter other than rice.	Broken grains including small fragments.	Red grains.	Other rices.	Immature grains.	Weevilled grains.	Natural test weight per bushel.	1,000 kernel weight.	Average length.	Average breadth.	Ratio of length to breadth.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(lb.)	(Grammes).	(Milli-metres).	(Milli-metres).	
<i>Pichodi</i>	R	0.16	2.44	1.22	..	..	..	60.7	15.63	..	..	3.94
<i>Khichidi Nanakram, etc.</i> ..	R	0.72	34.84	1.13	..	..	..	64.7	14.83	..	..	2.93
<i>Kusuma Daka, etc.</i> ..	R	0.35	35.15	4.33	..	..	..	62.6	16.95	..	..	2.72
<i>Gaorani</i>	R	0.92	58.0	3.32	..	..	..	67.6	20.56	..	..	3.15
<i>Multansal</i>	R	0.30	30.35	4.07	..	..	..	65.1	19.25	..	..	3.0
<i>Palasannal</i>	R	0.35	35.43	0.62	..	..	..	67.0	17.86	..	..	2.12

R = Raw.

NOTE.—All percentages are reckoned on the basis of the total weight of the sample.

APPENDIX XVI.

Physical characteristics of important commercial varieties of rice grown in the Madras Presidency.

Trade description.	Raw or parboiled.	Foreign matter other than rice.	Broken grains including small fragments.	Red grains.	Other rices.	Immature grains.	Weevilled grains.	Natural test weight per bushel.	1,000 kernel weight.	Average length.	Average breadth.	Ratio of length to breadth.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(lb.)	(Grammes).	(Milli-metres).	(Milli-metres).	
<i>Khichili Samba</i>	R	0.07	10.94	..	..	0.12	..	65.7	12.55	5.00	2.00	2.60
<i>Khichili Samba No. 1</i>	R	.20	8.58	..	..	..	..	62.7	13.48	5.40	2.14	2.59
<i>Sirumani (old)</i>	R	0.29	39.59	..	..	.19	..	66.0	13.11	4.36	2.36	1.84
<i>Sirumani White (new)</i>	P	0.32	15.78	..	..	0.5	..	66.5	14.06	4.60	2.32	2.00
<i>Sirumani Red</i>	R	.01	13.83	..	..	.78	.02	65.1	15.16	4.4	2.60	1.70
<i>Nellore (old) Samba</i>	R	..	39.80	..	..	.11	..	66.4	15.8	5.2	2.9	2.28
<i>Krishnakatukulu</i>	R	.21	12.53	..	..	.11	..	63.7	15.00	5.37	2.10	2.57
<i>Bontha Krishnakatukulu</i>	R	.18	12.86	..	..	.17	..	64.8	14.04	5.3	2.10	2.60
<i>Sanna</i>	R	..	15.3	..	..	..	..	63.9	14.52	5.5	2.1	2.6
<i>Krishnakatukulu</i>	R	..	15.3	..	..	..	..	63.9	14.52	5.5	2.1	2.6
<i>Kairalu Krishnakatukulu</i>	R	.28	18.88	..	..	..	..	62.3	14.08	5.5	2.1	2.6
<i>Chinna Samba</i>	P	.38	24.56	5.46	..	.17	..	65.5	14.40	5.1	2.2	2.4
<i>Nellore Molagolukulu</i>	R	.07	20.46	..	..	.19	..	64.4	15.77	5.2	2.4	2.2
<i>Akkulu (old)</i>	R	.42	21.57	..	..	.08	..	64.3	15.65	5.57	2.25	2.48
<i>Akkulu (new)</i>	R	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Panasa Akkulu</i>	R	.44	17.74	..	..	..	..	62.8	17.39	5.6	2.3	2.40
<i>Venkasannaku (old)</i>	R	.24	17.29	..	..	..	..	62.5	14.52	5.7	2.0	2.90
<i>Sodai Samba</i>	R	.66	15.37	..	..	.08	..	64.0	14.9	5.25	2.2	2.28
<i>Red Kurwai</i>	P	0.03	5.88	..	..	1.05	..	64.4	16.78	5.2	2.4	2.21
<i>Kurwai</i>	P	0.29	16.98	..	..	0.11	..	63.6	17.21	5.3	2.5	2.10
<i>Vellai Samba</i>	R	..	25.97	..	..	0.06	0.07	65.3	14.63	5.1	2.3	2.2
<i>Garikasannavi</i>	R	0.13	13.30	..	..	0.13	..	64.7	16.46	5.39	2.34	2.26
<i>Mypali</i>	R	..	26.30	..	..	..	0.76	66.9	19.38	16.0	2.50	2.4
<i>Basangi</i>	P	..	5.84	..	..	0.90	..	67.7	16.40	5.4	2.2	2.5
<i>Rama Sagan</i>	R	0.72	27.50	..	..	..	..	64.1	17.03	5.6	2.2	2.6
<i>Attragada</i>	R	0.23	17.26	..	..	0.04	..	64.2	17.56	5.69	2.33	2.45
<i>Konamani</i>	R	0.79	19.58	..	..	..	..	63.4	17.80	5.6	2.3	2.5
<i>Kattai Sambali</i>	R	0.01	14.95	..	..	0.60	0.01	64.9	16.84	4.9	2.4	2.01
<i>Vella</i>	P	0.08	6.75	..	..	..	..	64.3	14.44	5.1	2.2	2.4
<i>Kusuma</i>	R	0.46	19.84	..	..	..	..	63.5	18.56	5.7	2.3	2.5
<i>Bayahunda</i>	R	0.15	13.96	6.03	..	0.45	..	65.8	14.54	5.7	2.2	2.63
<i>Kodai</i>	R	0.26	29.28	..	..	0.28	..	63.7	16.53	5.2	2.4	2.20

P = Parboiled.
R = Raw.

NOTE.—All percentages are reckoned on the basis of the total weight of the sample.

APPENDIX XVII.

Physical characteristics of important commercial varieties of rice grown in the Punjab.

Trade description	Raw or parboiled.	Foreign matter other than rice.	Broken grains including small fragments.	Red grains.	Other rices.	Immature grains.	Weevilid grains.	Natural test weight per bushel.	1,000 kernel weight.	Average length.	Average breadth.	Ratio of length to breadth.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(lb.)	(Grammes).	(Milli-metres).	(Milli-metres).	
<i>Basmati</i>	R	0.04	13.08	1.96	1.25	0.34	0.01	68.3	15.07	6.51	1.9	3.43
<i>Other Basmati</i>	R	0.04	2.03	1.17	0.75	0.27	..	67.2	14.76	6.6	1.82	3.64
<i>Dehra Dun type Basmati</i>	R	0.02	3.03	1.08	3.22	0.41	0.04	67.1	14.76	6.68	1.86	3.58
<i>Muskan</i>	R	0.08	8.77	1.52	3.84	0.39	0.9	68.3	15.19	6.45	1.91	3.4
<i>Hanaraj</i>	R	0.01	4.5	0.65	1.71	0.33	..	67.5	15.91	6.76	1.93	3.5
<i>Parnal</i>	R	0.06	5.12	2.03	8.91	0.48	0.02	67.0	13.05	6.55	1.78	3.71
<i>Sona</i>	R	0.26	4.53	3.04	2.13	0.35	..	69.4	11.57	5.48	1.99	2.76
<i>Regani</i>	R	0.46	18.31	4.04	1.2	0.55	..	69.4	18.25	6.46	2.22	2.92
<i>Banjara</i>	R	0.01	14.21	4.32	7.13	1.79	..	66.6	14.14	6.73	1.79	3.77
<i>Ziri</i>	R	0.18	29.95	3.57	1.31	0.27	..	69.1	13.68	5.94	1.90	3.14
<i>Ratna</i>	R	0.7	24.04	8.66	3.9	0.32	..	69.6	10.5	5.41	1.91	2.83
<i>Jhona Chhara</i>	R	..	0.96	1.37	0.13	0.43	..	69.4	17.63	6.52	2.17	2.99
<i>Jhona</i>	R	0.13	18.17	2.86	1.71	0.97	0.1	70.4	17.23	6.23	2.15	2.97
<i>Rasmanja</i>	P	0.01	14.21	4.32	7.13	1.79	..	66.6	14.14	6.73	1.79	3.77
<i>Sela</i>	P	0.05	4.18	5.23	1.35	0.7	..	67.7	15.1	6.52	1.84	3.62
<i>Chahara</i>	P	0.01	11.62	0.75	0.87	1.19	0.02	68.6	16.15	6.49	2.29	3.27
<i>Sathri Pili Shali</i>	P	0.05	4.30	6.18	0.66	0.85	..	70.0	14.64	5.99	2.07	2.89
<i>Jatu</i>	R	..	29.4	100.0	1.14	..	..	69.3	14.7	4.99	2.7	1.85
<i>Safaida Chitti</i>	R	0.05	11.66	2.29	0.49	0.12	..	70.2	16.47	6.09	2.21	2.76

P = Parboiled.

R = Raw.

NOTE.—All percentages are reckoned on the basis of the total weight of the sample.

APPENDIX XVIII.

Physical characteristics of important commercial varieties of rice grown in Sind.

Trade description.	Raw or parboiled.	Foreign matter other than rice.	Broken grains including small fragments.	Red grains.	Other rices.	Immature grains.	Weevilled grains.	Natural test weight per bushel.	1,000 kernel weight.	Average length.	Average breadth.	Ratio of length to breadth.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(lb.)	(Grammes).	(Milli-metres).	(Milli-metres).	
<i>Kugni No. 2</i>	R	0.07	13.21	..	2.3	0.81	..	..	17.53	..	..	..
<i>Sugdasi No. 1</i>	R	0.11	6.16	..	4.64	0.21	..	..	16.18	..	..	..

R = Raw.

NOTE.—All percentages are reckoned on the basis of the total weight of the sample.

APPENDIX XIX.

Physical characteristics of important commercial varieties of rice grown in the United Provinces.

Trade description.	Raw or parboiled.	Foreign matter other than rice.	Broken grains including small fragments.	Red grains.	Other rices.	Immature grains.	Weevilled grains.	Natural test weight per bushel.	1,000 kernel weight.	Average length.	Average breadth.	Ratio of length to breadth.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(Per cent).	(lb.)	(Grammes).	(Milli-metres).	(Milli-metres).	
<i>Dehra Dun Basmati</i>	R	2.43	10.1	1.46	..	0.2	..	66.7	14.77	6.86	1.90	3.60
<i>Hansraj</i>	R	1.87	17.55	1.42	..	..	.57	76.5	14.89	6.45	1.94	3.33
<i>Gaurya</i>	R	0.50	18.56	1.12	..	..	..	83.6	13.50	5.49	2.65	2.07
<i>Anji</i>	R	2.49	16.92	1.84	..	..	..	85.6	12.72	5.74	1.95	2.94
<i>Barma</i>	R	0.49	11.03	2.16	..	..	..	81.0	11.96	5.18	2.40	2.15
<i>Raimunia</i>	R	2.76	42.8	1.0	..	..	..	68.1	12.76	6.15	1.88	3.26
<i>Ramjwain</i>	R	1.86	22.7	4.3	..	1.1	1.4	65.1	12.25	6.39	1.73	3.68
<i>Rambhog</i>	R	0.76	30.25	4.3	..	..	..	81.4	17.00	6.56	2.19	2.99
<i>Didai</i>	R	0.66	27.9	5.06	..	..	..	82.8	17.13	6.34	2.27	2.78
<i>Bankharcha</i>	R	5.33	36.8	3.46	..	.46	..	68.1	8.89	6.34	1.84	3.51
<i>Anjana</i>	R	3.27	30.1	2.48	..	..	..	74.4	14.84	5.82	2.19	2.65
<i>Bambhalu</i>	R	3.6	37.4	.9	..	..	..	69.7	11.63	6.12	1.84	3.33
<i>Sondhi</i>	R	3.4	29.12	3.0	..	..	..	71.8	13.78	4.82	2.36	2.04
<i>Pahari</i>	R	..	20.0	6.0	..	..	..	91.1	15.84	6.58	2.84	2.35
<i>Dhanis</i>	R	1.4	32.4	3.3	..	..	..	72.6	13.54	4.48	2.34	1.93
<i>Dalbadal</i>	R	0.9	27.4	1.8	..	..	..	68.4	13.74	5.84	2.19	2.66
<i>Ramkaruni</i>	R	3.65	24.1	5.95	..	0.1	..	68.8	13.90	4.99	2.50	1.98
<i>Kala Sukhdas</i>	R	1.4	21.6	2.3	..	2.5	..	64.3	17.25	6.94	2.02	3.43
<i>Banki</i>	R	7.6	41.4	1.3	..	..	..	71.5	15.20	5.28	2.39	2.20

R = Raw.

NOTE.— All percentages are reckoned on the basis of the total weight of the sample.

APPENDIX XX.

Relative dimensions of some important commercial varieties of rice grown in different provinces and States.
Fine rices.

Trade descriptions.	Raw or parboiled.	Length (millimetres).			Breadth (millimetres).			Ratio.		
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
PUNJAB.										
<i>Parnal</i>	Raw	6.74	5.85	6.55	2.15	1.64	1.79	4.09	3.64	3.71
<i>Hansraj or Bara Hansraj</i>	"	6.88	6.66	6.76	2.02	1.79	1.93	3.77	3.34	3.50
<i>Basmati</i>	"	6.77	6.25	6.51	2.14	1.67	1.90	4.04	3.05	3.43
<i>Mushkan</i>	"	6.87	6.93	6.45	2.01	1.83	1.91	3.73	3.09	3.40
<i>Chahora</i>	"	6.74	6.32	6.49	2.13	1.78	2.00	3.79	2.97	3.27
UNITED PROVINCES.										
<i>Sela (Saharanpur)</i>	Parboiled	7.38	6.87	7.11	1.89	1.81	1.85	3.95	3.76	3.83
<i>Dehra Dun Basmati</i>	Raw	7.06	6.47	6.86	2.03	1.80	1.90	3.90	3.40	3.60
<i>Hansraj</i>	"	6.91	6.10	6.45	2.09	1.85	1.94	3.52	3.00	3.33
<i>Raimunia</i>	"	6.33	5.82	6.15	1.90	1.87	1.88	3.34	3.11	3.28
CENTRAL PROVINCES.										
<i>Chinoor</i>	Raw	5.80	5.33	5.58	2.0	1.80	1.90	3.17	2.69	2.92
<i>Chhatri</i>	"	5.89	5.74	5.81	2.27	1.96	2.07	2.96	2.60	2.82
<i>Kalikamod</i>	"	5.96	5.08	5.35	2.13	1.90	1.98	3.14	2.46	2.72
<i>Banspatri</i>	"	4.99	3.62	4.04	2.35	1.95	2.07	2.12	1.85	1.95
BOMBAY.										
<i>Kamod</i>	Raw	5.85	5.15	5.50	2.15	1.80	1.96	3.05	2.64	2.80
<i>Kolamba (Zinia)</i>	"	5.26	4.49	4.95	1.91	1.61	1.73	2.75	2.78	2.79
<i>Kolpi</i>	"	5.60	5.05	5.33	2.05	1.95	2.00	2.73	2.59	2.66
<i>Iresal</i>	"	5.85	4.55	5.08	2.15	2.05	2.11	2.85	2.12	2.40
MADRAS.										
<i>G. E. B. 24 (Khichidi or Khichidi Samba)</i>	Raw	5.50	5.30	5.40	2.6	1.97	2.14	2.74	2.50	2.59
<i>Krishnakatukulu</i>	"	5.50	5.23	5.37	2.17	2.00	2.10	2.80	2.48	2.57

APPENDIX XX—contd.

Relative dimensions of some important commercial varieties of rice grown in different provinces and States—contd.

Fine rices—contd.

Trade descriptions.						Raw or parboiled.	Length (millimetres).			Breadth (millimetres).			Ratio.			
							Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	
BIHAR.																
<i>Kalamdan</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Parboiled	6.81	6.33	6.62	2.05	1.74	1.86	3.89	3.09	3.43
<i>Kalamkatti</i>	..	..	..	..	..	"	6.90	6.90	6.90	2.4	1.99	2.15	3.63	2.46	3.04
SIND.																
<i>Sugdasi</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Raw	6.90	6.05	6.38	2.18	1.82	1.97	3.24	3.32	3.24
BENGAL																
<i>Kalamkatti</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Parboiled	7.33	6.65	7.07	2.15	1.73	1.97	4.23	3.27	3.62
<i>Sitasal</i>	..	..	..	..	..	"	6.26	5.80	5.96	1.96	1.77	1.85	3.29	3.19	3.23
<i>Ballam</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Raw	6.86	6.00	6.47	2.27	2.04	2.13	3.25	2.94	3.09
<i>Patnai</i>	..	..	..	..	..	Parboiled	7.30	6.40	6.96	2.30	2.15	2.23	3.37	2.84	3.13
ORISSA.																
<i>Kalambank</i>	..	..	..	..	..	"	7.83	6.60	7.40	2.24	2.14	2.19	3.49	3.08	3.38

APPENDIX XXI.

Relative dimensions of some important commercial varieties of rice grown in different provinces and States.

Medium rices.

Trade descriptions,	Raw or parboiled.	Length (millimetres).			Breadth (millimetres).			Ratio.		
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
PUNJAB.										
<i>Begami</i>	Raw	6.84	5.92	6.46	2.87	2.10	2.22	3.25	2.71	2.92
<i>Sona</i>	"	5.66	5.26	5.48	2.12	1.91	1.99	2.93	2.62	2.76
UNITED PROVINCES.										
<i>Anji</i>	Raw	5.82	5.63	5.74	1.98	1.92	1.95	3.00	2.84	2.94
<i>Rambhog</i>	"			6.40			2.22			2.88
<i>Didai</i>	"	6.70	5.97	6.34	2.40	2.14	2.27	2.79	2.78	2.78
<i>Anjana</i>	"	7.70	5.23	5.82	2.27	2.12	2.19	3.63	3.32	2.66
<i>Sandhi</i>	"	4.98	4.67	4.82	2.41	2.31	2.86	2.07	2.02	2.04
CENTRAL PROVINCES.										
<i>Samundrasok</i>	Raw	6.57	5.91	6.19	2.13	1.99	2.06	3.33	2.86	3.03
<i>Hanea</i>	"	6.12	5.50	5.81	2.55	2.03	2.20	2.90	2.19	2.67
<i>Lachoi</i>	"	5.55	5.16	5.36	2.17	2.06	2.11	2.66	2.52	2.58
BOMBAY.										
<i>Satarsal</i>	Raw	5.80	5.70	5.70	2.10	2.00	2.10	2.76	2.71	2.73
<i>Ambemohar</i>	"	4.55	4.15	4.42	2.40	2.15	2.23	2.12	1.90	1.93
MADRAS.										
<i>Attragada</i>	Raw	6.00	5.50	5.69	2.38	2.30	2.33	2.60	2.30	2.50
<i>Akkulu</i>	"	5.80	5.40	5.57	2.40	2.20	2.25	2.53	2.30	2.48
<i>Sada Samba</i>	"	5.30	5.20	5.25	2.20	2.20	2.20	2.40	2.00	2.28
<i>Sirumani (White)</i>	Parboiled	5.00	4.50	4.80	2.30	2.30	2.32	2.20	2.00	2.10
<i>Sirumani (White)</i>	Raw	5.50	3.70	4.36	2.40	2.30	2.36	2.80	1.61	1.84
<i>Do. (Red)</i>	Parboiled	4.80	4.20	4.40	2.70	2.40	2.60	2.00	1.50	1.70
<i>Nellore Molagolukulu</i>	Raw	5.30	5.20	5.20	2.40	2.30	2.35	2.80	2.20	2.20

APPENDIX XXI—contd.

Relative dimensions of some important commercial varieties of rice grown in different provinces and States—contd.

Medium rices.—contd.

Trade descriptions.	Raw or parboiled.	Length (millimetres).			Breadth (millimetres).			Ratio.		
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.
BIHAR.										
<i>Dudkhani</i>	Parboiled	5.75	5.50	5.62	1.72	1.70	1.71	3.23	2.34	2.78
<i>Dudraj</i>	"	5.62	5.40	5.47	2.20	2.10	2.35	2.57	3.48	2.50
ORISSA.										
<i>Saldhenti</i>	Parboiled	6.00	5.46	5.82	2.20	2.04	2.11	2.94	2.65	2.76
<i>Kankerbija</i>	"	6.83	6.83	6.48	2.14	1.91	2.07	3.32	2.92	3.13
BENGAL.										
<i>Kalma (Jata kalma)</i>	Parboiled	6.77	5.25	6.13	2.20	1.97	2.07	3.08	2.66	2.96
<i>Nagra</i>	"	6.63	5.50	6.12	2.20	2.12	2.15	3.13	2.50	2.85
<i>Indrasail</i>	"	5.95	5.80	5.88	2.40	2.37	2.39	2.47	2.44	2.46
<i>Banktulai</i> .. .. .	"	..	..	6.03	..	..	2.03	..	..	2.96
ASSAM.										
<i>Nekiradhan</i>	Parboiled	..	..	6.73	..	..	2.23	..	..	3.00
<i>Kersail</i>	Raw	..	..	6.96	..	..	2.32	..	..	2.55
<i>Malair</i>	Parboiled	..	..	5.50	..	..	2.17	..	..	2.53
<i>Latisail</i> .. .. .	"	..	..	5.52	..	..	2.29	..	..	2.41

APPENDIX XXII.

Relative dimensions of some important commercial varieties of rice grown in different provinces and States.

Bold rices.

Trade descriptions.	Raw or parboiled.	Length (millimetres).			Breadth (millimetres).			Ratio.						
		Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.				
<i>Jhona</i>	PUNJAB.			Raw	6.72	5.97	6.23	2.29	1.95	2.15	3.33	3.85	2.97
<i>Pahari</i>	UNITED PROVINCES.			Raw	..	..	6.58	..	..	2.84	..	..	2.35
<i>Banki</i>	5.28	..	..	2.39	..	..	2.20
<i>Dhanis</i>	4.48	..	..	2.34	..	..	1.93
<i>Mota</i>	CENTRAL PROVINCES.			Raw	6.61	5.45	5.85	2.94	2.16	2.44	3.19	2.02	2.42
<i>Gurmatia</i>	6.20	5.37	5.69	2.59	2.04	2.36	2.71	2.1	2.41
<i>Bombay</i>
<i>Pattani</i>
<i>Kusuma</i>	MADRAS.			..	5.80	5.45	5.63	2.90	2.30	2.55	2.37	1.95	2.22
<i>Konamani</i>	Raw	6.00	5.40	5.70	2.40	2.20	2.30	2.60	2.40	2.50
<i>Vella</i>	6.00	5.40	5.60	2.40	2.00	2.20	2.70	2.40	2.50
<i>Kudai</i>	5.60	4.00	5.10	2.40	1.90	2.20	2.80	1.70	2.40
<i>Kurvai</i>	5.30	5.20	5.20	2.50	2.30	2.40	2.30	2.10	2.20
<i>Satraj</i>	BIHAR.			Parboiled	5.40	5.20	5.30	2.50	2.40	2.50	2.20	2.00	2.10
<i>Mota (Chaudanna)</i>	Parboiled	6.10	5.30	5.70	2.55	2.14	2.34	2.77	2.23	2.45
<i>Safi</i>	5.88	5.10	5.57	2.48	2.10	2.31	2.62	2.27	2.41
<i>Kangni</i>	ORISSA.			Parboiled	5.64	4.87	5.38	2.60	2.20	2.45	2.48	2.14	2.24
<i>Badal</i>	SIND.			Raw	6.92	5.50	6.49	2.33	2.04	2.18	2.97	2.69	2.97
<i>Hatisail</i>
<i>Karla</i>	ASSAM.			Raw	5.56	5.50	5.53	2.52	2.23	2.37	2.46	2.21	2.33
<i>Karla</i>	Parboiled	..	..	5.41	..	..	2.58	..	..	2.09
<i>Karla</i>	BENGAL.			Parboiled	6.63	5.50	6.12	2.20	2.12	2.15	3.13	2.50	2.26

APPENDIX XXIII.

Approximate classification of rice production in India and Burma based on (a) conformation (grain size) and (b) raw and parboiled.

(Thousand tons).

	Average production, 1934-35/1936-37.	Net production less seed requirement.	Raw.	Par-boiled.	Fine.			Medium.			Bold.		
					Raw.	Par-boiled.	Total.	Raw.	Par-boiled.	Total.	Raw.	Par-boiled.	Total.
INDIA.													
Bengal	8,429	8,053 (100%)	809 (10%)	7,244 (90%)	201	685	886 (11%)	519	2,420	2,939 (36%)	89	4,139	4,228 (53%)
Madras	4,839	4,673 (100%)	3,164 (68%)	1,509 (32%)	775	53	828 (18%)	1,028	334	1,362 (29%)	1,361	1,122	2,483 (53%)
Bihar and Orissa ..	4,464	4,097 (100%)	397 (10%)	3,700 (90%)	82	365	447 (11%)	184	1,295	1,479 (36%)	131	2,040	2,171 (53%)
United Provinces ..	1,970	1,871 (100%)	1,641 (a) (88%)	230 (12%)	227	31	258 (14%)	480	65	545 (29%)	934	134	1,068 (57%)
Central Provinces and Berar	1,669	1,489 (100%)	1,414 (95%)	75 (5%)	191	..	191 (13%)	531	30	561 (38%)	692	45	737 (49%)
Assam	1,665	1,610 (100%)	934 (58%)	676 (42%)	36	..	36 (2%)	313	174	487 (30%)	585	502	1,087 (68%)

Bombay	832	787 (100%)	752 (96%)	35 (4%)	216	..	216 (28%)	192	..	192 (24%)	344	35	379 (48%)
Sind	406	361 (b) (100%)	252 (70%)	109 (30%)	38	..	38 (11%)	..	..	..	214	109	323 (89%)
Punjab	823	819 (100%)	303 (95%)	16 (5%)	74	10	84 (26%)	33	3	36 (11%)	196	3	199 (63%)
Other provinces (c) ..	193	183 (100%)	76 (42%)	107 (58%)	15	9	24 (13%)	26	34	60 (33%)	35	64	99 (54%)
Total (British India) ..	24,790	23,443 (100%)	9,742 (42%)	13,701 (58%)	1,855	1,153	3,008 (13%)	3,306	4,355	7,661 (33%)	4,581	8,193	12,774 (54%)
Federated States in Orissa (d).	1,382	1,269 (100%)	200 (16%)	1,069 (84%)	40	135	175 (14%)	98	323	421 (33%)	62	611	673 (53%)
Central Provinces States (e)	462	403 (100%)	383 (95%)	20 (5%)	52	..	52 (13%)	145	8	153 (38%)	186	12	198 (49%)
Bombay States (including Khairpur State) (f).	189	179 (100%)	161 (90%)	18 (10%)	39	..	39 (22%)	36	..	36 (20%)	86	18	104 (58%)
Hyderabad	373	349 (100%)	349 (100%)	..	7	..	7 (2%)	126	..	126 (36%)	216	..	216 (62%)
Mysore	208	195 (100%)	188 (96%)	7 (4%)	59	..	59 (30%)	59	..	59 (30%)	70	7	77 (40%)

NOTE.—The above estimates do not take into account exports of paddy except in the case of Burma, where shipment of paddy accounts for about 4 per cent of the production of this country.

(a) Includes rice used for parching.

(b) Exceeding 20,000 tons used as flour, etc., and converted directly from paddy.

(c) Based on the average conditions prevailing in the provinces for which data are given in this statement.

(d) Estimated on the basis of conditions prevailing in Orissa.

(e) Estimated on the basis of conditions prevailing in the Central Provinces.

(f) Estimated on the basis of conditions prevailing in Bombay and Sind.

APPENDIX XXIII—contd.

Approximate classification of rice production in India and Burma based on (a) conformation grain (size) and (b) raw and parboiled—contd.
(Thousand tons).

	Average production, 1934-35/1936-37.	Net production less seed requirement.	Raw.	Par-boiled.	Fine.			Medium.			Bold.		
					Raw.	Par-boiled.	Total.	Raw.	Par-boiled.	Total.	Raw.	Par-boiled.	Total.
Baroda	49	46 (100%)	38 (83%)	8 (17%)	15	..	15 (33%)	15	2	17 (37%)	8	6	14 (30%)
Jammu and Kashmir ..	200	195 (100%)	195 (100%)	..	..	..	..	50	..	50 (26%)	145	..	145 (74%)
Patiala	4	4 (100%)	4 (100%)	Negligible.	..	..	Negligible.	1	..	1 (25%)	3	..	3 (75%)
Cochin and Travancore (g)	442	406 (100%)	33 (8%)	373 (92%)	..	4	4 (1%)	8	89	97 (24%)	25	280	305 (75%)
Other States (h) ..	278	256 (100%)	131 (51%)	125 (49%)	19	12	31 (12%)	44	35	79 (31%)	68	78	146 (57%)
Total (Indian States) ..	3,587	3,302 (100%)	1,682 (51%)	1,620 (49%)	231	151	382 (12%)	582	457	1,039 (31%)	869	1,012	1,881 (57%)
Grand total (India) ..	28,377	26,745 (a) (100%)	11,424 (43%)	(a)15,321 (57%)	2,086	1,304	3,390 (13%)	3,888	4,812	8,700 (32%)	5,450	9,205	14,655 (55%)
BURMA ..	4,750	4,364 (100%)	3,273 (75%)	1,091 (25%)	807	240	1,047 (24%)	585	70	655 (15%)	1,881	781	2,662 (61%)

NOTE.—The above estimates do not take into account exports of paddy except in the case of Burma, where shipment of paddy accounts for about 4 per cent of the production of this country.

(a) Includes rice used for parching.

(g) Estimated on the basis of conditions prevailing in Travancore.

(h) Based on the average conditions prevailing in the States for which data are given in this statement.

APPENDIX XXIV.

Approximate classification of rice production according to (a) raw and parboiled, and (b) machine-milled and hand-pounded.

(Thousand tons).

