
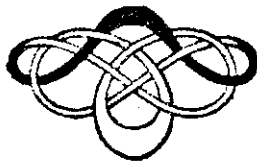


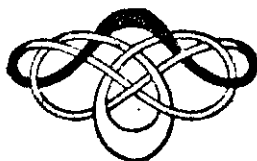
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Handbook of Commercial Information for India



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Handbook of Commercial Information for India

By
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SECOND EDITION

CALCUTTA
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
CENTRAL PUBLICATION
BRANCH :: :: 1924

*Re. 1-12-0
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PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION.

THE object of this Handbook is to give readers in other parts of the world a bird's-eye view of the foreign trade of British India. The undertaking was suggested by Mr. Chadwick, Indian Trade Commissioner in London, who pointed out that though Sir George Watt's 'Dictionary of the Economic Products of India' and the abridgment of that work entitled 'The Commercial Products of India' furnish much valuable information, they are not compiled on lines directly helpful to business men and omit many details which foreign traders want to know. A handbook with many of the features suggested by Mr. Chadwick, but dealing with the trade of the Madras Presidency only, which appeared in 1916, and the consular report compiled by Mr. Baker, American Consul at Bombay, and published in Washington in 1915, contain much of the necessary material, but as the latter was written chiefly with the object of interesting American exporters in India's import trade, the information to be found in it regarding exports is generally not sufficiently detailed. From the point of view from which the present book is written the import trade is of secondary importance, and general economic conditions and the difficulties of currency and finance which have hampered commercial development in India from time to time have only been briefly alluded to. In the case of every article of present or potential importance figuring in the statistics of exports, however, an attempt has been made to specify the areas in which it is obtainable, the port or ports from which it is shipped, the method of marketing and the unit of sale and shipment. India is so vast and so remote that there is no doubt that on the Continent and in America, if not in the United Kingdom, abundant ignorance prevails with regard to the commercial geography of the country and her trade potentialities. The earlier chapters in the Handbook deal with the principal ports and the facilities for trade at each, while the chief commercial organisations are enumerated and their activities described. Elsewhere will be found a conspectus of the various weights and measures in use in the chief trade centres, while the appendices contain the tonnage schedules in force at the five principal ports and a glossary of the vernacular terms which occur in the book. It is hoped that this varied material will

enable all who are anxious to purchase India's manufactures or raw materials to make larger use of the opportunities which undoubtedly exist for increased trade

I take this opportunity of expressing my grateful acknowledgments to the numerous friends, official and non-official, who have scrutinised my draft articles and assisted me with material. Among the numerous books consulted in addition to those referred to earlier in this preface, the 'Quinquennial Review of Mineral Production in India' (1909-1913) and the 'Munitions Board Handbook' (1919) have been found particularly helpful. My clerk, M. A. Krishnan, who has seen the book through the press and is responsible for the statistical tables and the index, deserves special mention.

C. W. E. COTTON.

CALCUTTA :

26th September, 1919.

PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The opportunity offered for a wider circulation of this Handbook by the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, coinciding with the practical exhaustion of the first edition, has prompted the Government of India to ask me to prepare a new edition this year. No new features have been introduced, but the statistics have been brought up to date and the letter-press generally revised. My special thanks are due to those who have helped me to make Parts III A, IV, and V more complete, and to the Commercial Intelligence Department which recruited and supervised the work of the tabulating staff, who have worked hard and well.

C. W. E. COTTON.

MADRAS STATES AGENCY :

Trivandrum, April, 1924.

NOTE.—All the sterling figures in this volume are calculated on the basis of 1 Rupee = 1s. 4d.

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APPENDIX I.

TONNAGE SCHEDULES FOR STEAMERS.

For the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Karachi.

Name of the article.	CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.	MADRAS.	KARACHI.
	Per ton nett.	Per ton.	Per ton nett.	Per ton.
Aloes . . . . .	..	In kegs, 40 c. ft.	In bags, 20 cwt. In cases, 50 c. ft.	In kegs, 40 c. ft.
Alum . . . . .	..	In bags, 16 cwt.	20 cwt.	In bags, 16 cwt.
Aniseed	In bags, 8 cwt.	..	..	..
Anatto . . . . .	..	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	..	In C/S, 40c.ft.
Apparel . . . . .	..	40 c. ft.	50 c. ft.	Do.
Arrowroot . . . . .	..	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	In C/S, 50 c. ft.	Do.
Assafœtida . . . . .	..	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	In bags, 20 cwt. In cases, 50 c.ft.	In C/S, 40 c. ft.
Bajree . . . . .	..	In bags, 18 cwt.	..	In bags, 18 cwt.
Barilla . . . . .	..	16 cwt.	..	16 cwt.
Bark . . . . .	..	..	In bags, and bundles, 8 cwt.	..
Barley,	20 cwt.	In bags, 15 cwt.	..	In bags, 15 cwt.
Beans . . . . .	..	..	..	..
Beeswax	20 cwt.	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	20 cwt.	In bags, 40 c. ft.
Betelnute	20 cwt.	In bags, 18 cwt.	18 cwt.	In bags, 18 cwt.
Blackwood . . . . .	..	In straight square logs, 40 c. ft.	..	In straight square logs 40 c. ft.
		Otherwise, 16 cwt.	..	Otherwise, 16 cwt.
Bonemeal, etc.	20 cwt.	Meal and dust, 20 cwt.	20 cwt.	Meal and dust 20 cwt.
		Meal in bags (in accordance with the average quality of which a stand- ard is pre- served by the Chamber), 20 cwt.	..	Crushed in bags as per stand- ards kept by the Chamber, (Note 4 on p. 349), 17 cwt., 15 cwt. and 18 cwt.
Bones	Crushed 20 cwt. or 50 c. ft. (at steamer's op- tion).	Crushed in bags as per the Chamber standard. A 11 cwt. B 14 cwt. C 17 cwt. (See note 2 on p. 349.)	Bone Sinews, in bales, 50 c. ft.	Loose, 8 cwt. (See note 4 on p. 349.)

TONNAGE SCHEDULES FOR STEAMERS—*contd.*

Name of the article.	CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.	MADRAS.	KARACHI.
	Per ton nett.	Per ton.	Per ton nett.	Per ton.
Books . . . . .	..	40 c. ft.	50 c. ft.	40 c. ft.
Borax (or Tincal).	20 cwt.	In C/S, 40 c. ft. In bags, 16 cwt.	In bags 20 cwt In C/S, 50 c. ft.	In C/S, 40 c. ft. In bags, 16 cwt.
Bran	14 cwt.	In bags, pressed, 10 cwt. (See note 2 on p. 349.) In bags, un- pressed, 9 cwt.	..	In bags pressed (See note 4 on p 349), 10 cwt. Unpressed, in bags, 9 cwt.
Brimstone . . . . .	..	..	20 cwt.	..
Bristles	50 c. ft.	..	..	..
Buffalo horns (See horns)	..	In bundles, 6 cwt.	..	In bundles, 6 cwt.
Bullion	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	At per cent.	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	At per cent.
Camphor	In C/S, 50 c. ft.	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	In C/S, 50 c. ft.	In C/S, 40 c. ft.
Canes or rattans (See also Rattans).	Rattans for dunn a g e, 20 cwt. or 50 cft. (at stea- mar's option)	In bundles, 13 cwt.	..	In bundles, 13 cwt.
Carbonate of Potash	50 c. ft.	..	..	..
Cardamoms	In robbins, 8 cwt. In boxes, 50 c. ft.	In bundles, 40 c. ft. ..	.. In cases, 50 c. ft. In bags, 10 cwt.	In bundles, 40 c. ft. ..
Carpets	50 c. ft.	..	50 c. ft.	..
Casia	In boxes, 12 cwt.	Casia, lignea, fistula and buds, 40 c. ft.	In cases, 50 c. ft. In bags, 12 cwt.	Casia, Lignea, Fistula and buds, 40 c. ft.
Castor seed	15 cwt.	<i>Bold Casnors</i> description and mixture con- taining more than 2 per cent of such, 10 cwt. Other sorts not containing more than 2 per cent of <i>bold Casnors</i> description 13 cwt. (12 cwt. with effect from 1st Oct. '24.	20 cwt.	14 cwt.
Chacani	50 c. ft.	8 cwt.	..	8 cwt.