	Average production, 1934-35/1936-37.	Net production less seed requirement.	Raw.			Parboiled.		
			Machine-milled.	Hand-pounded.	Total.	Machine-milled.	Hand-pounded.	Total.
INDIA.								
Bengal	8,429	8,053 (100%)	84 (1%)	725 (9%)	809 (10%)	1,180 (15%)	6,064 (75%)	7,244 (90%)
Madras	4,839	4,673 (100%)	2,233 (48%)	931 (20%)	3,164 (68%)	650 (14%)	859 (18%)	1,509 (32%)
Bihar and Orissa ..	4,464	4,097 (100%)	79 (2%)	318 (8%)	397 (10%)	949 (8%)	3,352 (82%)	3,700 (90%)
United Provinces ..	1,970	1,871 (100%)	100 (5%)	1,541 (83%)	1,641 (88%)	30 (2%)	200 (10%)	230 (12%)
Central Provinces and Berar	1,669	1,489 (100%)	372 (25%)	1,042 (70%)	1,414 (95%)	75 (5%)	..	75 (5%)
Assam	1,665	1,610 (100%)	49 (3%)	885 (55%)	934 (58%)	5	671 (42%)	676 (42%)
Bombay	832	787 (100%)	419 (53%)	333 (43%)	752 (96%)	15 (2%)	20 (2%)	35 (4%)
Sind	406	381 (b)	218 (60%)	34 (10%)	252 (70%)	109 (30%)	..	109 (30%)
Punjab	323	319 (100%)	271 (85%)	32 (10%)	303 (95%)	16 (5%)	Negligible.	16 (5%)
Other provinces (c) ..	193	183 (100%)	30 (17%)	46 (25%)	76 (42%)	19 (10%)	88 (48%)	107 (58%)
Total (British India) ..	24,790	(a) 23,443 (100%)	3,855 (17%)	5,887 (25%)	9,742 (42%)	2,447 (10%)	11,254 (48%)	13,701 (58%)
Federated States in Orissa (now Eastern States Agency) (d).	1,382	1,269 (100%)	40 (3%)	160 (13%)	200 (16%)	90 (7%)	979 (77%)	1,069 (84%)
Central Provinces States (now Eastern States Agency) (e).	462	403 (100%)	101 (25%)	282 (70%)	383 (95%)	20 (5%)	..	20 (5%)
Bombay States (including Khairpur State in Sind) (f).	189	179 (100%)	99 (55%)	62 (35%)	161 (90%)	14 (8%)	4 (2%)	18 (10%)

NOTE.—The above estimates do not take into account exports of paddy except in the case of Burma, where shipment of paddy accounts for about 4 per cent of the production of this country.

(a) Includes rice used for parboiling.

(b) Exceeding 20,000 tons used as flour, etc., and converted directly from paddy.

(c) Based on the average conditions prevailing in the provinces for which data are given in this statement.

(d) Estimated on the basis of conditions prevailing in Orissa.

(e) Estimated on the basis of conditions prevailing in the Central Provinces.

(f) Estimated on the basis of conditions prevailing in Bombay and Sind.

APPENDIX XXIV—contd.

Approximate classification of rice production according to (a) raw and parboiled and (b) machine-milled and hand-pounded—contd.

(Thousand tons).

	Average Production, 1934-35/1936-37.	Net production less seed requirement.	Raw.			Parboiled.		
			Machine-milled.	Hand-pounded.	Total.	Machine-milled.	Hand-pounded.	Total.
Hyderabad	373	349 (100%)	215 (62%)	134 (38%)	349 (100%)	..	..	..
Mysore	208	195 (100%)	137 (70%)	51 (26%)	188 (96%)	7 (4%)	..	7 (4%)
Baroda	49	46 (100%)	33 (72%)	5 (11%)	38 (83%)	..	8 (17%)	8 (17%)
Jammu and Kashmir ..	(a) 200	195 (100%)	39 (20%)	156 (80%)	195 (100%)	..	..	..
Patiala	4	4 (100%)	3 (75%)	1 (25%)	4 (100%)	..	..	Negligible.
Cochin	101	91 (100%)	..	1 (1%)	1 (1%)	85 (94%)	5 (5%)	90 (99%)
Travancore	(g) 341	315 (100%)	7 (2%)	25 (8%)	32 (10%)	66 (21%)	217 (69%)	283 (90%)
Other States (h)	278	256 (100%)	57 (22%)	74 (29%)	131 (51%)	23 (9%)	102 (40%)	125 (49%)
Total (Indian States) ..	3,587	3,302 (100%)	731 (22%)	951 (29%)	1,682 (51%)	305 (9%)	1,315 (40%)	1,620 (49%)
Grand total (India) ..	28,377	26,745 (100%)	4,586 (17%)	6,838 (26%)	11,424 (43%)	2,752 (10%)	12,569 (47%)	(a) 15,321 (57%)
BURMA	4,750	4,364 (100%)	2,913 (67%)	360 (8%)	3,273 (75%)	1,091 (25%)	..	1,091 (25%)

NOTE.—The above estimates do not take into account exports [of paddy except in the case of Burma, where shipment of paddy accounts for about 4 per cent of the production of this country.

(a) Includes rice used for parching.

(g) Average for the quinquennium ending 1936-37.

(h) Based on the average conditions prevailing in the State for which data are given in this statement.

APPENDIX XXV.

Qualitative composition of the types of rice constituting the marketable surplus of production in India.

NOTE.—The data given in this Appendix must be regarded as rough approximations only based on general observations.

(Thousand tons).

—	Total.	Fine.	Medium.	Bold or coarse.	Machine-milled.		Hand-pounded.	
					Raw.	Parboiled.	Raw.	Par-boiled.
PROVINCES.								
Bengal—								
Production less seed ..	8,053	886	2,939	4,228	84	1,180	725	6,064
Estimated marketable surplus	3,877	842	2,351	684	Practically all.	Practically all.	550	2,063
Proportion of production ..	48%	95%	80%	16%	..	..	76%	34%
Madras—								
Production less seed ..	4,673	828	1,362	2,483	2,233	650	931	859
Estimated marketable surplus	3,145	803	1,158	1,184	2,033	600	340	172
Proportion of production ..	67%	97%	85%	48%	91%	92%	37%	20%
Bihar and Orissa—								
Production less seed ..	4,097	447	1,479	2,171	79	348	318	3,352
Estimated marketable surplus	1,339	402	739	198	Practically all.	328	120	812
Proportion of production ..	33%	90%	50%	9%	..	94%	38%	24%
United Provinces—								
Production less seed ..	1,871	258	545	1,068	100	30	1,541	200
Estimated marketable surplus	709	232	327	150	Practically all.	Practically all.	520	59
Proportion of production ..	38%	90%	60%	14%	..	..	34%	30%
Central Provinces—								
Production less seed ..	1,489	191	561	737	372	75	1,042	..
Estimated marketable surplus	567	172	280	115	352	Practically all.	140	..
Proportion of production ..	38%	90%	50%	16%	95%	..	13%	..
Assam—								
Production less seed ..	1,610	36	487	1,087	49	5	885	671
Estimated marketable surplus	100	30	40	30	Practically all.	Practically all.	30	16
Proportion of production ..	6%	83%	8%	3%	..	..	3%	2%
Bombay—								
Production less seed ..	787	216	192	379	419	15	333	20
Estimated marketable surplus	283	173	77	33	210	Practically all.	58	..
Proportion of production ..	36%	80%	40%	9%	50%	..	17%	..
Sind—								
Production less seed ..	361	38	..	323	218	109	34	..
Estimated marketable surplus	276	34	..	242	167	Practically all.	..	..
Proportion of production ..	76%	89%	..	75%	77%	..	..	..
Punjab—								
Production less seed ..	319	84	36	199	271	16	32	..
Estimated marketable surplus	194	75	29	90	178	Practically all.	..	..
Proportion of production ..	61%	89%	81%	45%	66%	..	..	..
Other provinces—								
Production less seed ..	183	24	60	99	30	19	46	88
Estimated marketable surplus	93	19	36	38	Practically all.	Practically all.	12	32
Proportion of production ..	51%	79%	60%	38%	..	..	26%	36%
Total (British India)—								
Production less seed ..	23,443	3,008	7,661	12,774	3,855	2,447	5,887	11,254
Estimated marketable surplus	10,583	2,782	5,037	2,764	3,282	2,377	1,770	3,154
Proportion of production ..	45%	92%	66%	22%	85%	97%	30%	28

* Average 1934-35/1936-37.

APPENDIX XXV—contd.

Qualitative composition of the types of rice constituting the marketable surplus of production in India—contd.

NOTE.—The data given in this Appendix must be regarded as rough approximations only based on general observations.

(Thousand tons).

	Total.	Fine.	Medium.	Bold or coarse.	Machine-milled.		Hand-pounded.	
					Raw.	Parboiled.	Raw.	Pat-boiled.
STATES.								
Hyderabad—								
Production less seed ..	349	7	126	216	215	..	134	..
Estimated marketable surplus	196	6	88	102	180	..	16	..
Proportion of production ..	56%	86%	70%	47%	84%	..	12%	..
Mysore—								
Production less seed ..	195	59	59	77	137	7	51	..
Estimated marketable surplus	126	Practically all.	47	20	105	Practically all.	14	..
Proportion of production ..	65%	..	80%	26%	77%	..	27%	..
Baroda—								
Production less seed ..	46	15	17	14	33	..	5	8
Estimated marketable surplus	40	Practically all.	15	10	Practically all.	..	3	4
Proportion of production ..	87%	..	88%	71%	..	..	60%	50%
Other States—								
Production less seed ..	2,712	301	837	1,574	346	298	761	1,307
Estimated marketable surplus	554	241	251	62	230	200	44	80
Proportion of production ..	20%	80%	30%	39%	66%	67%	6%	6%
Total (Indian States)—								
Production less seed ..	3,302	382	1,039	1,881	731	305	951	1,315
Estimated marketable surplus	916	321	401	194	548	207	77	84
Proportion of production	28%	84%	39%	10%	75%	68%	8%	6%
Grand total (India)—								
Production less seed ..	26,745	3,390	8,700	14,655	4,586	2,752	6,838	12,569
Estimated marketable surplus	11,499	3,103	5,438	2,958	3,830	2,584	1,847	3,238
Proportion of production	43%	91%	63%	20%	84%	94%	27%	26%

Summary.

	Percentage of marketable surplus.
Fine rices	27.0
Medium	47.3
Bold (or Coarse)	25.7
Raw	49.4
Parboiled	50.6
Machines-milled	55.8
Hand-pounded	44.2

APPENDIX XXVI

Area, production, imports and exports of paddy (rice in the husk) and rice and total net available supplies.

(Thousand).

Year.	Area.	Production.	Imports.		Exports.		Total supplies available for consumption.	
			Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Including seed.	Excluding seed.
			Acres.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1919-20	68,942	28,338	60	1,750	..	126	30,002	28,567
1920-21	68,614	23,584	85	970	..	126	24,486	23,057
1921-22	70,666	28,520	100	903	..	204	29,286	27,815
1922-23	71,114	29,097	141	562	4	330	29,420	27,940
1923-24	67,195	24,031	91	463	10	406	24,142	22,743
1924-25	69,329	26,005	118	511	3	426	26,167	24,724
1925-26	70,166	25,994	157	860	3	378	26,579	25,118
1926-27	67,248	24,568	130	593	2	268	24,978	23,578
1927-28	72,150*	26,060*	197	978	6	291	26,874	25,372
1928-29	76,600	30,280	232	1,190	6	278	31,348	29,753
1929-30	73,850	29,170	175	921	4	273	29,932	28,394
1930-31	76,210	30,060	177	818	4	278	30,715	29,128
1931-32‡	78,040	31,660	203	1,161	2	261	32,694	31,069
1932-33	76,520	29,070	135	1,037	4	250	29,944	28,351
1933-34	76,930	28,650	184	1,755	1	242	30,285	28,683
1934-35	76,000	28,470	353	2,314	4	229	30,788	29,206
1935-36	77,120	25,740	316	1,714	4	211	27,451	25,845
1936-37	79,160	30,920	170	1,595	1	256	32,372	30,724
1937-38	79,190	29,530	68	1,354	1	250	30,679	29,030
1938-39†	73,380	23,920	125	1,437	3	299	25,139	23,811
1939-40† (for ten months)	72,340	25,260	319	1,632	3	223	26,881	25,375

* From 1927-28 to 1937-38 revised figures for acreage and production have been used.

Figures for 1938-39 and 1939-40 are provisional as given in the final forecasts.

† Figures upto 1936-37 do not include exports to Burma.

‡ Area and production data for 1938-39 and 1939-40 are incomplete and, therefore, not strictly comparable with the previous years' figures.

§ Imports and exports at land frontier stations are available from 1931-32 onwards and are included.

APPENDIX

Monthly imports of paddy (rice in the
(Tons).

	1935-36.				1936-37.				1937-	
	British India ports.	Kathiwar and Travancore ports.	Land frontier routes.	Total.	British India ports.	Kathiwar and Travancore ports.	Land frontier routes.	Total.	British India ports.	Kathiwar and Travancore ports.
April	20,631	6,528	4,452	31,611	22,233	14,727	2,388	39,348	3,939	627
May	25,657	21,199	3,809	50,665	25,620	8,544	403	34,567	4,065	936
June	13,317	106	884	14,307	16,434	..	186	16,620	4,375	55
July	18,331	..	716	19,047	36,181	..	63	36,244	6,157	..
August	25,173	101	607	25,881	5,044	..	195	5,239	3,070	..
September	21,450	1,425	280	23,155	2,218	..	264	2,482	3,082	..
October	21,329	2,853	292	24,474	1,057	..	790	1,847	106	243
November	7,664	353	220	8,237	8	36	597	641	1,449	..
December	8,182	369	951	9,502	1,603	96	1,949	3,648	654	..
January	27,940	4,097	2,097	34,134	2,152	938	2,721	5,811	222	1,046
February	21,943	4,089	2,596	28,628	3,620	834	2,940	7,394	1,095	4,805
March	37,293	4,272	4,405	45,970	6,531	5,713	3,462	15,706	7,799	8,068
Grand total	248,910	45,392	21,309	315,611	1,22,701	30,888	15,958	169,547	36,013	15,780
Percentage ..	78.6%	14.3%	7.1%	100	72.4%	18.2%	9.4%	100	53.1%	23.3%

Approximate percentage share (by sea) of	1935-36.	1936-37.
Bengal	21	30
Madras	78	70
Sind .. ..	..	..
Bombay	1	..

Source.—(1) Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British
(2) Trade Statistics relating to the maritime States in Kathiwar and

XXVII.

Asst) into India.

38.		1938-39.				1939-40.				Average 1935-36 to 1939-40.
Land frontier routes.	Total.	British India ports.	Kathia- war and Travan- core ports.	Land frontier routes.	Total.	British India ports.	Kathia- war and Travan- core ports.	Land fron- tier routes.	Total.	
2,063	6,629	9,591	6,915	1,838	18,344	27,562	2,530	2,255	32,347	25,656
2,956	7,957	7,878	2,232	904	11,014	89,536	738	1,252	91,528	39,146
798	5,228	7,899	..	658	8,557	46,637	..	327	46,964	18,335
318	6,475	244	..	424	668	39,287	..	172	39,459	20,379
164	3,234	35	..	388	423	16,249	..	363	16,612	10,278
72	3,154	1	..	494	495	26,835	..	148	26,983	11,254
333	682	5	26	1,187	1,218	27,635	..	430	28,065	11,257
502	1,951	96	..	530	626	18,818	..	..	18,818	6,055
1,506	2,160	2,558	698	896	4,150	7,725	..	..	7,725	5,437
2,248	3,516	9,262	2,140	1,445	12,847	10,294	..	..	10,294	13,320
2,507	8,407	9,689	5,003	2,790	17,482	..	..	..	..	15,478
2,582	18,449	36,585	8,813	3,616	49,014	..	..	..	..	32,285
16,049	67,842	83,841	25,827	15,170	124,838	..	..	..	..	208,880
23.6%	100	67.2	20.7	12.1	100	..	..	..	..	..

1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
12	9	9
86	90	91
..
2	1	..

India.
the State of Travancore.

APPENDIX
Monthly imports of rice
(Tons).

	1935-36.				1936-37.				1937-	
	British India ports.	Kathiawar and Travancore ports.	Land frontier routes.	Total.	British India ports.	Kathiawar and Travancore ports.	Land frontier routes.	Total.	British India ports.	Kathiawar and Travancore ports.
April	69,483	7,437	6,327	103,247	159,495	16,574	4,862	1,80,931	142,173	10,668
May	148,699	18,396	4,367	171,462	155,709	8,277	3,320	167,306	140,817	8,774
June	114,790	3,325	3,948	122,063	132,869	5,200	3,394	141,463	132,989	2,190
July	148,581	5,009	3,120	156,710	147,662	1,948	2,176	151,786	94,543	3,431
August	135,566	2,485	1,912	139,963	135,104	7,472	1,930	144,506	124,484	3,395
September	109,559	13,449	1,712	124,720	84,536	6,803	2,166	93,505	75,594	4,446
October	90,759	10,163	3,329	104,251	61,882	2,923	3,056	67,861	49,971	7,782
November	64,358	8,132	4,503	76,993	69,789	4,607	2,437	76,833	80,475	4,860
December	65,216	4,630	6,038	75,884	69,159	4,198	3,314	76,671	65,682	5,653
January	161,576	14,876	5,535	181,987	122,611	11,323	3,733	137,667	67,052	7,949
February	203,342	16,426	4,990	224,758	148,014	12,482	5,560	166,056	70,958	18,418
March	215,622	11,791	4,966	232,379	163,818	19,462	7,604	190,884	153,325	20,301
Grand total	1,547,551	116,119	50,747	1,714,417	1,450,648	101,269	43,552	1,595,469	1,198,063	97,867
Percentage	90.3	6.8	2.9	100	91.0	6.4	2.6	100	88.5	7.2

Approximate percentage share (by sea) of	1935-36.		1936-37.	
Bengal..	18	28
Madras	61	46
Sind
Bombay	21	26

Source.—(1) Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British
(2) Trade Statistics relating to the maritime States in Kathiawar and
(3) Trade at Stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

XXVIII.

into India.

28.		1938-39.				1939-40.				Average 1935-36 to 1939-40.
Land frontier routes.	Total.	British Indian ports.	Kathia- war and Travan- core ports.	Land frontier routes.	Total.	British India ports.	Kathia- war and Travan- core ports.	Land fron- tier routes.	Total.	
6,092	158,933	122,971	15,868	6,136	144,970	167,212	17,202	6,144	190,558	155,728
6,564	156,155	141,522	10,010	5,953	157,485	186,891	15,454	6,957	209,302	172,342
4,335	139,514	116,115	1,926	3,895	121,936	248,025	4,984	6,086	259,095	156,814
3,879	101,853	87,749	2,942	5,118	95,809	152,825	1,485	5,140	159,450	133,122
2,625	130,504	59,610	3,069	3,235	85,914	176,754	979	3,130	180,863	132,350
1,886	81,926	45,142	2,217	2,871	50,230	141,847	2,798	2,337	146,982	99,478
2,342	60,095	57,507	7,497	4,861	69,865	158,333	11,144	3,592	173,069	95,028
2,793	88,128	66,083	8,271	5,134	79,488	101,850	4,991	..	106,841	85,657
5,301	76,636	59,146	2,172	5,881	67,199	74,166	4,045	..	78,211	74,920
6,820	81,821	109,908	7,653	5,396	122,957	131,868	..	..	131,868	131,260
7,094	96,470	156,218	16,783	6,759	179,760	..	..	..	..	166,761
8,508	182,134	259,726	14,737	7,328	281,791	..	..	..	..	221,797
58,239	1,354,169	1,281,697	93,140	62,567	1,437,404	..	..	33,386	..	1,625,252
4.8	100	89.2	6.5	4.3	100	..	..	..	..	..

1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.
12	22	35
57	53	42
..
31	25	23

India.

the State of Travancore.

APPENDIX

Monthly exports of paddy (rice in the husk)
(Tons).

	1935-36.				1936-37.				1937-	
	By sea.		By land frontier routes. Rice.	Total rice.	By sea.		By land frontier routes. Rice.	Total rice.	By sea.	
	Paddy.	Rice.			Paddy.	Rice.			Paddy.	Rice.
April	225	17,689	1,960	19,649	134	27,286	2,225	29,511	64	27,412
May	5	19,055	1,673	20,728	91	16,631	2,058	18,689	100	20,083
June	261	15,170	1,339	16,509	..	13,934	1,490	15,424	24	14,180
July	785	13,242	1,437	14,679	101	12,724	1,709	14,433	..	23,248
August	376	14,396	1,669	16,065	155	20,283	1,281	21,564	7	15,149
September	228	17,159	1,778	18,937	71	14,766	1,051	15,817	58	16,106
October	597	17,313	1,600	18,913	4	14,870	1,676	16,546	34	16,586
November	218	19,594	1,923	21,517	..	13,330	1,946	15,276	20	18,155
December	286	9,767	2,368	12,135	..	16,029	2,110	18,139	3	14,635
January	292	11,575	2,267	13,842	29	19,757	2,434	22,191	27	18,006
February	309	15,397	2,444	17,841	134	27,441	1,680	29,121	206	18,476
March	500	17,962	2,259	20,221	31	37,351	2,631	39,982	288	25,290
Total	4,082	188,319	22,717	211,036	750	234,402	22,291	256,693	831	227,326
Approximate percentage share (by sea) of—										
Bengal. ....	..	42	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	47
Madras .. ..	..	39	..	..	..	36	..	..	..	39
Sind .. ..	..	12	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	12
Bombay .. ..	..	7	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	2

Source.—(1) Accounts relating to the Sea-borne Trade and Navigation of British

(2) Trade statistics relating to maritime States in Kathiawar and the State

(3) Trade at stations adjacent to land frontier routes.

NOTE.—There are no exports of paddy by land.

XXIX.

and rice from India.

88.	1938-39.					1939-40.				Average 1935-36/ 1939-40.	Average 1935-36/ 1939-40.
	By land frontier routes. Rice.	Total rice.	By sea.		By land fron- tier routes. Rice.	Total rice.	By sea.		By land fron- tier routes. Rice.			Total rice.
			Paddy.	Rice.			Paddy.	Rice.		Paddy.	Rice.
2,635	30,047	322	37,253	2,743	39,996	129	28,926	2,412	31,338	175	30,108
2,012	22,095	76	20,692	1,529	22,221	223	19,979	1,622	21,601	99	21,067
1,248	15,428	55	17,912	1,018	18,930	390	28,610	1,353	29,963	146	19,251
1,264	24,512	157	27,074	1,202	28,276	165	15,888	1,398	17,286	242	19,837
1,089	16,238	245	19,302	753	20,055	415	14,812	1,732	16,544	239	18,093
986	17,092	673	21,690	772	22,462	628	27,704	838	28,542	332	20,570
1,622	18,208	155	21,463	1,518	22,981	771	21,242	1,195	22,437	312	19,817
2,164	20,319	218	16,426	1,803	18,229	235	21,237	1,235	22,472	138	19,563
1,912	16,547	1	18,141	1,968	20,109	..	15,298	1,445	16,743	58	16,735
2,711	20,717	15	17,642	2,026	19,668	115	16,607	..	16,607	96	18,605
2,704	21,180	97	17,853	1,980	19,833	..	..	..	..	186	21,994
2,240	27,530	675	45,210	1,700	46,910	..	..	..	..	373	33,661
22,587	249,913	2,689	280,658	19,012	299,670	3,071	210,303	13,230	223,533	2,396	259,301
..	..	..	49	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	36	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	13	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..

India.
of Travancore.

APPENDIX XXX.

Exports of rice from India by sea showing destinations.
(Thousand tons).

Shipped to.	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	1923-24.	1924-25.	1925-26.	1926-27.	1927-28.	1928-29.	1929-30.	1930-31.	1931-32.	1932-33.	1933-34.	1934-35.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40. (Ten months)
Straits Settlements ..	..	..	1	3	4	22	3	4	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	11	7
Federated Malay States ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	2
Sumatra .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Java	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hongkong .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
China (excluding Hongkong)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan .. ..	..	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ceylon	6	52	95	175	188	86	124	102	106	110	114	78	88	81	75	72	84	91	105	71
South Africa ..	1	1	8	13	15	11	11	12	11	12	14	17	15	17	18	19	23	23	25	25
Zanzibar and Pemba ..	..	..	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	2	2	3	2
Mauritius and Dependencies.	..	..	41	34	50	25	22	22	27	25	23	26	19	22	29	14	26	20	39	25
Aden and Dependencies..	7	8	12	11	8	11	7	14	15	10	13	7	5	5	5	5	11	12	13	10
Bahrein Islands ..	28	25	36	24	19	23	14	29	16	22	16	16	17	12	8	14	14	9	8	9
Muscat Territory ..	16	24	32	30	16	24	21	29	18	23	22	19	22	17	20	19	..	18	..	..
Other Native States in Arabia.	20	21	39	32	11	20	19	25	24	16	16	17	17	14	12	14	..	..	..	..
Turkey (Asiatic) ..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	3	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Mesopotamia ..	..	..	19	9	4	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Persia ..	..	5	1	9	8	10	11	6	6	4	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Egypt ..	..	..	..	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
United Kingdom	..	1	1	7	12	16	5	3	5	5	4	5	8	5	5	5	5	8	6	6	4
Germany ..	..	..	..	1	10	22	5	3	4	2	2	5	9	4	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands ..	..	..	..	2	6	6	4	4	4	6	7	10	12	4	8	5	3	9	6	3	1
Poland ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Belgium ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
France ..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..
Italy ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Portugal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia ..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..
British West Indies	..	..	..	6	21	10	3	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	2	2	20	3	4	4
Cuba ..	..	9	9	19	10	18	71	10	12	6	9	8	4	3	5	1	2	1	3	3	2
Other countries	..	25	3	8	8	16	37	14	12	22	15	19	14	19	13	12	10	16	24	58	46
Total	..	126	204	330	406	426	378	268	291	273	273	278	235	226	216	203	188	234	227	281	210

APPENDIX XXXI.

Shares of maritime provinces and States in exports of rice from India.

Years.	Bengal.		Bombay.		Sind.		Madras.		Kathiawar and Travancore.		Total.
	Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.	Per cent.	
RAW RICE.											
1931-32	32,050	69	13,081	28	1,209	3	103	Neg.	55	Neg.	46,498
1932-33	13,269	52	11,590	45	665	3	23	Neg.	52	Neg.	25,599
1933-34	25,104	66	12,366	32	643	2	140	Neg.	47	Neg.	38,300
1934-35	14,269	52	12,559	45	824	3	22	Neg.	80	Neg.	27,754
1935-36	9,392	41	12,922	56	655	3	125	Neg.	86	Neg.	23,180
1936-37	15,781	55	12,131	42	840	3	39	Neg.	55	Neg.	28,846
1937-38	13,487	68	4,905	25	1,371	7	44	Neg.	35	Neg.	19,842
Average	17,622	59	11,365	38	887	3	71	Neg.	58	Neg.	30,003
PARBOILED RICE.											
1931-32	89,823	48	14	Neg.	36,475	19	61,119	33	..	..	187,431
1932-33	106,814	54	8	Neg.	27,248	14	64,858	32	..	..	198,928
1933-34	80,415	46	15	Neg.	16,797	10	78,080	44	..	..	175,307
1934-35	78,897	45	36	Neg.	22,329	13	72,877	42	..	..	174,139
1935-36	69,747	43	..	..	23,416	14	70,532	43	..	..	163,695
1936-37	92,151	46	322	Neg.	25,576	13	84,032	41	..	..	202,081
1937-38	90,264	44	148	Neg.	26,058	13	88,357	43	..	..	204,827
Average	86,873	46	78	Neg.	25,414	14	74,265	40	..	..	186,630

						BROKEN BIOL.										
1931-32	..	..	..	..	..	955	83	35	3	164	14	1	Neg.	..	..	1,153
1932-33	..	..	..	..	..	707	62	7	1	419	37	..	..	..	..	1,139
1933-34	..	..	..	..	..	2,125	91	90	4	110	5	..	..	..	..	2,325
1934-35	..	..	..	..	..	970	82	126	10	92	8	..	..	..	..	1,188
1935-36	..	..	..	..	..	995	83	82	7	128	10	..	..	..	..	1,203
1936-37	..	..	..	..	..	2,664	88	119	4	239	8	..	..	..	..	3,022
1937-38	..	..	..	..	..	2,046	87	..	..	314	13	..	..	..	..	2,360
Average	..	..	..	..	..	1,495	84	65	4	209	12	..	..	..	..	1,769
						UNCLASSIFIED.										
1931-32	..	..	..	..	..	357	63	212	37	..	..	2	Neg.	..	..	571
1932-33	..	..	..	..	..	12	5	234	94	..	..	3	1	..	..	249
1933-34	..	..	..	..	..	13	5	203	79	..	..	42	16	..	..	258
1934-35	..	..	..	..	..	15	5	250	92	..	..	7	3	..	..	272
1935-36	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	271	98	..	..	7	2	..	..	284
1936-37	..	..	..	..	..	156	36	268	62	..	..	10	2	..	..	434
1937-38	..	..	..	..	..	89	31	175	62	..	..	12	4	8	3	283
Average	..	..	..	..	..	92	27	230	69	..	..	12	4	1	..	835

APPENDIX XXXII.

Exports of paddy (rice in the husk) and rice from Burma by sea.

(Thousand tons).

	1931-32.		1932-33.		1933-34.		1934-35.		1935-36.		1936-37.		1937-38.		1938-39.		Average.		Percentage.	
	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.
India	169	1,086	110	936	161	1,628	222	1,978	174	1,573	87	1,534	59	1,296	96	1,374	135	1,426	86	49
Ceylon	19	332	12	306	8	321	9	317	13	352	5	344	6	378	..	359	9	339	6	12
Straits Settlements .. .. .	..	229	..	152	..	149	..	130	..	133	..	156	..	195	..	171	..	164	..	6
Sumatra .. .. .	..	96	..	62	..	70	..	70	..	75	..	47	..	80	..	96	..	74	..	2
Federated Malay States .. .. .	..	67	..	56	..	58	..	52	..	66	..	70	..	82	..	72	..	65	..	2
United Kingdom .. .. .	..	43	..	70	..	64	..	83	..	45	..	46	..	174	..	62	..	73	..	2
Germany	27	253	34	224	1	239	..	158	..	79	..	53	..	171	..	169	8	168	5	6
British West Indies .. .. .	..	19	..	14	..	20	..	34	..	41	..	27	..	38	..	39	..	29	..	1
Aden and Dependencies .. .. .	..	3	..	3	..	9	..	8	..	5	..	8	..	14	..	24	..	9	..	..
China .. .. .	..	354	..	234	..	171	..	173	..	72	..	17	..	33	..	17	..	134	..	5
Netherlands	10	146	7	92	Neg.	73	Neg.	57	Neg.	67	2	103	..	21	..	14	4	72	2	2
Belgium	3	..	1	..	Neg.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Neg.	..
Hongkong .. .. .	..	63	..	28	..	52	..	3	..	5	..	14	..	61	..	32	..	82	..	1
Mauritius and Dependencies .. .. .	..	25	..	33	..	30	..	33	..	41	..	24	..	40	..	15	..	30	..	1
Egypt .. .. .	..	85	..	36	..	24	..	30	..	14	..	9	..	15	..	15	..	28	..	1
Cuba .. .. .	..	66	..	36	..	41	..	16	..	23	..	31	..	17	..	1	..	29	..	1
Others	Neg.	290	1	257	1	194	1	225	..	175	1	274	1	162	5	466	1	256	1	9
Total	237	3,152	165	2,538	171	3,144	232	3,367	187	2,766	95	2,757	66	2,777	101	2,926	157	2,928	100	100

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APPENDIX XXXIII

Monthly exports of paddy (rice in the husk) and rice from Burma by sea.
(Thousand tons).

	Paddy.						Rice.					
	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	Average.	Percentage.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	Average.	Percentage.
April	29	34	12	20	24	21	228	313	339	368	312	11
May	36	22	5	8	18	16	388	257	295	323	316	11
June	7	5	3	2	4	4	211	225	254	219	227	8
July	10	3	4	1	4	4	228	241	212	175	214	8
August	11	1	2	Neg.	4	4	217	219	226	170	208	7
September	7	1	1	Neg.	2	2	184	149	203	153	172	6
October	4	1	1	Neg.	2	2	179	162	126	172	160	6
November	1	1	Neg.	Neg.	Neg.	..	114	143	150	124	133	5
December	3	2	Neg.	13	5	4	93	129	125	140	122	4
January	33	3	4	18	14	12	214	228	168	253	216	8
February	21	8	15	20	16	14	299	303	273	341	304	11
March	25	14	19	19	19	17	411	388	406	488	423	15
Total	187	95	66	101	112	100	2,766	2,757	2,777	2,926	2,807	100

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APPENDIX XXXIV.

Average annual seed requirements in important rice producing areas.

	Average rice acreage, 1934-35 to 1936-37. (Million acres.)			Average seed rate. (lb. per acre.)		Average seed require- ments of paddy. (Thousand tons).	Approximate equivalent in terms of rice. (Thousand tons).
	Total (a).	Transplanted.	Broadcast.	Transplanted.	Broadcast.		
<i>British India—</i>							
Bengal	21.27	10.55	10.72	31	82	538	376
Madras	10.47	7.52	2.95	41	81	244	166
Bihar :							
(a) Bihar Proper	6.50	4.05	2.45	80	50	199	125
(b) Chota Nagpur and Santhal Parganas.	3.44	1.40	2.04	120	150	212	132
United Provinces	6.57	2.58	3.99	33	62	148	99
Central Provinces	5.63	1.05	4.58	78	114	270	180
Assam	5.19	4.28	0.91	31	62	85	55
Orissa	4.02	1.85	2.17	85	110	177	110
Bombay	1.95	(b)	(b)		74	64	45
Sind	1.14	0.92	0.22	80	100	35	25
Punjab	0.99	0.68	0.31	10	20	6	4
Coorg	0.08	0.07	0.01	60	160	3	2

<i>Indian States—</i>								
<i>Eastern States Agency :</i>								
(a) Orissa Feudatory States ..	3.46	0.43	3.03	110		170	113	
(b) Central Provinces States ..	1.64	..	1.64	..	120	88	59	
Hyderabad	1.13 (c)	0.21	0.83	30	100	41	24	
Madras States	1.04	(b)	(b)	121		56	39	
Cochin	0.21 (d)	(b)	(b)	104	122	15	10	
Pudukkottai	0.08	0.07	0.01	112	75	4	3	
Mysore	0.71	(c)	(c)	17	78	18	13	
Kashmir	0.47	(c)	(c)	37		8	5	
Bombay States	0.44	(c)	(c)	74		15	10	
Baroda	0.20	0.20	Negligible.	60	..	5	3.5	
(e) Total India ..	..	..	..	..	..	2,414	1,612
<i>Burma</i>	12.60	11.97	0.63	44.3	54	252	185	

(a) The figures shown in this column are as received from the respective Provinces and States. In certain cases they differ somewhat from those shown in Appendix III (showing acreage under rice crop).

(b) Information not available.

(c) Besides transplanted and broadcast crop areas, the figure includes 91,000 acres of driller crop area with an average seed rate of 40 lb. per acre.

(d) Actual area over the above period was 215,540 acres. This figure, however, includes 85,330 acres of double crop land making a total of 300,870 acres bearing rice. Seed requirements have, therefore, been based on the latter figure.

(e) Including British provinces and Indian States not shown individually.

APPENDIX XXXV.

Approximate output of rice products in terms of rice.

Province or State.	Production of rice. Average for 3 years ending 1936-37.	<i>Murmura</i> (parched rice).		<i>Kheel</i> (parched paddy).		<i>Chura</i> (beaten rice).		Total of all three products.	
		Approximate proportion of the rice crop used for making <i>murmura</i> .	Equivalent to.	Approximate proportion of the rice crop used for making <i>kheel</i> .	Equivalent to.	Approximate proportion of the rice crop used for making <i>chura</i> .	Equivalent to.	Total proportion of the crop used for making the rice products (<i>murmura</i> , <i>kheel</i> and <i>chura</i>).	Equivalent to.
	(Thousand tons).	Per cent.	(Thousand tons).	Per cent.	(Thousand tons).	Per cent.	(Thousand tons).	Per cent.	(Thousand tons).
Bengal	8,429	4	337.16	1	84.29	3	252.87	8.0	674.32
Madras	4,839	0.6	29.03	Negligible	Negligible.	0.1	4.84	0.7	33.87
Bihar and Orissa ..	4,464	1.1	49.10	0.3	13.39	1.6	71.43	3.0	133.92
United Provinces ..	1,970	5	98.50	2.5	49.25	5	98.50	12.5	246.25
Central Provinces and Berar.	1,669	0.2	3.34	0.1	1.67	0.6	10.01	0.9	15.02
Assam	1,665	..	..	..	..	0.5	8.33	0.5	8.33

Bombay	832	1.1	9.15	..	..	1.5	12.48	2.6	21.63
Sind	408	0.05	0.22	Negligible.	Negligible.	0.02	0.07	0.07	0.29
Punjab	323	0.5	1.61	0.2	0.65	0.1	0.32	0.8	2.58
Hyderabad	373	0.2	0.75	0.2	0.75	1.2	4.47	1.6	5.97
Travancore	341	0.07	0.24	0.02	.07	0.01	0.03	0.1	0.84
Baroda	49	0.25	0.12	0.05	.02	0.5	0.25	0.8	0.39
Gwalior	14	0.6	0.08	1.2	.17	0.2	0.03	2.0	0.28
Total	25,374	2.09	529.30	0.6	150.26	1.83	463.63	4.51	1,143.19
Others	3,003	2.22	66.62	0.7	20.0	2.04	61.34	4.93	147.96
Grand total for India including Indian States.	28,377	2.10	595.92	0.6	170.26	1.85	524.97	4.55	1,291.15

APPENDIX XXXVI.

Net available supplies and per capita consumption of rice in important areas in India and in Burma.

(All figures are expressed in terms of rice.)

Provinces and States.	Production* (Thousand tons).	Imports. (Thousand tons).							Exports. (Thousand tons).							Seed requirements. (Thousand tons). †	Net available supplies. (Thousand tons).	Estimated population for 1938. (Millions). ‡	Per capita consumption. (lb.)
		By sea. †		By land frontier routes. ‡		By rail and river.		Total.	By sea. †		By land frontier routes. ‡		By rail and river.		Total.				
		Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.		Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
<i>India—</i>																			
Bengal	8,378	36.5	391.5	0.2	0.2	28.7	78.0	535.1	4.7	113.0	..	10.4	6.9	325.8	460.8	376	8,076	52.6	344
Madras (including Madras' States)	5,182	104.0	838.3	..	..	25.4	72.9	1,040.6	2.2	87.1	..	..	1.6	137.6	228.5	205	5,789	56.4	230
Bihar and Orissa (including B. and O. States) ..	5,844	..	..	4.4	39.7	11.2	204.9	260.2	13.5	4.8	..	2.9	32.0	98.9	152.1	480	5,472	47.3	259
United Provinces ..	2,006	..	..	7.5	8.4	4.2	222.0	242.1	..	..	..	2.1	1.1	25.3	28.5	99	2,121	50.7	94
Central Provinces (including C. P. States) ..	2,231	..	..	..	..	0.1	4.7	4.8	..	..	..	..	15.1	163.4	178.5	239	1,818	19.4	210
Assam	1,686	..	..	..	..	0.1	29.4	29.5	..	..	..	..	14.6	23.9	38.5	55	1,622	9.5	382

Bombay (including Bombay States) ..	..	1,022	0.9	390.0	..	..	3.2	64.8	458.9	7.1	34.5 (a)	..	..	..	9.9	51.5	55	1,374	28.8	107
Sind ..	..	447	..	2.9	..	..	..	6.1	9.0	0.1	35.0	..	..	0.2	85.4	120.7	25	310	4.4	158
Punjab (b) ..	..	345	..	..	..	..	0.3	67.1	67.4	..	..	..	..	0.5	38.9	39.4	4	369	29.2	28
Hyderabad ..	..	368	..	..	..	..	0.2	56.6	56.8	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	0.3	24	401	16.0	56
Mysore ..	..	210	..	..	..	..	0.6	61.1	61.7	..	..	..	..	2.1	0.4	2.5	13	256	7.0	82
Kashmir ..	..	200 (c)	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.3	0.4	5	195	3.9	112
Burma ..	..	4,844	0.1	1.2	0.4	4.0	..	..	5.7	90.8	2,918.6	..	0.5	..	..	3,009.9	186	1,654	15.8	234

NOTES.—(1) It is important to observe that the data shown in the above table are all in terms of rice. The quantities of paddy shown in columns 3, 5, 7, 10, 12 and 14 have been converted in terms of rice on the basis of the conventional official estimate that one unit of paddy is equivalent to approximately two-thirds its weight of rice.

(2) Except as otherwise stated, the figures quoted are averages for the quinquennium ending 1938-39.

* In the case of Madras States an average for 3 years ending 1936-37 has been taken and in the case of B. and O. States, C. P. States, Bombay States and the Punjab. the averages are for the 4 years ending 1937-38.

† Including coast wise shipments.

‡ Average for 3 years ending 1936-37.

§ Calculated at a constant unitary rate of increase based upon the difference between the 1921 and 1931 census figures.

(a) Including a relatively small quantity of rice flour.

(b) Includes Delhi and North-West Frontier Province.

(c) Approximate only.

APPENDIX XXXVII.

Imports and exports of paddy (rice in the husk) by rail and river into and from the different trade blocks of India.
(Thousand tons).

	Imports.							Exports.						
	Average 1911-12 to 1913-14.	Average 1918-19 to 1920-21.	Average 1933-34 to 1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.*	Average 1911-12 to 1913-14.	Average 1918-19 to 1920-21.	Average 1933-34 to 1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40.*
Assam ..	12.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	..	0.4	0.4	135.4	113.8	14.8	30.2	23.9	19.8	6.6
Bengal ..	147.3	118.7	37.2	57.4	33.7	47.5	33.2	115.4	174.9	107.3	73.9	87.8	106.2	39.9
Bihar and Orissa	9.9	35.8	17.0	27.1	6.9	9.9	4.7	26.9	23.1	40.9	50.5	35.7	46.1	33.1
United Provinces	11.0	23.3	6.6	8.2	7.9	5.2	1.8	2.8	0.4	2.4	1.0	0.4	1.4	0.3
Punjab† ..	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	3.9	8.3	1.1	0.8	0.3	0.1	0.2
Sind and British Baluchistan.	3.1	8.3	..	..	..	..	..	2.5	0.4	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.1
Central Provinces and Berar.	..	0.1	..	..	0.4	0.6	0.2	3.7	2.2	71.0	37.6	16.3	12.9	9.0

Bombay ..	3.8	2.5	4.0	5.4	5.6	4.9	4.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2
Madras ..	56.4	14.8	97.3	86.8	57.0	86.9	157.5	76.9	34.6	6.9	9.8	12.0	11.0	6.4
Rajputana ..	..	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..
Central India ..	0.4	..	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	..	0.1	0.2
Nizam's Territory	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	..	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	..
Mysore ..	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	2.9	1.8	23.6	1.1	2.6	3.9	4.0	3.0	2.4
Kashmir ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	..	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	..
Calcutta ..	113.1	134.2	100.3	64.8	77.9	97.8	37.4	28.6	11.6	4.0	5.4	5.1	15.1	17.8
Bombay port ..	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	..	..
Karachi ..	2.0	0.3	0.3	..	..	0.3	0.1	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..
Madras ports ..	76.3	36.5	7.3	9.5	12.4	10.3	5.8	17.8	6.4	73.6	46.9	17.1	51.4	131.8
Grand total ..	438.9	378.1	272.6	261.7	203.7	268.2	248.1	438.9	378.1	272.6	261.7	203.7	268.2	248.1

*April/November 1939.

†Includes Delhi and North-West Frontier Province.

APPENDIX XXXVIII.

Imports and exports of rice (not in the husk) by rail and river into and from the different trade blocks of India.
(Thousand tons).

	Imports.							Exports.						
	Average 1911-12 to 1913-14.	Average 1918-19 to 1920-21.	Average 1933-34 to 1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40*.	Average 1911-12 to 1913-14.	Average 1918-19 to 1920-21.	Average 1933-34 to 1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	1939-40*.
Assam ..	27.4	26.4	50.6	18.8	13.5	22.0	29.2	69.0	14.6	16.4	36.6	31.6	18.2	3.6
Bengal ..	50.4	58.4	108.2	122.4	53.4	164.5	238.1	533.4	464.3	249.8	247.5	351.5	293.3	154.6
Bihar and Orissa	37.9	124.2	222.1	229.3	168.8	181.7	124.1	105.4	98.7	64.0	82.8	121.8	153.5	80.8
United Provinces	88.6	174.6	227.9	248.2	282.0	179.5	131.8	38.1	36.2	24.9	28.6	18.7	22.0	12.9
Punjab† ..	32.4	45.7	61.8	76.8	78.2	55.6	21.2	16.2	18.8	29.5	39.6	47.3	51.8	30.1
Sind and British Baluchistan.	0.4	9.3	2.6	2.2	1.7	2.4	1.3	90.5	70.8	109.2	152.6	148.4	165.5	107.8
Central Provinces and Berar.	8.8	78.8	4.1	4.7	4.8	4.1	2.8	66.9	38.9	136.4	192.2	172.7	183.2	117.4
Bombay ..	114.4	320.9	170.4	217.5	220.4	213.3	156.9	14.8	12.8	15.3	14.7	13.2	14.9	8.8

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Madras ..	54.8	158.1	250.1	166.9	160.3	186.2	176.5	193.1	135.8	195.9	254.3	228.8	242.5	171.6
Rajputana ..	34.3	31.3	27.5	29.2	32.1	27.6	14.8	2.2	1.8	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	..
Central India ..		13.3	19.5	22.1	24.1	19.8	8.3		0.5	4.5	9.5	4.6	4.7	3.9
Nizam's Territory.	36.6	88.2	43.9	59.0	61.6	67.8	52.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1
Mysore ..	24.7	39.0	67.2	49.0	43.9	56.3	35.6	0.9	2.0	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.3
Kashmir ..	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	..	..	0.1	0.5	1.0	0.2
Calcutta ..	554.9	297.0	86.1	107.4	113.7	144.6	63.7	87.2	381.1	289.8	228.8	85.1	148.2	270.0
Bombay port ..	50.9	94.8	15.0	14.5	13.6	14.4	10.5	54.1	311.2	137.7	143.0	151.9	138.2	113.8
Karachi ..	76.0	86.8	46.6	60.1	59.7	90.2	68.2	0.2	7.4	3.2	2.1	0.9	1.0	..
Madras ports ..	131.0	128.5	129.3	151.9	173.1	168.6	93.4	50.7	180.5	255.8	146.7	127.4	160.0	152.7
Grand total ..	1,323.7	1,775.4	1,533.3	1,580.1	1,505.0	1,598.6	1,228.6	1,323.7	1,775.4	1,533.3	1,580.1	1,505.0	1,598.6	1,228.6

* April/November, 1939.

† Includes Delhi and North-West Frontier Province.

APPENDIX XXXIX.

Monthly exports (rail and river-borne) of rice and paddy (rice in the husk) from different trade blocks.

Average 1934—38.

(Thousand tons).

Month.	Rice.														Paddy.							
	Assam.	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa.	United Provinces.	Punjab.	Sind and British Baluchistan.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Madras.	Calcutta.	Bombay port.	Madras ports.	Others.	Total.	Percentage to total.	Assam.	Bengal.	Bihar and Orissa.	Central Provinces and Berar.	Madras ports.	Others.	Total.	Percentage to total.
January	3.0	31.4	14.1	2.7	3.5	18.9	20.2	19.4	12.7	10.0	16.3	2.6	154.8	9.5	1.9	14.9	3.5	1.1	4.0	1.8	27.2	10.1
February	3.0	34.8	14.8	2.6	2.7	13.8	14.3	18.5	24.1	9.0	18.1	2.1	157.8	9.7	2.8	11.8	5.3	1.8	4.0	1.6	27.3	10.1
March ..	2.4	35.6	12.7	3.2	3.0	12.7	14.3	20.2	25.9	13.4	16.6	2.1	162.1	10.0	3.1	12.8	6.0	2.4	5.7	1.8	31.8	11.8
April ..	2.2	27.8	11.4	3.3	3.3	10.8	14.1	18.2	26.0	14.6	17.7	2.3	151.7	9.3	2.9	9.4	5.1	2.0	5.6	1.8	26.8	9.9
May ..	2.2	21.6	12.0	2.5	2.9	9.0	13.0	19.0	29.0	17.6	17.1	1.9	147.8	9.1	3.3	7.8	5.0	2.7	5.1	2.0	25.9	9.6
June ..	1.8	17.9	13.2	1.8	2.9	6.7	9.8	18.2	28.7	14.5	17.2	1.7	134.4	8.3	1.6	6.5	3.9	1.6	5.8	1.9	21.3	7.9
July ..	2.1	18.8	12.8	1.2	3.0	6.8	10.5	19.6	29.3	11.1	19.0	1.8	136.0	8.4	1.1	2.8	2.5	1.4	6.2	2.7	16.7	6.2
August ..	1.5	14.4	13.5	0.8	2.7	7.4	11.3	17.7	22.9	11.4	18.6	1.7	123.0	7.6	0.7	2.6	2.2	1.5	5.2	4.0	16.2	6.0
September	1.1	10.3	10.9	0.8	2.1	7.0	9.7	17.6	12.8	9.0	17.2	2.0	100.5	6.2	0.8	4.4	2.6	1.9	5.0	3.6	18.3	6.8
October	1.2	12.1	13.6	1.4	3.3	9.6	11.8	17.3	10.2	8.3	18.4	1.6	109.0	6.7	1.2	6.3	3.8	2.1	3.6	2.2	19.2	7.1
November	1.6	14.8	12.1	2.1	5.0	14.5	11.7	18.0	6.7	8.4	16.7	1.8	111.4	6.9	1.1	6.5	3.1	1.9	3.2	1.8	17.6	6.5
December	1.7	20.1	17.2	2.5	4.2	19.7	16.0	19.3	5.7	8.7	17.7	2.2	135.0	8.3	0.8	9.8	2.0	1.6	4.8	2.6	21.6	8.0
Total	23.8	259.6	158.5	24.9	38.6	136.9	156.7	221.0	233.1	136.0	210.6	23.8	1,623.5	100.0	21.3	95.6	45.0	22.0	58.2	27.8	269.9	100.0

APPENDIX XL.

Difference between the trade price of the Samhalu variety and the official price of "common" rice at Cawnpore (1932-36).

(Per maund.)

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.	1936.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>January—</i>					
Trade	4 0 0	4 4 9	4 1 8	3 9 10	4 3 4
Official	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	3 10 0	5 0 0
Difference		0 4 9	0 6 8	-(0 0 2)	-(0 12 8)
<i>February—</i>					
Trade	4 5 0	4 0 5	3 13 8	3 14 1	4 3 10
Official	4 0 0	4 7 0	3 10 6	3 12 0	4 12 0
Difference	0 5 0	-(0 6 7)	0 3 2	0 2 1	-(0 8 2)
<i>March—</i>					
Trade	3 14 1	4 0 10	4 0 5	3 12 7	4 11 4
Official	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 10 3	4 0 0	4 12 0
Difference	-(0 1 11)	0 0 10	0 6 2	-(0 3 5)	-(0 0 8)
<i>April—</i>					
Trade	3 14 10	4 0 10	3 12 11	3 14 5	4 7 1
Official	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 3 0	4 0 0	4 4 0
Difference	-(0 8 2)	-(0 6 2)	-(0 6 1)	-(0 1 7)	0 3 1
<i>May—</i>					
Trade	4 2 11	4 0 10	3 14 10	3 11 2	4 11 4
Official	4 7 0	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 7 0	4 0 0
Difference	-(0 4 1)	-(0 6 2)	-(0 1 2)	-(0 11 10)	0 11 4
<i>June—</i>					
Trade	3 12 7	4 4 3	4 1 3	4 4 3	4 5 2
Official	4 11 0	4 7 0	3 10 3	4 7 0	4 4 0
Difference	-(0 14 5)	-(0 2 9)	0 7 0	-(0 2 9)	0 1 2

APPENDIX XL—contd.

Difference between the trade price of the Samhalu variety and the official price of "common" rice at Cawnpore (1932-36)—contd.

(Per maund.)

	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935	1936.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>July—</i>					
Trade	4 2 11	4 10 9	4 1 8	4 11 10	4 2 6
Official	4 7 0	4 7 0	3 10 3	4 7 0	3 14 0
Difference	—(0 4 1)	0 3 9	0 7 5	0 4 10	0 4 6
<i>August—</i>					
Trade	4 0 0	4 9 8	4 9 8	4 8 1	3 15 3
Official	4 7 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 2 0
Difference	—(0 7 0)	0 5 8	0 9 8	0 4 1	—(0 2 9)
<i>September—</i>					
Trade	4 12 5	4 10 9	4 11 4	4 9 2	4 6 2
Official	4 7 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 10 0	4 3 0
Difference	0 5 5	0 10 9	0 11 4	—(0 0 10)	0 3 2
<i>October—</i>					
Trade	4 8 1	4 2 6	4 3 4	4 12 5	4 10 2
Official	4 7 0	4 0 0	3 10 3	4 10 0	4 0 0
Difference	0 1 1	0 2 6	0 9 1	0 2 5	0 10 2
<i>November—</i>					
Trade	4 7 7	4 1 3	4 5 2	4 13 0	4 14 9
Official	4 7 0	3 10 3	3 5 0	4 10 0	3 10 0
Difference	0 0 7	0 7 0	1 0 2	0 3 0	1 4 9
<i>December—</i>					
Trade	3 15 7	4 0 5	3 13 4	4 1 8	4 5 8
Official	4 7 0	3 10 0	3 5 6	4 12 0	4 0 0
Difference	—(0 7 5)	0 6 5	0 7 10	—(0 10 4)	0 5 8

APPENDIX XII.

Relationship between the prices of some typical fine, medium and bold varieties.

Provinces/State.	Market.	Fine.		Medium.		Bold (or Coarse).		Percentage relationship.		
		Trade description.	Price per maund.	Trade description.	Price per maund.	Trade description.	Price per maund.	Bold.	Medium.	Fine.
(A)			Rs. A. P.	Rice.	Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.			
Madras	Bezwada	Vankasannalu	3 10 11	.. ..	.. ..	Kusuma	3 5 4	100	..	111
United Provinces	Etawah	Hansraj	3 11 6	Dhanis	4 0 0	Pahari	3 0 0	100	133	191
Central Provinces	Raipur	Baspatri	3 15 2	Hansa	3 0 4	Chadia	2 5 0	100	131	171
Central Provinces	Waraseoni	Chinoor	3 11 0	Samundrasok	2 14 5	Dhor	2 6 0	100	122	155
Bombay	Bombay	Jiresal	3 1 3	Kolamba	5 0 10	Pattani	3 15 2	100	128	205
Sind	Larkana	Sugdasi	5 0 9	Sone	3 14 0	Kangni	3 1 6	100	..	163
Punjab	Gujranwala	Basmati	6 2 0	.. ..	.. ..	Jhona	3 5 0	100	119	191
(B)										
Bengal	Jessore	Kalamkatti	3 14 0	Ballam (medium).	3 6 0	Kazla	2 14 0	100	118	136
Bihar	Dinapur	Nondescript	3 13 0	Nondescript	3 7 0	Mota	3 2 0	100	110	122
Bihar	Muzaffarpur	Joahua	4 2 6	Samardha	3 12 3	Dudhraj	3 7 0	100	109	121
Orissa	Cuttack	Saruchina	2 10 0	Safi	2 5 9	Lali (mixed)	2 2 6	100	109	122
				Paddy.						
Bengal	Jessore	Kalamkatti	2 6 0	Ballam (medium).	2 0 0	Kazla	1 12 0	100	114	136
Madras	Bezwada	Vankasannalu	2 6 0	.. ..	.. ..	Kusuma	2 3 8	100	..	107
Bihar	Dinapur	Nondescript	2 2 0	Nondescript	1 14 0	Nondescript	1 11 0	100	111	126
Orissa	Cuttack	Saruchina	1 9 0	Safi	1 6 0	Lali (mixed)	1 12 0	100	122	139
United Provinces	Etawah	Hansraj	2 0 0	Dhanis	1 14 6	Pahari	1 8 0	100	127	133
Central Provinces	Raipur	Baspatri	1 8 0	Hansa	1 3 0	Chadia	1 0 0	100	119	160
Sind	Larkana	Sugdasi	2 3 0	.. ..	.. ..	Kangni	1 10 6	100	..	132
Punjab	Gujranwala	Basmati	3 1 9	Sone	2 3 0	Jhona	2 0 9	100	107	152
Hyderabad	Warangal	Khichidi	2 9 0	.. ..	.. ..	Nondescript	2 1 0	100	..	124

Note—The price data quoted in this appendix relate to the annual average price prevailing in 1934 and 1935.

APPENDIX

Average monthly wholesale

(Per maund)

				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Calcutta.</i>								
1. Ballam—								
1930	..	..	..	6 10 0	6 6 0	6 1 6	6 4 9	6 6 6
1931	..	..	..	4 6 0	3 14 0	4 0 3	4 4 6	4 2 0
1932	..	..	..	3 13 6	3 10 9	3 10 0	3 8 6	3 7 0
1933	..	..	..	2 10 6	2 12 3	2 12 6	2 12 6	2 14 6
1934	..	..	..	3 12 0	3 7 9	3 7 9	3 9 0	3 12 3
1935	..	..	..	3 5 0	3 9 0	3 8 6	3 8 6	3 11 6
1936	..	..	..	3 15 0	3 13 6	3 12 0	3 14 3	4 1 6
1937	..	..	..	3 11 6	3 12 0	3 12 9	3 13 6	3 15 6
1938	..	..	..	4 0 0	3 12 0	3 11 3	3 11 9	4 0 0
1939	..	..	..	3 12 0	3 15 6	4 0 0	4 2 9	4 8 0
2. Seeta—								
1932	..	..	..	4 14 0	4 7 4	4 6 0	4 3 6	4 1 0
1933	..	..	..	3 8 9	3 8 3	3 6 3	3 8 6	3 11 0
1934	..	..	..	4 3 9	3 8 6	3 11 6	3 9 6	3 9 0
1935	..	..	..	3 14 6	4 5 6	4 6 6	4 4 0	4 4 9
1936	..	..	..	5 2 3	5 5 6	5 1 0	5 0 0	4 14 9
1937	..	..	..	4 8 6	4 5 3	3 15 6	3 15 3	4 0 0
1938	..	..	..	3 11 9	3 8 9	3 5 6	3 6 3	3 14 0
1939	..	..	..	4 14 3	4 1 6	4 0 6	4 1 0	4 12 6
<i>Madras.</i>								
<i>Molagolukulu—</i>								
1933	..	..	..	5 1 0	4 15 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 15 0
1934	..	..	..	5 1 0	4 15 0	4 14 0	5 0 0	4 13 0
1935	..	..	..	5 1 0	5 4 6	5 11 6	5 8 0	5 6 0
1936	..	..	..	5 1 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	4 12 0	4 10 0
1937	..	..	..	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	5 4 6
1938	..	..	..	5 4 0	5 3 0	5 3 0	5 1 6	5 0 3
1939	..	..	..	5 4 0	5 3 9	5 2 3	4 9 6	4 5 6
<i>Raipur.</i>								
<i>Gurmatia—</i>								
1933	..	..	..	2 3 0	2 2 0	1 14 0	2 3 0	2 4 0
1934	..	..	..	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 3 0
1935	..	..	..	2 5 0	2 3 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
1936	..	..	..	2 10 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 10 0
1937	..	..	..	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 9 0
1938	..	..	..	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 7 0
1939	..	..	..	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 7 0

XLIII

prices of rice.
of 82 2/7 lb.).

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
6 7 0	6 13 3	6 10 6	6 6 6	5 10 3	5 2 0	5 3 0	6 2 9
4 0 0	3 13 9	4 1 6	4 0 0	4 1 0	3 15 9	3 15 0	4 0 9
3 6 0	3 5 6	3 6 0	3 5 6	3 5 0	3 7 0	3 6 3	3 7 9
3 5 0	3 6 0	3 6 3	3 6 9	3 8 0	3 13 6	4 2 9	3 4 0
3 12 9	3 13 3	3 13 3	3 14 0	3 12 3	3 10 9	3 10 0	3 11 3
3 12 0	3 12 0	3 10 6	3 8 6	3 10 3	3 8 9	3 9 3	3 9 6
4 2 6	4 3 3	4 0 9	4 1 9	4 6 9	4 5 9	4 3 0	4 1 3
4 2 9	4 1 9	4 0 0	3 15 6	4 2 0	4 1 6	4 1 0	3 15 6
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	4 0 0	4 0 0
4 11 3	4 13 0	4 14 0	5 1 3	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 6 0	4 10 3
3 14 6	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 14 0	3 14 9	4 1 9
4 2 9	4 5 9	4 8 6	4 10 0	4 15 6	5 2 0	5 5 6	4 3 9
3 8 0	3 8 0	3 10 6	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 11 9
4 4 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 4 6	4 8 9	4 11 3	4 14 0	4 6 0
5 0 0	5 0 6	5 2 0	5 2 6	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 3 0
3 15 6	3 15 6	4 2 0	4 3 6	4 4 0	4 1 9	3 15 6	4 1 9
3 14 0	3 14 9	4 3 0	4 4 6	4 5 0	4 4 6	4 8 0	3 15 0
4 14 0	4 13 0	4 13 0	5 4 0	5 7 3	5 6 6	5 6 0	4 13 3
4 11 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 13 0	4 11 0	4 9 0	4 9 0	4 12 9
4 13 0	4 12 0	4 13 0	4 15 0	5 2 0	5 1 0	5 2 0	4 15 0
5 6 0	5 6 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	4 15 0	4 15 0	5 2 0	5 3 9
4 12 0	4 11 0	4 11 0	4 10 0	5 0 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 12 6
4 12 0	4 14 0	5 1 0	5 2 0	5 0 0	5 1 0	5 4 0	4 15 0
5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	5 0 0	4 15 0	5 2 3	5 1 0
4 6 0	4 6 0	4 6 0	4 10 6	4 10 6	4 10 3	5 0 0	4 11 6
2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 1 0	1 14 0	1 13 0	2 1 6
2 2 0	2 2 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 5 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 2 7
2 10 0	2 5 0	2 4 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 13 0	2 11 0	2 6 10
2 10 0	2 9 0	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 5 0	2 8 5
2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 9 0	2 11 0	2 9 5
2 7 0	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 8 0
2 8 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 8 0	3 0 0	2 10 7

APPENDIX XLIII.