TONNAGE SCHEDULES FOR STEAMERS—*contd.*

Name of the article.	CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.	MADRAS.	KARACHI.
	Per ton nett.	Per ton.	Per ton nett.	Per ton.
Chillies	(Dry) in bags, or bundles, 8 cwt.	..	In bags, 12 cwt. In robbins, 14 cwt.	..
Chinaroot . . . . .	..	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	In bags, 11 cwt.	In C/S, 40 c. ft.
	..	..	In cases, 50 c. ft.	..
Chiretta	In bundles, 50 c. ft.	..	In bales, 50 c. ft.	..
Chrome ore.	20 cwt.	..	..	..
Cigars . . . . .	..	40 c. ft.	50 c. ft.	40 c. ft.
Cinnamon . . . . .	..	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	..	In C/S, 40 c. ft.
Cloves	In bags, 8 cwt.	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	In bags, 8 cwt.	In C/S, 40 c. ft.
	In cases, 50 c. ft.	In bags or frazils, 8 cwt.	In cases, 50 c. ft.	In bags or frazils, 8 cwt.
Coal	20 cwt.	..	20 cwt.	20 cwt.
Cochineal	50 c. ft.	..	50 c. ft.	..
Cocoa . . . . .	..	In bags, 10 cwt.	..	In bags, 10 cwt.
Coconut oil (See oil). . . . .	..	11 cwt.	..	11 cwt.
Coculus Indicus . . . . .	..	In bags, 13 cwt.	..	In bags, 13 cwt.
Coffee	In bags, 18 cwt.	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	In bags, 18 cwt.	In C/S, 40 c. ft.
	..	In bags or frazils, 14 cwt.	In C/S, 17 cwt.	In bags or frazils, 12 cwt.
Coir	In dholls, 10 cwt.	In bales, 40 c. ft.	Yarn and fibre, in bales, 50 c. ft.	In bales, 40 c. ft.
	..	In bundles or loose, 5 cwt.	In bundles and dholls, 10 cwt.	In bundles or loose, 5 cwt.
Coir rope . . . . .	..	In coils, 40 c. ft.	..	In coils, 40 c. ft.
Coke	20 cwt.	..	..	..
Colocynth . . . . .	..	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	..	In C/S, 40 c. ft.
Colombo root . . . . .	..	In bags, 8 cwt.	..	In bags, 8 cwt.
Copper ore	20 cwt.	..	..	..
Copra or coconut kernel	12 cwt.	In robbins, 8 cwt.	In bags, 12 cwt.	In robbins, 8 cwt.
	..	Cut copra in bags, 10 cwt.	..	Cut, in bags, 11 cwt.
Copra cake or Coconut cake	20 cwt.	..	..	..
Coral . . . . .	..	Rough (not specimen) in bags, 16 cwt.	..	Rough (not specimen) in bags, 16 cwt.
Coriander seed.	12 cwt.	..	20 cwt.	..
Corandum ore	20 cwt.	..	20 cwt.	..

TONNAGE SCHEDULES FOR STEAMERS—contd.

Name of the article.	CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.	MADRAS.	KARACHI.
	Per ton nett.	Per ton.	Per ton nett.	Per ton.
Cotton	50 c. ft.	In bales, 40 c. ft.	In bales, 50 c. ft.	In bales, 40 c. ft.
Cottonseed	14 cwt.	13 cwt. (See note 2 on p. 349.)	20 cwt. *	13 cwt.
Cotton in yarn . . . . .	..	..	50 c. ft.	..
Cotton piece-goods . . . . .	..	..	50 c. ft.	..
Cow and Goat Hair . . . . .	..	..	In bales, 50 c. ft.	..
Cowries	20 cwt.	In C/S, 40 c. ft. In bags, 16 cwt.	20 cwt. ..	In C/S, 40 c. ft. In bags, 16 cwt.
Cubels . . . . .	..	10 cwt.	..	10 cwt.
Camuniseed	8 cwt.	In C/S, 40 c. ft. (In bags, 11 cwts. with effect from 1st Oct. '24.)	..	In C/S, 40 c. ft.
Cutch	In bags, 18 cwt. In C/S, 50 c. ft., not exceeding 20 cwt. gross	And gambier (terra japonica) in bags or baskets, unscrewed, 13 cwt.	In bags, 17 cwt.	And gambier (terra japonica) in bags or baskets, unscrewed 1 cwt.
Cylindrical packages, rolls, etc.	..	40 c. ft. (See note 2 on p. 349.)	..	40 c. ft. (See note 4 on p. 349.)
Dates	Wet, 20 cwt. Dry, 16 cwt.	Wet, 16 cwt. Dry, 13 cwt.	..	Wet, 16 cwt. Dry, 13 cwt.
Divi-divi . . . . .	..	..	20 cwt.	..
Dhall	20 cwt.	Crushed in bags, 17 cwt.	20 cwt.	Crushed or split in bags, 17 cwt.
Dragon's blood . . . . .	..	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	..	In C/S, 40 c. ft.
Ebony . . . . .	..	Square and straight, 40 c. ft. Otherwise, 16 cwt.	..	Square and straight, 40 c. ft. Otherwise, 16 cwt.
Elephants' teeth . . . . .	..	In C/S, 40 c. ft. In bundles, 14 cwt. Loose, 16 cwt.	..	In C/S, 40 c. ft. In bundles, 14 cwt. Loose, 16 cwt.
Fennel seed . . . . .	..	10 cwt.	..	10 cwt.
Fenugreek (Methic seed) . . . . .	..	17 cwt.	20 cwt.	17 cwt.
Fibres, all sorts	50 c. ft.	..	Palmyra fibre, in bales 50 c. ft. In ballots or bundles, 10 cwt.	..
Fish manure . . . . .	..	..	..	As per sample lodged with the Chamber, 9 cwt.

TONNAGE SCHEDULES FOR STEAMERS—contd.

Name of the article.	CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.	MADRAS.	KARACHI.
	Per ton nett.	Per ton.	Per ton nett.	Per ton.
Fishmaws or Isinglass . . . . .	..	..	..	In C/S, 40 c. ft.
Flour . . . . .	..	In bags, 18 cwt. Middlings or sharps in bags, 12 cwt.	..	18 cwt. Middlings or sharps in bags 12 cwt.
Furniture . . . . .	..	40 c. ft.	..	40 c. ft.
Galingals . . . . .	..	10 cwt.	..	10 cwt.
Galls . . . . .	..	In bags, 13 cwt.	..	In bags, 13 cwt.
Garlic or onions	12 cwt.	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	..	In C/S, 40 c. ft.
Ghee (ghi) . . . . .	..	..	..	In dubbas or casks, 40 c. ft.
Ginger	16 cwt.	Dry in C/S, 40 c. ft. Dry in bags, 10 cwt.	In bags 12 cwt. In C/S, 50 c. ft.	Dry in C/S, 40 c. ft. Dry in bags, 10 cwt.
Gram	20 cwt.	In bags, 17 cwt.	20 cwt.	17 cwt.
Groundnuts . . . . .	..	Shelled, 13 cwt. (14 cwts. with effect from 1st Oct. '24.) Unshelled, 6 cwt.	.. Kernels and Unshelled, 20 cwt.	Shelled, 13 cwt. Unshelled 6 cwt.
Gums	In C/S, 50 c. ft.	Of all kinds in C/S, 40 c. ft. Gum olibanum in bags, 13 cwt. Gum (Persian) in double bags and Gum (Arabic) in double bags, 17 cwt.	In C/S 50 c. ft. In bags, 20 cwt.	Of all kinds in C/S, 40 c. ft. Olibanum in bags, 13 cwt.
Ganja	50 c. ft.	..	50 c. ft.	..
Gunny bags and gunny cloth	Gunnies, 50 c. ft. or 20 cwt. gross (at steamer's option).	..	In bales, 50 c. ft.	..
Hemp	In bales, 50 c. ft.	In screwed bales, 40 c. ft. Loose or in bundles, 5 cwt.	In bales, 50 c. ft. ..	In screwed bales, 40 c. ft. Loose or in bundles, 5 cwt.
Hides and Skins (See also Skins).	In bales, 50 c. ft.	Hides and skins in screwed bales, 40 c. ft. Hides and skins loose and in small bundles, 40 c. ft.	Hides, 50 c. ft. tanned and dry. ..	In screwed bales, hides and skins, 40 c. ft. Hides and skins loose and in small bundles, 40 c. ft.
Hide cuttings	In bales, 50 c. ft.	..	50 c. ft.	..

TONNAGE SCHEDULES FOR STEAMERS—contd.

Name of the article.	CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.	MADRAS.	KARACHI.
	Per ton nett.	Per ton.	Per ton nett.	Per ton.
Hoofs, horns, etc.	Hoofs, cow and buffalo, Horns and Horn tips, loose, 20 cwt. Ditto in bags or bundles, 50 c. ft. Horns, deer, in bags or bundles, 50 c. ft.	Horns, buffalo and cow, loose, 13 cwt. Horns, deer, loose, 6 cwt. Horn tips, of any kind, 13 cwt.	Hoofs, horns shavings and tips, 20 cwt. Horns, cow, buffalo and deer, 20 cwt. 	Horns, buffalo and cow, loose 13 cwt. Horns, deer loose, 8 cwt. Horn tips of any kind and hoofs, 13 cwt. Buffalo horns in bundles, 6 cwt.
Hurtall (Orpiment)	.....	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	.....	In C/S, 40 c. ft.
India Rubber	Rubber, in C/S, 50 c. ft.	.....	In C/S, 50 c. ft. Scrap in bags, 20 cwt.	..
Indigo	50 c. ft.	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	50 c. ft.	In C/S, 40 c. ft.
Iron (See Metals)	.....	Old, 20 cwt. Rails, 20 cwt.	.....	Old or scrap, 20 cwt. Or steel rails, 20 cwt. 40 c. ft.
Jackwood (See Timber)	.....	40 c. ft.	.....	.....
Jamba (See Rapeseed).	.....	.....	.....	18 cwt.
Jaggery	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jowarce	.....	In bags, 18 cwt.	.....	In bags, 18 cwt.
Jute	50 c. ft.	.....	50 c. ft.	.....
Kapok	50 c. ft.	.....	.....	.....
Kapok seed.	14 cwt.	.....	.....	.....
Khorasan	.....	.....	.....	16 cwt.
Lac	Button, seed, stick and shellac, in bags, 16 cwt. Button, seed, stick and shellac, in cases, 50 c. ft. Kiri lac or lac refuse, in bags, 20 cwt. Lac dye, in cases, 50 c. ft.	Lac dye in shells or C/S, 40 c. ft. 	Cake lac in bags, 16 cwt. Lac dye, 50 c. ft. Seed lac in C/S, 50 c. ft. Seed lac in bags, 16 cwt. Shellac in C/S, 50 c. ft. Shellac in bags, 16 cwt. Stick lac in C/S, 50 c. ft. Stick lac in bags, 16 cwt.	Lac dye in shell or C/S, 40 c. ft. Lac (seed) in bags, 13 cwt.

TONNAGE SCHEDULES FOR STEAMERS—contd.