Grade designations and definitions of quality of the variety of raw milled rice known commercially as Dehra Dun Basmati rice grown in the Dehra Dun tahsil in the United Provinces.

Grade designation.	Special characteristics.										General characteristics.	
	Maximum limits of tolerance:								1,000 kernel weight.	Size of grain.		
	Foreign matter other than rice.	Broken grains.	Fragments.	Other rices including red grains.	Damaged or discoloured grains.	Weevilled grains.	Chalky grains.	Total.		Length.		Breadth.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Special ..	Per cent. Slight trace	Per cent. 3.0	Per cent. Nil	Per cent. 1.0	Per cent. 0.25	Per cent. Reasonably free having regard to the age of the rice.	Per cent. Nil	Per cent. 4.5	Grammes. ..	Millimetres. Shall not contain more than 2 per cent of whole grains whose length is less than 6.50 m.m.	Millimetres. ..	(1) The grains shall be long, slender, of white creamy or greyish colour and translucent (not chalky). (2) The rice— (a) shall possess in a marked degree the natural fragrance characteristic of <i>Basmati</i> rice both in the raw and cooked state; (b) shall not have been artificially coloured and shall be free from polishing agents;
A. ..	0.25	7.0	Nil	2.0	0.50	Do.	Nil	10	..	Shall not contain more than 7 per cent of whole grains whose length is less than 6.50 m.m.	..	

B.	..	0.25	12.0	Nil	4.0	0.75	Do.	Nil	18	..	Shall not contain more than 15 per cent of whole grains whose length is less than 6.50 m.m.	..	(c) may contain up to 10 per cent of grains with an appreciable amount of bran thereon.
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Basis of quantitative determinations.—All determinations and percentages shall be reckoned on the basis of the total weight of a representative sample.

Broken grains.—Broken grains shall include pieces of kernel which are less than three-fourths of the whole kernel.

Fragments.—Fragments shall include pieces of kernel smaller than one-fourth of the whole kernel.

Other rice.—The tolerances specified in column 11 shall include rice of other varieties.

Chalky grains.—A chalky grain shall be a grain of rice one-half or more of which is chalky.

For accidental errors a margin of $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent may be permitted in excess of the tolerances specified in column 3 for Special, A and B grades respectively, and a margin of 0.25 per cent may be permitted in excess of the specified tolerances in each of the columns 2, 4, 5, 6 and 8 in respect of A and B grades only, provided that in every case the total is not in excess of the total refraction specified in column 9.

APPENDIX XLIV.

Monthly variations in premiums for age in respect of rice and paddy at two important centres in Madras.

Market.	Trade description.	Date.	Price per maund.		Difference.		
			New crop.	Old crop.	Per maund.	Equivalent percentage.	
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Rice. Berwada ..	Attragada ..	1938.					
		August ..	3 8 2	..	..	..
		September ..	3 8 2	..	..	..
		October ..	3 6 11	..	..	..
		November ..	3 10 11	..	..	..
		December ..	4 0 2	..	..	..
		1939.					
		January ..	3 4 2	4 1 7	0 13 5	25.7	
		February ..	3 4 2	3 12 10	0 8 8	16.6	
		March ..	3 4 2	3 12 10	0 8 8	16.6	
		April ..	3 6 3	3 10 11	0 4 8	8.6	
		May ..	3 6 11	3 10 11	0 4 0	7.3	
		June ..	3 6 11	3 10 11	0 4 0	7.3	
		July ..	3 9 7	3 12 2	0 2 7	4.4	
Coonada ..	Khichili Samba	1938.					
		August ..	3 15 1	..	..	..
		September ..	3 15 1	..	..	..
		October ..	4 0 2	..	..	..
		November ..	4 0 2	..	..	..
		December ..	4 4 2	..	..	..
		1939.					
		January ..	3 8 2	4 0 2	0 8 0	14.3	
		February ..	3 10 3	4 1 4	0 7 1	12.1	
		March ..	3 12 2	4 3 3	0 7 1	11.7	
		April ..	3 12 2	4 2 3	0 6 1	10.1	
		May ..	3 12 2	4 2 2	0 6 0	10.1	
		June ..	3 12 2	3 15 3	0 3 1	5.1	
		July ..	3 14 5	4 0 4	0 1 11	3.1	

APPENDIX XLIV—contd.

Monthly variations in premiums for age in respect of rice and paddy at two important centres in Madras—contd.

Market.	Trade description.	Date.	Price per maund.		Difference.	
			New crop.	Old crop.	Per maund.	Equivalent percentage.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
<i>Paddy.</i>		1938.				
Baswada ..	Attragada ..	August ..	2 3 1	..	..	..
		September ..	2 3 8	..	..	..
		October ..	2 3 1	..	..	..
		November ..	2 6 9	..	..	..
		December ..	2 2 1	..	..	..
		1939.				
		January ..	2 1 2	2 5 8	0 4 6	13.1
		February ..	2 1 2	2 6 2	0 5 0	14.7
		March ..	2 0 8	2 4 8	0 4 0	11.5
		April ..	2 0 8	2 3 1	0 2 5	6.8
		May ..	2 1 2	2 3 7	0 2 5	6.8
		June ..	2 1 2	2 3 1	0 1 11	5.4
		July ..	2 4 2	2 6 3	0 2 1	5.7

APPENDIX

Comparison between the wholesale prices of paddy (rice in the husk)

(Per maund)

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
PUNJAB.							
<i>Gujranwala Jhon —</i>							
1931	Rice ..	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 5 0	3 3 0
	Paddy ..	2 3 0	2 2 0	2 1 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 13 0
1932	Rice ..	3 9 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 8 0
	Paddy ..	2 2 0	2 0 0	2 1 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 1 0
1933	Rice ..	3 11 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 9 0	3 9 0
	Paddy ..	2 5 0	2 3 0	2 1 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0
1934	Rice ..	2 13 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 13 0	2 15 0	2 14 0
	Paddy ..	1 9 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	1 14 0	1 14 0
1935	Rice ..	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 6 0
	Paddy ..	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 3 0	2 3 0
1936	Rice ..	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 7 0
	Paddy ..	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 2 0	2 1 0	2 1 0	2 0 0
1937	Rice ..	3 10 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	3 9 0	3 9 0
	Paddy ..	2 2 0	2 1 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	2 3 0	2 4 0
<i>Basmati—</i>							
1931	Rice ..	6 8 0	6 8 0	6 12 0	7 6 0	7 10 0	7 12 0
	Paddy ..	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	3 8 0
1932	Rice ..	7 12 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
	Paddy ..	3 8 0	3 4 0	3 1 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
1933	Rice ..	6 6 0	6 6 0	6 2 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 2 0
	Paddy ..	3 0 0	2 15 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	2 13 0	2 13 0
1934	Rice ..	4 10 0	4 13 0	5 0 0	5 4 0	5 11 0	5 10 0
	Paddy ..	1 15 0	2 3 0	2 4 0	2 5 0	2 12 0	2 13 0
1935	Rice ..	6 9 0	6 8 0	6 6 0	6 12 0	6 12 0	6 12 0
	Paddy ..	3 2 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0
1936	Rice ..	6 2 0	6 2 0	6 3 0	6 2 0	6 2 0	6 2 0
	Paddy ..	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	3 3 0
1937	Rice ..	5 4 0	5 5 0	5 8 0	5 8 0	5 10 0	5 8 0
	Paddy ..	2 12 0	2 13 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	2 13 0

XLV.

and rice at Gujranwala (Punjab).

of 82 2/7 lb.)

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	Difference.	Price of paddy expressed as a percentage of that of price.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
3 3 0	3 3 0	3 6 0	3 3 0	3 6 0	3 10 0	3 6 0		
2 8 0	2 7 0	2 2 0	1 14 0	2 1 0	2 3 0	2 1 0	1 5 0	61.1
3 10 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	3 11 0	3 9 0		
2 4 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 3 0	1 6 0	61.4
3 10 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 0 0	3 3 0	3 0 0	3 7 0		
2 2 0	2 2 0	1 12 0	1 9 0	1 12 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	1 7 0	58.2
2 13 0	2 14 0	2 15 0	2 14 0	2 13 0	3 4 0	2 14 0		
1 14 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 12 0	1 11 0	2 1 0	1 13 0	1 1 0	63.0
3 6 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 12 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0		
2 4 0	2 3 0	2 1 0	2 6 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	1 5 0	61.8
3 7 0	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 3 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 7 0		
2 1 0	2 3 0	2 1 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	1 7 0	58.2
..	..	..	..	..	..	3 8 0		
..	..	..	..	..	..	2 3 0	1 5 0	62.5
7 11 0	8 0 0	8 3 0	8 0 0	7 4 0	7 8 0	7 7 0		
3 8 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 4 0	2 14 0	3 4 0	3 5 0	4 2 0	44.5
7 12 0	8 0 0	7 12 0	6 12 0	6 9 0	6 8 0	7 6 0		
3 11 0	4 0 0	3 11 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	45.8
6 2 0	6 2 0	6 0 0	5 10 0	5 0 0	4 12 0	5 14 0		
2 13 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 1 0	2 10 0	3 4 0	44.7
5 13 0	5 14 0	6 0 0	6 4 0	6 4 0	6 8 0	5 10 0		
2 13 0	2 13 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 8 0	2 15 0	2 9 0	3 1 0	45.6
6 14 0	6 14 0	6 12 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 0 0	6 8 0		
3 5 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 3 0	3 5 0	49.0
6 0 0	6 4 0	6 1 0	6 4 0	6 2 0	6 0 0	6 2 0		
3 3 0	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	2 7 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	50.0
..	..	..	..	..	..	5 7 0		
..	..	..	..	..	..	2 13 0	2 10 0	51.7

APPENDIX

Comparison between the wholesale prices of paddy (rice in the husk)
(Per maund)

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Batwa or Sone—</i>							
1931	{ Rice	4 6 0	4 4 0	4 5 0	4 5 0	4 4 0	4 3 0
	{ Paddy	2 5 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0
1932	{ Rice	4 5 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 2 0	4 1 0
	{ Paddy	2 7 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 3 0	2 4 0
1933	{ Rice	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	3 13 0	3 14 0	3 14 0
	{ Paddy	2 6 0	2 5 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0
1934	{ Rice	3 1 0	3 3 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 10 0	3 12 0
	{ Paddy	1 9 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 2 0
1935	{ Rice	4 0 0	4 1 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 4 0
	{ Paddy	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 2 0	2 3 0	2 5 0	2 5 0
1936	{ Rice	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	3 15 0	4 6 0
	{ Paddy	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 4 0	2 3 0	2 4 0
1937	{ Rice	4 0 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 2 0	4 5 0	4 3 0
	{ Paddy	2 5 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 5 0	2 5 0

XLV—contd.

and rice at Gujranwala (Punjab)—contd.
of 82 2/7 lb.).

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	Difference.	Price of paddy expressed as a percentage of that of price.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
4 4 0	5 0 0	4 10 0	3 13 0	3 12 0	4 5 0	4 5 0		
2 6 9	2 12 0	2 8 0	1 15 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	2 5 0	2 0 0	53.6
4 1 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	3 15 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 1 0		
2 6 0	2 8 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	1 12 0	56.9
4 0 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 2 0	3 12 0		
3 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	1 11 0	1 14 0	1 11 0	2 2 0	1 10 0	56.7
3 12 0	3 14 0	3 15 0	3 7 0	3 6 0	4 0 0	3 8 0		
3 2 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 0 0	1 13 0	2 4 0	1 15 0	1 9 0	55.4
4 4 0	4 4 0	4 2 0	3 15 0	3 13 0	3 13 0	4 1 0		
2 5 0	2 5 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 4 0	1 13 0	55.4
4 0 9	4 2 0	4 4 0	3 14 0	3 12 0	3 12 0	3 15 0		
2 4 0	2 3 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 3 0	1 12 0	55.6
..	..	..	..	..	..	4 2 0		
..	..	..	..	..	..	2 5 0	1 13 0	56.1

APPENDIX.

Comparison between the wholesale prices of paddy (rice in the husk)

(Per maund)

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BENGAL.							
<i>Burdwan—</i>							
1935	{ Rice	3 13 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 7 0
	{ Paddy	2 2 0	2 4 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 1 0	2 2 0
1936	{ Rice	3 15 0	3 11 0	3 12 0	4 0 0	4 3 0	4 2 0
	{ Paddy	2 6 0	2 3 0	2 4 0	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 9 0
1937	{ Rice	3 2 0	3 1 0	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 2 0	3 3 0
	{ Paddy	1 12 0	2 5 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	2 2 0
1938	{ Rice	2 13 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 12 0	3 1 0	2 10 0
	{ Paddy	1 9 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 11 0
1939	{ Rice	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 3 0	3 7 0	3 9 0	3 8 0
	{ Paddy	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 1 0
<i>Hooghly—</i>							
1935	{ Rice .. ..	..	..	..	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0
	{ Paddy .. ..	..	..	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0
1936	{ Rice	3 15 0	3 15 0	4 0 0	4 0 0	4 4 0	4 6 0
	{ Paddy	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 11 0	2 12 0
1937	{ Rice	3 1 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	3 1 0	3 1 0	3 2 0
	{ Paddy	1 13 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 14 0
1938	{ Rice	2 12 0	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	3 1 0	3 1 0
	{ Paddy	1 10 0	1 9 0	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 13 0	1 13 0
1939	{ Rice	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 14 0	3 14 0	4 0 0
	{ Paddy	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 8 0
1940	{ Rice	4 5 0	4 9 0	4 10 0	4 10 0	4 11 0	4 13 0
	{ Paddy	2 11 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0

XLVI

and rice in certain important markets.

of 82 2/7 lb.).

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	Difference.	Price of paddy expressed as a percentage of that of price.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
3 10 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	3 12 0	3 15 0	3 14 0	3 11 0		
2 2 0	2 2 0	2 1 0	2 5 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 3 0	1 8 0	59.3
4 4 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	4 2 0	3 12 0	3 1 0	3 12 0		
2 8 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 4 0	2 3 0	1 12 0	2 5 0	1 7 0	61.7
3 2 0	3 4 0	3 8 0	3 1 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 2 0		
1 13 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 12 0	1 14 0	1 4 0	60.0
2 13 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 7 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 0 0		
1 11 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 13 0	1 12 0	1 4 0	58.8
3 10 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 2 0	4 1 0	4 3 0	3 11 0		
2 1 0	2 6 0	2 7 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	1 8 0	59.3
3 11 0	3 11 0	3 11 0	4 1 0	4 1 0	4 0 0	3 12 0		
2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 5 0	1 7 0	61.7
4 4 0	4 4 0	4 4 0	4 0 0	2 15 0	3 2 0	3 15 0		
2 10 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 14 0	2 7 0	1 8 0	61.9
3 2 0	3 1 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	3 0 0		
1 14 0	1 14 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 13 0	1 2 0	60.4
3 3 0	3 3 0	3 5 0	3 7 0	3 1 0	3 7 0	3 1 0		
1 15 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	1 13 0	2 2 0	1 14 0	1 3 0	61.2
4 0 0	4 4 0	4 8 0	4 5 0	4 1 0	4 4 0	3 15 0		
2 8 0	2 10 0	2 13 0	2 11 0	2 8 0	2 10 0	2 7 0	1 8 0	61.9
4 13 0	..	..	..	..	..	4 10 0		
3 0 0	..	..	..	..	..	2 15 0	1 11 0	63.5

APPENDIX

		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
MADRAS.							
<i>Bezwada—</i>							
1931	{ Rice	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 3 0	4 0 0	3 13 0	3 4 0
	{ Paddy	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 3 0	2 2 0	2 1 0	1 15 0
1932	{ Rice	2 11 0	3 8 0	3 9 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 7 0
	{ Paddy	1 14 0	2 0 0	2 5 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0
1933	{ Rice	2 8 0	2 11 0	2 12 0	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 12 0
	{ Paddy	1 13 0	1 15 0	1 13 0	1 12 0	1 13 0	1 14 0
1934	{ Rice	2 3 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 3 0	2 7 0	2 12 0
	{ Paddy	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 6 0	1 7 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
1935	{ Rice	2 13 0	3 7 0	3 3 0	3 3 0	3 7 0	3 7 0
	{ Paddy	2 1 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	2 6 0
1936	{ Rice	3 5 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 0 0	3 5 0	3 5 0
	{ Paddy	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 2 0	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 3 0
1937	{ Rice	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 12 0	3 10 0	3 11 0
	{ Paddy	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 7 0
SIND.							
<i>Larkana—</i>							
1933	{ Rice .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	{ Paddy .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1934	{ Rice	2 10 0	2 11 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
	{ Paddy	1 7 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 8 0
1935	{ Rice	2 12 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 4 0
	{ Paddy	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 13 0	1 12 0
1936	{ Rice	3 0 0	3 0 0	3 0 0	..	..	..
	{ Paddy	1 11 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	..	..	..
ASSAM.							
<i>Karimganj (Sylhet)—</i>							
1933	{ Rice	2 2 0	2 4 0	2 6 0	2 10 0	2 11 0	3 1 0
	{ Paddy	1 2 0	1 3 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 9 0	1 8 0
1934	{ Rice	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 13 0	2 10 0	2 10 0
	{ Paddy	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0
1935	{ Rice	2 10 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	2 12 0	2 14 0	2 12 0
	{ Paddy	1 9 0	1 14 0	1 9 0	1 11 0	1 13 0	1 14 0

XLVI—contd.

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	Difference.	Price of paddy expressed as a percentage of that of price.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
3 5 0	3 13 0	3 9 0	3 8 0	3 13 0	3 11 0	3 12 0		
2 0 0	3 4 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 6 0	2 4 0	2 3 0	1 9 0	58.3
3 8 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 5 0	3 6 0		
2 6 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 5 0	2 4 0	2 3 0	2 4 0	1 2 0	66.7
2 15 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 11 0	2 11 0	2 9 0	2 11 0		
1 13 0	1 13 0	1 12 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 10 0	1 13 0	0 14 0	67.4
2 11 0	2 15 0	3 2 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 3 0	2 12 0		
1 12 0	1 15 0	2 2 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 2 0	1 13 0	0 15 0	65.9
3 8 0	3 7 0	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 7 0	3 4 0	3 5 0		
2 6 0	2 6 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	2 5 0	2 3 0	2 5 0	1 0 0	69.8
3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 5 0	3 5 0	3 6 0	3 5 0		
2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	2 3 0	1 2 0	66.0
3 3 0	3 10 0	3 8 0	..	..	..	7 0		
2 5 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	..	..	..	2 5 0	1 2 0	67.3
..	..	..	..	2 13 0	2 12 0	2 13 0		
..	..	..	..	1 9 0	1 9	1 9 0	1 4 0	55.6
2 11 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14	2 10 0	2 10	2 11 0		
1 7 0	1 7 0	1 8 0	1 8	1 7 0	1 8 0	1 8 0	1 3 0	55.8
3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4	3 4 0	3 0	3 1 0		
1 10 0	1 12 0	1 10	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 5 0	57.1
..	..	..	..	..	..	3 0 0		
..	..	..	..	..	..	1 12 0	1 4 0	58.3
2 14 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 15 0	2 12 0	2 11 0		
2 2 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 12 0	1 0 0	62.8
2 10 0	2 14 0	3 2 0	3 3	3 3 0	2 13 0	2 14 0		
2 0 0	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 9 0	1 15 0	0 15 0	67.4
3 3 0	3 2 0	2 13 0	3 0 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 13 0		
2 0 0	2 0 0	1 9 0	1 12 0	1 9 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	1 1 0	62.2

			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
BIHAR.								
<i>Jaynagar—</i>								
1933	{	Rice	2 14 0	2 13 0	2 11 0	2 10 0	2 11 0	2 14 0
		Paddy	1 11 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 12 0
1934	{	Rice	2 11 0	2 10 0	2 13 0	2 13 0	2 15 0	3 0 0
		Paddy	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 11 0	1 13 0	1 13 0	1 13 0
1935	{	Rice	3 0 0	3 2 0	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 7 0
		Paddy	1 14 0	2 0 0	2 1 0	2 0 0	2 1 0	2 2 0
1936	{	Rice	3 6 0	3 6 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 8 0	3 12 0
		Paddy	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 0 0	2 2 0	2 3 0	2 3 0
1937	{	Rice	3 3 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 4 0	3 9 0
		Paddy	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 15 0

XLVI—conold.

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	Difference.	Price of paddy expressed as a percentage of that of price.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2 15 0	2 0 0	2 13 0	2 11 0	2 13 0	2 11 0	2 13 0		
..	..	..	1 10 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 3 0	57.8
2 4 0	2 5 0	2 2 0	2 14 0	2 13 0	2 14 0	2 15 0		
2 1 0	..	..	..	..	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 5 0	55.3
2 2 0	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 7 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 5 0		
2 2 0	..	..	..	..	1 10 0	2 0 0	1 5 0	60.4
2 6 0	2 4 0	2 1 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 0 0	2 5 0		
..	..	..	..	1 14 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	1 5 0	60.4
2 4 0	2 6 0	2 5 0	2 5 0	2 2 0	2 15 0	2 4 0		
2 0 0	2 0 0	1 14 0	1 14 0	1 13 0	1 12 0	1 14 0	1 6 0	57.7

APPENDIX XLVII.

Relation of paddy to rice prices in Madras.

(Rice = 100).

						January.	April.	July.	October.	Annual average.
<i>Guntur.</i>										
<i>Kusuma (Bold)—</i>										
1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	53	69	60	61
1932	..	..	..	..	..	55	59	61	67	61
1933	..	..	..	..	..	64	67	69	64	66
1934	..	..	..	..	..	66	82	68	70	72
<i>Bezwada.</i>										
<i>Kusuma (Bold)—</i>										
1931	..	..	..	..	..	48	53	60	66	57
1932	..	..	..	..	..	70	69	68	68	69
1933	..	..	..	..	..	71	68	62	63	66
1934	..	..	..	..	..	63	64	64	66	64
1935	..	..	..	..	..	73	70	68	69	70

MAICAR

Nellore.

Molagolukulu (Medium)—

1931	..	..	..	..	..	62	64	64	62	63
1932	..	..	..	..	..	66	67	64	68	66
1933	..	..	..	..	..	62	69	63	62	64
1934	..	..	..	..	..	66	67	70	69	68
1935	..	..	..	..	..	67	71	61	66	66

Coconada.

Nondescript (Bold)—

1931	..	..	..	..	..	70	65	52	45	58
1932	..	..	..	..	..	69	68	59	50	62
1933	..	..	..	..	..	67	68	51	52	60
1934	..	..	..	..	..	66	59	64	50	60
1935	..	..	..	..	..	52	64	73	73	66

Tanjore.

Nondescript (Bold)—

1931	..	..	..	..	..	75	75	..	74	78
1932	..	..	..	..	..	75	..	75	74	75
1933	..	..	..	..	..	72	55	..	..	64
1934	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	55
1935	..	..	..	..	..	58	55	55	55	56

APPENDIX

"Spot" and "future" prices of

(Per 100 baskets of

					January.	February.	March.	April.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1934.								
<i>Small Mills—</i>								
Special	..	..	..	..	1 10 3	1 10 3	1 8 6	1 8 6
One month	..	..	..	..	1 10 3	1 10 9	1 9 3	1 9 0
Two months	..	..	..	..	1 10 9	1 11 3	1 10 0	1 9 9
Three months	..	..	..	..	1 10 9	1 11 9	1 10 6	1 10 3
1935.								
<i>Small Mills—</i>								
Special	..	..	..	..	2 2 0	2 4 3	2 5 3	2 9 0
One month	..	..	..	..	2 2 6	2 4 9	2 5 6	2 9 3
Two months	..	..	..	..	2 3 3	2 5 6	2 6 6	2 10 0
Three months	..	..	..	..	2 4 0	..	2 7 6	2 10 6
1936.								
<i>Small Mills—</i>								
Special	..	..	..	..	2 2 3	2 3 9	2 6 9	2 7 6
One month	..	..	..	..	2 2 3	2 3 9	2 6 9	2 7 9
Two months	..	..	..	..	2 2 6	2 4 3	2 6 9	2 8 0
Three months	..	..	..	..	2 3 0	2 5 6	2 7 0	2 8 3
1937.								
<i>Small Mills—</i>								
Special	..	..	..	..	2 10 6	2 8 9	2 8 6	2 8 9
One month	..	..	..	..	2 11 0	2 9 6	2 9 0	2 9 9
Two months	..	..	..	..	2 12 0	2 10 6	2 10 6	2 10 9
Three months	..	..	..	..	2 13 0	2 11 6	2 11 0	2 11 3
1938.								
<i>Small Mills—</i>								
Special	..	..	..	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 4 9	2 6 3
One month	..	..	..	..	2 4 3	2 4 6	2 5 0	2 6 6
Two months	..	..	..	..	2 5 0	2 5 6	2 6 0	2 7 0
Three months	..	..	..	..	2 5 6	2 7 0	2 6 3	2 7 3

XLVIII.

Small Mills Specials at Rangoon.

75 lb. each).

May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1 10 3	1 13 0	2 1 6	2 7 6	2 5 9	2 6 0	2 1 6	1 15 0
1 10 9	1 13 3	2 1 9	2 8 0	2 6 6	2 6 0	2 2 3	1 13 9
1 11 3	1 13 3	2 2 9	2 9 0	2 6 9	2 6 3	1 14 9	1 15 6
1 12 0	..	2 3 3	2 9 9	2 7 6	..	1 15 9	1 15 9
2 10 9	2 10 9	2 10 9	2 7 9	2 9 0	2 11 9	2 10 9	2 12 0
2 10 9	2 10 9	2 10 9	2 7 3	2 8 3	2 10 9	2 9 9	2 4 0
2 11 3	2 11 0	2 10 9	2 7 0	2 7 9	2 10 0	2 4 0	2 4 0
2 13 0	2 11 3	2 10 9	2 7 0	..	2 5 0	..	2 3 0
2 7 9	2 7 6	2 6 9	2 8 6	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 8 3	2 11 3
2 8 0	2 7 9	2 7 3	2 9 0	2 8 3	2 5 9	2 7 3	2 10 "
2 8 3	2 8 0	2 7 6	2 9 6	2 8 9	2 5 9	2 5 3	2 11 0
2 8 6	2 8 0	2 7 9	2 9 9	..	2 4 9	2 6 0	2 11 3
2 8 0	2 7 6	2 7 9	2 10 0	2 11 3	2 13 3	2 10 6	2 7 9
2 8 9	2 8 0	2 8 3	2 10 6	2 12 3	2 4 3	..	2 6 0
2 10 3	2 9 0	2 9 0	2 11 3	2 13 3	..	..	2 6 3
2 10 6	2 9 9	2 10 0	2 12 0	..	..	2 6 0	2 3 0
2 8 6	2 8 9	2 9 0	2 9 6	2 8 3	2 8 6	2 5 9	2 3 0
2 9 3	2 9 3	2 9 3	2 10 3	2 8 6	2 8 3	..	2 2 0
2 10 0	2 10 6	2 10 9	2 11 3	2 9 0	..	..	..
2 10 6	2 11 0	2 12 0	2 12 0	..	..	..	2 1 9

APPENDIX

Average monthly wholesale

				January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
				Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Big Mills Specials—								
1932	..	..	..	2 6 5	2 10 8	3 0 10	2 12 7	2 10 10
1933	..	..	..	1 14 4	1 12 9	1 10 10	1 11 0	1 11 11
1934	..	..	..	1 9 1	1 9 1	1 7 4	1 7 8	1 9 7
1935	..	..	..	1 15 11	2 2 0	2 3 4	2 7 3	2 9 11
1936	..	..	..	2 2 5	2 2 7	1 11 3	2 5 9	2 6 3
1937	..	..	..	2 8 2	2 6 7	2 7 2	2 7 6	2 6 10
1938	..	..	..	2 2 1	2 2 1	2 1 8	2 3 1	2 5 11
1939	..	..	..	2 1 2	2 2 1	2 4 6	2 7 9	2 8 1
1940	..	..	..	2 11 11	2 12 8	2 11 9	2 13 3	..
Small Mills Specials—								
1932	..	..	..	2 8 0	2 12 9	3 2 11	2 14 4	2 13 1
1933	..	..	..	1 15 11	1 14 6	1 12 10	1 12 8	1 14 4
1934	..	..	..	1 10 4	1 10 4	1 8 7	1 8 5	1 10 2
1935	..	..	..	2 1 10	2 4 4	2 5 2	2 8 11	2 10 10
1936	..	..	..	2 2 7	2 3 10	2 6 8	2 7 6	2 7 8
1937	..	..	..	2 10 6	2 8 7	2 8 4	2 8 11	2 8 0
1938	..	..	..	2 4 6	2 4 10	2 5 7	2 7 0	2 9 9
1939	..	..	..	2 2 5	2 2 11	2 5 7	2 8 9	2 9 8
1940	..	..	..	2 14 1	2 14 6	2 13 9	2 15 5	..
Sugandhi (white)—								
1932	..	..	..	2 12 3	3 1 2	3 5 2	2 15 9	2 14 4
1933	..	..	..	2 8 7	2 7 4	2 6 6	2 4 10	2 6 10
1934	..	..	..	1 14 0	1 14 4	1 13 8	1 13 0	1 15 5
1935	..	..	..	2 6 3	2 10 4	2 9 11	2 13 8	2 14 10
1936	..	..	..	2 9 5	2 11 2	2 12 9	2 15 0	2 15 7
1937	..	..	..	3 2 2	3 0 5	3 0 1	3 0 7	2 15 5
1938	..	..	..	2 8 7	2 10 1	2 11 0	2 11 8	2 15 3
1939	..	..	..	2 7 6	2 7 0	2 8 7	2 11 2	2 12 3
1940	..	..	..	3 1 2	3 1 4	3 1 3	3 3 6	..
Milchar (steam dried)—								
1932	..	..	..	2 8 0	2 12 3	3 2 0	2 6 3	2 5 11
1933	..	..	..	2 4 6	2 3 6	1 14 6	1 14 2	2 0 1
1934	..	..	..	1 13 6	1 13 4	1 12 3	1 13 4	..
1935	..	..	..	2 3 10	2 5 7	2 8 2	2 12 1	2 14 0
1936	..	..	..	2 5 1	2 5 11	2 7 10	2 9 3	2 10 0
1937	..	..	..	2 12 7	2 10 4	2 9 7	2 10 1	2 9 1
1938	..	..	..	2 6 8	2 4 0	2 3 7	2 4 6	2 7 6
1939	..	..	..	2 6 9	2 6 4	2 7 7	2 10 10	2 11 6
1940	..	..	..	2 15 7	2 15 7	2 15 2	3 0 7	..
Broken Rice No. 3—								
1932	..	..	..	1 9 3	1 12 2	2 3 8	1 15 3	1 15 1
1933	..	..	..	1 4 1	1 3 11	1 2 6	1 0 5	1 1 0
1934	..	..	..	0 15 7	1 0 5	1 0 5	0 15 0	1 0 3
1935	..	..	..	1 4 1	1 9 7	1 14 4	2 1 10	2 4 2
1936	..	..	..	1 10 2	1 10 8	1 14 9	2 0 2	2 0 7
1937	..	..	..	1 13 2	1 12 9	1 13 10	1 15 3	1 14 6
1938	..	..	..	1 13 3	1 11 5	1 11 5	1 10 6	1 9 7
1939	..	..	..	1 12 0	1 13 3	1 12 9	1 12 6	1 13 6
1940	..	..	..	2 3 8	2 3 8	2 4 11	2 5 2	..

APPENDIX

Comparative prices of Ngasein paddy and Small

			January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.
			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
1934.								
<i>Ngasein paddy</i>	..	..	1 0 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	0 15 0	1 1 0	1 3 0
<i>Small Mills Special</i>	..	..	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 9 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 13 0
1935.								
<i>Ngasein paddy</i>	..	..	1 5 0	1 8 0	1 9 0	1 11 0	1 13 0	1 13 0
<i>Small Mills Special</i>	..	..	2 2 0	2 4 0	2 5 0	2 9 0	2 11 0	2 11 0
1936.								
<i>Ngasein paddy</i>	..	..	1 7 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 10 0
<i>Small Mills Special</i>	..	..	2 2 0	2 4 0	2 7 0	2 8 0	2 8 0	2 7 0
1937.								
<i>Ngasein paddy</i>	..	..	1 11 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 11 0
<i>Small Mills Special</i>	..	..	2 10 0	2 9 0	2 8 0	2 9 0	2 8 0	2 7 0
1938.								
<i>Ngasein paddy</i>	..	..	1 8 0	1 7 0	1 7 0	1 8 0	1 13 0	1 11 0
<i>Small Mills Special</i>	..	..	2 4 0	2 4 0	2 5 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 9 0
1939.								
<i>Ngasein paddy</i>	..	..	1 7 0	1 8 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	1 13 6	1 12 0
<i>Small Mills Special</i>	..	..	2 2 0	2 2 0	2 5 0	2 8 0	2 9 0	2 8 0

L.

Mills Specials rice at Rangoon (1934—39).

July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average.	Difference.	Price of paddy expressed as a proportion of that of rice.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Per cent.
1 7 0	1 11 0	1 11 0	1 9 0	1 6 0	1 8 0	1 4 0	} 0 11 0	64.5
2 2 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 6 0	2 1 0	1 15 0	1 15 0		
1 13 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	1 14 0	1 13 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	} 0 14 0	65.9
2 11 0	2 8 0	2 9 0	2 12 0	2 11 0	2 12 0	2 9 0		
1 10 0	1 12 0	1 12 0	1 10 0	1 10 0	1 11 0	1 10 0	} 0 13 0	66.7
2 7 0	2 9 0	2 8 0	2 6 0	2 8 0	2 11 0	2 7 0		
1 11 0	1 13 0	1 14 0	2 0 0	1 12 0	1 8 0	1 12 0	} 0 13 0	68.2
2 8 0	2 10 0	2 11 0	2 13 0	2 10 0	2 8 0	2 9 0		
1 12 0	1 13 0	1 15 0	1 15 0	1 10 0	1 7 0	1 11 0	} 0 12 0	69.2
2 9 0	2 9 0	2 8 0	2 9 0	2 6 0	2 3 0	2 7 0		
1 12 0	1 11 0	1 15 0	2 1 0	1 12 0	1 14 0	1 12 0	} 0 13 0	68.2
2 7 0	2 8 0	2 13 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 14 0	2 9 0		

APPENDIX

Comparison between the price of

Note.—Except where otherwise stated prices are per standard maund of 82 2/7 lb. the values quoted up to May represent the April-May hedge contract and the

	Rice.			Paddy.	
	Calcutta Small Mills Specials.	Calcutta Patna Boiled.	Kumbako- nam (Mad- ras) Nellore Samba (coarse).	Calcutta Patnai.	Calcutta Mota.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Average August 1939	3 1 9	3 15 3	3 0 9†	2 11 0	2 5 0
„ September 1939	3 6 6	4 9 0	3 2 3	2 15 0*	2 8 0*
„ October 1939	3 11 0	4 13 0	3 2 3	2 12 3	2 5 0
„ November 1939	3 7 0	4 8 0	3 2 6	2 13 6	2 1 0
„ December 1939	3 13 0	4 9 0	3 4 3	2 10 0	2 7 0
„ January 1940	3 11 0	4 6 0	3 3 3	2 15 0	2 8 0
„ February 1940	3 11 0	4 9 0	3 4 9	3 1 0	2 10 0
„ March 1940	3 10 0	4 10 0	3 4 0	2 14 0	2 9 0
„ April 1940	3 11 0	4 13 6	3 3 3	3 2 0	2 10 6
„ May 1940	3 12 3	4 14 0	3 4 6	3 3 0	2 10 0
„ June 1940	3 12 3	4 14 0	3 6 0	3 3 0	2 12 6
„ July 1940	3 14 6	4 12 6	3 6 6	3 0 3	2 12 9
„ August 1940	4 2 9	4 15 0	3 7 9	3 0 6	2 12 6
Difference between January 1940 and August 1939 quotations.	+18%	+11%	+5%	+9%	+8%
Difference between August 1940 and August 1939 quotations.	+34%	+25%	+14%	+13%	+20%

* From September 1939, the figure shown in this column represents

† Represents average for the second half

‡ New

§ Normal.

LI.

certain staple agricultural commodities.

All quotations are for ready or near delivery except in the case of cotton for which subsequent values the July-August contract.

		Wheat.		Gram.	Linseed.	Groundnut.	Jute.	Cotton.
Kumbakonam (Madras) Nellore Samba (Coarse).	Coconada (Madras) Punasa.	Lyallpur.	Hapur.	Calcutta Small Linseed.	Bombay Bold (per 112 lb.).	Calcutta Firsts (per bale of 400 lb.).	Bombay. F.G. M.G. (Broach per candy of 784 lb.).	
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
2 4 9†	2 5 6	2 2 6	2 15 6	5 0 3	6 5 0	37 14 6	155 12 0	
2 7 0‡	2 5 6	2 8 9	3 4 6	5 7 0	6 12 0	49 4 0	193 4 0	
2 7 6	2 7 6	2 9 9	3 7 0	5 12 0	6 12 0	51 8 9	196 12 0	
2 7 6	2 7 9	2 15 9	3 10 0	6 8 0	7 8 3	79 7 0	230 0 0	
2 7 6	2 8 9	3 9 0	4 2 3	8 1 6	8 1 3	96 8 0	305 12 0	
2 6 0	2 4 0‡	3 5 0	3 11 3	7 10 0	7 9 9	95 12 0	298 8 0	
2 1 3‡	2 7 3	3 4 0	3 9 3	7 0 0	7 4 3	82 13 0	266 4 0	
2 2 6	2 12 0	3 2 3	3 9 6	6 9 3	7 7 3	77 8 0	257 3 3	
2 4 3	2 12 6	3 2 3	3 3 3	6 15 9	7 10 0	66 7 3	245 5 3	
2 7 6	2 14 0	2 12 9	3 4 0	6 11 0	7 7 6	66 15 0	221 6 6	
2 8 6	2 13 9	2 8 3	3 0 6	5 9 3	6 7 3	55 12 0	170 4 0	
2 8 6	2 13 6	2 11 0	3 2 6	5 9 3	6 4 0	45 3 3	170 0 0	
2 9 3	2 15 3	2 12 3	3 3 0	5 8 0	5 7 3	39 4 0	179 3 3	
+ 3%	..	+54%	+25%	+52%	+21%	+153%	+92%	
+12%	+26%	+28%	+10%	-14%	+ 4%	+15%	+12%	

closing quotation for the last week of the respective month.

of the month.

crop.

APPENDIX LII.

Effect of harvesting practices on breakage of the rice kernel during hulling in the rice research station at Hmawbi, Burma.

Investigation into the causes of breakage in milling.—To determine the effect of different methods of drying paddy after harvest on breakage in milling, a test was carried out with five pure strains as shown in the following table.

Strain No. (1)	Method of drying. (2)	Average out- turn of whole rice in hulling in percentage. (3)	Percentage of sun cracked grains. (4)
		Per cent.	Per cent.
A16-34 ..	7 days in shade	30.3	24.9
	14 days in shade	35.6	24.7
	21 days in shade	32.6	29.6
	28 days in shade	29.3	30.7
	7 days in sun	26.4	29.0
	14 days in sun	16.2	49.0
	21 days in sun	9.4	75.3
	28 days in sun	6.5	83.8
C19-26 ..	7 days in shade	25.4	34.6
	14 days in shade	23.3	35.0
	21 days in shade	23.0	34.7
	28 days in shade	19.3	37.8
	7 days in sun	8.9	63.4
	14 days in sun	8.7	69.8
	21 days in sun	7.3	76.0
	28 days in sun	5.6	84.3
C14-8 ..	7 days in shade	41.65	11.0
	14 days in shade	37.48	8.0
	21 days in shade	36.41	7.0
	28 days in shade	30.5	16.8
	7 days in sun	30.4	18.9
	14 days in sun	30.4	22.0
	21 days in sun	25.68	31.0
	28 days in sun	21.7	44.5

APPENDIX LII—contd.

Effect of harvesting practices on breakage of the rice kernel during hulling in the rice research station at Hmaubi, Burma—contd.

Strain No. (1)	Method of drying. (2)	Average out- turn of whole rice in hulling in percentage. (3)	Percentage of sun cracked grains. (4)
		Per cent.	Per cent.
C15-10 ..	7 days in shade	40.7	12.3
	14 days in shade	40.6	10.4
	21 days in shade	40.2	10.0
	28 days in shade	38.4	18.1
	7 days in sun	22.1	33.5
	14 days in sun	17.6	56.0
	21 days in sun	11.9	70.0
	28 days in sun	11.9	74.0
D17-88 ..	7 days in shade	41.7	40.0
	14 days in shade	41.3	41.0
	21 days in shade	39.1	41.2
	28 days in shade	35.6	43.0
	7 days in sun	29.0	60.0
	14 days in sun	21.5	66.6
	21 days in sun	20.6	67.3
	28 days in sun	18.4	70.3

The samples were dried in sheaves immediately after reaping under shade and in the sun for different periods as shown above. The samples dried in the sun were exposed to the sun during the day, and at night they were exposed to heavy dew and mist which are common at that time of the year, while the samples dried in shade were protected by a light bamboo matting roof and closed on three sides, ample provision having been made for ventilation. The samples dried under shade had to be turned over two or three times to accelerate drying out of the straw.

All samples were threshed after drying and stored (in the laboratory) till the end of February when hulling tests were carried out, as this is about the time the milling of the main crop (of the Province) begins in Burma.

In all cases the paddy dried under shade gave the highest outturn of whole rice in hulling. With sun drying the breakage was increased greatly in all strains, and the breakage increased as the period of drying increased.

There was not much difference in the moisture contents of the different samples, and it appeared that this was not one of the main causes of the differences in hulling.

APPENDIX LII—*concl'd.*

The data, however, showed that there is a very close relationship between breakage in milling and sun cracking in the sample of grain. The term "sun cracking" is applied to the fine transverse cracking that can often be observed in the grain of husked rice.

Sun cracking was observed in the samples dried in shade as well as those dried in the sun, but in all cases the percentage of sun cracked grain was greater in the sun dried samples and it increased in varying degrees as the period of exposure to the sun and dew increased. Dr. Stahel who did some work on this subject in Dutch Guiana concluded, as a result of experiment, that sun cracking was not caused by exposure to the sun, but by exposure to dew and mist and to subsequent exposure and drying in the sun. He was also of opinion that sun cracking can take place in the field before harvest if the crop is over-ripe before it is reaped.

APPENDIX LIII.

Form of standard contract used in Calcutta for rice imported from Burma.

THE CALCUTTA RICE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Bought Note.

Contract No. _____

Calcutta, _____ 19 _____

Messrs. _____

DEAR SIRS,

1. We have this day BOUGHT from you the undermentioned goods of the following description at the rates and on the terms hereinafter stated through Broker _____

Tons or Bags _____

Rangoon _____ Mill _____

Straits average quality of the Season procurable at the time of milling at Rs _____

Rupees _____

_____ per _____ Bazar mds. net (Dhalta according to Bazar
Bags of 2 mds.

Dustoor) and empty gunny bags for packing the said rice at Rs. 25/- per 100 bags, and paddy including gunny bags.

2. Delivery and or Shipment } _____

3. TERMS OF PAYMENT :—

- (a) Payment to be made at Sellers' Office within 4 days after receipt of the delivery notice, from the Seller against their delivery order or orders for the purpose of such payment each bag of rice shall be deemed to weigh two Bazar maunds and paddy 1 md. 39 srs.
- (b) In case of part payment 95 per cent of the bills value payment to be made on the nett weight of the goods.
- (c) Payments of the delivery notice served after 25th instant to be made on the due date.

4. No complaint as regards quality, weight or condition of $\frac{\text{rice}}{\text{paddy}}$ will be admitted unless the same is made within 3 days after receipt of the delivery notice.

APPENDIX LIII—*contd.*

5. The goods to be weighed within 10 days after receipt of the delivery notice from the sellers failing which the buyers agree to pay according to Rangoon invoice weight.

(a) The seller agrees to give full weight of the contract goods if the delivery to be given at places except Port Commissioner's godown. If the delivery of the contract goods to be given from Port Commissioner's godown, the buyer agrees to take delivery of the goods according to weight system of the Port Commissioner.

6. Earnest money Ra. _____ Rupees _____
to be paid by the buyers.

7. Delivery to be taken and given from K. P. Docks and or Kantapooker or Railway, Godowns, Jetties or from sellers' boats from any ghat in the river on either side within the limits of the Port of Calcutta at sellers' option and at the buyers' cost and expense. The usual canal fee to be paid by buyers. The buyers agree to remove the goods or to take delivery of or to discharge the said boats within 24 hours from the time of their arrival at the place of discharge, failing which, the buyers shall pay all demurrages, charges, losses etc.

8. It is hereby further agreed that should the goods not be cleared and removed within the time stipulated above the said goods shall be landed and warehoused on Buyers' account and risk and in such case Godown rent is to be charged at the rate charged by the Bengal Bonded Warehouse, and interest at the rate of twelve per cent per annum on the purchase money and all charges until delivery and payment are completed. If the goods be not cleared and removed within due time, sellers will have the option of re-selling the said goods at such time as may be convenient by public auction or private contract and it is hereby further agreed that in the event of such re-sale being made on buyers' account and risk, buyers shall have no claim whatsoever to any profit therefrom and shall also forfeit the earnest money aforesaid and shall besides be liable and responsible to satisfy and to make good any loss or deficiency and all costs, charges, damages and expenses which may arise from such re-sale in consequence of breach of the Contract.

9. Any dispute whatsoever arising on or out of this contract shall be referred to arbitration under the Rules of CALCUTTA RICE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION applicable for the time being for decision and such decision shall be binding on both parties to this contract. The award may at the instance of either party and without any notice to the either of them be made a Rule of High Court of Judicature at Fort William.

10. In the event of sea damage or total wreck or any other damage which would constitute claim on the underwriters it shall be optional to the sellers to deliver the goods to the buyers with an allowance or to sell them on the sellers' account and to claim on the underwriters under the policy if any and in such case the buyers shall have no claim or right to damages against the sellers for non-delivery or non-performance of the contract. Further in case of the goods being delayed by reason of war or the non-arrival in time of the steamer carrying the goods on account of the shallowness of waters at Diamond Harbour, damage to the steam engine, accident of sea and other causes not under human control, the buyers can on no account cancel the contract or have the right of claiming any allowance for the non-delivery or non-performance of the contract in due time.

11. The sellers have the option to make part tenders within the contract time.

12. Each month's delivery to be considered as a separate contract.

13. Brokerage is to be paid by sellers on actual deliveries.

14. In the event of any Duty of any kind being imposed, the same and any increase or decrease thereof and also any increase or decrease in the War Risk shall be on account of and shall be borne and paid by the Buyers.

Broker.

Buyers.

APPENDIX LIV.

SUBJECT TO THE RULES OF THE LONDON RICE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

Bengal Rice Contract—ex-ship.

Copy

London,

.....for account of Messrs.....Calcutta-----per.....
 Messrs.....London-----to Messrs.....London,
ONE HUNDRED.....tons, (five per
 cent., more or less) nett shipping weight, in bags new singles (not inferior to 'C' gunnies)
WHITE SEETA.....Rice
 as per sample marked "SUPEX" in the custody of the Selling Brokers, new crop.....
 or such portion thereof as may arrive by the vessel or vessels (steam or motor), to be shipped at
 CALCUTTA for LONDON direct or indirect, with or without transhipment, per vessel or vessels
 (steam or motor) during the months of.....on the following conditions:—

1.—Shipment or shipments made to be declared by Sellers not later than twenty-one days after clearance of the vessel (steam or motor) at Loading Port, subject to confirmation by mail.

2.—The price to be.....with customary draft of 1 lb. per bag per cwt., nett delivered weight ex-ship.

3.—Payment to be made for amount of provisional invoice made out at shipping weight less five per cent. (Section a) By Cash in London against documents on arrival of vessel at LONDON. (Section b) By sellers' or their assignees' drafts with documents attached at.....sight on or other approved London Bank or Bankers under a confirmed irrevocable credit to be handed to Sellers without delay but said drafts to be always for Buyers' account and risk.

The documents to be given up in exchange for Cash (Section a) or in exchange for the drafts duly accepted (Section b) are to consist of on board Bills of Lading or Delivery Order (and/or Freight Release authorising delivery if Sellers pay freight) and recognised Policies and/or Certificates and/or Letters of Insurance covering risk from shore to shore including all lighterage (discharge on the quay for the convenience of the vessel not to count as landing) and War Risk for full shipping invoice amount including freight, duly in order. The Policies are to be for the benefit of Sellers and are to be returned to them on final settlement of invoice. The balance of final invoice to be paid by Cash in London within 7 days of receipt of same.

Certificate of Origin to be furnished by Sellers where required.

4.—Sellers to deliver the Rice overside, including Loose Rice and Allotted Sweepings in bags paying all charges incurred for filling and repairing of same. Buyers to take the Rice in accordance with conditions of Charter Party or Bill of Lading from ship's side, paying all expenses therefrom, weighing and sampling included and Import Duties and Taxes levied at Port of Discharge and Port Dues (if incurred). The Sellers may appoint an Agent to look after the weighing, discharging and sampling of the Rice.

5.—If delivered on the Continent, the weight to be reduced at the rate of 1,016 Kilogrammes to the ton of 2,240 lbs. English. The turn of the scale to be ascertained by the half kilogramme.

6.—The Rice is not to be rejected on account of inferior quality, but Buyers are to be entitled to an allowance on the Contract price should the sound portion turn out inferior to the above guarantee, such allowance to be settled, if necessary, by Arbitration as provided for in clause No. 8. Any inferiority in colour exceeding 1½d. per cwt. to be for Sellers' account.

APPENDIX LIV—*contd.*

Any Loose Rice, Sweepings, sea or ship damage to be taken at the customary allowances in operation at the Port of Discharge.....

Samples for arbitration purposes sealed conjointly by Sellers and Buyers representatives to be forwarded by Buyers to the selling Brokers in London within seven days of final discharge.

7.—Where payment is to be made in accordance with Clause 3, Section (a), Contract to be void for such portion of the goods shipped under this Contract as may fail to arrive at Port of Discharge through loss of vessel or other unavoidable cause.

8.—Any dispute arising on this Contract shall be referred for settlement to the Arbitration of two Members of this Association or their Umpire, being also a Member of this Association. Each party to appoint one Arbitrator and having the right of rejecting one nominee (the term Member to include Associate Member). In the event of any party omitting to nominate an Arbitrator within ten days of receipt of notice of appointment of an Arbitrator by the other party or of the Arbitrators failing to agree on the appointment of an Umpire, the Committee of the London Rice Brokers' Association, in either case, shall have power to appoint one forthwith, who shall act on behalf of (and as if nominated by the party or parties in default. Arbitration on quality shall be claimed and the Claimant's Arbitrator shall be nominated within 7 days of receipt in London by the Selling Broker of the Arbitration sample or samples and held without delay. Claims for Arbitration other than Arbitration on quality shall be made and the Claimant's Arbitrator shall be nominated without undue delay. No claims can be entertained unless made and Arbitrator nominated within six months after the arrival of the vessel or within six months of the date of any breach or default complained of, whichever is the later date. The Buyers and Sellers shall have the right of appealing against any Award (except on questions of law, as per Rule XX.) within five clear working days, to the London Rice Brokers' Association whose decision shall be final. Any payments arising out of the Award are to be made within one week of the date thereof.

9.—Should this Rice have been previously sold on similar conditions to the above, the parties to this Contract to be bound by any award made under the first Contract.

10.—Should the Shipment of the Rice sold under this Contract be prevented by reason of Strikes, Riots or Lock-outs at Port of Shipment or on any Railways feeding such Port, Shippers shall be entitled at the termination of such Riot, Strike or Lock-out, to an extension of time for shipment of as much time as was left for shipment prior to the outbreak of such Riot, Strike or Lock-out.

In case of non-fulfilment under the above conditions, recourse to be had to Arbitration immediately to decide the allowance to be made for such non-fulfilment or default.

Shippers shall give notice by cable as soon as possible after the period of suspension commences and on the conclusion of same and also shall further give notice by cable within two days after the last day for shipment if they claim an extension of time for shipment.

Sellers to furnish a Certificate of the Chamber of Commerce attesting to any such Strike, etc.

This contract is to be void if Shipment or Delivery be prevented by Embargo, Hostilities, Prohibition of Export or Blockade.

(1) Any expense for covering War Risk Insurance exceeding one half of one per cent. to be for account of Buyers. Rate of Insurance to be approximately that ruling in London.

Brokers.

(2) Notwithstanding anything herein to the contrary, the Insurance covering War Risk is to be provided only if such risk is insurable in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Marine Underwriters, Members of Lloyd's Underwriters' Association and/or of the Institute of London Underwriters, and shall in any case be limited to their terms and conditions in force and obtainable at time of shipment.

Brokerage.—ONE AND ONE-HALF percent to.....

Brokers.

APPENDIX LV.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1937.

Act No. I of 1937.

An Act to provide for the grading and marking of agricultural produce.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the grading and marking of agricultural produce; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act, 1937. Short title and extent.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas but excluding Burma.

2. In this Act, unless the contrary appears from the subject or context,— Explanations.

- (a) "agricultural produce" includes all produce of agriculture or horticulture and all articles of food or drink wholly or partly manufactured from any such produce, and fleeces and the skins of animals;
- (b) "counterfeit" has the meaning assigned to that word by section 28 of the Indian Penal Code; XLV of 1860.
- (c) "covering" includes any vessel, box, crate, wrapper, tray or other container;
- (d) "grade designation" means a designation prescribed as indicative of the quality of any scheduled article;
- (e) "grade designation mark" means a mark prescribed as representing a particular grade designation;
- (f) "quality", in relation to any article, includes the state and condition of the article;
- (g) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;
- (h) "scheduled article" means an article included in the Schedule; and
- (i) an article is said to be marked with a grade designation mark, if the article itself is marked with a grade designation mark or any covering containing or label attached to such article is so marked.

3. The Central Government may, after previous publication by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules— Prescription of grade designations.

- (a) fixing grade designations to indicate the quality of any scheduled article;
- (b) defining the quality indicated by every grade designation;
- (c) specifying grade designation marks to represent particular grade designations;
- (d) authorising a person or a body of persons, subject to any prescribed conditions, to mark with a grade designation mark any article in respect of which such mark has been prescribed or any covering containing or label attached to any such article;

APPENDIX LV—contd.

- (e) specifying the conditions referred to in clause (d) including in respect of any article conditions as to the manner of marking, the manner in which the article shall be packed, the type of covering to be used, and the quantity by weight, number or otherwise to be included in each covering ;
- (f) providing for the payment of any expenses incurred in connection with the manufacture or use of any implement necessary for the reproduction of a grade designation mark or with the manufacture or use of any covering or label marked with a grade designation mark ; and
- (g) providing for the confiscation and disposal of produce marked otherwise than in accordance with the prescribed conditions with a grade designation mark.

Penalty for unauthorised marking with grade designation mark.

4. Whoever marks any scheduled article with a grade designation mark, not being authorised to do so by rule made under section 3, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

Penalty for counterfeiting grade designation mark.

5. Whoever counterfeits any grade designation mark or has in his possession any die, plate or other instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a grade designation mark shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Extension of application of Act.

6. The Central Government, after such consultation as it thinks fit of the interests likely to be affected, may by notification in the Official Gazette declare that the provisions of this Act shall apply to an article of agricultural produce not included in the Schedule, and on the publication of such notification such article shall be deemed to be included in the Schedule.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

1. Fruit.
2. Vegetables.
3. Eggs.
4. Dairy produce.
5. Tobacco.
6. Coffee.
7. Hides and Skins.
8. Fruit products.
9. *Ata*.
10. Oilseeds.
11. Vegetable oils (including hydrogenated oils and vegetable fats).
12. Cotton.
13. Rice.
14. Lac.

Authority :—Govt. of India, Deptt. of Education, Health and Lands Notification No. F. 57-3/39-A., dated the 23rd March 1939.

Authority :—Govt. of India, Deptt. of Education, Health and Lands Notification No. F. 57-18/39-A., dated 10th October 1939.

APPENDIX LV—contd.

Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (GENERAL) Rules.

1. These rules may be called the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) (General) Rules, 1937.

2. Any person or body of persons desirous of being authorised to mark any article with a grade designation mark shall apply to the—

Agricultural Marketing Adviser
to the Government of India,
Old Secretariat Buildings, Delhi.

3. (1) If after due enquiry the Agricultural Marketing Adviser is satisfied that it is expedient in the interests of better marketing that the authorisation be granted and that the applicant is a fit and proper person to receive a Certificate of Authorisation, he shall issue such a certificate to the applicant.

(2) Each certificate shall state—

- (a) the name and address of the authorised person or body of persons ;
- (b) the articles to which grade designation marks may, under the certificate, be applied ;
- (c) the period for which the certificate is valid ; and
- (d) the premises at which alone the grade designation marks may be applied.

4. It shall be a condition of every certificate of authorisation—

- (a) that grade designation marks shall only be applied to the articles mentioned in the certificate of authorisation and at the premises therein mentioned ;
- (b) that during the operation of the certificate the holder thereof shall, at all reasonable times, give access to the premises named therein to any person duly authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser or by the Central Government and shall afford him facilities for ascertaining that marking is being correctly performed ;
- (c) that the holder of the certificate will keep a record of the number of packages marked with each grade designation mark and will permit any person duly authorised by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser or by the Central Government to examine the record ;
- (d) that the holder of the certificate will permit any duly authorised person to take samples of any graded produce or to open and inspect any package bearing a grade designation mark, provided that all samples shall be paid for ;
- (e) that any person authorised in this behalf by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser or by the Central Government may cancel or remove a grade designation mark from any produce which is the property of the holder of the certificate in the possession of the holder of the certificate or of his agent, should such produce be found by such person not to comply with the definition of quality prescribed for that article ;
- (f) that all rules made under the Agricultural Produce (Grading and Marking) Act shall be observed ;
- (g) that any certificate of authorisation may be cancelled, revoked, modified or suspended by the Agricultural Marketing Adviser or by any other person authorised by the Central Government in that behalf, provided that 14 days' notice in writing shall be given to the certificate holder at the address stated on the certificate and an opportunity given him for showing cause why his certificate should not be cancelled, revoked, modified or suspended ;

APPENDIX LV—*concl'd.*

- (h) that any holder of a certificate of authorisation may, with the written consent of the Agricultural Marketing Adviser, use a replica of the AGMARK design on his business papers and catalogues ; and
 - (i) that any stencil, rubber stamp, punch or other instrument or label required for marking produce in the prescribed manner shall only be obtained from the Agricultural Marketing Adviser or a person authorised by him on payment of such charges as the Central Government may from time to time fix in this behalf, shall be kept in safe custody by the holder of the certificate and shall, so far as may be, be returned to the Agricultural Marketing Adviser or such authorised person when the certificate ceases to be valid.
-

APPENDIX LVI

Rice Bought Note.

No. _____ Rangoon, _____ 19 .

1. $\frac{I}{We}$ have this day bought through _____ Broker

From Messrs. _____
the undernoted rice of the description and on the terms and conditions as follows:—

2. _____ bags each weighing net 225|163 lb. at
Rs. _____ per 100 baskets of _____ lb each.

3. *Description and quality of rice.*—Ngatsain and/or Ngatkyouk, at seller's option _____ Quality Cleaned rice. The grain to be fair average of the quality procurable at the time of milling.

4. Gunnies and twine to be supplied by $\frac{buyer}{buyers}$ or if seller's gunnies are used, owing to late arrival at mill of $\frac{buyer's}{buyers'}$ gunnies or other causes. Rs. 75 per 100 gunnies and if sellers' twine is used Rs. 2 per 100 bags of the same will be charged.

5. Bagging, sewing and shipping at Rs. 8-4-0 per 100 bags.

6. Landing and receiving gunnies at Mill at Rs. 1-8-0 per 1,000 bags.

7. The rice is to be milled by day and/or night at sellers' option.

8. Delivery to be taken *ex-hopper* _____

date all sellers' option and payment to be made in cash before any rice is removed, but not in any case later than immediately after milling. Payment in cash on completing of the milling of each 1,000 bags if required.