Name of the article.	CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.	MADRAS.	KARACHI.
	Per ton nett.	Per ton.	Per ton nett.	Per ton.
Lang (Vetch)	....	In bags, 18 cwt. Crushed in bags, 17 cwt.	....	In bags, 18 cwt. Crushed in bags, 17 cwt.
Lard	20 cwt..	....	50 c. ft.	....
Leather	In cases or bales, 50 c. ft.	....	In bales, 50 c. ft.	....
Lentils	20 cwt.	....	....	20 cwt.
Linseed	20 cwt.	In bags, 16 cwt.	20 cwt.	In bags, 16 cwt.
Mace	....	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	In C/S, 50 c. ft.	In C/S, 40 c. ft.
Machinery	..	....	20 cwt. or 50 c. ft. (at Steamer's option.)	....
Magnesite	....	....	In bulk or bags, 20 cwt.	....
Maize	20 cwt.	In bags, 16 cwt.	....	In bags, 17 cwt.
Manganese	20 cwt.	....	....	....
Metals (See Iron separate)	....	....	20 cwt.	....
Methic seed (<i>vide</i> Fenu- greek).	....	....	....	....
Mica (See Talc)	....	....	....	....
Molasses	20 cwt. gross.	....	20 cwt.	....
Mother of pearl	In bags or cases, 20 cwt. gross.	In C/S, 40 c. ft. In bags, 16 cwt.	In bags, 20 cwt. In chests, 20 cwt.	In C/S, 40 c. ft. In bags, 16 cwt.
Motor car	....	....	50 c. ft.	....
Mowra	Seed, 20 cwt.	Flowers, 18 cwt. Seed in bags, 13 cwt.	20 cwt.	Flowers, 18 cwt. Seed in bags, 13 cwt.
Mutter (<i>Dhal</i>).	....	....	....	18 cwt.
Munjeet (Dye).	Dye, in cases, 50 c. ft.	Or Madder root in C/S. or bales, 40 c. ft. Or Madder root in bundles or bags, 8 cwt.	50 c. ft. 	Or Madder root in C/S or bales, 40 c. ft. Or Madder root in bundles or bags, 8 cwt.
Musk	....	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	....	In C/S, 40 c. ft.
Masur (<i>Dhal</i>).	....	In bags, 20 cwt. (19 cwt. with effect from 1st Oct. '24).	....	In bags, 20 cwt.
Mustard seed	20 cwt.	16 cwt.	20 cwt.	16 cwt.

TONNAGE SCHEDULES FOR STEAMERS—contd.

Name of the article.	CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.	MADRAS.	KARACHI.
	Per ton nett.	Per ton.	Per ton nett.	Per ton.
Myrobalans	Whole or crushed, 20 cwt.	In bags, 13 cwt. (14 cwt. with effect from 1st Oct. '24). Crushed in bags, 11 cwt. (See note 2 on p. 349). Powder, 15 cwt.	20 cwt.	In bags, 13 cwt.
Nigerseed	20 cwt.	14 cwt.	20 cwt.	14 cwt.
Nutmegs	In C/S, 50 c. ft.	In cases, 40 c. ft.	In cases, 50 c. ft.	In C/S, 40 c. ft.
Nux Vomica	Seed, 16 cwt.	In cases, 40 c. ft.	20 cwt.	In cases, 40 c. ft.
		In bags, 13 cwt.	....	In bags, 13 cwt.
Oats	16 cwt.	....	20 cwt.	....
Oil (See Coconut oil and cotton-seed oil separate).	In C/S, 50 c. ft.	Of any kind in casks, 40 c. ft.	In C/S, 20 cwt. or 50 c. ft. (at steamer's option).	Of any kind in cases, 40 c. ft.
	In casks or drums, 50 c. ft.	....	In casks, 20 cwt. Essential, <i>ad valorem</i>.	....
	Essential, <i>ad valorem</i> .			
Oilseed cake (See cotton-seed cake separate).	20 cwt.	Oil cake powder, 16 cwt. Oilcake, machine pressed, flat, except coconut 17 cwt. Oilcake, coconut (machine pressed, flat) of all shapes, 15 cwt. Oilcake in pieces (machine pressed), 12 cwt. Oilcake of all kinds (hand or bullock pressed), 12 cwt.	Poonac, 20 cwt.	Oilcake in cakes or lumps (in bags), 16 cwt.
Olibanum (See Gum).				
Onions (See Garlic).				
Opium	Per chest.	Per chest.	....	Per chest.
Ore of all descriptions . . . . .	....	....	20 cwt.	Loose or in bags 20 cwt.
Paddy	16 cwt.	In bags, 13 cwt.	In bags, 20 cwt.	In bags, 13 cwt.
Palmyra fibre (See Coir and fibres of all sorts).				
Peas	20 cwt.	(17 cwt. with effect from 1st Oct. '24).	20 cwt.	White, 18 cwt.
Pepper	Long, 12 cwt. Black, 14 cwt.	In bags, 13 cwt.	In bags, 16 cwt.	In bags, 13 cwt.

TONNAGE SCHEDULES FOR STEAMERS—*contd.*

Name of the article.	CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.	MADRAS.	KARACHI.
	Per ton nett.	Per ton.	Per ton nett.	Per ton.
Pig Iron and Pig Lead.	20 cwt.	....	....	....
Pimento . . . . .	....	12 cwt.	....	12 cwt.
Planks and deals . . . . .	....	....	50 c. ft.	....
Plumbago . . . . .	....	In bags, 16 cwt.	....	In bags, 16 cwt.
Pollards . . . . .	....	In bags, 10 cwt.	....	....
Poonac (See oil seed cakes also).	....	....	20 cwt.	....
Poppyseed	20 cwt.	In bags (1½ cwt.) 14 cwt. (13 cwt. with effect from 1st Oct. '24). In double bags (1½ cwt.), 13 cwt. In single bags (1½ cwt.), 14 cwt. In double bags (1½ cwt.), 14 cwt.	20 cwt.	In double bags (1½ cwt.), 13 cwt. In single bags (1½ cwt.), 14 cwt. In bags, (1½ cwt.) 14 cwt.
Rails, Iron or steel (See Iron).				
Rapeseed	20 cwt.	16 cwt.	20 cwt.	Rapeseed, Sita, Jamba and other kinds, 16 cwt.
Rattans (See Canes also)	For dunnage, 20 cwt. or 50 c. ft. (at steamer's option).	In bundles, 13 cwt. Ground, 13 cwt.	20 cwt. 	In bundles, 13 cwt. Ground, 13 cwt.
Redwood (Dye)	For dunnage, 20 cwt. or 50 c. ft. (at steamer's option.)	13 cwt.	For dunnage, 20 cwt.	13 cwt.
Rhes . . . . .	....	....	In bales, 50 c.ft.	....
Rhubarb . . . . .	....	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	....	In cases, 40 c. ft.
Rice	20 cwt.	In bags, 18 cwt.	In bags, 20 cwt.	In bags, 18 cwt.
Loping (See Colr, etc.)	Hope in coils or bundles, 50 c. ft.	....	In coils, 50 c. ft.	....
Rubber (see Indian Rubber)				
Sum . . . . .	....	....	In casks, 20 cwt.	....

TONNAGE SCHEDULES FOR STEAMERS—contd.

Name of the article.	CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.	MADRAS.	KARACHI.
	Per ton nett.	Per ton.	Per ton nett.	Per ton.
Safflower	50 c. ft.	In C/S, 40 c. ft. In screwed bales, 40 c. ft. In bags, 8 cwt.	20 cwt.	In C/S, 40 c. ft. In screwed bales, 40 c. ft. In bags, 8 cwt.
Safflower seed (Kardi) . . . . .	....	Seed in 1 agt. 13 cwt.	....	13 cwt.
Sago . . . . .	....	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	In C/S, 50 c. ft. In bags, 20 cwt.	In C/S, 40 c. ft.
Sal ammoniac	In bags or boxes, 20 cwt. gross.	In C/S, 40 c. ft. In bags, 15 cwt.	....	In C/S, 40 c. ft. In bags, 15 cwt.
Salt	20 cwt.	28 Indian mds. of 82½ lbs.	20 cwt.	28 Indian mds. of 82½ lbs.
Saltfish . . . . .	....	....	....	14 cwt.
Saltpetre	20 cwt.	20 cwt.	20 cwt.	20 cwt.
Sandalwood . . . . .	....	9 cwt. Roots and chips, 7 cwt.	....	11 cwt.
Sapanwood (Dye)	For dunnage, 20 cwt. or 50 c. ft. (at steamer's option).	9 cwt.	....	....
Sealing wax . . . . .	....	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	....	In C/S, 40 c. ft.
Senna	In bales, 50 c. ft.	In bags, 5 cwt. In bales, 40 c. ft.	In bales, 50 c. ft. 	In bags, 5 cwt. In bales, 40 c. ft.
Sharks and fins . . . . .	....	....	16 cwt.	....
Shells . . . . .	....	Rough in bags, 16 cwt.	In bags, 20 cwt.	Rough in bags, 16 cwt.
Silk	Raw in bales, 10 cwt. In cases or bales, 50 c. ft. Waste, 50 c. ft. Chasam, 50 c. ft. Piece goods, <i>Ad valorem</i> or 50 c. ft. (at steamer's option).	In bales, 8 cwt. In C/S, 40 c. ft.	Raw in bales, 50 c. ft. Piece goods and waste, 50 c. ft.	In bales, 8 cwt. In C/S, 40 c. ft.
Silver, specie and/or valuable cargo.	<i>Ad valorem</i>	....	<i>Ad valorem.</i>	....
Sita oil seed (See Rapeseed).	....	....	....	....
Skins (See Hides)	In casks, 20 cwt. gross. In bales, 50 c. ft.	....	Tanned and dry 50 c. ft. Wet salted and Pickled in casks, 50 c. ft.	Tanned skins in Pressed bales, 40 c. ft.