9. If the market price of the above-mentioned rice declines prior to milling sellers shall have the right of requiring $\frac{buyer's}{buyers'}$ to deposit with sellers the margin between contract price of the day on which such milling notice is issued for the rice deliverable under this contract. Failing the deposit of such margin as stated prior to time fixed for commencement of milling sellers shall have the right of cancelling this contract and of claiming on $\frac{buyer}{buyers}$ for any difference between sale price and market price of the day on which milling notice is issued for rice deliverable under this contract.

10. Sellers have the right of disposing of any rice milled against this contract by private or public sale on $\frac{buyer's}{buyers'}$ account should $\frac{he}{they}$ fail to pay for it within 24 hours of presentation of the bill. Where gunnies have been sent by the original buyer, sellers shall have the right of appropriating the proceeds of the gunnies and twine towards any loss sustained on the resale.

11. All risk of fire, damage by rats, and other contingencies to be borne by $\frac{buyer}{buyers}$ from the time the rice is milled.

12. Godown rent at the rate of Rs. 5 per 100 bags per week will be charged to $\frac{buyer}{buyers}$ on giving $\frac{him}{them}$ written notice to that effect should $\frac{he}{they}$ fail to remove the rice on or before 15 days after milling.

APPENDIX LVI—*contd.*

13. Buyer
Buyers cannot claim the right of leaving the rice in sellers' godown after the 15 days allowed for removal have elapsed.

14. On expiry of the 15 days sellers have the right of removing the rice to other than Mill Godowns at risk and expense of buyer
buyers after 24 hours' notice has been given.

15. Seller to have a lien on the rice and
or gunnies and
or the twine used in packing the rice, until the rice has been paid for as above and until all godown rent and other charges are paid.

16. Accidents to machinery, strikes or sickness of mill hands or coolies, always excepted.

17. No claim whatever to be made by buyer
buyers after delivery of the rice has been taken *ex-hopper*.

18. In the event of buyer
buyers rejecting the rice on account of quality the matter shall be referred to the arbitration of two members of the Rangoon Rice Brokers' Association, one nominated by the sellers and the other by the buyer
buyers each party to have the right of rejecting one nominee or if the arbitrators disagree, to an Umpire to be nominated by the President of the Rangoon Rice Brokers' Association from his Committee and the decision of arbitrators or Umpire shall be final and binding. Should either buyer
buyers or seller omit to nominate an arbitrator within 48 hours of the rejection, the President of the Rangoon Rice Brokers' Association shall have the power to appoint an arbitrator on behalf of the party in default. All expenses of such arbitration to be borne by the losing party, and this clause shall be deemed to be submission to arbitration within the meaning of the Indian Arbitration Act (IX of 1899).

19. The milling notice under this contract shall be tenderable to buyer
buyers between 1-30 P.M. and 2 P.M. at the office of the Burma Rice Merchants' Association at which time and place representatives both of the buyer
buyers and of the sellers shall be present on all working days except Saturdays, on which days the time will be 11-30 A.M. to 12 NOON.

20. Should buyer
buyers fail to be represented at the time and place stated in clause 19 to receive the milling notice from the sellers, it shall be lodged with the Secretary of the Association who shall forward it to buyer
buyers at his|their office and such milling notice shall be legal tender for the purpose of this contract.

21. Any increase or decrease by the mills in the rates of charges mentioned in clauses 4, 5, 6 and 12 above, shall be on buyer's
buyers' account.

22. This contract shall be subject to the Rules and Bye-laws of the Burma Rice Merchants' Association for the time being in force and not inconsistent with any of the above clauses.

23. Brokerage at $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent is due to buyer
buyers on the signing of this contract.

Broker, by the

APPENDIX LVII

Rice Bought Note

No. _____

Rangoon, _____ 19 .

1. We have this day bought from the undernoted rice of the description and on terms and conditions as follows :—

2. _____ bags each weighing net _____ lb. at
Rs. _____ per 100 baskets of _____ lb. each

3. Description and quality of rice.

Ngatsain and Ngatkyouk, at sellers' option,

Straits Quality Cleaned rice. The grain to be fair average of the Quality procurable at time of milling.

4. Gunnies and twine to be supplied by $\frac{\text{buyer}}{\text{buyers}}$ or if sellers' gunnies are used, owing to late arrival at mill of $\frac{\text{buyer's}}{\text{buyers'}}$ gunnies, or other cause Rs. 7½ per 100 gunnies and if sellers' twine is used Rs. 2 per 100 bags for the same will be charged.

5. Bagging, sewing and shipping at Rs. _____ per 100 bags excluding twine.

6. Landing and receiving gunnies at mill at Rs. 1-8-0 per 1,000 bags.

7. The rice is to be milled by day $\frac{\text{and}}{\text{or}}$ night at sellers' option.

8. Delivery to be taken ex-hopper _____
Date at sellers' option and payment to be made in cash, before any rice is removed, but not in any case later than immediately after milling. Payment in cash on completion of the milling of each 1,000 bags, if required.

9. If the market price of the above-mentioned rice declines prior to milling, sellers shall have the right of requiring $\frac{\text{buyer}}{\text{buyers}}$ to deposit with sellers the margin between contract price and market price of the day, on which such milling notice is issued, for the rice deliverable under this contract. Failing the deposit of such margin as stated prior to time fixed for commencement of milling sellers shall have the right of cancelling this contract and of claiming on buyers, for any differences between sale price and market-price of the day, on which milling notice is issued, for rice deliverable under this contract.

10. Sellers have the right of disposing of any rice milled against this contract, by private or public sale on $\frac{\text{buyer's}}{\text{buyers'}}$ account should $\frac{\text{he}}{\text{they}}$ fail to pay for it within 24 hours of presentation of bill. Where gunnies have been sent by the original buyers, sellers shall have the right of appropriating the proceeds of the gunnies and twine towards loss sustained on the resale.

11. All risk of fire, damage by rats, and other contingencies to be borne by $\frac{\text{buyer}}{\text{buyers}}$ from the time the rice is milled.

APPENDIX LVII—*contd.*

12. Godown rent at the rate of Rs. 5 per 100 bags per week will be charged to buyer should he fail to remove the rice on or before 15 days, after milling. buyers they

13. Buyer cannot claim the right of leaving the rice in sellers' godown after the 15 days allowed for removal have elapsed. Buyers

14. On expiry of the 15 days, sellers have the right of removing the rice, to other than mill godowns at risk and expense of buyer after 24 hours' notice buyers have been given.

15. Sellers to have the lien on the rice and or gunnies and or twine used for packing the rice, until the rice has been paid for as above, and until all godown rent and other charges are paid.

16. Accidents to machinery, strikes or sickness of mill hands or coolies, always excepted.

17. No claim whatever to be made by buyer after delivery of the rice buyers has been taken *ex-hopper*.

18. In the event of buyer rejecting the rice on account of quality the buyers matter shall be referred to the arbitration of two members of the Rangoon Rice Brokers' Association, one nominated by the sellers and the other by the buyer buyers each party to have the right of rejecting one nominee or if the arbitrators disagree, to an Umpire to be nominated by the President of the Rangoon Rice Brokers' Association from his Committee and the decision of buyer arbitrator or Umpire shall be final and binding. Should either buyers or sellers omit to nominate an arbitrator within 48 hours of the rejection, the President of the Rangoon Rice Brokers' Association shall have the power to appoint an arbitrator on behalf of the party in default. All expenses of such arbitration to be borne by the losing party, and this clause shall be deemed to be submission to arbitration within the meaning of the Indian Arbitration Act (Act IX of 1899).

19. Sellers to have the right of delivering under the contract the milling of Messrs. Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ltd., and or Steel Bros. & Co., Ltd., and or The Burma Co., Ltd., and or Ellerman's Arracan Rice and Trading Co., Ltd., and or The Anglo-Burma Rice Co., Ltd., and or Joseph Heap & Sons, Ltd.

20. In the event of Special Quality Straits Rice being sold under this contract, sellers have the option of delivering the milling of Messrs. Bulloch Bros. & Co., Ltd.'s Elephant Head and or The Anglo-Burma Rice Co., Ltd.'s Pagoda, and or Steel Bros. & Co., Ltd.'s Stork and or Ellerman's Arracan Rice and Trading Co., Ltd.'s Bull and or The Burma Co., Ltd.'s Royal Barge and or Joseph Heap and Sons, Ltd.'s Peacock.

Broker Messrs. _____

585.

APPENDIX LVIII.

_____ & Co., LTD.

No. _____

Rangoon, _____ 19 .

Milling Notice.

Messrs. _____

Sale Note No. W. _____

Dear Sirs,

This is to give you notice that we intend to commence milling for you at our _____ Mill, on the _____ at _____ against above sale.

Please arrange that gunnies and twine are at our mill in good time and that you have a representative there to pass the rice during milling.

If gunnies are not sent to our mill we will charge 75 per cent.

This notice must be presented at our mill by the person appointed by you to pass the rice.

Yours faithfully,

APPENDIX LIX.

Number, location and estimated outturn of rice mills in the Madras Presidency.

District.	Number of mills in			Driven by					Estimated total quantity of rice milled.	Average output per mill per year.	Average production of rice in each district.
	Villages.	Towns.	Total.	Oil engines.	Steam engines.	Electricity.	Steam and oil engines.	Unclassified.			
									(Thousand tons).	(Thousand tons).	(Thousand tons).
Ganjam ..	30	10	40	22	16	..	2	..	78	1.98	327
Vizagapatam ..	51	112	163	151	12	..	..	..	167	1.04	341
East Godavari ..	91	11	102	96	6	..	..	..	222	2.22	308
West Godavari ..	117	88	205	171	34	..	..	..	335	1.66	355
Kistna	90	49	139	86	49	..	4	..	325	2.38	266
Guntur	75	41	116	69	41	..	6	..	166	1.45	182
Nellore	72	33	105	67	36	..	..	2	125	1.21	168
Bellary	2	18	20	16	..	4	..	..	9	0.45	14
Anantapur ..	5	9	14	2	12	..	..	..	2	0.14	37

Cuddapah ..	8	5	13	6	7	..	..	..	5	0.38	42
Kurnool ..	..	3	3	2	1	..	..	..	3	1.00	23
Madras ..	..	10	10	10	..	..	..	..	8	0.80	..
Chittoor ..	54	36	90	61	28	..	..	1	39	0.43	89
Chingleput ..	202	51	253	241	8	1	..	3	215	0.87	262
North Arcot ..	206	95	301	297	3	..	..	1	162	0.54	224
South Arcot ..	192	56	248	231	2	1	12	2	146	0.60	271
Tanjore ..	601	132	733	687	32	12	2	..	275	0.38	500
Trichinopoly ..	150	82	232	185	..	46	..	1	137	0.60	122
Madura ..	137	86	223	209	9	5	..	..	101	0.40	164
Ramnad ..	73	62	135	134	1	..	..	..	51	0.30	136
Tinnevely ..	50	48	98	96	1	1	..	..	43	0.44	192
Salem ..	82	62	144	133	9	2	..	..	70	0.40	52
Coimbatore ..	44	102	146	95	..	51	..	..	168	1.19	52
Malabar ..	22	6	28	25	2	..	..	..	27	0.96	213
South Kanara ..	8	..	8	8	..	..	..	..	4	0.50	224
Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Total ..	2,362	1,207	3,569	3,100	310	123	26	10	2,883	0.81	4,673

APPENDIX LX.

Percentage outturns from Nagasin/N gachauk paddy.

Milling outturns.—			
Rice	..	..	New crop, 18th February 1935.
	..	71.61	Dry season, 17th April 1935.
	..	71.33	Wet season, 4th September 1935.
	..	71.44	Old crop, 18th November 1935.
[AI Extra	..	..	New crop, 6th February 1935.
	..	62.84	Dry season, 10th April 1935.
	..	61.19	Wet season, 18th July 1935.
	..	62.45	Old crop, 27th November 1935.
AI	..	..	New crop, 5th February 1935.
	..	64.36	Dry season, 3rd April 1935.
	..	54.07	Wet season, 10th July 1935.
	..	47.61	Old crop, 19th November 1935.
[AI Extra	..	..	New crop, 15th January 1935.
	..	47.41	Dry season, 3rd April 1935.
	..	48.57	Wet season, 22nd August 1935.
	..	42.04	New crop, 12th February 1935.
AI	..	..
	..	39.37	
	..	40.22	
	..	28.20	

Broken rice.	A2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.22	4.21	3.87	5.74	4.30	4.08	5.78	4.00	
	A3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.34	3.61	1.87	2.02	1.60	4.04	0.84	1.90	
	No. 2	..	..	..	..	0.10	0.88	0.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	No. 3	..	..	..	..	2.76	2.93	1.84	2.41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	No. 4	..	0.50	0.41	0.68	1.17	1.44	0.74	0.38	0.47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	E4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.94	0.79	1.20	1.58	1.87	0.99	0.91	2.21
	J5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.06	0.21	0.19	1.58	0.08	0.30	0.37	0.12
	L5	..	..	..	..	0.19	0.13	0.33	0.86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	N6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.25	1.14	1.96	1.58	1.26	0.66	0.41	2.46
	O6	..	..	..	..	0.78	1.37	{ 0.26 0.21	0.94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		..	0.50	0.41	0.68	1.17	5.27	6.05	3.87	4.68	11.37	16.99	17.53	16.89	21.66	24.75	22.39	34.19
Cargo rice		..	..	..	..	0.59	0.58	0.59	0.19	0.83	0.89	0.67	0.30	0.47	1.20	2.01	0.90	
Bran		..	2.45	2.82	2.46	2.62	5.63	6.31	7.23	4.91	7.87	8.64	8.52	8.41	9.96	8.82	9.50	10.85
Total saleable products		..	74.56	74.56	74.58	74.57	74.13	74.13	74.14	74.14	74.14	74.13	74.13	74.17	74.13	74.14	74.12	74.14

Approximate disposal of the marketable surplus of the

(Paddy tonnage is expressed

(In thousand

Handled by.	Assam.		Bengal.		Bihar and Orissa.		United Provinces.		Punjab.	
	Quantity.	Per cent.	Quantity.	Per cent.	Quantity.	Per cent.	Quantity.	Per cent.	Quantity.	Per cent.
Paddy—										
Growers	3	3	310	8	53.5	4	64	9	68	35
Landlords .. .. .	..	..	..	..	40	3	14	2	..	..
Village merchants	10	10	194	5	121	9	92	13	39	20
Cultivators collecting produce of others .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	4	..	..
Itinerant merchants	20	20	387.7	10	107	8	64	9	77	40
Wholesale merchants	22	22	542.8	14	53.5	4	3.5	0.5	4	2
Rice mills	5	5	302	7.8	134	10	3.5	0.5	..	..
Co-operative societies .. .. .	..	..	8	0.2	Neg.	..	Neg.	..	2	1
Total	60	60	1,744.5	45	509	38	269	38	190	98
Direct distribution in villages and periodical markets	2	2	194	5	27	2	114	16	4	2
Total paddy	62	62	1,938.5	50	536	40	383	54	194	100
Rice—										
Growers—										
(a) Hand-pounded rice	10	10	349	9	67	5	57	8	..	..
(b) Milled rice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landlords—										
(a) Hand-pounded rice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	40	3	7	1	..	..
(b) Milled rice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Village merchants—										
(a) Hand-pounded rice .. .. .	..	..	291	7.5	241	18	50	7	..	..
(b) Milled rice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cultivators collecting produce of others—										
(a) Hand-pounded rice	12	12	..	..	..	..	21	3	..	..
(b) Milled rice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Itinerant merchants—										
(a) Hand-pounded rice .. .. .	..	..	445.8	11.5	241	18	21	3	..	..
(b) Milled rice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Professional dehuskers—										
Hand-pounded rice	6	6	194	5	53.5	4	92	13	..	..
Wholesale merchants—										
Hand-pounded rice .. .. .	..	..	387.7	10	53.5	4	21	3	..	..
Total	28	28	1,667.5	43	696	52	269	38	..	..
Direct distribution in villages and periodical markets—										
Hand-pounded rice	10	10	271	7	107	8	57	8	..	..
Total rice	38	38	1,938.5	50	803	60	326	46	..	..
Composition—										
(a) Hand-pounded rice	38	38	1,938.5	50	803	60	326	46	..	..
(b) Milled rice .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total. (Marketable surplus)	100	100	3,877	100	1,339	100	709	100	194	100

*Roughly half this quantity is disposed of by growers

†Roughly one-third of this quantity is disposed of by growers themselves, another

DIX LXL

India rice crop by various agencies.

in terms of rice.)

tons).

Sind.		Bombay.		Central Provinces.		Madras.		Hyderabad.		Myasore.		Travancore.		Total.		Total India.
Quantity.	Per cent.	Quantity.	Per cent.	Quantity.	Per cent.	Quantity.	Per cent.	Quantity.	Per cent.	Quantity.	Per cent.	Quantity.	Per cent.	Quantity.	Per cent.	
14	5	23	8	46	8	126	4	25	13	..	..	1	3	733.5	6.8	782
41	15	11	4	40	7	471	15	6	3	2.5	2	4	13	629.5	5.8	667
32	8	42	15	..	..	252	8	82	42	5	4	..	..	859.0	7.9	909
..	..	..	..	11	2	94	3	4	2	..	..	..	..	137.0	1.3	150
..	..	..	..	40	7	173	5.5	..	..	8	6	1	3	877.7	8.1	931
110	40	11	4	11	2	755	24	6	3	19	15	..	..	1,537.8	14.1	1,621
83	30	127	44.9	11	2	629	20	24	12	75	60	19	62	1,412.5	13.1	1,497
..	..	1	0.1	..	..	3	0.1	..	..	2.5	2	..	..	16.5	0.1	20
270	98	215	76	159	28	2,503	79.6	147	75	112	89	25	81	6,203.5	57.2	6,577
6	2	..	..	..	..	63	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	410	3.8	*437
276	100	215	76	159	28	2,566	81.6	147	75	112	89	25	81	6,613.5	61.0	7,014
..	..	..	..	23	4	31.5	1	..	..	2.5	2	..	..	540	5.0	575
..	..	..	..	85	15	94	3	9	4.5	..	..	..	..	188	1.8	207
..	..	..	..	..	..	21.5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	78.5	0.7	81
..	..	23	8	11	2	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	36	0.3	34
..	..	..	..	23	4	31.5	1	..	..	4	3	..	..	640.5	5.9	678
..	..	11	4	113	20	..	..	27	14	..	..	4	13	155	1.4	161
..	..	..	..	..	..	31.5	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	64.5	0.6	69
..	..	..	..	17	3	..	..	1	0.5	..	..	..	..	18	0.2	23
..	..	..	..	23	4	..	..	..	..	2.5	2	..	..	733.3	6.8	782
..	..	..	..	56.5	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	56.5	0.5	58
..	..	..	..	..	..	13	0.4	..	..	..	..	1	3	359.5	3.3	380
..	..	..	..	..	..	94	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	556.2	5.1	586
..	..	34	12	351.5	62	327	10.4	39	20	9	7	5	16	3,426	31.6	3,634
..	..	34	12	56.5	10	252	8	10	5	5	4	1	3	803.5	7.4	†851
..	..	68	24	408	72	579	18.4	49	25	14	11	6	19	4,229.5	39.0	4,485
..	..	34	12	125.5	22	391.0	12.4	10	5	14	11	2	6	3,776.0	34.8	4,002
..	..	34	12	282.5	50	188.0	6	39	20	..	..	4	13	453.5	4.2	483
276	100	283	100	567	100	3,145	100	196	100	126	100	31	100	10,843	100	11,499

themselves and the bulk of the remainder by itinerant merchants.

third by professional dabuskas and the remainder by village and itinerant merchants.

APPENDIX LXII.

Market charges on paddy (rice in the husk) and rice in certain markets in Bengal.

(Per 100 rupees).

Item.	Paddy.					Rice.		
	Daspara (Calcutta).	Chetla (Calcutta).	Hili (Dinajpur).	Bayahat (Rajshahi).	Average.	Chapai Nawabganj (Malda).	Boga (Bakarganj).	Average.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Payable by seller.</i>								
Handling up to point of weighment or measuring .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	0 4 9	..	0 4 9
Quantity and weight allowances (<i>dhalta, karda, etc.</i>) .. .. .	..	0 13 7	1 14 0	1 4 0	1 5 2	..	..	..
Commission	2 5 6	1 9 0	..	0 12 6	1 3 8	1 0 0	..	1 0 0
Brokerage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charities	0 10 6	..	0 1 6	0 0 8	0 4 3	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 6
Miscellaneous	1 0 0	0 12 6	..	0 5 0	0 11 2	0 2 0	..	0 2 0
Total payable by seller ..	4 0 0	3 3 1	1 15 6	2 6 2	3 8 3	1 7 9	0 2 0	1 8 3

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Payable by buyer.

Handling from the point of weighment up to buyer's godown ..	0 12 6	0 6 3	0 7 0	0 2 6	0 7 1	..	0 15 0	0 15 0
Commission .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 5 0	0 5 0
Brokerage .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charities .. ..	..	0 1 3	0 12 0	..	0 6 8	0 1 0	0 4 0	0 2 6
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total payable by buyer ..	0 12 6	0 7 6	1 3 0	0 2 6	0 13 9	0 1 0	1 8 0	1 6 6
Grand total ..	4 12 6	3 10 7	3 2 6	2 8 8	4 6 0	1 8 9	1 10 0	2 14 9
Municipal tolls, taxes, etc. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 0 8	1 0 6

APPENDIX LXIII.

Market charges on paddy (rice in the husk) and rice in certain markets in Bihar.

(Per 100 rupees).

Item.	Paddy.					Rice.					
	Purulia.	Nirmali.	Raxaul.	Motihari.	Average.	Motihari.	Muzaffar- pur.	Dinapur.	Chapra.	Purulia.	Average.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Payable by seller.</i>											
Handling up to the point of weighing	0 5 9	..	0 6 6	0 7 1	0 6 5	0 7 1	..	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 5 9	0 4 3
Quantity and weight allowances (<i>dhalta, karda, etc.</i>) ..	0 9 0	..	..	1 4 0	0 14 6	1 4 0	0 1 0	..	..	0 9 0	0 10 0
Commission ..	0 14 0	2 8 0	0 13 6	..	1 6 6	..	1 9 0	0 12 0	0 8 0	0 14 0	0 14 9
Brokerage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charities ..	0 2 0	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 1 10	0 1 7	0 1 10	0 2 0	..	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 9
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	0 3 7	0 9 2	0 6 5	..	1 10 0	0 8 8	..	..	1 1 4
Total payable seller ..	1 14 9	2 9 0	1 9 1	2 6 1	3 3 5	1 12 11	3 6 0	1 6 8	0 11 0	1 14 9	3 0 1

<i>Payable by buyer.</i>											
Handling from the point of weighing up to buyer's godown .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brokerage .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charities .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total payable by buyer .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	1 14 9	2 9 0	1 9 1	2 6 1	3 3 5	1 12 11	3 6 0	1 6 8	0 11 0	1 14 9	3 0 1
Municipal tolls, taxes, etc. .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	0 9 2	..	..	..	..	0 9 2

APPENDIX LXIV.

Market charges on paddy (rice in the husk) and rice in certain markets in Madras and Orissa.

(Per 100 rupees).

Item.	Madras.							Orissa.	
	Paddy.							Paddy.	Rice.
	Bhimava- ram.	Nellore.	Kumbako- nam.	Coconada.	Madura.	Trichinopoly.	Average.	Balasore.	Cuttack.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Payable by seller.</i>									
Handling up to the point of weighment or mea- suring	1 3 8	1 3 8	1 3 10	0 10 0	0 14 10	1 3 8	1 1 3	0 3 9	0 10 8
Quantity and weight allow- ances, (<i>dhalta, karda,</i> <i>etc.</i>) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Commission .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 14 0.
Brokerage	0 9 10	0 10 0	1 4 0	0 9 10	1 3 9	1 4 0	0 14 11	..	..
Charities .. ..	..	..	0 9 10	..	0 5 0	0 5 0	0 6 7	0 5 7	0 1 9
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 4 0	..
Total payable by seller ..	1 13 6	1 13 8	3 1 8	1 3 10	2 7 7	2 12 8	2 6 9	0 13 4	1 10 5

<i>Payable by buyer.</i>									
Handling from the point of weighment up to buyer's godown	0 9 10	0 9 10	0 10 0	..	..	..	0 9 11	0 12 3	..
Commission	0 9 10	..	..	..	..	..	0 9 10	..	..
Brokerage .. ..	..	0 10 0	..	0 9 10	..	..	0 9 11	..	..
Charities	0 9 10	..	0 9 10	..	..	..	0 9 10	..	..
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total payable by buyer	1 13 6	1 3 10	1 3 10	0 9 10	..	..	2 7 6	0 12 3	..
Grand total ..	3 11 0	3 1 6	4 5 6	1 13 8	2 7 7	2 12 8	4 14 3	1 9 7	1 10 5
Municipal tolls, taxes, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX LXV.

Market charges on paddy (rice in the husk) and rice in certain markets in Hyderabad.

(Per 100 rupees).

Item.	Paddy.		Rice.							
	Regulated market.	Unregulated market.	Regulated Markets.				Unregulated Markets.			
			Warangal.	Nizama- bad.	Bhainsa.	Average.	Mahbub- nagar.	Hydera- bad.	Nirmal.	Average.
	Warangal.	Jangaon.								
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Payable by seller.</i>										
Handling up to point of weighing or measuring	2 3 1	1 7 0	1 11 0	1 0 3	0 14 9	1 3 4	1 0 3	1 12 9	0 12 0	1 3 0
Quantity and weight allowances (dhalia, karda, etc.) .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 13 3	..	0 13 3
Commission	1 4 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	1 8 0	1 0 0	1 4 0	1 0 0	2 4 0	1 0 0	1 6 8
Brokerage .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charities .. ..	..	0 15 10	..	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 1 0	0 2 0	0 1 9	0 1 0	0 1 7
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total payable by seller ..	3 7 1	3 2 10	2 15 0	2 9 3	1 15 9	2 8 4	2 2 3	4 15 9	1 13 0	3 8 6

<i>Payable by buyer.</i>										
Handling from the point of weighing up to buyer's godown ..	..	0 14 9	..	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3
Commission .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brokerage .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charities .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 0	..	..	0 6 0
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total payable by buyer ..	..	0 14 9	..	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 13 3	0 7 3	0 7 3	0 13 3
Grand total ..	3 7 1	4 1 7	2 15 0	3 0 6	2 7 0	2 15 7	2 15 6	5 7 0	2 4 3	4 5 9
Municipal tolls, taxes, etc. ..	0 8 4	0 8 4	0 6 3	0 6 3	0 5 3	0 5 11	0 5 3	..	0 4 3	0 4 9

APPENDIX LXVI.

Market charges on paddy (rice in the husk) and rice in certain markets in the Central Provinces, Bombay and the Punjab.

(Per 100 rupees).

Item.	Central Provinces.					Bombay.	Punjab.				
	Rice.					Rice.	Paddy.				
	Raipur.	Drug.	Gondia.	Damoh.	Average.	Alur.	Gujranwala.	Hafizabad.	Kamoke.	Sheikhpura.	Average.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Payable by seller.</i>											
Handling up to point of weighment or measuring ..	0 9 4	..	0 5 10	0 7 9	0 7 8	0 3 1	0 6 9	1 1 8	0 12 5	0 3 6	0 10 1
Quantity and weight allowances (<i>dhalta, karda, etc.</i>) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 10 0	1 8 0	0 10 0	1 0 0	0 15 0
Commission ..	..	..	0 15 3	1 7 3	1 3 3	1 8 0	1 9 0	1 0 0	1 9 0	1 9 0	1 6 9
Brokerage ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 2 6	..	0 1 6	0 2 0
Charities ..	..	..	..	0 7 9	0 7 9	..	..	..	..	0 1 0	0 1 0
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1 0	1 1 0
Total payable by seller ..	0 9 4	..	1 5 1	2 6 9	2 2 8	1 11 1	2 12 9	3 12 0	2 15 5	4 0 0	4 3 10

<i>Payable by buyer.</i> Handling from the point of weighment up to buyer's godown.	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 9 6	3 11 0	1 7 2	0 12 4	..	0 6 9	0 6 9	..	0 6 9
Commission ..	..	..	..	..	..	1 8 0	..	0 12 0	0 12 0	..	0 12 0
Brokerage ..	..	0 5 4	..	..	0 5 4	..	..	0 2 6	..	..	0 2 6
Charities ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Miscellaneous ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total payable by buyer ..	0 12 0	1 1 4	0 9 6	3 11 0	1 12 6	2 4 4	..	1 5 3	1 2 9	..	1 5 3
Grand total	1 5 4	1 1 4	1 14 7	6 1 9	3 15 2	4 1 5	2 12 9	5 1 3	4 2 2	4 0 0	5 9 1
Municipal tolls, taxes, etc.	0 8 0(S) 0 8 0(B)	0 6 8	0 3 7	0 10 3	0 6 10	..	..	..	..	..	..

(S) Paid by seller.
(B) Paid by buyer.

APPENDIX LXVII.

Market charges on paddy (rice in the husk) and rice in certain markets in the United Provinces.

(Per 100 rupees).

Item.	Paddy.	Rice.						
	Cawnpore.	Gonda.	Naugarh.	Shohratgarh.	Basti.	Cawnpore.	Dehra Dun.	Average.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Payable by seller.</i>								
Handling up to the point of weighment or measuring	0 3 6	1 0 4	0 2 0	0 2 7	0 10 0	0 7 9	0 5 3	0 7 4
Quantity and weight allowances, (dhalta, karla, etc.)	4 13 8	2 0 11	..	0 10 6	..	3 15 0	..	2 3 6
Commission .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 12 0	0 12 0
Brokerage	1 8 10	..	..	0 4 0	0 3 9	1 10 3	..	0 11 4
Charities	0 1 2	0 9 0	0 2 0	..	..	0 1 3	0 1 3	0 3 5
Miscellaneous	3 5 2	..	1 9 4	3 5 3	1 10 9	1 15 6	..	2 2 2
Total payable by seller ..	10 0 4	3 10 3	1 13 4	4 6 4	2 8 6	8 1 9	1 2 6	6 7 9

<i>Payable by buyer.</i>									
Handling from the point of weighment up to buyer's godown	0 12 6	..	0 6 0	..	..	1 9 0	0 2 6	0 11 2	
Commission	2 5 6	0 8 0	1 0 0	..	0 12 0	0 4 0	4 6 0	1 6 0	
Brokerage	0 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charities .. ..	..	0 0 6	..	..	0 1 3	..	0 1 3	0 1 0	
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..	0 6 0	..	..	0 6 0	
Total payable by buyer ..	3 6 0	0 8 6	1 6 0	..	1 3 3	1 13 0	4 9 9	2 8 2	
Grand total ..	13 6 0	4 2 9	3 3 4	4 6 4	3 11 9	9 14 9	5 12 3	8 15 11	
Municipal tolls, taxes, etc. ..	0 8 0	0 5 0	0 11 2	0 7 11	0 7 6	0 12 0	0 12 0	0 9 2	

APPENDIX LXVIII.

Average of market charges on paddy (rice in the husk) and rice in assembling markets in different provinces and States in India.

(Per 100 rupees).

Item.	Madras. (6 markets). Appendix LXIV.		United Provinces (7 markets). Appendix LXVII.		Orissa (2 markets). Appendix LXIV.		Bihar (9 markets). Appendix LXIII.		Bengal (6 markets). Appendix LXII.	
	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Payable by seller.</i>										
Municipal tolls, taxes, etc. ..	..	..	0 8 0	0 9 2	..	..	..	0 9 2	..	1 0 6
Handling up to the point of weighing or measuring ..	1 1 3	..	0 3 6	0 7 4	0 3 9	0 10 8	0 6 5	0 4 3	..	0 4 9
Quantity and weight allowances (dhalta, karda, etc.) ..	..	..	4 13 8	2 3 6	..	..	0 14 6	0 10 0	1 5 2	..
Commission ... ..	..	..	..	0 12 0	..	0 14 0	1 6 6	0 14 9	1 3 8	1 0 0
Brokerage	0 14 11	..	1 8 10	0 11 4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charities	0 6 7	..	0 1 2	0 3 5	0 5 7	0 1 9	0 1 7	0 1 9	0 4 3	0 1 6
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	3 5 2	2 2 2	0 4 0	..	0 6 5	1 1 4	0 11 2	0 2 0
Total payable by seller ..	2 6 9	..	10 8 4	7 0 11	0 13 4	1 10 5	3 3 5	3 9 3	3 8 3	2 8 9

<i>Payable by buyer.</i>											
Handling from the point of weighing up to buyer's godown ..	0 9 11	..	0 12 6	0 11 2	0 12 3	..	..	..	0 7 1	0 15 0
Commission	0 9 10	..	2 5 6	1 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	0 5 0
Brokerage	0 9 11	..	0 4 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	-
Charities	0 9 10	..	..	0 1 0	..	..	..	..	0 6 8	0 2 6
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	0 6 0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total payable by buyer ..	2 7 6	..	3 6 0	2 8 2	0 12 3	..	..	..	0 13 9	1 6 6
Grand total ..	4 14 3	..	13 14 4	9 9 1	1 9 7	1 10 5	3 3 5	3 9 3	4 6 0	3 15 3	

APPENDIX LXVIII—contd.

Average of market charges on paddy (rice in the husk) and rice in assembling markets in different provinces and States in India.
(Per 100 rupees).

Item.	Punjab (4 markets). Appendix LXVI.		Central Provinces (4 markets). Appendix LXVI.		Bombay (1 market). Appendix LXVI.		Hyderabad (8 markets). Appendix LXV.			
	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.	Rice.	Paddy.		Rice.	
							Regulat- ed market.	Unregu- lated market.	Regulat- ed market.	Unregu- lated market.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<i>Payable by seller.</i>										
Municipal tolls, taxes, etc. ..	..	..	..	0 6 10	..	..	0 8 4	0 8 4	0 5 11	0 4 9
Handling up to the point of weigh- ment or measuring ..	0 10 1	..	..	0 7 8	..	0 3 1	2 3 1	1 7 0	1 3 4	1 3 0
Quantity and weight allowances (<i>dhalta, karda, etc.</i>) ..	0 15 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 13 3
Commission ..	1 6 9	..	..	1 3 3	..	1 8 0	1 4 0	0 12 0	1 4 0	3 6 8
Brokerage ..	0 2 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Charities ..	0 1 0	..	..	0 7 9	..	..	..	0 15 10	0 1 0	0 1 7
Miscellaneous ..	1 1 0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total payable by seller ..	4 3 10	..	..	2 9 6	..	1 11 1	3 15 5	3 11 2	2 14 3	5 13 3

<i>Payable by buyer.</i>										
Handling from the point of weighing up to buyer's godown ..	0 6 9	..	..	1 7 2	..	0 12 4	..	0 14 9	0 7 3	0 7 3
Commission	0 12 0	..	..	} 0 5 4	..	1 8 0	..	..	..	..
Brokerage	0 2 6
Charities .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 6 0
Miscellaneous .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total payable by buyer ..	1 5 3	..	..	1 12 6	..	2 4 4	..	0 14 9	0 7 3	0 13 3
Grand total ..	5 9 1	..	..	4 6 0	..	3 15 5	3 15 5	4 9 11	3 5 6	6 10 6

APPENDIX LXIX.

THE * * * * BANK LIMITED.

Agreement to secure a cash credit on goods deposited.

No. _____

Amount Rs. _____

Name _____

The * * * Bank Limited (hereinafter called "the Bank") having at the request of Messrs. _____ (hereinafter called "the Borrowers") opened or agreed to open in the Books of the Bank at _____ a Cash Credit Account to the extent of Rs. _____ with the borrowers to remain in force for a period of _____ months from the _____ day of _____ 19____, and to be secured by goods to be pledged with the Bank.

IT IS HEREBY AGREED between the Bank and the Borrowers (the borrowers agreeing jointly and severally) as follows:—

1st.—That the goods and merchandise mentioned in the Schedule hereto which have been already deposited and the goods and merchandise which shall be hereinafter deposited with the Bank under this agreement (hereinafter called "the Securities") shall remain and be placed in the exclusive possession and under the exclusive control of the Bank and in such a manner that such possession and control shall be apparent and indisputable. Provided that the Bank shall not be responsible for the loss, destruction, or deterioration of the goods deposited by any means.

* * * * *

4th.—That all securities as aforesaid shall be insured against the fire risks by the Borrowers in some Insurance Office approved by the Bank to the full extent of the value of such Securities, that the fire-policies shall either be taken out in the name of the Bank or be assigned to the Bank. Should the Borrowers fail to insure, the Bank shall be at liberty to effect such insurance at the expense of the Borrowers.

5th.—That a margin of _____ per cent. at least to be fixed by the Bank from time to time in favour of the Bank, shall be always maintained by the Borrowers between the sum (including interest and other customary charges) for the time being due to the Bank on the said Cash Credit Account and the open market value of the Securities either by the deposit of further Security to be approved by the Bank, or by Cash Payment by the Borrowers, immediately on the market value for the time being of the securities becoming less than the amount equal to the balance then due to the Bank as aforesaid and the margin to be fixed and that in default of provision of such margin the whole amount due to the Bank on the said Cash Credit Account shall be immediately paid by the Borrowers if the Bank so requires.

6th.—That the interest at the rate of _____ per cent per annum shall be calculated on the daily balance due to the Bank of the said Cash Credit account.

7th.—That on the expiration of the said period of _____ months from the _____ day of _____ 19____, the Borrowers shall pay to the Bank the balance within the limit hereinbefore mentioned, then outstanding and owing to the Bank on the said Cash Credit Account inclusive of interest at the rate above-mentioned to the date of payment.

8th.—That if when called upon by the Bank to maintain such margin as aforesaid the Borrowers shall fail to do so, such balance of principal and interest monies as may be then due to the Bank, it shall be lawful for the Bank forthwith, or at any time thereafter and without any notice to the Borrowers to sell or otherwise dispose of all or any of the Securities and to apply the net proceeds of such sale towards the liquidation of principal and interest monies due to the Bank, together with all charges to be incurred by the Bank.

9th.—That if the net sum realised by such sale be insufficient to cover the amount so found due, the Borrowers promise and agree forthwith on production to them of the account so to be prepared and signed as aforesaid, to pay any further balance which may appear to be due by the Borrowers thereon.

10th.—Provided also that nothing herein contained shall be deemed to negative, qualify or otherwise prejudicially affect the right of the Bank to recover from all or any of the parties, including the Borrowers liable on all or any of the Bills of Exchange, Drafts, Cheques, Promissory Notes or Bonds which may at any time be held by the Bank as Security or part Security against the said Cash Credit Account.

11th.—And it is hereby agreed that in the event of there being a surplus available after payment of all such principal and interest monies and all charges and expenses of the net proceeds of such sale of Security as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the Bank to apply the said surplus as far as the same shall extend in or towards payment or liquidation of any and all other monies which shall or may be due from the Borrowers or any one or more of them to the Bank by way of Loans.

* . . . * . . . *

14th.—That the Borrowers shall bear all expenses incurred by the Bank in this connection such as the pay of Godown-keepers and Chowkidars, and the travelling allowance of Inspectors, Managers, Godown-keepers and other officers and all such expenses shall be debited to the Borrowers' account in due course.

15th.—That the Bank will always be at liberty to stop making advances at any time without previous notice and without assigning any reason even though the said limit of Rs. _____ has been fully availed of.

In witness hereof the Borrowers have hereunto set their hands this _____ day of _____ 19 , in the Christian year one Thousand Nine Hundred and _____.

APPENDIX LXX.

EXTRACTS FROM AN ACCOUNT (BULLETIN NO. 5) PUBLISHED BY THE AGRICULTURAL CREDIT DEPARTMENT, RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, CONCERNING THE SITTANG COLONIES BANKING UNION IN BURMA.

Foreword.—This interesting account of a banking union in Burma shows how the co-operative movement in that country is expanding its activities under the stress of economic conditions and the necessity of retrieving past failure. The experience of Burma shows conclusively that so long as the co-operative movement considers that its function is merely to supply cheap credit to the agriculturist without bothering much how the money is spent it is foredoomed to failure, and that if it is to succeed it must aim at improving his whole economic position and putting it on a sound basis. In the Union here described this includes dealing with the agriculturist's output up to the stage of co-operative milling; and, on the other hand, of providing shops from which he can obtain his requirements at reasonable rates and without mortgaging his future. This extension of co-operative activities clearly necessitates energetic and close control under the supervision of some guiding personality, but the principles are not so abstruse or complicated as to be beyond the capacity of men endowed with energy, honesty and commonsense. In any case, the Land and Agriculture Committee which recently reported in Burma seems to consider that the policy is capable of extension in Burma, and if that is so in that country, there seems no reason to doubt that they could be successfully applied in India also.

1. The institution which we propose to describe in the bulletin is the Sittang Colonies Banking Union, Ltd., in Burma. Though it is hardly known outside Burma and even in Burma the extent of the business it undertakes is scarcely realised, it is the largest and soundest co-operative central bank there and is bigger than most central banks in India.

2. In the Sittang Colonies Banking Union the membership is confined to co-operative societies in the area. These societies are of a peculiar type called Tenancy Co-partnership and Credit Societies and have been organised for colonizing cultivable waste land. There are at present 80 such societies with a membership of about 2,500 cultivators and a working capital amounting to over Rs. 30 lakhs.

3. The Union was originally organised to serve as the Central Bank for the societies receiving money from those with surplus funds and giving loans to those in need of finance. During the last few years however it has been functioning as a real central agency, helping the societies in the collective marketing of members' produce and the purchase of supplies, and also undertaking various other activities for the amelioration of the economic condition of its members.

4. Though the colonies were thus started on co-operative principles with finance from Government with the intention of protecting the peasant cultivator against absorption by the capitalist, there were several changes in Government policy and the co-operative ideal was not always kept in view with the result that the scheme did not develop in the manner intended and for a long time the societies were looked upon as failures.

5. The very large Government loans by which the original bringing of the land under cultivation had been financed, weighed heavily on the societies and, when to these was added the catastrophic fall in the price of paddy, they were reduced to a state verging on ruin. It seemed at this stage well-nigh impossible to rescue the societies or recover any of the Government loans which at one time amounted to Rs. 23 lakhs. Fortunately however there was a change in the policy of the State Colonies Department and co-operative principles were revived. The Banking Union which had been registered to function as a Central Bank for the Colony Societies had been throughout helping the societies to keep going though it was itself keeping above water with great difficulty. In 1933 it launched into a new branch of work by purchasing a rice mill; the Sittang Colonies Co-operative Paddy Storage and Rice Milling Society, Ltd., was registered as a branch of the Union, and a system of collection, milling and sale of the produce of the colonies was developed. The next year the Union started on a small scale a department for joint purchase of stores and started issuing part of the loans in kind to prevent misapplication of the loans. A year after it appointed a conciliation board to liquidate the outside debts of its members. As a result of this extension of the activities of the Union under the guidance of the Government Administrator and mainly on account of the increased repayments which became possible under the collective milling and marketing of rice the colonies acquired a new lease of life and the old Government loans which had come to be regarded as lost were repaid with interest. The Union was also in a position to pay off all its outside liabilities and to give fresh finance to societies.

6. It can be imagined that the task of rescuing from financial difficulties societies working under such conditions is far from easy. The degree of success which the Banking Union has achieved is therefore all the more creditable. The turning point in the history of the colonies came with the purchase of the rice mill by the Union. It was realised that so long as repayments were collected in cash they would never amount to much. As Mr. Harper puts it, "A Burman cultivator transacting in cash is like a child carrying water in its cupped hands. . . . There is only one way to handle co-operative in this Province and that is by a firm grip, mobile, but never relaxing, upon the produce of the Agricultural or Tenancy Society member. Cash must be kept out of the Scheme to the utmost possible, and cash upon which there is a lien actual or accruing should never reach the cultivator himself, for if it does it is lost. Only strictly net profit should reach him in cash. There is no lien on it: it is his right and if he wastes it, as in nine cases out of ten he will, he causes loss to himself alone". It was with this idea of avoiding placing in the hands of the colonist any cash other than his balance of annual profit on which there is no lien that the Union undertook the collection, milling and sale of produce. As expected this checked leakages and extravagances, saved

APPENDIX LXX—*contd.*

milling charges and sundry expenses connected therewith and brought higher prices so that the payments increased substantially. In view of the striking results which this part of the Union's activities has given it seems desirable to describe it in detail.

7. As must be clear from the previous discussions the loans outstanding against the members having been mostly for colonisation purposes were for long term or have become so and have to be recovered in dribs and drabs. To ensure maximum possible recoveries the societies assess every year, just before the harvest, their members' crops and fix the amount each member has to pay in kind at one of the depots for the collection of paddy belonging to the Union. This amount is called Sattan. The societies inform the Union of the Sattan fixed and it in turn informs the Superintendent of the State Colonies Department, through the two Managers of the Union. The Superintendent, his Managers and the Committee of the Union act together in checking the fairness of the assessment of Sattan, having regard to the society's various liabilities and its anticipated crop and for this purpose visit the threshing floors as the crops are being harvested. Usually the amount is one-third of the gross outturn and a member who defaults is liable to expulsion. A member is allowed in addition to send down as much paddy as he likes in excess of his Sattan and this is known as "Trust Paddy".

8. The Union owns two rice mills in Rangoon and has three large depots at Kayan, the main collecting centre, and six others situated in various parts of the colonies' seaboard. Each depot is managed by a Lugyi elected from their members by the societies using the depot. Other members of the societies concerned are employed as clerks and coolies, thus helping to keep the wages of the organisation within the membership. The depot Luyis are allowed Rs. 1-8-0 commission for every 100 baskets received in their depots and they are given a weight allowance for shortages.

9. Immediately after the Sattan is fixed, the collection of the produce by the depots commences and until it is completed, the committees of the societies, and of the Union, aided by the Managers and the Superintendent are busily engaged in seeing that paddy comes in to the depots and is not diverted into many of the side tracks awaiting the cartman between the threshing floor and the depot. Inducements have been offered by the Union to encourage early collections in the form of remissions for early payments and the prizes to those who complete their payments first, a silver cup being given to the first society in each tract to complete its repayments.

10. "Trust Paddy" is only received at one of the Kayan depots or at the mill and other outside depots are not allowed to receive it, as it has been found to present difficulties. Receipts are prepared in triplicate for Sattan and in duplicate for "Trust Paddy". The member consigning Sattan is given the third portion of the receipt which is taken by him to the Chairman of his society as proof that he has delivered his Sattan. The second portion is given to the cartman acknowledging cart hire due to him, and may be presented by him to the Kayan Office for cash payment, or it may be used by him for the purchase of goods at any of the co-operative shops, which will in due course adjust the amount with the Kayan Office in settling their own shop accounts. The cart hire receipts, being negotiable within the Union, are serially numbered and signed both by the clerk and the Lugyi of the depot, and are sealed with a depot seal. They are changed slightly in colour and form annually to prevent fraud by the presentation of previous years' receipts. The third copy of the counterfoil is kept by the Depot Lugyi. In regard to the "Trust Paddy" the member has to settle his own cart hire and he receives one copy of the form of receipts for his paddy while the counterfoil is kept by the Depot Lugyi. If he desires the member can obtain a loan for his cart hire from the Union, by mortgaging his receipt with them.

11. Having delivered his receipt for Sattan to his Society Chairman, the member has to wait till the average price is declared by the Union which is invariably higher than the member could obtain elsewhere, and to satisfy himself that his account with his society is credited accordingly.

12. Except at Kayan and the mill there are no godowns, and where there are none, the paddy is sent by boat to the mill at the first opportunity. At the Kayan depots, the depot Lugyi decides which paddy is to be sent at once by boat to the mill, which is to be dried out in the large depot talins and which is to be temporarily stored in the depot godowns.

13. Boats are invariably used to send paddy to Rangoon, as rail charges are prohibitive. The Union makes a contract at the beginning of the season for the water transport required to serve all the depots. The contractor is required to deposit security with the Union, and to ensure against the loss of any of the Union's paddy carried by him. The sums paid for cart hire and boat hire are considerable having amounted to Rs. 86,659-14-0 and Rs. 58,809-10-0 respectively in 1936-37. The cart hire is mostly not lost to the colonies, as the members chiefly employ their families and fellow colonists and villagers to do the work and it has been suggested that the Union should keep its own boats.

14. After arrival of the paddy at the depots the Union Committee of Management take up the responsibility, closely and constantly assisted by the Managers of the colonies. This Committee numbers four and they are selected by the societies from among their own members. Two are posted at Rangoon and two at Kayan. Of the former, one superintends the working of the mill and the other the Banking Office in Edward Street. The Kayan members work in monthly rotation, one working in conjunction with the Managers, supervises the outside depots and superintends the payment of cart hire and labour charges in connection with them, and the other does the same in the Kayan depot, and in addition supervises the working of the Co-operative shops. The latter member is constantly in touch with the Rangoon Banking Office and the mill. The paddy is sent into Rangoon in such a way as to keep the mill constantly supplied with its particular paddy needs.

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15. "Trust Paddy" received in the Kayan Depot or at the mill can be converted into Sattan by a member at any time. Such paddy is transferred from the "Trust Paddy" depot to the Sattan depot by book transfer. If the member does not require to convert his "Trust Paddy" into Sattan, he can cut the price at any time he wishes, and receives the market price on the day of the cut. In other words he can sell his paddy any time he likes and obtain the current market price. This is an advantage because the other big mills limit the periods and times when prices of "Consignment Rice" and "Trust Paddy" can be cut and generally see to it that the transaction is in favour of the firm, as is only natural when profit is the only object. This is a very popular side of the organisation, as the cultivator can obtain a loan up to 75 per cent of the value of the paddy at 10 per cent per annum interest, and he can wait for a rise in the market. Many outside cultivators wish to deposit their paddy in this way, but the mill is not capable of handling much more at present than is provided by members. A few outsiders however who have business connections with the societies are allowed this privilege, provided that members' claims are first satisfied. The Sattan is not quite enough to keep the mill fully occupied and as the societies reduce their debts it will further decrease until in ideal conditions it would only be sufficient to cover the rent and repayment of seasonal loans, etc. The "Trust Paddy" side should increase greatly as time goes on, until the bulk of the produce of the colonies' members is handled through the Rangoon mills as "Trust Paddy" with the considerable advantages which are derived thereby. The paddy is insured throughout, and once it is in the hands of the depots the cultivators' worries are at an end in regard to it. He has his receipt which he can convert into cash or exchange for goods and supplies at any time.

16. When the mill receives the paddy from the boatman it is measured, graded and placed in the godowns until it is required for milling.

17. The Union engages the services of a well-known rice broker of Rangoon, who acts as their house-broker and marketing adviser. He has been employed every year since the commencement of the scheme and has been of great help to the Union. He is a member of the Rangoon Rice Brokers' Association and has recently been appointed their Secretary. The broker gets no brokerage for sales from the Union but recovers it from the buyer, and if his quotations are equal to those of other brokers, preference is to be given to him; if however they are less (which has never yet occurred) the Union would always take his advice as to the standing and reliability of the others. When a sale is made through an outside broker the house-broker claims half brokerage from him this being the custom in Mogul Street.

18. The house-broker, or his partner, is constantly present in the Rice Exchange in Mogul Street and watches every movement of the market, and is in constant touch with the Union Office through the Administrator of the State Colonies Department. Advice is taken from the broker and the Union's Luyis act upon it subject to the approval of the Administrator. The factors regulating the sales are :

- (i) The State of the market,
- (ii) The nature of the paddy supply, and
- (iii) The regular working of the mill.

19. The balancing of these factors in such a way that they do not act antagonistically is a fine art, requiring expert advice and attention. When a decision to sell is arrived at and such decisions have to be taken promptly, the broker is instructed to make the sale. The Union's mill is a member of the Burma Rice Merchants' Association and the sale contract is drawn up according to its bye-laws on the form required and approved by them. The Rangoon office then sends a milling notice to the purchaser. When the milling of the order is completed the mill informs the Union's office in Rangoon and they make out a bill. On receipt of the payment (collected by Rangoon office), almost always by crossed cheque, the Union Office issues a delivery order to the purchaser. Only on the presentation of this delivery order is the purchaser permitted to remove his rice from the mill. Failure to remove the bags within the prescribed time entails extra charges for demurrage, etc. In short the mill is run on the same lines, using the same forms, as are customary with all the "Big Mills" which are members of the Burma Rice Merchants' Association, with whose bye-laws (being a member), it complies. Within this Association there is an inner ring, and the Sittang Colonies Banking Union, Ltd.'s mill has been admitted to it. This gives the mill the advantage of "selling forward" when prices are good, and opportunity for "hedging" when forward prices are low. This is a complicated business, but has been of great advantage to the Union, no firm of any size being able to achieve any large degree of success without it.

20. The Union provides marketing finance by getting cash credits from the joint stock banks of Rangoon. Money required for payment of advances on "Trust Paddy", cart and boat hire, mill expenses, wages, etc., is obtained until the paddy begins to arrive and replaces it.

21. It will thus be seen that collection and assembly, grading, transportation, risk bearing and financing in all stages have been well organised and they are mainly carried out by the members of the societies and their children. The Burma Land and Agriculture Committee have made the following observations on the Union's system of collection and marketing. "In brief the principle is that dues are paid in produce which is marketed by the Union, any balance remaining after deduction of dues (there is normally a balance since the amount required to be deposited is so fixed as to ensure that on sale it will fully cover the dues) being returned to the member concerned. The object is to avoid placing in the hands of the colonist any cash other than his balance of annual profit on which there is no lien. In addition to the compulsory deposit of paddy in payment of dues colonists are encouraged to hand over the rest of their crop to the Union to be

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marketed by it. Colonists realize that this is in their interests as the Union obtain, and make full use of the facilities offered. Their interests are fully safeguarded by a carefully thought-out system of documentary and weighment checks while the produce itself is insured against loss from the time it reaches the Union depots until it passes into the hands of the buyer. The milling of the paddy in the Union mill is carried out in the same way as in privately owned mills and the selling is done in accordance with the rules of the Burma Rice Merchants' Association of which the Union is a member. The Union's system of collecting, milling and marketing produce is conducted on business principles. Experience in the Sittang Colonies has shown that the colonists get a better price for their produce by milling and selling through the Union than they get from millers and rice brokers. We hope that the co-operative marketing of agricultural produce will be one of the most important features of the reconstructed co-operative movement and that the day will come when a large part of the country's produce will be marketed by associations of cultivators.

APPENDIX

Price spreads between some producing

		Larkana (Sind) to Karachi. Kangni rice.	Saharanpur (U. P.) to Cawnpore. Basmati rice (parboiled).
1. Producers' price actually received for sufficient paddy to yield 1 maund of cleaned or sifted rice.	Weight (a) Value* (b) ..	182 lb. Rs. A. P. 3 14 0	150 lb. Rs. A. P. 4 10 2
<i>Add—</i>			
2. Market charges paid by seller (assembling) ..		0 1 0	0 2 6
3. Wholesale price of paddy		3 15 0	4 12 8
4. Market charges paid by buyer (assembling) ..		0 1 3	..
5. Handling and cartage to rice mill		0 0 9	0 0 11
6. Cost of conversion into rice (parboiling) when done, hulling, sifting and other incidental charges ..		0 6 9	0 7 4
		4 7 9	5 4 11
<i>Deduct—</i>			
7. Sale proceeds of by-products (brokens and bran) ..		1 8 0	0 5 2
8. Cost of 1 maund of rice at the mill		2 15 9	4 15 9
<i>Add—</i>			
9. Profit margin on hulling		0 3 0	0 3 0
10. Wholesale price of rice at the mill		3 2 9	5 2 9
<i>Add—</i>			
11. Expenses to f. o. r. including bagging cartage and market charges (if any)		0 2 0	0 1 9
12. Railway freight		0 8 6	0 6 11
13. Expenses at destination including transportation to buyer's godown, handling, municipal tolls and commission		0 2 6	0 1 9
14. Wholesale margin		0 1 9	0 2 7
15. Wholesale price at destination		4 1 6	5 15 9
<i>Add—</i>			
16. Retailing cost and retail margin		0 6 0	0 10 0
17. Price paid by consumer for 1 maund of rice ..		4 7 6	6 9 9
<i>Add—</i>			
†18. Sale proceeds of by-products (at item 7)		1 8 0	0 5 2
19. Total value realised of the saleable products resulting from the conversion of the quantity of paddy stated opposite 1(a)		5 15 6	6 14 11

*Inclusive of transportation charges

†Hulling charges are low due to the

‡It has been assumed for the sake locally, although in actual practice to consuming centres in the same

§Out of this the cultivator gets

LXXI (a).

and consuming centres.

Raipur (C. P.) to Nagpur. <i>Hansa</i> rice.		Cuttack. <i>Punchkulia</i> (mixture) local distri- bution.	Bolepur (Bengal) to Delhi. <i>Dudhkalma</i> rice (parboiled).	Tadepalli - gudam (West Godavary) to Madras. <i>Akkulu</i> rice.	Warangal (Hydera- bad State) to Hyder- abad. <i>Khichidi</i> rice.	Kalyan (Bombay Presi- dency) to Bombay. <i>Kolamba</i> rice.
A.	B.					
Cultivator selling paddy to merchant and the latter milling on hire.	Cultivator milling his paddy on hire and selling rice.					
137 lb. Rs. A. P. 2 13 6	137 lb. Rs. A. P. ..	137 lb. Rs. A. P. 3 6 6	124 lb. Rs. A. P. 2 15 0	125 lb. Rs. A. P. 2 6 5	137 lb. Rs. A. P. 3 12 11	150 lb. Rs. A. P. 5 9 7
0 1 3	..	0 0 8	0 0 9	0 0 10	0 2 4	0 1 8
2 14 9	..	3 7 2	2 15 9	2 7 3	3 15 3	5 11 3
0 0 9	..	0 0 4	0 0 3	0 0 3	..	0 1 3
0 2 3†	0 2 3	0 5 0	0 0 9	0 0 6	0 0 6	..
0 2 3†	0 2 3	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 5 6
3 1 9	..	3 12 6	3 6 9	2 12 0	4 4 9	6 2 0
0 1 0	..	0 5 0	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 7 8	0 13 0
3 0 9	..	3 7 6	3 3 3	2 9 0	3 13 1	5 5 0
0 6 3	..	0 3 0	0 6 3	0 2 0	0 1 11	0 4 0
3 7 0	3 7 0	3 10 6	3 9 6	2 11 0	3 15 0	5 9 0
0 3 3	0 3 3	} Disposed of locally. 0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 8	0 2 6	0 2 10
0 6 3	0 6 3		0 10 9	0 6 1	0 4 3	0 1 9
0 2 9	0 2 9		0 2 6	0 1 0	0 0 6	0 2 9
0 5 9	0 5 9	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 2 0	0 1 9	0 4 0
4 9 0	4 9 0	3 12 6	4 10 9	3 6 9	4 8 0	6 4 4
0 5 0	0 5 0	0 4 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 8 0	0 5 0
4 14 0	4 14 0	4 1 0	4 13 9	3 9 9	5 0 0	6 9 4
0 1 0	0 1 0	0 5 0	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 7 8	0 13 0
4 15 0	4 15 0‡	4 6 0	5 1 3	3 12 9	5 7 8	7 6 4

borne by the seller.

fact that bran and husk are retained by the mill.
of simplicity, that the by-products are disposed of
considerable quantities of broken rice are railed
manner as the main product (rice).

Rs. 3-8-0 (Items 10 and 18) less Rs. 0-2-9 (milling hire and market charges).

APPENDIX LXXI (b).

Price spreads relating to machine-milled rice distributed locally.

	Cuttack (Orissa). <i>Punchkulia</i> rice (mixture).	Larkana (Sind). <i>Kangni</i> rice.	Saharanpur (U. P.). <i>Basmati</i> rice (parboiled).	Raipur (C. P.). <i>Hansa</i> rice.
1. Producers' price for sufficient paddy to yield 1 maund of cleaned or sifted rice.	137 lb. Rs. A. P. 3 6 6 (76·2%)	182 lb. Rs. A. P. 3 14 0 (77·0%)	150 lb. Rs. A. P. 4 10 2 (77·4%)	137 lb. Rs. A. P. 2 13 6 (71·1%)
2. Expenses up to the completion of milling	0 6 0	0 8 6	0 10 9	0 4 3
3. Profit margin on hulling ..	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 6 3
4. Wholesale distribution costs (handling, bagging, brokerage, etc.) and wholesaler's margin.	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 4 0
5. Retailing costs and retail margin	0 4 6	0 4 0	0 5 0	0 4 0
	4 7 6 (100)	5 0 6 (100)	5 15 11 (100)	4 0 0 (100)

*Inclusive of transportation charges borne by the seller.

APPENDIX LXXII.

Grade designations and definition of quality of the variety of parboiled milled rice known commercially as Muthusamba or Kothamalli Samba or White Sirumani grown in the Tanjore district of the Madras Presidency.

(See Rules 2 and 3.)