TONNAGE SCHEDULES FOR STEAMERS—*contd.*

Name of the article.	CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.	MADRAS.	KARACHI.
	Per ton nett.	Per ton.	Per ton nett.	Per ton.
Soap	In bags, 15 cwt. In cases, 50 c. ft.	In C/S, 40 c. ft.	Country, in C/S, 50 c. ft.	In C/S, 40 c. ft.
Sugar (See Jaggery).	20 cwt.	In double bags, 19 cwt.	Including Jaggery, in bags, 20 cwt.	In bags, 19 cwt.
Talc	In cases, 20 cwt. gross.	16 cwt.	Mica Talc and splittings, in cases 50 c. ft.	16 cwt.
Tallow	In C/S or casks, 20 cwt. gross.	40 c. ft.	Mica waste, in bags, 20 cwt.	40 c. ft.
Tamarini	In cases or casks, 20 cwt. gross.	15 cwt.	In cases and casks, or bundles 20 cwt.	15 cwt.
Tapioca . . . . .	....	....	50 c. ft.	....
Tea	50 c. ft. Waste, as broken stowage, 16 cwt.	In chests, 40 c. ft.	50 c. ft.	In chests, 40 c. ft.
Tilseed or Gingelly	20 cwt.	15 cwt. (14 cwt. with effect from 1st Oct. '24).	20 cwt.	15 cwt.
Teak (See Timber). . . . .	....	Square planks and poon, 40 c. ft.	....	Teak square planks and poon, 40 c. ft.
Timber (See also Teak and Jack wood separate).	50 c. ft.	....	20 cwt., or 50 c. ft. (at steamer's option).	....
Tobacco	In bales or cases, 50 c. ft.	In bales, 40 c. ft.	In bales, 50 c. ft.	In bales, 40 c. ft.
Tortoise shells (See shells). . . . .	....	In chests, 40 c. ft.	In cases, 50 c. ft.	In chests, 40 c. ft.
Turmeric	16 cwt.	In bags, 11 cwt.	In bags, 16 cwt.	In bags, 11 cwt.
Tutenague . . . . .	....	16 cwt.	....	16 cwt.
Twine	In cases, 50 c. ft.	....	....	....
Unrated wood . . . . .	....	11 cwt.	....	11 cwt.
Wax	20 cwt.	....	....	....
Weed seed . . . . .	....	In bags, 10 cwt. (11 cwts. with effect from 1st Oct. '24).	....	....
Whangbea (<i>vide</i> canes) . . . . .	....	13 cwt.	....	13 cwt.
Wheat	20 cwt.	18 cwt.	....	18 cwt.
Wines and spirits . . . . .	....	In casks and in C/S, 40 c. ft.	....	In casks and cases, 40 c. ft.

TONNAGE SCHEDULES FOR STEAMERS—*concl'd.*

Name of the article.	CALCUTTA.	BOMBAY.	MADRAS.	KARACHI.
	Per ton nett.	Per ton.	Per ton nett.	Per ton.
Wolfram	20 cwt.	....	....	....
Wool	50 c. ft.	In s c r e w e d bales, 40 c. ft.	In bales, 50 c. ft.	In s c r e w e d bale, 40 c. ft.
Woolen cuttings . . . . .	....	....	50 c. ft.	....
Zedoary . . . . .	....	16 cwt	....	16 bwt.
All other articles not enumerated.	50 c. ft. or 20 cwt. gross, at steamer's option.	....	20 cwt., or 50 c. ft. at steamer's option.	....

NOTE 1. Calcutta.—(a) Measurement and when necessary, weighment shall be made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Licensed Measurers' Department in accordance with their rules, and their certificate shall be final, and freight shall be payable in accordance therewith.

(b) Goods in casks or cases to be calculated at gross weight when paying freight by weight

(c) The term 'dead weight' shall be understood to mean the following articles only: sugar, salt petre, rice, wheat, gram, dhall, and peas.

NOTE 2. Bombay —

Tonnage Scale.—At a general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce held on 20th July 1883, the following Resolution was passed:—'That the Tonnage Scale for steamers shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet to the ton, but in no case to exceed 20 cwts. dead-weight.'

Bones, etc.—These standards are for guidance only. In case of disagreement either shipper or steamer may claim survey by the Chamber which may fix any scale as per standards intermediate or otherwise and that this alteration be given effect to in the supplements now being printed for publication with the report for the past year. A survey fee of Rs. 30 shall be paid on submission of the case.

Pressed bran.—Pressed bran to be understood as not less than 5 maunds (of 28 lbs.) in a bag of 45½ x 25 inches.

Cottonseed.—The following Resolution was adopted at the annual general meeting on 6th March 1901: That cottonseed cleaned, be for the present omitted from the Chambers' tonnage scale, and that this alteration be given effect to in the supplement now being printed for publication with the report for the past year.

Cylindrical packings.—On and after 1st April 1902 the following formula shall be recognized for the calculation of the cubical contents of cylindrical packings, etc., the square of the diameter be multiplied to the length and one-fifth deducted from the product (Resolution, dated 12th March 1902).

Crushed myrobalaus.—At the annual general meeting held on 4th March 1902 it was resolved that the footnote to the item crushed myrobalaus in the Chamber's tonnage scale be amended to read as follows: (as in footnote to Bones).

NOTE 3. MADRAS.—When cargo is measured prior to shipment, callipers should be used for measuring, and the rope or iron hoop on the one side of the package should be taken in, and left out on the other side. Half inches should be given and taken alternatively. The Callipers should be laid on the package to be measured and the sliding arm pressed lightly, i.e., without using force, against the side of the package.

NOTE 4. Karachi:—

Tonnage Scale.—The Karachi tonnage scale for steamers shall be on the basis of 40 cubic feet to the ton, but in no case to exceed 20 cwts. dead-weight, except in the case of salt.

2. The standard ton at Karachi for measurement of goods shall be taken at 50 cubic feet for ships.

3. The freight on oil to be paid on the full-gauge of the cask ascertained at the port of discharge

4. When freight is payable on weight, the same is to be on the net weight delivered.

5. When cotton is shipped at a rate per bale, in the absence of special agreement, if the average measurement exceeds 13 feet per bale, the ship shall be entitled to proportionate extra freight, but in no case shall be compelled to take bales larger than 14 feet.

Freight Inwards and Outwards.—That freight inward and outward stated in sterling payable in Karachi (in the absence of stipulation to the contrary) shall be converted into Indian Currency at the Bank's best selling rate for demand on London ruling at the close of the first day on which steamer commences to discharge or load respectively and such rate shall be for all bills of lading presented for that steamer; on difference of outward freight 4½ per cent as customary in the case of sailing ships, and 1½ per cent for steamers being allowed as discount to cover cost of insurance and interest until the due date of the freight.

Shut-out Cargo.—The Harbour Board ruling in relation to shut out goods is as follows: That shut-out goods be in future charged half import and half export fees under the provisions of Rules 3 and 4 published under the Wharfrage Fees Act III of 1879.

Bones, etc.—The scale for grades differing from the standards to be settled by private arrangement between shippers and steamer agents. Any disputes between them to be referred to and decided by the Committee of the Chamber.

Pressed bran.—Pressed bran to be understood as not less than 5 mds. (of 28 lbs.) in a bag of 45½ x 25 inches.

Cylindrical packages.—On and after 1st March 1903, the following formula shall be recognized for the calculation of the cubical contents of cylindrical packages, etc., viz., that the square of the diameter be multiplied by the length and one-fifth be deducted from the product.

TONNAGE SCHEDULE FOR THE PORT OF RANGOON.

Landing charges in the case of imported goods and shipping charges in the case of exported goods are now payable to the Port Commissioners on a general basis at over-head rates instead of as formerly at varying rates according to the class of goods.

With but few exceptions, such charges are now payable by weight (20 cwts. per ton) or measurement (50 c. ft. per ton) according to the basis on which freight has been paid or is payable.

Charges payable are clearly set out in the Port Commissioners' tariff from which the following is extracted :—

	Landing Charges on Imports.	Shipping Charges on Exports.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Ordinary merchandise (not exceeding one ton per package in measurement or weight).	0 1 9 p. cwt. or 0 0 8 p. c. foot	0 1 4 p. cwt. or 0 0 6 p. c. foot.
EXCEPTIONS—		
Coal and coke	0 5 0 p. ton	
Salt	0 5 0 p. ton	
Bricks and "lumps"	2 8 0 p. 1,000	
Tiles (all kinds) loose	2 8 0 p. 1,000	
Coconut, loose	2 8 0 p. 1,000	
Elephants	20 0 0 each	15 0 0 each.
Buffaloes	5 0 0 each	3 12 0 each.
Horses, mules, cows, etc.	4 0 0 each	3 0 0 each.
Ponies, donkeys, calves, etc.	2 0 0 each	1 8 0 each.
Sheep, goats, dogs, etc.	0 6 0 each	0 4 0 each.
Excepted articles	½% <i>ad valorem</i>	½% <i>ad valorem</i> .

In the case of Imports special rates are quoted for over-side delivery.

In the case of *Inland* vessels the following are the charges levied for goods landed on or shipped from the Port Commissioners' Premises :—

Description of goods.	Quantity.	Charges.
		Rs. A. P.
All descriptions of goods except those named below :—	20 cwt. or 50 c. foot at Commissioners' option.	} 0 5 0 .
Carts, hand or bullock	2	
Casks, empty	12	
Drums, empty, up to 12 inch diameter	100	
Drums, empty, over 12 inch diameter	50	
Grass, fresh	40 bundles	
Matches in cases	6 cases	
Matches in tins	72 tins	
LIVE STOCK—		
Buffaloes	each	0 5 0
Cows, bullocks, horses, ponies, mules and donkeys	each	0 2 6
Calves	per ¼ dozen	0 5 0
Sheep, goats, dogs, and other small animals	per dozen	0 10 0
Turkeys and geese	per 100	0 5 0
Fowls and ducks	per 100	0 2 6

APPENDIX II.

MERCHANDISE MARKS LAW.

Part I.—Principal provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and connected Acts relating to merchandise marks.

Sea Customs Act, 1878, section 18.—No goods specified in the following clauses shall be brought, whether by land or sea, into British India :—

Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, section 10.

Prohibitions on Importation.

India :—

* * * * *

(d) Goods having applied thereto a counterfeit trade mark within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, or a false trade description within the meaning of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

(e) Goods made or produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India, and having applied thereto any name or trade mark being, or purporting to be, the name or trade mark of any person who is a manufacturer, dealer or trader in the United Kingdom or in British India, unless—

(i) the name or trade mark is, as to every application thereof, accompanied by a definite indication of the goods having been made or produced in a place beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India, and

(ii) the country in which that place is situated is in that indication indicated in letters as large and conspicuous as any letter in the name or trade mark, and in the same language and character as the name or trade mark.

(f) Piecegoods, such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece, which—

(i) have not conspicuously stamped in English numerals on each piece the length thereof in standard yards, or in standard yards and a fraction of such yard, according to the real length of the piece, and

(ii) have been manufactured beyond the limits of India, or

(iii) having been manufactured within those limits, have been manufactured beyond the limits of British India in premises which, if they were in British India, would be a factory as defined in the Indian Factories Act, 1881.

Note.—For definition of piecegoods, see Part II.

Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, section 2 (1).—Trade Mark has the meaning assigned to that expression in section 478 of the Indian Penal Code as amended by this Act.

Definitions.

Indian Penal Code, section 478.—A mark used for denoting that goods are the manufacture or merchandise of a particular person is called a trade mark, and for the purposes of this Code

Trade mark.

the expression 'trade mark' includes any trade mark which is registered in the register of trade marks kept under the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883, 46 & 47 Vict. and any trade mark which, either with or without registration, is protected by law in any British Possession or foreign State to which the provisions of the one hundred and third section of the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks Act, 1883, are, under Order in Council, for the time being applicable.

Indian Penal Code, section 28.—A person is said to 'counterfeit' who causes one thing to resemble another thing intending by means of that resemblance to practice deception, or knowing it to be likely that deception will thereby be practised.

Counterfeit.

Explanation 1.—It is not essential to counterfeiting that the imitation should be exact.

Explanation 2.—When a person causes one thing to resemble another, and the resemblance is such that a person might be deceived thereby, it shall be presumed until the contrary is proved, that the person so causing the one thing to resemble the other thing intended by means of that resemblance to practice deception or knew it to be likely that deception would thereby be practised.

Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, section 2 (2).—‘Trade description’ means any description, statement or other indication, direct or indirect,—

- Trade description.**
- (a) as to the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of any goods, or
 - (b) as to the place or country in which, or the time at which, any goods were made or produced, or
 - (c) as to the mode of manufacturing or producing any goods, or
 - (d) as to the material of which any goods are composed, or
 - (e) as to any goods being the subject of any existing patent, privilege, or copy right;

and the use of any numeral, word or mark which according to the custom of the trade is commonly taken to be an indication of any of the above matters shall be deemed to be a trade description within the meaning of this Act.

(3) ‘False trade description’ means a trade description which is untrue in a material respect as regards the goods to which it is applied, and includes every alteration of a trade description, whether by way of addition, effacement or otherwise, where that alteration makes the description untrue in a material respect, and the fact that a trade description is a trade mark or part of a trade mark shall not prevent such trade description being a false trade description within the meaning of this Act.

Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, section 4 (1).—The provisions of this Act respecting the application of a false trade description to goods or respecting goods to which a false trade description is applied, shall extend to the application to goods of any such numerals, words or marks, or arrangement or combination thereof, whether including a trade mark or not, as are or is reasonably calculated to lead persons to believe that the goods are the manufacture or merchandise of some person other than they really are and to goods having such numerals, words or marks, or arrangement or combination, applied thereto.

(2) The provisions of this Act respecting the application of a false trade description to goods, or respecting goods to which a false trade description is applied, shall extend to the application to goods of any false name or initials of a person, and to goods with the false name or initials of a person applied in like manner as if such name or initials were a trade description, and for the purpose of this enactment the expression false name or initials means, as applied to any goods, any name or initials—

- (a) not being a trade mark, or part of a trade mark, and
- (b) being identical with, or a colourable imitation of, the name or initials of a person carrying on business in connection with goods of the same description and not having authorised the use of such name or initials.

(3) A trade description which denotes or implies that there are contained in any goods to which it is applied more yards, feet or inches than there are contained therein standard yards, standard feet or standard inches is a false trade description.

Section 11 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889.

Sea Customs Act, 1878, section 19-A (3).—Where there is on any goods a name which is identical with, or a colourable imitation of, the name of a place in the United Kingdom or British India, that name, unless accompanied in equally large and conspicuous letters and in the same language and character, by the name of the country in which such place is situate, shall be treated for the purposes of section 18. . . . as if it were the name of a place in the United Kingdom or British India.

Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, section 5 (2).—A trade description shall be deemed to be applied whether it is woven, impressed or otherwise worked into or annexed or affixed to the goods or any covering label, reel or other thing.

(3) The expression 'covering' includes any stopper, cask, bottle, vessel, box, cover, capsule, case, frame or wrapper, and the expression 'label' includes any band or ticket.

Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, section 2 (4).—'Goods' means anything which is the subject of trade or manufacture.

(5) 'Name' includes any abbreviation of a name.

General Clauses Act, 1897, section 3 (39).—'Person' shall include any company or association or body of individuals, whether incorporated or not.

Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, section 21.—In the case of goods brought into British India by sea, evidence of the port of shipment shall, in a prosecution for an offence against this Act or section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended by this Act, be *prima facie* evidence of the place or country in which the goods were made or produced.

Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, section 21.—An officer of the Government whose duty it is to take part in the enforcement of this Act shall not be compelled in any Court to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence against this Act.

Sea Customs Act, 1878, section 79-A.—Clauses (2), (4), (5), (6) enable the Governor General in Council to make regulations respecting the conditions, if any, to be fulfilled before such detention and confiscation, to determine the information, notices and security to be given, the evidence requisite for any of the purpose of the section and the mode of verification of such evidence, as well as the reimbursement of public officers and the State by an informant for expenses and damages incurred in respect of any detention made on his information, and of any proceedings resulting therefrom. Section 19A (1) authorises the Customs authorities to require regulations so issued to be complied with before taking proceedings.

Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, section 16 (1).—The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India* and in local official Gazettes, issue instruction for observance by Criminal Courts in giving effect to any of the provisions of this Act.

(2) Instructions under sub-section (1) may provide, among other matters, for the limits of variation, as regards number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight, which are to be recognised by Criminal Courts as permissible in the case of any goods.

Nota.—Such instructions are also a guide to Customs officers.

Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, section 19.—For the purposes of section 12 of this Act and clause (f) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended by this Act, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, declare what classes of goods are included in the expression 'piece goods' such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece.

Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, section 20.—This section enables the Governor General in Council to make rules regulating with respect to any goods the first selection and testing of samples, the value of the evidence so obtained, the conditions under which a further selection and testing may be made, and the value of the further evidence so obtained.

For goods not covered by such rules the section enables Customs officers to issue orders having a similar effect, namely:—

(2) The . . . officer of Customs . . . having occasion to ascertain the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight of the goods, shall, by order in writing, determine the number of samples to be selected and tested and the manner in which the samples are to be selected.

(3) The average of the results of the testing in pursuance of an order under sub-section (2) shall be *prima facie* evidence of the number, quantity, measure, gauge or weight, as the case may be, of the goods.

(4) If a person having any claim to, or in relation to, any goods of which samples have been selected and tested in pursuance of an order under sub-section (2) desires that any further samples of the goods be selected and tested, they shall, on his written application and on the payment in advance by him to the officer of Customs. of such sums for defraying the cost of the further selection and testing as the officer may from time to time require, be selected and tested to such an extent as the officer of Customs may determine in the circumstances to be reasonable, the samples being selected in manner prescribed under sub-section (2)

(5) The average of the results of the testing referred to in sub-section (3) and of the further testing under sub-section (4) shall be conclusive proof of the number, quantity, gauge or weight, as the case may be, of the goods.

Part II.—Notifications under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, and connected Acts.

No. 1430, dated the 6th April 1891, as subsequently amended.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19-A, sub-section (2), of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (as amended by section 11 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889), and sections 19 and 20 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (as amended by Act IX of 1891), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the subjoined rules and orders :—

1. Piecegoods, such as are ordinarily sold by length or by the piece, shall be deemed to include woollen goods of all kinds and the undermentioned descriptions of cotton goods,

Stamping of piecegoods.
namely :—

Book-binding cloth.	Mulls.
Brocades.	Muslins.
Cambrics.	Nainsooks.
Canvas.	Net.
Crimps.	Oxfords.
Checks, spots and stripes.	Printers.
Chudders.	Prints.
Coatings, including tweeds, cashmeres and serges.	Saris, single or in pairs.
Crape.	Scarves, including cotton shawls and dupetas.
Denims.	Sheetings.
Dhooties, single or in pairs.	Shirtings, including dyed shirtings.
Domestics.	Silecia.
Dorias.	Spanish stripes.
Drills.	Tanjibs.
Flannel and flannelette.	Ticks.
Gauze.	Trouserings.
Grenadines.	Tussoros.
Harvards.	Twills.
Italian cloth.	T.-cloth and Mexicans.
Jaconets.	Umbrella cloth.
Jeans.	Velvets and velveteen.
Lappets.	Venetian cloth.
Lawns, including allovers.	Vestings, including mattings and piques.
Lenos.	Waistcoatings.
Longcloth.	Zephyr cloth.
Madapollams.	
Meltons, dyed and printed.	