Grade designation	Special characteristics.											
	Maximum limits of tolerance.								1,000 kernel weight.	Size of grain.		General characteristics.
	Foreign matter other than rice.	Broken grains.	Frag-ments.	Other rices in-cluding red grain.	Damaged or dis-coloured grain.	Weevilled grains.	Chalky grains.	Total.		Length.	Breadth.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Special	Per cent. Slight trace only.	Per cent. 3.0	Per cent. Nil	Per cent. 1.0	Per cent. 0.25	Per cent. Reasonably free having regard to the age of the rice.	Per cent. Nil	Per cent. 4.5	Grammes. Within the limits of 11.5 and 12.0.	Millimetres. Within the limits of 3.7 and 3.9.	Millimetres. Within the limits of 2.3 and 2.5.	(1) The grain shall be small, round, reasonably uniform in size, of white colour and translucent (not chalky). (2) The rice— (a) shall have ordinarily received one polish; (b) shall be free from musty or obnoxious odour and shall carry no signs of mould or contain webs; (c) shall not have been artificially coloured and shall be free from polishing agents.
A	0.25	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.00	Do.	Nil	10	Do.	Do.	Do.	
B	0.25	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.00	Do.	Nil	15	Do.	Do.	Do.	

Basis of quantitative determinations.—All determinations and percentages shall be reckoned on the basis of the total weight of a representative sample.

Broken grains.—Broken grains shall include pieces of kernel which are less than three-fourths of a whole kernel.

Fragments.—Fragments shall include pieces of kernel smaller than one-fourth of the whole kernel.

Chalky grains.—A chalky grain shall be a grain of rice one-half or more of which is chalky.

For accidental errors, a tolerance is permissible up to 1, 1½ and 2 per cent in excess of the tolerance specified in column 3 for Special, A and B grades respectively, and a tolerance up to 0.25 per cent in excess of the specified tolerance in each of the columns 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 uniformly for the three grades, provided the total is not in excess of the total refraction specified in column 9.

APPENDIX LXXIII.

*Grade designations and definition of quality of the variety of parboiled milled rice known commercially as Sirumani or Red Sirumani grown in the Tanjore district of the Madras Presidency.
(See Rules 2 and 3.)*

Grade designation	Special characteristics.											General characteristics.
	Maximum limits of tolerance.								1,000 kernel weight.	Size of grain.		
	Foreign matter other than rice.	Broken grains.	Fragments.	Other rices including red grains.	Damaged or discoloured grains.	Weevilled grains.	Chalky grains.	Total.		Length.	Breadth.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Special	Per cent. Slight trace only.	Per cent. 3.0	Per cent. Nil	Per cent. 1.0	Per cent. 0.25	Per cent. Reasonably free having regard to the age of the rice.	Per cent. Nil	Per cent. 4.5	Grammes. Within the limits of 15.0 and 15.5.	Millimetres. Within the limits of 4.2 and 4.5	Millimetres. Within the limits of 2.4 and 2.7	(1) The grains shall be small, round, reasonably uniform in size, of white or greyish colour and translucent (not chalky). (2) The rice— (a) shall have ordinarily received one polish; (b) shall be free from musty, sour, or other obnoxious odour and shall carry no signs of mould or contain webs; (c) shall not have been artificially coloured and shall be free from polishing agents.
A	0.25	5.0	1.0	2.0	1.00	Do.	Nil	10	Do.	Do.	Do.	
B	0.25	10.0	1.0	2.0	1.00	Do.	Nil	15	Do.	Do.	Do.	

Basis of quantitative determinations.—All determinations and percentages shall be reckoned on the basis of the total weight of a representative sample.

Broken grains.—Broken grains shall include pieces of kernel which are less than three-fourths of a whole kernel.

Fragments.—Fragments shall include pieces of kernel smaller than one-fourth of the whole kernel.

Chalky grains.—A chalky grain shall be a grain of rice one-half or more of which is chalky.

For accidental errors, a tolerance is permissible up to 1, 1½ and 2 per cent in excess of the tolerance specified in column 3 for Special, A and B grades respectively, and a tolerance up to 0.25 per cent in excess of the specified tolerance in each of the columns 2, 4, 5, 6, and 7 uniformly for the three grades provided the total is not in excess of the total refraction specified in column 9.

APPENDIX LXXIV.

Grade designations and definition of quality of the variety of raw milled rice known commercially as Nellore rice or Molagolukulu grown in the Nellore district of the Madras Presidency.

(See Rules 2 and 3.)

Grade designation	Special characteristics.											General characteristics.
	Maximum limits of tolerance.								1,000 kernel weight.	Size of grain.		
	Foreign matter other than rice.	Broken grains.	Frag-ments.	Other rices in-cluding red grains.	Damaged or dis-coloured grains.	Weevilled grains.	Chalky grains.	Total.		Length.	Breadth.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Special	Per cent. Slight trace only.	Per cent. 5.0	Per cent. 1.0	Per cent. 1.0	Per cent. 0.5	Per cent. Reasonably free having regard to the age of the rice.	Per cent. 1.5	Per cent. 9.5	Grammes. Within the limits of 15.5 and 16.0.	Millimetres. Within the limits of 5.2 and 5.3.	Millimetres. Within the limits of 2.3 and 2.4.	(1) The grains shall be reasonably uniform in size, of white or creamy colour. (2) The rice— (a) shall have ordinarily received two polishes; (b) shall be free from musty, sour, or other obnoxious odour and shall carry no signs of mould or contain webs; (c) shall not have been artificially coloured and shall be free from polishing agents.
A	0.5	10.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	Do.	3.5	19	Do.	Do.	Do.	
B	0.5	20.0	1.5	1.5	1.0	Do.	5.5	31	Do.	Do.	Do.	

Basis of quantitative determinations.—All determinations and percentages shall be reckoned on the basis of the total weight of a representative sample.

Broken grains.—Broken grains shall include pieces of kernel which are less than three-fourths of a whole kernel.

Fragments.—Fragments shall include pieces of kernel smaller than one-fourth of the whole kernel.

Chalky grains.—A chalky grain shall be a grain of rice one-half or more of which is chalky.

For accidental errors, a tolerance is permissible up to 1, 1½ and 2 per cent in excess of the tolerance specified in column 3 for Special, A and B grades respectively, and a tolerance up to 0.25 per cent in excess of the specified tolerance in each of the columns 2, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 uniformly for the three grades provided the total is not in excess of the total refraction specified in column 9.

APPENDIX LXXV.

Quantities of paddy (rice in the husk) and rice handled by the major railway systems in India.

(Thousand tons).

Name of railway.	Paddy.					Rice.				
	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	Average.	1935-36.	1936-37.	1937-38.	1938-39.	Average.
Assam Bengal	31	37	39	47	39	65	82	81	144	93
Bengal Nagpur	173	151	116	121	140	531	606	672	690	625
Bengal and North Western	52	49	35	48	46	297	356	368	350	343
Bombay, Baroda and Central India.	11	9	8	8	9	138	216	229	225	202
Eastern Bengal	212	142	86	130	143	243	286	238	387	288
East India	82	83	119	162	112	329	479	469	445	430
Great Indian Peninsula ..	6	7	5	6	6	267	283	276	252	269
Jodhpur State	2	1	1	1	1	25	25	25	23	25
Madras and Southern Maharashtra.	70	58	73	69	67	512	479	451	481	481
Mysore State .. ..	..	..	..	6	1	..	..	..	43	11
Nizam's State	1	1	1	1	1	101	101	102	108	103
North Western	27	32	29	25	28	329	368	380	398	369
Rohilkhand and Kumaon	11	15	11	17	14	9	12	10	10	10
South Indian	349	312	326	321	327	405	326	284	332	337
Total	1,027	897	849	962	934	3,251	3,625	3,585	3,888	3,586

Note.—Actual figures of tonnage of paddy and rice originating on the different railways for four years 1935-36 to 1938-39 have since been received from the Railway Board and are reproduced below. It will be appreciated that they bear out the estimates given on pages 365 and 366 regarding the extent of rail-borne traffic in paddy and rice.

Table showing the tonnage of paddy and rice originating on the different railways from 1935-36 to 1938-39.

(Thousand tons).

	Paddy.	Rice.
1935-36	829	2,364
1936-37	714	2,564
1937-38	670	2,496
1938-39	760	2,752
Average 1935-36 to 1938-39	743	2,544

APPENDIX LXXVI.

Shipment of paddy (rice in the husk), and rice by sea from maritime provinces to coastal ports in India.

(a) *Annual.*

	Paddy.						Rice.					
	From Bengal.	From Madras.	From Bombay.	From Sind.	From Orissa.	Total.	From Bengal.	From Madras.	From Bombay.	From Sind.	From Orissa.	Total.
	Quantity. (Tons).	Quantity. (Tons).	Quantity. (Tons).	Quantity. (Tons).	Quantity. (Tons).	Quantity. (Tons).	Quantity. (Tons).	Quantity. (Tons).	Quantity. (Tons).	Quantity. (Tons).	Quantity. (Tons).	Quantity. (Tons).
1934-35	553	188	9,143	21	7,531	17,436	11,810	2,113	28,641	12,031	1,487	56,082
1935-36 .. ..	..	..	12,855	118	29,088	42,061	9,928	3,341	26,458	11,388	2,151	53,266
1936-37	343	1,994	10,907	104	27,614	40,961	10,558	5,132	25,323	13,363	6,162	60,536
1937-38	843	510	9,011	154	13,663	24,181	22,029	3,610	17,380	14,525	3,934	61,478
1938-39 .. ..	..	1,651	11,097	241	23,069	36,058	14,924	5,749	12,463	82,220	10,223	75,579

APPENDIX LXXVI—contd.

Shipment of paddy (rice in the husk), and rice by sea from maritime provinces to coastal ports in India—contd.

(b) Average monthly shipment—1934-35/1938-39.

		Paddy.											
		From Bengal.		From Madras.		From Bombay.		From Sind.		From Orissa.		Total.	
		Quantity. (Tons).	Per cent.	Quantity. (Tons).	Per cent.	Quantity. (Tons).	Per cent.	Quantity. (Tons).	Per cent.	Quantity. (Tons).	Per cent.	Quantity. (Tons).	Per cent.
April	..	31	9	..	..	1,082	10	3	2	2,245	11	3,361	10
May	..	2	1	..	..	377	4	..	..	2,530	13	2,909	9
June	..	..	..	350	41	2	Neg.	1	1	2,089	10	2,442	8
July	..	..	..	..	..	1	Neg.	..	..	1,501	7	1,502	(5)
August	..	..	..	12	2	11	Neg.	..	..	1,199	6	1,222	(4)
September	..	110	30	287	33	111	1	1	1	902	4	1,411	(4)
October	..	119	34	46	5	731	7	9	7	1,164	6	2,069	(6)
November	..	37	11	151	17	272	3	40	31	1,066	5	1,566	(5)
December	..	..	..	20	2	1,199	11	39	30	993	5	2,251	(7)
January	..	..	..	..	..	2,715	26	24	19	1,779	9	4,518	14
February	..	1	Neg.	..	..	2,155	20	5	4	2,194	11	4,355	14
March	..	48	14	2	Neg.	1,947	18	6	5	2,531	13	4,534	14
Total	..	348	100	868	100	10,803	100	128	100	20,193	100	32,140	100

NOTE.—The periods of smallest shipments are bracketed.

APPENDIX LXXVI—concl'd.

Shipment of paddy (rice in the husk), and rice by sea from maritime provinces to coastal ports in India—concl'd.

(b) Average monthly shipment—1934-35/1938-39—concl'd.

	Rice.											
	From Bengal.		From Madras.		From Bombay.		From Sind.		From Orissa.		Total. ●	
	Quantity. (Tons).	Per cent.	Quantity. (Tons).	Per cent.	Quantity. (Tons).	Per cent.	Quantity. (Tons).	Per cent.	Quantity. (Tons).	Per cent.	Quantity. (Tons).	Per cent.
April	1,099	8	837	21	3,969	18	1,535	9	312	7	7,752	13
May	1,084	8	561	14	1,976	9	1,197	(7)	341	7	5,159	8
June	645	(5)	121	(3)	696	(3)	548	(3)	130	3	2,140	(3)
July	758	(6)	73	(2)	260	(1)	795	(5)	157	3	2,043	(3)
August	721	(5)	153	(4)	305	(2)	1,007	(6)	97	2	2,283	(4)
September	474	(3)	248	(6)	527	(2)	1,279	8	191	4	2,710	(5)
October	1,363	10	226	(6)	925	(4)	1,510	9	275	6	4,299	7
November	1,116	8	163	(4)	1,334	(6)	1,720	10	109	2	4,442	7
December	1,501	11	341	8	1,932	9	2,337	14	515	11	6,626	11
January	1,868	13	228	6	3,137	14	1,882	11	851	18	7,966	13
February	1,924	14	400	10	3,595	16	1,313	8	885	18	8,117	13
March	1,297	9	638	16	3,397	16	1,582	10	928	19	7,842	13
Total	13,850	100	3,989	100	22,053	100	16,705	100	4,791	100	61,388	100

NOTE.—The periods of smallest shipments are bracketed.

APPENDIX
Cost of storing paddy (rice in the husk) and rice in
 (Pies per maund per

	Paddy (in bulk).					
	Rent.	Handling (filling and emptying).	Interest.	Type of storage.	Average storage period (in months).	Total cost.
<i>Bengal—</i>						
1. Burdwan	0.8	0.44	4.32	Pucca go- down.	8	5.56
2. Magrahat .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Hili	1.3	0.58	4.32	Do.*	6	6.70
<i>Madras—</i>						
1. Ellore	1	0.4	2.04	Gadit ..	6	3.44
2. Do.	1.2	0.4	2.04	Dhanyappa kottut.	6	3.64
3. Madras .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Bihar—</i>						
1. Dinapore	1	0.8	3.8	Pucca go- down.†	2 to 3	6.6
2. Muzaffarpur	1	2.0	3.8	Do. ‡ ..	1 to 3	8.3
<i>Assam—</i>						
1. Silchar	2.2	0.35	3.8	Do. ..	6 to 9	6.35
2. Karimganj	2.90	0.50	3.8	Do. ..	3 to 6	7.2
<i>Central Provinces—</i>						
1. Raipur .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Drug .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>United Provinces—</i>						
1. Saharanpur	1	0.62	3.6	Pucca go- down.†	6	6.02
2. Nawgarh .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Bombay—</i>						
1. Bombay	2.3	0.3	2.88	Pucca go- down.§	10	7.06
2. Poona	2.3	0.3	2.88	Do.||	12	7.5
3. Bhivandi	4	0.17	3.6	Do.	12	7.77
<i>Sind—</i>						
1. Larkana	1	0.44	1.92	Unpaved godown.	4 to 5	3.36
2. Tando Mohd. Khan	1.5¶	0.33	1.92	Plastered heap in the open air.	6	3.73
3. Karachi .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<i>Punjab—</i>						
1. Amritsar	1.5	0.57	2.16	..§	6	4.66
2. Kamoke	1.3	0.57	2.16	..§	6	4.46
<i>Hyderabad—</i>						
1. Warangal	0.8	0.15	3.24	Pucca go- down.	12	4.19
2. Hyderabad .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..

*Insurance, 3 pies per maund.

†A kind of storage, see page 326.

‡In bags—

1. Bihar, 12½ per cent. depreciation.

2. U. P. (Saharanpur), 20 per cent. depreciation.

§In bags. Depreciation in bags 50 per cent. Insurance and watchman Rs. 5 per 100 bags per month.

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some important markets.
month).

Rice (in bags).						
Rent.	Handling (filling and emptying).	Interest.	Depreciation in bags.	Type of storage.	Average storage period (in months).	Total cost.
0.50	0.44	5.76	0.62	Pucca godown	8	7.32
0.56	0.7	5.76	1.4	Do.	5	7.65
1.3	0.58	5.76	**	Do.	6	7.64
..
..
2.1	.06	3.12	1.0	Pucca godown	6	6.29
0.8	0.4	6.24	0.85	Do.	2 to 5	8.29
0.8	0.6	6.24	0.75	Do.	2 to 6	8.39
2.9	0.8	5.76	**	Do.	2 to 4	9.4
2.9	0.8	5.76	0.8	Do.	2 to 3	10.26
0.7	.24	3.3	0.9	Do.	10	5.14
1.05	0.27	2.86	1.12	Do.	8	5.30
0.8	0.50	5.02	0.80	Do.	6	7.12
0.8	0.30	5.02	**	Do.	8 to 12	6.12
2.3	1.2	4.32	4.8	Do.	2 to 3	12.62
2.3	0.6	4.32	1.6	Do.	6	8.82
2.7	.96	5.4	4.8	Do.	2 to 3	13.86
3	4	2.88	4.8	Pucca paved godown.	1	14.68
3	2	2.88	3.0	Kachcha bldg. with paved floor.	2	10.88
3	.66	3.36	.08	Pucca paved godown	6	7.10
1.05	0.2	3.36	0.5	Pucca godown	12	5.11
.96	0.2	3.36	0.5	Do.	12	5.02
0.8	0.41	5.04	1.0	Do.	6	7.25
0.7	0.82	5.04	1.6	Do.	4	8.16

[In bags—

1. Depreciation in bags 40 per cent.

2. Re. 1 per 4,000 bags per month as watchman charges.

†Cost of covering the heap of paddy with a plaster of mud and cowdung.

**In bulk.

GLOSSARY OF VERNACULAR TERMS.

A

<i>Aus</i>	..	..	..	Autumn (early) rice crop.
<i>Adopao</i>	..	..	..	One eighth of a seer.
<i>Adholi</i>	..	..	..	A Bombay measure for rice.
<i>Aman</i>	..	..	..	Winter (late) rice crop.
<i>Annawari</i>	..	..	..	According to annas in the rupee, i.e., in 16 ths.
<i>Appam</i>	..	..	..	A rice preparation (Madras Presidency).
<i>Arah</i>	..	..	..	A wooden receptacle used for storing paddy (Travancore).
<i>Arat (arhat)</i>	..	..	..	Commission and the business carried on by commission agents.
<i>Arhatiya or arhatdar</i>	..	..	..	Commission agent.
<i>Ata</i>	..	..	..	Flour.

B

<i>Bania</i>	..	..	..	A class of trader and financier.
<i>Banjara</i>	..	..	..	A class of itinerant dealer who is also generally professional dehusker (U. P.).
<i>Barhaya</i>	..	..	..	A measure in Central Provinces.
<i>Barhi</i>	..	..	..	A kind of grain loan returned with 50 per cent extra.
<i>Bazar</i>	..	..	..	Market place.
<i>Beopari</i>	..	..	..	A kind of itinerant merchant.
<i>Beopar butura</i>	..	..	..	Division of business profits.
<i>Bharbhunja</i>	..	..	..	Grain parcher.
<i>Bheri</i>	..	..	..	A container made of bamboo splits (Bihar and Orissa).
<i>Ehusa</i>	..	..	..	Broken straw.
<i>Bhunja</i>	..	..	..	Parched rice (Bihar and Orissa).
<i>Boma</i>	..	..	..	A hollow spear for drawing off samples.
<i>Boro</i>	..	..	..	Summer crop (rice).
<i>Bund</i>	..	..	..	Embankment.

C

<i>Chakki</i>	..	..	..	Hand mill (stone) for grinding wheat or other grains.
<i>Chapati</i>	..	..	..	Unleavened bread.
<i>Chhatank</i>	..	..	..	One sixteenth of a seer.
<i>Chauki</i>	..	..	..	A Central Provinces measure.
<i>Chettyar</i>	..	..	..	A class of moneylender in South India.
<i>Chhanahua</i>	..	..	..	Sifted.
<i>Chiti</i>	..	..	..	Letter.
<i>Chouthiya</i>	..	..	..	A Central Provinces measure.
<i>Chowkidar</i>	..	..	..	Watchman.
<i>Chura</i>	..	..	..	Beaten rice.

D

<i>Dadan</i>	..	..	..	System of selling produce in advance (Bengal).
<i>Dal</i>	..	..	..	Pulses.
<i>Dahua</i>	..	..	..	Summer crop (rice).
<i>Dalal</i>	..	..	..	Broker.
<i>Dalali</i>	..	..	..	Brokerage.
<i>Dane</i>	..	..	..	Deduction in kind payable by seller on account of impurities, drriage, etc.
<i>Dara</i>	..	..	..	Fair average quality.
<i>Deorhi</i>	..	..	..	One and a half times.
<i>Desi</i>	..	..	..	Indigenous.
<i>Dharmao</i>	..	..	..	Charity.
<i>Dharmada</i>	..	..	..	Charity.
<i>Dhalta</i>	..	..	..	An allowance in weight in favour of buyer.

D—contd.

<i>Dhangappa kottu</i> ..	..	..	A wooden receptacle used for storing paddy (Madras Presidency).
<i>Dhenki</i> ..	..	..	A manually operated device for hulling paddy.
<i>Dhobi</i> ..	..	..	Washerwoman.
<i>Dhola</i> ..	..	..	A receptacle made of bamboo splits used for storing paddy (Central Provinces).
<i>Dholi</i> ..	..	..	Diminutive of <i>dhola</i> .
<i>Dosai</i> ..	..	..	A rice preparation (Madras Presidency).
<i>Dudh</i> ..	..	..	Milk.

F

<i>Faria</i> ..	..	..	A kind of itinerant dealer.
<i>Firni</i> ..	..	..	A rice preparation.

G

<i>Gadi</i> ..	..	..	A receptacle made of bamboo used for storing paddy in Madras Presidency.
<i>Garee</i> ..	..	..	A measure (Madras Presidency).
<i>Ghat</i> ..	..	..	Ferry.
<i>Ghumam</i> ..	..	..	Potter (Punjab).
<i>Gola</i> ..	..	..	A store.
<i>Gorahala</i> ..	..	..	An institution providing shelter for old invalid cows.
<i>Gummi</i> ..	..	..	A receptacle made of cotton stalks used for storing paddy in Hyderabad State.
<i>Gundis</i> ..	..	..	A mud bin.
<i>Gunj</i> ..	..	..	A grain market.
<i>Gur</i> ..	..	..	A kind of raw sugar.

H

<i>Hamal</i> ..	..	..	A porter or market labourer.
<i>Hamalage or hamali</i>	..	..	Wages charged by a <i>hamal</i> .
<i>Hat</i> ..	..	..	Periodical market.
<i>Hans</i> ..	..	..	Swan.
<i>Hira</i> ..	..	..	Diamond.
<i>Hundi</i> ..	..	..	A bill of exchange or draft.
<i>Hundekar</i> ..	..	..	A forwarding or clearing agent.
<i>Hundekari</i>	<i>Hundekar's</i> remuneration.

I

<i>Iddli</i>	A rice preparation (Madras Presidency).
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J

<i>Jotedars</i>	Tenants or lease-holders.
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K

<i>Kachcha</i>	Not standard.
<i>Kacheri</i>	A straw container used for storing paddy (Bihar).
<i>Kalanjiam</i> ..	..	..	A receptacle made of bamboo for storing paddy (Madras Presidency).
<i>Kalam</i> ..	..	..	A measure (Madras Presidency).
<i>Kanaj</i> ..	..	..	A masonry cubicle for storing grain.
<i>Kanji</i> ..	..	..	Water decanted from boiled rice.
<i>Kankkyi</i> ..	..	..	Late or winter rice (Burma).
<i>Kankkyin</i> ..	..	..	Early or autumn rice (Burma).
<i>Kangni</i> ..	..	..	A receptacle made of cotton stalks used for storing paddy in Hyderabad State.
<i>Karda</i> ..	..	..	Deduction on account of refraction.
<i>Katha</i> ..	..	..	A Central Provinces and Bengal measure.
<i>Kathi</i> ..	..	..	An Assam measure.

K—contd.

<i>Khandi</i> .. ..	..	A measure (Madras Presidency and Central Provinces).
<i>Khatti</i> .. ..	..	An underground pit for storing wheat (United Provinces).
<i>Kheel</i> .. ..	..	Parched paddy or puffed rice.
<i>Kheer</i> .. ..	..	A kind of rice preparation.
<i>Khichiri</i> .. ..	..	Mixture of rice and pulse cooked together.
<i>Khudi</i> .. ..	..	Mixture of broken rice (Bihar).
<i>Kochias</i> .. ..	..	Cultivators collecting the produce of other growers (Central Provinces).
<i>Kotha</i> .. ..	..	A masonry godown, also an Assam measure.
<i>Kothi</i> .. ..	..	A mud bin for storing produce.
<i>Kottai</i> .. ..	..	A measure (Madras Presidency).
<i>Kungan</i> .. ..	..	A Central Provinces measure.
<i>Kuro</i> .. ..	..	Do.
<i>Kutanharas</i> .. ..	..	Professional dehuskers.

L

<i>Lahi</i> .. ..	..	Parched rice.
<i>Lotna</i> .. ..	..	A straw container used for storing paddy in the Central Provinces.

M

<i>Macha Chavadi</i> .. ..	..	Business court yard (Madras Presidency).
<i>Machan</i> .. ..	..	Two parallel wooden beams fixed to the wall.
<i>Maida</i> .. ..	..	Wheat flour.
<i>Malguzar</i> .. ..	..	Landlord.
<i>Mali</i> .. ..	..	Gardener.
<i>Mamools</i> .. ..	..	Usual charges.
<i>Mandi</i> .. ..	..	A market.
<i>Mani</i> .. ..	..	A United Provinces and Central Provinces measure.
<i>Map</i> .. ..	..	A Bengal measure.
<i>Marakkal</i> .. ..	..	A measure (Madras Presidency).
<i>Mati</i> .. ..	..	Sense.
<i>Mayin</i> .. ..	..	Spring crop (rice) (Burma).
<i>Moora</i> .. ..	..	A measure (Madras Presidency).
<i>Morai</i> .. ..	..	A receptacle made of straw for storing paddy.
<i>Mota</i> .. ..	..	Thick (bold).
<i>Muddati hundi</i> .. ..	..	A bill of exchange drawn for a specified period.
<i>Mura</i> .. ..	..	A straw container.
<i>Mushk</i> .. ..	..	Musk.
<i>Murmura</i> .. ..	..	Parched rice.

N

<i>Nag</i> .. ..	..	A jewel.
<i>Nak</i> .. ..	..	Nose.
<i>Nali</i> .. ..	..	United Provinces measure.
<i>Naq</i> .. ..	..	Pure.
<i>Nelpuras</i> .. ..	..	A wooden storage for paddy (Travancore).
<i>Nozibu</i> .. ..	..	A Burma measure.

P

<i>Pai</i> .. ..	..	A Bengal and Central Provinces measure.
<i>Paikar</i> .. ..	..	Agent.
<i>Paili</i> .. ..	..	A Bihar measure.
<i>Paila</i> .. ..	..	A measure (United Provinces and Central Provinces).

P—contd

<i>Palladar</i> .. ..	..	..	Market labourer.
<i>Palladari</i> .. ..	..	..	Wages of a <i>palladar</i> .
<i>Palli</i> .. ..	..	..	A container made of bamboo splits (Sind).
<i>Panchayat</i> .. ..	..	..	A committee.
<i>Panat</i> .. ..	..	..	A storage made of mud (Bombay Presidency)
<i>Panseri</i> .. ..	..	..	A five seer weight.
<i>Paoseer</i> .. ..	..	..	One quarter of a seer.
<i>Parkhi</i> .. ..	..	..	A hollow spear for drawing off samples.
<i>Patti</i> .. ..	..	..	A measure (Madras Presidency).
<i>Pattarai</i> .. ..	..	..	A straw receptacle used for storing paddy (Madras Presidency).
<i>Pathazam</i> .. ..	..	..	A wooden safe (Travancore).
<i>Pettai</i> .. ..	..	..	A parking place for carts (Madras Presidency).
<i>Pheriyala</i> .. ..	..	..	Itinerant vendor.
<i>Pok</i> .. ..	..	..	A bamboo split container used for storing paddy in Burma.
<i>Pulao</i> .. ..	..	..	A rice and meat/vegetable preparation.
<i>Puttu</i> .. ..	..	..	A rice preparation (Madras Presidency).
<i>Pura</i> .. ..	..	..	An Assam measure.
<i>Puresa-gyi or daing puresa</i>	A kind of broker (Burma).
<i>Pyi</i>	A Burma measure.

R

<i>Rubi</i>	Crop sown at the end of the rainy season.
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S

<i>Saba-de</i>	A kind of produce loan (Burma).
<i>Saba-do</i>	Do.
<i>Saba-pe</i>	Advance sale (Burma).
<i>Saba-nyun</i>	A kind of cash loan (Burma).
<i>Sai</i> .. ..	..	..	A United Provinces measure.
<i>Samundar</i> .. ..	..	..	Sea.
<i>Samundrasok</i> .. ..	..	..	Sea-foam.
<i>Sattu</i> .. ..	..	..	Flour of parched grain (rice).
<i>Sawai</i> .. ..	..	..	One and a quarter time.
<i>Shandy</i> .. ..	..	..	Periodical market.
<i>Sher (kathi)</i> .. ..	..	..	An Assam measure.
<i>Shroffe</i> .. ..	..	..	Indigenous bankers.
<i>Silai</i> .. ..	..	..	Sewing charges.
<i>Sojji</i> .. ..	..	..	A rice preparation in Madras Presidency.
<i>Sohi</i> .. ..	..	..	A Bengal measure.
<i>Sufeda</i> .. ..	..	..	White.
<i>Supa</i> .. ..	..	..	A winnowing tray.

T

<i>Talin</i> .. ..	..	..	Threshing floor (Burma).
<i>Taw-puresa</i> .. ..	..	..	A kind of broker (Burma).
<i>Tahsil or taluk</i> .. ..	..	..	Subdivision of a district.
<i>Tedi</i> .. ..	..	..	Bent or crooked.
<i>Tehri</i> .. ..	..	..	Do.
<i>Tera</i> .. ..	..	..	Submontane region.
<i>Thanedar</i> .. ..	..	..	Head of village police station.
<i>Thela</i> .. ..	..	..	A four wheeled cart.
<i>Thuddi</i> .. ..	..	..	Unburst grain left in the parching of paddy.
<i>Tola</i> .. ..	..	..	A weighman.
<i>Tolai</i> .. ..	..	..	Weighing charges.
<i>Tulsi</i> .. ..	..	..	An aromatic plant.

U

<i>Uppuma</i> .. ..	..	..	A rice preparation (Madras Presidency).
<i>Urad</i> .. ..	..	..	A kind of pulse.

Z

<i>Zamindar</i> .. ..	..	..	Landlord.
<i>Zamindari</i>	A landlord's landed property, also market tax collected by landlord.
<i>Zarda</i>	A rice preparation (sweet and yellow).

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