2. Other classes of piecegoods shall not be detained if unstamped; and unstamped cotton and woollen piecegoods imported for the personal use of individuals or private associations of individuals and not for trade purposes shall not be detained.

3. Examinations of packages to ascertain whether the goods mentioned in Rule 1 are stamped shall be made at frequent intervals at the discretion of the Customs Collector and either under his personal instructions or under general orders, and instruction given by him to an Assistant Collector.

4. The piecegoods contained in the packages so examined need not be examined when found to be stamped, to test the accuracy of the stamping, except on information received, or when the Customs Collector has reason to suspect that the stamping is false.

5. All measurements of piecegoods shall be made on the table.

6. Yarns need not be examined or measured, except on information received, or when the Collector has reason to suspect that the trade description is false.

Testing of yarns.

7. An examination of yarns to test the accuracy of the description of count or length shall be made, in the first instance, up to the limit of one bundle in every one hundred bales or fraction of one hundred bales in the consignment.

8. If, on such examination, the difference between the average count or length and the described count or length is in excess of the variations permitted in paragraphs III and IV of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1474 (Judicial), dated the 13th November 1891, the importer may require a further examination to be made up to the limit and on the condition stated in Rule 9.

9. The test to determine length of yarns shall be applied as follows:—

From every one hundred bales, or fraction of 100 bales, in a consignment one bundle should be selected at random. The hanks in this bundle should then be measured on the wrap-reel, one after the other, in the presence of a representative of the importer, and the lengths noted, the process being continued (within the limits of the bundle) until either the importer is satisfied that the yarn is short, or the average of the lengths noted shows that it is of full length.

When the importer is dissatisfied with this test, he may, on payment of the cost, require the Customs Collector to measure more hanks up to 1 per cent of the total number of hanks in the consignment, such hank being taken at random by an officer of Customs out of any bundles in the consignment.

10. The Customs Collector may require from any informant a security not exceeding five hundred rupees. If the Collector should be satisfied that the information given is wilfully false, the security shall be forfeited.

2. No. 1474, dated the 13th November 1891, as subsequently amended.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 16 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, and in supersession of all existing orders on the subject, the Governor General in Council directs that Criminal Courts, in giving effect to the provisions of the Act in respect of trade descriptions of quantity, measure, or weight of the goods specified hereunder, shall observe the following instructions:—

Trade description of length and width.

I.—A trade description of length stamped on *grey, white, or coloured cotton piecegoods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless—

(a) where a single length is stamped, the description exceeds the actual length by more than—

4 inches in pieces stamped as 10 yards long and under;

5 inches in pieces stamped as above 10 yards and up to 23 yards long;

7 inches in pieces stamped as above 23 yards and up to 36 yards long

9 inches in pieces stamped as above 36 yards and up to 47 yards long

18 inches in pieces stamped as above 47 yards long;

Provided that the average length of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped length ;

- (b) where a maximum and a minimum length are stamped, the described maximum length is greater than the actual length by more than—
9 inches in piecegoods under 35 yards long ;
18 inches in piecegoods 35 yards and up to 47 yards long ;
36 inches in piecegoods above 47 yards long :

Provided that no such piece shall measure less than the minimum stamped length.

II.—A trade description of width stamped on *grey, white, or coloured cotton piecegoods* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless the description exceeds the actual width by—

- half an inch in pieces stamped as 40 inches or less in width :
three-quarters of an inch in pieces stamped as over 40 inches or under 59 inches in width ;
one inch in pieces stamped as 59 inches or more in width ;

Provided that the average width of the goods in question shall not be less than the stamped width.

III.—A trade description of count or number, length or weight, applied to *grey or bleached cotton yarn*, shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless—
Trade descriptions of count.

- (a) the described count or number is greater or less than the actual count or number by more than 5 per cent, provided that the average count of the whole of the yarn in question is not greater or less than the described count ; or
(b) the average length of the whole number of hanks in a bundle is less than 840 yards ; or
(c) in a bundle of yarn of any count under 50, described as being ten pounds in weight, the number of knots of twenty hanks each is not half, or the number of knots of ten hanks each is not the same as, and the number of knots of five hanks is not double, the described count or number of the yarn ; or
(d) in a bundle of yarn of any count under 50, described as being 5 lbs. in weight, the number of knots of 20 hanks each is not a quarter of, or the number of knots of 10 hanks each is not half, or the number of knots of 5 hanks each is not the same as, the described count or number of the yarn ; or
(e) in a bundle of yarn of any count from 50 upwards, the number of knots of twenty hanks each is not half, or the number of knots of 40 hanks each is not a quarter when the described weight is ten pounds, and is not a quarter or an eighth, when the described weight is five pounds, of the count or number of the yarn ; or
(f) in the case of *bleached yarn*, the described weight exceeds the actual weight by more than—
7½ per cent in counts from 1 to 8 ;
5 per cent in counts from above 8 to 18 ;
4 per cent in counts from above 18 to 30 ;
2½ per cent in counts from above 30 to 80.

IV.—A trade description of count or number applied to a bundle of *dyed cotton yarn* shall be accepted as indicating length only, the hank being taken to measure 840 yards, and it shall be deemed to be false in a material respect if the average length of the hanks in a bundle is less than 819 yards.

V.—A trade description of length applied to *thread of any kind (of cotton, wool, flax or silk)* shall not be deemed to be false in a material respect, unless it exceeds the actual length by more than 1 per cent.

VI.—The dimensions of goods on which their length or width is stamped shall be determined by measurement in imperial yards of thirty-six inches.

APPENDIX III.

THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS IN INDIA AND THE AREA AND TRADE CENTRES SERVED BY THEM.

Railways and Headquarters.	Mileage open or in the course of construction on 31st March 1923.	Gauge. †	Area served with principal internal trade centres.
Bengal Nagpur Railway. (Calcutta.)	3,116	A (2,177 miles) C (894 miles) D (45 miles)	Eastern half of the Central Provinces, Bihar and Orissa and down to Vizagapatam in Madras Presidency. Raipur, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Amraoti.
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway. (Bombay.)	3,819	A (1,230 miles) B (2,431 miles) C (158 miles)	Northern half of the Bombay Presidency, Central India and Southern Rajputana. Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Muttra, Delhi.
*Eastern Bengal Railway. (Calcutta.)	1,728	A (615 miles) B (1,058 miles) C (55 miles).	Eastern Bengal, the north-western portion of Assam and the northern Gangetic plain in Bengal to the foot of the Himalayas. Naihati, Murshidabad, Patna, Goalundo, Narainganj, etc.
East Indian Railway. (Calcutta.)	2,796	A	Southern end of the Punjab, United Provinces, Bihar and Western Bengal. Jamshedpur, Mirzapur, Benares, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, etc.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway. (Bombay.)	3,459	A (3,245 miles) C (201 miles) D (13 miles)	Central portion of Bombay Presidency, Hyderabad, western half of Central Provinces, Central India, lower part of the United Provinces and some part of Rajputana. Poona, Raichur, Ahmednagar, Nasik, Sholapur, Akola, Amraoti, Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Katni, Gwalior, Agra, etc.

* Indicate State Railways.

† A Standard gauge 5'6". B Metro gauge 3'3½". C Narrow gauge 2'6". D Narrow gauge 2'0".

**THE PRINCIPAL RAILWAYS IN INDIA AND THE AREA AND TRADE CENTRES
SERVED BY THEM—*contd.***

Railways and Headquarters.	Mileage open or in the course of construction on 31st March 1923.	Gauge.†	Area served with principal internal trade centres.
Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway. (Madras.)	3,040	A (1,072 miles) B (1,968 miles)	North-eastern and central parts of the Madras Presidency, a small part of Hyderabad, and the southern part of Bombay Presidency and Mysore. Bangalore, Guntakal, Poona, Guntur, Bezwada, Ellore, Cocanada.
Nizam's Guranteed State Railway. (Secunderabad)	997	A (410 miles) B (587 miles)	Hyderabad State. Bezwada, Singareni, Hyderabad.
* North Western Railway. (Lahore.)	5,791	A (5,353 miles) C (438 miles)	Sind, the Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, Baluchistan. Hyderabad (Sind), Larkana, Shikarpur, Jacobabad, Quetta, Rawalpindi, Lahore, Amritsar, Lyallpur, etc.
* Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway. (Lucknow.)	1,623	A (1,540 miles) B (83 miles)	Central and eastern parts of the United Provinces. Benares, Lucknow, Fyzabad, Aligarh, Meerut, Saharanpur, Dehra Dun.
South Indian Railway. (Trichinopoly.)	1,877	A (450 miles) B (1,329 miles) C (98 miles)	Whole of Southern India, south and west of the Jolarpet Section of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway connecting <i>via</i> Dhanuskodi with Ceylon. Trichinopoly, Madura, Salem, Coimbatore, Calicut and Tuticorin.
Assam-Bengal Railway. (Chittagong.)	1,049	B . .	The Province of Assam. Naraingunj, Sylhet, Silchar, Gauhati, etc.
Bengal and North-Western Railway. (Gorakhpur, U. P.)	2,059	B . .	Northern portions of the United Provinces and of Bihar. Monghyr, Gorakhpur, Allahabad, etc.
Burma Railways. (Rangoon.)	1,822	B . .	Upper and Lower Burma. Prome, Pegu, Myingyan, Mandalay, Bassein, Martaban (for Moulmein), etc.

* indicate State Railways.

† A Standard gauge 5' 6". B Metre gauge 3' 3½". C Narrow gauge 2' 6". D Narrow gauge 2' 0".

APPENDIX IV.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE ADMISSION INTO BRITISH INDIA OF SAMPLES AND PATTERNS BROUGHT BY COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I.—*Importation.*

(1) On the production by a commercial traveller of a list or declaration containing a full description of every sample brought by him, officially attested by the Customs authorities in the United Kingdom, examination of the samples may be limited to ascertaining that they are fully enumerated on the list produced.

(2) The list referred to in the preceding paragraph is to be utilized in assessing the duty chargeable on the samples. A deposit of the duty is required before delivery of the samples, or alternatively a bond (with sufficient security) for the amount thereof may be accepted instead of a cash deposit.

(3) If the commercial traveller is unprovided with the list referred to in paragraph 1, he may be required to produce to the Collector of Customs a certificate or letter of identity from his principals or otherwise satisfy the Collector of his eligibility for the concession. If the Collector is satisfied on this point, a list will be compiled by the commercial traveller, giving a full description of every sample sufficient for identification and assessment of the duty chargeable thereon. The duty will be deposited or security given as set out in the preceding paragraph.

(4) Should the samples bear the marks, stamps or seals of the country of exportation, no additional marks or seals for purposes of identification need, as a rule, be affixed by officers of the Customs Department. Contrariwise, if the samples on importation bear no seals they are to be marked or sealed for future identification, should such a course be deemed necessary, by the Customs officers at the port of arrival.

(5) The list of the samples, whether that produced by the commercial traveller or that compiled at the port of arrival, will be signed and dated by the officer at the port or place of importation, who will affix to the list a statement bearing the official seal or stamp, and showing—

- (a) the name of the port at which the samples are imported, and the amount of duty chargeable on the patterns or samples; also whether it was deposited in money or whether security was given;
- (b) the marks, if any, that have been applied to the patterns or samples;
- (c) the date upon which the amount of duty deposited will be carried to the public account or the amount recovered under the security given unless it is proved that the patterns or samples have been previously re-exported or placed in bond. This date is to be not later than twelve months from that upon which the samples were brought into the country

No charge is to be made for the document issued or certified by the Customs officers or for marking for identification.

(6) The production of the list referred to in paragraph 1 will not be required in the case of patterns or samples not liable to duty, and the examination of packages containing such patterns or samples will be restricted to ascertaining that no dutiable articles are contained therein, and that the goods produced are *bonâ fide* samples.

All samples of no commercial value are entitled to free entry.

II.—Exportation.

7) Patterns and samples of dutiable articles may be produced to the Customs officers at any port in British India for examination prior to exportation.

(Non-dutiable samples are not required to be produced on shipment.)

(8) To obtain the return of the deposit made on entry of the patterns or samples, or the cancellation of the bond entered into, the commercial traveller is required to produce with his samples the list thereof, signed by the officers at the port of arrival: Provided that the time allowed for production [see paragraph 5 (c)] has not been exceeded, and the Customs officers are satisfied that the goods as produced are identical with those enumerated on the list, the amount of duty originally deposited will be refunded. The list is to be noted as to the exportation of the samples, the statement referred to in paragraph 5 being retained.

(9) The statement is to be transmitted, with a certificate of exportation of the samples, to the Collector at the port of importation, with the object of having an adjustment of accounts effected, where a deposit has been made, or the bond cancelled, as the case may be.

GOVERNMENT CROP FORECASTS—*contd.*

Provinces and crops concerned.	Issue by Local Government.	Issue of consolidated forecast by Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
Wheat.		
<i>1st report</i> — Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, Bombay, North-West Frontier Province, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, Mysore, Hyderabad, Central India, Rajputana, Baroda, Gwalior.	January 20	January 31 (1st memorandum)
<i>2nd report</i> — All provinces mentioned above.	March 1	March 15 (2nd memorandum)
<i>3rd report</i> — All provinces mentioned above.	April 10	April 20 (3rd memorandum)
<i>4th report</i> — All other provinces mentioned above. North-West Frontier Province	May 15 " 22	} May 30 (4th memorandum)
<i>5th report</i> — All provinces mentioned above	August 1	August 10 (Final memorandum)
Cotton.		
<i>1st report</i> — Punjab, United Provinces, Central Provinces and Berar, Madras, Burma, North-West Frontier Province, Assam, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Ajmer-Merwara, Hyderabad, Rajputana, Central India, Mysore, Delhi, Baroda, Gwalior and Bombay (early).	August 10	August 15 (1st memorandum)
<i>2nd report</i> — All provinces mentioned above.	October 10	October 15 (2nd memorandum)
<i>3rd report</i> — All provinces mentioned above.	December 10	December 15 (3rd memorandum)
<i>4th report</i> — All provinces mentioned above.	February 10	February 15 (Final memorandum)
<i>5th report</i> — Madras	April 15	April 15 (Supplementary memorandum)

GOVERNMENT CROP FORECASTS—*contd.*

Provinces and corps concerned.	Issue by Local Government.	Issue of consolidated forecast by Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
Linseed, rape and mustard (Winter oil-seeds).		
<i>1st report—</i>		
Hyderabad (all oilseeds)	November	} January 1 (1st memorandum)
Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa	December 20	
United Provinces and Bombay (rape and linseed).	" 20	
Central Provinces and Berar (linseed)	" 20	
Assam (rape and mustard)	" 20	
North-West Frontier Province (rape-seed).	" 20	
Delhi, Baroda and Alwar (rape and mustard).	" 20	
Kotah (linseed)	" 20	
Madras (castor)	January	
<i>2nd report—</i>		
Hyderabad (all oilseeds)	February	} March 15 (2nd memorandum)
Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa	March 1	
United Provinces and Bombay (rape and linseed).	" 1	
Central Provinces and Berar (linseed)	" 1	
Assam (rape and mustard seed)	" 1	
North-West Frontier Province (rape-seed).	" 1	
Delhi, Baroda and Alwar (rape and mustard).	" 1	
Kotah (linseed)	" 1	
<i>3rd report—</i>		
Punjab, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa	May 15	} June 1 (Final memorandum)
United Provinces and Bombay (rape and linseed).	" 15	
Central Provinces and Berar (linseed)	" 15	
Kotah (linseed)	" 15	
Alwar, Delhi and Baroda (rape and mustard).	" 15	
North-West Frontier Province (rape-seed).	" 22	
Sesame (til or gingelly).		
<i>1st report—</i>		
Bengal (early crop)	July 31	} September 1 (1st memorandum)
Burma (early crop)	August 10	
Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces and Berar, United Provinces	" 15	
Ajmer-Merwara, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa, Baroda and Kotah.		

GOVERNMENT CROP FORECASTS—*contd.*

Provinces and Corps concerned.	Issue by Local Government.	Issue of consolidated forecast by Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
Sesame (til or gingelly)—<i>contd.</i>		
<i>2nd report</i> — Burma (early and late) All other provinces mentioned above except Bengal.	October 10 " 15	} October 20 (2nd memorandum)
<i>3rd report</i> — Hyderabad Burma (late crop) Bengal (late crop) All other provinces mentioned above. Madras	November December 10 " 31 January 1 " 12	} January 15 (Final memorandum)
<i>4th report</i> — Burma (early and late) Burma (early and late)	January 10 February 10	} April 20 (Supplementary memorandum)
<i>5th report</i> — Hyderabad Madras	February April 15	} April 20 (Supplementary memorandum)
Groundnut.		
<i>1st report</i> — Burma Bombay	August 10 " 15	} Not issued.
<i>2nd report</i> — Burma Bombay Madras (1st report)	October 10 " 15 " 15	} October 20 (1st memorandum)
<i>3rd report</i> — Burma Bombay Madras (2nd report) Burma (4th report) Hyderabad	December 10 January 15 February 10 " 10 February	} February 15 (Final memorandum)
Indigo.		
<i>1st report</i> — Madras Bengal, Bihar and Orissa United Provinces and Bombay Punjab	September 15 " 30 October 1 " 15	} October 15 (1st memorandum)
<i>2nd report</i> — Bombay Madras, Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and United Provinces Punjab	December 1 " 15 " 20	} December 20 (Final memorandum)

GOVERNMENT CROP FORECASTS—concl'd.

Provinces and crops concerned.	Issue by Local Government.	Issue of consolidated forecast by Director-General of Commercial Intelligence.
Sugarcane.		
<i>1st report—</i> Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Assam, Madras, United Provinces, Punjab, North-West Frontier Provinces, Bombay, Central Provinces and Berar, Delhi and Baroda.	August 15	August 20 (1st memorandum)
<i>2nd report—</i> All provinces mentioned above.	October 15	October 20 (2nd memorandum)
<i>3rd report—</i> All the provinces mentioned above } Mysore (Preliminary) }	January 31	February 5 (Final memorandum)
<i>4th report—</i> Mysore	April	Not issued.
Jute.		
<i>1st report—</i> Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	..	July 7—15*
<i>2nd report—</i> Bengal, Assam, Bihar and Orissa . . . . .	..	September 21*

* Issued by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal.

APPENDIX VI.

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN TERMS USED IN THIS BOOK.

A

Abkari	Excise of liquors and drugs.
Ajwan	An essential oilseed obtained from <i>carum copticum</i> .
Ajwan-ka-phul	Thymol (<i>lit.</i> flowers of ajwan).
Arathdar	From <i>arath</i> a warehouse—a middleman.
Arhar	The pigeon pea (<i>cajanus indicus</i>).
Ari	Lac collected before the insects swarm.
Atta	Coarse wheat flour used by the poorer classes, intermediate in quality between <i>maida</i> and <i>sujji</i> (q. v.).
Attar	The fragrant essential oil of roses, jasmine and other flowers.
Avaram	The Tamil name for the bark of <i>cassia auriculata</i> extensively used in Southern and Western India for tanning hides and skins. Called <i>tarwad</i> or <i>tarwar</i> in the Bombay Presidency.

B

Babul	A thorny tree (<i>Acacia arabica</i>) which in Sind is a common host of the lac insect. The bark is used for tanning.
Bajra	The bulrush millet (<i>pennisetum typhoideum</i>), known as <i>cumbu</i> in South India.
Ballam	A particular quality of boiled rice, long-grained.
Bania	A petty shop-keeper or money-lender.
Bhang	The dried leaves and flowering shoots of <i>cannabis sativa</i> , which ground to a paste and taken as an emulsion are a powerful narcotic.
Beer (ber)	A thorny shrub (<i>zizyphus jujuba</i>), which in the Punjab is a common host of the lac insect.
Bepari	A small trader, who acts as a middleman in the marketing of grain, hides, etc.
Biri (bidi)	Country made cigarette.
Bispath	An inferior quality of tobacco obtained in Bengal.
Borah	A bamboo basket in which wool is transported.
Bysaki	One of the four lac crops called after the Bengali month 'Bysak' corresponding to April-May, when it comes commercially into sight.

C

Catamaran	A floating raft made of logs tied together.
Chabyam	A quality of unpolished rice obtainable in Southern India.
Chadar	A shawl, of cotton, wool or silk.

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN TERMS USED IN THIS BOOK—*contd.*

C—*contd.*

Chapati (Chaupatti)	An unleavened cake made generally of <i>atta</i> or coarse wheat flour.
Charas	The narcotic resin of <i>cannabis sativa</i> , used for smoking.
Chasam	Silk waste.
Chauki	An outpost for the collection of revenue.
Chekku	A Malayalam word, meaning 'a small mill' corrupted into chuck-mill.
Chetty	A caste in South India, money-lenders, or merchants by profession.
Cooly	An Indian labourer.
Cholam	The Tamil name for the large millet (<i>sorghum vulgare</i>) known as <i>jowar</i> in Northern India.
Copra	The dried meat of the coconut.
Corge	A score.
Creore	Ten million; generally applied to the currency. A re of rupees=£666,666

D

Dahi (Dayi)	Curdled boiled milk.
Dari	A pileless cotton carpet.
Deodar	The Himalayan cedar (<i>cedrus libani v. deodara</i>).
Deshi (daisee)	An Urdu word meaning 'indigenous' applied as a trade name to varieties of jute and other produce.
Dhal	A generic term applied to various pulses.
Dhak	<i>Butea frondosa</i> , a common host of the lac insect, also known as <i>palas</i> .
Dholl	A bundle or package.
Dhooti	Piece of cloth in varying lengths with coloured border worn by men.
Dhow	A small country boat.
Dowd Khani	A variety of boiled brown Bengal rice.

E

Eng (Ing)	A deciduous forest tree (<i>dipterocarpus tuberculatus</i>) yielding valuable timber, grown chiefly in Burma
Eri	A variety of silk-worm (Assam).

G

Ganja	A narcotic derived from the unfertilised flowers of the female plants of <i>cannabis sativa</i> .
Ghi (ghee)	Clarified butter.
Godown	A ware house.
Gur	Crude molasses.

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN TERMS USED IN THIS BOOK—*contd.*

H

Hundi (hoondē) . . . An Indian bill of exchange.

J

Jainama (ja-namaz) . . . A pileless cotton prayer mat.
 Jamkalam . . . A pileless cotton carpet made in Southern India.
 Jethwa . . . The lac crop which comes on the market in June-July called after the corresponding Bengali month 'Jaistha.'
 Jowar . . . See *cholam*.

K

Ka'nit . . . A mineral manure.
 Kala-til . . . Niger seed, lit. 'black til' from its resemblance to sesame or til.
 Kapok . . . The floss of the white silk cotton tree (*eriodendron anfractuosum*). A Malay word.
 Katki . . . A lac crop that comes commercially into sight in November, called after the corresponding Bengal month 'Kartik.'
 Kazla (kajla) . . . The commonest variety of boiled rice obtainable in Bengal.
 Khadder . . . Cloth made from hand-spun yarn.
 Khair . . . Cutch, obtained from the heart-wood of *acacia catechu*.
 Khari . . . Glauber's salt or sodium sulphate.
 Kharif . . . The crop sown just before or during the South-West monsoon.
 Khood (coodie) . . . Broken rice.
 Kiri . . . Residue left over in the manufacture of shellac, containing about 50 per cent of lac.
 Kurpah (Cuddapah) . . . A quality of Madras indigo sold in Calcutta.
 Kushmi . . . One of the four lac crops marketed in November-December.
 Kusum (oil) . . . Carthamus oil, obtained from *carthamus tinctoria*.
 Kusumb . . . A forest tree (*schleichera trijuga*) the host of the lac insect from which the best lac is derived.
 Kutcha (kaccha) . . . An Urdu word meaning inferior or bad.
 Kuthia . . . Inferior quality of saltpetre of from 20 to 40 per cent refraction.

L

Lakh . . . One hundred thousand.
 Let-pet . . . Pickled tea, eaten as a condiment in Burma and the Shan States.
 Lungi (Loongi) . . . A tubular piece of cloth of silk or cotton worn as a waist cloth.

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN TERMS USED IN THIS BOOK—*contd.*

M

- Masula A small boat (South India).
 Maddar Applied to two different varieties of plants whose roots yield a red dye.
 Mahajan A money-lender or big merchant who advances money to the cultivator against his crops.
 Mahua (mowra) A forest tree (*bassia latifolia*) whose dried flowers are eaten as food or distilled into liquor.
 Maida Wheat flour superior to *atta* obtained by regrinding *sujji* or coarse flour and passing it through fine sieves.
 Masur The lentil (*lens esculenta*).
 Maund (man) A weight varying in different localities (see under weights and measures, p. 333).
 Mohur A gold coin (see coinage, p. 332).
 Monsoon Periodical rain-bearing winds. Applied to the two rainy seasons in India: the South-West monsoon from June to September and the North-East from October to December.
 Muga A variety of silk-worm (Assam).
 Mung A common variety of pulse (*phaseolus radiatus*).

N

- Neyi The South-Indian term for *ghi*.
 Nuniya (Noonia) The producer of crude, unrefined saltpetre.

O

- Omam (water) Liquor obtained by distillation from *carum copticum*.

P

- Padauk A valuable timber tree (*pterocarpus macrocarpus*) grown in Burma.
 Paka (oil) Oil obtained from the seeds of *schleichera trijuga*.
 Palas See *dhak*.
 Pan supári The universal masticatory composed of *pan* (leaf of betel vine), and *supári* (fruit of the betel palm), with an admixture of lime, cloves, etc.
 Pashm The fine underwool of a species of Tibetan goat.
 Pashmina Woollen cloth obtained from *pashm* wool (see above).
 Pebugalé The Rangoon white bean (*phaseolus lunatus*).
 Phunki Lac collected after the insects have swarmed.
 Pipul A sacred tree (*ficus religiosa*) an occasional host of the lac insect.
 Poolah A variety of tobacco grown in Bengal.
 Poonac Strictly speaking the residual cake left in the *chekkus* or mills after extracting coconut oil from copra, but also applied to linseed, gingelly and other oil cakes.
 Pucca An Urdu word meaning good, correct, substantial, of standard quality or measurement, as contrasted with *kutchá*.
 Puttoo Thick woollen cloth made from the coarser wool of the sheep.

GLOSSARY OF INDIAN TERMS USED IN THIS BOOK—concl'd.

R

- Rabi The spring crop sown during or after the North-East monsoon and harvested in March or April.
 Raree A quality of boiled brown rice, obtainable in Bengal.

S

- Sal A fine-timber-yielding tree (*shorea robusta*) which is also a common host of the lac insect.
 Sann (hemp) Fibre obtained from *crotalaria juncea*.
 Sari A piece of cloth of varying lengths with broad coloured borders worn by Indian women.
 Sarson Indian colza, a subspecies of *brassica campestris*, commercially called rape.
 Seer A weight or measure varying in size in different parts of the country (see under weights and measures, page 333).
 Shatranji A pileless cotton floor mat.
 Shisham A timber tree (*dalbergia sissoo*).
 Shiyah-zirah The seeds of *carum indicum*, the Indian caraway.
 Shroff A banker or money-changer.
 Simal The red silk cotton tree (*bombax malabaricum*).
 Sindine A variety of tobacco obtainable in Burma.
 Sirdar A headman or overseer.
 Siris A forest tree (*albizzia lebbek*), a host of the lac insect.
 Sujji The poorest quality of wheat flour.

T

- Taluk A revenue sub-division of a district. (Bombay Madras and Mysore.)
 Tasar Wild silk worms, *antheraea paphia*, also applied to the cloth made from their silk.
 Tarwad (tarwar) See *avaram*.
 Thindoor A variety of tobacco obtainable in Burma.
 Til (teel) Gingelly or *sesamum indicum*, the sesame of commerce.
 Tincal Crude borax.
 Tola The weight of a rupee equivalent to 180 grs. troy.
 Toon A valuable timber tree also known as the Indian mahogany (*cedrela toona*).
 Toria (tori) Rape (*brassica campestris*).

Z

- Zamindar A landholder under the Permanent Settlement.

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